

I

A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME V. H TO K.

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.

PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND NEW YORK

LaE.D.
M982n

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

B.A. LONDON, M.A. OXON, LL.D. EDINB., LL.D. GLASG., D.C.L. DURHAM,
PH.D. FREIBURG IM BREISGAU, ETC.

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME V.¹ H (TO K.)

OXFORD:
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1901

[All rights reserved.]

53805
27/2/02

OXFORD

PRINTED AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

BY HORACE HART, M.A.

PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

PE
1625
m7
1888
V.5
pt. 1

PREFACE TO VOLUME V.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letters H, I, J, K. Including the Main words, to which separate articles are allotted, the special Combinations or compounds, explained and illustrated under the Main words, and the Subordinate entries of obsolete and variant forms entered in their alphabetical places, with a reference to the Main words under which they are treated and illustrated, the number of words amounts to 32,700. The Combinations of simple and obvious meaning, of which lists are given under the Main words, without further explanation, but in most cases with illustrative quotations, number 4,318 more, raising the actual total of words treated in the volume to 37,018.

These words are thus distributed among the four letters:

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total ¹ .
H (516 pages)	8,900	2,145	2,260	2,708	16,013
I (530 ")	11,350	1,636	683	778	14,447
J (116 ")	1,727	402	441	419	2,989
K (112 ")	1,577	1,084	495	413	3,569
Total	23,554	5,267	3,879	4,318	37,018

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are distinguished approximately into those native or fully naturalized, and still *current*, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those considered as *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ||). The distribution of the Main words is as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total ² .
H	7,061	1,463	376	8,900
I	7,847	3,333	170	11,350
J	1,361	280	86	1,727
K	1,098	267	212	1,577
Total	17,367	5,343	844	23,554

The differing proportions of the various classes of words here tabulated reflect the different parts played by H, I, J, and K, as initial letters in English. H is, on the whole, a normal letter, containing the usual proportion of old words, Old English and French, with additions from all the sources that normally contribute to the English vocabulary, none of these being in excess, unless, perhaps, the modern learned words from Greek; it contains no Latin prefix. I, on the other hand, containing the words formed with the Latin prefixes *in-* (*il-*, *im-*, *ir-*), *inter-*, *intra-*, *intro-*, is preponderatingly Latinic. Hence, whereas in the Bosworth-Toller *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* H occupies five times as many pages as I, in the modern English dictionary I requires rather more pages than H. But few of these Latinic words are

¹ If to these be added the words in Volumes I-IV, we have for the contents of the first eleven letters of the alphabet, the following figures:

Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total.
106,698	22,658	19,397	18,481	167,234

² For the sake of comparison with Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and with some more recent lexicographical works the following statistics have been carefully compiled for these letters:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic.'	'Century' Dict.	'Funk's Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded	{ H 1,533 I 2,012 J 299 K 205	{ 6,853 6,630 1,338 1,412	{ 9,690 7,575 1,736 2,064	{ 9,630 7,846 1,730 2,071	{ 16,013 14,447 2,989 3,569
Words illustrated by quotations	{ H 1,194 I 1,040 J 237 K 150	{ 1,898 2,762 378 322	{ 3,357 3,961 711 595	{ 999 894 198 177	{ 12,118 12,133 2,429 2,474
Number of illustrative quotations	{ H 4,150 I 4,451 J 763 K 665	{ 3,084 3,907 593 557	{ 8,349 8,301 1,522 1,505	{ 1,327 1,412 256 229	{ 59,776 54,730 12,080 12,340

The quotations in Richardson's Dictionary are, H 4,500, I 6,195, J 901, K 684.

old enough in the language to have sustained any phonetic or even orthographic change, and few of them are of the kind (simple substantives) that readily form compounds; hence, the number of variant forms requiring to be registered as 'subordinate words', and especially of 'combinations', is small in proportion to the whole. On the other hand a great number of the words that have been at various times derived or formed from Latin, have failed to become permanent constituents of the language; they have again gone out of use; hence, the 'obsolete words' in I are disproportionately numerous. J and K are imperfect letters; more than half the words which would belong to them phonetically, are actually spelt with G and C; hence they are lexicographically among the *small* letters. Also, they were not properly Old English letters; but J contains old words from or through French, while K was substituted in early Middle English for Old English C 'hard' before *e*, *i* (*y*) and *u*. The proportion of 'combinations' in J and K is somewhat normal, as is also that of 'subordinate words' in J; but in K, owing to so many C words having variants in K, the proportion of 'subordinate words' is enormously large, three times as great as in H and J, and five times as great as in I. Both letters contain a very large number of words adopted from Oriental, African, American, Australian, and Oceanic languages (these being phonetically usually written with J and K, in preference to G and C); hence, the 'alien words' in J are proportionally thrice as many as in I, and one-fourth more than in H; and in K three-and-a-half times as many as in H, and seven times as many as in I. In those pages of K which contain the non-English initial combinations *Ka-*, *Kh-*, *Kl-*, *Ko-*, *Kr-*, *Ku-*, *Ky-*, these exotic words may be thought to superabound; yet it would have been easy to double their number, if every such word occurring in English books, or current in the English of colonies and dependencies, had been admitted; our constant effort has been to keep down, rather than to exaggerate, this part of 'the white man's burden.'

Many workers have contributed to the production of this volume. In addition to the volunteer Readers, by whom so many of the quotations have been collected, and of whom the chief have been mentioned in Vol. I, the services have to be recorded of Mr. S. Taylor, of the White House, Crossings, Chapel-en-le-Frith, who at an early period arranged the materials for HO- alphabetically and chronologically, and of Mr. A. W. Longden, of Hook Green, Marple, Stockport, who did the same for those of HU- and HV-. The sub-editing of HA- was undertaken by the late Mr. G. A. Schrupf, who, however, at his death, had only partially put the quotations in order as far as *Har-*. A portion of HE-, including *Head* and its derivatives, was arranged by Mr. H. M. Fitz-Gibbon, of 49 Merrion Square, Dublin. The materials for HI- were skilfully sub-edited by Dr. R. J. Lloyd, of Liverpool; parts of HO- and HV-, *Hoo-* to *Horus*, *Hyp-* to *Hyz-*, by the late Mr. John Peto; another part of HO-, *Hos-* to *Hoz-*, and the whole of HU- by the late Mr. W. Noel Woods, B.A., and Mrs. Woods; part of HV- to *Hym-*, by Miss M. Quick, Clifton. The whole of the rest of the materials (with the exception of the pronominal words) were sub-edited between 1883 and 1890, by E. L. Brandreth, Esq., Member of Council of the Philological Society, who subsequently also (1895-8) revised and re-subedited the greater part of the letter. For preliminary assistance with I we are indebted mainly to the indefatigable labours of Miss J. E. A. Brown, of Further Barton, near Cirencester, and to the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., the former having sub-edited most of the materials as far as the end of *Into*, the latter the remainder from *Intra* onward. A section from *Inconcealable* to *Indiscriminate* was prepared by the Rev. E. H. Sugden, now Master of Queen's College in the University of Melbourne, before he left England in 1887; and a small portion by Mr. T. Wilson, of Rivers Lodge, Harpenden. The whole of the letter I was subsequently revised, with incorporation of new quotations, by Miss Brown, whose work at the materials for this letter thus extended from 1887 to 1900. The materials for J were, at an early stage (1882-6), arranged by the late Rev. Walter Gregor, D.D., of Pitsligo; the whole was subsequently (1896-9) sub-edited, with much addition of material and investigation of difficult points, by the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., Oxford. The materials for K were originally put in order for the Philological Society by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, now Lord Aldenham; they have been sub-edited for us during 1892-3, and again in 1899-1900, with great research into the literary history of the Oriental words, by Mr. Brandreth. No fewer than five of these excellent helpers have passed away without seeing the printed sheets of any portion of the letters at which they worked; of their esteemed services, as of those of the survivors above-named, and especially of those of Mr. Brandreth, Miss J. E. A. Brown, and Mr. Mount, whose assistance has been so continuous and so effective, the heartiest acknowledgement is now made.

In the *proof* stage we have again to record the help of (alas! that it should be necessary so to describe him) the late Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., of Marlesford, Wickham Market. This help was continued till within a few weeks of his death, which took place on February 1, 1901, at the age of seventy-six. We have had in every volume to record the supremely valuable services gratuitously rendered to the Dictionary by this eminent English scholar, who, as a pure labour of love, for many years devoted several hours every day to the examination of our proofs, in order to make additions to them from his enormous collections of notes on English words, phrases, and idioms, containing quotations from, or references to, thousands of books of the last four centuries. To the Dictionary his death is an incalculable loss, a loss that would indeed have been

irreparable but for the fact that he left directions that all his MS. quotations, references, notes, and memoranda, should be handed over to the Editor, and that we should have the free use of the books in his own extensive library to which these referred. We have accordingly begun, with the assistance of many willing hands, to have the quotations indicated in his reference-lists excerpted, put upon slips, and added to our materials, so that the Dictionary may continue in some measure to profit by his researches, although at the cost of much time and labour which during his lifetime he himself bestowed. Hearty acknowledgement is made of the way in which Mr. Richard D. Hall has done everything to facilitate this completion of his honoured father's services to the Dictionary and to English lexicography.

Second only to the contributions of Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in enhancing our illustration of the literary history of individual words, phrases, and constructions, have been those of Dr. W. C. Minor, received week by week for words at which we were actually working. For other help in the *proof* stage we have to thank the Right Hon. Lord Aldenham; the Rev. Canon Fowler, of Durham; the late Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A. (down to his lamented death in December, 1898); the Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., Falkirk; Monsieur F. J. Amours, Glasgow; Mr. A. Caland, Wageningen, Holland; and especially Miss Edith and Miss E. P. Thompson, now of Lansdowne, Bath, and Mr. R. Jowitt Whitwell, of Oxford, whose researches, both in the Bodleian Library and at the Public Record Office, have added much to our illustration of the history of legal and historical terms. Grateful acknowledgement is also made of the etymological assistance rendered by Professor Eduard Sievers, of Leipzig, and by M. Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France; as also, in particular words, of that of Professors Napier, J. Wright, Bywater, Robinson Ellis, Driver, Margoliouth, Morfill, and Rhŷs, of Oxford; Professors Kluge and Schröer (Freiburg-im-Breisgau), Luick (Graz), Morsbach (Göttingen); Dr. J. W. Muller, Leyden; of Mr. J. T. Platts, M.A. with Persian and Indian words, and of Professor Bullock with Chinese words; and especially, in J and K, of Mr. James Platt, junior, of 77 St. Martin's Lane, London, whose researches have enabled us to give the exact history of many words from far-off languages. The friends who have helped in the treatment or investigation of the history of historical, legal, philosophical, scientific, and technical words in this volume are too numerous to mention; most of them have already been named in earlier prefaces; but particular mention must here be made of the help of Mr. R. E. Baynes, M.A.; Rev. Andrew Clark, M.A.; Mr. W. A. Clarke, F.L.S.; Mr. C. H. Firth, M.A., LL.D.; Mr. W. W. Fisher, M.A.; Professor Gotch, F.R.S.; Mr. Horace Hart, M.A.; Mr. R. R. Marett, M.A.; Professor H. A. Miers, M.A.; Professor Odling, F.R.S.; Sir Frederick Pollock, D.C.L.; Mr. G. F. Stout, M.A.; Mr. V. H. Velez, F.R.S.; Mr. C. C. J. Webb, M.A.; Professor J. Cook Wilson; and the late Sir John Stainer, of Oxford; of Professor Alfred Newton, the Rev. Professor Skeat, and Dr. W. Aldis Wright, Cambridge; Mr. W. W. Dobell, Dr. F. J. Furnivall, Mr. James Hammond, Dr. J. A. Kingdon, London; Dr. S. R. Gardiner; the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records; the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew; the Director of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington; the Secretary of the Zoological Society; Mr. Barclay V. Head and Mr. E. J. Scott, of the British Museum; Mr. E. W. Hulme, of H. M. Patent Office; also of Sir J. S. Burdon-Sanderson and Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Woking, with the history of medical terms; of Professor J. K. Laughton and Mr. M. Oppenheim, with the history of naval terms; of Professor Albert H. Chester, of New Brunswick, N.J., with names of minerals; and of Mr. Albert Matthews, of Boston, U.S., with the history of many American uses of words, especially during the Colonial period.

The Assistants in the Scriptorium, who have been engaged on this volume, are Messrs. C. G. Balk; A. T. Maling, M.A.; F. J. Sweatman, M.A.; A. R. Sewell; and H. Price. On parts of the work earlier or later, there have also been engaged Messrs. C. T. Onions, M.A.; A. H. Mann, B.A.; E. J. Thomas, B.A.; and Miss Hilda Murray. Mr. Alfred Erlebach, B.A., a valued member of the Scriptorium staff in earlier times, who continued to render occasional assistance, died on October 7, 1899. In the latter half of this volume I have also had the collaboration of Mr. W. A. Craigie, M.A., who has taken a large share in the preparation of K, especially of the etymological articles, and has now been entrusted with the preparation of volume VIII.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Halfpennyworth. b. Earlier example of *halfpennyworth of tar*:—1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. Planters* 30 Rather . . to lose ten sheepe, than be at the charge of a halfe penny worth of Tarre.

Hander. *spec.* = HANDLER 2. 1746 *Acct. of Cock-fight in 42nd Ann. Rep. Deputy Keeper P. R.* 166 In such manner as is usual for handers to account ten. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 169 Called 'handers' or 'setters to'.

Hansard 1. Early examples:—1449 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 144/2 Hanser. 1453 *Ibid.* V. 230/2 Another Subsidie . . of every Venecian, Esterlynge . . Lumbard, Hanszard, Prucier, and also other Straungers Merchauntz. *Ibid.*, Hansard.

Harrier 2, the dog. Earlier examples:—1408 *Privy Seal* (20 Aug. 9 Hen IV. (No. 5874) La garde de nos chiens appelez hayrers. 1413 *Rot. Pat.* 1 Hen. V. pt. 3, memb. 19, 12 June, Custodiam canum nostorum vocatorum 'hayreres'. 1446 *Issues of Excheq.* (ed. Devon), [Hounds called] heireres.

† **Hask**, a. (used adv.) c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 124 Al hugely and haske [L. *rauce*].

† **Haskness.** *Obs.* [f. HASK a.] Hoarseness, huskiness. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 28 He hath a great haskenes [gravi asthmate implicatur]. 1540 EARL OF BATH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 158, I am . . sore aggreved with the agew myxte with a cough & haskenes. 16 . . in J. Thompson *Ann. Influenza* (1863) 9 A dry cough, pain of the breast, haskness and roughness of the throat.

Haversine. The name was introduced by Prof. Jas. Inman, D.D., in his *Navigation and Nautical Astronomy* ed. 3, 1835. Cf. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Haw, sb. 3 b. Earlier example:—c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 98 A charme for þe hawe in þe ye.

Headstock. 1 f. (Of a bell.) Earlier quot.:—1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 461/2 A Bell Azure hanging by its Headstock and Gugins in an Arch.

Hog-deer 1. (Alter.) The common name of a small Indian deer, *Axis porcinus*. (Sometimes also used to include *A. maculatus*.)

Hogreeve. Earlier example:—1689-90 *Boston (U.S.) Town Rec.* 10 Mar., Officers for the yeare . . were chosen as followeth . . 6 Hogg Reeves.

Hunch, v. 1. Earlier example: 1581 R. V. *Caluine on Gal.* iv. 30. 112 The heritage is saued for vs, howsoeuer, bragly they hnche at vs for a time.

Husting, 2 b. For a hustings court, *curia hustengorum*, in Oxford, see Wood's *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) IV. 183-4.

Hut, sb. 1 b. (Showing that to be the earlier use). 1545 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII*, X. 609 The French army . . having broken up their campe and brent all their huittes, removed . . towards Arde.

† **I-kepe**, v. *Obs.* The sense in the quots. is that of KEEP v. 5, 6 c, to watch for, wait for, intercept, ward off.

Immersion. Earlier example:—c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1407 Thas whilk in watire takes duwe immersione.

Immigrant. Earlier example:—1789 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 253 There are in this state [N. Y.] many immigrants from Scotland, Ireland, Germany.

Imperial, sb. 8. Early example:—1839 WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* i, An imperial—i.e. a dirt-coloured tuft of hair, permitted to grow perpendicularly down the under lip of puppies—poor Mr. Titmouse had been compelled to sacrifice some time before. [This makes the history of the word doubtful. Perh. it was merely revived in compliment to Napoleon III, to whom the French Dicts. refer it.]

Inassuageable. Early example:—1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III. v. 96 Don Mariotto, Knight of the Inasswagable Panch.

Incitress. Literary example:—1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* IV. vi Bright Sun-beame, repairer and incitresse of my decaying heat.

Incluse, a. Later example:—1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 20 The Incluse Anchoret Peter, from the Confines of Spain.

Income, v. Delete quot. c 1565, the word being an error of the ed. cited.

Inconsutile, a. Early example in lit. sense:—c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3205 Marie didde onne hire sons cote inconsutyle with out semyng.

India paper. Cf. 1750 WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 351 Mrs. Frere . . screamed about Indian paper.

Indomable, a. Early example:—c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 5062 The Egle indomable thow reclaimed at the fulle.

Ingot. Anglo-Fr. example of sense 2:—1423 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 22 Item, diuerses Yngottes & kakes d'arg[ent], pois[antz] XXXIII lb VII unc'. Item, VI Yngottes d'arg[ent], poisantz VI lb IX unc' di.

Ingrain, a. 1 b (American use):—1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 314/1 Kidderminster . . carpets, or, as the Americans more descriptively term them, ingrain carpets.

Inscriber. Earlier example:—1674 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Laws & Customs Scotl. Matters Criminal* xix. § 8 (1699) The inscriber was according to the Civil Law, oblidged to find caution.

Insensible, a. 1. (Confirming this as earliest sense):—c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 469 Bileue is insensible and more trewe þan siche signes; as þis treupe is insensible þat two and þre maken fyne, and jit it is more certeyn þan ony sensible þing heere.

Instigatrix. Literary example:—1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 109 The Woman should be the Instigatrix, or the first Sollicitress.

Interlace, v. 4. Earlier example:—1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv. (1880) II. 398 Admytte that some histories be interlaced with leasynges.

Invert, v., sense 2, add:

g. *Math.* To transform by inversion; to obtain the inverse of: see INVERSE sb. 2, INVERSION 3.

Irreclaimable, a. 2 b. Earlier example:—1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views of Louisiana* (1814) 159 Of this portion, there is not more than a fourth which can be considered irreclaimable.

Irregular, a. Insert between senses 6 and 7:—*Math.* (see quots.). 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Regular*, Those [figures] are called Irregular, which have not the Equality of Sides and Angles, as are Prisms and Trapezia's. 1734 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* III. i. § 4 (ed. 6) 290 An Irregular Polygon is that Figure which hath many unequal Sides standing at unequal Angles.

Irrelevancy. Earlier example:—1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 151 Seeing that diverse exceptiones and objectiones risis vpon criminal libelles . . be alleged irrelevancie thereof.

Ism, quasi-sb. Earlier example:—1680 E. PETTIT *Vis. Purgatory* 46 He was the great Hieroglyphick of Jesuitism, Puritanism, Quaquerism, and all Isms from Schism.

Jag, sb. 2 1 c. Cf. 1678 RAY *Prov.* 87 Proverbiall Periphrases of one drunk . . He has a jagg or load.

Jasmine, 1 β. Earlier example:—1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 44 Iasminum otherwise called Iasme.

Jaw, sb. 1 7, *jaw-piece*. Read:—= JOWPIE.

Jerkin-head. Cf. KIRKIN-HEAD, the earlier existence of which suggests that *jerkin-head* originated in some error.

Jiboya. Early example:—1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 842 [Brazil] Of Snakes without venome, he numbereth the *Giboya*, some of which are twentie foote long, and will swallow a Deere whole. *Ibid.* 839 *Iaboya*.

H.

H (h), the eighth letter of the Roman alphabet, ancient and modern, representing historically the Semitic H , Heth or Kheth , through the Greek H , Heta , Eta , originally the eighth, but, in the later Greek alphabet, after the omission of F (see F), the seventh letter. The Semitic letter represented a laryngeal or guttural spirant, or a rough aspirate, and it was with the aspirate value that the letter was originally used in Greek and passed thence into Roman use. (In the later Greek alphabet, H was used as a vowel, to express long ϵ , which had previously not been distinguished from short ϵ : see E .) When the Roman alphabet was applied to the Germanic languages, H was used initially for the simple aspirate or breath-sound, which had arisen out of a pre-Germanic or Aryan h , through the stages of guttural aspirate (kh), and guttural spirant (x); medially and finally h was put for the guttural spirant itself, which, in later times, came to be written gh or ch : thus, Gothic *hauh*, OHG. *hoh*, OE. *heah*, mod. English *high* (gh mute), Scotch *heich*, Ger. *hoch*. In Old English, h occurred not only before the vowels, but also before the consonants l , n , r , w (representing the pre-Germanic kl -, kn -, kr -, kw -, or q -), as in *hlaf* loaf, *hnecca* neck, *hræfn* raven, *hwuð* who; it now stands initially only before vowels. Its power is that of a simple aspiration or breathing, with just sufficient narrowing of the glottis to be audible before a vowel. It is also used to form consonantal digraphs (*sh*, *th*, etc.) with simple sounds; and it is often silent, or merely lengthens a preceding vowel.

The name *aitch*, which is now so remote from any connexion with the sound, goes back through ME. *ache* to OF. *ache* = Sp. *ache*, It. *acca*, pointing to a late L. **accha*, **ahha*, or **aha*, exemplifying the sound; cf. It. *effe*, *elle*, *emme*, etc. (The earlier L. name was *ha*.) The plural occurs as *aitches*, *aches*, *hs*, *h's*.

In late Latin, and in the Romanic languages, the aspirate was no longer pronounced, and consequently often not written; in modern Italian it is entirely omitted, as in *eretico*, *istorico*, *orribile*. In Old French similarly the mute h was originally not written, and it was in this form that many Old French words, such as *abit*, *able*, *eir*, *erbe*, *eritage*, *onest*, *onor* or *onur*, *ure* or *oure*, *ynpne*, were originally adopted in English. From this stage we derive the still existing forms *able*, *ability*, *arbour* (= *erbere*), *ostler*. But at a later period, imitation of the Latin spelling, by scribes who knew that language, gradually led to the restitution of h in the writing of most of these words in French, and thence also in English. In French, the h , though thus artificially reinstated in spelling, remained mute; but in England it was gradually, after the usage of the native words, restored in pronunciation, so that at the present day only a very few words, viz. *heir*, *honest*, *honour*, *hour*, with their derivatives, remain with h mute; though others, such as *herb*, *humble*, *humour*, were so treated very recently, and are by some people still; and *hostler* (also spelt *ostler*) is so pronounced by the majority. A trace of the former muteness or weakness of h in other words is also seen in the still prevalent practice of using an before words with initial h , not accented on the first syllable, as *heretical*, *historical*, *humane*, *hypotenuse*, and in such archaic forms as 'mine host', and the biblical 'an Hebrew'. In the ME. period, during which h was being gradually reinstated in words from Old French, these show great variety of spelling, the same word appearing now with, and now without h ; this uncertainty reacted upon other words beginning with a vowel, so that these also often received an initial h (due probably in some instances, as *habundant*, to a mistaken notion of their etymology). This spelling has been permanently established in the words *hermit* and *hostage*, among others.

VOL. V.

In Old English, as in the Teutonic languages generally, initial h was strongly and distinctly aspirated. But early in the Middle-English period it was dropped in pronunciation and writing before l , n , and r . The old *hw* was from the 12th c. commonly written *wh*, sometimes *w* only, in Scotch *gwh*, *gwh*; indicating a variety of pronunciation (see W). Before vowels, in words of Old English or Norse origin, h has been regularly retained in the standard spelling and pronunciation: but in many English dialects, especially those of the midl. and southern counties (not in Scotland, Ireland, or the United States), the aspirate has disappeared as an ordinary etymological element, and is now employed only with other functions, viz. to avoid hiatus (e.g. *the egg*, pronounced *the-h-egg*), and especially in the emphatic or energetic utterance of a syllable with an initial vowel; being then prefixed without distinction to words with or without etymological h ; thus *horre*, *ass*, usually *öss*, *äss*, emphatically (or after a vowel) *höss*, *häss*. In earlier periods, these dialectal habits naturally affected the written language of literature, where their influence was reinforced by the uncertainty that prevailed as to initial h in words of Latin-French origin; so that during the Middle-English period, and down to the 17th c., we find numerous instances of the non-etymological absence or (more often) presence of initial h in native words also. These characteristics are not confined to English: some modern Dutch and Flemish dialects, especially those of Zealand, Flanders, and North Brabant, have entirely lost h as an etymological element, and employ it to avoid hiatus, and to impart emphasis, exactly like the English dialects; while in Old High German, Middle Low German, Middle Dutch, and, above all, Middle Flemish literature, the non-etymological absence and presence of initial h is even more marked than in Middle English. In this Dictionary, some of the chief forms found in earlier use with adventitious initial h are mentioned in their alphabetical order, with a reference to their proper spelling, especially when this is not seen by simple omission of the h ; but in other cases it is to be presumed that, when a ME. word in h is not entered here, it will be found in the form without h .

In recent times, the correct treatment of initial h in speech has come to be regarded as a kind of shibboleth of social position; this has resulted in the cultivation of the educated usage in many quarters where it is not native. But even in educated pronunciation, there are cases in which h is usually mute, e.g. at the beginning of a syllable after certain consonant groups, as in *exhaust*, *exhortation*, and in such suffixes as *-ham*, *-hope*, in *Chatham*, *Clapham*, *Durham*, *Greenhope*, *Stanhope*, *Tudhope*, *herd* in *shepherd*, as well as in the pronouns *he*, *his*, *him*, *her*, when unemphatic and as it were enclitically combined with the preceding word, as in 'I met him on his horse'. In the corresponding neuter pronoun *it*, originally *hit*, in which the unemphatic h predominates, the h was long ago dropped in writing as well as speech. (But in Scotch the emphatic form is still *hit*.)

After a vowel, h is regularly silent, and such a vowel being usually long, as in *oh*, *ah*, *bah*, *hurrah*, the addition of h (so usual in modern German) is one of the expedients which we have for indicating a long vowel in foreign or dialect words. The silence of h in certain positions contributed to the currency of such spellings as the obsolete *preheminence*, *proheme*, *abominable*.

By the combination of h with consonants, numerous digraphs are formed for the expression of simple sounds; the origin of this goes back to the ancient Greek alphabet, which used PH , TH , KH , for the aspirated consonants, which were afterwards provided with single symbols Phi , Theta , X , and sank into simple spirants. In Latin the digraphs were retained, and thence *th*, *ch*, and occasionally *ph*, were taken to represent German spirants or aspirates. In Old English, which had þ , ð , for the sound or sounds represented on the continent by *th*, these digraphs had little currency until after the Norman Conquest, which introduced *th*, *ch*, *gh*, and sometimes *yh*, for certain English sounds, and substituted *wh* for OE. *hw*; the development of a simple sound (j) from the OE. combination *sc*, led, through *sch*, to the digraph *sh*; *ph* and *rh* (pronounced f and r) were adopted from Latin as the representatives of Gr. phi and rho ; in more recent times *kh* has been used to express Slavonic and Semitic guttural spirants; *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *ph*, *th*, *kh*, to represent Sanskrit and Indian aspirates, or other alien sounds; and *zh* (on the analogy, *s*: *z*: *sh*: *zh*) for the phonetic representation of French *j* in *déjeuner*, symbolized in this Dictionary by z . (For the history and use of these digraphs, see under their respective initial letters, C , G , etc.)

To drop one's *h's* (or *aitches*), to omit initial h where it is pronounced in Standard English.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6, h and k geendiað on a æfter rihte. 1530 PALSGR. 17 The soundynge of this letter H, when he hath his aspiration, and when he bath it nat. *Ibid.*, These words 'honest, honour, habundance, habitation', in which h is written and nat sounded with us. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Into what place so euer H, may pike him, Where euer thou finde ache, thou shalt not like him. 1573-80 BARET *Alu.*, H which corruptly wee name Ach... we in England haue great need of it. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 56 Mar. For a hauke, a horse, or a husband? Beat. For the letter that begins them all, H. 1847 MAS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 22 A distinguished magnetiser, who could not sound his h's. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1881) 220 A drawing-room where the h and other points of etiquette are rigorously maintained. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 192 Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 313 They liked, as they did not drop their own h's , to talk with people who did not drop theirs. 1888 CORNH. MAG. Oct. 365 The letter H is absolutely sacred in the Constitution of the United States. 1892 BOLGROVE *Nevermore* I. ii. 41 A very fine young man, but evidently a nobody, inasmuch as he dropped his aitches and so on.

attrib. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 4/1 If she can read and write, and is not afflicted with the h malady.

b. with reference to the shape of the capital H. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. vii. 8, I had a wound beere that was like a T, But now 'tis like an H. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Aug., The house... a noble uniform pile in the form of a half H.

2. attrib. and Comb. *H-branch*, a branch-pipe joining and proceeding at right angles from two parallel pipes. *H-less* (*aitchless*), adj., without an h or h's ; not aspirating the letter h . *H-piece*, in a force-pump, a piece standing on the wind-bore under the door-piece, by which the water is forced through the door-piece into the standpipe.

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 147 H-piece. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 322 Millionaire cheesemongers who dwell *h-less* in the feudal castles of the poor. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 14/5 She... brings 'h-less' Socialists as guests to her husband's house. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 135 Hebrew capitalists and aitchless millionaires.

III. 3. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the eighth group or section in classification, the eighth sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc.

4. H was a mediæval symbol of 200. $\text{H} = 200,000$. (See *Du Cange*.)

1727-51 in *Chambers Cycl.*

5. *Music*. The note B natural in the German system of nomenclature (the letter B being used only for B flat).

1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.* 1880 GEHRING in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 643/1 H major is a key rarely used... H minor is the key of Schubert's very fine unfinished Symphony.

6. *Math.* In the differential calculus, h is used to denote a small increment.

1872 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* i. § 6 (1873) 4 Let x become $x + h$, where $h = \Delta x$.

7. In *Cryst.*, h , k , l are used for the quantities which determine the position of a plane.

1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 28. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* ii. 19.

III. Abbreviations.

H. = various proper names, as *Henry*, *Helen*. H. (*Chem.*) = Hydrogen. H. in the Shipping Register = *Hoy*. h. (in a ship's log) = hail. H or h. = hour. H or h (*Physics*) = horizontal force. H (on lead pencils) = hard; the various degrees of hardness being denoted by HH, HHH, etc. H, as a direction in a musical score = horns. HB (on lead pencils) = hard black (denoting a medium hardness). H.B.C. = Hudson's Bay Company. H.B.M. = His (or Her) Britannic Majesty. H.C. = Herald's College, House of Commons. H.C.F. (*Math.*) = Highest Common Factor. H.E.I.C. = Honourable East India Company. H.G. = Horse Guards. H.H. = His (or Her) Highness, or His Holiness. H.I.M. = His (or Her) Imperial Majesty. H.M. = His (or Her) Majesty. H.M.C. = His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.

H.M.S. = His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Service. H.P. = horse-power, half-pay. H.R.H. = His (or Her) Royal Highness. † h.q. or h.q. = *hac quare*, look for this = q.v.

H, formerly used for *he* before a vowel or *h*, as *h' is, h' had*: see *HE*.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 409. It was so short, b' had much ado to reach it with his desperate Toe. *Ibid.* 425, I would say eye; for h' had but one. 1704 in *Boccalini's Advert.* fr. *Parnassus* II. Aivb, The Wrongs H'as felt in Paultry Specimens so long.

† **Ha**, *sb.* ¹ *Obs.* Short for HA-HA, a sunk fence. 1766 AMORY *Buckle* (1770) III. 112. There was .. a ditch like a ha to keep cattle out. *Ibid.* III. 149, I saw her .. walking in the garden, near the ha.

Ha (*hā*), *int.* and *sb.* ² Also 5-6 *hagh* (e, 7 *haugh*, 8-9 *hah*. [A natural exclamation found in Greek, Latin, most of the mod. Romanic, and all the mod. Teut. langs. The simple *ha!* is not recorded in OE. (which had however the *ha ha!* of laughter), but was used in OF., and is freq. in Eng. from c 1300.]

1. An exclamation expressing, according to the intonation, surprise, wonder, joy, suspicion, indignation, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4218 *Ha!* quat þaa bestes war selcuth kene, þat has me refte mi derling dere. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 557 *Ha*, fals lustycc! where fynst þou þat resun, So for to dampne an ynnocent man? c 1460 *Towneley M.* (1484) 63 *Pr. Miles*, A, my Lord! *Pharao*. Haghe! 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop.* ii. Hahnaue, why hast thou troubled and fowled my water? c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 32 *Ha*, god, what a fayre knyghte is he. 1597 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. 1. 3 *Ha?* Let me see: I, giue it me, it's mine. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 281 And then the power of Scotland, and of Yorke To ioyne with Mortimer, *Ha*. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 42 *Ha?* fie, these filthy vices. 1611 FLORIO, *Hā* .. an Interjection of chiding, *haugh* (1598 *hagh?*), what? 1626 MASSINGER *Roman Actor* iv. 1, *Ha!* come you resolved To be my executioners? c 1709 *Prior and Hymn Callimachus* i *Hah!* how the laurel, great Apollo's tree, And all the cavern shakes! 1779 *Sheridan Critic* i. 1, *Ha!* my dear Sneeer, I am vastly glad to see you. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. 170 *Ha!* they will bind us to the rack. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi. 'Good-night, Miss!' said Lizzie Hexam, sorrowfully. 'Hah! Good-night!' returned Miss Abbey with a shake of her head.

b. Sometimes doubled, or preceded or followed by other interjections; as *ha ha!*, *a ha!*, *ah ha!*, *† ha a!* (See also *AHA*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4917 *Ha*, *ha*, traiturs, now wel is sene Queper þat yee be fule or clene. *Ibid.* 9651 *Ha!* þat wreche wit-vten freind! c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 561 [They] cryden, out harrow and weylaway *Ha*, *ba* [v. r. a *ha!*] the fox! c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 15 *Ha* a madame, what is this? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* ii. 1. 158 *Ha*, *ha*, Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, haue I encompass'd you? 1603 — *Ham.* i. v. 150 *Ha* *ha* boy, sayest thou so? 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 263 *Ha*, *ha*: What things are these?

c. Repeated, *ha ha!*, or oftener, *ha ha ha!* it represents laughter: see *HA HA*.

2. Used as an interjectional interrogative; esp. after a question; = *EH* 2. (Chiefly in Shakspeare.)

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 234 *Q. M. Richard*. *Rich. Ha*. *Q. M.* I call thee not. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. v. 44 What saies that foole of Hagers off-spring? *ha*. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* l. xii. Why doe I enter into bonds thus? *ha!* 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. 1. 61 Doe you put trickes vpon 's with Saluages, and Men of Inde? *ha?*

3. An inarticulate vocal sound (h̄ or ̄), expressing hesitation or interruption in speech. Often in collocation with *hum*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 284 *Patr.* Ioue blesse great Ajax. *Ther. Hum. Patr.* I come from the worthy Achilles. *Ther. Ha?* 1608 — *Per. v.* i. 84 *Mar.* Hail, sir! my lord, lend ear. *Per. Hum*, *ha!* 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. xxxi, Laying down such—*ha*—such unnatural principles. Are you—*ha*—an Atheist?

B. *sb.* ² The interjection taken as a name for itself. Esp. as an expression of hesitation in the combination *hums and ha's*: see *HUM*, also *HAW*.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. ii. You may be any thing, and leave off to make Long-winded exercises; or suck up Your *ha*, and *hum*, in a tune. 1622 *MABBE tr. Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* l. 115 Thou wouldst haue .. given him an *Ha*, or a *Nod*. 1764 R. LLOVO *Prod. to Colman's Jealous Wife*. What hands had thunder'd at each *Hah!* and *Oh!* 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* i. 228 With a *ha!* and a *hum!* I come! I come! 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Irish Clerk* II. 66 A sort of sound, commendatory, like a *ha!*

Ha (*hā*), *v.* Also 9 *hah*. [*l. HA int.*] *intr.* To utter 'ha!' in hesitation. Chiefly in the combination to *hum* (*hem*) and *ha*: see *HUM v.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* l. xi. He did not *ha*: neither *hum*, *hem*, nor *ha*, onely stand me in the face. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii. The former *ha'd*, *ch'd*.

Ha, *pron.*, ME. form of *HE*, *HEO* *she*, *Hi* they.

Ha, *ha*, worn-down form of *HAVE v.* q.v.

Ha (*hā*). Sc. form of *HALL*.

1780-1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* in *Chambers Pop. Poems Scot.* (1862) 146 The bailies caught the welcome strain, And made the *ha'* resound again. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix, A gentleman from the south had arrived at the *Ha'*. 1832-53 D. S. BUCHAN in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. iii. 48 *She* aye made her hallan to shine like a *ha'*.

Comb. *ha'*-Bible, the great Bible that lay in the *ha'* or principal apartment; *ha'*-folk, the folk of the hall, kitchen, or common room, the servants; *ha'*-house, the manor-house, the habitation of a landed proprietor.

1786 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* xii. The big *ha'* Bible, ance his father's pride. 1786 — *Two Dogs* 62 An' tho' the gentry first are stechin, Yet ev'n the *ha'* folk fill their pechan Wi' sauce. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x. There were mair fules in the laird's *ha'* house than Davie Gellatley. 1823 GALT *Entail* l. xix. 158 The big *ha'* Bible was accordingly removed .. from the shelf where it commonly lay.

Haa, *obs.* form of *HAW*, azure.

Haaf (*hāf*, *haf*). Also *haave*, *haaf*. [*a. ON.* *haf* (Sw. *haf*, Da. *hav*) sea, high sea, ocean.]

In Shetland and Orkney: The deep or main sea: now used only in connexion with deep-sea fishing; hence, the part of the deep-sea frequented by fishermen; deep-sea fishing ground or station.

1809 EDMONDSTON *Zetland Isl.* l. 237 The boats set off for the fishing ground, which is called the *haaf*, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 2 o'clock of the afternoon. 1823 SCOTT *Pirate* vi. The careful skipper will sleep still enough in the deep *haaf*. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv. The men employed at the *haaf*, or the fishing-station most distant from the land. 1888 EDMONDSTON *Home of Naturalist* 168 On returning from a night's fishing at the *haaf*.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Pertaining to or employed in the *haaf* or deep-sea fishing, as *haaf-boat*, *-boy*, *-fishing*; *haaf-eel*, a name of the conger-eel; *haaf-fish*, the great seal, *Phoca barbata*.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 693 (Jam.) The first master of a boat to the *Ha-af*, or ling fishing, from Sansting, is now alive. 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkney* 107 (Jam.) Teind has always been exigible on the produce of the *haaf* fishing. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Haaf-fish*, the Great Seal, *Phoca barbata*. 1844 N. Brit. Rev. I. 359 A crew of four men and a *haave-boy*. 1856 ELIZA EDMONDSTON *Sk. & T. Shetland Isl.* iv. 43 Engaged in the deep sea or *haaf* fishing. 1866 *Morning Star* 17 Aug. 3/3 The 'haaf' boats from the island of Unst. 1880-4 DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 251 *Haaf-eel*, a name given to the common conger in the Moray Firth.

Haaf, **Haak**, *dial.* ff. *HALF*, *HAKE*.

Haal (e, *obs.* or *dial.* forms of *HALE v.*, *WHOLE*.

Haam, *dial.* form of *HAME*, *HOME*.

Haar (*hāi*). *local.* Also *harr*, *haur*. [*? a. ON.* *harr*, *hoar*, *hoary*: cf. *hoar-frost*.] A wet mist or fog; esp. applied on the east coast of England and Scotland, from Lincolnshire northwards, to a cold sea-fog.

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Ling. Angl.* A *Sea Harr*, *Lincolniensis Maritimus Tempestas à mari ingruens*. 1777 NIMMO *Hist. Stirlingsh.* 438 In the months of April and May, easterly winds, commonly called *Haars*, usually blow with great violence, especially in the afternoons. 1806 GAWTHER *Scotl.* (ed. 2) 389 The water of the lake (Loch Ness), never freezes in the severest winter, and, in frosty weather, is covered with a thick *haar* or mist, which has the appearance of smoke. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Harr*, mist with small rain. 'A northern har brings fine weather from far.' 1889 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Harr*, fog, mist, especially when it is cold. 1893 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 171 History broods over that part of the world like the easterly *haar*.

Haar, -e, *obs.* forms of *HAIR*, *HARE*.

Haaste, **Haate**, *obs.* ff. *HASTE*, *HATE*, *HOT*.

Hab (*heb*), *adv.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Known in the phrases *hab nab*, *hab or nab*, from c 1550. Conjectured to represent some part of the verb *HAVE*, presumably the pres. subj., OE. *habbe*, early southern ME. *habbe*, in conjunction with the corresp. negative form OE. *naebbe*, ME. *naebbe*; the alternative phrase *habbe he* (*ich*, *we*, etc.), *naebbe he* (*ich*, *we*, etc.) = 'have he (we, etc.) or have he (etc.) not', accounts fairly for the sense, and answers phonologically; but there is a long gap in the history, between the general disappearance of the *habbe* forms of the verb in ME. and the first examples of *hab nab*.

Hab = have ye, if ye have, occurs in *Sir Ferumbras* c 1380; (*hab*) is still a form of *have* in modern Devonshire and W. Somerset dialect (where also the phrase *hab or nab* is in everyday use), but is exemplified by Elworthy only in (*hab-m*, for *have* = 'have him', where it may be a modern phonetic change, since the dialectal change of *un* to *um* is widely spread, in *eb'm* even, *seb'm* seven, and the like.)

1. In the phrases *hab or nab*, *hab nab* (*habs-nabs*), get or lose, hit or miss, succeed or fail; however it may turn out, anyhow; at a venture, at random. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 209 Put to the plouge of .. *habbe* or *nhabbe* to wyne all, or to less all. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 354 Philautus determined, *hab*, *nab*, to sende his letters. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 82/2 The citizens .. shothab or nabat random vp to the roodloft and to the chancell. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. vi. But *hab nab* [F. *à toutes aventures*], we can never take too much advantage of it. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* ii. i. Better still *Habs-nabs* good wincke and choose, if one must have her. The other goes without ber. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 990 Cyphers, Astral Characters, .. set down *Hab-nab*, at random. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 *Suco*. 'Sayings are a Discredit to your self.' As for Instance, .. *Hab nab*, at a venture. 1831 SCOTT *Yrnl.* II. 388 It is all *hab-nab* at a venture. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., 'Then you 'ont take no less?' 'No, I 'ont, not one varden. 'Then I'll ab-m, *hab* or *nab*!'

2. quasi-*sb.* In phr. at (*by*) *hab* or *nab* = prec.; *by hab* or *by nab*, *by habs* and *nabs*: see *quots.*

1530 PALSGR. 833 *By habbe* or *by nabbe*, *par une voye ou autrre*. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 20) 93 While thoue sought by *happ* or *nab* to subdue thother, a 1612 HARRINGTON *Eggr.* iv. (1633) 91 Jack Straw, with his rebellious crew, That set King, Realme and Laws at *hab* or *nab*. 1623-4 MIDDLTON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* iii. ii. Take heed, for I speak not by *habs* and *by nabs*. 1685 Col. Rec. *Pennsylv.* l. 138

Who said you have drawn up an Impeachment against President Moore at *hab nab*. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Habs-an-nabs*: Anything done in odd moments or at intervals of leisure, not continuously, is said to be done by *habs-an-nabs*. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 41 It is only by stealth as it were, and that 'by habs and nabs', as we say, that a stranger can learn much of the true folk-talk.

† **Hab**, *v.* *Obs.* [See prec.] In *hab* or *nab*, have or not have.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 106 Bernardo sayth the Frenchmen will cum roundly to worke to us at ones, and that we shall *habb* or *nab* shortly.

Hab, *dial.* and negro var. of *HAVE*.

Habade, **Habandoun**: see *AB-* and *H*.

Habarion, -ioun, *obs.* forms of *HABERGEON*.

Habber: see *HABER-*.

Habberdehoy, var. of *HOBBADEHOY*.

Habble, Sc. form of *HOBBLE*.

|| **Habeas**. Short for *HABEAS CORPUS*, q.v.

1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 June, The unfrighted man moved himself by *habeas* to the Fleet.

|| **Habeas corpora**. *Law.* [*L.* = thou (shalt) have the bodies.]

1. More fully *Habeas corpora juratorum* (i.e. of the jury): a process formerly issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, directing the sheriff to compel the attendance of reluctant jurymen.

1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37, I send you now the *habeas corpora* and a coppie thereof, and you must desier the sheriffe to serve it. 1525 *tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 223 b. (Stanf.) And if thenquest come nat at the day of this writte returned, than shal go an *habeas corpora*, and after that a distres vnto they come. 1838 CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Cr.* Q. B. i. 1. ii. § 8 (ed. 6) 405 If none of the special jurors mentioned in the .. *habeas corpora* appear in court, the cause cannot be tried.

2. More fully *Habeas corpora nuper vicecomitis* (i.e. of the late sheriff): a process for bringing an ex-sheriff to account to the crown or to his successor.

1838 CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Cr.* Q. B. i. 1. i. § 5 (3). (ed. 6) 214 Get your clerk in court to obtain a rule for a *habeas corpora* to bring in the body of the sheriff.

|| **Habeas corpus** (*hē'bi'ǣs kō'pōs*). *Law.* [*L.* = thou (shalt) have the body (sc. in court).]

A writ issuing out of a court of justice, or awarded by a judge in vacation, requiring the body of a person to be brought before the judge or into the court for the purpose specified in the writ; *spec.* the prerogative writ *habeas corpus ad sub-jiciendum*, requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined.

[1231 *Bracton's Note Bk.* (Maitland 1887) 527 Preceptum est vicecomiti quod habeat corpus eius, etc.] 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 503 II. 189 Now ther ys com down an *habeas corpus* for hym. 1585 F. ALFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. IV. 57 An *Habeas Corpus* since the beginning of this Queenes time hath bin but 25. 6d. in the Common Pleas, and 3s. 4d. in her Majesties Bench. 1642 *Humb. Desire & Proposit. Lds. & Comm.* 1 Feb. 8 Stopping their *Habeas Corporses*. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 46 Lord Shaftesberies businesse touching the *Habeas Corpus* is heard today in the House. 1679 Act 31 Chas. II. c. 2 § 1 Whensover any person .. shall bring any *Habeas Corpus* directed unto any Sheriffe .. Goaler Minister or other Person. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (mod. ed.) III. 131 The great and efficacious writ, in all manner of illegal confinement, is that of *habeas corpus ad sub-jiciendum*. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 9 Bushell .. being committed for non-payment of this fine, sued his writ of *habeas corpus* from the court of common pleas.

b. *Habeas Corpus Act*: the name commonly given to the Act 31 Chas. II. c. 2 (1679), whereby the granting and enforcing of this prerogative writ was much facilitated.

1691 C. BLOUNT *Opening of Session in Collect. Poems* 20 The *Habeas Corpus* Act, oppo'd, say still The Subjects Rights, is but the Prince's will. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (mod. ed.) III. 135 The oppression of an obscure individual gave birth to the famous *habeas corpus* act. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 136 The other [statute] for a partial suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* appears to me of a much deeper malignity. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 352 By the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the liberty of every Englishman was made as certain as law could make it.

c. *fig.*

1589 *Pappe v. Hatchet* (1844) 38 And with an *Habeas corpus* to remove them from the Shepherds tarre-box to the hangmans budget. 1660 T. GORGE *Chr. Directions* xviii. (1831) 96 There is not a *habeas corpus* comes to remove thy yoke-fellow, child, or friend, but it is signed by thy heavenly Father. 1775 *Sheridan Rivals* III. ii. Here are a great many poor words pressed into the service of this note, that would get their *habeas corpus* from any court in Christendom.

Hence *Habeas corpus v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*) to remove or transport as if by a writ of *habeas corpus*.

1817 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. 3 *Habeas corpus'd* as we are out of all wonder, curiosity, and fear.

Habeck, var. *HABICK*.

|| **Habena** (*hābē'nā*). *Anat.* and *Surg.* [*L.* *habēna* thong, rein, f. *hābēre* to hold.]

1. *Anat.* a. = *FRENUM*. b. = *HABENULA*.

1839-47 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* III. 677 The pineal gland has no other connexion with the brain than that which these *habenæ* or peduncles secure for it.

2. Surg. 'Formerly applied to a bandage for keeping the lips of wounds together; a uniting bandage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* **Habenar** (hābē'nār), *a. Anat.* [f. prec.: see **AR**.] Of or pertaining to the habena.

|| **Habendum** (hābēndm). *Law.* [L. = 'to be bad' or 'to be possessed', gerundive of *habere* to have.] That part of a deed (beginning in Law Latin with the words *habendum et tenendum*, and in Eng. deeds 'to have and to hold') which defines what estate or interest is thereby granted.

1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* II. ii. Now I come to the *Habendum*, to have and to holde, use and [etc.]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179 In every deed of Conveyance there be two principal parts, the Premises, and the Habendum. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 30 The description of the things granted need not be repeated in the *habendum*; as it is sufficient that they are described in the premises. 1876 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) s. v. *Deed*, In annuity-deeds and money assignments, the phrase 'To have, hold, receive, and take' is the common form of *habendum*. 1884 ELPHINSTONE *Conveyancing* 100 The clause beginning 'to have and to hold' is the habendum and tenendum combined, and is generally called the habendum.

[**Habenry**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

|| **Habenula** (hābē'nūlā). *Anat.* [L. *habenula* small thong; hence, small strip of flesh cut out of a wound (Celsus).] 'A small, superficial, grey nucleus of the optic thalamus, situated above and in front of the entrance of the posterior commissure.'

1876 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 551 A collection of grey matter... called the ganglion of the peduncle of the pineal gland (ganglion of the habenula).

Hence **Habenular** *a.*, 'ribbon-like; floating like a thong' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Habernace, obs. form of **ABERNACE**.

1552 ASCHAM *Germany* 42 Personal pledges... for his good habernace.

Haberchoun, obs. Sc. var. **HABERGEON**.

+ **Haberdash**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 haburdassh, -dashe, haberdash(e). [app. = AF. *hapertas*, of unknown origin, perh. the name of a fabric, which occurs in an Anglo-Fr. customs list of imported peltry, furs, and fabrics, where a parallel and nearly contemporary list has *haberdassherie*. But the English word may, from its date and sense, be a back-formation from **HABERDASHER**, and *hapertas* may be only a bad AF. spelling of it. Connexion with mod. Icel. *haprtask* 'haversack' is not possible.]

Petty merchandise, small wares.

1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 225 La charge de hapertas, xiij. 1506 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1295, I have an hole armory of such haburdasse in store. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 23 With great store of Haberdash, as bels, necklaces, beades of glasse, collers, points, pinnes, purses, needles, girdels, threed, knives, sissers, pinners, hammers, hatchets, shirts, Coyfies, headkerchiefs, breeches, coates, clokes, caps, Mariner's breeches. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 17 To barter with the Spaniards for their small Haberdash, or Iron, Knives, or such things which may help them in their Wars.

fig. 1550-3 *Ansui. Papstycall Exhort.* Avij b, Ye vitter soche trashe And pylde haberdashe As laye longe in your mynde.

b. More frequently, *haberdash ware, wares*.

1477 *Inu. Goods in Earwaker Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 3 In Dyvers Haburdasshware xs. c. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 16 All haberdashe wares, as paper, bothe whyte and browne, glasses [etc.]. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 All sorts of Mercury or Haberdash Ware. 1625 *Puachas Pilgrims* II. 1644 One hundred and twentie pieces of Carries... with divers small Haberdash wares.

+ **Haberdash**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **HABERDASHER**.] *intr.* To deal in haberdashery or small wares.

1635 *Quarles Embl.* II. v. (1718) 82 To haberdash In Earth's base wares. 1644 — *Sheph. Orac.* iv. Leave to haberdash In such small peddling wares.

Haberdasher (hābē'dæʃər). Forms: 4-6 haberdassher, haburdaisscher, -dassher, 4 habirdasschere, -dasshere, 5 habardassar, 6 haberdasher, (7 habber-). [Has the form of a derivative of **HABERDASH** *sb.* (q.v.), or of the AFr. *hapertas* (quasi **hapertassier*, **haberdassier*); but the actual natre of the relationship between these words is left doubtful by their relative dates, as well as by the undetermined relation in which *haberdash* and *hapertas* stand to each other.]

Formerly, a dealer in a variety of articles now dealt with by other trades, including caps, and probably hats: see *quots.* In the course of the 16th c. the trade seems to have been split into two, those of +a. A dealer in, or maker of, hats and caps, a hatter (*obs.*); b. A dealer in small articles appertaining to dress, as thread, tape, ribbons, etc.

1311-12 *Liber Memorandum* 53 in *Liber Albus* (Rolls) III. 433 Super diversos haberdasshers et capellarios. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* 361 An haberdassher [v. rr. habir-, habur-, -daschere, -daisscher] and a Carpenter. 1504 *Aanold's Chron.* (1811) 108 William Warboys citizen and haburdasher of London. c. 1515 *Cocke Loret's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Salters, Towlers, and habardasshers. c. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 64 Haberdashers that sell french or milan capps, glasses, Daggers, swerdes, griddles and such things. 1621 *Stow Eng. Chron.* (Howe 1615) 869/1 The Milliners, or Haberdashers, in that place, sold mousetrappes, bird cages,

shooing hornes, Lanthornes, and Jews trumpes. 1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* 38 Bookes, pictures, beades, crucifixes, why there was a haberdashers shop of them in euerie chamber. [1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754-5) II. v. x. 278/2 Haberdashers... were also called Milliners, so called from Milan in Italy, whence the Commodities they dealt in chiefly came; such were Owches, Brooches, Agglets, Spurs, Caps, Glasses, &c.]

a. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 For the better and truer making of Capps and Hattes within this Realme... it shalbe leftfull to the Maister and Wardens of the Company of Haberdashers within the Cite of London... to [etc.]. c. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxiv. The Haberdasher heapeath wealth by hattes. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* III. 699/2 John Fisher a haberdasher of hats and mayor of Northampton. 1711 *Burdell Spect.* No. 161 7 3 He... had won so many Hats, that his Parlour looked like a Haberdasher's Shop. 1711 STEELE *Ibid.* No. 187 7 Mr. Sly, Haberdasher of Hats... has prepared very neat Hats, Rubbers, and Brushes.

b. 1611 *Cotgr. Mercant.* a Pedlar, a paltrie Haberdasher. 1617 *Minsheu Ductor.* An Haberdasher of small wares... In London also called a Millenier, a Lat. *millē*. i. a thousand, as one haueing a thousand small wares to sell. 1630 *Masinger Kenegado* II. iii. A great lady dote upon a Haberdasher of small wares! 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Haberdasher*, one that sells a great many several sorts of Wares, as Riband, Gloves, &c. Also Seller of Hats. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4462/4 William Andrews of London, Haberdasher of small Wares. 1745 *De Foo's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 38 Haberdasher [buys] of the thread merchants. 1755 JOHNSON, *Haberdasher*, one who sells small wares; a pedlar. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict.*, *Chaucer* 241 Haberdashers were originally a branch of the mercers; and dealt, like them, in small wares.

c. *fig.* (cf. *dealer, retailer, vendor*).

1592 *Nashe P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 21 a, A Haberdasher of Wilde-fowle, or a Merchant venturer of daintie meat. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1235 This haberdasher of lyes. 1664 J. WILSON *Project.* IV. *Dram. Wks.* (1874) 264 See! your haberdasher of small projects. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Haberdasher of Nouns and Pronouns, Schoolmaster or Usber. a. 1764 *Lloyd New River Head Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 65 Haberdashers of small jokes. 1827 *Lytton Pelham* xvi. This 'Haberdasher of pronouns' was a person of the name of Margot. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v. A schoolmaster, alias a haberdasher of nouns and pronouns.

d. *attrib.*

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 296/1 They are altogether haberdasher Statesmen.

Hence **Haberdasheress**, a female haberdasher.

1702 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* Wks. 1760 II. 272, I found... Talestris the Amazonian, who, as I hinted to you in my last, is become a haberdasheress of small wares.

Haberdashery (hābē'dæʃəri). [f. prec.: see **ERY**.]

1. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

1419 *Liber Albus* III. i. (Rolls) 230 Les Fees de Layn de Spaigne et Haberdassherie. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 96 Those are the Syrens, that hang out their shining Silks and Velvets, and dazle Prides eyes with their deceitfull haberdashery. 1690 *Culto Disc. Trade* (1694) 166 Our own Commodities being some rated very low, as Drapery, Silk Wares, Haberdashery. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 390 Tape and thread, and all the other small wares of haberdashery and millinery. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 373 A highly respectable draper told me that he never could thoroughly understand where hosiery, haberdashery, or drapery, began or ended. 1873 *Miss Broughton Nancy* I. 133, I am involved in a whirlwind of haberdashery, Brussels lace, diamonds.

2. The shop or establishment of a haberdasher.

1813 *Scott Triumf.* II. Interl. iii. A walking haberdashery, Of feathers, lace, and fur.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haberdashery-ware*, etc.

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 467 A ship laden with wynes, sylkes, and other haberdashery wares. 1745 *De Foo's Eng. Tradesman* xiv. (1841) II. 161 Haberdashery-ware from Holland. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) I. xxxv. 245 A kind of haberdashery shop. 1797-1805 S. & H. *Lee Canterb.* T. V. 40 In the haberdashery line.

Haberdypoies, -poys(e), obs. ff. **AVOIRDUPOIS**.

1565-73 *Cooper Thesaurus.* *Amphora*. a pound and a halfe of haberdypoys weight. 1603 *OWEN Penbrokesh.* (1891) 139 Sold by the haberdypoies pound.

+ **Haberdine** (hābē'dīn, -dīn). *Obs.* Forms:

4-6 haburden(ne), 5-7 haberdyn(e), 6 haberden, -dyn, 6-7 haberdine, haberdin, haberdein, 7-8 haberdin, -dyn, 6-9 haberdine, 9 haberden. [The same word as MDu. *abberdaen* (Du. *abberdaan*), var. of *labberdaen*, supposed by De Vries to be derived from the name of a Basque district, the *tractus Lapurdanus*, F. *le Labourd*, or from *Lapurdum* ancient name of Bayonne; the Basques having been the first to engage in the cod-fishery. The loss of l- points to the passing of the word through French: Godef. has *Labordean* 1577; *Cotgr.* has *abordean*, *habordean*, *labordean*; but earlier evidence for the word in Fr. is wanting.]

The name of a large sort of cod, used esp. for salting; salt or sun-dried cod. It was sometimes formerly considered a different species from the common cod and classified as *Asellus Islandicus*. 1300 *Wardr. Acc. Edua.* I (1787) 118 In vendicione diversis per diversa precia 5496 stok[ish] et Aberden'. 1370 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 616 In 1370, 140 haburdenne are bought at 1s. each. 1496 *Naval Accounts Hen. VII* (1896) 166 Fyssh, cc haberdyn(e at xxxiii' iijij the hundred- lxxv' viij'. 1530 in *Rymer Foedera* (1710) XIV. 375 Cod and Haberden Eight Hundred. 1538 *Fitzherb. Just. Peas* 156 Fyschers that actually labour to take Lyng Haberdine Lobfyshe. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 63 Broome fagot is best to drie haberden on. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. i. (1651) 68 Indurate Fish as Ling... Red-herrings... Haberdine. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET*

Health's Improv. (1746) 230 Our Blood is... corrupted with filthy Fish... salt Herrings, red Herrings, Sprats, Haberdin. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. iii. ii. (1743) 154 Cod fish, Haberdine, Ling &c. have 124 to the c. [1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haberdiden*, cod or stock fish dried and cured on board: that cured at Aberdeen was the best.]

b. More fully *haberdine-fish*.

1573 80 *BARET Ato.* F 578 Haberdine fish, *Asellus salinus*. 1771 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* (1790) 138 Dried cod fish, at that period known by the name of Haberdin fish.

Habergeon (hābē'gōn, hābē'dgōn), **haubergeon** (hōbē'dgōn). Forms: a. 3 hauber-geun, 4-6 -oun(e), 4-9 -on; also 4-5 hawber-joun, Sc. *haubrischoun*(e), *hawbyrschown*, *hauberson*(e), 5 hawburgon, -byrgon, Sc. *awbyrchowne*, 6 haubergyon, *haubergyn*, 9 hawbergeon. β. ? 3, 4- habergeon; also 3-4 haberon, *habiryun*, 4-5 habar-, *habar*-, *habir*-, *habour*-, *habur*-, *habyr*-, -geon, -gion, -gioun, -gyn(e), -gon, -goun, -gown, -goyne, -jon(e), -joun(e), -jown(e), -jeoun, jeon, -jun(e), -yon(e), 5 aburion, 6 habergyn, *habarion*, *habbergion*, -jon, -jeoun; Sc. *haberjone*, -choun, -shoun, *haberschone*, *abrichon*. (About 100 variants.) [ME. a. f. *haubergeon* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), deriv. (traced as dim.) of OF. *hauberc*, now *haubert*: see **HAUBERK** and **-ON**. In Eng. from an early date reduced to *ha-*, though examples of *hau-*, *haw-*, under French influence, contemporary or historical, occur down to the present day. The word has been since the 16th c. only historical, and it was app. after it had become obs. as a living word, that the pronunciation hābē'dgōn or hābē'd-igōn, found in Milton, Butler, Glover, etc., and in some modern dictionaries, arose.]

A sleeveless coat or jacket of mail or scale armour, originally smaller and lighter than a **HAUBERK**, but sometimes app. the same as that. [1285 *Act 13 Edua.* I c. 6 A disiz liverce de terre... haubergeun chapel espe e cutel.] c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 7521 (Trin.) Helme haburioun [Göt. habiryun] on him bei did. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xi. 130 My helmys and hawbyrschownys. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Margaret* 299 Scho was cled in haubersione Of treuth and of deuociooe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 23 In his helme and in his haberioun. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Sam.* xvii. 5 Goliath... was clothid with a maylid hawberiou [1388 an haburioun hokid]. 1384 — *Eph.* vi. 14 pe haberioun of ritywysnesse. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 150 Nekte his sherte an Aketoun And ouer that an haubergeoun [v. rr. habiryoun, haubergoun, haberioun]. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 To Henre my sonne, an aburion, a ketil Hatte. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxxiii. 22 Throw tre fauld of Awbyrchowne. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 220/1 Haburyone [v. rr. haburgyn], or hawberk, *lorica*. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4129 The haubergeonne whilk his body shuld kepe bothe vp and dounne. 1530 *Palsgr.* 229/2 Haubergyn of mayle. 1535 *COVERDALE Rev.* ix. 9 They had haburgions As it were haburgions of yron. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 29 Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismayd. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* I. lxiii. 15 Some doud a curace, some a corslet bright, An hawberke some, and some a haberon. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* xxvii. 14 And Vzziah prepared for them... shields, and speares, and helmets, and haburgions. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. iii. 537 The shot let fly... Lodg'd in Magnano's brass habergeon. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1179 Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And brigandine of brass, thy broad habergeon. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 23 Their Knights and freeholders to find Corslets and Haubergions. 1787 *GLOVER Athenaid* viii. (R.), Above, bright maille, habergeons scold in gold. 1864 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* III. 366 The knights are now seen... each covered with his habergeon of mail. 1879 *BROWNING Tray* 4 Sir Olaf, the good knight, did don his helme and eke his habergeon.

+ b. Worn as a rough garment for penance. *Obs.* c. 1386 *CHAUCER Par.* 7. 978 Werynge of heyres or of stamy, or of haubergeons on hire naked flesshe... and swiche manere penances. *Ibid.* 980 Of whiche Ihesu crist is moore apayed than of heyres or haubergeons or hauberkes.

+ c. Applied to the elytron of a beetle. *Obs.*

a. 1637 B. *JONSON Sad Sheph.* II. ii. Scaly beetles, with their habergeons, That make a humming murmur as they fly.

Hence **Ha'bergeoned** (+ *hauberionnyd*) *a.*, equipped with a habergeon.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Macc.* iv. 7 Thei sawen the tentis of heithen men stronge, and men haberiounnyd.

+ **Ha'berjet**, **hauberget**. *Obs.* Also 6 *hauberject*, 8 *haberject*, 9 *halberject*, -git. [In med. l. *haubergetum*, a word of obscure origin, app. related to **HAUBERK** and **HABERGEON**.] A kind of cloth named in Magna Carta, and in some ancient documents.

[1216 *Magna Carta 1 Hen. III* § 23 Sit... una latitudo pannorum tinctorum & Russeturorum & Haubergetorum, scilicet due Ultra infra listas.] 1504 *tr. Great Charter* in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 219 And one largenes dyed clothes and of russets and of hauberictis, that is to sey two ellis betwixt the listas. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hauberjects*, or *Haubergets*, a kind of Cloth mentio'd in Magna Charta, and other Records. 1865 *KINGSLAY Herew.* II. i. 10 Clothing of... grisling or halbergit and lambs' skins. 1861 *RILEY Liber Albus* Gloss. s. v. *Hapertas*, In *Mag. Rot.* 14 *John*, mention is made of 3043 ells de halbergo albo 'of white halberjet' for the king's use.

+ **Ha'bick**. *Obs.* Also *habeck*. [Etymol. unknown.] 'An instrument used in dressing cloth' (*Cussans Handbk. Heraltry* 116).

1660 *Gwillim's Heraldry* iv. vii. 288 Sable, a Cheuron

Ermine, between two Habicks in chief, and a Tessell in base, proper. This is the bearing of the worshipful Company of the Cloth-workers. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop. xxi.* § 11 (ed. 3) 369.

Habide, obs. form of **ABIDE**.

1300 *Cursus M.* 2668 Under a fel bai sal habide. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 It will not habide perin.

Habil, obs. form of **ABLE**, **HABILE**.

Habitable (hæ'biläb'l), *a. rare*. [= mod.F. *habitable*, *f. habiller* to clothe: see **-ABLE**.] Capable of being clothed.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. The whole habitable and habitable globe.

Habilament, variant of **HABILIMENT**.

Habilatory (häbilä'tör), *a. rare*. [Arbitrary f. *F. habiller* to dress, or Eng. *habili-ment*, after adjs. etymologically formed in *-atory*.] Having reference to dressing.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxix. (D.) Accustomed to penetrate the arcana of habilitary art. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. In all his Modes and habilitary endeavours. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vii. VII. 207 Valuable effects, cosmetic a good few of them, habilitary, artistic.

Habile (hæ'bil), *a.* [A variant of **ABLE** (formerly *hable*, *abil*, etc.), conformed in 16-17th c. to mod.F. *habile* or Lat. *habilis*, and, in modern use, (sense 4) to some extent differentiated: see **ABLE a.**] + 1. Fitted, suited; fit, suitable; competent (*to do something*); = **ABLE a. 2.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvi. 78 To that, baith curtas and cunnand He wes, bath habyll and avenand. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. 334 Quhillk wes mare habil to have desirnt than to have obreit the tribunate. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 184 Apt and habile for any congenerous action. 1715 WOODROW *Corr.* II. 24 The most habile way to prevent the ruin of this church. 1795 MACK-NIGHT *Apostol. Epist.* (1820) i. 624 Many habile and disinterested witesses.

+ 2. Manageable, handy; = **ABLE a. 1. Obs.**

1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 67 The Hands are the most habil members of the Body, and the most easily turned to all sides.

+ 3. Having the capacity or power (*to do a thing*); = **ABLE a. 4. Obs.**

1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate* 71 (Jam.) To be the mar habyl to keep the command of God. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 32 That God's influx doth render the subject habile to act.

4. Having general readiness; handy, ready; skilful, deft, adroit, dexterous.

1495 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 169 Ryol sawe the stroke come, and was habyll, and lepte a syde. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 189 The most proper and habile person. 1766 MES. E. GAFFRITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 38 'Tis like practising Fencing with the left Hand...it renders one more habile, certainly. 1840 T. A. TROLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. 223 The most habile writer of monthly fashions. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* i. viii. 157 The cards fell quickly from his habile fingers. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 864 1/2 That general training which made educated Americans of earlier generations so habile and adroit.

Habiliment (häbil'imēt). Forms: *a.* 5 *abily-*, *abyll* (1 y-), 5-6 *abyle*, 5-7 *abile*-, *abili*-, 6 *abilli*-, *abilla*-, 7 *abilli*-, *abilia*-, *abiliment*. *B.* *Sc.* forms (chiefly in senses 1, 3, 4) 6 *abulye*-, *abulye*-, *abulie*-, 6-7 *abulze*-, *abulzie*-, *abulze*-, 9 *abulyement*. *γ.* 5 *abyll* (1 y-), *abyly*-, 5-7 *habille*-, 6 *habile*-, 6-7 *habille*-, 6-8 *habilli*-, *habilla*-, 7-9 *habilla*-, 6- *habiliment*. See also **ABILIMENT**, **BILIMENT**. [a. OF. *habillement*, *abillement*, *f. habiller* to render fit, fit out, *f. habile* fit, suitable: see **ABLE**. In early use often spelt without initial *h*, esp. in the senses which connected themselves with **ABLE**, **ABILITY**; but with the gradual restriction of the word to sense 4 (like mod.F. *habiller*, *habillement*, obviously influenced in sense by *F. habit* clothing), the *h* has been restored. (The *Sc. ly*, *l3*, represents *Fr. l mouillé*.)]

1. (without *pl.*) Outfit, accoutrement, equipment, array, attire, dress. (Now only of personal attire.)

1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* i. xviii. Alle maner of abyement that pretendith to the werre. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 30 b. Hauyng the forme and abyement of a knight. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvi. Thair abyement was...maid, after the general gise of the cuntre. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 4546 Rycht hartfully content Of meit, drynk, and abyement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 30 Straunge Lady in so straunge habiliment. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 146 The costlie excesse of cleithing, and abulment of mens bodies. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. l. 229 To keep pace with this romantic extension of habiliment. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* App. 14 In rich habiliment Two Strangers at the Convent-gate. 1842 POE *Murders Rue Morgue* Wks. 1864 I. 202 Numerous changes of habiliment.

fig. 1804 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 363 1/2 The style is the habiliment of the spirit.

+ 2. *pl.* Fittings, apparatus, furniture, gear, outfit, rigging; as of a ship. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92 f. The cordes and other habyliments of the shippe bracke.

+ 3. *pl.* Munitions, appliances, implements, or apparatus of war; weapons, warlike stores, etc.

(In this sense the initial *h* was more commonly omitted, doubtless from the recognized connexion with *able*, *ability*, quasi 'things making able for war'.)

1422, etc. [see **ABILMENT**]. n 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 145 Alle the abylymentys of werre...as welle pouders, gounys, and arblastys, schott, or other artyleres. 1495

Act 11 Hen. VII c. 64 Preamble, Shippes with all abilymentys of Werre. 1569 STODGER tr. *Diod. Sic.* i. iv. 7 To prepare for all such necessarie habylements and engines of warre as were meete. a 1642 Sia W. Monson *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 489/1 Ammunition, Victuals, or other Abilliments for the War. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120 1/2 Armour, Munition, Stores...Ordnance, or other Habilliments of War.

+ b. *esp.* Personal accoutrements for war; armour, warlike apparel; also the trappings of a horse. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 53 Soo beganne euenche of theym to seke his armes and habyllymentes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 In glistering habilliments of armes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 51 He armed himselfe in the dead Knights abillments, with guilt spurs. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii. To return his armour and abylymentes at a moment when it was impossible to find a suitable delegate in his stead.

4. *pl.* The apparel, vestments, or garments appropriate to any office or occasion. Applied also, jocularly or grandiloquently, to ordinary clothes. (The chief extant sense.)

(In this sense initial *h* has always prevailed; the connexion with *able*, *ability*, being less obvious, and that with mod. *F. habit*, *habillement* more so.)

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 111 Clothynge and habyllymentes of the sayd holy fader. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 35 He elied him with riche and riall abylymentis. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 28 b. Wyth y^e garter, collar, mantell, and other habillamentis apperteynyng to the companys of the sayde noble ordre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. i. (Arb.) 149 They want their courtly habilliments. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 11 My riches, are these poore habilliments. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 474 To put on all those abillments upon him, to kill the fat Cal to welcome him. 1770 Mrs. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. 1. 305 We have no winter habilliments. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 218 The Saviour is seen in the habilliments of a gardener. 1867 MISS BRADDON *R. Godwin* II. ii. 30 She saw George Stanmore in his everyday habilliments.

fig. 1614 SIR W. LEIGHTON in *Fart S. P. 2as. I.* 265 All curious quaint abillments exild. In humblist habite now ny verse compild. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* 98 The earth decks herself in her fresh abillments of blossoms. 1822 KEBLE *Serm.* i. (1848) 8 Mistaking the circumstances and outward habilliments of things for the things themselves.

+ 5. Anything worn as an ornament; = **BILIMENT**.

1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 8 Pyers...bought for them abyementes and jewelles. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII c. 5 Any frenche hood or bonet of veluet, with any habillment paste or edge of golde perle or stone. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gen.* xxiv. 22 The man took a golden abillment of half a shekell weight. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentate.* *Gen.* xxiv. 22 Eare-ring; or abillment, jewell, ouch; which was hangd sometime on the eare.

+ 6. *fig.* Mental equipment or qualification; capacity; *pl.* abilities, faculties, powers (of mind). *Obs.*

1585 ASP. SANDVY *Serm.* (1841) 2 How can the Holy Ghost...but require us to bestow all the forces and habilliments we have? 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iv. 102 If the impediments of Nature bee but small. And the habilliments otherwise great. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Wouldst thou have eloquence added to all these former abillments? 1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* v. ii. Never lived gentleman of greater merit, Hope or abillment to steer a kingdom. a 1640 JACKSON *Cred.* xi. xvi. § 10 There is a freedom or abillment to do that which is pleasant and acceptable unto God.

Hence **Habilimental a.**, of or relating to attire.

Habilimentary a., dealing with habiliments.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 466 Embodied representatives of antiquity in a moral as well as habilitational point of view. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 731 The result of his habilitational effort. 1884 HARDY *Two on a Tower* II. vii. 100 Researches among habilitational hulls and husks.

Habilitemented, *pl. a.* [f. prec. sb. + **-ED**.] Equipped, arrayed, apparelled, dressed.

1607 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 257 Habilitemented gloriously for warre. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Fruits* Wks. II. 98 A Chimney-sweeper's wife...Habilitemented like the Diamond Queene. 1630 H. LOPE *Perseus* Ep. Ded. Habilitemented in the ridiculous vesture of his owne Superstitions. 1892 *Chamb. Jyrl.* i. Oct. 625/1 The staid and decorously habilitemented banker.

+ **Habilitate**, *pl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *habilitat-us*, *pa. pple.* of *habilitare*: see next.] Endowed with ability; rendered able; capacitated, qualified.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 12 Not legall, nor habilitate to serve in Parliament.

Habilitate (häbil'itāt), *v.* Also **ABILITATE**. [f. L. *habilitat-* *pl. stem* of *habilitare* to make fit, enable, *f. habilis*, aptitude, **ABILITY**.]

+ 1. *trans.* To endow with ability or capacity; to capacitate, qualify. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 322 The internal gifts of God...fortifie vs against vice, and habilitate exceedingly to vertue. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 187 A superadded influence, which may habilitate them for action. 1819 SOUTHEY *Hist. Brazil* III. xl. 527 Till a second order from the King should habilitate them so to do.

b. To furnish with means, esp. for the working of a mine. [After *Sp. habilitar*.]

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 212* He then proposed, not to habilitate the mine in the usual way, but to lend money to the miner, that he himself might pay the workmen.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To qualify oneself for office; *spec.* to qualify as teacher in a German University. [After *Ger. habilitiren*.]

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 925 He meant to habilitate as a privat-docent when he returned. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1612 In 1811 he habilitated at Heidelberg with the dissertation, 'De dei...idea'.

3. *trans.* To clothe, dress, habit. *rare*.

1885 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 197 Species variously habilitated in artistic patterns. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* II. xxiii. 183 Devils...habilitated in flesh for evil purposes.

Hence **Habilitator** [after *Sp. habilitador*], in western U. S. one who habitates a mine, or furnishes capital for its working under contract with the proprietors. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Habilitation (häbil'itā-shn). Also **ABILITATION**. [ad. med.L. *habilitatō-em*, *n.* of action *f. habilitare*: see **HABILITATE** *pl. a.*]

Although the obvious connexion with **ABILITY** led to the dropping of initial *h* in this and the preceding word, in 17th c. the direct Latin derivation finally preserved it.]

The action of enabling or endowing with ability or fitness; capacitation, qualification.

1612 BACON *Ess.* *Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 483 The Things, which we formerly have spoken of, are but Habilitations towards Armes: And what is Habilitation without Intention and Act? 1713 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1721) III. 169 All Augmentations of Duties which were introduced in the said Ports...on occasion of the War, or under the Title of Habilitation, or any other whatsoever, ceasing and being taken away. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 617 The habilitation of new maritime ports for expediting the intercourse with America. 1861 A. McCALL *Ess. Proph.* in *Aids to Faith* (1861) 88 He...had no permanent habilitation to declare the will of God. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 213 I propose that the honour-degrees (M.A., etc.) should of themselves form the habilitation for the office of tutor.

b. The advancing of money on the security of a mine, to enable the owner to work it. (*U.S.*, from *Sp. habilitacion*.)

Hability (häbil'iti). Also 5-6 *-te*, 6-7 *-tie*. [An early form of **ABILITY**, after OF. *habileté*; in this, the *h* was rarely preserved after 1650; but in the 19th c. it has sometimes been restored in sense 2, which goes with *habile* and mod.F. *habileté*.]

+ 1. Early spelling of **ABILITY**, *q. v.* *Obs.*

1430-1678 [see **ABILITY**]. 1723 *State Russia* II. 77 All their Hability consists in crying out with a loud voice to the Idols.

2. The quality of being habile; deftness; readiness; easy familiarity. [After mod.F. *habileté*.] *rare*.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 64 An ability of conduct which properly constitutes genius in war. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Critical Method* 73 Hability in or familiarity with a given style or form affects our appreciation of it.

Habillament, *-ement*, obs. ff. **HABILIMENT**.

+ **Habile**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 *habyle*-, *ylle*-, *abele*-, 5-6 *habyll*-, 5-7 *habille*-. [a. *F. habiller*, *abilier* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), to fit, fit out, put in order, dress, clothe, repr. a late L. type **habiliāre*, *f. habilis* (see **HABILE** and **ABLE**); in later use associated with *habit* clothing. Cf. also **ABLE v. 1, 2**, and the *Sc.* form **ABULIYE**.]

1. *trans.* To fit, adapt; = **ABLE v. 1**.

1430-40 *Lyng. Bochas* III. xiii. 86 They ought of reason them self to habyle To haue science of Philosophie.

2. To fit out; to accoutre, array, attire, esp. for war; to apparel, dress; = **ABLE v. 2**.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 141 She went into her chaumbre and abeled her self. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* i. 19 He dyde do make agayn the chirches, and habylled the holy places. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 17 Be he habylled ryche in harnoys and mountures. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 108 a/2 The holy man Abraham thus habilled and arayed...lepe up on an horse. *Ibid.* 111 To habylle and put them in armes. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 128 He staid there so long till Lozia was habilled.

3. To make or pronounce competent, to enable, qualify; = **ABLE v. 4 b**.

1530 PALSGR. 576/2, 1 habyll, as a man to do a thyng, I make him able, or thynke him sufficient...I was habylled to handell this mater by better men than you be.

Habirgeon, *-joun*, etc. obs. ff. **HABERGEON**.

Habit (hæ'bit), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 *abit*-, *abyt*-, 3-6 *abite*-, *abyte*-, 5 *abbyte*-, 6 *abbitt*-, *-et*-(*te*-, *-ytte*, *Sc. -eit*). *B.* 4-7 *habite*-, 5-6 *habyte*-, 5 *habet*-, 6 *habitt*-, *habbet*-, *-ett*-(*e*, *Sc. habeit*-, 6-7 *habetto*), 5- *habit*-. [a. OF. *habit*, *abit* (12th c. in *Litré*) = *Pr. abit*, *habit*, *It. abito*; ad. L. *habitus*, noun of action (*u-* stem), from *habere* to have, *refl.* to be constituted, to be.]

The sense-development, as seen in Latin and the modern languages taken together, is thus: *orig.* Holding, having, 'haviour'; hence the way in which one holds or has oneself, i. e. the mode or condition in which one exists, or exhibits oneself, *a*) externally; hence demeanour, outward appearance, fashion of body, mode of clothing oneself, dress, habitation; *b*) in mind, character, or life; hence, mental constitution, character, disposition, way of acting, comporting oneself, or dealing with things, habitual or customary way (of acting, etc.), personal custom, accustomedness. This development was largely completed in ancient Latin, and had received some extension in OF., before the word became English; in our language, senses were taken, from time to time, from *Fr.* or *L.*, without reference to their original order of development; hence the chronological order in Eng. is in no way parallel to the original; and the arrangement below is only partly chronological. In mod.F. the word is narrowed down to our branch 1, other senses being supplied by *habitude*; thus Eng. 'habit' is co-extensive with the two French words, and its chief sense corresponds not to *F. habit* but to *F. habitude*.

I. Fashion or mode of apparel, dress.

1. Bodily apparel or attire; clothing, raiment, dress. *arch.*

a 1225 *Anchr. R.* 12 *Be onnesse of o lue & of o wil, bet heo alle habbit imene widdnen her abit, bet is on.* 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 141 *Be abynt bat hou abit vpon, no haly-day hit menske.* 1483 *CANTON Golt. Leg.* 68/1 Saul thenne changed his habyte and clothing and dyde on other clothing. 1592 *R. JOHNSON* 9 *Worthies F. iii.* The verie aspect of his outward abite. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 113 It is her habite onely, that is honest, Her selfe's a Bawd. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 24 Their habit like to Adams, a few Plaintaine leaves only fixt about their middles. 1651 *EVELYN Diary* 6 Sept. He went about in womens habite. 1725 *POPE Odys.* iv. 336 In the vile habit of a village slave. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 111 The chief peculiarity in his habit was a deep lace ruff.

b. with a and pl. A set or suit of clothes, a dress (of some specified kind). *arch.*

a 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 414 Undir an olde poore habite reignethe ofte Grete vertu. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 305 (Harl. MS.) Weddid. In a simple Abynt. 1521 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 183 To have oon abbit after such sournie. 1605 *Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 348 The colonel himself had on that day a habit which was pretty rich but grave. 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 170 Being thinly clothed with one of the digger's habits. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 465 She dressed herself in a rich habit of silk and velvet. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 104/1 Women... were not to go out of town with more than three habits. 1808 *Sk. Charact.* (1813) I. 180 [They] went on horseback, in a uniform habit, all blue and silver.

c. pl. Clothes, garments, habiliments; hence d. in sing. A garment; a gown or robe. *arch.*

c 1277 *CANTON Jason* 81 b, Lo here my habytes that be requysite. 1598 *YONG Diana* 257 Your habites denie you to be of any place heereabouts. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 157 Lest the place And my quaint habits breed astonishment. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. 170 The latter had put on women's habits over their armour. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 271 [The bodies of] two princes in the habits they used to wear.

d. 1774 *GAY Trivia* I. 43 Thy Doily Habit. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* v. (1739) 66 The Toga was the Habit worn in Peace. 1771 *Mrs. HARRIS in Prim. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 214 Mr. Cambridge borrowed a dress for her, which was pretty and fine, the habit muslin with green and gold sprigs, with a turban and veil. 1853 *Mrs. JAMESON Leg. Madonna* (1857) 19 St. Catherine of Siena, her habit spangled with stars.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* Outward form or appearance; guise; 'dress', 'garb'.

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. Heb.* 2 Having vpon hym the habite of mans body. 1618 *WITHER Motto, Nec Habeo* Wks. (1633) 518, I will ever finde Meanes to maintaine a habit for my Minde Of Truth in graine. 1669 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* I. 1. ii. § 9 Though Plato thus, disfigured the habit of his Jewish Traditions. 1824 *LONGE Autumn* 5 The silvery habit of the clouds. 1839 *PRAED Poems* II. 13 Tory to-day, and Whig to-morrow, All habits and all shapes he wore.

2. *spec.* The dress or attire characteristic of a particular rank, degree, profession, or function; *esp.* the dress of a religious order; *the habit*, the monastic order or profession (cf. 'the cowl').

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20/45 Him-sulf he nam be Abite here: and Monck forrest bi-cam. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 172 His abite he gan forsake, his ordre lete alle dounce. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 3 In Habite of an Hermite. [1393 C. In Abit as an Ermitte.] 1386 *CHAUCER Monks T.* 353 In kinges abynt went hir sonnes tuo. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 67 Goo stele an abite, & become a frere. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. iv. 127 Freris whome you wold jure to be borne in the habytes, they are so lytlyl and yong. 1645 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 50 So that a Biscayner is capable to be a Cavalier of any of the three habits. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 17 The several Faculties... are distinguished by their Habits: Divinity-Students wear constantly Gowns and square Caps. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 471 Puritans, that is, such as refused the habits. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 129 Magellan, whom the king honoured with the habit of St. Jago. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 102 The foreign reformers then in England... expressed their dissatisfaction in seeing these habits retained. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 77 While walking his hands were clasped under his habit.

b. In the Greek Church: *Lesser habit*, the dress of the proficients or monastics of the second degree. *Great or great angelic habit*, the dress of the monastics of the third degree, termed the perfects. 1772 J. G. KING *Grk. Ch. Russia* 366 [After completing their novitiate] they proceed to take the lesser habit or *xhiva*. *Ibid.*, They take... last of all, the great angelic habit.

3. = RIDING-HABIT: A dress worn by ladies on horseback; a lady's riding dress.

1666 *EVELYN Diary* 13 Sept. The Queene was now in her cavalier riding habit. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 104 P 3 The Model of this Amazonian Hunting-Habit for Ladies, was, as I take it, first imported from France. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1870) II. vi. 130 Her habit therefore was thrown off with all possible haste. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xvii. The elegant compromise betwixt male and female attire, which has now acquired, *par excellence*, the name of a habit. 1855 *TENNISON Mand* I. xx. 1. Whether The habit, hat, and feather, Or the frock and gipsy bonnet Be the neater and completer. 1879 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Riding Recoll.* vii. (ed. 7) 121 The habit and the side-saddle. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* vii. The St. Aubyn girls were breakfasting in their habits and hats.

II. External deportment, constitution, or appearance; habitation.

4. Bearing, demeanour, deportment, behaviour; posture. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. v. 60 Me semyth by semblaunt and by habyte that ye shold be lustyce. 1489 *CANTON Faytes of A. iii.* i. 168 A stately man of habyte of chere and of mayntene. 1585 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii. Noble and mild this Persian seems to be, If outward habit judge the inward man. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 154 So of lying or other habit of body. 1642 *ROGERS Nauman* 29 The habit and behaviour of this great Prince. 1687 *SEDLER Bellarm.* III. Wks. 1722 II. 136 What's the meaning of this Habit? I never saw a man so overjoy'd.

5. Bodily condition or constitution.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* Epit. Aij b, Of the habite of his body, or corporall proportion... hee is a faire and well favoured Gentleman. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 354 Cardamon which... made them grow better, and be of a more active habit. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 3 P 3 She would revive... out of a wasting Distemper, into a Habit of the highest Health and Vigour. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Habit*, in medicine, is what we otherwise call the temperament or constitution of the body; whether obtained by birth, or occasioned by the manner of living. 1782 *PAIRSTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. ii. 211 A being... of a delicate tender habit. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 136 To bring the patient to a better habit. 1812 *AMVOT Windham* I. 4 A victim to a consumptive habit. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* I. i. Originally... of a spare habit, but now a little inclined to corpulency.

† b. *concr.* The bodily 'system'. † c. The outer part, surface, or external appearance of the body.

b. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 4 Least... any of the excrements should hastily be received into the habit of the body. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* x. 91 If it be retained in the habit of the body and veins. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., A thing is said to enter the habit, when it becomes intimately diffused throughout the body, and is conveyed to the remotest stages of circulation. 1733 *CHEVNE Eng. Malady* II. iii. § 2 (1734) 138 Water... would... dissolve these... Concretions... and help to carry them out of the Habit.

c. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* xii. 98 The humours being drawn outwardly towards the habit of the body. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* III. ii. § 3 (1682) 127 Some Parts of Aer, may continually pass into the Body and Blood, by the Habit, or Pores of the Skin. 1725 *N. ROBINSON Th. Physick* 316 The crass, dispirited Serum settles in the Legs, and every where outwardly upon the Habit.

6. Zool. and Bot. The characteristic mode of growth and general external appearance of an animal or plant. Hence *transf.*; e.g. in *Cryst.* the characteristic mode of formation of a crystal.

1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 22 The same insect under a different Larva or Habit. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. 492 You know them by their air, or habit, as botanists usually call it. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 551 When... you know the name of one species, and find another of the same general habit. 1854 *HOOKER Himal. Flris.* II. xxi. 99 Plants... of a tufted habit. 1870 - *Stud. Flora* 34 Exotic species with the habit of Nasturtium. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* v. 90 Languages of other habit than ours. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* vi. § 151 Such differences, then, may generally be held to indicate a mero-symmetrical habit.

7. Habitation, abode. [So in OF.] *Obs. rare.* 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xii. (1632) 47 Your greatest vices make their first habit in us, from our infancy.

III. Mental constitution, disposition, custom.

8. The way in which a person is mentally or morally constituted; the sum of the mental and moral qualities; mental constitution, disposition, character.

1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 520 And shortly turned was al vp so doun Bothe habit and eek disposicion Of hym. 1579 *LIVEL Euphues* (Arb.) 53 If we respect more the outward shew, then the inward habit. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. 21 (1651) 30 The principal Habits are two in number, Vertue and Vice. 1690 *NORRIS Beattitudes* (1692) 181 It suits a good Habit of Mind. 1719 *YOUNG Revenge* I. i. You... smit the gloomy habit of my soul. 1895 *BOOKMAN Oct. 27/1* The lecture plan and the lecturer's habit of mind are visible throughout.

9. A settled disposition or tendency to act in a certain way, esp. one acquired by frequent repetition of the same act until it becomes almost or quite involuntary; a settled practice, custom, usage; a customary way or manner of acting. (The most usual current sense. Properly said of living beings; in mod. use occasionally of inanimate things.)

[There is no etymological ground for the distinctive use of 'habit' for an acquired tendency; but in philosophical language, such a sense occurs already in Cicero, *Inu.* I. 25, 36, 'habitus appellamus... item corporis aliquam commoditatem, non natura datam, sed studio et industria partam'. The sense is late in Fr. and Eng.: Cotgr. has 'Habit... also an habit; a fashion settled, a use or custom gotten'.]

1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 4 b, By long studie and great contemplation... got an habite and custome to be melancholike. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 1 How vse doth breed a habit in a man. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Soul* ii, That constant they as Habits grow. 1656 *tr. Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 348 Habit is motion made more easy and ready by custom. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 89 Being thus used from their Childhood, and that habit being as it were converted into a second nature. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 158 Habits are said to be an Adventitious and Acquired Nature, and Nature was before defined by the Stoicks to be *etis*, or a Habit: so that there seems to be no other Difference between these two, than this, that whereas the One is Acquired by Teaching, Industry and Exercise; the other... is inspired by the Divine Art and Wisdom. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. xii, Although it be hard for a man late in life to remove old habits. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 18 A dog who once takes to worry sheep never leaves off the habit. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1877) I. x. 178 Both... are tendencies to action; but... disposition properly denotes a natural tendency, habit an acquired tendency. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. ii. iii, System of Habits, in a word,

fixed ways of acting and believing. *Mod.* The chimney has a habit of smoking when the fire is first lighted.

b. (Without a or pl.): Custom, usage, use, wont.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 8 But allowing his [Aristotle's] conclusion, that virtues and vices consist in habit, 1658 *DRYDEN On the Death of Cromwell* xxxvi, Faction now by habit does obey. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 156 Which power or ability in Man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing, is that Idea, we name *Habit*. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 449 Habit, the instrument of nature, is a great leveller; the familiarity which it induces, taking off the edge both of our pleasures and of our sufferings. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* vii. 151 It is of the nature of habit to make acts easier and easier.

c. (Usually in pl.) Applied to the natural or instinctive practices characteristic of particular kinds of animals, and to natural tendencies of plants.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. iv. i, Many of its [the cat's] habits... are rather the consequences of its formation. 1834 *MEOWIN Angler in Wales* I. 263 A singular exception in the habits of creatures of the feline species. 1852 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 584 Resembling the hare in general appearance and in many of its habits, the Rabbit is readily distinguished... by its smaller dimensions. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 128 Some relation between the habit of cotyledons rising vertically at night or going to sleep, and their sensitiveness... to a touch.

d. In the habit (+habits) of doing something: having a habit or custom of so doing. So to fall or get into the habit.

1801 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Solitary Wand.* II. 287 [He] had... for near two years been in habits of occasional access to him. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 66 Some very wise and devout men have been in habits of reading these romances. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 176 He was little in the habit of resisting importunate solicitation. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 128 The world has fallen into a bad habit of naming everything after something else.

10. The condition of being accustomed to something through having constantly to do with it; familiarity. On intimate habits: on intimate terms, familiar. (Cf. HABITUDE 3.) *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 208 b, Why... cannot he discourse better of them, who hath had a longer and continual habit in them? 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 414 By getting an habite of their languages and customs. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 399 Being brought up in this Discipline from Children, they acquir'd a Habit in Science. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 147 The habit of affairs, if, on one hand, it tends to corrupt the mind, furnishes it, on the other, with the means of better information. 1809 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 15 Aug. (1894) I. 144 They are on most intimate habits. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* 154 Those who were in the habits of his society. 1850 *LEVER Davenport Dunn* ii. (1892) 20 'One gets a habit of the kind of people', said Lady Lackington.

IV. Literal rendering of *L. habitus* in Logic.

11. *Logic.* The eighth of the categories or predicaments of Aristotle; Having or possession: in *Gr. ἔχειν*, *L. habitus*. (See CATEGORY I.) *Obs.*

(Like the other categories, very variously understood and misunderstood by writers on logic.)

1588 *FRANCIS Lawiers Log.* I. xi. 49 b, The affirmative is called the habite, the negative the privation thereof. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 93 To have the habit, and to be deprived of the habit are opposed. 1697 *tr. Burgersdicius his Logic* I. ix. 30 Habit is a manner after which clothes, or anything like clothes are put about the body, appended, or in any way adjoined to it. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 209 The Categories are the ten heads under which assertions or predications may be arranged;—substance, quantity, relation, quality, time, place, position, habit, action, passion.

V. 12. *Comb.*, as (senses 1, 3) *habit-bodice*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-shop*, *-skirt*; *habit-cloth*, a light broadcloth used for riding-habits and other outer garments; *habit-shirt*, a kind of chemisette with linen collar, worn by women under the outer bodice; (sense 9) *habit-bowd adj.*, † *habit-wise adv.*

1892 *Daily News* 2 July 6/7 The becoming 'habit-bodice' of old, cut away on the hips and fitting like a good glove. 1819 P. O. LOND. *Direct.* 84 Tailors and 'Habit-Makers'. 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* I. 12 That valuable creature Mr. Pasquin the 'Habit-man'. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 245 A covering for the neck and throat, similar to what is now called a 'habit-shirt'. 1751 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Fetsy Thoughtless* I. 40 The woman at the 'habit-shop' in Covent-garden. 1894 *Daily News* 20 June 6/4 The 'habit skirt' of to-day is surmounted by a riding jacket, generally of a totally different colour. 1626 *EP. ANDREWES Sermon* xix. (1661) 389 His vigour... holdeth out 'habit-wise'.

Habit, *pl. a. Sc. Law.* Also 8 *habite*. [ad. *L. habit-us*, pa. pple. of *habere* to have, hold.] Held, holden: in the legal phrase *habit and repute*, repr. a med. *L. habitus et reputatus*, in earlier times translated *halden and repute* (or *reputit*), i. e. held and reputed (to be so and so).

1503 *Sc. Acts Yas. IV.* c. 23 *Be woman*... beand repute & haldin as his lachfull wif. 1551-2 *Eccles. Scot. Statuta* 135 Quae talium baptizatorum parentes communiter habentur et reputantur. 1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* iv. xlv. § 4 (1693) 704 In the serving of... terces of relicts, 'commonly holden and repute' is sufficient. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 469/1 As *habite* and *repute* a common... thief. 1773 *EASKINE Inst. Law Scot.* I. 86 It is presumed or inferred from cohabitation... joined to their being *habite*, or held, and reputed, man and wife. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. If the person... be *habite* and *repute* a thief—i. e. one who notoriously makes or helps his livelihood by thieving. *Ibid.* s. v. *Execution*, It is sufficient... that the person... shall have been at the time *habit* and *repute* qualified.

b. The phrase *habit and repute* is also used quasi-*subst.* for: The fact of being commonly held and reputed (what is indicated by the context).

1754 ESKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1890) 57 If there has been cohabitation and habit and repute for a sufficient time after the parties were free to marry. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. Thus marriage may be constituted by habit and repute. So also habit and repute is an aggravation of a special act of theft. [By a recent Act, *habit and repute* is no longer made matter of charge in the libel.]

Habit (hæ'bit), *v.* [a. F. *habite-r* to have dealings with, possess, cohabit, dwell, inhabit, ad. L. *habit-are* to have possession of, inhabit, dwell, abide, f. *habit-*, ppl. stem of *habere*: see *prec.*]

† 1. *intr.* To dwell, abide, reside, sojourn. *Obs.*

1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 660 That in her swete song deliten in thilke places as they habytyn. 1483 CAXTON *Cato A viij b*, Many men habytyn and dwellyn by fayth in the cytees. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* I. 1, Although he habit on the earth. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 36 Contraries cannot lodge or habit together.

2. *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit. *arch.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 435 (R.) Some other towne or place habited, vpon or neer the border of it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 48 The shore of the Æthiopian Ocean, which now is habited. 1847 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* (1851) 250 Hinzelmenn who once habited an old castle. 1891 H. S. MERRIMAN *Prisoners & Captives* III. xi. 185 Unless they had habited different parts of the globe.

3. To dress, clothe, attire. (Usually in *pa. ppl.*)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 57 Oris it Dian habited like her? 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 174/2 They went proudly habited. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxix. The High Priest was first habited, and then his Sons. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* XVIII. iii. § 2 He habited a great number of soldiers in their habit. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxiv. To habit herself as she deemed suitable for her journey. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dangerous Catspaw* 55 A group of girls, habited in white flannel. *fig.* 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* viii. 16 Good matter well habited. a 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. ii. Thy liking is a Glass By which I'll habit my behaviour.

† 4. To accustom, familiarize, habituate; *pa. ppl.* accustomed, practised, used (*to or in*). *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. (R.) O y'are a shrewd one; and so habited in taking heed. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iv. 166 A generation of men. That are so habited in falsehood. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 109 He was so habited to poisons, they became food unto him. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbe Raynal* (1791) 63 A mind habited to meanness and injustice. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xx. 11 Habited in crimes.

† b. To turn into a habit, render habitual. *Obs.*

1677-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxiii. 29 When Vices habit themselves into custom and manners. 1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempl.* (1847) 204 Customary sins, habited in us by practice and presumption.

Habitability (hæ-bitā'bīl'itī). [*f.* next: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being habitable.

1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* (1715) p. v. Concerning .. the Habitability of the Planets, and a Plurality of Worlds. 1827 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXII. 166 There's no kind of furniture like books;—nothing else can afford one an equal air of comfort and habitability. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ix. 183 The very habitability of our globe is due to the equalising effects of the waters of the ocean.

Habitable (hæ-bitā'b'l), *a.* Also 4 *habitable*.

[a. F. *habitable* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *habitā-bilis*, f. *habitāre* to inhabit: see -ABLE.]

1. Suitable for habitation or as a human abode; fit to live in, inhabitable; also *absol.* the habitable globe (cf. Gr. *oikouménē*).

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvi. 35 Til they camen in to the lond habitable. 1490 CAXTON *Encydoz* xvi. 62 We haue gyuen her londe babytable. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents, The description of the north regions: and howe they are habitable. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 3 That vulgar division of the World into Zones habitable .. and inhabitable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 157 A glimpse of Light, conveyed so farr Down to this habitable. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone* L. 195 The habitable part of the building. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xi. A couple of rooms, which some kind of attempt had been made to render habitable.

† 2. Able or ready to dwell. *Obs. rare.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia* Pol. 68 All the virtues are as habitable, and as content to dwell with the meanest Subject as the mightiest Monarch.

Hence **Habitableness**, the quality of being habitable; fitness for habitation. **Habitably** *adv.*, in a habitable manner.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 13 In respect of its habitableness it is as rightly termed an Earth. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 78 To prove not only the habitableness, but healthfulness of that climate and country. 1828 WEBSTER cites FORSYTH for *Habitably*. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 239 The public rooms are in a state of perfect habitableness again.

† **Habitacle**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. F. *habitacle* (12th c. in Littre) ad. L. *habitāculum* dwelling-place, f. *habitāre* to inhabit.]

1. A dwelling-place, habitation.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4149 Thomas .. an other stone i-slong To ser Mabouns habitacle. 1382a WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 7 I list schoon azen in the habytacle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 225/2 Thenne went cristofer to this ryuer & made there his habitacle for hym. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 14 Haile, Alphas habitacle! a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 167 Our bed .. which in this little habitacle was not far from the fire. 1829 SOUTHEY *Epist. in Anniversary* 11 Fortune hath set his happy habitacle Among the ancient hills.

fig. and transf. 1382a WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 22 Be ye bldid to gidere into the habitacle of God, in the Hooli Gost. c 1450

tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxvii. 96 Bringte oute of þe habitacle of myn herte all maner of derkenes. a 1555 BRAEFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 356 These our corruptible habitacles, wherein we abide the Lord's leisure. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* I. 36 The Blood-vessels (those genuine Habitacles of noxious Vapours).

2. A canopied niche in the wall of a building.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 104 And eke in each of the pinnacles weren sundry habitacles. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Habitacle*, applied also to a niche for a statue. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tabernacle*, Tabernacles were also called Maisons, Habitacles, Hovels, and Housings in ancient contracts.

† **Habitacule**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *habitāculum* (also found in Eng. use); see *prec.*] = *prec.* 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) In the clos of thilke lytul habytacle [i.e. habitacle]. 1517 TOR-KINGTON *Pilgr.* (1834) 20 The habitacle and lordshippe of Kyng Mynos. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 112 The topick habitaculum of that contagion.]

† **Ha-bitance**. *Obs.* In 6-aunce. [a. OF. *habitançe*, f. *habitor* to dwell: see -ANCE.] A dwelling-place, habitation.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 7 What art thou, man .. That here in desert hast thine habitance?

Habitancy (hæ-bitānsi). [*f.* next: see -ANCY.]

1. Residence as an inhabitant; inhabitation.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 268 The qualifications of a representative are two years' habitancy. 1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 131 Hospitals .. turning upon some miserable question of habitancy within very confined limits.

2. Inhabitedness, populousness. *rare.*

1837 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLI. 735 An escape from the close air and crowded habitancy of the streets.

3. Body or mass of inhabitants collectively.

1832-3 DE QUINCEY *Tradit. Rabbits* Wks. 1860 XIV. 267 Those [persons] do not comprehend the whole habitancy of this well-stocked house. 1862 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* I Its habitancy may at one time have competed with that of London.

Habitant (hæ-bitānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *aby-*, 5-6 *-aunt* (e). [a. F. *habitant*, ad. L. *habitānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *habitāre* to dwell in, inhabit.]

a. adj. Inhabiting, indwelling.

1836 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. xii. i. 230 A habitant spirit.

b. sb. 1. One who dwells or resides in a place; a resident, inhabitant, indweller.

1490 CAXTON *Encydoz* Prolog. 10 This present boke is necessarye to alle cytezens and habytants in townes. c 1500 MELNISE xxx. 221 Thabytants of the Cyte. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Habytant, a dweller. 1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* iii. (Arb.) 74 The habitants in valleye remained. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 86 The various habitants of the Earth. a 1721 PRIOR *Callimachus* 1. 5 To Heaven's great habitants. 1826 DISRAELI *Vio. Grey* IV. vi. The little city of which he was now an inhabitant. *fig.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 588 Sin, there in power before, Once actual, now in body, and to dwell Habitual habitant. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxi, O Love! no habitant of earth thou art.

|| 2. (pronounced *abitān*; pl. often as formerly in F. *habitans*). A native of Canada (also of Louisiana) of French descent; one of the race of original French colonists, chiefly small farmers or yeomen.

1836 SIR F. B. HEAD 28 Oct. in *Narrative* vi. (1839) 130 The real interests of the French habitants of Lower Canada. 1839 EARL OF DURHAM *Rcp. Brit. N. Amer.* 19 Members of the family of some habitant. 1855 W. IRVING *Washington* II. viii. 96 To ascertain the feelings of the habitants, or French yeomanry. 1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 682 A hamlet of cottages, occupied by Acadians, or what the planters call habitants, poor white, French Creoles. 1881 HARPER'S *Mag.* Nov. 823 Pirogue as the habitants call it.

Habitat (hæ-bitēt). [a. L. *habitat*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense of *habitāre*, lit. 'it inhabits', in Floras or Faunas, written in Latin, introducing the natural place of growth or occurrence of a species. Hence, taken as the technical term for this.]

Nat. Hist. The locality in which a plant or animal naturally grows or lives; habitation. Sometimes applied to the geographical area over which it extends, or the special locality to which it is confined; sometimes restricted to the particular station or spot in which a specimen is found; but chiefly used to indicate the kind of locality, as the sea-shore, rocky cliffs, chalk hills, or the like.

1762 HUDSON *Flora Anglica* 70 Common Primrose—Habitat in sylvis sepius et ericetis ubique. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Dict. Terms (ed. 3) 62 *Habitatio*, the natural place of growth of a plant in its wild state. This is now generally expressed by the word *Habitat*. 1809 EDIN. *Rev.* XV. 127 It has also flowered .. after having been transferred from its native habitat. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav.* 7 A catalogue of some of the more rare plants in the neighbourhood of St. Louis .. together with their habitats. 1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* (1844) 255 The Black Spleenwort .. occurs on rocks as a native habitat. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* I. 9 The sea is everywhere now .. the great habitat of the Alga. 1874 J. A. ALLEN in *Cones Birds N. W.* 294 A mixed race has been long known to exist in the region where their habitats adjoin.

b. Hence generally: Dwelling-place; habitation.

1854 LOWELL *Gambidge* 30 Yrs. Ago Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 48 But every thing is not a Thing, and all things are good for nothing out of their natural habitat. 1869 MISS MULLOCK *Woman's Kingd.* III. 54 He reached at last Brook Street, that favourite habitat of physicians. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 372 This word [spotch] has its habitat in Oxfordshire. 1876 GLAISTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 83 Pleas .. for accepting an Asiatic origin and habitat for Homer.

Habitate (hæ-bitēt), *v. rare.* [*f.* L. *habitāt-*, ppl. stem of *habitāre* to dwell; but by Burton used as a derivative of *HABIT sb.*] *a. intr.* To dwell.

† *b. trans.* To habituate; = *HABIT v.* 4. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. vi. They being now habituated to such meditations and solitary places, can endure no company. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* v. 626 Mars habitates in the city of his son. *Ibid.* vi. 936 She doth habitate On Tiber's banks.

Habitation (hæ-bitē'jən). Also 4 *abitacioun*.

[a. F. *habi-*, *abitation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *habitātiō-em*, f. *habitāre* to dwell, inhabit.

“Habitation” in which *h* is written and nat sounded with us. Palsgr. 1530, p. 17.]

1. The action of dwelling in or inhabiting as a place of residence; occupancy by inhabitants.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) A ryht streyt place to the habytacioun of men. c 1386—*Monk's T.* 226 He was out cast of mannes compaignye With asses was his habitacioun. c 1410 HOCLEVE *Mother of God* 137 The habitacion Of the holy goost .. Be in myn herte. 1568 GRAFTON (*title*) *A Chronicle*, deduced from the Creation of the Worlde, unto the first habitacion of thys Islande. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 622 Every Starr perhaps a World Of destind habitacion. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 55 Excepting the plantations, and places of habitacion. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 1 Feb. 7/4 The premises to be closed .. until they were made fit for human habitacion.

2. *concr.* A place of abode or residence; either the region or country inhabited, or (now more usually) a house, cave, or other particular dwelling-place of man or animal.

1382a WYCLIF *Acts* i. 20 The habitacioun [1388 abitacioun] of him be maad desert, and be there not that dwellith in it. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 70 b, Hit pleseth me right well that this noble countre be your habitacion. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 129 Whether the most habitacions of the Citie be on high above the alture of the wals. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 67 They had no Cities, nor settled Habitacions, but liv'd in Woods. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 138 These indeed, seem'd to have been the habitacion of some Animal. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 184 The Habitacions of the Indians (which we call Cabbins or Tents) are sufficiently wretched. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 44 The nearest habitacion to ours was situated about a mile and a half off. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 246 To render the planet a comfortable habitacion for beings constituted like ourselves.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* iii. 11 The Sonne and Mone remayned still in their habitacion. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 24 The head of man is the habitacion or dwelling place of the reasonable soule. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 89 An habitation giddy, and vnnsure Hath be that buildeth on the vulgar heart.

† b. The Jewish tabernacle. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Nim.* vii. 1 When Moses had set vp the Habitation and anoynted it, and sanctified it.

3. The name adopted for local branches of the 'Primrose League', a political association established in 1883 (said to have been suggested by that of 'lodge', used by Masonic societies; cf. also 'tent', 'grove', and the like, similarly used).

1885 *Primrose League* 13 As a Diploma is issued to every Member, Habitacions must be careful to send in the Declarations of every Knight, Dame, or Associate to the Registrar for enrolment. 1892 *Primrose League in Albemarle Rev.* Jan. 11 The first Habitacion started was for the district of the Strand. *Ibid.* 13 In drawing up the rules it was sought .. to give the affair rather a Masonic character. Accordingly the local committee was called a Habitacion. 1895 *Times* 15 Nov. 6/1 A meeting of the Arthur Balfour Habitacion of the Primrose League.

4. A settlement. [After F. *habitation*.]

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 45 The interpretation of certeyne wordes. *Colonic*, an habitacion. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ii. 9 In Europe, we speak of settlements, either in a more general sense than colonies, or as included within colonies. The French call them *Habitacions*. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 101 From Simon's to the great fall there are five habitacions of the Indians. These habitacions consist of from four to eight huts situated on about an acre of ground.

Habitative (hæ-bitā'tiv), *a. rare.* [*f.* L. ppl. stem *habitāt-* (see *HABITATE*) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to habitation or occupancy by inhabitants.

1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 51 The students of *Toponomastique*, as the French call the modern science of 'habitative nomenclature'.

Habitativity. *rare.* [ad. F. *habitativité*: cf. *prec.* and -ITY.] 'The instinct which attaches a person to his own special country or manner of living' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.

† **Habitator**. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *habitātor* dweller, agent-n. from *habitāre* to dwell.] A dweller, inhabitant, resident.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 325 The longest day in Cancer is longer unto us, then that in Capricorne unto the Sontherne habitator.

Habited (hæ-bitēd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *HABIT v.*]

1. Dwelt in, inhabited. *arch.*

1866 EDIN. *Rev.* CXXIV. 184 The habited and uninhabited portions of the globe.

2. Clothed, dressed.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* § 10 p. lx, Statues of the Habited Græcs. 1895 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 696/1 How little has been done .. to elevate the habited man above the naked savage!

† 3. That has become habitual; commonly practised; accustomed. *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 53 This antient and

habited vice. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 101 Not superstition, but a constant tenacity, and an habited custom.

† **Habition.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 habeycon. [ad. late L. *habitiō-em*, n. of action f. *habēre* to have.] ? Holding, having; or living, cohabiting.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xiii. 204 By habycyon carnall in fornicacyon.

Habitual (*habitiuāl*), a. (sb.) [ad. med.L. *habituālis*, f. *habitus* HABIT.]

A. adj. †1. *Philos. and Theol.* Belonging to the 'habit' or inward disposition (see HABIT sb. 8); inherent or latent in the mental constitution.

With various shades of meaning, as (a) latent in the mind or memory, though not exhibited in action, as in *habitual knowledge* or *cognition* (in the Scotist philosophy), knowledge latent in the memory, and capable of being called up when occasion presents itself; (b) latent or inherent in the character, even when not in active exercise (= DISPOSITIVE), as in *habitual faith, grace, righteousness*, etc., often opposed to 'actual'; (c) potential, virtual, though not practically exercised, as in *habitual jurisdiction*; (d) inherent, native, as opposed to acquired, artificially assumed, or studied; (e) subjective, as opposed to 'objective'.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b. The attencyon that we ought to haue in prayer must be. not altogedyer actual nor onely habituall. a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 732 (R.) The habituall belief is in the childe, verry beliefe, though it be not actual belieuing and thinking upon the faith, as the habituall reason is in the childe verry reason, though it be not actual reasoning and making of syllogismes. c 1585 HOOKER *Disc. Justification* c 21 The difference of the which operations, maketh it needfull to put two kindes likewise of sanctifying, righteousness, *Habitual*, and *Actual*. *Habitual*, that holynesse, wherewith our soules are inwardly indued, the same instant, when first wee begin to bee the Temples of the holy Ghost. 1615 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* 114 There is a double both keeping and breaking of the commandments, habitual and actual. c 1656 BRAMHALL *Keplie* iv. 160 With the Romanists themselves I distinguish between habitual and actual Jurisdiction. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 74 Her sweet Conditions all the virtues were, Not studied but habitual in her. a 1716 SOUTH (J.) *Art* is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* iii. vi. (1860) I. 52 By Objective or Systematic Logic is meant that complement of doctrines of which the Science of Logic is made up; by Subjective or Habitual Logic is meant the speculative knowledge of these doctrines which any individual.. may possess.

2. Of the nature of a habit; fixed by habit; existing as a settled practice or condition; constantly repeated or continued; customary.

1611 COTGR., *Habitual*, habituall; customary, continually. 1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos.*, *Habitually*, growne to a habit by long custome. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 123 To deprive women of their naturall faeces, though she beleeveth them to be rather habituall than naturall. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd., In a Tertian Ague, when it is fix'd and habitual for many days. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 25 Repeat them 'till it becomes habitual to him, to keep his Ground certain, advance... and observe a due Time. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 253 Habitual dissoluteness of manners. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 108 An Englishman's habitual diffidence and awkwardness of address. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1873) 205 How unconsciously many habitual actions are performed. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 92 The thin, drawn features wear the expression of habitual pain.

b. *transf.* Of an agent: That habitually does or is what is denoted by the noun; constantly or customarily occupied in a practice. Of a volcano: Constantly or frequently active or in eruption.

1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1854) 5 A habitual drunkard. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 329 [He] supposed it to have been once a great habitual volcano, like Vesuvius. 1860 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 99. § 1 This Act may be cited as The Habitual Criminals Act, 1860. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell.* Life I. iii. 20 Almost all English people are habitual tea-drinkers.

3. Commonly or constantly used; usual, accustomed.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 100 Proverbs are habitual to a Nation, being transmitted from Father to Son. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 202 'Th' habitual scene of hill and dale. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 16 The whale-fishers... who most distinguished themselves by their habitual success in capturing those formidable creatures. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. xxxii, A low stool... was Romola's habitual seat when they were talking together.

B. *elipt.* as sb. †1. A latent or inherent affection of the soul (cf. A. 1 b). *Obs. rare.*

1690 O. SEDGWICK *Christ the Life* 22 For the Habituals of Grace... and... for the Comfortables of Grace.

2. A habitual criminal, drunkard, etc. *collog.*

1884 *Gd. Words* 398/2 As a body the 'habituals' are no doubt rightly labelled dangerous. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/1 Four 'habituals' at tea grains a day in every thousand people, would practically account for the whole of the opium lawfully consumed.

Hence **Habituality**, the quality or state of being habitual, habitualness; in quot. 1858, the state of being fixed in old habits. **Habitualize** v. *trans.*, to render habitual.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 517 With the sole expectation of riveting and habitualizing the three virtues thereby in our hearts. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 403 Adjectives in *ive*, as *communicative, conducive, expressive*, bear to the participles present... the relation of habituality to actuality. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. iii. viii. (1872) 189 With our ponderous Austrian depth of Habituality and indolence of Intellect.

Habitually (*habitiuāli*), adv. [-LY 2.]

†1. With respect to habit, disposition, or constitution; inherently, essentially; potentially.

(Sometimes opposed to *actually*: cf. prec. 1, and DISPOSITIVELY 1.) *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. iv. § 6 The gifts and virtues which Christ as man hath above men... make him really and habitually a man more excellent than we are. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. v. (1640) 50 Though Adam were perfect habitually yet not actually, I mean though hee had an ability to attain perfect knowledge of God and the creatures, yet hee had not yet actually gotten all such knowledge. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 70 Our Anabaptists, and Puritans... pretend that the Government originally proceedeth and habitually resideth in the people. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* vii. 19 If you stand not Habitually ready to leave father [etc.].

2. In the way of habit or settled practice; constantly, usually, customarily.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. xxx, Often repeated acts make us habitually evil. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 94 Supreme authority placed in the hands of men not taught habitually to respect themselves. 1883 FROUDE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 3 A God-fearing man, who prayed habitually at his children's bedside.

Habitualness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality or state of being habitual; customariness.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. vii. 337 The use of the first Participle, is to denote the Habitualness of any such thing. a 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* cxliv. Wks. 1738 II. 188 The Habitualness of our Obedience. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 489 The prophet expresses the habitualness of these visitations by a vivid present.

† **Habituary**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type

**habituarius*, f. *habitus* HABIT.] = HABITUAL 2.

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edu.* II (1680) 3 How difficult a thing it was to invert the course of Nature... confirm'd by continuance of practice, and made habituary by custom.

† **Habituate** (*habitiuāt*), ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *habituatus*, pa. pple. of *habituare*: see next.]

1. Made or become habitual; formed into a habit; established by repetition or continuance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b. When it is habituate by custome. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroick Virtue* vi. (Jod.), Either native, or habituate. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. ii. 33 In an habituate course to pursue its Dictates.

2. Of a person: Grown accustomed (to a thing); established in a habit or custom (= HABITUAL 2 b).

1606 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 203 That we might grow habituate in grace. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 383 Islanders habituate to moist airs. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* n. i. (1713) 143 An old habituate sinner.

Habituate (*habitiuāt*), v. [f. L. *habituāt*, ppl. stem of *habituare* to bring into a condition, f. *habitus* condition, HABIT. Cf. F. *habituier*.]

†1. *trans.* To render (anything) habitual, form into a habit. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *News from Sea* Wks. (1856) 181 Small faults habituate, are as dangerous as little leaks unfound. 1615 BARGRAVE *Serm.* E. iii. No injury... could habituate in him an Italianate and eternal malice. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. (1654) 26 A practice that is now so habituated amongst all nations.

2. To fix (any one) in a habit; to accustom to, familiarize with. *Pa. pple.* Used, accustomed. Const. to †in, †into, †with, to do something.

1530 PALSGR. 577/1 And I may ones habytuate hym in this condycyon, all is safe. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* §1 A man that is habituated with righteousness. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 4 To... habituate him to a more generous forme. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 4 He that habituates himself in some sordid lust. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 202 By Use you must habituate your self to let the edge of your Tool bear upon the Work when the Pole... comes down. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 308 In minds not habituated to accurate thinking.

absol. 1689 W. ATWOOD *Ld. C.-J. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 58 Michieles more remote... may habituate to Corruption.

†3. To settle as an inhabitant (in a place). *Obs.*

[After F. *habituier*.]

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xi. (1632) 235 A man shall plainly perceive in the minds of these two men... so perfect an habituate unto virtue, that [etc.]. 1641 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 234 Beter for a yong Gentleman not to haue Learned under another then to haue taken an ill habituate. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 21 An habituate of commanding his passions in order to his health.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. § 2 Many habitudes of life, not given by nature, but which nature directs us to acquire.

1766 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 14/1 Attachment to those habitudes which they derived from their ancestors. 1805 SVO. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* xvii. (1850) 242 All the great habitudes of every species of animals have repeatedly been proved to be independent of imitation. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 367/2 The habitude of nearly three months renders this food... more commodious to my studies and more conducive to my sleep. 1837 BLACKIE *Mag.* XLII. 233 The bird, contrary to his habitude, was roosting on a lower perch.

b. (Without a or pl.) = HABIT sb. 9 b.

1599 JAS. I. *Bacch. Δουρον* (1682) 28 Which... by long habitude, are thought rather vertue than vice among them. c 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 463 Brought by long habitude from bad to worse. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 98 ¶ 11 [They] can be learned only by habitude and conversation.

1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* 307 The natural effect of local habitude is to produce local attachment. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 642/2 In the new land... the fetters of habitude fall off and the cultivated man will work like the hind.

†5. *Chem. (pl.)* Ways of acting or 'behaviour' of one substance with another; reaction. *Obs.*

1793 HOPE in *Phil. Trans. Edin.* (1798) IV. 10 Habitudes of Strontian mineral with acids. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxii. (1826) 183 Most authors... have noticed its habitudes with sulphuric acid. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 78 Trial should be made of the habitudes of different colours in combination with their flux.

|| **Habitué** (*abititié*). [F. *habitué* (sem. -lé), pa. pple. of *habituier* to HABITUATE, to bring into a habit.] One who has the habit of going to or frequenting a place; a habitual visitor or resident.

1818 J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 122 The habitué of Otlands give her *étrennes* and receive them in return from her. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxvii,

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 12 Such is the effect of habituation, that... if passing a river, he hardly puts down his head in effort to drink. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct., Power to endure is most usually the result of habituation to work.

Habitudo (*hæbitud*). Also 5 *abitude*. [a. F. *habitude* (14th c. in Littre) disposition, habit, ad. L. *habitus* condition, plight, habit, appearance, f. *habit*, ppl. stem of *habere*.]

1. Manner of being or existing; constitution; inherent or essential character; mental or moral constitution, disposition; usual or characteristic bodily condition, temperament: = HABIT sb. 5, 8.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 65 *pe leche* muste loke *pe* disposicion, *pe* abitude, age, vertu, and complexion of him *pat* is woundid. 1540 MORVINE *Vives' Introd.* *Wysd.* Biv b. *Helthe* is a temperat abitude of the bodye. 1570-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 996 Vertue proceeding from the sincere habitude of the Spirit. 1597 SHAKS. *Lower's Compl.* 114 His real habitude gave life and grace To appertainings and to ornament. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 9 Bodily exercise... addeth thereto a good habitude and strong constitution. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 86 Because they had not *euestia*, a good habitude of soul. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 7 By a happy comparison of the habitudes of the adjacent fossils. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* 8 Various as are the physical habitudes which we encounter as we travel over the surface of our globe.

†2. Manner of being with relation to something else; relation, respect. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 123 He is so conteined in the Sacrament, that he abideth in heauen: and we determine no other presence but of habitude. 1589 GORDING *De Moray* 89 There is a Father, a Sonne, and a habitude of them both, which wee would haue called the Loue, the Union, or the kindnesse of them, that is to wit, the Holy Ghost. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, The habitude (which we call proportion) of one sound to another. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. iii. 288 The habitude of this inferiour globe unto the superiour. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xi. § 14 The same Ideas having immutably the same Habitudes one to another. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 21 Proportion... signifies the habitude or relation of one quantity to another.

†b. *In full habitude*: to the full extent, wholly, entirely. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *in all respects*.)

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 165 Although I believe not the report in full habitude.

†3. Familiar relation or acquaintance; familiarity, intimacy; association, intercourse. *Obs.* (Cf. HABIT sb. 10.)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* xvii. Notes 271 Most kinde habitude then was twixt him and the Pope. 1655 EVERLYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 65 The discourse of some with whom I have had some habitudes since my coming home. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 314 The entertainment found among their play-fellows, and habitude with the rest of the family. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 56, I have lived for a great many years in habitudes with those who professed them.

†b. *concr.* A person with whom one is familiar; an associate, acquaintance. *Obs. rare.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iv. i, La Corneus and Sallyes were the only habitudes we had.

4. A disposition to act in a certain way, arising either from natural constitution, or from frequent repetition of the same act; a customary or usual mode of action: = HABIT sb. 9.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xi. (1632) 235 A man shall plainly perceive in the minds of these two men... so perfect an habituate unto virtue, that [etc.]. 1641 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 234 Beter for a yong Gentleman not to haue Learned under another then to haue taken an ill habituate. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 21 An habituate of commanding his passions in order to his health. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. § 2 Many habitudes of life, not given by nature, but which nature directs us to acquire. 1766 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 14/1 Attachment to those habitudes which they derived from their ancestors. 1805 SVO. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* xvii. (1850) 242 All the great habitudes of every species of animals have repeatedly been proved to be independent of imitation. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 367/2 The habitude of nearly three months renders this food... more commodious to my studies and more conducive to my sleep. 1837 BLACKIE *Mag.* XLII. 233 The bird, contrary to his habitude, was roosting on a lower perch.

b. (Without a or pl.) = HABIT sb. 9 b.

1599 JAS. I. *Bacch. Δουρον* (1682) 28 Which... by long habitude, are thought rather vertue than vice among them. c 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 463 Brought by long habitude from bad to worse. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 98 ¶ 11 [They] can be learned only by habitude and conversation. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* 307 The natural effect of local habitude is to produce local attachment. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 642/2 In the new land... the fetters of habitude fall off and the cultivated man will work like the hind.

†5. *Chem. (pl.)* Ways of acting or 'behaviour' of one substance with another; reaction. *Obs.*

1793 HOPE in *Phil. Trans. Edin.* (1798) IV. 10 Habitudes of Strontian mineral with acids. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxii. (1826) 183 Most authors... have noticed its habitudes with sulphuric acid. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 78 Trial should be made of the habitudes of different colours in combination with their flux.

|| **Habitué** (*abititié*). [F. *habitué* (sem. -lé), pa. pple. of *habituier* to HABITUATE, to bring into a habit.] One who has the habit of going to or frequenting a place; a habitual visitor or resident.

1818 J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 122 The habitué of Otlands give her *étrennes* and receive them in return from her. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxvii,

A smile in which any habitué of the house would have read our fate. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii, Old habitué of the boxes.

† **Habituosus** *a.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. type **habituosus*, *f. habitus* HABIT.] Belonging to the 'habit' or mental constitution; native.

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* i. To Rdr. 12 Whose learned and habituous abilities can farre better performe it.

† **Habitura**, *f. habit-*: see HABIT. = HABITUDE.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* i. iv, Each Ape. That can no sooner ken what's virtuous, But will avoid it, and be virtuous. Without much doe, or farre fetch't habiture (*rime* cure).

|| **Habitus** (*hæ'bitūs*). [L.] = HABIT *sb.* 5, 6.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Habitus*, same as *Habit*, and *Habit of body*. 1886 *Science* 22 Jan. 87/1 The disposition to the disease,—the consumptive habitus.

Hable, early form of ABLE: see also HABILE.

Hablement, obs. form of HABILIMENT.

Hab-nab, **Hab** or **nab**: see HAB.

Habound, -ance, -ant, etc. obs. *ff.* ABOUND, ABUNDANCE, etc., very frequent from 14th to 16th c.

Habourgioun, -joyn, obs. *ff.* HABERGEON.

Habrik, obs. form of HAUBERK.

Habrocrome (*hæ'brōkrom*). Zool. [ad. mod. L.

Habrocroma, *f. Gr. dōpōs* delicate, graceful + *κομή* hair.] Name of a genus of small South American rodents with large ears like the chinchillas.

|| **Habromania** (*hæbrōmā'niā*). Path. [mod. L., *f. Gr. dōpōs* graceful, delicate + *μανία* madness.] A kind of insanity in which the delusions are of a cheerful or gay character.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Habroneme (*hæ'brōnem*), *a.* Min. [*f. Gr. dōpōs* delicate + *νήμα* thread, *f. νείν* to spin.] Having the appearance of fine threads.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Habund, -ant, obs. *ff.* ABOUND, ABUNDANT.

Habund(ne, obs. form of HAVERDINE.

Haburdepays, obs. form of AVOIDDUPOIS.

Habur, **habyrgen**, -gin, -joun, etc., obs. *ff.* HABERGEON.

Habyile, **habylle**, obs. forms of HABILLE *v.*

Habylement, -byly-, obs. *ff.* HABILIMENT.

Hachus *h.*, obs. forms of HACKBUSH.

Hace, *Sc.* form of *hoase*, HOARSE *a.*

Hache (*haf*). Now only as *F.* [a. *F. hache* (12th c. in Littré) = Sp. *hacha*, It. *accia* :-OHG. **happja*, whence *heppa*, MHG. *hepe* scythe, bill, sickle.]

† 1. An ax, hatchet. Obs.

1283 *De Coupiatoribus providendis* in Rymer *Foedera* (1277) II. 207 Magnam & fortem hachiam, vel securin, ad grossas & parvas arbores succidendas. 13... *Coer de L.* 4357 Some caughte a bote and some an hach. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 He slouh Colibrant with hache Daneis. a1375 *Joseph Arim.* 503 He hedde an hache vpon heiz wip a gret balue. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* ccx. 307 Holdingy naked swerdes or haches or axis danoys.

1531 *Elvot Gov.* i. xviii, His sworde or hache of steale.

2. *Prehist. Archaeol.* [mod. *F. hache*]: see quot.

1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 163 The Palaeolithic implements... consist of the flake, the chopper... the hache, or oval pointed implement intended for use without a handle.

Hache: see HACHY and HASH.

Hache, -ed, **hachet**: see HATCH, -ED, -ET.

† **Haches**. Obs. [a. OF. *hache*, *hachice* pain, anguish, torment.] Pain, pang, torment.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. liv. (1869) 33 Therefore ye shuldren breke al and brose bi smale gobettes and parties, in grete sybings and grete haches in thinkinge.

Haches, **Hachey**: see HACHY.

|| **Hachis** (*haf*). [F.: cf. HACHY.] = IASH.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 72 A curious hachis of the lights, liver, and blood of a hare. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 173 What a hachis you made of it!

Hachisch, -ish, var. of HASHISH.

|| **Hachure** (*hafjūr*), *sb.* [a. mod. *F. hachure* hatching, *f. hacher*: see HATCH *v.* and -URE.] In Cartography, (plur.): The lines used in hill-shading to indicate the more or less steep slope of the surface. Also *attrib.* as in *hachure lines*.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* v. 173 The scale of shade is made to express the degree of slope by the strength of the hachure lines. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 12 If the ground is steep, the lines, or hachures, are drawn thick and close together, so that the hilly spots become dark. 1887 J. T. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 709/2 There are two rival methods of hill-shading—one by horizontal contours, the other by vertical hachures.

Hachure, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To shade (a map) with hachures to represent the elevations. Hence **Hachured** *ppl. a.*; **Hachuring** *vbl. sb.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 655/2 The Hill features... are printed in a separate colour... making the Map much more picturesque than the usual black hachuring permits. 1894 *Lit. World* 3 Aug. 76 How vividly hachured maps may bring out the important physical features of accented ground.

† **Hachy**. Obs. Also 4 *haché*, 7 *hachee*, *hachey*. [The 14th c. form app. represents an OF. *haché*, from *pa. pple. of hacher* to HASH; the 17th c. *hachee*, -ey, -y may be the same, or may phoneti-

cally represent *F. hachis* (1539 in R. Estienne) in same sense. See also HASH.] = HASH.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15759 And passed wel þo þat hache; So swete a mete neuer or et he. 1611 CORG. *Hachis*, a hache, or hachee: a sliced gallimaufrey, or minced meat. a1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 151 Small cut juyey Hachy of Rabbet, Capon, or Mutton.

Ibid., A nourishing Hachy. a1668 SIR W. WALLER *Dir. Medit.* (1839) 46 If our forefathers could see our hachees, and olliaes, and hodgpodges.

|| **Hacienda** (*asi'endā*). [Sp. (*ajye'nda*) = landed property, estate, domestic work, (OSp. *facienda*, Pg. *fazenda*): -L. *facienda* things to be done, *f. facere* to do.] In Spain, and existing or former Sp. colonies: An estate or 'plantation' with a dwelling-house upon it; a farming, stock-raising, mining, or manufacturing establishment in the country; sometimes, a country-house.

1717 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 135 That they call *La Hacienda de la Marquesa*, or the Marchioness's Estate. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 116 These extensive tracts of land are divided into Haciendas, or estates belonging to noble families of Lima. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. 256 The Hacienda of Paltos was a square enclosure of about three hundred feet. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 477 A square house (the hacienda or farm) contained nearly eighty negroes. 1881 RAYMONO *Mining Gloss.*, *Hacienda*, in mining is usually applied to the offices, principal buildings, and works for reducing the ores.

Hack (*hæk*), *sb.* 1 Also 4-5 *hak* (e, 5 *hacc*, 5-7 *hacks*. [In sense 1, known from end of 13th c.; app. cognate with MHG. and Ger. *hacke*, Da. *hakke* pick-ax, mattock, hoe, Du. *hak* hoe, mattock, in Kilian *hacke*; related to HACK *v.* 1 The word is not found in OE., nor in ON. The other senses are prob. of later derivation from the vb.: cf. Da. and Sw. *hak* notch, from *hakken*.]

1. A tool or implement for breaking or chopping up. a. Various applied to agricultural tools of the mattock, hoe, and pick-ax type.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1241 He lened him þan apon his hak, Wit seth his sun þus-gat he spak. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/2 A Hacc, *bidenz*, *bc.* *Ibid.* 170/1 An Hak (A. bake), *bidenz*, *fossorium*, *ligo*, *marra*. 1594 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Paved for sharpening the church hache. 1616 SURFEL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 655 Such seeds may be sowne in little furrowes made with a hache or grubbing axe. 1620 MARKHAM *Farewe. Husb.* II. ii. (1668) 4 With these haches you shall hew and cut to pieces all the earth formerly plowed up furrow by furrow. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 34 A Hack; a Pick-ax; a Mattock made only with one, and that a broad end. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 34 The custom... of breaking the ground or clods with a sort of hach. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hack*, half a mattock, one without the adze end.

b. A two-pronged tool like a mattock, used for pulling up turnips, dragging dung, etc.; = DRAG *v.* 2.

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 535 (Jam.) They loosen all the ground completely with a hack, an instrument with a handle of about 4 or 5 feet long, and two iron prongs like a fork, but turned inwards. 1808-25 JAMIESON s. v. *Hack*, *Mudhack*, a pronged mattock, used for dragging dung from carts. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. i. 505 They (turnips) are pulled up by a peculiar drag, or 'hack' as it is provincially called [N. Rid. Yorks.].

c. A miner's pick used for breaking stone, esp. in sinking work.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compt. Miner Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hack*, a tool that miners use like a mattock. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Hack*, a Tool much used in Mines, where it is soft Work to cut it with. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms* Northumb. & Durh. 29 *Hack*, a heavy and obtuse-pointed pick, of the length of 18 inches, and weight of 7 lbs., used in sinking or stone work. 1871 MORGAN *Mining Tools* 72 The pick is notably a miner's implement. In different districts it is called either a 'mandrel', 'pike', 'slicer', 'mattock', or 'hack'.

d. A bill for cutting wood: see also quot. 1875.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hack*, a tool for cutting jags or channels in trees for the purpose of bleeding them. 1881 RAYMONO *Mining Gloss.*, *Hack*, a sharp blade on a long handle used for cutting billets in two.

2. A gash or wound made by a cutting blow or by rough or clumsy cutting; a cut, a nick; *spec.* a notch made in a tree to mark a particular spot or to serve as a guide through a wood; a 'blaze' (U.S.); a 'chap' in the skin.

c1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinges Sparhawkes* (Harting) 34 Take a peece of cleve yonge beefe cut. w^t ought hacks or jaggies. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 184 The hacks or rids of the lips, is a solution of continuitie in the tender fleshe of the lip. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 222 Looko you what hacks are on his Helmet. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hack*, a chop in the hands or feet. 1887 *Forest & Stream* XXVIII. 179 (Cent.) I went into the woods to cut a hack as a guide in hunting.

b. *Curling*. An indentation made in the ice to steady the foot when hurling the stone.

a1812 *Acc. Curling* 6 (Jam.) A longitudinal hollow is made to support the foot, close by the tee. This is called a *hack* or *hatch*. 1892 HEATHCOTE *Skating & Curling* 361 He [the curler] must first fit the tee, while his right foot rests in the hack or on the heel of the cramp.

c. *Football*. A cut or gash in the skin caused by a kick with the toe of a boot.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi. (1871) 115 [They] showed the hacks they had received in the good cause. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/5 Hacks and bruises and hurts more serious are not noticed in the heat of the last few moments.

† 3. A ridge of earth thrown up by ploughing or hoeing; = COMB *6 c.* Obs. exc. *dial.*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. i. 13 (E. D. S.) That

ground which was fallowed in April into broad lands is commonly stirred this month [May] into hacks. *Ibid.* IV. i. 20 (E. D. S.) Flowing the land across in hacks or combs.

4. Hesitation in speech.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. xvii. 270 He speaks to this very question... with so many hacks and hesitations. 1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Baront.* iv. 46 After many hacks and stammers, he would get through a few sentences of the exordium haltingly.

5. A short dry hard cough.

1885 L. W. CHAMPNEY in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 370/1 She had a little hack of a cough.

Hack, *sb.* 2 Also 6 *hacks*. [In sense 2, another form of the words HATCH and HECK, having the consonant of the latter with the vowel of the former; cf. *hetch*, a variant of *hatch*. The other senses do not run quite parallel with those of *hack* and *heck*, and it is possible that some of them are of different origin.]

1. *Falconry*. The board on which a hawk's meat is laid. Hence applied to the state of partial liberty in which eyas hawks are kept before being trained, not being allowed to prey for themselves.

To fly, be at hack, to be in this state.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 175 To convey in the denise whereon their meate is served called amongst falconers the Hacke. 1848 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ.* *Hawking* 29 Falcons that had flown long at hack, and preyed frequently for themselves before they were taken up. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iv. 43 As soon as they begin to fly strongly they must be taken from hack. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 The food is put out—one ration for each of the hawks which are 'at hack'.

2. A rack to hold fodder for cattle. *To live at hack and manger*, i.e. in plenty, 'in clover'. Usually HECK; see also HATCH. ? Obs. exc. *dial.*

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 23 A Hack (Lincolns.). Fami conditorium, seu praecepta cancellatum signat; a Rack. 1795 in J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perih* (1799) 543 A small hack full of fine hay. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxvi. (D.), The servants at Lochmarie must be living at hack and manger. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 Dec. [She] lived with half the gay world at back and manger.

3. A frame on which bricks are laid to dry before burning; a row of moulded bricks laid out to dry.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 42 The Hacks (or Places where they Row them [bricks] up, to admit the Wind and Air to dry them). 1873 ROBERTSON *Engineer. Notes* 27 He... wheels them [the bricks] down to the hacks which should be between the moulding shed and kiln. 1896 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIII. 23/1 The stacking of the bricks in long rows or hacks, about five or six bricks high.

4. = HAKE *sb.* 3 1.

1808-25 in JAMIESON. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hack*... a framework for drying fish.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Hack-barrow**, a barrow on which bricks are conveyed from the moulder's table to the hacks; **hack-bell** (see quot.); **hack-board** = sense 1; **hack-cap**, a cover of straw to protect sun-dried bricks from the rain; **hack-hawk**, a hawk kept 'at hack'; **hack-place** (see quot.); **hack-plank**, one on which bricks are laid to dry.

1891 HARTING *Gloss. Falconry*, **Hack-bells*, large heavy bells put on hawks to hinder them from preying for themselves whilst 'flying at hack'. 1892 *Coursing & Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 240 As soon as the young hawks have returned to feed at evening on the 'hack-board'. 1892 *Standard* 16 Sept. 8/2 Brickmakers' plant and stock, comprising a large quantity of 'hack caps', 'hack planks'. 1896 *Blome Gentl. Recreat.* II. 62 **Hack Hawk*, is a Tackler.

1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ.* *Hawking* 9 Small leaden bells are sometimes attached to hawk's legs, to prevent them from preying for themselves. When this kept, they are termed hack hawks. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 39, The 'hack' place... is an open spot... where the youngsters will be left at complete liberty for the next few weeks. An open moor or large common serves the purpose admirably.

Hack, *sb.* 3 (a.) [An abbreviation of HACKNEY, in its various senses, at first in slang use, and mostly familiar or contemptuous. The various senses are connected with those of HACKNEY more closely than with each other. Cf. the following:]

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hacks, or Hackneys*, Hirelings. 1721 BAILEY, *Hack*, a common Hackney Horse. 1730-6 — (folio), *Hack*, a common hackney Horse, Coach, or Strumpet.]

1. 1. A hackney horse; = HACKNEY 1 and 2.

a. A horse let out for hire; *depreciatively*, a sorry or worn out horse; a jade.

1721 BAILEY [see above]. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) 26 Beaten Tits, that had just had the Mortification of seeing my Hack of a Pegasus come in before them. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Louiad* II. 43 Mount on a Jack-Ass... astride his braying hack. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* iv. ix, Not spurring Pegasus through Temple's grove, But pacing Grub-street on a jaded hack. 1829 HOOD *Epping Hunt* xlvii, Butcher's racks That 'shambled' to and fro. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II, My horse, young man! He is but a hack hired from a roadside posting house.

b. *spec.* A horse for ordinary riding, as distinguished from cross-country, military, or other special riding; a saddle-horse for the road.

The word implies technically a half-bred horse with more bone and substance than a thorough-bred.

Cover, *Covert-hack*, a horse for riding to the 'meet', or to the covert, where he is exchanged for the hunter. *Park-hack*, a handsome 'well-mannered' horse for riding in the park; so *Town-hack*. *Road-hack*, a horse for riding on the road, travelling, etc.; a roadster.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 72 Lord Huntley's famous hack. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 228 Six hunters and two cover-hacks. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Apr. 390/3 Sir Charles Knightley. stuck to his road hack long after his neighbours had taken to post-horses. 1859 *Art of Taming Horses* viii. 132 A cover or country hack must be fast, but need not be so showy in action or handsome as a town hack. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 340 The hack is a better roadster than the Arab barb. 1861 *Times* 11 July, Every man who saunters through Rotten-row from 12 to 2 on a high-priced hack. 1866 Miss BRADDON *Lady's Mile* ii, Society doesn't compel him to ride his park-hack across country. 1872 YOUATT *Horse* iv. (ed. 4) 91 One of those animals rare to be met with, that could do almost anything as a hack, a hunter, or in harness.

2. A vehicle plying for hire; a hackney coach or carriage; = HACKNEY 5. Now only *U.S.*

1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* iii. ii, We'll take a Hack—Our Maids shall go with us. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 510 P. 1, I was the other day driving in a hack thro' Gerard-street. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* iv. iii, She took a hack and came directly to the prison. 1795 *Boston (U.S.) Gaz.* 28 Dec. 3/1 There is but little safety for the ladies and children [in the streets of Boston], but in the hacks. 1823 SCOTT *Penn. Lett.* 11 Feb. (1894) II. 166 To make their way in a noble hack, with four horses. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 55 'We must have a carriage', he added, 'hailing an empty hack.'

3. The driver of a hackney carriage. *Obs.*

1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & Panth. Transv.* 21 [They] slipping through the Palsgrave, bilkt poor Hack. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 14 7/2 The happy minute, when our hack had the happiness to take in his expected fare.

4. A person whose services may be hired for any kind of work required of him; a common drudge, = HACKNEY 3; esp. a literary drudge, who hires himself out to do any and every kind of literary work; hence, a poor writer, a mere scribbler.

a 1700 [see etym. above]. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Epit. on E. Purdon*, Here lies poor Ned Purdon... Who long was a bookseller's hack. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy Wks.* 1812 IV. 424 The paper to which he was a hack. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Croker's Boswell (1887) 187 The last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street hacks. 1865 TROLOPE *Belton Est.* II. 22 A hard-working clerical hack. 1895 *Times* 23 Nov. 11/3 The hacks and wire-pullers on his own side in politics.

b. slang. A prostitute; a bawd.

1730-6 [see etym. above]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hack*... a procuress.

5. Anything that is in indiscriminate and everyday use, and is 'hackneyed' or deprived of novelty and interest by such use; a hackneyed sermon, book, quotation, etc. cf. sense 9. *Obs.*

1711 *Vind. Sackeyrell* 88 Was not this Sermon of the Doctors a common Hack at Oxford? 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Hack*, anything that is used in common, or upon all occasions, as a horse, cloak, etc. 1775 ASH, *Hack*... any thing commonly used, any thing used in common. 1790 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) V. 81 *Well* (for that is my back, as 'however' is my dearest Susanna's) we set off. 1805 G. COLMAN *John Bull* III. 1 (Stratm.), You'll find [Fielding's] *Tom Jones*... Psha! that's such a hack.

b. slang. Applied to persons: see quot.

1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* i. 8 The garrison hacks, or passed belles, whose names and flirtations are standing jokes.

6. Naut. A watch used, in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of moving the standard chronometer. Also *hack-watch*, *job watch*.

1851-9 G. B. AIRY in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 3 If a hack-watch is used, the comparison of the hack-watch with the chronometer must be given. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hack watch*. 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl.*, *Hack*.

II. attrib. and Comb. (passing into adj.).

7. In apposition or attrib., as a. *hack-horse* = sense 1; so *hack-cob*, *-poster*; b. *hack-cab*, *-cabriolet*, *-carriage*, *-chaise*, *-shay* (see sense 2); c. employed as a hack, at any one's service for literary or other work, for hire, as *hack attorney*, *author*, *moralist*, *pen*, *preacher*, *runner*, *scribe*, *writer*.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 52 (1740) 541 And so on to the Hack-Runners and Writers. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ix, Unluckily, a few miles before she entered that town, she met the hack attorney. 1792 WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (T.), Hack preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v, Mrs. Long... had to come to the ball in a hack chaise. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 282 A hack attorney for the booksellers. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 239 A fall of 500 per cent... in nag and hack horses. 1847 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Apr., The hack-horse patiently trudges to the pole of his chaise. 1834 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 163 The journey, was no more to be accomplished... with his own horses, so he took hack-posters. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, He called a hack-cabriolet. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 186/2 A hack brougham for morning calls. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 356 Vilifying with their hack pens. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 190 The hack moralist of the pulpit or the press. 1884 E. W. GOSSE *Gray* vii. 142 Three hack-writers... were copying MSS. for hire.

8. attrib. Of or belonging to a hack (senses 1, 2), as *hack-driver*, *-rider*, *-stand*. Also HACKMAN.

1854 M. HARLAND *Alone* xvi, Going to every hack-stand in the city. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 196/2 Galloping is a pace not generally indulged in by hack riders. 1889 A. C. GUNTER *That Frenchman* xii, It occurs to her to ask the hack-driver a question. *Ibid.* xiii, Near a hack-stand... he tells his assistant to jump out.

9. attrib. or adj. a. In common or promiscuous use; hackneyed; trite, commonplace. b. Of a hired sort. Also HACK-WORK.

1781 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* June, This, indeed, is now Vol. V.

become our hack speech to Mr. Crutchley. 1818 BYRON *Juan* iv. xvii, When the old world grows dull and we are sick of its hack sounds and sights. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 254 To use a hack quotation. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* iii. 156 The hack language on this subject is exceedingly injurious. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 285, I do more or less work of a hack kind for the magazines.

1. Hack, sb. 4 = HACKLE sb. 1, 3, cover of a bee-hive. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 100 Like the cover or hack of a bee-hive.

2. Hack, sb. 5 = HACKLE sb. 2, 1, a flax-comb.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* iv. xxv. 156 [Flax] kemmed with hackes, till all the membrans be pilled clean.

Hack (hack), v. 1. Forms: 3 *ack*, 3-6 *hacke*, *hakke*, (4 *Sc. heke*), (6 *pa. pple. hact*), 5 *hak* (e, 5-*hack*). [Early ME. *hack-en*, repr. OE. **haccian* (whence *to-haccian* to hack in pieces):—COMMON WGER. **hakkōn*: cf. OFris. *to-hakia*, MHG., MLG., MDu., G. *hacken*, mod. Du. *hakken*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To cut with heavy blows in an irregular or random fashion; to cut notches or nicks in; to mangle or mutilate by jagged cuts. In earlier use chiefly, To cut or chop up or into pieces, to chop off. Const. *about*, *away*, *down*, *off*, *up*.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 139 A maiden bad to kinge his hened, and he hit bad of acken. a 1225 Ancr. R. 298 Heo hakede of his beaned. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 216 [He] by pece mele haked yf al to nogte. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Cecile 205 Pu ma heke þaim as þu wil. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2007 He...leet comande anon to hakke and hewe The okes olde. c 1440 Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 440 Sethe hom, and hak hom smal. 1571 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) I. 308 Did cut and hacke away certane pipes of leade. 1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. II. iv. 187 My Sword hakt like a Hand-saw. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 212 Causing them to be hacked very small. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) X. viii. (R.), That man who could stand and see another stripped or hacked in pieces by a thief or a rogue. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 133 The tyrant... cut and hacked the limbs of British subjects in the most cruel... manner. 1796 MAS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 27 Take the head up, hack it cross and cross with a knife. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1871) II. 694 Such a partition as is effected by hacking a living man limb from limb. 1886 OVERTON *Evang. Revival* 18th Cent. viii. 152 Buildings...hacked about to suit the taste of the last century.

2. To make incisions or jags in by other means.

a. Said of frost: To chap or crack the skin. *dial.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.*, Grison 417 Our faces were hakt and burnt... by the Cold. 1808-25 JAMIESON s.v., The hands or feet, when chapped, are said to be hakt.

b. Football. To kick the shin of (an opponent) intentionally with the toe of the boot.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov., The practice of 'hacking'... consists in each side kicking their opponents' shins in so fearful and violent a manner as to disable the players. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Social* viii. 190 Perhaps the 'education of a gentleman' may properly include giving and receiving 'hacking' of the shins at football. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 297 The Union Code very properly abolished hacking, tripping, and scragging.

3. a. To roughen (a grindstone). b. To dress (stone) with a hack-hammer.

1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 264 Each grindstone, when new, must itself be rough-ground into shape by the workman; and afterwards, perhaps twice or thrice a day, its worn surface must be fresh roughened for use... processes of 'razing' and 'hacking', as they are called.

4. Applied to various agricultural operations involving cutting or chopping; as, to break up the surface of the ground, to hoe in seed, to cut up by the roots, to reap pease, vetches, or the like.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. viii. (1668) 4, When you have thus hacked all your ground, and broke in pieces all hard crusts and roughness of the swarth. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 23 Drawing trenches in the soyle, and then drawing the earth over them with a hoe, and hacking in the seed with the same instrument. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 To Hack, that is to cut up Pease or other haw[m]ly stuff by the Roots, or to cut mumbly any thing. a 1722 LITTLE *Observ. Husb.* 36 (E.D.S.) Hacking is breaking the clots abroad after [the lime] is sown. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 141 The wheat sown nine or ten pecks to the acre, and hacked in. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 541 It does not seem that the scythe was used for harvest works, except... for hacking peas. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Hack*, to fag or reap vetches, peas, or beans.

5. a. To hoe or plough up (the soil) into ridges: cf. HACK sb. 1.3. b. To rake (hay) into rows. *dial.*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. viii. 36 (E.D.S.) Combing is also called hacking. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. i. 21 [The grass] is 'hacked' into small rows, the hay-makers following each other. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v. *Hay*, The grass... is next hacked or chopped with a quick action of the rake into windrows.

6. Mus. To break (a note). *Obs.*

1414. *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 101 Jankyn crakit notes an hundred on a knot, And 3yt he hakykt hem smaller than wortes to the pot. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* (Surtees) 111 Wille ye here how thay hak, oure syre, lyst, croyne. *Ibid.* 116 Say, what was his song? hard ye not how he crakyd it? Thre brefes to a long. *Ter. Pastor.* Yee, mary, he hakt it. 1496 [see HACKING vbl. sb. 2].

7. fig. To mangle or 'make a hash of' (words) in utterance. Also *absol. Obs.*

[a 1555 LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. v. 31 [He would] so hawk it [a homily] and chop it that it were as good for them to be without it.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 79 Let them keepe their limbs whole, and hack our English. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. xiv. 991 Hacking

and hewing his words, as if hee had not been able to speake them out. 1676 [see HACKING vbl. sb. 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

8. To make rough cuts, to deal cutting blows. Const. *at*, *upon*.

c 1450 *Gologros & Gaw.* 980 He... Hakkit throw the hard weid, to the hede hynt. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* 1761 in *Holished* II. 149/1 Two or three hacked upon him, & gaue him such deadlie wounds that he fell downe and died. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE I. ix, I was twenty days hacking and hewing at it. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. ix. 212 A joint of lamb was being hacked at by the College Dean.

b. Here *perh.*, in a *fig.* or *transf.* sense, belong to the following, transl. the Vulgate *molestus esse*, to be troublesome or grievous.

(But Stratmann takes it as a distinct verb.)

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 13 Whills þai to me ware Hackande [Vulg. *molesti essent*]. *Ibid.* liv. 4 [lv. 3] In wrath to me haked war þai [*molesti erant*].

9. fig. 1. To hack after, to aim at, strive for (*obs.*). 2. To hack at, to imitate (*dial.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 399 þat is my kynde, And nouste bakke [1393 to hacke] after holynesse. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 929 Upon this wofulle thought I hak and bewe. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hack at*, to imitate.

10. Of the teeth: To chatter. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1640 (Halliwell) Ther shull...here tethe togedur hacke and shake. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. fas.* 39 Theyr teeth hacked in theyr heade, they were starven for colde. 1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 35, I heard his teeth hacking in his head.

11. To hesitate in speech; to stammer. Cf.

HACKER v. 2. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 62 Hackyng and hemmyng as though our wittes were a woll gatheryng. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bulfinch) VIII. 54 Yours, If you read without spelling or hacking, T. M. 1864 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* (1891) 155 If any one hacks and haws in speaking, it is called 'hum-dawing'.

12. *trans.* Hack out, to stammer out. *Obs.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimies* 49 If any...be admitted to his clergy, and by helpe of a...prompter, hacke out his necke-verse. a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 133 Present Parisians can hardly hack out those few lines of the league between Charles and Lewis...yet remaining in old French.

13. To hesitate, to haggle. *Obs.*

1587 CHURCHWARD *Worth. Wales* (1776) 95 They hacke not long about the thing they sell. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. viii. 783 [He] doth according to his wit, without hacking professe Haklutt...his greatest benefactor.

14. To cough with short, dry, oft-repeated cough. 1802 BEDDOES *Hægæa* II. 14 Marianne...has been hacking all the afternoon. Do tell her of some little thing that is good against a cough. 1865 S. W. LINC. *Gloss. s.v.*, He has been hacking like that all night.

Hack, v. 2 [i. HACK sb. 2]

1. *trans.* To place (bricks) in rows upon hacks or drying frames.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1046 They [bricks] are sundried or hacked and temporarily covered with a thatching of straw to protect them. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks*, etc. 126 Each man 'takes in his share', and carefully hacks them in the drying shed. *Ibid.* 221 Pressed bricks are seldom hacked on edge in the sheds, but are laid flatwise.

2. *Falconry.* To keep (young hawks) 'at hack' or in a state of partial liberty.

1883 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry Gloss.* 150 Short-winged Hawks are not hacked; old Falcons are sometimes, when out of health. 1892 *Coursing & Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 224 If hacking such hawks was not formerly practised.

Hack, v. 3 [i. HACK sb. 3]

1. *trans.* To make a hack of, to put to indiscriminate or promiscuous use; to make common, vulgar, or stale, by such treatment; to hackney. Also *to hack about*, *hack to death*.

1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) II. 286 Bred up to the tumbling art...and hacked about at all the petty wells near London. 1762 C. DENIS in *St. James's Mag.* I. 153 If ever tale was hackt about, Grown obsolete, almost worn out, 'Tis that which now I undertake. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1874. 614 We would that so good a name had not been...hacked about all over the country and in every newspaper, until it goes against the grain to use it. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 3 Her tenderest emotions had been hacked and vulgarized by long experience in flirtation. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 14 Dec. 3/2 [An] argument... which is being hacked to death in all the Radical newspapers.

2. To employ as a literary hack, hire for hack-work.

1813 SCOTT *Lett. to Lady L. Stuart* 28 Apr. in *Lockhart*, If he takes the opinion of a hacked old author like myself. 1829 — *Jrnl.* 16 Apr., For being hacked, what is it but another word for being an author?

3. a. *trans.* To employ (a horse) as a hack or road-horse. b. *intr.* To ride on horseback at ordinary pace, to ride on the road; distinguished from *cross-country* or *military riding*.

1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* 64 (Hoppe) He asked her if she would lend him Bella Donna to hack to cover. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 198/2 For hacking purposes a double bridle is almost invariably used. 1891 *Riding & Polo* (Badm. Libr.) 61 Ponies are good for boys to learn upon... It is possible to hack them, but they are not hacks in the true sense of the term. 1894 *Field* 9 June p. xli/1 [These] horses have not been trained, only backed and carefully hunted with harriers and foxhounds.

4. *intr.* To ride in a 'hack' or cab. *U.S.*

1879 *Philad. Times* 8 May (Cent. Dict.), Are we more content to depend on street cars and walking, with the accustomed alternative of hacking at six times the money?

[The sense of *hack* in SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 52, 'These knights will hack', is doubtful. The senses, To be common

or vulgar; to turn prostitute; to have to do with prostitutes; and 'to become vile and vulgar' (Johnson and Nares), have been suggested; but the history and chronology of this verb, and of the sb. whence it is derived, appear to make these impossible.

† **Hack**, *v.* 4. [Cf. **HACK** sb. 5.] = **HACKLE** *v.* 3.

1577 B. Gooch *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 39 Flax .. combed and hacked upon an iron comb.

Hack, stem of **HACK** *v.* 1 in Comb., in sense 'hacking, chopping'. Hence,

† **Hack-chip**, a hatchet; **hack-file**, a locksmith's coarse slitting-file (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **hack-hammer**, an adz-like tool with a short handle, used in dressing stone; **hack-hook** (see quot.); **hack-iron**, (a) a miner's pick, = **HACK** sb. 1 *c.*; (b) a chisel for cutting nails (*Cent. Dict.*); **hack-log**, † **hack-stock**, a chopping-block; **hack-saw**, a saw used in metal-cutting.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 220/2 Hatchet, or 'hakchyp, securila. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 290 The whole surface of the mill-stone chopped with cross lines to make it cut faster, by means of a 'hack-hammer. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, ***Hack-hook**, a curved hook with a long handle, used for cutting peas and tares, or trimming hedges. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 105 Striking it upon an upright chisel or 'hack-iron. 1831 CARLYLE *Schiller Misc. Ess.* 1872 III. 88 A good enduring 'hacklog, whereon to chop logic. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hack saw**, used for cutting off the heads of bolts; made of a scythe fresh serrated. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. 'hacstok, *id.* 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) iii. 69 Here is a good hackstock [i.e. hacking stock]; on this you maye hawe and knock. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* viii. i. 362 The very hackstock of Divine vengeance, and the sport and pastime of Misfortune.

Hack, obs. form of **HAK**, sb. 1 and 2.

Hackamore (hæ'kəməʊ). *U. S.* [? corruption of Sp. *jaquima*, formerly *xaquima*, halter, head-stall of a horse (Minshew).] A halter of horse-hair or raw hide having a nose-piece fitted to serve as the head piece of a bridle.

1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, **Hackamore**, a plaited bridle in use on the plains, made of horse-hair, and used for breaking-in purposes.

Hack-barrow: see **HACK** sb. 2 5.

Hackberry (hæ'kberi). [A phonetic variant of **HAGBERRY**, q. v.] 1. A northern name for the Bird-cherry, more commonly **HAGBERRY**, q. v.

2. In North America, the fruit of the tree *Celtis occidentalis*, which resembles the bird-cherry in size; also the tree itself, of which there are several varieties, or sub-species.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 636 Of the natural growth .. we may reckon the .. pawpaw, the hackberry, and the cucumber tree. 1807 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* i. App. (1810) 47 Timber, on both sides, generally hackberry, cottonwood, and ash. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 727 Another American species, *Celtis crassifolia*, often called hackberry or Hagberry, and Hoop Ash. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 360/1 The hackberry tree is of middle size, attaining from 60 to 80 feet in height, and with the aspect of an elm.

Hackbolt (hæ'kboʊlt). Also **hackbolt**. A local name for the greater Shearwater, *Puffinus major*.

1843 in *Varrell Hist. Birds* III. 505 P. Major is very well known to the Scillonians, by whom it is called **Hackbolt**. 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* II. **Hackbolt**, **hackbolt**, and **hack-down**, names said to be given by the people of Scilly and Man to the larger of the species of Shearwater.

† **Hackbush**, **hagbush**. *Obs.* Also **hak e**), **buss**, 5-6 **hackbush**, 6 **hackbush**. [A rare Ol. *hagbeusch* (1475), *hagbeusch* (1478), a. MFL. *haec*-, *hagbusse*, *hakbus*, *hagebus*, (mod. *Dn. haakbus*) = MLG. *hake*, *hakelbusse*, MHG. *hakenhüuse*, (mod. *G. hakenbüsche*); f. *haken*, *hake*, etc. hook + *büshe*, *büsse*, *büs* gun, fire-arm; lit. 'hook-gun', so called from the hook originally cast on the gun, by which it was attached to a point of support. In French the usual 16th c. forms were *haquebute* and (*haquebuse*, whence **HACKBUT** and **HARQUEBUS**).] An early form of fire-arm; = **HACKBUT**; see etymology, and **HARQUEBUS**. It was at first a wall-piece, afterwards used in the field with a portable tripod or rest.

1484 in *Harleian MS.* No. 433. If 157 b, A Warrant to the Constable of the Towre, to delivire to Roger Birkley 8 Serpentyes upon Cartes, 28 Hackbushes with their frames. 1485 *Naval Acts. Hen. VII* (1806) 50 Hackebusses xij. 1497 *Ibid.* 95 Trestelles for hakbusses. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 767 The Prior of Rome was by a Hackbush slain.

1539 *Indent.* in *Archæol.* XXII. 69 In the towre at th' end of the whyte wall, 8 double hagbushes. 1547 *Inv.* *Ibid.* 70 Hagbushes of iron, hagbushes shotte, hagbuttes of croke of iron. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 28 With artillerie, as Fawcones, serpentyes, cast hagbushes.

† **Hack**, **hagbushier**, **hagbusser**. *Obs.*

[f. **PREC.** + **IER**, -**ER**.] 1. = **HARQUEBUSIER** i.

1524 *PAGE Let. in Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. App. xi. 21 Skirmishing with four hundred hagbushiers of France. *Ibid.*, Hagbushiers myngled among our mentionid light horses.

2. = **HARQUEBUS**: cf. **HARQUEBUSHER** 2.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lii. 22 Handgoons, hakes, hagbushers, culeriers, slings.

Hackbut, **hagbut** (hæ'k-, hæ'gbʊt). *arch.* and *Hist.* Forms: a. 6 **haquebute**, -**buyt**, 6-7 **hackebutte**, 7- **haquebut**, 7- **hackbut** (**hakebut**, **hackbutt**). *B.* 6-7 **hagbutte**, -**bute** (6 **hagbit**, **hergbut**), 7- **hagbut** (**haguebut**). [a. 15-

16th c. **F. haquebut**, -**bute** (*haque*-, *aque*-, *hargbute*), ad. MDu. **hakebus**, or MLG. **hakebusse**: see **HACKBUSH**. Later in the 16th c., this *F.* form passed (under influence of It. *archibuso*) through the intermediate *harquebute*, to *harquebuse*, *arquebuse*, whence the corresponding English forms: see **HARQUEBUS**.] 1. An early kind of portable fire-arm; = **HACKBUSH**, **HARQUEBUS**.

a. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. II. iii. 116 Woundes made by Hackebutes. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cxvii. 773 Some which had leuer to beare a hackebutte on their shoulder than a distaffe in their hand. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Haquebute*, an Haquebut, or Arquebuse; a Coliuer. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* i. iv. 167 Note, The identical hackbut with which Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Murray.

β. 1541-2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII c. 6 Preamble*, With crosse-bowes, littill short handgunnes, and littill hagbuttes. *Ibid.* § 2 To seise and take .. everie hagbut and demyhake beinge shorter in lengthe then three quarters of a Yarde. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 153 Out gais the Hergbut, in the Cannon glydis. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 40 Soresly stressit be shott of hagbute. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 216 Dischargeng their hagbutis [i.e. bombardis]. 1808 *SCOTT Marv.* v. iii. A crossbow there, a hagbut here.

† 2. **Hackbut à croc** (**acroke**, of **croche**, of **croke**, upon **croche**): see **HARQUEBUS** 2. *Obs.*

1547 [see **HACKBUSH** β]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak redde your cannons .. hagbutis of croche, half haggis. 1552 *Edw. VI. Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 427 He found in the tounce .. 300 hagbutes of croke. 1563 in *Meyrick Anc. Armour* (1842) III. 37 Hagbutts uppon crocke xij, whereof xij serviceable. 1580 *Lo. GREY in Grosart Spenser's Wks.* i. 472 They had .. muskets and hackbus-acroke.

† 3. A man armed with a hackbut. *Obs.*

1587 *HOLINSHEAD Chron. Scot.* an. 1583 (R.) Capteine Lamie .. sent with two companies of hackbutts.

4. *Comb.*, as **hackbut-man**.

1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iv. vi. The German hagbut-men [*v.r.* hackbut]. 1885 C. W. C. OMAN *Art of War* 93 Under a severe fire from the Spanish hackbutmen.

Hackbuteer, -**ier** (hæ'kbʊtɪər). Also **hag-**, **fusilier**, **cannonier**. = next.

c 1610 *Sir J. MELVIL Mem.* (1735) 16 Send to their Help 2000 Hackbutiers. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iii. xxi. He lighted the match of his bandelier, And wofully scorched the hackbuteer. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* v. liv. 69 Two hundred hackbutters were sent .. to help the master of Forbes.

Hackbutter, **hagbutter** (hæ'kbʊtɪər, hæ'g-). *arch.* and *Hist.* Also 6 **haquebutter**, *Sc.* **hagbutar** (-**bitter**). [f. **HACKBUT** + **-ER**: see **PREC.**] A soldier armed with a hackbut; a **harquebuisier**.

1544-8 in *Archæol.* XXII. 69 There shall be 150 haquebutters, who shall have good haquebutts. 1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scotl.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 76 Captain of 200 Hackbutters on horseback. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 6 He renforsit the tounne viith victualis, hagbutaris, ande munitions. a 1627 *HAYWARD Edw. VI* (1630) 24 Of the English one Spanish hackbutter was hurt. 1777 *NIMMO Stirlingsh.* xii. 292 The passage .. was lined with an hundred Hagbutters. 1888 *Trans. Glasgow Archæol. Soc.* i. 283 Edinburgh had furnished the hagbutters of his army.

Hacked (hækt), *pp. a.* [f. **HACK** *v.* 1 + **-ED**.]

1. Chopped; slashed; mangled; having irregular and jagged cuts or wounds; chapped, as by frost.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 652 Hacked leek or tendir chis. 1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 22 The weather hackt Troians. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 31 Beare our hackt Targets. 1791 *COWPER Lind* ii. 502 His hack'd and riven corslet. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Hackit hands**, hands chapped from exposure to cold. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 The hacked bodies of women and children.

b. *Her.* (See **QUOTS.**)

1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Her.*, **Hacked**, as a bend, &c., indented with the indents embowed. 1868 *CUSSANS Her.* (1882) 129 **Hacked**, an indented Charge is thus described, when the notches are curved on both sides, similar to the Teeth of Barnacles.

c. **Hacked Quartz**, a variety of Quartz presenting incisions, as if produced by hacking it in various directions with a knife or other sharp instrument. (Bristow, *Gloss. Min.* 1861.)

† 2. ? Spoken with hesitating utterance. *Obs. rare.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 35 By your cloudy and hacked speeches.

Hackee (hæ'ki). [Imitative of the animal's cry.] A species of ground squirrel, the Striped or Chipping Squirrel, or Chipmuck, of North America.

1866 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, 1863 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* i. 599 The Hackee .. is one of the most familiar of North American quadrupeds.

Hacker (hæ'kai), *sb.* [f. **HACK** *v.* 1 + **-ER**.]

1. One who hacks; one who hoes with a hack.

1620 *MARKHAM Fawre, Husb.* ii. ii. (1668) 4 One good hacker, being a lusty labourer, will at good ease hack or cut more than half an acre of ground in a day. 1784 *New Spectator* IV. 5/5 Hackers and hewers of reputation.

† b. A 'cutter', cut-throat, bully; = **HACKSTER**.

1581 *PETITE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 125 b, Like these cutters, and hackers, who will take the wall of men, and picke quarrells. 1589 *Pappe v. Hatchet* Bb, There is an olde hacker that shall take order for to print them.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* i. ii. iii. xiii. (1651) 118 A common hacker or notorious thief. 1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) Ded., How comes City and Country to be filled with Drones and Rogues, our highways with hackers, and all places with sloth and wickedness?

† c. *fig.* One who mangles words or sense. *Obs.* a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 606 To make the Author of the Epistle such a hacker and mangler as they themselves be.

2. That which hacks; an implement for hacking, chopping wood, or breaking up earth; a chopper, cleaver; a hoe, mattock.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 137 Item, for hakkeres ij.d. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 292/2 The Dutch Cleever, or Chopping Knife, is termed an Hacker, or Hack-mes. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1752) 214 My labourers came from mowing vetches .. not having their hackers with them. 1854 *Foul. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 100 Hoeing with a heavy hacker or hoe between the rows. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, **Hacker**, a short, strong, slightly curved implement of a peculiar kind, for chopping off the branches of fallen trees, etc. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, **Hacker**, a sort of axe for cutting faggots.

b. *U. S.* A tool for making an oblique incision in a tree, as a channel for the passage of sap, gum, or resin. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Hacker, *v. dial.* [freq. of **HACK** *v.* 1]

1. *trans.* 'To hash in cutting, to hack small' (Jam.).

1807 *Hogg Mountain Bard* 18 (Jam.) His throat was a' hacked, an' ghastly was he.

2. *intr.* To hesitate in utterance; to stammer; to 'hmm and ha'.

1787 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.*, **Hacker**, to stutter. [*South.*] 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 473 Compared with this, how can one think with patience of the hacking, and stammering [etc.]? 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 115 To stammer and hacker, to bow and curtsy.

3. To haggle.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 688 Shall national parsimony .. hacker about the remuneration?

Hackery (hæ'kəri). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **hackary**, 8-9 **hackree**, 9 **hackaree**, **hackaray**, -**ee**, -**ie**, **hackrie**. [Origin not clear; perh. a corruption of Hindi *chakkārā* a two-wheeled bullock-cart.] The common native bullock-cart of India used for the transport of goods; also, in Western India and Ceylon, as formerly in Bengal, applied to a lighter carriage (drawn sometimes by horses) for the conveyance of persons.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 83 We were forced to mount the Indian Hackery, a Two-wheeled Chariot, drawn by swift little Oxen. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* i. 264 The hackrees are in the nature of hackney-coaches; and like them, are let to the public for hire. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 5 A hackery is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. 1834 *CAUNTER Orient. Ann.* x. 128 Carried in gaudy palankeens, or in hackeries, with gorgeous canopies, drawn by two prancing horses. 1845 *STOCQUELER Brit. India* (1854) 185 For the conveyance of heavy goods, hackries or bullock-carts are available.

Hack-file, **hammer**: see **HACK**.

Hackhead, var. of **HAKED** a pike.

Hackin: see next 3.

Hacking (hæ'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HACK** *v.* 1 + **-ING**.]

1. The action of the verb **HACK**; chopping, hewing; mutilation, etc. **Hacking off**, *out*: see **QUOTS.**

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 222/5 Hackingge, or hewynge, *sectio*. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* i. ii. iii. ii. (1651) 96 Why doth scraping of trenchers offend a third, or hacking of files? 1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* *Gloss.* s. v., Taking down old plastering from a wall or ceiling is called 'hacking off'. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* 8 1693 The removal of old glass and putty from a sash-frame is termed 'hacking out' in the trade. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 266 There was a lot of horrid hacking and butchery.

b. *Football*. See **HACK** *v.* 1 2 b.

† 2. Breaking of a note; 'mangling' of words or sense: see **HACK** *v.* 1 6 and 7. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. lix. 101/1 It were better to saye goddes seruyce withoute note than with note and hakyng of the syllabes and wordes of our prayers. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 6 Having avowed that he had scanned the Book thorow, this hacking and vain repetition being just like it.

3. *concr.* (Usually **hackin**.) A large kind of sausage or mince-meat pudding which formed, in some districts, part of the 'cheer' on Christmas day.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 159 Thus shall we sort out eternity into as many kinds and lengths, as the Darbyshire huswife does her pudding when she makes whittings and blackings, and liverings and hackings. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 142 A Hackin .. *sarcimen*. 16 .. *Aubrey MS.* (N.), The hackin must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market place. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, **Hackin** .. a pudding of mince-meat and fruit—used till lately for the family breakfast on Christmas day.

4. *Arch.* (See **QUOT.**)

1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* *Gloss.*, **Hacking** in walling, denotes the interruption of a course of stones by the introduction of another on a different level, for want of stones to complete the thickness.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Hacking-block**, -**stock**, = **hack-log**, -**stock**; **hacking-knife**, -**tool**: see **QUOTS.**

1592 *Hackingge stocke* [see **hackstock** s. v. **HACK**]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 422 A Hacking-out Tool is an old broken knife, ground sharp on its edge. 1827 *STEWART Planter's G.* (1828) 46 The lopping and hacking method. 1842-67 *GWILT Archit.* § 2226 The hacking knife is for cleaning out the old putty from the rebates where squares are to be stopped in. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, **Hackin-block**, a block of wood for chopping meat upon.

Hacking, *pp. a.* [f. **HACK** *v.* 1 + **-ING**.]

1. That hacks, wounds, or slashes.

1612 W. MARTYN *Youth's Instruct.* 39 These hacking fencers, impudent stage players, beastly drunkards. 1808

SCOTT *Let. to C. K. Sharpe* 30 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Lay hold of any other new book you like, and give us a good hacking review of it. 1864 *Pusey Lect. Daniel* i. 9 That hacking school of criticism, which hewed out the books of Holy Scripture into as many fragments as it willed.

2. *Hacking cough*, a short, dry, frequently repeated cough. Also *HECKING*, q.v.

1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. 55 It was called an Hectick fever; because (saith he) of an hecking cough which ever attendeth that disease. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hacking-cough*, a faint tickling cough. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse v.* 90 The hacking tone of chronic asthma. 1880 MISS BRADDOON *Just as I am* xxvii, I have had a hacking cough ever since last September.

Hence *Hackingly* adv.

1611 FLORIO, *Alla recisa*, cuttingly, hackingly.

Hackle (hæ'k'l), sb.¹ Forms: 1. *hacele*, 3-4 *hakel*(e), 5 *hakille*, -yll, 7 *hackel*, *hacle*, 6-*hackle*. [OE. *hacele* and *hacele*, wk. fem., 'cloak, mantle, cassock', corresponding, exc. in formative suffix, to OHG. *hachul*, MHG. *hachel*, Icel. *hökull* 'priest's cope', Goth. *hakuls* 'cloak', str. masc., also to ON. *hekla* str. f. 'cowed, or hooded frock'.]

†1. A cloak, mantle, outer garment; a chasuble. 1893 K. ALFRED *Oros. v. x.* § 3 Pa sende him mon ane blacke hacelan angean him. c1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in W. Wülcker 1539 *Clavis*, *hacele*, vel fōtsid scicel. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De meshakele of medeme fustane.

2. A covering of any kind, as a bird's plumage, a serpent's skin, etc. Obs. exc. dial.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2081 Vch hille hade a hatte, a myst-hakel huge. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 695 Pecok in hakille ryally. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Mag.* i. 17 The herb Dragon. is full of speckles like a Serpents hackle. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. ii. 116 (E.D.S.) The slug slipped his outer skin, or what we call his hackle in Hertfordshire. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.*, *Hackle*, substance about the person, as flesh, clothing. Property in general. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 319 Hackle is the natural covering of any animal, the human skin. 'He's got a good hackle ov his hack'.

3. a. The conical straw roofing of a bee-hive. b. The straw covering of the apex of a rick. c. The case of a Florence flask.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 26 Swine..rubbing against the hives, and tearing the hackles. 1655 W. MEWE *Let. to Hartlib* in *Ref. Commv. Bees* 49 My Appiary consists of a row of little houses..which I find as cheap at seven years end as straw hackles. 1673 *Rav Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 289 The hackles of old flasks. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 44 The Mouse will..shelter himself betwixt the Hackle and the Hive. 1842 AKERMAN *Gloss. Wiltsh. Words*, *Hackle*, straw covering of the apex of a rick. 1886 TEGEMEIER in *Gd. Words* 810 The old straw hive, which was..to be seen..covered with a straw hackle.

Hackle (hæ'k'l), sb.² In 5 *hakell*, 6 *hakel*; see also *HECKLE*, *HACHEL*. [Not recorded in OE.; but the various ME. forms *hechele*, *hetchell* (c1300), *hekele* (c1440), *hakell* (1485), and the later *hatchel*, point to OE. **hacule*, **hacile*. No corresponding words are recorded in the early stage of any Germanic lang., but MHG. *hachele*, *hechele*, (mod.G. *hechel*), MLG. and MDu. *hekele*, (Du. *hakil*), Da. *hegle*, Sw. *håckla*, all point to OEut. type **hakilā*, **hakulā*, str. fem. with suffix-ablaut; prob. from the root *hak-* of OHG. **hakjan*, *hechen*, *hechen*, to prick, pierce, stab, and of *HOOK*, q.v.

It has been suggested that *hackle* came immediately from Du.; but the ME. *hechele*, *hetchell*, testify to an OE. *hecel*, which would also give *hackle* in the north; so also, the vowel of *hackle*, *hatchel* can be explained only from OE. (Sense 2 is prob. the same word, or from the same root; sense 3 is more doubtful.)

I. 1. An instrument set with parallel steel pins for splitting and combing out the fibres of flax or hemp; a flax-comb; = *HECKLE*, *HACHEL*.

1485 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* 368 Unum hakell pro lino. 1599 T. [MOUTET] *Silkworms* 4 Beetles, hackels, wheeles and frame, Wherwith to bruse, to spin, and weave the same. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 301 Mr. Sellars has contrived, by the introduction of steel hackles, in place of wire, to prepare wool, cotton, etc. much more expeditiously, for spinning cordage or lines. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 238 Hold the strike of flax in your hand, and break it well upon the coarse hackle.

II. 2. Local name of the stickleback.

1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 275 Hackles or Sticklebacks are supposed to come of the Seed of Fishes split or miscarrying in the Water. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs, Hackles; or Harry bannings. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hackle*, a west-country name for the stickleback.

III. 3. The long shining feathers on the neck of certain birds, as the domestic cock, peacock, pigeon, etc. A *cock of a different hackle*, an opponent of a different character.

a1450 *Kysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The yellow flye, the body of yellow will: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 110 Take the hackel of a Cock or Capons neck..take of the one side of the feather, and then take the hackel, Silk or Crewel, Gold or Silver thred, make these fast at the bent of the hook [etc.]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. iv. 65 Fight it out..with a cock of a very different hackle. 1867 H. B. TEGEMEIER *Pigeons* xi. 117 The hackle, or neck-feathers, should be bright. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 185 To show hackle, to be willing to fight. 1884 *Times* 18 Mar. 7 The 42nd [1st Batt. Roy. Highlanders]..received the red hackle as an honourable distinction.

[Quot. 1653 was printed in a mangled and distorted form by Johnson, who founded on it a mistaken explanation,

'Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun'. Although corrected in Todd's Johnson, this bogus sense of *hackle*, with 'filmy' substituted by Webster for 'filmy', continues to be reproduced in dictionaries.]

b. The hackles of a cock are erected when he is angry; hence *with the hackles up*, said also of a dog on the point of fighting when the hairs at the top of the neck stand up, or of a hound when near the fox and on the point of killing him, also *transf.* of a man when aroused. Hence *hackles* is sometimes put for hair, whiskers, etc.

1881 PHILLIPS-WOLLEY *Sport in Crimea* 76 As my hackles were now fairly up, I crept and ran as well as I could after my wounded game. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 4/2 Not a single hound with his hackles up. 1883 E. PENNELL *Elmhurst Cream* Leicestersh. 98 I almost saw the hackles of a good old squire rise as he waved his hat and cheered. 1894 BLACKMORE *Peribycross* 179 He had no moustache to stroke—for only cavalry officers..as yet were ginger hackles.

4. *Angling*. An artificial fly, dressed wholly or principally with a hackle-feather, or something resembling this; a 'palmer'. Also *hackle-fly*.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* ii. 318 This month also a Plain Hackle or Palmer fly..will kill. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 301 Black-hackle. Body, pale yellow silk, [etc.]. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xlii. (1891) 260 He must go armed with all implements, from the red hackle to the harpoon.

IV. *attrib. and Comb.*

5. [from 1]. *Hackle bar*, the bar in which the hackle pins are set; *hackle bench* (see quot.); *hackle pin*, *tooth*, one of the teeth of a hackle; *hackle sheet*, a sheet carrying hackles and moving over pulleys.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 431 The object of these guide plates is to support the 'hackle bars' in passing over the small rollers. *Ibid.* 423 'Hackle bench' sometimes revolving so as to present different degrees of hackles at its various angles, sometimes stationary with the gradation of hackles upon its length. *Ibid.* 426 The surfaces being placed so close together that the 'hackle pins' penetrated the flax from both sides, and hackled at the same time. *Ibid.* 425 Pulleys for carrying the 'hackle sheets'. *Ibid.* 420 For hand-hackling, the tools used consist of a surface studded..with metal points, called 'hackle-teeth'.

6. [from III] as *hackle-feather*, -*maker*; *hackle-weave* adv.; *hackle-fly*: see 4.

1681 CHERHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 3 (1689) 102 An Artificial Palmer-Worm or Fly which is to be made with a Hackle Feather. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 244 A capital hot-weather fly dressed hacklewise. 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 2/3 The hackle feathers of the male bird are several feet long.

Hackle, v.¹ [dim. and freq. of HACK v.¹: cf. MDu. *hakkelen*, having the same relation to *hakken*. Cf. also HAGGLE v.]

1. *trans.* To cut roughly, hack, mangle by cutting. 1579-80 NORTH *Phararch* (1612) 741 Caesar..was hackled and mangled among them, as a wild beast taken of hunters. 1611 CORIAT *Cruddies* 274 I have seen a Mountebanke hackle and gash his naked arme with a knife most pittifully to behold. 1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1959/4 His Hair not shav'd but cut and hackled with a pair of Sheers. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 351 The other divisions of the kingdom being hackled and torn to pieces. 1876 T. S. EGAN tr. *Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 222 'I will prickle and hackle your faces.

+ 2. *intr.* To make a hacking. Obs.

1589 NASHE *Martins Month's Minde* 18 These lustie youths..hackle at our throate.

Hence *Hackled ppl. a.*, *Hackling vbl. sb.*

1583 BABINGTON *Comman.* i. (1637) 8 Evil cutting or hacking of the knife. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxv. 214 An old knife whose hackled edge..assisted Andy's own ingenuity in the tearing of his coat.

Hackle, v.² [f. HACKLE sb.¹] *trans.* To cover (a bee-hive) with a hackle or straw roof.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 51 That they be close cloomed..and well hackled down to, or below, the Stool.

Hackle, v.³ [f. HACKLE sb.²: cf. *HECKLE* v. in same sense.] *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with the hackle, whereby the fibres are split, straightened, and combed out, so as to be in condition for spinning.

1616 [see HACKLING vbl. sb.]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hackle*, to dress flax. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 164 To be hackled, much in the manner of dressing Flax or Hemp. 1797 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Early Lessons* (1827) I. 217 I am going to hackle the flax..said the woman, and she began to comb the flax with these steel combs. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 426 Small quantities of hemp were grown..and..the produce was hackled and spun by the servants.

b. *fig.* = *HECKLE*: see *CROSS-HACKLE*.

Hence *Hackled ppl. a.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 422 Each hackled tress of flax.

Hackle, v.⁴ *Angling*. [f. HACKLE sb.² III.]

trans. To dress (a fly) with a hackle-feather.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi. (1880) 402 Blue jay hackled over the wing. 1886 PRITT *N. Country Flies* 27 Hackled with a golden feather from a Cock Pheasant's neck.

Hence *Hackled ppl. a.*, *Hackling vbl. sb.*

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 475 Where a junction of hackles is to be effected..compare the length of the fibres, so that the hacking may graduate. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 3/1 In Yorkshire backled spider flies are the only wear.

Hackler (hæ'klər), [f. HACKLE v.³] One who hackles (flax or hemp); a flax-dresser, heckler.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 164 They next send it to a flax-hackler. 1884 *Quiver* Mar. 299/2 Hacklers' disease

..is produced by a kind of 'pounce', which being inhaled causes severe tickling in the throat. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 3/3 All the hacklers die young.

Hacket (hæ'klet). Also *haglet*. [Origin uncertain.] A small species of sea-gull; the kittiwake. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxxii, From the Gull-rock rose a thousand birds..the choughs cackled, the hacketts wailed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 11 Gulls, hacketts, ducks, petrels, swim, dive, and hover around. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 74 The kittiwake, or hackett, a very small species of gull.

Hackling (hæ'kling), vbl. sb.¹ [f. HACKLE v.³ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. HACKLE³; the combing of flax or hemp.

1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 568 This line after it hath received braking and the first hackling, you shall take the stricks, and plating them into a plat of three, make a good bigge roule thereof. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 29. *attrib.* 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 420 In the early period of the linen manufacture, when spinning was done exclusively by hand, no hackling-machines were employed.

Hackling² and ³: see after HACKLE v.¹ and 4.

Hackly (hæ'kli), a. [f. HACKLE v.¹ + -Y.] Rough or jagged as though hacked on a small scale; esp., of metals and minerals: Having the surface rough with short sharp points.

1796 KIRWAN *Elen. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 34 The hackly [fracture] presents sharp points, easily perceived in feeling it. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *London Disp.* (1830) 533 It [rhubarb] breaks with a rough hackly fracture. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 503 The broad plates..have a very uneven hackly surface. 1849 VARLEY *Rudim. Min.* 16 The native metals..have a hackly fracture, which may be observed on breaking a piece of thick wire.

Hackman (hæ'kmæn), U.S. [f. HACK sb.³ 2.]

The driver of a hack or hackney-carriage; a cabman.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 370 We find ourselves in Boston surrounded by eager hackmen. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec. The..hackman..charged us a dollar and a half for what in England would have been an eighteenpenny drive.

Hackmatack (hæ'kmätæk). Also 8 *hak-mantak*, 9 *hacmontac*, *hackmetack*. [American Indian: see quot. 1792.] The American Larch or Tamarack (*Larix Americana*), found in northern swamps of the United States. Also *attrib.*

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 33 On some mountains we find a shrubbery of hemlock and spruce, whose branches are knit together so as to be impenetrable. The snow lodges on their tops, and a cavity is formed underneath. These are called by the Indians, Hackmatacks. 1821 DWIGHT *Trav.* I. 36 Hacmontac I take to be an Indian name. 1845 N. P. ROGERS in *Whittier's Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 240 The dark hemlock and hackmatack woods. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 11/1 The *Meteor*..is built of oak, hackmatack, and hard pine.

Hackney (hæ'kni), sb. (a.) Forms: 4 *hakenai*, -ne, 4-5 *hak(e)nei*, -ney, 4-6 *hak(e)ney*(e), 5 *hack*, *haknay*, (*haukenay*), 5-6 *hackenaye*, -neye, *hakney*, 6 *hackeney*, -neie, (*hacque*, *hacqueneye*), *haiknay*, -ne, -ney, (*pl.* *hackness*, *haiknes*), 6-7 *hackneye*, -nie, 6-8 *pl.* *hacknies*, 7 *haen*(e)y, 7-8 *hackny*, 4- *hackney*. [a. OF. *haguenée* fem. 'an ambling horse or mare, especially for ladies to ride on'; cf. OSP. and Pg. *jacanea*, Sp. *hacanea*, It. *acchine* (Florio), *chine* 'a hackney or ambling nag': see Diez, Scheler, etc. (In 1373 latinized in England as *hakenetus*: see Du Cange.)

It is now agreed by French and Dutch scholars that MDu. *hackenie*, *hackeneye*, Du. *hackenij*, to which some have referred the French word, was merely adopted from the French, thus disposing of conjectures as to the derivation of the word from MDu. *hacken* to hoe. The French *haguenée* and its Romance equivalents had probably some relationship with OF. *hague*, OSP. and Pg. *jaca*, Sp. *jaca* 'a nag, a gelding, a hackney' (Minsheu): but, although the word-group has engaged the most eminent etymologists, its ulterior derivation is still unknown.]

I. 1. A horse of middle size and quality, used for ordinary riding, as distinguished from a war-horse, a hunter, or a draught-horse; in early times often an ambling horse; now technically = HACK sb.³ 1 b.

13.. *Sir Beues* 1255 (M.S.A.) Ac nim a lister hakenai & lef her be swerd Morgelai. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 278 Tille oþer castels about bi sent tyeue and tyeue In aneus for doute, ilk on on his hackneye. ?a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1137 He..loved to have welliche hors of prys. He wende to have reproved be Of thefte or moordre, if that he hadde in his stable ony hackney. c1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 6 His hackney which þat was al pomely gryss. 14.. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 580/31 *Equillus*, an hackney. c1440 *Partonope* 3882 A hackeney That ys swyft and ryght well ambling. 1469 *Househ. Ord.* 97 To have viii coursers for his saddle & to them iiij keepers with theyre hackneyes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 165 b, The erle of Shrewsbury..because of his age, rode on a little hackney. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 20/1 The nag or the hackeneye is verie good for travelling. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Carthorses, mares, and little hackeneyes are of a very smal price. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 257 The Germans in acknowledgement of their tenure of the Papacie, gaue the Pope yearly 8. and 40. thousand duckats, together with a white horse. The money..at this day is paid, together with the white hackney. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 160 Pages, mounted on white Hackneys, having green velvet Saddles. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 412 Mounted on a Broom, the Nag And Hackney of a Lapland Hag. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, He rode..a strong hackney for the road, to save his gallant warhorse. 1831 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 157 Do you canter down the Row, upon a very long-tailed hackney? 1843 YOUNG *Horse iv.* (ed. 2) 96 The hackney

has many of the qualities of the hunter on a small scale. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 266 The farmer.. mounted upon a stout, not over-refined hackney.

†2. From an early date mention is found of hackneys hired out; hence the word came often to be taken as, A horse kept for hire. *Obs.* (Cf. also *hackney horse* in 6, HACKNEY-MAN.)

[1393] LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* iii. 175 Ac hackeneyes badde þei none. bote hackeneyes by byre. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 28 Ride upon a hired Hackney.] 1614 T. ADAMS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvii. 10 It is a wretched thing when justice is made a hackney that may be backed for money. 1626 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 231 Divers in Town got hacknies, and fled to avoid importunity. 1681 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1624/4 There was a Brown Nag left by them, supposed to be a London-Hackney. 1715 DE FOM *Fam. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) l. 74 I'll take a hackney, and go to the Mall.

†b. *fig.* from 1 and 2, passing into 3. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 245 He had non hors. . But a staffe was hys hackney As a man in poverte. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* i. (1862) 9 Take him, brave men, Hector of Troy was an hackney to him. 1601 P. MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 31 Trampled on By every hacknies heels. 1698 B. F. *Modest Censure* 26 His Criticism is.. a hackney to his private Belief and Opinion. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 140 Each spur-gall'd Hackney of the day.

†3. One who is used to do mean or servile work for hire; a common drudge, 'dog', 'slave'. Also *fig. Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 34 Whan ought was to doo, I was common hackney. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Withcher.* Disc. *Diels* x. (1886) 421 Archangels.. are sent onelic about great and secret matters; and angels are common hacknies about euerie trifle. 1668 PERVS *Diary* i Feb., Which makes me mad that I should, by my place, become the hackney of this office, in perpetual trouble and vexation. 1669 *Addr. Vng. Gentry* Eng. 8 The idle person is the only common Hackney, and.. stands ready to let out himself Post. 1711 J. WYATT in *Suppl. Ellwood's Autobiog.* (1765) 105 A mercenary Hackney to some of the Clergy. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 620 Such is all the mental food purvey'd By public hacknies in the schooling trade.

†4. A woman that hires her person, a prostitute.

1579 GOSSON *Sc. Abuse* Apol. (Arb.) 66 Venus.. that taught the women in Cyprus to set up a Stewes too hyre out them selves as hacknies for gaine. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 80 b. When the hackney he hath paynde for lyes by him. 1611 COTGRA., *Bringuenaude*, a common hackney. 1679 BERNET *Hist. Ref.* i. App. 278 (tr. N. Sanders) She was so notoriously lewd that she was called an Hackney.

5. A carriage kept for hire; a HACKNEY-COACH.

1664 PERVS *Diary* 18 Apr., Myself being in a hackney and full of people, was ashamed to be seen by the world, many of them knowing me. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* ii. iii, If you won't lend me your Coach, I'll take a Hackney, or a Chair. 1729 MRS. FENDRIVES in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 141 We were in no bustle of coaches, for no hackneys were allowed to pass. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* l. 1460 He jumped into a Hackney.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

6. a. In apposition, as *hackney horse* = senses 1 and 2; so, *hackney jade, mare, post-horse, stallion, steed*; also (in analogous sense) *hackney ass, mule, and transf.*, *hackney-devil*.

1506 GUYLORDE *Pilgr.* 78 The next daye, Tewysday.. we toke our sayd hakney horses and rode to Vyncencia. 1556 WITHERS *Dict.* (1568) 162/1 A Hackney horse or horse to be hyred, *equus meritorius*. 1598 HAKLVT *Voy.* l. 400(R) There they use to put out their women to hire as we do here hackney horses. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 25 Their horses of the country-breed are.. small hackney-jades. *Ibid.* ii. 203 Great store of hackney-mules, and asses are kept for travellers to ride upon. 1667 DAVENANT & DAVDEN *Tempest* iv. iii. *Syc.* How wilt thou carry me thither? *Steph.* Upon a hackney-devil of thy mother's. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 150/1 Hackney or Saddle Horses are such as man useth to ride upon for the ease of his Body. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns.* (1721) 130 Here are Hackney Asses always standing ready equipp'd for hire. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 P. 8 Mr. Tobias Hobson.. was the first in this island who let out hackney horses. 1884 *Hackney Stud Bk.* l. 33 The Modern Hackney Horse may be said to have been the product of the eighteenth century.

b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a hackney (horse), as *hackney hire, pace, saddle, stable, stud*, etc.

1379 *MS. Hostill. Roll.* *Durh.*, In uno Hakenay-sadyll empt. vjs. viijd. 1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 389 A new hackney sadyll prise v. s. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum.* iii. v. Out of the old hackney pace, to a fine easie amble. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 56 What for Hackney-hire, was given you. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* i. Wks. 1799 l. 70 That year the hackney-stable was built. 1809 *British Press* 5 Apr. in *Spirit Pub. Frills.* (1810) XLIII. 60 [A mare] only of hackney size. 1884 (title) *Hackney Stud Book*.

c. Plying for hire, as HACKNEY-CARRIAGE, -CHAIR, -COACH; also *hackney-boat, chariot*.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 P. 4 The.. Hackney-boat, which carries Passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam. 1813-14 *Act 54 Geo. III.* c. 147 (title), An Act.. for authorizing the licensing of a limited Number of Hackney Chariots. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* l. 382 Expecting to have met with a hackney rattler, but not one was to be found upon the stand.

†7. a. In apposition, or as *adj.* Doing or ready to do work for hire, hiring (also *fig.*); as *hackney author, clerk, fiddler, gladiator, libeller, preacher, scribbler, sonneteer, tutor, writer*, etc.; also *hackney pen, tongue*. b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Done by a 'hackney' or for hire, as *hackney job, writing*. *Obs.* 1889 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 11 Is it conscience or lucre, that spurgals thy hackney pen? 1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) l. 361 There were some hackney preachers

in the University at this time. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* 66 Your wild, wanton, hackney fiddlers. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* ii. 7 A glib Hackney-Tongue he had in his head. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 419 Some starved hackney sonneteer. a 1719 ADDISON *Letter* No. 39 (Jod.) Booksellers, who set their hackney writers at work for so much a sheet. 1719 BOLINGBROKE to *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 4 What hackney gladiator can you find, By whom the Olympic crown would be declin'd? a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. i. § 7 (1740) 18 The Hackney Libellers of the Faction. c 1762 LLOYD *Fam. Ep.* in *Chalmers Eng. Poets* (1810) XV. 118, I must serve some hackney job. c 1766 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 336 As hackney Clerks, at the miserable salary of 7s. a week.

†c. Prostitute. *Hackney-woman*, a bawd. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2719 Olde hackny women, they hire out their jades. 1647 R. STAPVLTON *Juvenal* 36 Hackney-wench, that ith circus stand. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 892 No more than every Lover Does from his Hackney-Lady suffer.

†B. as *adj.* Worn out, like a hired horse, by indiscriminate or vulgar use; threadbare, trite, commonplace; hackneyed. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 151 A hackney proverb in mens mouths euer since K. Lud was a little boy. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman pleased* i. i. Law.. Her rules and precepts.. pamper'd up to cozen him that bought her, When she herself was hackney, lame, and founder'd. 1714 J. WALKER *Suffer. Clergy* 82 The most common and hackney charge in this kind was Tavern haunting and common swearing. 1738 WARRINGTON *Div. Legal.* App. 37 One of his hackney fallacies that run from the end of the book to the other. 1792 W. BOYS *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* 293 note, The hackney-imputations of drunkenness and swearing.

Hackney, *v.* Now rare exc. in *ppl. a.* HACKNEYED, *q.v.* [f. HACKNEY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a hackney of; to use (a horse) as a hack, for general riding purposes; = HACK *v.* 3 a.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed Chron.* (1587) II. 20/1 These horses are best for skirmishes, not for travelling. For their stomachs are such, as they disdain to be hacknied. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, Phrases, etc.* s. v., He'll do very well to drive, but he's not any longer safe to hackney.

fig. 1881 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* cii, Galens adoptive sonnes, who by a beaten way their indgements hackney on, the fault of [later edd. on] sickness lay.

b. *fig.* To use as a 'hack'.

1837 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLI. 277 Hackneyed or spit upon, as the caprice or expediency of the moment prevailed.

†2. *trans.* To mount (any one) on a hackney.

1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk. Florence* iv. i, A coach for my money! and that the courtzeans know well: Their riding so makes them last three years longer Than such as are hacknied.

†3. *intr.* To ride in a hackney-carriage. In quot. to *hackney it. Obs.*

1684 PHILIP PATER *Observ.* *Reproved* 6 He.. must Trudge on Ten-Toes or Hackney it to Sams Coffee-House.

†4. *trans.* To convey in a hackney-carriage.

1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 652 To her who.. is hackneyed home unlackeyed.

†5. *fig.* To drive hard; to post; to hurry. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) To run hard, race. *Obs.*

1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortal.* iii. iii. 201 The minutes that hackney at the heels of time, runne not so fast away. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 241 How are thy Angels hackney'd up and down To visit man? 1676 MARVELL *Hist. Ess.* Wks. III. 127 Both men and horses and leather being hackneyed, jaded, and worn out upon the errand of some contentions and obstinate bishop. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* i Hackneyed in business, wearied at that oar. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 41, I had.. paid two shillings for a ticket, been hackneyed through the rooms with violence.. and came away completely disappointed.

†6. To let out for hire. Also *intr.* for *pass. Obs.*

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* ii. iii, I know women sell themselves daily, and are hacknied out for silver. 1643 G. WILDE *Serm.* at *St. Maries* 11 Could they have the heart to hackney out this Kingdom. 1679 PRANCE *True Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 Hackneying forth of Masses for Twelve-pence apiece. c 1736 SAVAGE *Poet's Depend. on Statism.* 26 No will to hackney out polemic strain.

7. To make common by indiscriminate everyday usage; to render too familiar, vulgar, trite, or commonplace. Also with *out, about, upon*.

1596 SHAKS. i *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 40 So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* iv. 78 Plays come to be so hackney'd out, the best Actors will soon feel that the Town has enough of them. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 5, I have had some difficulty in fixing upon a title for my work: *A Vade Mecum* is quite hacknied out. 1817 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) l. 392, I should not like to have my name hackneyed about among the office-seekers and office-givers at Washington. 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 376. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 71 Like a popular air.. hackneyed upon every street-organ.

†b. To undo the freshness or delicacy of. *Obs.* 1785 *Eugenius* II. 28 Young men.. who have been hackneyed, from their very infancy, in some of our public seminaries. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 241 Their first and most delicate passions are hackneyed on unworthy objects here. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 268 To despise the sensibility that had been excited and hackneyed in the ways of women whose trade was vice. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 452 Employments which hackney the minds of the other sex.

8. To render habituated, practised, or experienced in: often with dyslogistic connotation.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pie.* (1779) IV. xci. 91 Hackneyed as he was in the ways of life. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good French Governess* (1832) 100 Hackneyed in the common

language of conversation. 1810 JANE PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* lix. 376 Long hackneyed in secret gallantries. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 27 Persons a little hackneyed in the world.

Hence *hackneying vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in quot. *attrib.*); also *hackneyer*, one who hackneys.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) I. 181 He begins to discover that hackneying authorship is not the way to be great. 1849 J. WALTON *Christopher under Canvass* in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 254 Every hackneyer of this phrase.

Hackney-carriage. [f. HACKNEY *sb.* 6 c + CARRIAGE.] Any carriage or vehicle standing or publicly plying for hire.

1831 *Act 1 & 2 Will. IV* c. 22. § 3 Every Hackney Carriage mentioned and described in the Schedule. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlvii, Alighted from a hackney-carriage. 1847 *Act 10 & 11 Vict.* c. 89 § 38 Every wheeled Carriage.. used in standing or plying for Hire in any Street.. and every Carriage standing upon any Street, public or private.. having thereon any numbered Plate required by this.. Act.. shall be deemed to be a Hackney Carriage.

Hackney-chair. Formerly, a sedan chair, now a bath chair or the like, plying publicly for hire. Hence *Hackney-chairman*, the bearer, drawer, or keeper of a hackney-chair.

1710 *Act 9 Anne c. 27 (title)*, An Act for licensing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs. *Ibid.* c. 23. § 8 If any Hackney Coachman or Chairman shall.. exact more for his Hire than the several Rates hereby limited. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1859) II. 447 The tax upon every hackney coach.. and upon every hackney chair. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, Long stands of hackney-chairs and groups of chairmen.. obstructed the way.

Hackney-coach. [f. HACKNEY *sb.* 6 c + COACH.] A four-wheeled coach, drawn by two horses, and seated for six persons, kept for hire.

c 1610 [implied in HACKNEY-COACHMAN]. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old Parr* Div. They [Coaches] have increased.. to the undoing of the Watermen, by the multitudes of Hackney or hired Coaches: but they never swarmed so thick to pester the streets, as they do now, till the year 1605. 1660 PERVS *Diary* 7 Nov., Notwithstanding this was the first day of the King's proclamation against hackney coaches coming into the streets to be hired, yet I got one to carry me home. 1777 SHERIDAN *Triph. Scarb.* Prol., The streets, some time ago, were paved with stones Which, aided by a hackney-coach, half broke your bones. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1849) 49/2 A regular, ponderous, rickety, London hackney-coach of the old school. 1882 SERJ. B. LANTINE *Exper.* (1890) 16 A machine called a hackney-coach, licensed to carry six people.. was the principal mode of locomotion.

attrib. 1623-4 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* p. liii, 6 str. of oates to the hackney coach horses and the hackney horses. 1715 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5344/3 The Hackney Coach Office in Surry street in the Strand. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 90/1 Rumours were rife on the hackney-coach-stands, that a buss was building, to run from Lisson-grove to the Bank.

Hackney-coachman. The driver of a hackney-coach.

c 1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* v. i, My master kisses, as I've heard a hackney-coachman Chear up his mare; chap, chap. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. viii. 77 Chiefly.. Design'd against common Carriers, Waggoners, Hackney Coachmen, and Watermen. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ii, Mr. Bonney bustled up.. and knocked a hackney-coachman's knock on the table with a little hammer.

Hackneyed (hæ'knid), *ppl. a.* [f. HACKNEY *v.*]

†1. Hired; kept for hire. *Obs.*

1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 20 On hackney'd steeds, the giddy blockheads fly. a 1818 D. STEWART in *Jas. Mill Brit. India* i. ix. 385 A village apothecary or a hacknied nurse.

2. Used so frequently and indiscriminately as to have lost its freshness and interest; made trite and commonplace; stale.

1749 *Hurd Notes on Horace's Art Poetry* (R.), The tedium arising from hacknied expression. 1785 BOSWELL *Voy. Hebrides* 24 Aug., The old hackneyed objection. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 375 It is the hackneyed complaint that England is without a fine public collection. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots* Fr. i. v. (1881) 82 Along the hackneyed tourist routes. 1887 SYMONDS *Life B. Cellini* (1888) I. Introd. 11 Handling a somewhat hackneyed subject.

3. Habituated by much practice, experienced; sometimes with the ulterior idea of disgust or weariness.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 146 Hacknied as he was in the ways of wickedness. 1810 SCOTT in *Croker Papers* 10 Oct., Whatever the practised and hackneyed critic may say. 1823 — *Feveril* xxxix, The hackneyed voluptuary is like the jaded epicure. 1828 D. ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. vi. 142 Both much too young for hacknied statesmen.

Hackney-man (hæ'knimən), *Forms:* see HACKNEY *sb.* [f. HACKNEY *sb.* + MAN.] A man who keeps hackney horses or hackney-carriages for hire; †a servant who attends to a hackney.

1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A.* v. 161 Hikke þe hakeney mon and hogge þe neldere. 1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 398 Paid to the hackneyman in party of payment of the horse that my master hered to ryde to Stoke. 1599 *Soliman & Perseda* l. in *Hazl. Dodsey* V. 281 A hackney-man Should have ten shillings for horsing a gentle-woman. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw.* II § 56 (1876) 43 In the same stable shalbe an hackneyman, who shal kepe the hakenie of the house. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Carrier* (Arb.) 36 A carrier is his own Hackneyman; for hee letts himselfe out to tranell as well as his horses. 1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Out at Last* Wks. 1812 III. 500 The Hackneyman.. Shall cry 'My money for my Chaise'. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 190 The straggling yard of a hackneyman.

†**Haxter.** *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 hacster, haxter. [f. HACK *v.* 1 + -STER.]

1. *lit.* One who hacks, a 'hacker' or 'cutter'; a cut-throat; a swaggering ruffian, swashbuckler.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 247 b. If God were such a Royster or hacker that would delight in the slaughter of men. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 11 The hacker, that was hired and sent to kill Marius. 1631 BRATHWAT *Whimies*, *Hospital-man* 45 To bring an old hacker to the exercise of devotion. 1649 MILTON *Eden* iii. (1851) 357 Happy times; when Braves and Hacksters... were thought the fittest... to defend his Person. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant Wks.* (1687) 475. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hackster*, a murderer; a hewer down of others.

b. A prostitute's 'bully'. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 58 Thou would'st turne Hackster to any whore.

2. A prostitute. (Cf. HACKNEY sb. 4.)

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 Out whore, strumpet, six penic hacker. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Danse*, *Elle spait asses de la vieille danse*... she bath bin a hacker, a twigger, a good one, in her time.

Hackthorn (hæ'kθɔrn). [ad. Du. *haekedorn*, *hook-thorn*.] A South African thorny shrub (*Acacia detinens*), also termed 'Wait-a-bit thorn'.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 173, I must have had nearly five miles through hack-thorns. 1871 J. MACKENZIE 10 *Years north of Orange River* 385 The hack-thorn (*Acacia detinens*) is especially sacred; it would be a great offence to cut down a bough from this tree.

Hack-watch: see HACK sb. 3.6.

Hackwood. *local.* The haggerby tree. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 58 *Prunus Padus*. The shrub is called Hackwood, and the fruit Hackberry or Haggerby.

Hack-work (hæ'k'wɜrk). [HACK sb. 3.] Work done by a hack or hired drudge; esp. literary work which a person is hired by a publisher, editor, or other, to do.

1851 SIA F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 60 Trade hack-work is of course out of the question. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. (1876) 182 Literary hack-work. 1881 MASSON in *Macn. Mag.* XLV. 159 Such articles of hack-work as might be entrusted conveniently to an unknown young man on the spot.

Hacky (hæ'ki), a. ¹ *collog.* [f. HACK v. 1 + -Y.] Of a cough: Characterized by hacking. *Mod. Advt.*, That rasping hacky cough of yours.

Hacky, a. ² *collog.* [f. HACK sb. 3 + -Y.] Of the nature of a hack (horse).

1870 *Daily News* 6 June, Britannia [a mare]... she is 'hacky', and in the wrong place here.

Hacot, var. HAKED.

† **Hacoyte**. *Obs. rare.* [The latter part appears to be OF. *coite* = *l. culcita* feather-bed, cushion, pillow; but the *ha-* is unexplained, prob. some error.] A cushion or pillow.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fijj, The loynes are musculus fleshes lyeng in the sydes of the spondyles of the backe that serue as hacoytes of the synewes [*orig. l. ut sint illis culcitra*].

Hacquebute, *obs. form of HACKBUT.*

Hacqueton, *hacton*, var. HAQUETON, ACTON.

† **Had**, *hade*, *hod*. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hād*, 2-4 *had*, 3-4 *hade*, *hod*. [OE. *hād* = OS. *hād*, condition, rank (:—OTeut. **haidu-z*: cf. Goth. *haidius* way, manner, OHG. *heit* m. and fem., person, personality, sex, condition, quality, rank, ON. *heidr* honour, dignity, Sw. *häder*, Da. *hæder* honour). Being used in comb. with sbs. as in *cild-hād*, *mæden-hād*, etc., this word, after its obsolescence as an independent word, remained as a suffix, ME. *-hod*, mod. *-hood* q.v. The sb. after 1200 appears in southern and midl. ME. as *hād*, in north. as *had*, *hode*; the forms in *a* being much more numerous, it is here treated under *had*, although, if it had lived on, the modern Eng. form would have been *hode* or *hoad*.]

1. Person (in various senses).

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xix. [xvii.] (1890) 312 Ænne God on preom astoundnessum oðþo hadum. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 16 Þu ne be-seawast nanes mannes had. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 127 Þry hadas synt worda. Se forma had ys þe spreþ þe him sylfum ana. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 An god... on preom hadan. c 1200 ORMIN 10989 Þreo hadess, Fader and Sune and Haliz Gast. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 On almihti God, þrile ine þreo hodes.

2. Sex. (Only in OE.)

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 Ælcere yldo and hade. a 1000 *Christ* 99 Gewuldrad is se heanra had.

3. Order, rank, degree; holy orders.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* (Sweet) 3 Ægðer ze god-cundra hada ze woruld-cundra. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xiv. [xiii.] (1890) 436 Wer inn læwdum hade. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xi. (Z.) 79 Gradus, had oððe steape. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Biscopas þes ilcan hades. c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 9 Unnder kanunness had and lif. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Munuch, preost, oðer clerk, and of þe hode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21248 O biscop siþen he tok þe hade. 1340 *Ayend.* 235 Uor þet hod þe him habbeþ onderunge. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints*, *Ninian* 374 Al at to sic had parteny.

4. State, condition, quality, kind.

Beowulf (Z.) 1297 Heleþa leofost, on ge-siðes had. a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 403 Leoth hafad þre had and hadalizes gastes. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Of þeos þre had, meidenhad and widewehad and to þriddle wedlached.

Had, pa. t. and pple. of HAVE, q.v.

Had, mod. form of *hald*, north. f. HOLD v.

-had (-hād), OE. form of -HOOD, suffix.

Ha day, *obs. form of HEY DAY int.*

† **Had-bot**, *haddote*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *hād-bōt*, f. *hād* person, degree, order + *bōt* recompense, Boot sb.] In *Old English Law*, Compensation for violence or an affront done to a person in holy orders.

a 1000 *Off. Eccles. Compens.* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 240 And to had-bote, zif seorh-lyre wurpe... twa pund to bote. [1659 in SOMNER *Saxon Dict.* Whence in BLOUNT, COWELL, TOMLINS, WHARTON and mod. Dicts.]

Hadden, mod. f. *halden*. north. f. HOLDEN.

Hadden, *obs. pl. of had*, pa. t. of HAVE.

Hadder, *obs. Sc. form of HEATHER.*

Haddie (hæ'di). A Sc. dial. variant of *haddo* = HADDOCK, which, in certain connexions (*caller haddies*, *Finnan haddies*), has come into somewhat general use.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix, Weel, Monkbaros, they're braw caller haddies. 1832-33 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. 1, 52 The Haggis at first as a haddie was mute. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxiv. (1855) 273 A Finan haddie would have had more charm. 1861 [see FINNAN].

Haddo. [? Amer.-Indian.] The humpback salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), a fish closely allied to the salmon, a native of the waters of Kamschatka, Alaska and Oregon.

Haddock (hæ'dɔk). Forms: 4 *haddoc*, 4-5 *-ok*, 5 *hadok* (e, 5-6 *haddocke*, 6 *haddocke*, 6-7 *haddocke*, 8 *hadock*, 6- *haddock*. [Origin uncertain. The suffix *-ock* appears to be diminutive, as in *bullock*, *duncock*, *hillock*, etc.]

OF. *hadot*, pl. *hados*, is found in the same sense c 1250 (see Godef.). and thus earlier than our first example: it is, however, a very rare word, and, in the opinion of French etymologists, probably from English; its form suggests the Sc. *haddo*, *haddo's*. The Gaelic *adag* is from Eng.]

1. A fish (*Gadus aeglefinus*) allied to the cod, but smaller, abundant in the North Atlantic and the British seas, and much used for food.

1307-8 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, MC Haddocks. 1314 in *Wardr. Acc.* 8 *Edw. II.* 11/12, 2 haddocks 1s. 1327 *Patent Roll* 20 *Edw. II.* Salt haddoc. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take turbot, haddock, and gode codling. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/2 Haddock, fische, morius. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 552/1, I knew one that shot at an hart & killed an haddocke. 1615 HEYWOOD *Fovre Prentises* 1. Wks. 1874 II. 186, I might haue fed the Haddockes.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1752) 48 Shining... As Haddock heads do in the dark. 1785 BOSWELL *Voy. Hebrides* 26 Aug. They set down dried haddockes broiled, along with our tea. 1842 MOULE *Her. Fish* in Trench *Mirac.* xxviii. (1862) 387 note, A popular idea assigns the dark marks on the shoulders of the haddock to the impression left by St. Peter with his finger and thumb, when he took the tribute-money out of the fish's mouth at Capernaum.

† b. Prov. To bring haddock to paddock: to spend or lose everything, to come to destitution.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 And thus had he brought haddocke to paddocke. 1577 STANVURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshd* (1807-8) VI. 23, I had bene like to have brought haddocke to paddocke.

2. Applied, with or without qualification, to other allied fishes, as the Red Cod (*Lotella bacchus*) of New Zealand; *Golden haddock*, the John Dory; *Jerusalem h.*, the Opah; *Norway* or *Norwegian h.*, the Bergylt or Sea Perch.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 536 The Sebastes, or Norway Haddock, which inhabits the northern seas, is an important article of food. 1871 HUTTON *Fishes N. Zealand* 115 Red Cod. Also called the Yellow Tail and the Haddock.

3. Comb., as *haddock-boat*, *-curing*, *-smoker*, *-smoking*; *haddock-carrying* adj.; also *haddock-meat* (see quot.); *haddock-tea* (in New England), 'a thin chowder made of haddock' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 145 The stone-coated worms, which the fishermen call haddock meat. 1883 S. PILMISOL in 19th *Cent.* XIV. 148 Haddock-carrying vans. 1886 G. R. SIMS in *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 Haddock-smoking can only be carried on in a very few places.

Hence **Haddock**, a person or vessel employed in fishing for haddock.

Haddock 2, dial. var. of HATTOCK, a shock of corn, a stook.

† **Hade** (hæ'd), sb. 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Derivation unknown.] A strip of land left unploughed as a boundary line and means of access between two ploughed portions of a field; also, according to some recent writers, a small piece of greensward left at the head or end of arable land upon which the plough turns.

(But the latter sense is perhaps a mistake arising from the identification of *hade* with *head*.)

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 6 The horses may be tethered or tyed vpon leys, balkes, or hades, where as oxen maye not be kept. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiii. 222 And on the lower Leas, as on the higher Hades, The daintie Clouer grows.

1615 MAP (C. C. C. Oxon.), The description of certeine arable landes some of them havinge hades of meadow and grasse grounde lieinge in the Southe fieldes of Emsham.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* 13 Where great Balkes betwixt Lands, Hades, Meares, or Divisions betwixt Land and Land are left. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words*, etc., *Hades*. Headlands, or part of a field not ploughed.

b. Comb. **Hade-way**, a hade which serves as a way or road between portions of arable land.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 80 All your

Common Fields were never under Tillage neither, As great part Slades and Hade wayes, and a great part Meadow.

Hade (hæ'd), sb. 2 *Mining and Geol.* [Goes with *HADE* v. 2, from which it is app. derived as n. of action.] The inclination of a mineral vein or fault from the vertical; the complement of the *dip*. Also called *underlay* or *underlie*.

1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 94 The principal vein... has a slight hade to the north-eastward. 1795 *Ibid.* LXXXVI. 40 The yellow argillaceous shistus is again seen with its former hade and rage. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* II. 578 The hade, slope, or inclination of the vein is chiefly estimated by miners from the lower side. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 29 *Hade*, the slope or inclination of the leader of a slip-dyke. 1851 TAPPING *Derbysh. Lead-mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Hade*, a slope... It also signifies a vein that is not perpendicular, but sloping.

b. Comb., as *hade-slope*.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Hade*, *hadeslope*, the underlie, or inclination of a lode.

† **Hade**, *hode*, v. 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hādian*, 2 *hadien*, 2-4 *hodian*. [OE. *hādian*, f. *hād*, *HAD* holy orders.] *trans.* To ordain.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. vii. (1890) 118 Þæt he biscopas hadian moste. 975 O. E. *Chron.* an. 931 Her mon hadode Byrstan biscop to Wintan caestre. c 1200 ORMIN 10881 Hadedd Till biscoppe ort till underpreost. c 1275 *LAV.* 21856 Alle þat hoded were, biscopas and canounes. 1340 *Ayend.* 235 Of clerkes y-hoded.

Hence **Haded** *pp. a.*; also *absol.*, one in holy orders; *Hading* *vbl. sb.*, ordination.

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 316 Æt hadunge. c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1014 Ealle ze hadode ze læwede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 For ne dōð hit none swo offe se þe hode. c 1200 ORMIN 13255 Att hadedd manness hande. *Ibid.* 13567 Whatt mann sitt iss þatt takeþ her Forr hading anij mede.

Hade (hæ'd), v. 2 *Mining and Geol.* [Etymology uncertain; possibly a dialectal form of *head*, retaining the older pronunciation of that word: cf. *tread*, *trade*.] *intr.* To incline or slope from the vertical, as a shaft, or a vein or fault.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., Where any shaft or turn goes descending like the side of a house, or like the descent of a steep hill, it is said to *hade*.

1795 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 40 Which is afterwards seen... running ENE and WSW, and having NNW.

1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorks. Coast* (1828) 177 The dyke, in traversing these hills, hades, or inclines, to the same quarter. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. vi. 525 Faults hade in the direction of downthrow, in other words, they slope away from the side which has risen.

Hence **Hading** *vbl. sb.* = *HADE* sb. 2; also *attrib.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Kij, The side on which the Plum Line will fall is called the Hading-side; and according to the Hading of this the other flys off, and that we call the Hanging-side. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 778 Hading signifies that some parts of the veins incline.

Hade, var. of *HAD*, *Obs.*

Hadean (hæ'di'æn, hæ'di'än), a. [f. next + -AN.] Of or belonging to Hades.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiv. (1848) 306 Dreams such as gods may dream thy soul possess For ever in the Hadean Eden-Death. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mund.* i. (ed. 3) 17 When he stood... among the spirits in the Hadean prison.

|| **Hades** (hæ'dɜz). Also 7-8 *Ades*. [a. Gr. *hāds* (orig. *adōs* or *adōps*) of doubtful origin; in Homer, the name of the god of the lower world, but in later times transferred to his kingdom, abode, or house, so that it became a name for the nether world; in LXX and N. T. Greek, used to render Heb. *שְׁאוֹל* *shēōl*, the abode of the dead or departed spirits. Introduced into English use c 1600, in connexion with theological controversies about the fifth article of the Apostles' Creed.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* a. The oldest name of the god of the dead, also called Pluto.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xii. 41 By the Poets figments *Hades* was Iupiters brother, both sonnes to Saturne; and so by your own iudges, the penner of the Creede, when he said that Christ descended *viz* *edōv*, meant that he went into the house of *Hades*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 964 And by them stood Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 384 The drear abodes Of Ades.

b. *transf.* The kingdom of Hades, the lower world, the abode of departed spirits or shades.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xii. 43 Homer presents vnto Vlysses being in Hades, *βίαν* *hāklēan*, the force and strength of Hercules a ghost. 1658 SIA T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 62 The dead seem all alive in the humane Hades of Homer; yet cannot well speak, prophesie, or know the living, except they drink blood, wherein is the life of man. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 419 The enthroned Persephone in Hades.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 417 The old Homeric notion of a gibbering ghost fitting away to Hades.

2. After *adōs* of the Greek New Testament, and hence in the Revised Eng. version: The state or abode of the dead, or of departed spirits after this life; corresp. to the Heb. *Sheol*.

(In the earlier Eng. versions rendered *HELL*, exc. that in *Acts* II. 27, 31, Geneva has 'in grave'; hence by some identified with the abode of the devil and his angels.)

1597 H. BROUGHTON *Epistle to Nobilitie* 37 That state to the body is *Sheol*: *Hades* in the Greeke is the very same; and neither of them is ever in Scripture, directlie the state of Eternal Torment. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xi. 38 His [Eucer's] conclusion is, that this article *He descended into Hell*, is but an explication of the former *He dyed* and *was buried*, taking *Hades* for the grave. 1604 BILSON

(title) The Survey of Christ's Sufferings for Man's redemption; and of his descent to Hades or Hel for our deliverance. 1698 *Norris Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 150 Of the Place and State whither they are going, the dark invisible Hades. a 1711 *Kes Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 127 Shew me the Gulph, that's fixed between The upper Hades, and the sub-terrene. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) Acts ii. 31 Neither was he left in Hades, nor did his flesh see corruption.

† **Had-I-wist, hadiwist.** *Obs.* A phrase (= 'if I had known'), expressing regret for something done in ignorance of circumstances now known; hence, as *sb.* A vain regret, or the heedlessness or loss of opportunity which leads to it.

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 105 Upon his fortune and his grace Cometh had I wist full ofte a place. c 1460 *Urbanitatis* 72 in *Babes Bk.* 15 And kepe be well from hadde-y-wyste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 To eschewe... all slouthfulness, all negligence, all rashness... all had I wist, all dulnes of perceiving our duties. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuities* (1879) 262 Till midst the waves of had I wist we floate. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acrostich* (1876) 58 Till womens hopes doe end in Had I wist. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. (R.), His late wist had I wists, remorseful bittings. 1876 *Trench Synon.* N. T. lix. 250 What our fathers were wont to call 'hadiwist'.

|| **Hadj** (hædʒ). Also *hagge*. [Arab. *ḥajj*.] A pilgrimage to Mecca.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* vii. (1736) 218 Be sure to perform the *Al hage*, or *el Hagge*, i.e. the Pilgrimage to Mecca. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* iv. v. Who... could come cringing to El Sham to ask for the contract of the Hadj.

|| **Hadj, hajji** (hædʒi). Also *hagee, haggi*, (al)hage, (hatzi), hodge(e, hoggie, -ei, -oi, hogi(e, hugie), 7-9 hadgy, 8 hadgee, hagge, hahdgee, 9 hodgee, haji. [Arab. *ḥajj* pilgrim: see *prec.*] A pilgrim to the tomb of Mohammed at Mecca; a title conferred on a Mohammedan who has made this pilgrimage.

(1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xxi. 110 Of the Pilgrims of Mecca by the Turks called Hagislar.) 1612 T. LAVENDER *Trav. a Englishman* 81 They that have bene there [Mecca] but once, are allwaies after called Hogies. 1693 T. SMITH *Acc. Prusa in Misc. Cur.* (1708) 111, The Haggi, or Pilgrims, that have been at Mecca and Medina, forbear to drink Wine most Religiously. 1753 *HARWAY Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxvi. 111 Myrza Mahomed... who having made a pilgrimage to Mecca... was dignified with the title of *hahdgee*. 1881 J. F. KEANE *Six Months Meccah* 144 The day on which I was to acquire the honoured title of Hajji. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 205 Hadji is his title, and means that he has been to Mecca.

D. Also given to an Oriental Christian who has visited the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

1835 *WILLIS Pencilings* II. lvi. A brig, crowded with hajjis to Jerusalem, sailed on the day of my arrival at Smyrna.

Hadland (hædlænd), *sb.* Dial. variant of **HEADLAND** (sense 1).

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xxi. (1539) 44 The lord bath the hadlandes. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr., Baylife Arrantes*, His hadland is good ground and beareth all thyng. 1698 *WALLIS in Phil. Trans.* XX. 6 A Quick-set Hedge... cross the Head of some Had-Lands (as they are called). 1854 *BAKER Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, Hadland or Headland.

Hence **Hadland v. intr.**, to abut or border upon. 1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 10 One Furlong butting, or Hadland, upon other Furlongs.

† **Hadland, sb.** *Obs.* [f. *had*, pa. t. of *have* + *land*: cf. *Lackland*.] A humorous title for one who formerly owned land and has lost it.

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 405 They dub him 'Sir John had Land', before they leave him. 1607 *MIDDLETON Michaelmas Term* v. i, You master prodigal Had-land; away! 1610 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poems, Panegyricke Wks.* (Grosart) 3 note, Few Hadlands take pleasure to behold the lands they had.

Hadrie, *obs.* Sc. form of **HEATHERY**.

Hadrosaur (hædrə'sɔːr), [ad. mod.L. *Hadrosaurus* (name of the genus), f. Gr. *ἀδρός* thick, stout + *σαῦρος* (= *σαύρα*) lizard.] A genus of gigantic fossil saurian reptiles found in North America.

1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 467 The Hadrosaur from New Jersey was twenty-eight feet long.

Hadyr, *obs.* Sc. form of **HEATHER**.

Hæ (hæ, hē, hē), Sc. form of **HAVE**.

Hæccity (hæks'iti, hīk-). *Scholastic Philos.* Also *hæccity*. [ad. mod.L. *hæccitāt-em* 'thisness' (Duns Scotus), f. *hæc*, fem. of *hic* this.] The quality implied in the use of *this*, as *this man*; 'thisness'; 'hereness and nowness'; that quality or mode of being in virtue of which a thing is or becomes a definite individual; individuality.

1647 *R. BARON Cyprian Acad.* 6 Club-fisted Logick with all her Quiddities... nor Scotus with his hæccities. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. ii. § 8. 67 Scholastics... could not make a Rational Discourse of anything, though never so small, but they must stuff it with their Quiddities, Entities, Essences, Hæccities, and the like. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 244 Duns Scotus... placed the principle of Individuation in 'a certain determining positive entity' which his school called *Hæccity* or *thisness*. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Nov. 629/1 Of course, if provision is made only for his general humanity and not for what makes him *hic* or *ille*, not for his *hæccity* as the schoolmen used to say, a man will have cause to complain.

Hæg, *obs.* form of **HAIR**.

Hæil, Hæle, var. **HAIL a.**, **HEAL sb.** *Obs.*

Hæma, hema-, repr. Gr. *αἷμα* blood; sometimes improperly used as combining form instead

of the etymologically regular **HÆMATO-** or **HÆMO-**. For such words in *hæma-* see **HÆMO-**.

These erroneous forms in *hæma-* are nearly all of French origin. Litré has *hémachroïne*, *hémomètre*, *hémomètre*, *hémomètre*; to French authors are also due *hémaphéne*, *hémaphéma*, etc.

In words derived from Gr. *αἷμα*, the spelling *hæ-* is favoured in the United States, but is rarely used in Great Britain, except in *hematite*, where it is the prevailing form in industrial and commercial use, and in *hemorrhage* and *hemorrhoid*, in which *hæ-* is however more usual.

Hæmachrome, cytometer: see **HÆMO-**.

Hæmad (hæmæd), *sb.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood +

-ad, after *monad*, etc.] A blood-corpuscle.

1891 in *FOSTER Encycl. Med. Dict.*

Hæmad (hæmæd), *adv.* [f. **HÆM-AL** + *-ad* in sense 'towards': cf. *dextrad*, *dorsad*.] Towards the hæmal aspect of the body.

1891 *FOSTER Encycl. Med. Dict.*, *Hæmad*. In man, forward; in beasts, downward.

Hæmadromograph, etc.: see **HÆMO-**.

Hæmafibrate, hema- (hæmæfibræit). *Min.*

[Named 1884, from Gr. *αἷμα* blood (in reference to its colour) + *L. fibra* fibre + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, of red colour and fibrous structure.

1887 *DANA Manual Min.* (ed. 4) 210.

Hæmagogue, hem- (hæm-, hæmagg), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood, **HÆM**(o-) + *ἀγωγός* leading.] *A. adj.* Promoting a menstrual or hæmorrhoidal discharge of blood. *B. sb.* A medicine which has this quality.

1702 *FLOYER Hist. Cold Bathing* i. ii. (1706) 43 Probably for their Hæmagogue Faculty, Hippocrates observes, That Cold Bathing makes bloody Urine worse. 1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Hæmagogue. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmagogue.

Hæmal, hemal (hæmål), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *-al*.] Of or belonging to the blood or blood-vascular system; belonging to or situated on or towards that side or region of the body which contains the heart and great blood-vessels: opp. to *neural*; in the case of the Vertebrata and Tunicata, synonymous with *ventral*.

Hæmal arch, term used by Owen for the inferior arch of a typical vertebra. *Hæmal cavity*, the cavity formed by a series of hæmal arches (constituted by the ribs, costal cartilages, and breast-bone), and containing the heart, great blood-vessels, and respiratory and digestive organs. *Hæmal spine*, the ventral element of a hæmal arch, represented by a segment of the breast-bone; also (quot. 1868) used by Darwin for a hypophysis, or process on the hæmal side of the body of a vertebra.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 1011/2 Near the entry of the hæmal canal. 1848 *OWEN Homol. Vertebrate Skel.* 99 The pleurapophyses defend the hæmal or visceral cavity. 1854 — *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 48/1 The hæmal arch is formed by a pair of bones called 'pleurapophyses'... by a second pair, called 'hæmapophyses'... and by a bone, sometimes bifid, called the 'hæmal spine'. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Catent.* 17 In the Coelenterata... no distinction between neural and hæmal regions can be noticed. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 122 In a half-wild rabbit... a hæmal spine was moderately well developed on the under side of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 217 The close association of the hæmal system and the nerve-tracts. 1891 A. CLARKSON in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* II. 183 Hæmal Glands... Certain hitherto undescribed glands which are to be found accompanying the renal artery in some herbivora.

Hæmaphæin, poietic: see **HÆMO-**.

|| **Hæmapophysis** (hæmæp'fisis). *Anat.* [mod.L.: see **HÆMO-** and **APOPHYSIS**. (So called as being situated towards the hæmal aspect of the body.)] Owen's term for that portion of the hæmal arch of a typical vertebra situated between the pleurapophysis and the hæmal spine; represented in the trunk of a vertebrate animal by a costal cartilage. 1849 *OWEN On Limbs* 42 The elements more constantly related to the protection of the vascular or hæmal axis... the hæmapophyses, [etc.]. 1880 *GUNTHER Fishes* 51 Two hæmapophyses which actually coalesce to form on the ventral side the hæmal canal for a large trunk of the vascular system.

Hence **Hæmapophysis a.**, pertaining to or of the nature of a hæmapophysis.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 965/2 There are developed hæmapophysis arches. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 27.

Hæmatatic, tachometer: see **HÆMO-**.

Hæmatat (hæmætåt), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *-at*.] Relating to the blood or blood-vessels.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 in *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.*

Hæmataulics (hæmætå'liks). [f. **HÆMATO-** after *hydraulics*.] The study of the laws of the movement of the blood in the vessels.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmataulica*, a term by Magendie for the vascular system; hæmataulics.

|| **Hæmatemesis** (hæmætēm'sis). *Path.*

[mod.L. f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *ἐμεσις* vomiting.] Vomiting of blood.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 475 Hæmatemesis. 1806 *Ibid.* xv. 187 This hæmatemesis... being peculiar to the female sex. 1894 *Quain's Dict. Med.* I. 764 Congestion of the portal system is a very frequent cause of hæmatemesis.

Hæmatherm, hem- (hæmæt'p'm). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hematherma* sb. pl. (Latreille), erroneously f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood (see **HÆMA-**) + *θερμ-ός* warm.]

A warm-blooded animal. So **Hæmathermal**, **Hæmathermous** *adjs.*, belonging to the hæmathemics; warm-blooded.

1847 *CRAIG, Hematherms*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmathermous*. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Hemathermal*, *hemathermal*.

Hæmathorax, *erron. form of HÆMOTHORAX*.

Hæmatic, hematic (hæmæt'ik), *a.* and *sb.*

[ad. Gr. *αἷμα* blood, f. *αἷμα*, *αἷμα* blood.]

A. adj. a. Relating or pertaining to blood. b.

Containing blood, sanguineous. c. Acting upon the blood. d. Of a blood-red colour (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Spanæmic*, a term applied to hæmatic remedies when such remedies impoverish the blood. 1872 *PEASLEE Ovar. Tumours* 42 Boiet divides simple cysts... into the 'hydatid'... the serous or 'ascitic'; and the 'hæmatic' (sanguineous) or purulent, but not gelatinous. 1882 *Lancet* I. 316 Hæmatic crises. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatic acid*, a substance obtained... when carbonised blood is heated to redness with sodium carbonate and the residue treated with alcohol.

B. sb. 1. A medicine that acts upon the blood. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Spanæmic*, a term applied to hæmatic remedies when they impoverish the blood, or as spanæmics when they impoverish it. 1881 G. L. CARRICK *Koumiss* 168 It is an excellent hæmatic.

2. **Hæmatics**: that branch of physiology or medicine which treats of the blood.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hæmatid (hæmæt'id, hæm-), [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *-id*.] A red blood-corpuscle.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 335 Blood-corpuscles or hæmatids. *Ibid.* 353.

|| **Hæmatidrosis, hæmathidrosis. Path.**

[f. **HÆMATO-** + Gr. *ἰδρῶσις* sweating.] A sweating of blood; effusion of sweat mixed with blood.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1876 *DUHRING Dis. Skin* 335 Hæmathidrosis is known also by the names, hæmathidrosis, ephidrosis cruenta, and bloody sweats.

Hæmatin, hematin (hæmæt'in, hæm-), *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *-in*.]

1. The earlier name of **HÆMATOXYLIN**.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 287 Hematin is the colouring matter of logwood. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 A peculiar principle, called Hematin.

2. A bluish-black amorphous substance with metallic lustre, obtained from red blood-corpuscles, in which it exists as a constituent of hæmoglobin.

1845 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 5 Protein, and its various modifications—gelatin, bilin, and the products of its metamorphosis—hæmatin, urea, uric acid, &c. 1881 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VIII. 920 Hæmoglobin is resolved by the action of iodine into hæmatin and globulin.

Hence **Hæmatinic a.**, of or relating to hæmatin (sense 2); *sb.*, a medicine which increases the amount of hæmatin in the blood. **Hæmatino-**

meter, an instrument for measuring the amount of hæmatin in the blood; so **Hæmatinometric a.**, relating to such measurement. || **Hæmatinuria**: see *quot.* 1886 (now called *hæmoglobinuria*).

1855 A. B. GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 83 All the preparations of iron appear to act as blood restorers or hæmatinics. 1876 *BARTHOLOW Mat. Med.* (1879) 117 Iron is synergistic as regards hæmatinetic effects. 1885 *STEARNS tr. Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 25 In the vessel with parallel sides, or hæmatinometer. 1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 468 The existence of hæmatinuria indicates an excessive decomposition of blood corpuscles. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatinuria*, the passing of urine containing the colouring matter of the blood without the corpuscles.

† **Hæmatine, a. Obs.** [ad. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *-ine*.] Resembling blood; blood-red.

1658 G. STAKEBY *Pyrotechny* xii. 52 The red is the Hematine tincture.

|| **Hæmatinon, -inum**. [Gr. *αἷμα* blood, *L. hæmatinum*, *adj.* in neuter sing. 'resembling blood, blood-red': see *prec.*] A red glass found in ancient mosaics and ornamental vases.

1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Hematinon*, a kind of red Glass, anciently made into Dishes. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Genis* (1866) 74 An entirely red, opaque sort, called Hematinon.

Hæmatite, hematite (hæmæt'it, hæm-), *Min.* Formerly also in Lat. form *hæmatites* (hæmæt'itiz). Also 6-7 em-. The spelling *hem-* is usual in commercial and economic use. [ad. L. *hæmatites*, Gr. *αἷμα* blood (sc. *λίθος*) lit. blood-like stone, f. *αἷμα* blood: see *-ite*.] Native sesquioxide of iron (Fe₂O₃), an abundant and widely distributed iron ore, occurring in various forms (crystalline, massive, or granular); in colour, red, reddish-brown, or blackish with a red streak. (Sometimes distinguished as *red hæmatite*: cf. b.)

a. 1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* 207 a 2 (Stanf.) Of the stone called ematites. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 587 The sanguine load-stone, called Hematites. 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 98 Ematithis, or Ematithis, is a reddish Stone. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 384 The purest iron is made from an ore called hæmatites by ignition with charcoal.

β. 1608 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 715 Andreas Balvacensis writeth, that the Blood-stone called the *Hæmatite*, is made of the Dragons blood. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 33/2 The Onix, Topaz, Jasper, Hematite. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 40/2 The Ematite... is of some called stench blood, for that it stoppeth the... course of flowing. 1849

MURCHISON *Siluria* xix. 463 Chromate of iron, hematite, and magnetic iron-ore. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geol.* xxxv. (1878) 596 Rich deposits of hematite.

b. *Brown hematite*: a mineral of a brown or brownish-yellow colour, consisting of hydrated sesquioxide of iron; also called *limonite*. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 230 Reniform brown hematite. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 123 A layer of earthy brown hematite. 1879 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* 1. 11 Brown iron ore or hematite consists essentially of three equivalents of water united to two of peroxide of iron.

c. attrib.

1861 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 167 We find the Whitehaven district yielding annually upwards of 400,000 tons of hematite iron ore. 1872 W. S. SYMONS *Rec. Rocks* x. 392 At Llantrisant in Glamorganshire there are hematite iron ores. 1891 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 2/6 A number of the best pig iron makers... particularly hematite producers.

Hence **Hæmatitiform, hem-, a.**, having the form of hematite.

1801 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 180 Variety 5. Hematitiform.

Hæmatitic, hem- (hæmät'it'ik, hēm-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling hematite.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 165 Essential to all hæmatitic ores. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 321 Spothose and hæmatitic iron-ores. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 469 Argillaceous and hæmatitic iron. 1860 BAIRD, etc. *Birds N. Amer.* 527 It never... has the hæmatitic tint.

So † **Hæmatitical a.** = prec. *Obs.*

1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* (1808) 271 They found hæmatitical iron ore.

Hæmato-, hemato- (hēmātō, hēmāto), before a vowel **hæmat-, hemat-**, = Gr. *αἷμα*, *aiḡma*-, blood, freely used in Greek, and in many modern scientific terms, chiefly in physiology and medicine. (Several of these have shorter forms in HÆMO-, q.v.)

(The spelling *hæmato-* is more usual in Great Britain; *hæmato-* is favoured in U.S.)

Hæmatob'ic, Hæmatob'ious adjs. [mod.L. *hæmatobium*, a parasite living in the blood, f. Gr. *bios* life], living, as a parasite, in the blood. **Hæmatocathartic a.** [see CATHARTIC], having the quality of purifying the blood. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hæmatochrome** [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], a red colouring matter developed in some Protozoa at a certain stage of existence. **Hæmatocryal a.** [Gr. *κρύος* cold, frost], belonging to the *Hæmatocrya* or cold-blooded Vertebrata.

Hæmatocyanin = HÆMOCTANIN (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hæmatocyst, Hæmatocystis**, a cyst containing blood. **Hæmatocyte** [Gr. *κύτ-ος* cell], a blood-corpuscle; hence **Hæmatocyto'meter**, an instrument for ascertaining the number of blood-corpuscles, = HÆMOCTOMETER (Dunglison *Lex.*). **Hæmatodynamics, -dynamometer** (see HÆMO-). **Hæmatogastic a.** (see HÆMO-); (Mayne, 1854). **Hæmatogenesis** [see GENESIS], the formation of blood. **Hæmatogenic a.**, relating to hæmatogenesis; also = next. **Hæmatogenous a.**, having its origin in the blood. † **Hæmatognomist** [Gr. *γνώμη* means of knowing] (see quot.). **Hæmatography** [see GRAPHY], a description of the blood (Mayne, 1854). **Hæmatolytic a.** (see HÆMO-). **Hæmatopathology** (see quot.). **Hæmatophagous a.** [Gr. *φαγος* eating], feeding upon, or living in, blood. † **Hæmatophil'ia** = HÆMOPHILIA (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). † **Hæmatophob'ia** = HÆMOPHOBIA (Dunglison, 1857). **Hæmatophyte** [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], a vegetable parasite inhabiting the blood (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). † **Hæmatopole'sis** [Gr. *ποίησις* making], the formation of blood. **Hæmatopole'tic a.**, pertaining to hæmatopoiesis (Mayne 1854). **Hæmatoscope, Hæmatoscopy, Hæmatospectroscope** (see quots.). **Hæmatostibite Min.** [L. *stibium* antimony], an antimoniate of manganese and iron, the grains of which in thin sections appear blood-red. **Hæmatothermal a.** [Gr. *θερμός* warm], warm-blooded = HÆMATHERMAL. **Hæmatothorax** (see quot. 1876). † **Hæmatozo'on** (pl. -zo'a) [Gr. *ζῶον* animal], an animal parasite inhabiting the blood (Mayne, 1854); hence **Hæmatozo'an** = prec.; **Hæmatozoic a.**, of or pertaining to a hæmatozoan.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Life* 844 When the green-coloured organism passes into a resting phase... its colour changes to red, owing to the formation of hæmatochrome dissolved in droplets of fat. 1866 Hæmatocryal (see *Hæmatothermal*). 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatocystis*... a hydatid, or cyst containing blood... a hæmatocyst. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 505 Cysts which arise from blood-vessels, especially veins... hæmatocystides. *Ibid.* 556 Hæmatogenic icterus. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Mar. 161/3 For the dyscrasic or hæmatogenic origin of Bright's disease. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 80 Icterus, as thus induced by changes in the blood itself, is called hæmatogenous. 1880 J. W. LECO *Pile* 229 A hæmatogenous jaundice. 1851 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 234 These Hæmatognomists or diviners by the Phenomena's in the blood. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*,

Hæmatolytic, having power to diminish the number of red corpuscles in the blood. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 347 This modern humoral pathology was essentially blood-pathology (hæmatopathology). 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatophagus*, blood-eating; applied to those insects which seek the blood of animals for their sustenance, as the flea... hæmatophagous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatophagous*, also applied to an Hæmatozoan. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatopoiesis*... assimilation of the chyle to blood; blood-making. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 536 Consecutive changes... which disturb hæmatopoiesis, digestion, respiration, etc. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatoscope*, an instrument invented by Hermann to regulate the thickness of the layer of the diluted blood when examined by the spectroscope. 1887 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VII. 470 The determination of the quantity of oxyhæmoglobin by instruments called hæmatoscopes or hæmatospectroscopes. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatoscopy*, term for an examination of the blood; hæmatoscopy. 1887 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VII. 470 *Hæmatoscopy*... a new spectroscopic method of analysing the blood. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Verteb. I.* 7 Vertebrates might be primarily divided... into *Hæmatothornal*, having the four-chambered heart, spongy lungs, hot blood, and *Hæmatocryal*, having less perfect breathing organs, less complex heart, with cold blood. 1854 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* xxv. (ed. 2) 315 Blood accumulating within the pleural cavity, may compress the lung, and constitute a dangerous hæmato-thorax. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 212 By hæmatothorax is understood hæmorrhage into the pleural cavities.

Hæmatoblast (hēmātōblast'). [see HÆMATO- and -BLAST.] *a.* *Phys.* Name given by Hayem to certain yellowish or greenish disks, smaller than the ordinary blood-corpuscles, found in the blood of viviparous Vertebrata; also called *blood-plates*. *b.* *Embryol.* Name given by WISSOKY to cells of the mesoderm from which the first blood-corpuscles and blood-vessels originate. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 525 The first rudimentary masses of these cells, Heitzmann calls them hæmatoblasts. 1880 *Times* 13 Sept. 4/6 Oxygen... increases the number of red corpuscles and of hæmatoblasts, and the richness of the former in hæmoglobin. 1883 *American* VI. 398 The relation of the hæmatoblasts to coagulation.

Hence **Hæmatoblastic a.**

1882 *Lancet* II. 146 The head of the coagulum... contains in the centre a prolongation of the viscid hæmatoblastic material.

Hæmatocoele, hem- (hēmātōcēl'). *Path.* [f. HÆMATO- + Gr. *κήλη*, tumour, CELE.] A tumour containing extravasated blood.

1730-6 BAILEY *Folio*, *Hæmatocoele*, a Tumour turgid with Blood. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 383. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* (1895) II. 1246 By Hæmatocoele is meant an accumulation of the blood in connexion with the testicle or spermatic cord. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 218 Hæmatocoele, usually follows upon some strain or injury.

Hæmatocrystallin. *Chem.* [f. HÆMATO- + CRYSTALLIN.] *a.* The special form of CRYSTALLIN or GLOBULIN found in the blood-corpuscles. *b.* 'A name given to hæmoglobin when it is obtained in a crystalline condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1863-72 WATTS *Diet. Chem.*, *Hæmato-crystallin*, a crystalline substance obtained from blood. It has the composition of the albuminoids, and, if quite pure, would probably be colourless. 1872 J. H. BENNETT *Text-bk. Physiol.* 1. 31 According to Hoppe-Seyler and Stokes hæmatocrystallin exists in the blood in two forms. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 30 There are reasons for regarding hæmatocrystallin as a distinct chemical individual of probably greater complex constitution than fibrin.

Hæmatoglobulin. *Chem.* [For hæmatino-globulin, f. HÆMATIN + GLOBULIN, as being composed of the two.] The colouring matter of the red corpuscles of the blood; also called **Hæmatoglob'in**: now usually shortened to HÆMOGLOBIN.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 43 According to Berzelius, the hæmatoglobulin of human blood contains 100 parts of globulin and 5-8 of hæmatin. 1858 THOUVENIN *Urine* 235 Blood-casts may give up their hæmatoglobuline. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outlines Physiol.* I. 83 The compound formed by these two substances [i.e. hæmatin or hæmin and globulin] named hæmatoglobulin has a great tendency to crystallize even in blood simply set aside.

Hæmatoid, hem- (hēmātoid, hēm-), *a.* [ad. Gr. *αἱματώειδης* blood-like: see HÆMATO- and -OID.] *a.* Resembling blood; characterized by the presence of blood. *b.* Consisting of hæmatoidin.

1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* I. (ed. 2) 176 There are certainly few hæmatoid fungi. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 262 The hæmatoid crystals are occasionally found in apoplectic clots. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 121 When a soft cancer is filled with blood it is known as a 'hæmatoid variety'.

Hæmatoid'in, hem-. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] A yellow or yellowish-red crystalline substance found in extravasated blood; by some supposed to be identical with bilirubin.

1855 tr. *Wedl's Path. Hist.* II. i. 115 note, Virchow... regards them as composed mainly of a new colouring matter, which he called hæmatoidin. 1863 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 15 After the chloroform had evaporated, beautiful crystals of hæmatoidine were left. 1885 tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 36 Hæmatoidin crystals have been found in the urine.

Hæmatoin (hēmātō'in). *Chem.* [Differentiated from hæmatin.] A derivative of hæmoglobin containing no iron.

1876 Quain's *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 27 The effects of acids upon hæmatin is to separate the iron and to transform the substance into hæmatoin (acid-hæmatin).

Hæmatology (hēmātōlōdgi). [f. HÆMATO- + -LOGY.] That branch of animal physiology which relates to the blood.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hæmatology*... the doctrine of the blood. 1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 440.

Hence **Hæmatological a.**, relating to hæmatology. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

‡ **Hæmatoma** (hēmātō'mā). *Path.* Also in anglicized form hæmatome. [mod.L., f. Gr. type **αἱμάτωμα*, n. of product, f. *αἱματίζεω* to turn into blood.] 'A bloody tumour or fungus; a swelling containing blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847-9 *Tood Cycl. Anat.* IV. 125/2 A hæmatoma is then a fibrinous mass... arising from hæmorrhage. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v., A hæmatome. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 212 Blood-tumors, blood-boils, Hæmatomata. *Ibid.* 218 A hæmorrhage under the surface, especially of cuticular organs, is called hæmatoma or blood-boil.

Hence **Hæmatomatous a.**, of the nature of or affected with hæmatoma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1886 *Med. News* XLIX. 536 There were hæmatomatous efflorescences in both dural sacs.

Hæmatometer, hem- (hēmātō'mētr'). [See HÆMATO- and -METER.] *a.* An instrument for measuring the force of the blood = hæmatodynamometer (see HÆMO-). *b.* An instrument for numbering the blood-corpuscles. So **Hæmatometry**, the numeration of the blood-corpuscles.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatometer*, *Hæmatometry*.

Hæmatose (hēmātō's), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + -OSE.] Full of blood; full-blooded.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 43. 65 The raw meat is supposed to have a reconstituent action, and the alcohol a direct effect on the hæmatose.

Hæmatosin, hem- (hēm-, hēmātōsin). *Chem.* [a. F. *hématosine* (Chevreul, 1814), irreg. f. Gr. *αἷμα*os, genitive of *αἷμα* blood + -IN.] = HÆMATIN 2.

1834 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 550 note, Pure oxygen gas will heighten the red colour of hæmatosine. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 77 The Cortical substance of the brain was... more or less colored by hæmatosin.

‡ **Hæmatosis** (hēmātō'sis). [med. or mod.L., a. Gr. *αἱμάτωσις* (Galen), f. *αἱματίζεω* to make into blood.] *a.* The formation of blood, esp. of blood-corpuscles; sanguification. *b.* 'An old term for hæmorrhage.' *c.* The oxygenation of the blood in the lungs (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hæmatosis*, Sanguification, or turning into Blood. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hæmatosis*... the action whereby the chyle is converted into blood. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hæmatosis*, an hæmorrhage or flux of blood. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 165 The interruption of the function of hæmatosis in the portion of lung affected. 1879-89 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvii. (ed. 4), Its return to regularity seems to bring with it a healthy hæmatosis.

Hæmatoxilin, hem- (hēmātō'ksilin). *Chem.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *hæmatoxylon*, -um logwood (f. HÆMATO- + *ξύλον* wood) + -IN.] A crystalline substance (C₁₆H₁₄O₆) obtained from logwood; colourless when pure, but affording fine red, blue, and purple dyes by the action of alkalis and oxygen; its aqueous solution also affords a fluid used for staining vegetable tissues.

1847 CRAIG, *Hæmatoxiline*... the colouring matter of... Logwood. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 317 The calcified parts are not colored by carmine, but are colored blue by hæmatoxilin. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 947 The net-work readily stains with hæmatoxilin, but the fluid remains colourless.

Hence **Hæmatoxylic a.**, derived from hæmatoxilin.

1892 G. S. WOODHEAD *Pract. Path.* ii. (ed. 3) 81 Hæmatoxylic glycerine is prepared by adding a saturated solution of hæmatoxilin to glycerine saturated with potash alum.

‡ **Hæmaturia** (hēmātū'riā). *Path.* [f. HÆMATO- + URIA.] The presence of blood in the urine.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1835-6 *Tood Cycl. Anat.* I. 401/1 An old man subject to hæmaturia. 1886 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 920 Hæmaturia, or bloody urine, occurs in various diseases. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 3/2 The great plague [at Uganda] is hæmaturia or 'black-water' fever, which... kills 20 per cent. of those attacked.

Hence **Hæmaturic a.**, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with hæmaturia.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 923 Hæmaturic intermittent fever or miasmatic hæmaturia. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/6 Hæmaturic fever and jiggers appear to be the prevailing curses of Uganda.

Hæmautograph (hēmō'tōgrof). [f. HÆMO- + AUTOGRAPH.] The apparatus used in tracing the pulse-curve obtained by opening an artery and allowing the stream of blood to strike against a roll of paper moving in front of it. Hence **Hæmautographic a.**; **Hæmautography**, the operation of recording the pulse-curve in this way.

1885 STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 135 Hæmautography. *Ibid.* 136 Hæmautographic curve of the posterior tibial artery of a large dog. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmautography*. The tracing... closely resembles a sphygmographic tracing, and consists of a primary wave, a dirotic wave, and slight vibrations in the downward falling line.

Hæmic (hēm'ik), *a.* [Arbitrary f. Gr. *αἷμα* a blood + -IC: the etymological word being HÆMATIC.] Pertaining or relating to the blood; applied *spec.*

to a difficulty of breathing caused by a disordered condition of the blood.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 442 A 'hæmic disease'. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 357 Hæmic respiration is, in other words, greatly interfered with, but not abolished. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmic asthma*, *Hæmic dyspnoea*.

Hæmin (hî'min). *Chem.* [f. Gr. αἷμα + -ιν, differentiated in form from the regular *hæmatin*.] A deep red crystalline substance obtained from blood, containing hæmatin and hydrochloric acid. Also *attrib.*

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 5 *Hæmin*, a crystallized intensely red substance. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. 921 It is inferred that hæmin consists, not simply of hæmatin hydrochloride, but of a mixture of that compound with hæmatin and a crystallisable phosphorised substance. 1893 MANN *Forensic Med.* 70 Hæmin crystals are composed of hydrochlorate of hæmatin.

Hæmo-, hemo- (hî'mo, hemo), before a vowel **hæm-, hem-** (hî'm, hem), repr. Gr. αἷμα, shortened form of αἵματo- HÆMATO-, combining form of αἷμα blood: cf. Gr. αἱμοπύρρις = αἱματοπύρρις blood-drinker, αἱμορραγία HÆMORRHAGE. Many words in *hæmo-* occur also in the fuller form HÆMATO-.

Some of these words have been improperly written *hæma-*; a few in which this spelling prevails will be found in their alphabetical places; the rest are entered here under the more etymological form. As regards the spellings *hæ-* and *he-* see note s, v. HÆMA-.

Hæmochrome (-krō'm), *erron. hæma-* [Gr. χρῶμα colour], the colouring matter of the blood = HÆMOGLOBIN; hence **Hæmochrome-meter**, 'an apparatus for calculating the amount of hæmoglobin in a liquid by comparison with a standard solution of normal colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hæmocoele** (-sîl) [Gr. κοῖλος hollow, κοιλία cavity], the body-cavity of an arthropod or mollusc, analogous to the coelome of a vertebrate. **Hæmocytometer** (*erron. hæma-*): see *quots.* and HÆMATO-. **Hæmodromometer** (also shortened **-drometer**), **-dromograph** [Gr. δρόμος course; see -METER, -GRAPH], instruments for measuring and registering the velocity of the blood-current. **Hæmodynamics** [see DYNAMICS], 'the science of the forces connected with the motion of the blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hæmodynamometer (*erron. hæma-*), an instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood. **Hæmogastic** *a.* (*erron. hæma-*) [see GASTRIC], belonging to, or characterized by, effusion of blood into the stomach. **Hæmogenetic** (-dʒnē'tik) *a.* (*erron. hæma-*) [see GENETIC], blood-producing.

Hæmoglobin *Chem.* = HÆMOGLOBIN. **Hæmolytic** (-li'tik) *a.* [Gr. λυτικός loosening, dissolving], destructive of the blood or of the blood-corpuscles.

Hæmopathology, the pathology of the blood. **Hæmopoietic** (see HÆMATO-). **Hæmoscope**, an apparatus for examining the blood; so **Hæmoscopy** (*erron. hæma-*), examination of the blood: see HÆMATO-.

Hæmospastic [Gr. σπαστικός drawing, absorbing], *a.* having the property of drawing blood to a part, as a cupping-glass; *sb.* something having this property (Dunghison, 1857).

Hæmotachometer (-tāk'mī'tar), *erron. hæma-* [Gr. ταχύς speed, velocity; see -METER], an instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current; so **Hæmotachometry**, the measurement of this. **Hæmothorax** (see HÆMATO-). **Hæmotrophy** (-p'trōfi) [Gr. τροφία nourishment], 'excess of sanguineous nourishment' (Dunghison).

1882 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* II. 1005 Two New Hæmachromometers. 18. *Jnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 384 (Cent.) The hæmocoele is divided into five main chambers. 1877 W. R. GOWERS in *Lancet* 798 The hæmacytometer consists of an apparatus for estimating approximately the number of corpuscles contained in a given volume of blood. 1879 — in *Trans. Clin. Soc.* XII. 67 Ascertaining with the hæmacytometer the corpuscular richness of the blood. 1894 Quain's *Dict. Med.* I. 763 The hæmacytometer may be employed for ascertaining the globular richness of milk or other liquids. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 97/2 Chauveau and Lorlet first used their hæmadromograph in 1860. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 439 Hæmadromometer. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outlines Physiol.* II. 227 The hæmadromometer of Volkmann consists of a bent U-shaped glass tube [etc.]. 1885 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* i. xi. (1887) 294 The hæmadromometer shows the rate of circulation in the particular artery experimented on. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 439 Hæmodynamics. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 662/2 The experiments... made with the hæmadynamometer. 1872 *Lancet* I. 675 The mercurial hæmadynamometer gives the pulse-waves. 1868 J. COPLAND *Dict. Med.* III. 138 Hæmagastic or continued yellow fever.

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmagastic*, having blood in the stomach; applied to certain forms of pestilential fever in which blood is vomited. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 386 The protein compounds... are thus *histogenetic* and *hæmagenic*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 50 Poverty of the blood in hæmoglobin and albumen. *Ibid.* 517 The chief obstacle to the study of so-called Hæmopathology. *Ibid.* 525 When the lost blood shall have been reproduced by means of food, and by the hæmopoietic organs. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outlines Physiol.* II. 228 The hæmotachometer of Vierordt. 1888 FOSTER *Physiol.* (ed. 5) 222 The Hæmotachometer of Vierordt is constructed on the principle of measuring the velocity of the current by

observing the amount of deviation of a pendulum, the free end of which hangs loosely in the stream. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 440 Hæmatothorax, Hæmatothorax. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) II. 589 Hæmo-thorax is hæmorrhage into the cavity of the pleura.

Hæmocyanin, hemo- (hî'mō'sai'ānin). *Chem.* Also *erron. hæma-*. [See HÆMO- and CYANIN.] *a.* A blue colouring matter which has been found in human blood. *b.* A substance containing copper, blue when oxidized and colourless when deoxidized, found normally in the blood of some invertebrates.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 43 Hæmocyanin, or a blue colouring matter, has been detected by Sanson in healthy blood. 1885 STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 12 In cephalopods and some crabs the blood is blue, owing to the presence of a colouring matter (Hæmocyanin) which contains copper.

Hæmoglobin, hemo- (hî'mōglō'bīn). *Chem.* [Shortened from HÆMATO-GLOBULIN.] The colouring matter of the red corpuscles of the blood, which serves to convey oxygen to the tissues in the circulation; it is a solid substance, resolvable into hæmatin and globulin; when oxidized (*oxyhæmoglobin*) it has a bright scarlet colour, and is crystallizable. Formerly called *cruorin*, *hæmatoglobulin*, *hæmoglobulin*, *hæmatoglobulin*.

1869 *Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 3 The specific gravity of hæmoglobin may be calculated by approximately estimated as 1.2 to 1.3. 1869-70 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 352 *Hæmoglobin*, *Hæmatoglobulin*, this substance is the only colouring matter of the blood of vertebrate animals. *Ibid.* 353 Hæmoglobin is the only ferruginous constituent of the blood-corpuscles. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 65 Called hæmoglobin from its readily breaking up into globulin and hæmatin. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 320 Hæmoglobin... or Hæmatoglobulin... consists of an albumen and a colouring matter hæmatin. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmoglobin*, is a colloid, but when combined with oxygen, as oxyhæmoglobin, crystallises according to the rhombic system in plates, or prisms, or tetrahedra... they are bluish red by transmitted light, scarlet by reflected light.

Hence **Hæmoglobinæmia** (-î'miā) *Path.* [f. *prec.* and Gr. αἷμα blood, after *anæmia*, etc.], the presence of free hæmoglobin in the fluid part of the blood. **Hæmoglobiniferous** *a.* [see -FEROUS], containing hæmoglobin. **Hæmoglobinometer** [see -METER], an instrument for measuring the quantity of hæmoglobin in blood; whence **Hæmoglobinometry**, the measurement of this. **Hæmoglobinuria** (-iū'riā) *Path.* [Gr. οὖρον urine], the presence of free hæmoglobin in the urine; whence **Hæmoglobinuric** *a.*, characterized by hæmoglobinuria.

1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* iv. (ed. 4) 162 note, The so-called 'Hæmoglobinæmia' which precedes the change in the urine. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmoglobinæmia*, the condition in which hæmoglobin is diffused into the liquor sanguinis, as occurs in some cases of hæmophilia. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 329/2 The blood fluid is often provided with hæmoglobuliferous disks. 1885 STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 26 The hæmoglobulinometer of Gowers is used for the clinical estimation of hæmoglobin. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 July 80 Hæmoglobulinometry. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 923 A pathological condition of the blood stands in an immediate causative relation to the hæmoglobulinuria in this affection. 1893 A. DAVIDSON *Hygiene & Dis. Warm Clim.* 181 Bilious hæmoglobulinuric fever is met with in Madagascar, Mauritius... and some parts of Italy.

Hæmoid (hî'moid), *a.* = HÆMATOID *a.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmoid*, resembling blood. **Hæmolymp** (hî'molī'm). *Physiol.* [f. HÆMO- + LYMΦH.] The fluid, analogous to blood or lymph, in the body-cavity of some invertebrates.

1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 432/1 In Eupolyzoa the coelom is very capacious; it is occupied by a coagulable hæmolymp in which float cellular corpuscles. Hence **Hæmolympathic** *a.*, of or pertaining to hæmolymp, or to a circulatory system which is not differentiated into separate blood-vascular and lymphatic systems.

Hæmometer (hî'mōmī'tar). [See HÆMO- and -METER.] An instrument for measuring (a) the quantity of blood passing through a vessel in a given time; (b) the pressure of the blood (= hæmodynamometer); or (c) the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood (= hæmoglobinometer).

1872 RUTHERFORD in *Lancet* I. 675 The Hæmometer. I give this name to an instrument invented by Ludwig and Dogiel. The main object of the instrument is to measure the quantity of blood that flows through a vessel in a given time. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmometer*, the same as *Hæmodynamometer*. 1887 *Jnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VII. 657 Fleischl's Hæmometer... for the estimation of hæmoglobin in the blood, is based on the colorimetric method.

Hæmony (hî'mōnī). [? f. Gr. αἷμα skilful, or αἰώνιος blood-red.] Name given by Milton to an imaginary plant having supernatural virtues.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 638 He called it Hæmony, and gave it me... as of sovran use 'Gainst all enchantments, mildew blast, or damp, Or ghastly Furies' apparition.

Hæmophæin (hî'mōfī'in). *Chem.* Also *hæma-, phæin*. [mod. f. HÆMO- + Gr. φαῖν dusky + -ιν.] The erroneous spelling *hæma-* follows F. *hæmaphæine*.] A brownish substance found in the blood in some cases of jaundice.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 40 The ether takes up a certain amount of hæmaphæin associated with fat. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1 *Hæmaphæin*, Blood-brown.

Hence **Hæmophæic** *a.*, characterized by or containing hæmaphæin.

1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 249 Hæmaphæic jaundice. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmaphæic urine*.

Hæmophilia (hî'mōfī'liā, hemo-). *Path.* Rarely anglicized hæmophily (hî'mōfī'li). [mod. L., f. HÆMO- + Gr. φίλος affection. Cf. *Ger. hæmophilic*, 1828.] A constitutional (usually hereditary) tendency to bleeding, either spontaneously or from very slight injuries; hæmorrhagic diathesis.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 62 Hæmophilia appears to be often hereditary. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 123 Report on Hæmophilia. 1872 J. W. LEGG (*title*) A Treatise on Hæmophilia. 1879 KHORV *Princ. Med.* 4 Hæmophilia is... inherited almost exclusively by males, though capable of transmission through unaffected females.

Hence **Hæmophilic** (-fī'lik) *a.*, affected with hæmophilia.

1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 124 The hæmophilic have for the most part a soft white translucent skin.

Hæmophobia (hî'mōfō'bīā). *Path.* [mod. L., f. HÆMO- + -PHOBIA, after *hydrophobia*: see next.] Fear or horror at the sight of blood.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hæmophobous (hî'mōfō'bōs), *a. rare*. [f. mod. L. *hæmophobus*, *a.* Gr. αἰμοφόβος (Galen), f. αἷμα blood + -φόβος fearing.] Afraid of blood, averse to bloodletting.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* vi. 188/1 Some hæmophobous Physicians have falsely thought, that drinking cold water was a Remedy that might be substituted to Bleeding.

Hæmoptic, hem-, a., bad form of HÆMOPTOIC.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hæmoptoe (hî'mōp'tōi). *Path.* [A corrupt or erroneous med. L. form of same derivation as next.] = HÆMOPHTYSIS.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hæmoptysis*, corruptly also called *Hæmoptosis*, and *Hæmoptoe*. 1766 AMORY *Bundle* IV. 283 It makes... in the lungs, an hæmoptoe. 1772 PERCIVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 462 The spring is... celebrated for its efficacy in hæmoptoes. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 661 It is also recommended to be taken internally... for the hæmoptoe. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 15 That kind of consumption which is hereditary, and commences with slight repeated hæmoptoe. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 212 Hæmoptysis, or hæmoptoe.

Hence **Hæmoptoic** (hî'mōp'tō'ik) *a.*, affected with, characterized by, or good for, hæmoptoe.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* vii. 267 Nettle... I think... is good for hæmoptoic... persons. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 195 Quotidian hæmoptoic fever.

Hæmoptysis (hî'mōp'tī'sis). *Path.* [mod. L. f. HÆMO- + πτύσις spitting, f. πτύω spit.] Spitting of blood; expectoration of blood, or of bloody mucus, etc., from the lungs or bronchi.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 46 Julian for his hæmoptysis or spitting of blood, was cured by hony and pine Nuts taken from his Altar. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 317 Without... removing pneumonia, or even hæmoptysis. 1849 D. P. THOMSON *Introd. Meteorol.* 20 Very subject to bronchial hæmoptysis.

Hence **Hæmoptysic** (hî'mōp'tī'zīk, hem-), **Hæmoptysical** *adjs.*, relating to or affected with hæmoptysis.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 173 The hæmoptysical engorgement... is only a lesser degree of the same affection. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmoptysic*.

Hæmorrhage, hemorrhage (hæ'mōrēdʒ). Also 7-8 hæmorrhage. [f. as HÆMORRHAGY; for the form of suffix, cf. *-ance* and *-ancy*.] An escape of blood from the blood-vessels; a flux of blood, either external or internal, due to rupture of a vessel; bleeding, esp. when profuse or dangerous.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 401 Outwardly it stops an Hæmorrhage. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 327 Profuse Hæmorrhages from the Nose commonly resolve it. 1873 E. J. WORMBOISE *Our New Home* xviii. (1877) 284 Taken very ill with hemorrhage of the lungs. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 38 It is likely to die rapidly from the ensuing hæmorrhage.

fig. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 210 We might have been mourning to this very hour a fatal political hæmorrhage.

Hæmorrhagic, hemo- (hæ'mōrē'dʒīk), *a.* [ad. Gr. αἱμορραγικός, f. αἱμορραγία; see HÆMORRHAGY and -IC.] Belonging to, of the nature of, accompanied with, or produced by hæmorrhage.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 37 Exciting an hæmorrhagic action in the vessels. 1859 J. TONES *Dental Surg.* 523 The hæmorrhagic tendency depends upon an abnormal state of the blood. 1881 K. VIRCHOW in *Nature* No. 615. 347 Wefer, the celebrated discoverer of the hæmorrhagic nature of ordinary apoplexy.

Hence **Hæmorrhagically** *adv.*, in a way characterized by hæmorrhage.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 350 In the blood-vessels of hæmorrhagically inflamed kidneys.

Hæmorrhagious, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *hæmorrhagia* + -OUS.] Affected with or of the nature of hæmorrhage.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 39 The Patient's Nose bleeds several Times in the Day, but it is not hæmorrhagious, (i. e. I suppose, he means it is a Dripping, but not a Flux of Blood.

+ **Hæmorrhagy, hemo-**. Obs. Forms: 6 emorogie, 7 hemoragie, -rogy, hemeragie, hemorrhagie, -gy, hemorragy, hemorrhagie, 7-9 hæmorrhagy, hemo-. Also in Lat. form hæmorrhagia (in 7 hæmor-, hæmorragia). [a. 16th c. F. *emorogie, hemorragie*, ad. L. *hæmorrhagia* (Pliny), a. Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, f. *αἱμο-* blood- + *-ραγία*, f. stem *ραγ-* of *ρῥῑνῑναι* to break, burst.] = HÆMORRHAGE.

[Some early forms represent med.L. *emorosagia* (Matth. Silvaticus, 1480): c.1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 151 If þer folowe emorogic, þat is to seie, a greet flux of blood. 1562 *Bulleyn Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 25 b, Amorosage (ed. 1579, a moresage) or bleeding.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Yf... there folowe emorogie or to great flux of blode. 1597 *Lower Chirurg.* (1634) 290 Hemeragie... an issuing of the blood in great abundance. 1612 *Woolall Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 171 They have stayed the Hemoragie or bleeding at the nose. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* i. ii. v. i, Hemoragia, or bleeding at nose. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 757 This Hemorrhagia lasted above a day. 1717 J. KEILL *Anat. Econ.* (1738) 9 Observations of profuse Hæmorrhagies of the Nose. 1838 J. BELL in *Cooper's Surg. Dict.* 255 In the hemorrhagy of wounds, we cannot always find the artery.

Hæmorrhæ: see HÆMORRHOID.

Hæmorrhoid¹, **hemorrhoid** (hæmōroid); usually in pl. Forms (pl.): 4-5 emeraudes, emeuridis, 5 emefowdys, 6 em(e)rodes, emor(r)oydes, (-ades), hemerrhoydes, 6-7 heme-, hemoroids, -oydes, 7 em(e)rods, emroids, hemorods, -roids, hemorods, hemoroids, hemorods, 8 hemorroids, hæmorrhoids, 7- hæm-, hemorroids. (See also EMERODS.) β. in Gr.-Lat. form hæmorrhoides (-rō'idiz), etc. [a. OF. *emoroyde* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), in 16th c. *hemorrhoides* (Paré), ad. L. *hæmorrhoida* (Pliny), ad. Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*, accus. sing. *αἱμορροΐδα*, adj. 'discharging blood', pl. *αἱμορροΐδες* (sc. φλέβες) veins liable to discharge blood, bleeding piles; deriv. of *αἱμορρο-* flowing with blood, f. *αἱμο-* blood- + *-ροος* flowing. Cf. It. *emmorroide*, Sp. *hemorroide*, -ida.]

1. *pl.* A disease characterized by tumours of the veins about the anus; = PILES, q.v. Rarely sing. One of such tumours, a pile.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Slymi water and gleyw... helep emeuridis (*emuridis curat*). a.1400, etc. [see EMERODS]. 1533 *ELYOT Cat. Helthe* (1541) 30 a. The grene leaves [of Rosemary] bruyed doo stoppe the hemorroids. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q. iij. Yf þe hath nat had the emorroydes. 1552 *HULOET*, Hemeroyses or pyles in the fundment. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. v. 11 The roote... healethe the inwarde Hemerrhoydes. 1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 739 It is good also against the Hemoroids and Piles. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 51 To stay the excessive flux of the Hemorrhoids. 1634 *HARRINGTON Salerni's Regim.* 3 The Hemoroids and Fistula shall graue him. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 288 Uleers begotten of the hæmorrhoides. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. 1. 2 To give ease and relief in several pains and diseases, particularly in that of the internal hæmorrhoids. a.1707 *BR. PATRICK Autobiog.* (1830) 28 This brought upon me the hoemaroides. 1872 *F. G. THOMAS Dist. Women* (ed. 3) 123 Painful hæmorrhoids. 1877 *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) i. 26 The formation of hæmorrhoids as the result of sedentary occupations.

† 2. *pl.* = Hæmorrhoidal veins. Obs. [So in F.] c.1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 289 Emoroides ben veins þat endip in a mannes ers & ben .v. 1533 *ELYOT Cat. Helthe* iii. x. (R.), Hemoroides be vaynes in the fundament. 1541 [see HÆMORRHOIDAL 2].

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = HÆMORRHOIDAL.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 170 They will stanch bloud, [if] it issue by the hæmorrhoid veins.

† **Hæmorrhoid**². Obs. Also hæmorrhæ, and in Lat. form hæmorrhōis, -rhous. [ad. L. *hæmorrhōis*, -idem (Pliny), a kind of poisonous serpent, a. Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*; etym. as in prec. The forms *hæmorrhæ* and *-rhous* go back upon med.L. *hæmorrhous* (Du Cange), Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*.] A serpent whose bite was fabled to cause unstanachable bleeding.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. x. (1495) 763 Emorois is a maner adder, and hath that name, for he suckyth the blood of hym that he smytheth. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 150 A singular counterpoison... against al serpents, but principally the Hæmorrhoids and the Salamanders. 1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 731 Of the Hæmorrhæ. This Serpent... is called in Latine, *Hæmorrhous*, to signifie unto us the male, and *Hæmorrhōis*, to signifie the female. 1627 *MAY Lucan* ix. (1631) 814 In scaly folds the great Hæmorrhous lyes. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* (1670) 440 The wounds of the Hæmorrhōis procure unstanachable bleeding. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The Hæmorrhōis, so called from the hæmorrhages which its bite is said to produce.

Hæmorrhoidal, hemo- (hæmōroi-dāl), a. [f. HÆMORRHOID¹ + -AL: cf. F. *hæmorrhoidal* (Paré).]

1. *Path.* Of or pertaining to hæmorrhoids. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* Summary 228 The hæmorrhoidal blood not putrid. 1827 *ABERNETHY Surg. Wks.* II. 238 Successful in removing hæmorrhoidal excrescences by ligature. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept., Hæmorrhoidal Disease.

b. Affected with hæmorrhoids. *rare*. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xviii. 383 The statue of Christ, erected by his hæmorrhoidal patient.

2. *Anat.* Applied to those arteries, veins, and nerves which are distributed to the rectum and adjacent parts. (In quot. 1541 as sb.)

VOL. V.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fyue branches of veynes named Emorroides or Emorroidalles. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. lxxxiii. 723 If blood abounds bleed the Hæmorrhoidal veins. 1835-6 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* I. 181/1 The hæmorrhoidal nerves are directed principally, towards the inferior part of the rectum.

Hæmostatic, hemo- (hæmōstæt'ik, hem-), a. and sb. Also erron. hæma-, hema-. [mod. f. HÆMO- + Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand, stopping. In mod. f. *héma-, hæmostatique* (Littre).]

A. *adj.* Having the property of stopping hæmorrhage; styptic.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* Having the power or property of staunching or stopping a flow of blood, or hæmorrhage... hæmostatic. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 54 On the hæmostatic treatment of Cholera, Hæmorrhage, Exhaustion, etc. 1883 T. HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) i. 351 Hæmostatic remedies become of less and less avail, the longer the blood flows.

B. *sb.* A hæmostatic agent; a styptic.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hæmostatics*, Medicines to stanch blood. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 31/2 The 'puff ball'... a most powerful Hæmostatic.

Hæmostatics, hemo-. Also erron. hýma-, hæma-, hema-. [see HÆMO- and STATICS.] The hydrostatics of the blood; 'the section of physiology which relates to the laws of the equilibrium of the blood in the vessels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1733 S. HALES (*title*) *Hymastatics*; or, an Account of some Hydraulic and Hydrostatical Experiments, made on the Blood and Blood-vessels. 1808 *YOUNG in Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 12 Experiments contained in Hales's hæmostatics. 1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Hæmostatics.

Hæredipety, Hæreditary, Hæresie, etc.: see HERE-

Hæet, var. **HATE** Sc., an atom; obs. Sc. f. **HOT**.

Hæved, obs. form of **HEAD**.

Haf, obs. pa. t. of **HEAVE**.

Haf(e), haf, obs. forms of **HAVE**.

Haf(e), hafede, obs. f. *had*, pa. t. of **HAVE**.

Hafel, bad form of *afell*, pa. t. of **AFALLE** v.1

a.1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þane stede þe se deofel of hafel.

Hafeles, hafles, variants of **HAVELESS**, Obs.

Hæfæt (hæfæt). Sc. and north. dial. Forms:

6 *halfet*, *halfhed*, 6-7 *haffat*, 6- *haffet*, -it. [In 16th c. *halfhed*, *halfet*:—OE. *healfheafod* the fore part of the head, the sinciput, *Elfric Gram.* ix. § 78.] The side of the head above and in front of the ear; the temple; the cheek.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. xi. 107 Thow thi self thi halfettis als array With haly garland. *Ibid.* ix. xiii. 67 Hys helm... Clynkand about hys halfheddis by dyn. a.1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxxv. 20 Hir curling loks... About hir hevily hafatts hinges. 1676 W. ROW *Contr. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 343 Cuffed on both hafetts. 1786 *BURNS Collier's Sat. Night* 105 His lyart hafetts wearing thin an' bare. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xix, With the hair hanging down your hafetts in that guise. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* iii. (ed. 18) 59 Weather-beaten hafetts.

attrib. 1794 *BURNS Thelnet Menzie's Mary*, Her hafett locks as brown's a berry.

Haffin, Sc. var. of **HALFLING**.

Haft (haft), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1 hæft, 4- haft, 5-6 hafte, (6 haughte). B. 4 hefpe, 4-6 hefte, 4- heft (7 heaft). [OE. *hafst* (e neut., handle, corresp. to OHG. *hefti* (MHG. *hefte*, G. *heft* neut.), MLG. *hechte* (Du. *hecht*, *heft*), ON. *hefti*—OTeut. **hafstjō*, f. root *haf-* HEAVE, or *hab-* HAVE; app. that by which anything is taken hold of or grasped. (For OE. æ for g see *Sievers Afs. Gr.* § 89. 1. 1.)]

1. A handle; esp. that of a cutting or piercing instrument, as a dagger, knife, sickle, etc.

c.1000 *ELFRIC Voc.* in Wr.-Vulcker 142/21 *Manubrium*, hæft and helle. c.1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 272 gegnid þonne... mid sticcan oppe mid hæfte. 1382 *Wyclif Deut.* xix. 5 The axe sleeth the hoond, and the yren, slyte of fro the haft, smythith his freend. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxxix. 163 A croked yron well sharp and trechaunt with a long hafte. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 224 A long dager with a hafte of golde. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2525/4, 8 Knives and 8 Forks with Silver Hafts. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 52 The shells of this animal resemble... the haft of a razor. 1866 *LAINING & HUXLEY Preh. Rem. Cæithn.* 41 One end... was clearly inserted in a socket or haft.

β. 13. *Seayn Sag.* (W.) 250 Under heft, and under hond. c.1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 791 Tak also my swerd... he hefpe of hym dop greunance to my wounde wyde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 An Heft, *manubrium*, *manutentum*. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. H v j b, To make knyffe heftes. a.1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxxii. 63 Baith heft and bleed ar in your hand. a.1661 *FULLER Worthies*, *Suffolk* iii. (1662) 73 If the Heaft belonged to Walworth, the Blade, or point thereof at least, may be adjudged to Cavendish. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croisic* 113 Hilt and heft.

† β. *Phr.* *Loose in the haft* (fig.), unstable, unreliable. *To have other haft(s) in hand*, to have other business to do, 'other fish to fry'. Obs.

c.1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 362 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 339 Unnethe is nu eny man that can eny craft That he nis a party los in the haft. c.1440 *York Myst.* xx. 76 Other hafis in hande have we. c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 150 For other haft in hande have we.

2. *Comb.*, as *haft-maker*; *haft-pipe* (see quot.).

a.1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 395 Eladers, haft-makers, and sheath-makers. 1853 *BYRNE Handbk. for Artisan* 441 Small tools are temporarily fixed by their tangs in a wooden handle to facilitate their presentation to the [grind]stone; the handle is called a haft-pipe.

Haft, sb.² Sc. and north. dial. Also heft, ?heff. [Goes app. with HAFT v.3]

1. Fixed or established place of abode.

1785 *FORBES Dominie Deposed* 46 (Jam.) I did resolve to change the haft. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'Her bairn,' she said, 'was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill haft and waur guiding'.

2. Settled or accustomed pasture-ground.

c.1800 *YOUNG Ann. Agric.* XXVII. 185 (Cheviots) The haunt which a sheep adopts, in the language of shepherds is called its haft. 1825 *JAMIESON, Heft*, an accustomed pasture... The attachment of sheep to a particular pasture.

Haft, sb.³ *midl. dial.* [Origin uncertain: cf. prec.] An island in a pool.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 232 To see whether the Hafts or Islands in the pooles (upon which they build their neasts) be prepared for them. 1804 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 210 The owners of some of the fens and marshes in this kingdom... caused the little islets or hafts in those wastes, to be cleared of the reeds and rushes.

Haft, v.¹ Also 5- heft. [f. HAFT sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To fit with, or fix in, a haft or handle.

c.1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* II. lxxxii. (1869) 105 For to hafte ther-with hire mailletes. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxvi. 155 a, His Dagger and Rapper... were hafted with pure golde. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 528 A bone... with which he said he would haft a knife. 1753 *PARSONS in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 380 I used a wire hafted in a glass tube. 1866 *Reverend 22 Sept.* 307 Several show in an interesting manner how the stone celts or chisels... were hafted.

β. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/1 *Helvyn* or *heftyn*, *manubrio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 480/1 To Hefte or to make Heftis, *manubriare*. 1871 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov., By dint of the sharp edge of common sense strongly hefted with broad human and Christian sympathy.

† 2. To drive in up to the haft. Obs. *rare*.

1583 *STANVHURST Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 143 This mye blade in thy body should bee with speedines hafted.

Hence **Hafting vbl. sb.**, fitting with a haft.

c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/1 *Heftynge*, *manubriacio*. 1538 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for haftyng off the ij hand saw. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 487 The bones of Sheep have also their use and employment for the hafting of knives. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 57 The sickle is ready for haftiog.

† **Haft**, v.² Obs. [Known only from 16th c., but perh. representing an OE. type **hæftian*, corresp. to OS. *hafjōn*, OHG. *hafjēn* to remain fixed or fast, to stick, Ger. *hafien* (to be distinguished from the trans. OE. *hæftan*=OS. *heftian*, Goth. *hafjan*, OHG. *heftan*, Ger. *heften* to make fast, fix, etc.).] *intr.* To use subtily or deceit, to use shifts or dodges; to haggle, cavil; to avoid coming to the point, hold off, hang back.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* (1530) S viij, *Haftynge, dolus malus*. 1557 *TUSSEK 100 Points Husb.* ix, Spende none but thyne owne, howsoever thou spende: nor haft not to god ward, for that he doth sende. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvii. xxxix. 967 It was not expedient to lie off and haft any longer. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 474 The tyrant, who put them off from day to day, and hafted with them so, as he gave them no audience. 1644 *BULWER Chrol.* 161 One while hafting and wrangling, another while praying and entreating.

Hence † **Hafting vbl. sb.**, subtle dealing, dodging, cavilling, trickery; holding off, hesitation, demur. Also *attrib.* in *hafting point question*. Obs.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* (1530) N iv, There is a haftyngye poynt, or a false subtylte. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 707 Craftynge and haftyngye contruyed is by me; I can dyssemble, I can bothe laughe and grone. *Ibid.* 1698 To vse suche haftyngye and crafty wayes. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol., Whan was there more haftyng and craftynge to scrape money to gether. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Cailla*... a mocke: a scoffe: an hafting question: a caill. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 377 Why they loitered and made such hafting. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* (N.) He grew enkindled, and without any further hafting or holding off, delivered up all that was demanded.

Haft, v.³ Sc. and north. dial. Also heft. [Goes app. with HAFT sb.²: origin uncertain: a connexion suggests itself with G. *heften* to fasten, attach, OS. *heftian* to make fast: but sometimes there seems to be association with HAFT v.¹]

1. *trans.* To establish in a situation or place of residence, to locate, fix; *spec.* to accustom (sheep, cattle) to a pasturage.

1728 *RAMSAY Betty & Kate* iv, For sindle times they e'er come back, Wha anes are heftit there. 1823 *MACTAGGART Gall. Emeycl.* s.v., Animals are said to be hefted, when they live contented on strange pastures, when they have made a haunt. 1835 *Mrs. CARLISLE Lett.* i. 26, I am wonderfully well hefted here; the people are extravagantly kind to me. 1893 *HESLOP Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., To heft, to keep stock upon a certain pasture until accustomed to go there.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To establish itself.

1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* i. ii, Ill-nature hefts in sauls that's weak and poor. 1794 S. YOUNG in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XII. 86 Such attention... as ought to be paid to stranger, or what is called hefting sheep.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To set or plant firmly, fix, root, establish, settle.

1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 249 They heft their heart in their own honesty and resolutions, and not in the blessed root Christ Jesus. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, The root of the matter was mair deeply hafted in that wild mairland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh. 1824 — *Red-gawntlet* let. ix, It may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is hefted as it were to his new calling. 1872 *DE MORGAN Budget Paradoxes* 20 It shows how well hafted is the Royal Society's claim.

Hafted (haftéd), *ppl. a.* [f. HAFT *v.* + -ED¹.] Having or fitted with a haft or handle.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/1 Heftyde, manubriatus. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 366 A shorte blacke hafted knife, like unto an olde halffpenny handle. 1611 COTGR., *Manche*, hafted, helued. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 176 A hafted-needle may prove a very useful instrument. 1888 *Bell Later Age of Stone* 48 Turning up the soil with picks formed of a hafted stone.

Hafter (hafta), *sb.* [f. HAFT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who makes hafts or handles for tools.

1598 FLORIO, *Manicatore*, a slesner, a hafter, a handler. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 261 This latter opinion was corroborated by the hafter. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 2/6 Table-knife hafter.

† **Hafter**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [f. HAFT *v.* + -ER¹.] A cavalier, wrangler, haggler, dodger.

1519 HORMAN *Unig.* 70 b. A flatteryng hafter [*sedulus captator*] is soone epye of a wyse man. *Ibid.* (1530) Nv. He is a hafter of kynde, *est versutia ingenuit homo*. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2485 From crafters and hafters I you forfende. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H. 11, An hafter; a wrangler; a caullier, *utilitigator*. 1611 COTGR., *Tergiversateur*, a flincher, hafter, dodger, pautler.

Hafue, Hafyr, *obs. ff.* HAVE, HAVER.

Hag (hag), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 3-7 hegge, 6-7 heg. b. 4-7 hagge, 6-8 hagg, 6-hag. [The form *hegge* is found once early in 13th c.; *hegge* once in 14th; otherwise the word is not known till the 16th c. Usually conjectured to be a shortened form of OE. *hægtlesse*, *hægtisse*, *hægtles*, -tis, *hægtles* 'fury, witch, hag' = OHG. *hagazissa*, *hagazussa*, *haguz*, MHG. *heesse*, Ger. *heze*, OLG. **hagatussa*, MDn. *haghetisse*, Du. *heesse* (: -OTent. **hagatus-jōn*).]

This derivation suits the sense, but the form-history is not clear, though an OE. **hægge* might perh. be analogous to OE. abbreviated names, such as *Ceadda*, *Ælla*, *Æbbe*, etc. (The ulterior etymology of OTent. **hagatusjōn* is itself unknown.) The order of the senses is uncertain; senses 4 and 5 may not belong to this word.]

1. An evil spirit, daemon, or infernal being, in female form: applied in early use to the Furies, Harpies, etc. of Græco-Latin mythology; also to malicious female sprites or 'fairies' of Teutonic mythology. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1552 HULDER, *Hegges* or nyght furies, or wytyches like unto old women... which do sucke the bloude of children in the nyght, *striges*. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid*. xii. (R.), Your filthy foules, and hegges of Limbo low. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H. 330 A Heg, or fairie, a witch that changeth the fauour of children, *striz*. 1581 J. STURDEVANT, *Seneca's Hercules* (Ætæus 204 b. After ruin made Of goblin hegge, or elfe. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Hem. IV.* ccliv, The Grisly Hagge, With knotted Scorpions. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. vii, Noontide hag, or goblin grim.

† b. Applied to manes or shades of the departed, ghosts, hobgoblins, and other terrors of the night.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Larua*, a spryite whiche apperthe in the nyght time. Some do call it a hegge, some a gobyln. a 1557 MRS. M. BASSETT, *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1397/2 Lyke shrycke owles and hegges, lyke backes, howlettes... byrdes of the helye lake. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglages* iv. (Arb.) 44 What soeuer thou art... Ghost, Hagge, a Fende of Hell. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 3 Doest thou lue here (O Socrates) as a ghost or hegge to our great shame and ignomie? 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* ii. i. (R.), The goddess above are calm'd with verse, with verse the haggies of hell [*carmines manes*]. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 434 Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaidd ghost.

† c. The nightmare. *Obs.*

1634 tr. *Bruehl's Praxis Med.* 50 In the Hag or Mare... is no conuulsion, as is in the falling sickness. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 147 It is to prevent the Night-Mare (viz.) the Hag from riding their Horses.

† d. *fig.* An object of terror, a 'bogey'. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Cl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 59 That the Popes Curse was no such deadly and dreadful Hagge, as in former times they deemed it.

2. A woman supposed to have dealings with Satan and the infernal world; a witch; sometimes, an infernally wicked woman. Now associated with 3. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Forrex* iii, That hateful hellish hagge of ugly hue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 46 A loathly, wrinckled hag, ill favoured, old. 1591 SHAKS, *1 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 52 Foule Fiend of France, and Hag of all despite. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. i. 48 How now you secret, black, and midnight Hags? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 437 The Poets... made the Hag Circes Sister to Æsculapius. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 2 One of those Hags of Hell whom we call Bawds. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. (1757) 101 As hunted hags, who, while the dogs pursue, Renounce their four legs, and start up on two. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, On this moor she used to hold her revels with her sister hags. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon* & P. iv. 66 The dull roar of the distant sea spoke of hags riding the blast.

3. An ugly, repulsive old woman: often with implication of viciousness or maliciousness.

(The place of the first two quotes is doubtful.) 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 191 With two bleded ÷yghen as a blynde hagge. 1611 SHAKS, *Wint.* T. ii. iii. 108 A grosse Hagge: And Loxell, thou art worthy to be hang'd, That wilt not stay thy Tongue. a 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 481 The Hagge, who by Cosmetics smear'd, Fair at first sight appear'd. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 40, 261 Oppression... makes handsome Women Hags ante diem. 1797 COWPER *Odys.* xviii. 33 Like an old hag Collied with chimney-smutch! 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iii, ix, Perhaps in no country are there seen so many hags as in Italy. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19, 'I am a hag', she said... 'an ugly old woman who happens to be his mother'.

b. *fig.* Applied to personifications of evil or of vice. (The place of the first quot. is uncertain.)

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 216 Pe seoue moder sunnen... and of hwuche mesteres þeo ilke men sereuð... þæt habbed iwiedu o þeos seouen hegge. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 165 Ill fauoured ennie, vgly hagge. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 124 Shall the hag Evil die with child of Good?

† c. *transf.* Applied opprobriously to a man. (Skelton's use is uncertain.) *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 295 For thou can not but brag, Lyke a Scottyshe hag: Adue now, sir Wrig wrag. a 1592 — *Col. Clout* 51 My name ys Colyn Clowte, And [1] purpose to shake owte All my Connyng Bagge, Lyke A clarkly hagge. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1593) 80 That old hag [Silenus] that with a staffe his staggering limmes doth stay. 1587 — *De Moruay* xiv. 221 Giue to the oldest Hag that is the same eies that he had when he was young. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 492 Me who am an old hag that must shortly die.

Here perhaps belongs the following:

1553 BALE *Vocacyon in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 357 Than was all the rable of the shippe, hag, tag, and rag called to the reckeninge.

4. † a. A kind of light said to appear at night on horses' manes and men's hair. *Obs.* b. *dial.* A white mist usually accompanying frost.

1530 PALSER, 228/2 Hagge, a flame of fyre that shyneth by nyght, *furelle*. 1656 T. WHITE *Peripat. Inst.* 149 *Flammæ lambentes* (or those we call Haggis) are made of Sweat or some other Vapour issuing out of the Head. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hag*, a white mist, similar to dag. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hag*, mist. 'Frost hag', frost haze.

5. A cyclostomous fish (*Myxine glutinosa*) allied to the lamprey, having an eel-like form, and living parasitically upon other fishes. Also *hag-fish*.

1611 COTGR., *Pirot*, the Pirot, or Hag-fish; a kind of long shell-fish. 1823 CRAAA *Technol. Dict.*, *Hag*, a particular sort of fish, of an eel-shape. It is of so gelatinous a nature, that when placed in a vessel of sea-water it soon turns it to glue. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 373 Those extraordinary animals, the hag and the lamprey. 1881 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* V. 146 This destruction [of a Haddock] is sometimes accomplished by a single Hag, but as many as twenty have been found in the body of a single fish. 1884 LONGM. *Mag.* Mar. 525 The majority of the fish caught are totally destroyed by hag-fish.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (chiefly from 2) as *hag-advocate*, *finder*, *seed*, *witch*; *hag-born*, *steered* adjs.; *hag-like* adv.; *hag-fish* (see 5); *hag-stone*, *hag's teeth* (see quot.); *hag-track* = FAIRY-RING. 1718 BR. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. (1720) 17 The odious Names of *Hag-Advocates. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 283 The Son, that she did litour here, A frekellid welpe, 'hag-borne. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii. That do I promise, or I am no good *hag-finder. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Glass* I. iii, Her unkemb'd hair, Dress'd up with cobwebs, made her 'haglike stare. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 365 *Hag-seed, hence. 1787 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.* Superstitions 57 A stone with a hole in it, hung at the bed's head, will prevent the night-mare; it is therefore called a *hag-stone. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hag's teeth, those parts of a matting or pointing interwoven with the rest in an irregular manner, so as to spoil the uniformity. 1858 MURRAY'S *Hand-bk. Kent* Intro. 32 'Fairly rings', sometimes called 'hag-tracks'. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Agst. Ale v.* May some old *Hag-witch get astride Thy Bung, as if she meant to ride.

Hag, *sb.* 2. *north. dial.* Also 6-7 hagg. [perh. a. ON. *hagi*, Sw. *hage* enclosed field, pasture; cognate with OE. *haga* m., enclosure, place fenced in, MDu. *hāge* m. and f., hedge, enclosure, thicket of underwood, Du. *haag* f., hedge, enclosure, MHG. *hagen*, *hage* m., thicket. Cf. *Haw sb.* 1.]

† 1. (?) A hedge. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 21 Hagus, alais, be laubour that was thar, [were] Fulseit and spilt.

2. A wooded enclosure; a coppice or copse.

1589 *Will of Corintwhat* (Somerset Ho.) One close... adjoining to one hagge of my maisters called Cokcrawe... & the lytle hagge. 1600 FARRER *Tasso* viii. xli. 150 He led me oue holts and hags. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hags*, hanging-woods; or woods in general. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hag*, a wood into which cattle are admitted. 1847-78 HALLIW. s.v., The park at Auckland Castle was formerly called the Hag. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Hag*, an enclosure, a wood. 1878 CUMBLD. *Gloss.*, *Hag*, (Central) a woody place intermixed with grass land; (East) a wooded hill.

Hag, *sb.* 3. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also hagg. [Of Norse origin: cf. ON. *hagg* (: -*haggru-), cutting blow or stroke, also a hewing-down of trees, *hagg-skógr*, 'hag-shaw', wood of felled trees; f. *haggva* to hew, *HAG v.* 1] (ON. *g* is regularly repr. by *a* in Eng.: cf. ADDLE *v.* 2)]

1. A cutting, hewing, or felling. (See quot.)

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hag*, one cutting of a certain quantity of wood. 1845 H. FRASER *Statist. Acc.* Scott. VII. ii. 505 At each hag or felling... these... may produce the sum of £9000. *Ibid.* 520 The value of each hag or cutting of the woods... amounts to £2600.

2. The stump of a tree left after felling. Also *hagsnare*.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. xi. (1668) 33, I see a number of Hags, where, out of one root, you shall see three or four, pretty Oaks, or Ashes straight and tall. 1766 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. (ed. 2) Gloss.*, *Hagsnare*, a stool or stub off which coppice-wood has been cut. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hagsnare*.

3. A portion of a wood marked off for cutting; hence, a lot of felled wood, such as is used for fuel. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Dunbartonsh.* XVII. 244 (Jam.)

They [the oak woods] are of such extent as to admit of their being properly divided into 20 separate hags or parts, one of which may be cut every year. 1803 *Edinb. Evening Courant* 26 Mar. (Jam.) To be exposed for sale by public roup — a hag of wood, consisting of oak, beech, and birch, all in one lot. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x. Edward learned from her that the 'dark hag' was simply a portion of oak copse which was to be felled that day. 1825 JAMIESON, *Hag*... 5. The lesser branches used for fire-wood, after the trees are felled for carpenter-work. 1847-78 [see 4].

4. *Comb.*, as *hag-house*, ? a place for storing firewood; *hag-path*, ? a path through a copse; *hagsnare* (see 2); *hag-staff* (see quot.); *hag-wood*, 'a copse wood fitted for having a regular cutting of trees in it' (Jam.).

1733 *List Chambers in College of Edinb.* in Sir A. Grant *Univ. Edinb.* (1883) II. 192 The Hag House. Mr. Dawson, Coal-seller. 1816 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* 334 (Jam.) Remains of ancient oak forests... which have grown into a kind of copse, or what is termed in Scotland hag woods. 1847-78 HALLIW. *Hag*, when a set of workmen undertake to fell a wood, they divide it into equal portions by cutting off a rod called a hag-staff, three or four feet from the ground, to mark the divisions, each of which is called a hag. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 197 In Warwickshire the rods which mark the boundary of a fall of timber are called *hag-staffs*. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 826 The poacher... will at evening pass under the wood and down by the 'hag' path.

Hag, *sb.* 4. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also hagg. [Cf. ON. *hagg* (: -*haggru-), in the sense 'cut-like gap or ravine in a mountain', f. *haggva*: see prec., and *HAG v.* 1]

† 1. A break, gap, or chasm (in a crag or cliff). *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9886 *Pi castel*... it es hei set a-pon be crag, Grai and hard, wit-ven hag [*Gott. hagg*]. [Cf. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hag*, a rock or cliff. 'Built on the face of the hag.' Old local statement.]

2. 'Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; a pit or break in a moss', i.e. marsh or bog (Jam.). Used in two opposite senses: a. A piece of soft bog, esp. in a moor or morass.

166a DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking* xlv. 292/2 (trans. *Perambulation of Wigenhale, Norfolk* 13 Hen. IV, 1411) All the warp should be thrown into the Common ways to fill up haggis and lakes. 1744 RAMSAY *Tear-1. Misc.* (1733) I. 79 The wind's drifting hail and snar O'er frozen hags, like a 'foot ba'. 1787 BURNS *Samson's Elegy* 55 Owre many a weary hag he limpit. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiii, To assist his companion to cross the black intervals of quaking bog, called in the Scottish dialect *hags*, by which the firmer parts of the morass were intersected. 1864 J. BROWN *Jeems* 15 You slip back, you tumble into a moss-hagg. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xiv, I... had to stop... and drink the peaty water out of the hags.

b. One of the turfy or heathery spots of firmer ground which rise out of a peat bog.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. v, A small and shaggy nag, That through a bog, from hag to hag, Could bound like any Billhove stag. 1861 WHITE *Melville Tilbury Nogo* 346 The moss or bog being very soft and treacherous, and the little knolls of soft ground—Scottic, hags—being at that exact distance apart which tempted the ambitious sportsman to a leap, not always a successful one. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 241 Beside a large hag of heather.

3. The vertical or overhanging margin of a peat-cutting; the shelving margin of a stream.

1893 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hag*, *Peat-hag*, or *Moss-hag*, a projecting mass of peat forming an escarpment on a peat moor, or the peat on high moors left by edges of water gutters. These hags form miniature ravines on the surface. *Mod. Sc. (Roxb.)*, There will be trout lying under the hag there.

Hag, *sb.* 5. *dial.* [Cf. *HAG v.* 2 sense 3 b.]

1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hag*, a task... to work by hag = by task, by the piece, instead of by the day or the week. *Ibid.*, *Hag-master*, the overseer who apportions out the 'hag-work'.

Hag, *sb.* 6: see *HAG-BOAT*.

Hag, *v.* 1. *north. dial.* Also 5-7 haggie. [a. ON. *haggva* (: -*haggru- = OTent. **hauwvan*) to strike or smite with a sharp weapon, to hack, = OE. *hēawan*, to HEW: cf. *HAG sb.* 3, *HAGWORM*.] *trans.* To cut, hew, chop; = *HACK v.* 1. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10023 *Pai*... hurlit purgh the hard maile, haggat the lere. 1611 COTGR., *Degrader vne forest*, to hagge, or fell it all downe. 1727 WALKER *Peden's Life in Biogr. Scot.* 489 (Jam.) They are hashing and haggging them down, and their blood is running down like water. 1811 WILLIAM W. RIDING *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hag*, to cut and shape with an axe. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 308 Some 'haggged' the coal breaking it in fragments with pickaxes. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* xxv. 192 Like a man haggging hard wood with a blunt axe.

Hence *Haggged ppl. a.*; *Haggging vbl. sb.*

1825 *Celebrated Trips* V. 362 She drew a pistol, with a new haggged flint from her pocket. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 165 That he should have a hand in haggging and hashing at Christ's Kirk.

Hag, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [In sense 1, f. *HAG sb.* 1; senses 2-4 may be of different origin.]

† 1. *trans.* To torment or terrify as a hag; to trouble as the nightmare. *Obs.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* Wks. (1748) 108, I would hag her nightly in her bed, And on her breast lie like a lump of lead. 1662 OUGLEY *King's Coronation* 8, I Sorc'ry use, and hag Men in their Beds. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 20 That makes 'em in the dark see Visions, And hag them selves with Apparitions. c 1700 WATTS *Howe Lyr.* II. To Discontented 40 Haunted and hagg'd where'er she roves.

2. To incite, urge; to 'egg' on. Now dial.
 1587 M. Gouge *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 89 Hope doth hag me to incline with pen once to paynt The staggering staffe whereby I stay. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Hagg..to incite; urge; instigate. 'Don't ye hagg him on.'

3. To fatigue, tire out, 'fag'. Now dial.
 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physick* 184 Nature is not only envenomed, and hagg'd, but likewise for the future administ. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. xiv, Hagg'd out with what had happened to her in the day. 1766 DODSLEY'S *Poets* v. 291 The toilsome employments of mother and wife, Had hagg'd the poor woman half out of her life. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'I se fair hagg'd off my legs.' 1854 *Baker Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, Hagg, to fatigue, to weary.

b. To overwork and underpay, to 'sweat'.
 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Hag principle, term used to denote the system under which a skilled miner employs an unskilled man, paying him, say, 4s. per day, when, possibly, he might have earned 7s. or 8s. if working for himself. This process is called haggings. Crudely put, the hag principle is the 'sweating system'.

† 4. intr. To go wearily. Obs.
 c. 1763 *Byron Poems* (1773) l. 11 We hagg'd along the solitary Road.

Hag-, the stem of HAG v. 1 in Comb. (cf. HACK-):
hag-clog, **hag-stock**, a block of wood or stump on which firewood is chopped. In quot. 1596, fig. 1596 *Servant's Comfort* (1868) 116 The chine of Beebe, the hagstock to these Carpenters, was bewen and squared into diners parcels. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hag-clog, a chopping block. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 291 The hag-clog where we cut the branches and wood into billets. *Mod.* (Furness phrase) 'As dull as a hagstock.'

Hag, hagg, var. of HAKE 4, fire-arm.
Hag-a-bag, obs. var. of HUCKABACK.
Hagabusyar, obs. f. HARQUEBUSIER.

† **Hagan**. Obs. A sort of fishing-net.
 1630 *Ducie's Order in Descr. Thames* (1758) 78 That no Peter-man do fish with any Hagan or Smelt Net below London Bridge, at any Time of the Year.

Hagard, obs. form of HAGGARD.
 † **Hagaren**, a. Obs. Erron. for *hegiran*, of or pertaining to the Hegira.

1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 163 The New Moon of their first Month *Mucharam*, in this Hagaren year.. was the third day after the true Coniunction or Change.

Hagarene (hægärin). [ad. L. *Agarēnus*, f. *Agar*, Hagar.] A reputed descendant of Hagar the concubine of Abraham and mother of Ishmael; an Arab, a Saracen. Also applied in a transferred sense (from Gal. iv. 22-31): see quot.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps. lxxxiii*. 6 The tabernacles of the Edomites and Ismaelites, the Moabites and Hagarenes. A 1592 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Atheists* (1639) 46 The Grecians of spite are wont to call the Saracens, Agarens; for that they came out of Sara, but of Agar. 1626 *Br. ANDREWS* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlvii. 9 The Hagarians, the Turks, and Ishmaelites. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 152 Mahomet was by birth an Arabian.. a Saracen (or rather of descent from Ismael sonne of Hagar, and so a Hagaren). 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* II. 395 The usual appellation of the Saracens by the Pope is Hagarenes, sons of fornication and wrath. 1856 *SPURGEON Sermon* II. 132 Ye Hagarenes! Ye ceremonialists! Ye hypocrites!

Hagas (ə, obs. forms of HAGGIS).

Hagberry (hægberi). Also hack-, heck-, hog-berry. [Of Norse origin: Da. *hæge-bær*, Norw. *hæge-bær*, Sw. *hæge-bär* and *hægg*, ON. *hægg*.] A northern name of the bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*. b. Also a less usual synonym of the American HACKBERRY.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* 1322 Birds Cherrie.. in Westmerland.. called Hegberrie tree. 1778 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* 253 Bird-Cherry *Anglis*; Hag-berries *Scotis*. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Perthsh.* IX. 239 (Jam.) On the banks of the Lunan, there is a shrub here called the hack-berry (*prunus padus*) that carries beautiful flowers, which are succeeded by a cluster of fine blackberries. 1818 *SCOTT Let. to Laidlaw Mar.* in *Lockhart*, I shall send.. also some Hag-berries. 1825 *BROCKELL N. C. Gloss.*, Heck-berry, the bird-cherry. 1842 *G. TURNBULL in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 7 By its side the hagberry grew. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, Hag-berry, the fruit of the bird-cherry... See Egg-berry another form of the word. 1879-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND*, give *hackberry*, East. Borders, Cumb., Westm.; add. *Roxb.*, Dumf., Perth; *hack-berry* Scotland generally, Cumb., Westm., N. Lancash., Yorksh.; *heckberry*, Cumb., Yorksh.; *hegberry*, Cumb. 1888 *Mas. H. WARD R. Elsmere* 3 Masses of the white heckberry or bird-cherry.

Hag-boat. Rarely hag. [Origin unknown: cf. HECK-BOAT.] A kind of vessel formerly used both as a man-of-war, and in the timber and coal trade; latterly 'a clincher-built boat with covered fore-sheets and one mast with a trysail' (Smyth).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hagboat*, a huge Vessel for Bulk and Length, Built chiefly to fetch great Masts, etc. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4329/6 The Mary Hagboat, English-built, Built about 350 Tons, 8 Guns. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4906/2, 1 met... a French Ship of Thirty-six Guns, a Hag-boat of Twenty-four. 1725 *De Foe Tour Gt. Brit.* (1748) II. 144 The Ships that bring them [coals], Cats, and Hags, or Hag-boats, Fly-boats, and the like. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) G b, Hag-boats and pinks approach the figure of cats, the former being a little broader in the stern. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Wordbk.*, Hag-boat, see Heck-boat. Heck-boat, the old term for pinks.

Hagbolt: see HACKBOLT.

Hagbush, -but(t), obs. ff. HACKBUSH, HACKBUT.
Hagden, **hagdown**, local. A name of the Greater Shearwater, *Puffinus major*; = HACKBOLT.

1843 in *Yarrell Hist. Birds* III. 506 Nor could I ascertain that a Greater Shearwater was ever shot... They are commonly known by the name of Hagdowns. 1878 W. A. ANDREWS *Log of Nautilus* 79 Plenty of Mother Carey's chickens, hagdens, and marble-heads. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 212 Greater Shearwater. Hackbolt (Scilly Islands), Hagdown (Dungarvan, Isle of Man.)

Hage, haze, obsolete forms of AWE.

Hagese, -eys, obs. ff. HAGGIS.

|| **Haggadah** (hägädä). Also Hagada(h), Agadah. [Rabbinical Heb. הַגְּדָה (first in Talmud) 'tale', esp. 'edifying tale or story', f. הִגֵּד *higgid* to make clear, declare, tell, Hiphil of *נָגַד *nägad* to be in front, to be in sight, to be clear or manifest. The Heb. pl. *haggadot* occurs in Eng. use.]

A legend, anecdote, parable, or the like, introduced in the Talmud to illustrate a point of the Law; hence, the legendary element of the Talmud, as distinguished from the *Halachah*.

1856 *ETHERIDGE Jerus. & Tiberias* 182 Hagada is not law, but it serves to illustrate law. 1874 *DEUTSCH Rem.* 17 'Haggadah'.. was only a 'saying', a thing without authority, a play of fancy, an allegory, a parable, a tale, that pointed a moral and illustrated a question. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 285/1 This *Haggadah* or *Agadah* varies considerably both in nature and form.

Haggaday (hægädä). local. Also 5 hagin-, haguday, 9 hagady. A kind of door-latch: see quot. 1877.

1475 *Loc. in Wr. Wölcker* 778/20 *Hoc manutentum*, a haginuday. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/1 An Haguday, *vecies*. 1610 *Louth (Linc.) Ch. Acc.* III. 196 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.) To John Flower for hespes, a sneek, a haggaday, a catch and a Ringe for the west gate, *ijss. vjd.* 1847-78 *HALLIW.*, *Haggaday*, a kind of wooden latch for a door. *Yorksh.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, A haggaday is frequently put upon a cottage door, on the inside, without anything projecting outwards by which it may be lifted. A little slit is made in the door, and the latch can only be raised by inserting therein a nail or slip of metal.

Haggadic (hægädik, -ädik), a. Also Hagadic, AGADIC. [f. HAGADAH + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Haggadah. So **Haggadical** a.

1866 *Kittó's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* III. 167 The Homiletic or Hagadic Exegesis. The design of this branch of the Midrash or exposition is to edify the people of Israel in their most holy faith. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* vi. 33 A text encumbered with Haggadic additions. 1882-3 *SCHAFER Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 298 A feature of this Targum [Job] is its Haggadic character.

Haggadist (hægädist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A writer of Haggadot; one versed in the Haggadah, or Haggadic method.

1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I. 516 A Haggadist, or one who dwelt on allegory, legend and historical story more than on the legal precedents of the Halachah. 1891 *tr. Didon's Jesus Christ* I. 200 Jesus did not give the impression of a scribe, a doctor, or a Haggadist.. but of a prophet.

Hence **Haggadistic** a., of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Haggadists.

1856 *ETHERIDGE Jerus. & Tiberias* 428 The general tone of Jewish preaching in the Middle Ages was not so haggadistic as it had been in the East. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I. 288 That Haggadistic school of Jewish exegesis.

Haggard (hægärd), sb.¹ Also -art. [cf. ON. *heygarðr* stack-yard, f. *hey* hay + *garðr* GARTH.] In Ireland and Isle of Man: A stack-yard.

1886 *J. HOOKER Girald. Irel. in Hollinshed* II. 44/2 All such corns as they had in their haggards. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. xxiv, When the Barn was full one might thresh in the haggard. 1749 *MAS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 511 We saw great quantities of new corn in the haggards as we came along through Staffordshire. 1848 *Act 11 & 12 Vict.* c. 69 § 2 The malicious burning of houses, barns, haggards, corn, or other articles or effects. 1894 *HALL CAINE Maxman* 107 She could see the barley stack growing in the haggard.

Haggard (hægärd), sb.² [Absolute use of HAGGARD a. I.]

1. A wild (female) hawk caught when in her adult plumage. (With some, in 17-18th c. = peregrine falcon.)

1567 *TURBEV. Epitaphs*, etc. 15b, Line like a haggard still therefore, And for no luring care. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* III. i. 36 Her spirits are as coy and wilde, As Haggards of the rocke. 1607 *Lingua* II. v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 379 A wondrous flight of falcons, haggards, hobbies, terelets, Lanards and goshawks. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 139 The falcon, the falcon gentle, and the haggard, are made distinct Species, whereas they form only one. 1828 *SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT Observ. Hawking* 32 The older hawks are called haggards: it is these that ornithologists have mistaken for a distinct species, calling it the Peregrine Falcon.

† b. fig. A wild and intractable person (at first, a female); one not to be captured. Obs.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 74 That if she should yeelde at the first assault, he would thinke hir a light buswife: if she should reiect him scornfully, a very haggard. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 39, I will be married to a wealthy Widdow.. which hath as long lou'd me, As I haue lou'd this proud disdainful Haggard. 1680 *LO. FALKLAND Hist. Edu. II.* 67 Their first Act sends Ballock the Lord Chancellor to Newgate, a fit Cage for such a Haggard.

2. Comb. **Haggard-tercel**; **haggard-like**, -wise adv.

1567 *TURBEV. Epitaphs*, etc. 113b, That Haggard wise doth loue to linc. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 132 Though Christ.. hold out neuer so moouing lures vnto vs, all of them (Haggard-like) wee will turne taylor to. c 1650 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 423 Haggard like, she me abus'd, another taken, and

I refus'd. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.*, Hawk, The Male of a Haggard, the Haggard-Tassel.

† **Haggard**, sb.³ Obs. [? f. HAG sb.¹ after such words as *laggard*, *dotard*, etc.] A hag, a witch.

1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Mag.* VIII. xiv. 232 So children oftentimes effascinate themselves, when their parents attribute it to haggards and witches. 1668 *ETHEREDGE She would if she could* II. i. 1, I protest yonder comes the old haggard. 1715 *tr. Cress D'Anois' Wks.* 614 She heard the Voice of a Man, and soon after saw an old Haggard.

Haggard (hægärd), a. Also 6 haggarde, haggred, 6-7 haggart, 6-8 haggard, hagger(e)d. [Cf. F. *hagard*, 'hagard, wild, strange; froward, contrarie, crosse; vnsociable, vncompanionable, incompatible' (Cotgr.), orig. said of a falcon 'that preyed for her selfe long before she was taken'. According to some, Normand-Picard for *haiard*, deriv. of *haie* 'hedge' ('espervier haggard est celluy qui est de muede hayes' Ménagier 14th c. in Littré). But this is very doubtful.]

1. Of a hawk: Caught after having assumed the adult plumage; hence, wild, untamed; said also of an owl (obs.).

1567 *TURBEV. Epitaphs*, etc. 15 The haggarde Hauke That stoopeth to no state. 1583 *T. WATSON Cent. Lone* xlvii. (Arb.) 83 In time the Bull is brought to weare the yoke; In time all haggard Haukes will stoop the Lures. 1602 *SEGAR Hon. Mil. & Civ.* IV. xv. 225 Of Falcons some are Gentle and some Haggard. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iii. 260. 1637 *B. JONSON Sad Sheph.* III. iii, No Cote is so unbroken! Or Hawk yett half so haggard, or unmann'd! 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* I. i, A haggard Owl, a worthless Kite of Prey. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. iv. § 117 (1740) 292 As Men catch haggard Hawks, to reclaim, and make them fly at other Quarry. 1814 *CARY Daute* (Chandos) 147 As for the taming of a haggard hawk.

† 2. transf. and fig. a. Wild, unreclaimed, untamed (often with direct reference to 1). b. 'Froward, contrarie, crosse, vnsociable' (Cotgr.).

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 114 Foolish and franticke louers, will deeme my precepts hard, and esteeme my persuasions haggarde. 1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 29 Late a tempest boysterus haggard Oure ships to Libye land with rough extremity tilted. 1604 *R. CANNIBAL Table Alph.* (1613), Haggard, wilde, strange, contrary. 1650 *B. DISCOLLIMINIUM* 21 God hath cast most spirits off his hand of common restraint, and let them flye haggard, till they are stark wild. a 1683 *OLDHAM Elegies* (1686) 103 At all alike my haggard Love does flye. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* I. 688 So does the Fiend.. rise Through the thick haggard Air.

† 3. In disordered or ragged plumage. Obs. rare. 1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) D iij, A Roman Eagle hangs his haggard wings. 1798 *COLEBRIDGE Picture* 31 The brier and the thorn [shall] Make his plumes haggard.

† 4. Half-starved; gaunt, lean. Obs. (exc. as included in 5).

1630 *DAVENANT Cruel Brother* IV. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 164 The slave is haggard. At supper.. his vain appetite Fed at Nero's rate. a 1736 *YALDEN Fox & Fies* (R.), A swarm of half-starved haggard flies, With furie seild'd the floating prize. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VII. 179 The gaunt haggard forms of famine and nakedness.

5. Of a person: Wild-looking; in early use applied esp. to the 'wild' expression of the eyes, afterwards to the injurious effect upon the countenance of privation, want of rest, fatigue, anxiety, terror, or worry.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* I. iii. in *Bullen O. Fl.* III. 279 Her looks are haggard and obscure, Which makes me doubtfull sheele not stoop to lure.] 1697 *DAVENANT Virg. Georg.* IV. 370 With haggard Eyes they stare, Lean are their Looks, and shagg'd is their Hair. a 1700 — *Theocritus, Despairing Lover* (R.), Staring his eyes, and haggard of his look. 1757 *GRAY Bard* I. i, Robed in the sable garb of woe, With haggard eyes the Poet stood. 1853 *C. BRONTE Villettes*, Thin, haggard, and hollow-eyed; like a sinner up at night. 1860 *LYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 77, I had noticed a haggard expression upon the countenance of our guide.

fig. and transf. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 465 His haggard Fancy still with Horror views The fell Destroyer. 1827-44 N. P. WILLIS *She was not there* 18 All that tempts the eye and taste, And sets the haggard pulses wild. 1871 *SWINBURNE Songs bef. Sunrise, bef. Crucifix* 2 At this lank edge of haggard wood. 1876 *T. HARDY Ethelbert* (1890) 72 Till the fire had grown haggard and cavernous. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* Sp. 80 From this proposition she recoiled with haggard indignation.

b. Gaunt or scraggy-looking, from the loss of flesh with advancing years. (App. influenced by HAG sb.¹, as if 'somewhat hag-like': cf. HAGGED 2.)

1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* III. 547 His cheeks were haggard, hollow was his eye. 1840 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 109 To prevent the haggard look which comes upon women who grow thin at fifty. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* (1865) II. vii. vi. 304 She is getting haggard beyond the power of rouge.

6. Comb., as **haggard-checked**, -looking, -wild.

1794 *BURNS Friend's Amour* viii, Fancy.. Reigns, haggard-wild, in sore afflict. 1855 *BROWNING Statue & Bust* 162 Hollow-eyed and haggard-checked. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 205 Some dozen haggard-looking cronies.

Haggardly, a. and adv. [f. HAGGARD sb.² and a. + -LY and -LY.]

† a. adj. Like or of the nature of a haggard hawk; wild. Obs.

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. Hawk, A Hawk.. by how much the later you take her, by so much the more Difficulty will she be to be reclaimed and manned, as being more haggardly or wilder of Nature.

B. adv. In a haggard manner; wildly; gauntly. 1692 *Dryden Juvenal's Sat.* vi. 600 How haggardly soe'er she looks at home. 1860 HOLME *Leg. Fairy Land* 39 Her lips paled, her eyes started haggardly.

Haggardness, [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Haggard quality or condition; wildness as of an unreclaimed hawk; gaunt and worn appearance of face.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 Though the Fawcon be reclaimed to the fist, she retyeth to hir haggardnesse. 1841 LYTTON *Ni. & Morn.* i. vi. His haggardness ill became the years of palmy youth. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vii. li. A new haggardness had come in her face.

Haggas, obs. form of HAGGIES.

Hagged (hægd, hæ'ged), *a.* Now dial. [A late formation from HAG sb.1: prob. influenced by HAGOARD, with which it runs together in sense 2. *Perh.* in some cases influenced by HAO v.2.]

1. *a.* Bewitched. *b.* Witch-like, hag-like. ? *Obs.* a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hagged*, *Lean*, *Witched*, *Half-Starved*. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. v. 14 Who grin'd and look'd (the Lord defend her) As *hagged* as the Witch of Endor. 1765 GRAY *Long Story* 129 The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face. 1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 28 May in *Life & Corr.* IV. 266 [French women] appear to pass at once from youth to *hagged* old age.

2. *Lean*, *gaunt*; *haggard*; *worn-out*, *fagged*. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 66 A *Hagged* *Carion* of a Wolfe. a 1700 [see 1]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 62 My red eyes and my *hagged* looks. 1752 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* III. 312 To see... how *hagged* and battered she was grown. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 22 Through the streets he went With *hagged* mien. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii. Thou look'st *hagged* at times, and folk'll see it, and talk about thee.

Hag-gerd, -ered, obs. ff. HAGGARD *a.*

† **Haggess**, **haggiss**. *Obs.* [*a.* *F. agace*, *agasse* 'a Pie, Piannet, or Magatapie' (Cotgr.), in 13th c. also *agache*, Walloon *agache*, med. L. *agasia*, *a.* OHG. *agazza* pie, also OHG. *agalstra* (MHG. *egelster*, Ger. *elster*: see KLUGE). Cf. also HAG-OSTER pie, Du. *aakster*, *ekster*, MDu. *aextre*, *extre*, from ODu. and OLG. *agastria*, all from same root as OE. *agu* pie.] The *magpie*.

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 41 Hardy are *Haggesses*, but yet given to prate. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 184 Pyes or *Haggisses* feed upon Flesh, Eggs, Worms, and Ants.

Haggi, obs. form of HADJI.

† **Hagging**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* HAG sb.1 + -ING.1.] The meeting of hags or witches.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. Epist. (1886) p. xxi. The witches... their *hagging*, their riding in the air. *Ibid.* ii. iv. 19 He would spie unto what place his wife went to *hagging*.

Haggis (hæ'gis). Also 5 *hagas*, *hagese*, *hageys*, *hagws*, (*hakkys*), 6 *haggess*, -eis, -ise, 6-8 *haggas*, -ass(e, -ess)e, 7-8 *haggus*, 8 *haggice*, -ies, 9 -ish, -iss. [Derivation unknown.]

The analogy of most terms of cookery suggests a French source; but no corresp. F. word or form has been found. The conjecture that it represents F. *hachis* 'hash', with assimilation to *hag*, *hack*, to chop, has app. no basis of fact; F. *hachis* is not known so early, and the earlier forms of the Eng. word are more remote from it. Whether the word is connected with *hag* vb., evidence does not show.]

1. A dish consisting of the heart, lungs, and liver of a sheep, calf, etc. (or sometimes of the tripe and chitterlings), minced with suet and oatmeal, seasoned with salt, pepper, onions, etc., and boiled like a large sausage in the maw of the animal.

(Now considered specially Scotch, but a popular dish in English cookery down to the beginning of the 18th c. Cf. also quots. 1879-90.)

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 52 For *hagese*. *pe hert* of *schepe*, *pe nere* *bon take*. *hake* alle together with gode *persole* [etc.]. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 *Hagws* of a *schepe*. Take *pe* *Roppis* with *pe* *talows*, & *parboyle* hem; *pan* *hakke* hem *smal*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 202/2 *Hagas*, *puddinge* (*S. hakkys*, *puddingys*, *H. hageys*). 1508 DUNBAR *Flying to Kennedy* 128 The *gallowis* *gaipis* *effir* thy *graceles* *gruntill*. As *thow* *wald* for *ane* *hageis*. 1530 PALSGA. 228/2 *Haggas* a *podyng*, *cattelle* *de* *mouton*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1650) 178 This *small* *Oat-meal* mixed with *blood*, and the *Liver* of either *Sheep*, *Calf*, or *Swine*, maketh that *pudding* which is called the *Haggas* or *Haggus*, of whose *goodnesse* it is in *vain* to *boast*, because there is *hardly* to be found a *man* that *doth* not *affect* them. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 219 Antinous a *haggas* brought, fill'd up With fat and blood. 1721 BAILEY, *Haggess*, a *Sheep's* *Maw* fill'd with minc'd *Meat*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* (1815) 268, I am not yet *Scotchman* enough to *relish* their *singed* *sheep's-head* and *haggice*. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 85 To make a *Scotch* *Haggass*, take the *lights*, *heart*, and *chitterlings* of a *calf*. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Haggis*, *Haggish*, a *dish*... sometimes only of *oatmeal*, *suet* and *sugar*—stuffed into a *sheep's* *maw* and *boiled*. Sold in the *Newcastle* market. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. iv. I neglected to *nick* a *haggis* one day I was *roasting* to *dine* my *relations*. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. v. 323 There is *nothing* transcendently *Scotch* about a *haggis*. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Haggis*,... the *smaller* *entrails* of a *calf*; what the *chitterlings* are in a *pig*. 1890 Gloucester Gloss., *Haggin*, *calf's* *chitterlings* (Hundred of Berkeley).]

b. trans. and *fig.* The *punch*.

1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 307, I can certainly testify to the inordinate quantity that... the human *haggis* will hold. C. An indolent do-nothing fellow.

1822 CARLYLE in *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 28 The *lazy* *haggis*es! they must sink when we shall soar.

2. *Comb.*, as *haggis-bag*, *-maker*, *-pudding*; *haggis-fed* adj.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/1 *An* *Hagas* *maker*, *tucetarius*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i. xiv. (1634) 51 The *bag* of an *Haggasse* *pudding*. 1787 BURNS *To a Haggis* 37 But mark the rustic, *haggis-fed*. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 677 More like an empty *haggis-bag* than any thing else.

Haggish (hæ'gɪʃ), *a.* [*f.* HAG sb.1 + -ISH.]

Like, resembling, or of the nature of a hag.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 27 Mars... with sweld furor *haggish*, Lyke *bandog* grinning. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 29 On vs both did *haggish* *Age* *steale* on. 1687 *New Atlantis* i. 329 Guilt leaves an *hagish* fear that haunts the mind. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 11 The *heldam's* *haggish* grin. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* i. A *haggish* creature of about fifty presided.

Hence **Haggishly** *adv.*; **Haggishness**.

1846 WORCESTER, *Haggishly*. 1893 *Dispatch* (Columbus) 2 Mar. [The land] of dazzling beauty and most hideous *haggishness* in women.

† **Hagister**. *Obs. or dial.* Also 7 *hagester*, 8 -ister. [Cognate with Du. *aakster*, MDu. *aextre*, OLG. *agastria* *magpie*: see HAGGESS.] A local name of the *magpie*.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. iv. viii. (1886) 65 The eating of a *hagister* or *pie* helpeth one bewitched in that member. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 68 *Hagester*, a *Magpie*. Kent. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833), *Hagister*, a name for the *Magpie*. [1847-78 in HALLIWELL.]

Haggle (hæ'gl), *v.* Also 6-7 *hagle*. [In sense 1, freq. of HAG v.1 (cf. HACKLE v.1); the other senses may possibly have originated from this, though it is not clear that they did. Cf. HIGGLE.]

1. *trans.* To mangle with repeated irregular cuts or cutting blows; to cut clumsily, with uneven jagged edges; to hack, mangle, mutilate.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vi. 11 Suffolk first dyed, and Yorke all *hagled* over Comes to him, where in gore he lay... kisses the gashes That bloodily did yawne upon his face. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. (1629) 145 They not only slew him and his family, but butcher-like *hagled* their bodies. 1806-7 J. BEAUFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. lii, *Haggle* the nails of your right hand with a pair of blunt scissors held in the left. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser.* story vi. That was a good clean cut. I dislike to see a tree *hagled* down. *fig.* 1760 LLOYD *The Actor* Wks. i. 14 Your fool... Who murders what the Poet finely writ, And like a bungler *haggles* all his wit.

b. intr. To make rough or clumsy cuts; to hack. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 296 For fear any little motion... should bend our instrument, and make us *haggle* or cut away. 1804 *Man in the Moon* xvii. 131 She *haggles* at a wing, until it flies off into the plate of one of the astonished guests.

II. 2. *intr.* To cavil, wrangle, dispute as to terms; esp. to make difficulties in coming to terms or in settling a bargain; to stickle.

1602 [implied in HAGGLER 2 and 3]. 1611 CORRA., *Barguigner*, to wrangle, dodge, *haggle*. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 25 To bid a shilling more, and *haggle* with them. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii. There were two points on which he *haggled*. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi. I recollect well how I used to *haggle* at that story of the cursing of the fig-tree. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xii. 278 The King now *haggled* about the *præmunire*.

3. *trans.* To weary or harass with *haggle*ing.

1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* 20 Aug. in *Carlyle*, We are so harassed and *haggled* out in this business. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. xi. 359 Moore, and one or two others, were neither awed nor *haggled* with their inquisitors. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxiii. 218 'Old Mr. Barnabus is quoit *haggled* with it.'

III. 4. *intr.* To advance with difficulty and obstruction: cf. HAGGLER 1. (*Sc.* also *haigle*.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 91 The giant, with his hole flock lowlylike *hagling*. *Ibid.*, *Concites* (Arb.) 136 Fleare the great hulke floated, theare now thee cart-wheele is *hagling*. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 76 A Third Edition got done... Printing *haggles* forward till October.

Hence **Haggled**, **Haggle** *ppl. adjs.*

c 1589 *Theses Martiniane* 30 Suffer no more of these *haggle*ing and profane pamphlets to be published against Martin. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 36 The stumps of the *haggled* brushwood where it had been cleared by the hatchet. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 4 The insolence of *haggle*ing porters. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 133 There is a pile of *haggled* heads by thee.

Haggle, sb. [*f.* HAGGLE v.] The action of *haggle*ing; wrangling or dispute about terms.

1583 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlv. 195 In dealing, a small farmer is never happy without a *haggle*. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* vi. v. 55 In the detail of executing, it was liable to *haggles*. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii. Then the usual *haggle* began between them.

Haggle, dial. var. of HAIL sb.1 and v.1

Hagglor (hæ'glɔr). [*f.* HAGGLE v. + -ER.1.] One who *haggles*. Cf. also HIGGLER.

† 1. A clumsy, awkward workman; a bungler. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807-8) VI. 5 As neere the prick as you are, and as verie an *hagler* as I am, yet the scantling shall be mine. c 1589 *Theses Martiniane* di. j. Alas *poore* *haglers*, their fathers are too young to outface the least of your sonnes. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* ii. ii. Will you, like a *hagler's* arrow, be down the weather? strike whilst the iron is hot. 1847-78 HALLIW., *Hagler*, a *bungler*. *Var. dial.*

2. One who *haggles* or stickles in making a bargain or coming to terms.

1602 DEKKER *Satirum*. Wks. 1873 I. 245 Thy Muse is a

hagler, and weares cloathes upon best-be-trust. 1611 CORRA., *Cagueraffe*, a *hase* *micher*, *scurie* *hagler*, *lowise* *dodger*. 1698 VANBRUGH *Asop* ii. Wks. (Ridg.) 373/2 Twenty shillings more, twenty shillings less, is not the thing I stand upon. I see no *hagler*, *gadswinkers*! 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 502 [He] was anything but a *hagler* about the prices he paid.

3. An itinerant dealer; a huckster; = CADGER 1, 2. *b.* (See quot. 1851.)

1602 Act Com. Council. Lond. 6 July in *Stow's Survey* v. xxix. (1754) II. 511/1 The open Streets... ought to be used... for open Passage... and nnt for Hucksters, Pedlars, and Haglers to stand and sit to sell their Wares in. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1668) 278 Dorsers are Peds or Panniers carried on the backs of Horses, on which Haglers use to ride and carry their Commodities. a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 208 These Rounds of the Haglers... are not incompatible with a daily Market. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *A Hagler*, one that Buys of the Country-Folks, and Sells in the Market, and goes from Door to Door. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 79 A 'hagler' being... the middle-man who attends in the fruit and vegetable-markets, and buys of the salesman to sell again to the retail dealer or costermonger.

Haggle (hæ'glɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* HAGGLE v. + -ING.1.] The action of the verb HAGGLE. *a.* Wrangling about terms, bargaining with much discussion. *b.* Uneven or clumsy cutting.

a. 1632 SHEARWOOD, A *haggle*, *barguigne*. 1765 COWPER *Wks.* (1835-37) I. 197 Disagreeable *haggle*ing and *higgle*ing, and twisting and wriggling, to save my money. 1855 MACADLAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 95 After some *haggle*ing he consented to sell... his pretensions... for a pension of five hundred pounds a year.

b. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. ii. iii. § 13 Half the *chiaroscuro* is totally destroyed by the *haggle*ing, blackening, and 'making out' of the engravers.

Haggly (hæ'gli), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -Y.]

1. Bearing the marks of having been *haggle*d or unevenly and clumsily cut. *dial.*

1825 in JAMIESON. 1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., *Haggly*, *hacked* uneven.

2. *a.* Characterized by *haggle*ing about terms. *b.* Moving with obstruction and difficulty.

1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* vi. IV. 347 A *haggle* settlement. 1865 *Ibid.* xiii. v. V. 55 It is hoped the *Insurrection* will go well, and not prove *haggle*, or *hang-fire* in the details.

Haggred, obs. form of HAGGARD *a.*

Haggus, obs. and dial. form of HAGGIES.

Haghe, *haze*, early ME. forms of HAW sb.1

Haghel, *hazel*, obs. ff. HAIL sb.1

† **Haghell**, -like, *adv.* *Obs.* In 3 (*Orm.*) *hazhe*. [*a.* ON. *hagliga*.] Properly, becomingly. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1228 Oxe *gannepph* *hazhelis*. *Ibid.* 1231 All *hazhelike* & *fazjzre*.

† **Hagher**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) *hazherr*, *haher*, *hawur*, 3-4 *hazer*, 4 *hauer*. [app. *a.* ON. *hag-r* handy, skilful; but the retention of the inflexional -r of nom. sing. masc. is quite anomalous.] Skilful, clever, dexterous; apt, fit.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1247 Forþi þatt *Saant* *Andrew* *wass* *Rihht* *god* and *hazherr* *hunnte*. a 1225 *Ankr.* R. 52 A ful *hawur* [*v.r.* *haher*, *hazer*] *smið*. a 1237 *Sat. Consistory Crt.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 155 Be he never in *hyrt* so *hauer* of *honde*. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 352 Non *hajer* *er* of *wylle*.

b. Skilfully wrought. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1738 Þe *hajer* *stones* *Trased* about *hir* *treasure*, be *twenty* in *clusters*.

Hence **Haz(h)erliche** [cf. ON. *hagleik-r*], dexterity. **Hagherliche**, **haz(h)erlike** *adv.* [cf. ON. *hagliga*], skilfully, aptly, fitly.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 4906 To *rosend* *of* *þin* *hazherliche*. *Ibid.* 6672 Tatt *wass* *hazherlike* *don*. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 18 He is... honeste in his hous-hold & *hagherlych* *serued*.

Ha'ghood, *nonce-wd.* The condition of a *hag*. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 324/2 All is over with the toy that he calls woman. *Ha'ghood* sets in at once.

Haginday, obs. form of HAGOADAY.

Hagio-, *hagi-*, combining forms of Gr. *ἅγιος* holy, saintly; as in **Hagiarchy** [Gr. *ἀρχή* rule], the rule or order of saints; **Hagi-heroical** *a.*, characterized by saintly heroism; **Hagiomania** [Gr. *μανία* madness], saintly madness; a mania for sainthood; **Hagio-romance**, the romance of a saint's legend; **Hagiotypic** *a.*, pertaining to types of saints.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 323 Personages of the highest order in the 'hagiarchy. 1829 — *Sir T. More* II. 14 Of the most 'hagi-heroical austerity. 1797 — *Journ. Spain* (1808) I. 270 One regular symptom of 'hagiomania (if the word may be allowed) is the desire of martyrdom. a 1843 — *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) III. 806 Growing like saint-worship and 'hagio-romance. 1886 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* VII. 84 Such a remarkable 'hagiotypic arrangement of saints of the first rank.

Hagiocracy (hæ'gi-krāsi). [*f.* Gr. *ἅγιος* holy + -CRACY.] A government or sovereignty of persons esteemed holy; *spec.* as in quot. 1875. 1846 WORCESTER *Cites Eclectic Rev.* 1874 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Ewald's Hist. Israel* V. 198 The internal weakness... of the hagiocracy already betrays itself in the one small but significant circumstance of its treatment of the name of God. 1875 *Edin. Rev.* CXLII. 434 note, The term 'Hagiocracy'... is employed by Ewald as the designation of that modified form of the theocratical government which was instituted after the return from the Babylonian Captivity. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 359 [To make] the Mosaic state the ideal which religious men ought to seek resolutely to realize in a hagiocracy.

|| **Hagiographa** (hægi'ɒgrāfā), *sb. pl.* [late L., a. Gr. ἁγιογρᾶφα, f. ἅγιος holy + γράφω writing, -γραφος writing, written.] The Greek name (lit. 'sacred writings') of the last of the three great divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures (called in Heb. כְּתוּבִים *k'thūbīm* writings) comprising all the books not included under the two divisions of 'the Law' and 'the Prophets'.

These are Psalms, Proverbs, Job; Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther; Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles.

1893 FULKE *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 24 These books... are sometimes called Hagiographa. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* got The Hebrews dividing the whole Scripture into three parts, viz., The Law, the Prophets, and Hagiographa. 1860 HORN'S *Introduct. Knowl. Script.* (L.), in all there are twenty-two books of the old law; that is, five books of Moses, eight of the prophets, and nine of the Hagiographa. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist. Canon* i. 10 In the time of Josephus the books called the Hagiographa were not yet gathered into a clearly defined collection.

Hence **Hagiographal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Hagiographa.

1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* 152 (L.) Strabus... saith that Tobit is to be set among the apocryphal books, and not among the hagiographal. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. 284 In the number of hagiographal writers.

Hagiographer (hægi'ɒgrāfā), *[f. med. L. hagiograph-us, (f. Gr. ἅγιος holy, saint + -γραφος writing, writer; cf. prec.) + -ER.]*

1. A sacred writer; *spec.* one of the writers of the Hagiographa.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hagiographer*, he that writes holy things [citing RALEIGH]. 1703 WHITBY *Paraphr.* N. T. Gen. Pref. 5 They were hagiographers, who are supposed to be left to the use of their own words. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 95 The Jews... ranked him [Daniel] only among the number of their hagiographers.

2. A writer of saints' lives; a hagiologist.

1849 SIA J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biogr.* (1850) I. 91 Which chronicle... has always been held in much esteem by the hagiographers. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Appl. App.* 36 [He] by no means assumes that he is an historian because he is a hagiographer. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 390.

Hagiographic (hægi'ɒgrāfik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC, after Gr. -γραφικός: see -GRAPHIC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Hagiographa.

1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* viii. 455 There is Hagiographic Inspiration attending the assimilation of Revelation.

2. Pertaining to the writing of saints' lives.

1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 378 The Devil began to act a greater part in hagiographic romance. 1893 *Athenaeum* 24 June 1893/2 A curious compound of genuine historical research and hagiographic adulation.

Hagiographical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] + *a.* Of or pertaining to sacred writings or the sacred Scriptures. *Obs.* b. Of or relating to the Hagiographa. c. Of or pertaining to biographies of saints.

1852 W. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* Ep. Ded. r. iii, I might add to these Hagiographical examples, other... brought out of prophane Chronologies. 1615 SIA E. HOVE *Curry-combe* ii. 89 The Canon of Hagiographical Scripture. 1652 J. SMITH *Set. Disc.* vi. 247 That which is Hagiographical, or, as they call it, the dictate of the Holy Spirit. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 302 He manifestly intends... hagiographical writers, (as of Solomon he says). 1874 GILBERT in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 600/1 Preparing some of the hagiographical manuscripts for the press.

Hagiographist (hægi'ɒgrāfist), *[f. as HAGIOGRAPH + -IST.]* = HAGIOGRAPHER 2.

1817 SOUTHEY *Pref.* to *Malory's Arthur* p. xi, A miraculous conception is the only miracle which the Romish Hagiographists have not bestowed upon their saints.

Hagiography (hægi'ɒgrāfi), *[f. Gr. ἅγιος holy + -γραφία writing; see -GRAPHY.]*

1. = HAGIOGRAPHIA. *Obs. rare.*

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LXVIII. 500 Ecclesiastes... perhaps was not really a part of the Hagiography.

2. The writing of the lives of saints; saints' lives as a branch of literature or legend.

1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIV. 476 Such tales as these are common in Romish hagiography. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 4 In the hagiography... of the Mohammedan world. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. xiv. 312 A famous name in Cornish hagiography.

Hagiolatry (hægi'ɒlātri), *[f. Gr. ἅγιος holy + λατρεία worship.]* The worship of saints.

1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 207 Reducing the established hagiolatry to that posthumous veneration for the benefactors of the human race, which is the natural religion of every grateful heart. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. vii. 348 The error was in the hagiolatry or adoration of saints, not in the adoration of the image.

Hence **Hagiolater**, one who worships saints.

Hagiolatrous *a.*, given to saint-worship.

1841 G. S. FABER *Province. Lett.* (1844) I. 100 That Hagiolatrous Superstition which he deems the Essence of the predicted Apostasy. 1875 MISS COBBE *False Beasts* 157 As a hagiolater kneels beside the relics of his Saint.

Hagiology (hægi'ɒlədʒik), *a.* [f. HAGIOLOGY (or its Greek elements) + -IO: see -LOGIC.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with hagiology.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Ecol. Angl.* 169 Any person versed in hagiologic reading. 1834 J. RAINE *Pref.* to *Reg. Dunelmensis Lib. de Adm. Cuthberti* (Surtees) p. x, Reginald, one of the most credulous of hagiologic writers.

Hagiological, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1872 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 330 There is a growing tendency... to unfairly depreciate the value of lives of the saints written

upon the 'hagiological' method. 1895 *Athenaeum* 24 Aug. 255/2 To consist of religious and hagiological anecdota.

Hagiologist. Also *agio-*. [f. HAGIOLOGY (or its Greek elements) + -IST.] A writer of hagiology; one versed in the legends of saints.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* 416 note, This miracle is claimed by some Agiologists for St. Baldred. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 204 The Hagiologist assigns an adequate cause. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 199 The Buddhist theologians and hagiologists.

Hagiology (hægi'ɒlədʒi), *[f. Gr. ἅγιος holy + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.]* The literature that treats of the lives and legends of saints; also, by extension, of great men or heroes; a work on the lives and legends of the saints.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* II. 106 There are few finer miracles in hagiology. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 20 We shall be in danger of mistaking hagiology for history. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs Wks.* (Bohn) III. 96 In the hagiology of each nation, the lawgiver was in each case some man of eloquent tongue.

Hagioscope (hæ'giɒskəp), Also *agioscope*. [f. Gr. ἅγιος sacred, holy + -SCOPE.] A small opening, cut through a chancel arch or wall, to enable worshippers in an aisle or side chapel to obtain a view of the elevation of the host; a squint; also, sometimes applied to a particular kind of window in the chancel of a church.

1839-40 *Hints on Ecol. Antiq.* (Cambr. Camden Soc.) (ed. 2) 18 *Hagioscope*. By this term is intended the aperture made through different parts of the interior walls of a church... in order that the worshippers in the aisles might be able to see the Elevation of the Host. The technical term in use is 'Squint'. It is hoped... that the new term... may be thought useful. 1844 PALEY *Church Restorers* 35 A... chandelier hung from the roof... threw its faint light through a hagioscope upon the founder's tomb by the altar side. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 350 (s.v. *Squint*) The name of Hagioscope has lately been applied... but it does not seem desirable to give Greek names to the parts of English buildings. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental Eccles.* 192 A late wayside church... with open grated hagioscopes.

Hence **Hagioscopic** *a.*

1872 PAROCH *Hist. Cornwall* IV. 125 The transept has an hagioscopic communication with the chancel. 1881 N. & Q. 6th Ser. IV. 433/2 The sacrist... could command, by a hagioscopic window, the different parts of the mass.

† **Hagiosidere**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἅγιος holy + σίδωρος iron.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hagiosidere*, a Plate of Iron... which the Greeks under the Dominion of the Turks (being prohibited the Use of Bells) strike on, with a Hammer, to call the People to Church.

Hagister, var. HAGGISTER, magpie.

Hagle, **Haglet**: see HAGGLE, HAGLETT.

Hagmena, *obs.* form of HOGMANAY.

Hag-ridden (hæ'grɪd'n), *pl. a.* Also *hag-rid*. [f. HAG *sb.* 1 + RIDDEN *pl. a.*]

1. Ridden by a hag; *esp.* afflicted by nightmare. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. i, He's marry'd, plagu'd, troubled, and Hag-ridden. 1758 BATTIE *Madness* vii. 49 (Jod.) Thus the glutton... is hag-ridden in his sleep. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* i. Prel. 86 Must I hag-ridden pant as in a dream? 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterly* I. xx. 246 When she had not slept she did not quietly tell the servants next morning that she had been 'hagrid'.

2. Oppressed in mind; harassed. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxviii. (1852) 507 He did not allow himself to be hagridden by the enchantments thereof. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 85 So completely hag-ridden by the fear of being influenced by selfish motives. 1891 *Spectator* 4 Apr. 471/1 Our minds are jaded and hag-ridden, as it were, by the physical fatalities of modern science.

Hag-ride (hæ'grɪd), *v.* [f. HAG *sb.* 1 + RIDE *v.*] *trans.* To ride as a hag: see prec.

1661 A. BROME *Songs & Poems* p. xii, When force hag-rid our Land and Seas. 1718 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jnl.* (1722) I. 164 As for Apparitions and Hag-riding, they are generally the Effects of Imagination and a disturbed animal Faculty. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* II. xiv, To... hag-ride some poor rustic's sleep. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* III. 29 The thought of the dead men hag-ride my spirit.

Hag-seed: see HAG *sb.* 1

Hagship (hæ'gʃɪp), [f. HAG *sb.* 1 + -SHIP.] The personality of a hag: used as a mock title.

1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* II. ii. (R.), 'Tis the charm her hagship gave me For my duchess' obstinate woman. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Witches Lanc.* IV. H's Wks. 1874 IV. 230, I mean to lay the Country for their Hagships. 1785 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1813) II. xix. 96, I fancy thy hagships [Macheth's witches] resided hereabouts.

Hag-taper (hæ'gɪtəp), Also 6 higgis-, hickis-, hig-, 8 hagtaber. [The original form and etymology of the first element are left doubtful by the early instances (*hag-* appears to be late); the second is TAPER *sb.*: cf. Ger. *kerzenkraut* 'taper-wort', MDu. *toriscruyt* 'torchwort'] A plant, the Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Verbascum*, in *englische Mullen higgis taper or Longe wurt.* 1562 — *Herbal* II. 161 The whyte Verbascum is called commonly in English mollen or hickis taper. 1578 LYTE *Doctoens* I. lxxxii. 120 In English... Mulleyn, or rather Wulleyn, Higtaper, Torch, and Longworte. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 83 Then put to it a Handful of Hagtaber. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* s.v., In our modern Floras it is incorrectly spelt *Hightaper*. 1876 *Treas. Bot.* 1209/2 The English name, Hig-taper.. and Hag-taper.

Haguday, *obs.* form of HAGGADAY.

Hague, dial. var. HAW, the fruit.

Hagworm (hæ'gwɜrm), *dial.* [a. ON. *hagg-ormr*, the adder, f. *hagg* (= *haggw-* cutting stroke + *ormr* worm. (In different localities *hag* seems to be taken as = copse, hedge, or bog.)] A northern name for the adder or viper; but in some districts applied to the common snake, and in others to the blindworm.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/2 An Hagworme, *jaculus*. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* ix. 63 That great hagworme of a Corroding Conscience. 1787 GAUSS *Province. Gloss.*, Hag-worms, snakes of all kinds. Yorks. 1818 *Craien Dial.*, Hag-worm, a snake, or blind worm, bawling the hag or hedge. 1844 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 12, 87 A large specimen of the Slow or Hag-worm, *Anguis fragilis*. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi All.* II. lxvii. 6 A snake (a poor harmless creature, by the way... always excepting the hag-worm). 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 313, I could account for the presence of the hag worm three or four feet below the surface of the bone.

Hagws, *obs.* form of HAGGIS.

Hah, var. of HA *interj.* and *v.*

Ha ha (hā hā), *int.* and *sb.* 1 Also 7-9 hah-hah. [A natural utterance occurring in most languages: cf. Gr. ἦ ἦ, ἦ ἦ, L. hā hā, OF. *haha*, *aha*, etc.]

a. int. The ordinary representation of laughter. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlviii. (Z.) *ap. Ha ha* and *he he* zetacniad hlehter on leden and on englisc. c. 1286 CHAUCER *Priores' Prolog.* 5 (Harl. MS.) Haha fellows he war for such a lape. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lxviii, Ha, ha! quod he, I love doth you so prycke. 1821 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* II. iii, *Caes.* (aside and laughing), Ha! ha! here's equity! 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Goethe's Faust* II. 31 Ha, ha! your worship thinks you have to deal with men. 18... W. JONES *Song 'The Monks of Old'* i, For they laugh'd ha! ha! and they quaff'd ha! ha! and lived on the daintiest cheer.

b. *Ha ha ha!* and further repetitions express continued laughter.

c. 1150 REGINALD *Libellus de Vita Godrici* (Surtees) 262 Cum stridore caccinans, ait, *Hach, Hach, hach*. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 608 Ha ha he, M. Sander hath a pleasant witte. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 36 Ha, ha, ha. So: you'r paid. 1691 RAY *Creation* II, Those accounts... are so excessively absurd and ridiculous, that they need no other confutation than ha, ha, ha. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 373/2 Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! Did ever man behold the like? ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. v, Ha! ha! ha! I'll be very particular. 1873 S. T. SMITH *My Uncle's Will* 29 By Jove! Ha! ha! ha! I—upon my life—ha! ha! ha! ha! *Flor.* What is he laughing at?

B. *So*. A loud or open laugh.

1806 SUEA *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 196 Titters from ladies, and ha, ha, ha's from gentlemen. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. v. (1871) 113 Commented on with loud *hahas* and deep grumbings. 1862 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 280 The *hah-hahs* and guffaws with which certain laughing frogs and jocular toads celebrate their nuptial rites.

Hence **Ha ha** (hā hā), *v.*, to utter ha ha in laughter; to laugh aloud.

1606 SIR G. GOOSCEAPPE III. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 43, I wood have put the third *hak* to it... and *hah, hah, haht* him out of the presence yaith. 1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVI. 456 The hyana *bah! bah's!* at the pleasant prospect. 1865 CARLYLE *Freak. Gl.* xviii. vii, All Regensburg was loud, wailing or *haha-hag* according to humour.

Ha-ha (hahā), *sb.* 2 Also *haha*, *ha! ha! ha!*, *hah-hah* (8 ah, ah, 8-9 haw-haw. [a. F. *haha* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) 'an obstacle interrupting one's way sharply and disagreeably, a ditch behind an opening in a wall at the bottom of an alley or walk'; according to French etymologists, from *ha!* exclamation of surprise.] A boundary to a garden, pleasure-ground, or park, of such a kind as not to interrupt the view from within, and not to be seen till closely approached; consisting of a trench, the inner side of which is perpendicular and faced with stone, the outer sloping and turfed; a sunk fence.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 The End of this Terrace is terminated by... an Ah, Ah, with a dry Ditch at the Foot of it. *Ibid.* 77 Theorough-Views, call'd *Ah, Ah*,... are Openings... to the very Level of the Walks, with a large and deep Ditch at the Foot... which surprises... and makes one cry, *Ah! Ah!* from whence it takes its Name. 1724 in *Amherst Gardening* (1895) 234 The walks are terminated by *Ha-hah's*, over which you see [etc.]. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett.* to *Shenstone* 4 June, The *Ha! Ha!* is digging. 1803 H. REPTON *Landscape Gardening* 86 The sunk fence or *ha! ha!* in some places answers the purpose. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liii. 300 [The bound] ran a black cart-colt, and made him leap the *haw-haw*. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 336 The constant use of *Ha-has* (or sunk-fences).

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1773 MASON *Ep.* to Sir W. Chambers, Leap each *ha-ha* of truth and common sense. 1858 H. MILLER *Rambles Geol.* Wks. (1869) 303 These ravines... are *ha-has* of Nature's digging.

c. *attrib.*, as *ha-ha ditch*, *fence*, *wall*.

1760 De Poe's *Tour* Gr. Brit. I. 325 Throwing down the Walls of the Garden, and making, instead of them, *Haw-haw* Walls. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 17 Sept., A *ha-ha* fence at the bottom of the garden. 1849 *Ann. Reg.* 106 The *Ha-ha* ditch in Kensington Gardens.

Haher, var. of HAGHER *a.* *Obs.*, skilful.

Hai, *obs.* form of HAY.

Haid, *obs.* Sc. f. *had*, *hid*.

Haidingerite (hai'dɪŋərɪt). *Min.* [Named after Von Haidinger, an Austrian mineralogist.]

1. A hydrated arsenate of calcium, occurring in minute white crystals.

1827 *Edin. Jnl. Sc.* VI. 317 I propose to employ the name of Haidingerite to designate the species. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 552. 1875 *PLATTNER Anal. Blowpipe* (ed. Cookesley) 144 Haidingerite, pharmacolite, and micropharmacolite .. in the mass yield much water, especially the latter.

2. Formerly used as a synonym of BERTHIERITE. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 581. 1868 *DANA Min.* 86. Haiduck, variant of HEYDUCK.

Haie, obs. form of HAY.

Haif, haiff, obs. Sc. forms of HAVE.

Haifer, Haige, obs. ff. HEIFER, HEDGE.

† **Haik¹, heyke.** Obs. [Cf. *Efris. heike, heik¹, haike, hoike*: see HUKK.] A kind of cloak or upper garment; app. the same as the HUKK, q.v. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 280 Of þe twa haikis þat he had he tuk þe tane & bakvart kest. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232½ Heyke, garment (K. or hewke, *infra*: heyke, cloth; S. hayeste garment, or huke), *armulus*. 1488 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 132 (Jam.) Twa govyns, price iij li., a haik, price x s., a pare of clokis, price x s. 1553 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitl. Cl.) 51 Ane hayk and ane kyrtill, price x s. to be behuf of þe barnis.

|| **Haik², haick** (haik, haik). Also 8 haeg, hayick, 8-9 haique, hyke. [Arab. *حايك* *hayk*, f. *حاك* *hak* to weave.] An oblong piece of cloth which Arabs wrap round the head and body, as an outer garment.

[1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 633 Newes from Barbary...his Turban of course Callico, his Albeik or loose gowne of Lile Grogam.] 1713 *S. OCKLEY Eccl. Barbary* 45 Over all this, the best...wear Haegs, or very fine white Blankets, about 6 yards long, and 2 broad. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Morocco* 27 (Stanf.) The whole wardrobe of a country Moor in easy circumstances consists in a haique for winter, another for summer, [etc.]. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* iv. 10 *note*, One of these Hykes is usually six yards long and five or six feet broad, serving the Arab for a complete dress in the day. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xxvii, Wild forms with their persons covered with haicks. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scapagoat* I. 150 His four Mahomedan wives...were gazing furtively down from behind their haicks.

Haik: see HAKE sb. 3, 5 and v. 1.

Hail (*hail*), sb. 1. Forms: a. 1 *hazol*, -al, -el, 3 *hazel*, *hawel*, *haul*, 4 *haghil*, 4-5 *hawle*, *haule*. β. 1 *hæil*, *hæzel*, *hezæl*, 3-*hail*, (3 *ail*), 4-6 *hayle* (e), 4-7 *haile*, 5 *hayll* (e, *hayel*). γ. 7-9 (*dial*) *haggle*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hagol* (-al, -el), and *hæzl* (*hæzel*)]—WGER. **hagal*, **hagl*: cf. OFris. *heyl* (=*hegl*), MDa. *haghel*, Du. *hagel*, OHG. *hagal*, MHG. and Ger. *hagel*, all masc., ON. *hagl* neut. (Sw., Da. *hagel*):—OTeut. **hag(a)la*; perh. cognate with Gr. *καλ-α* in *καλῆς* pebble; cf. the notion in *hailstone*. The two OE. types *hazol* and *hæzl*, gave the respective ME. types *hawel*, *haul*, and *hæil*, *hayl*, *hail*, of which the former was southern and came down to the 15th c. Beside these a third type *haggle* directly from Norse, survives in Yorkshire dialect.]

1. Ice or frozen vapour falling in pellets or masses in a shower from the atmosphere. (In spring and summer most frequently occurring in connexion with a thunderstorm.)

a. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 127 Ren æfter þæm, swylce hazal and snaw. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 192 Swa micel ðunor and hazol lecom on ðam leodscipe. c 1205 *LAY.* 11975 Hazel & ræin þer æræs. *Ibid.* 20504 Swa hahzel [c 1275 þe hawel] deð from wolcne. a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 216 Hi al i-frore ben, Thanne hit is hawel [v.r. hawl] pur. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 14 Haghil and coles of fire, 1384 *Wyclif Exod.* ix. 29 Thundres shulen ceese, and hawles [1388 hail] shal not be. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) x98 God keste ham downe wyth grette Stonys of hawle. And innoche Pepill more were dede by the haule, than by Swerde.

β. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 13 *hægel* & colu fyrdan. a 1000 *Phonix* 60 þer ne hægð ne brim hreosað to folidan. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 808 (Gr.) Cymþ hæzles scur. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3046 ðunor, and hail, and leuenes fr. *Ibid.* 3183 Oc ðe ail hauled so haid spiled, ðat his graue is ðorvnder hiled. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. vi. xxi. (1405) 220 Water molten of snowe and of hayel is ertly. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasse 42 Then in this middle region I suppose all Haile, Snow, and suche like is ingendrid. 1638 *WILKINS New World* I. (1638.) 130 Think- ing (as the Proverb is) that he may use Hail, when he hath no Thunder. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1144 Down comes a deluge of sonorous hail. 1868 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ.* Art II. 104 I have seen the hail fall in Italy till the forest branches stood stripped and bare.

γ. [see HAILSTONE.]

2. With a and pl. A shower or storm of hail; now usually *hail-storm*, *hail-shower*.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxix. 13 Hæzlas and snawas and se oft ræda ren leccap ða corban on wintra. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6019 A thonor wit an hail. 1384 *Wyclif Wisd.* xvi. 16 With newe watris, and hailis, and reynes, they suffreden persecucioun. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 In hailis or tempestis. 1607 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 33 I am not a day of season. For thou maist see a sunshine, and a haile in me at once. 1788 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1839) II. 458 A very considerable portion of this country has been desolated by a hail.

† b. A pellet of hail, a hailstone. Obs.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* iv. ii, My head heavy With hailis and frosty icicles. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 580 Some of the Hail were Eight Inches about.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A storm, shower, or volley of something falling like hail, esp. of shot.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* I. i. 244. 1597 — *Lover's Compl.*

310 That not a heart which in his level came Could 'scape the hail of his all-hurting aim. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 589 Chained Thunderbolts and Hail of Iron Globes. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* III. 262 'Mid snows of paper, and fierce hail of peace. 1893 *FORBES-MITCHELL Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 60 A perfect hail of round-shot assailed us.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *hail-shower*; *hail-like*, -stricken adjs. Also *HAIL-SHOT*, -STONE, -STORM. a 1000 *Andreas* 1259 (Gr.) Veder coledon heardum hæzel-scurum. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Rules* I. 26 That neuere had harness, he hayle schouris. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 388 With an haile-like storme of stones Kild him. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 116 Having finished our dinner of hail-stricken meat.

† **Hail**, sb. 2. Chiefly north. Obs. Forms: 3-4 *hayl*, 3-6 *hail*, 4-5 *haylle*, 4-6 *haile*, *hayle*, 5 *haile*, *heyle*, 5-6 *heyle*. [a. ON. *heill* health, prosperity, good luck, cognate with OE. *hæl*: see *HEAL* sb.]

1. Health, safety, welfare. In northern ME. taking the place of the native Eng. *hele*, *HEAL*.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3272 (DUBL.) When on athyll was so wele in hadde and in heyle. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 73 I am Lord and lech of heyle. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 57 To se his heyle his comfort was the mor. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 45 The maist part of vs hes gude hail in our body.

b. To drink hail, to drink wishing health and happiness to another.

c 1205, 1250, etc. [see *DRINK-HAIL*]. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 118 He..custe hire..and glad dronk hire hail.

2. With defining words: *evil*, *ill*, *wroth hail*, bad luck, misfortune; often used adverbially, with the adj. in dative fem. or some representative thereof: to (one's) hurt, unfortunately, disastrously. Cf. *HEAL* sb., *HALE* sb. 1 in similar use.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6583 Ful iuel hail [v.r. ille hayl] brak yee þe dai. *Ibid.* 7320 Ful ilhail [v.r. ill a hayle] sal þai it se. *Ibid.* 7335 Þis saul haue þai mad þair king.. Ful wreperhail [v.r. wraper haile, wroperhele] to þair behoue. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2500 Morgan..wroughte hym self to wroper haylle. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 160 Ilhail, by god Aleyn thou is a foune. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5880 Þir robours wand vp þair sayle To þe hecy se with euel hayle. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 61 Wyth yll a haylle! *Ibid.* 89 Ha, ha, goder-haylle!...this is good for the frost. c 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 299 Alas! it turned to wroth-hir-hayle. c 1529 *SKELTON Elynour Rummyng* 618 God gyve it yll hayle!

Hail, sb. 3 [A later subst. use of *HAIL int.*, and n. of action f. *HAIL* v. 2]

1. An exclamation of 'hail!'; a (respectful) greeting or salutation.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 1 As þung Aurora, with cristall haile. a 1667 *COWLEY On Virgin Wks.* 1711 III. 53 An Hail to all, let us An Hail return. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 385 The Angel Haile Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd Long after to blest Marie, second Eve. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Dec. His hail was pleasant, and we bade him 'Good-bye and good luck!'

2. The act of hailing some one; a shout of welcome; a shout or call to attract attention.

1811 *WORDSW. Ep. to Sir G. H. Beaumont* 207 Whence the blithe hail? behold a Peasant stand On high, a kerchief waving in her hand! 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Vanderput & S. i.* 1 The hail of the pilots or the quay-keepers. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* III. xiv. I could hear hail coming and going between the old buccaner and his comrades.

b. Phr. *Within hail*: within call, near enough to be hailed; so out of hail, beyond call. Originally nautical phrases.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 191 When we came within hale, we found that they were English. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. iv. 163 The vessel came within hail of us. 1825 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 16 May (1894) II. 267 Your late remove has brought you a good deal more within hail, as the sailors say. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* I. 86 Warning them..not to wander away nor be out of hail.

3. *attrib.*, as *hail-peal*, a peal of salutation or call.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* I. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 192 To give my neighbors lout an hail-peal in a morn.

Hail, sb. 4 Sc. [f. *HAIL* v. 3]

1. orig. (At hand-ball, etc.) The act of saluting the dool or goal with the exclamation 'hail!', when it is hit by the ball; hence, the act of hailing or driving the ball to the dool or goal; a 'goal', or victory in one game or round. In phrases to give the hail, to win a hail or so many hails.

a 1673 *WEDDERBURN Voc.* 37 (Jam.) Transmittere metam pila, to give the hail. *Hic primus est transmissus*, this is the first hail. 1804 *TARRAS Poems* 66 (Jam.) The hails is wun. 1861 *J. F. CAMPBELL Tales W. Highl.* (1892) III. 10 They went to play shinnay and Jaio won three hails.

2. *transf.* Each of the two goals at hand-ball, football, shinty, and the like.

1843 *HARVEY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 58 The hails, or boundaries of the game, were the..fishing hamlet of Headchesters as one terminus, and the conical height of Hoggeslaw..as the other. 1880 *Boys' Own Book* 130 These posts are the hail or goal.

Hail, sb. 6, dial. var. of *AIL* sb. 2, the awn of barley.

1880 *JEFFERIES Gl. Estate* 8 The black knots on the delicate barley straw were beginning to be topped with the hail..the hail is the beard of the barley.

† **Hail**, a. Obs. Forms: 3 *hæil*, 3-4 *heil*, 3-8 *hail*, 3-5 *heyl* e, 4-7 *haile*, *hayl* (e), 5 *hayll* (e). [a. ON. *heill* hale, sound, whole = OE. *hæl*:—OTeut. **hailō*, *hailā*: see *HALE* and *WHOLE*. A ME.

equivalent of the northern *hale* and the midl. and southern *hæl*, *whole*.]

1. Free from injury, infirmity, or disease; sound, unhurt, safe; healthy, robust; = *HALE*, *WHOLE*.

c 1205 *LAY.* 12528 Wunioð her hal and hail. c 1220 *Bestiary* 366 Al heil and sund. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3829-30 He es bath hail and fere, Ya hail and sound, wit-outen were. c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 2232 Y might aschape out of mi wo, Al hail and hole to be. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233½ Heyl fro sekenesse, sanus. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xv. (1878) 33 Let timber be haile, least profit doe quaille. 1673 *A. WALKER Lees Lachrymans* 3 The hayl Constitution, the graceful Fashion..of his Youth. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Jaundice*, The Water of a Young Child that's hail.

b. *fig.* Sound, wholesome; pure, uncorrupted.

13..K. *Alis.* 7036 [He] tok counsaile, That him n'as neither god ne haile. c 1460 *Battle of Otterbourne* 92 in *Percy's Relig.*, He durst not loke on my bred banner, For all Ynglonde so haylle. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bull & Selv.* To Rdr., To shew that a Book..might be understandingly and roundly written, in hail and clear English.

2. In phr. *Hail be thou*, etc. used as a salutation expressing well-wishing or reverence. Hence (in part) *HAIL int.*, q.v.

c 1205 *LAY.* 14309 Lauerd king, was hail! *Ibid.* 20030 Hail seo þu Gurgumund..hail þine drihtlice men. a 1300 *Sat. People Kidder* vi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Hail be 3e freris wiþ be white copis. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 204 Heil be þou, marie, ful of grace. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. iv. 36½ Hayle be thou our kynge.

3. Whole, entire. *All hail*: cf. *ALL-WHOLE*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22306 Turn þam till his trouth al hail. a 1300 *Floria & Bl.* 56 'Dame', he seide, 'þis hail is þin, þat win and þat gold eke.'

Hail (*hæil*), v. 1. Forms: a. 1 *hazalian*, 3 *hauil*, 4 *haweli*. β. 4-7 *hayle*, 7 *haile*, 6-*hail*. γ. 7-9 (*dial*) *haggle*. [OE. *hazalian*:—OTeut. **hag(a)lōjan* in ON. *hagla*, MHG. *haglen*, *hagelen*, Ger. *hageln*, Du. *hagelen*, from the sb. The north. dial. *haggle* is from ON. See *HAIL* sb. 1]

1. *intr.* a. Impersonally: *it hails* = hail falls.

a. c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* III. v. § 1 On sumre tide hit hazalade stanum ofer ealle Romane. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 198/37 Hit bi-gan to þondri and hauil. c 1300 *St. Brendan* 32 Hit began to haweli faste.

β. c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 665/6 *Grandinart*, hayles. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 169/2 To Hayle, *grandinare*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 130 *Il gysle*, it hayleth. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxxii. 19 When it shall hail, comming downe on the forest. 1631 *WIDOWES Nat. Philos.* 19 It hayleth most in Autumne and in the Spring. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 264 It Hails most in the Wine-Countries. *Mod.* Does it still hail?

γ. 1674 *RAV N. C. Words* 23 It Haggles: It hails. *Var. Dial.* 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* s.v., 'It both haggled & snow'd'. 1892 *M. C. F. MORRIS Yorksh. Folk-t.* 319 'It haggled heavy' last neet'

b. With subject: (a) To pour or send down hail.

c 1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 62 The welkne hath myht to shyne, reyne, or hayle. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* ix. 23 The Lorde hayled and rayned vpon the londre of Egypte.

(b) To fall as hail.

1859 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. 1879 *C. F. HOFFMAN Monterey* in *Poems of Places, Br. America* 143 Now here, now there, the shot it hailed in deadly drifts of fiery spray.

2. *trans.* To pour down as hail; to throw or send down in a shower with considerable force like hail in a storm.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 35 Such huge Stones..did he with his engynes hayle among them. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* I. i. 243 He hail'd downe oates that he was only mine. 1607 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 45 He set thee in a shower of Gold, and haile Rich Pearles vpon thee. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* Lord. 155 Walter hail'd a score of names upon her. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* III. (ed. 2) 37 Hailing down a storm of blows. Hence *Hailing vbl. sb.* (in first quot. *concr.*).

1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 1841 Lyghtenynge and haylynge destroyed their come. 1859 *RUSKIN Two Paths* § 12 The hailing of the shot and the shriek of battle.

Hail (*hæil*), v. 2. Forms: 3-6 *haile*, *hayle*, (3 *haile*, *Orm.* *he33lenn*), 4-5 *heile*, 5 *heyle*, 7-8 *hale*, 7-*hail*. [An early deriv. of *HAIL* sb. 2 and *interj.* which has superseded *HAILE* v.]

1. *trans.* To salute with 'hail!'; to salute, greet; to receive with expressions of gladness, to welcome.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 2814 He wolde swa Allmahhtiz Drihtin he33lenn. c 1205 *LAY.* 14968 Þus hailede him þe swicfulle wimman; Lauerd king, was hail. 1362 *LANGL. P. I.* I. ix. 10 Ich heilede hem hendeli. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233½ Heylyn, or gretyn, *saluto*. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xx. i. They hayled, Wyth a grete peile of gunnes, at theyr departynge. The marvylous toure of famous cunnyng. 1725 *C. PITT Vida's Art of Poetry* I. (R.), The ravish'd crowds shall hail their passing lord. 1804 [see *HAIL int.*] 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 183 In Scotland the restoration of the Stuarts had been hailed with delight.

b. With complement (with or without *an*).

1671 *MILTON Samson* 354 Such a Soa as all Men hail'd me happy. 1738 *GLOVER Leonidas* I. 396 Extol and hail him as their guardian god. 1807 *G. CHALMERS Caledonia* I. III. vii. 416 The second witch hailed him thane of Cawdor. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* III. 6 A bird that ever hail'd her Lady mistress.

† 2. *intr.* To address a salutation to; to drink a health to. Obs. rare.

c 1275 *LAV.* 18573 For þe king him louede ase his lif, and haylede to his wif.

3. To call or shout to (a ship, a person, etc.) from a distance, in order to attract attention. (Originally and chiefly in nautical use.)

1563 *GRESHAM in Burgen Life* (1839) II. 42 The instant we hadd ooe hayled another, there rose up soche a great

storme. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 128 We anchored .. and in friendly manner sent to hale them. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* x. xvi. 78 To hail a Ship .. is done after this manner, *Hoa the Ship!* or only *Hoa!* To which they answer *Hoe*. Also to salute another Ship with Trumpets or the like, is called *Hailing*. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 343 Two of them came down to the Sea Side and hailed us; I answered, and told them who I was. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xii. I heard a voice on a sudden hailing me with great familiarity by my Christian name. 1857 LONGE *Daybreak* 3 It hailed the ships, and cried, 'Sail on!'. 1891 *Spectator* 22 Aug. The ignominy of being refused by cabs and omnibuses that he has hailed himself.

4. *intr.* or *absol.* To call out in order to attract attention. (Formerly with *to*; now only *absol.*)

To hail aloft, 'to call to men in the tops and at the mast-head to look out' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); to hail for a trip (U. S. *collog.*), 'to state the quantity of the catch during a fishing voyage' (Cent. Dict.).

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 7 He .. hasted to the water side, and hailed to our ships. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 190 Unto her sonne she hails. 1798 MILLAR in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clv, Captain Berry hailed as we passed. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* i. xiv. 220 A troop of slaves gorgeously dressed, and hailing and shouting as they turned their faces to the rider.

b. To hail from (a place): said of a vessel in reference to the port from which she has sailed; hence *transf.* of a person, to come from.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) i. i. 2 The country from which he hails. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 397 Ships and sailors hailing from these distant shores. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* x. Most of the pupils hailed from France.

Hail (hē'l), *v.* 3. *Sc.* Also 8 hale. [app. a special use of HAIL *v.* 2, originating with the phrase to hail the dool, i.e. to greet or salute the goal with the exclamation *hail!* when striking it with the ball.] In phrase to hail the dool, to reach or strike the goal, to win the goal; to hail the ball, to throw or drive the ball to the goal, to win the goal.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xxii. Fresch men cam in and hail'd the dulis. 1783 TYTLER *Poet. Rem.* Jas. I, 187 (Jam. s.v. *Dule*) When the [foot]ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out, *Hail!* or it has hail'd the dulis. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poet.* II. 370 note (Jam. s.v. *Dule*) In the game of golf, when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory, called, *Hail dule!* a 1809 *Skinner's Misc. Coll. Poet.* 133 (Jam.) The ba'-spell's won, And we the ba' hae hail'd.

Hail (hē'l), *int.* Forms: see HAIL *sb.* 2 and *a*. [An elliptical or interjectional use of HAIL *a*, the imperative *be*, or some equivalent, as in HAIL *a*, 2, having been originally present: cf. ON. *heil*, and OE. *hāl* similarly used.] An exclamation of greeting or salutation; now *poetic* and *rhetorical*, and usually implying respectful or reverential salutation; = L. *ave*, *salve*. *a*. *absol.* with vocative.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 53 'Hail ðu, Marie', he seide. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 191 in O. E. Misc. 42 Heyl, he seide, mayster, to ihesus þat bi souhte. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* v. in E. E. P. (1862) 153 Hail seint francies wiþ bi mani foulis. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* xv. 18 Hail, thou kyng of lewis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/1 Heyl, sede for gretynge, *ave*, *salve*. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. i. l. 60 Hail'e Rome: Victorious in thy Mourning Weedes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. i. Hail holy Light, offspring of Heav'n first-born. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 204 Hail! glorious chief. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 40 Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day.

b. with *to* [cf. HAIL *sb.* 2, health, well-being]. 1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 160 Hail to your Lordship. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix. Hail to the chief who in triumph advances! 1820 SHELLEY *To a Skylark* 1 Hail to thee, blithe spirit! 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. vi. 42 Hail once more to the banner of battle unroll'd!

Hail, *Sc.* spelling of HALE *a.*; obs. f. HALE *v.*

Haille, obs. form of HALE, HEAL.

Haillelie, *hailille*, *Sc.* spelling of HALELY, Obs.

Hailer. [f. HAIL *v.* 2 + ER-] One who hails, or calls to attract attention.

1880 T. HARDY *Wessex T., Fellow-Townsmen* 130 'Hullo Downe—is that you?' said the driver. The other turned a plump, cheery .. face over his shoulder towards the hailer. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/6 Let him hail a 'bus for a penny ride in Fleet-street .. the chances are that the hailer will get nothing but a grin.

Hail-fellow, *a.* (*adv.*), *sb.* [The familiar greeting or accost 'Hail, fellow!' (now *obs.* or *arch.*), used as a descriptive expression, in various grammatical constructions.

1580 NASHE *Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arh.) 16 Their best lovers would be much discontented, with the collation of contraries, if I should write over al their beads, Haile fellow well met.]

A. *adj.* On such terms, or using such freedom with another, as to accost him with 'hail, fellow I'; on a most intimate footing; over familiar or unduly intimate.

1580 LYL. *Euphues* (Arb.) 371 Where diddest thou learne that .. being suffered to be familiar thou shouldest waxe haile fellowe? 1688 L.D. DEKAMER *Wks.* (1694) 26 Let not your Servants be over-familiar or haile fellow with you. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xv. All's hail-fellow, here. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* II. ii. 20 He crossed the room to her .. with something of a hail-fellow bearing.

b. So the fuller phrase *Hail fellow well met*.

1581 PRETTE *Guazzo's Ciu. Conv.* III. (1586) 171 The maister

.. being as you say haile fellow well met with his servant. 1586 J. HOOKER *Givard. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 105/2 He .. placed himselfe .. hard at the earle of Ormond his elbow, as though he were haile fellow well met. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 463 Gentlemen will be haile fellow well met with Jesters. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I. i. 4 He was popular .. though not in any hail-fellow-well-met kind of way. 1888 *Graphic* Summer No. 12/3 His hail-good-fellow-well-met shake of the hand.

B. *adv.* On most intimate terms. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 74 The multitude did not go hail fellow well met with Him. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. I.* 26 Apr. Let. i. You see the highest quality and the lowest trades-folk jostling each other, without ceremony, hail-fellow well met. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* (1876) 91 Palavering rascals, who come, hail-fellow-well-met.

† **sb.** *Obs.*

1. An intimate or familiar associate.

1650 R. STAPLTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* II. 36 It brings men, now hail-fellows with God.

2. The state or footing of intimate friends.

1684 J. GOODMAN *Winter-Evening Confer.* 46 The Master and Servant are at Hail Fellow. a 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 107 This Youth hail Fellow with me made.

Hailing (hē'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAIL *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb HAIL 2; greeting, salutation; calling out to attract attention.

c 1205 LAY. 14442 He com to þan kinge, mid he hailinge. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Heiling .. hap noo vertue among þes freris: for þei saluting oþer fendis. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 163 The vanishing smoke of hail-lynges and gretynge. 1609 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 157 Ready to fire on us, if we had gone aboard without halting. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1760) 13 The other Ship came up to us, and, without hailing, pour'd a Broad-side into the Pyrate.

b. *attrib.*, as *hailing-distance*; *hailing-bough*, one hung up in a house to 'hail' May morning.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 11 And dear to him the rural sports of May, When each cot-threshold mounts its hailing bough. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* ii. 4 They passed to leeward of us, and out of hailing distance.

Hail, *Sc.* var. HALE *a.*, or WHOLE.

Hail(e), obs. f. HAIL *sb.* 2 and *v.* 2, HALE *sb.* 4

Haillely, *hailille*, etc., *Sc.* var. HALELY, Obs.

Hail Mary, *phr.* and *sb.*

1. The angelic salutation (cf. Luke i. 58) = L. *Ave Maria*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10837 'Hail maria', said he, 'ful o grace'. 1340 *Ayeb.* 262 Hail Marie of þonke uol, thord by mid þe. 1552 ABP. HAMILLON *Catech.* (1884) 273 Hail Marie ful of grace, our lord is with the.

2. As a devotional recitation = AVE MARY.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 111 First men seien, Heil, Marie. 1591 *Troub. Raigue K. John* (1611) 50 With fast-ing and praying, And Haile Marie saying. 1860 FABER *Hymn, Flowers for the Altar* vi. By the picture Lucy loves Hail-Maries will we say. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* vi. 32 I am just going to say Hail Marys all the time.

† **Hail-mate**, *a.* Obs. = HAIL-FELLOW.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 164 He who was haile-mate with the Emperour.

Hailscart: see HALESKARTH.

† **Hailse**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 4-5 hailse, (4 heilse,

hayloe, haylis), 4-6 hailse, hayls(e (6 helse). [a. ON. *heilsa* to greet, to say hail (to a person): cf. HALSE *v.*] *trans.* To greet, salute.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5046 (Cott.) þai hailsed him, kneland bi-forn. c 1340 *Ibid.* 7396 (Trin.) Wiþ chere ful swete he heilised hendat þai prophete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vii. 160 The mone and the sonne And he elleuene sterres, hailsed hym alle. a 1400 *Sir Per.* 404 Do this hode off, I highte, And haylse hym in þy!

1530 *Palsgra.* 577/1, I haylse or greete, je salie. Haylse yonder gentylman. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* I. (1895) 29 When we hadde haylsede thone thother. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1039/1 The Almans or luckenights .. getting neere to the enimies, hailsed them with their harquebait shot. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 73 Fyrie Titan .. by his rysing in the Azure skyes, Did dewlie helse all thame on earth do dwell.

Hence † **Hailising** *vbl. sb.*, greeting, salutation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10848 Seo hir vmbi-thoght Quat was þis hailsing he hir broght. c 1400 *Melayne* 677 There was none oþer haylsynge Bot stowte wordes and grym. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* N iv b, No wether-cocke .. no ewe tree, that he would overslip without haylsing after the same methode.

† **Hail-shot**. Obs. [f. HAIL *sb.* 1 + SHOT *sb.*]

1. Small shot which scatters like hail when fired: used in distinction from a ball or bullet.

1482 *Naval Accs.* Hen. VII (1896) 69 Hayle shotte xl. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 114 Owre men were enforced to shute of their byggest pieces of ordinaunce with haylesbotte. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2120/8 The discharge of a Pistol loaden with Hail-shot. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxii. (1737) 253 Little Pellets like Hail-shot. 1830 SCOTT *Devorgoil* II. ii. Every hint is lost on him, as hail-shot on the cormorant. fig. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 193 He shoots his Hail-shot, with his hail-stones from Heaven. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal.* Apoc. 318 All this hailshot flies quick upon my head.

2. The discharge of such shot. Also fig.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1364 There came such thicke Hayleshot of Artillery out of the Towne. 1696 TRON *Misc.* i. 21 To do them good, I shall venter the Hail-shot of their Tongues.

3. *attrib.*, as *hail-shot drop*.

1598 MASTON *Pygmal.* iv. 151 And weepe for anger that the earth was dry .. that all the hail-shot drops could neuer pierce the christiall water tops.

Hailstone (hē'l-stōn), [f. HAIL *sb.* 1 + STONE *sb.* OE. *hagolstēn*, ON. *hagolsteinn*, MHG. *hagelstein*, MLG. *hagelstēn*, Du. *hagelsteen*, Yorksh. dial. *haggle-steean*.] A pellet of hail.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 52 Orsorb betwux ðam greateum hagolstanum. 13.. *Cœur de L.* 2190 The howmen .. shot quarells and eke stone, As thick as the hail-stone. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 69 Pere fel so grette reyn i-mwed wiþ hailstones [i.e. r. hawelstones]. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* iv. (1640) 54 b, When the hayle-stones are square, or three-cornered, the hayle was generated neere the earth. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1 Pamphlets thus like hailstones fly About mine eares. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 375 At Hertfordshire, in the year 1697 .. The hail-stones .. being measured, were found to be many of them fourteen inches round. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 31 Each hailstone being a frozen cone with a rounded end. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-t.* 319 In the East Riding .. hailstones are in some places called 'haggle-steens'.

Hailstorm, *hail-storm*. [f. HAIL *sb.* 1 + STORM *sb.*] A violent fall or storm of hail.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 577 A Letter .. giving Account of a great Hail-storm [in Herts]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Hail*, 'The mischiefs that violent hail-storms are able to do, is scarce to be conceived. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 252 Hard hailstorms are generally accompanied with thunder and lightning.

fig. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* v. (ed. 8) 46 Christ bore with undisturbed patience a perpetual hailstorm of calumny.

Hailsum, obs. *Sc.* var. HALESUM.

Haily (hē'li), *a.* [f. HAIL *sb.* 1 + -Y 1.] Consisting of or characterized by hail or hailstorms.

1552 HULOET, Haylie, or full of hayle, *grandinosus*. 1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 117 Of these is compounded an haylie doctrine, hurtfull doubles and pestilent. 1611 COTGR., *Gresleux*, haylie. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 495 A rattling tempest .. Which the cold north congeals to haily show'rs. 1737 BYRON *Jour. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. 1. 87 A very rainy, snowy, haily, stormy, blustering ride.

Haim, var. of HAME; *Sc.* form of hame, HOME.

Haimhald, obs. f. HAMALD.

† **Hain**, *sb.* Obs. [ME. from Norse. Cf. OSw.

hæghn, Sw. *hågen* enclosure, hedge, Da. *hegn* hedge, fence. See HAIN *v.* 1.] An enclosure, a park.

c 1205 LAY. 5064 Ne sculde na cniht hærgien, þær he hæuede haines iwald [walled enclosures]. a 1440 *Sir Degrey*. 70 Fayerre parkes in-wyþ haynys, Grett herds in the playnys [Thornton MS. Grete hertes in the haynes, Faire bares in the playnes].

Hain (hē'n), *v.* 1 Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 5 *Sc.* hane, 6- hayn. [a. ON. *hegna* (Sw. *hägna*, Da. *hegne*) to hedge, fence, protect, preserve, deriv. of OTeut. *hag-* fence, hedge.]

1. *trans.* To enclose or protect with a fence or hedge; *esp.* to preserve (grass) from cattle.

14.. [see HAINED]. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* c. 23 It is .. ordanit .. that the said wod of Falkland be .. keptit and hanit for rysing of young growth thairfor. 1573 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 397 Portmeade shalbe hayned and layed freshe from Cattell untill May daye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xxviii. A ground would be hained in, left lay, and kept for grasse and hey. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 328 Ten oxen .. broke into the manured field which had been hayned for mowing. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* (1813) 258-68 in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., Hain up the land, to shut it up for a crop of hay. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xxxi. 486 The uplands are usually 'hayned', or laid up at Candelmas; but richer land is often left open until March.

† 2. To shut up, confine, restrain. Obs. rare.

1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham) 255 Can mans wisdomme haine The streames of Dee from gliding to y; maine? 3. To spare, save, refrain from consuming or spending. *Sc.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 386 Quhen he ane hail 3ear wes hanyt. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 140 And 3e wer in yair hands, yai wald not hane 3ow. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 590 *Ibid.* xlv. In Seyntoun he remained, Whair wyne and ail was nothing hayned. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Miser & Mimos* ii, The Miser .. shaw'd the ferryman a knack, Jump in, swam o'er, and hain'd his plack. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, Hain, to save, to preserve. 1826 SCOTT *Diana* Jan. in *Lockhart*, 'Hain your reputation, and tyme your reputation' is a true proverb. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 21 A penny hain'd is a penny gain'd.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. (1612) 406 Yet haine they at their feed. 1737 RAMSAY *Scots Prov.* 72 (Jam.), They that hain at their dinner will hae the mair to their supper.

Hain, *v.* 2 *dial.* Also 5-6 heyne, 6 hayn. [app. deriv. form from *hey*, HIGH *v.* to raise, with -EN-] *trans.* To raise, heighten, set up.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/2 Hawncyn or heynyn (S. hawn-syn or yn heynyn), exalto, elevo, sublevo. *Ibid.* 233 (K. H.) Heynyn (P. heightyn), exalto, elevo. 1465 MARC. PASTON in *Past. Lett.* No. 499 II. 176, I have spoke with Borges that he shuld heyne the price of the merche. 1564 *Order* 28 Feb. in Swinden *Gl. Yarmouth* 53 Ordered that the merchants' dinner, or feast .. shall be erected and heynd this present year. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* 12 Edward the thirde .. hayned the price of their priuileiges and not brought them downe one barley Kimell. 1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) *Gloss.*, Hain, to raise, or heighten; as 'to hain the rent, the rick, or the ditch'. 1895 RYE *Gloss. E. Anglia*, Hain, to heighten; to rise in price. *Mod. Suffol.* 'I want my wages hained.'

Hence Haining *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/2 Heynynge, exaltacio, elevacio.

Hainch, *Sc.* form of HAUNCH.

† **Haine**. Obs. Also 4-5 hayn(e). [a. F. *haine*, formerly *haine* (12th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), f. *ha-ir* to hate; cf. *saisine* from *saisir*.] Hatred.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love Prol.*, Envye forsothe commendeth nought his reason that he hath in hayn. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 112 b, Ne of hayne or hate precedent.

Haine, var. of HAYNE Obs., a mean wretch.

Hained (hæ'nd), *pp. a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [*f.* HAIN *v.* 1 + -ED¹]. *a.* Fenced, enclosed. *b.* (*Sc.*) Preserved, reserved, spared, saved from consumption.

Hained grass, pasture from which grazing cattle have been kept for a time.

14. *Forest Lawes* c. 1. § 1 in *Scot. Stat.* I. 323 At þai enter nocht in any hant place of þe woddis with þar bestis. 1579 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. (1597) § 84 Quhatsumever person... pullis or cuttis hained Broome. 177. Earl Richard, Queen's Brother vii. in *Child Ballads* iv. ex. (1886) 465/1 You'll hane them, and as much hained grass As they all on can gae. 1786 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* xi. The dame brings forth... her weel-hain'd kebuck. 1786 — *N.-Y. Salut.* to Maggie 106 I'll flit thy tether To some hain'd rig.

Haining (hæ'ning), *vbl. sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [*f.* HAIN *v.* 1 + -ING¹]. Enclosing or preserving; that which encloses or is enclosed; an enclosure.

1535 *Sc. Acts* Jas. V. c. 8 All distroyaris of grenewood be Cutting pelling, and sicklie of all new hainyngis. *Ibid.* (1597) c. 9 That euerie man... plant woodde and Forrest, and make hedges, and haining for him selfe, extending to three aickers of land. 1571 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 25 Apr. (Jam. Supp.), The Vanelaw to be proclamat waist, seute, and haining. 1728 W. STARRAT *Epist.* in *Ramsay's Poems* (1877) II. 276 We'll to the haining drive. c. 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 208 A company of hay-makers, whose work in the adjacent haining had been interrupted by a shower.

b. The preserving of grass from cattle.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 37 By this Way we are deprived of the Benefit of Winter-haining. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 203 The laying or shutting up meadows for hay is, in Derbyshire, called haining.

c. That which is saved; savings.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. 145 (Jam.) My ain lawful jointure and honest hainings.

d. *attrib.*, as *haining-time*.

1605 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 2 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), Vnles the samyn guddis be sufficientte tederd in hainyng tyme.

Hainous, -ly, etc., obs. *ff.* HEINOUS, -LY, etc.

Hainisch, *hainush*, *Sc. ff.* HAUNCH *sb.* and *v.*

Hain't, *haint*, vulgar contr. of *have not*.

Haique, obs. form of *HAUK* 2.

Hair (hæ'r), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 hæ'r, hér, 2-3 hæ'r, 2-5 her, 4-6 heer, 5-6 heere, here, (5 herre), 6 hear(e). *b.* 4-5 har, hare, 4 hor, 4-5 hore, 5 haar(e). *c.* 7-5-6 heyr(e), 5-7 haire, hayre, heir(e), 6- hair. [*Com.* Teutonic, OE. *hær*, *hær* = OFris. *hær*, OS. *hær* (MDa. *haer*, Du. *haar*), OHG. *hær*, (Ger. *haar*), ON. *hár* (Sw. *hår*, Da. *haar*) = OTeut. **hærom*; not known in Gothic. The *a* forms are native, from OE., WS. *hær*, Anglian *hær*; the *b* forms are immed. from ON. *hár*, which gave in ME. *hár* in northern, and *hór* in some north midland dialects. The later *heyr*, *heire*, *hayre*, *hair*, is not a normal repr. of ME. *hær*, *heer*, the modern Eng. form of which would be (as in 16th c.) *hear* or *here*; it seems to be partly a northern spelling, but mainly due to assimilation to *HAIRE*.]

I. 1. One of the numerous fine and generally cylindrical filaments that grow from the skin or integument of animals, esp. of most mammals, of which they form the characteristic coat; applied also to similar-looking filamentous outgrowths from the body of insects and other invertebrates, although these are generally of different structure.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1594 *Pilus*, her. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 236 An har of cowrum heafde. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2288 An her of hare fax. 1382 *Wyclif Math.* v. 36 Thou maist not make oon heer whyt, or blak. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Heer (K., S., P. here), *capillus*. 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 335 There will always remaine some heare in the cliffe of the penne.

b. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 5007 Na hare sal perishe, ne faille. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 696f He had a hare, be whilk grewen On cuthberts heued. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 87 Not oone hore. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175/2 A hare, *crinis*.

c. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/2 An Heire, *pilus*. *Ibid.* 184/1 A Heyr, *crinis*. 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conto*, II. (1586) 97 b, A sword... hanging by a baire over his head. 1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 158 The long hairs of Horses... seem Cylindrical. 1742 *Francis Horace Epist.* II. i. (R.) For hair by hair I pull the horse's tail. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plagues* II. v. And would not hurt a hair upon his head. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 70 A hair... is larger when wet than when dry.

b. The plural *hairs* was formerly used = the collective sense 2. [*Cf.* L. *crines*, Fr. *les cheveux*, Ger. *die haare*.] Now obs. or arch. as in *grey hairs*, which is also often taken not collectively.

c. 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Mark i. 6 Iohannes was gesceord mid oluendes haerum. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 8099 (F.) Paire browes ware gwyde side with heres. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* vii. 38 And wipide with heeris of hir heed [R. P. 1881 the hair of her head]. — *Tohn* xl. 2 And wipite his feet with hir heeris [All 16-10th c. versions with her hair]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3689 Gilde hores hade þat gay, godely to se. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 42/2 His old age wth white heares. 1596 *Seemsa F. Q.* iv. viii. 4 He... would... knoocke his head, and rend his rugged heares. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xlv. 29 Ye shall bring downe my gray haires with sorrow to the graue. 1715-20 *Pope Iliad* x. 19 He rends his hairs in sacrifice to Iove. 1806 H. N. Coleridge *West Indies* 230 Venerable for his white hairs.

fig. (= 2 b). 1606 G. Woodcocke *tr. Hist. Iustine* Ffivb, A blazing-stare with long hairres appeared.

2. *collect.* The aggregate of hairs growing on the skin of an animal: *spec.* that growing naturally

upon the human head; also, hairs collectively or in the mass, as used for manufacturing purposes and the like.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 156 Gif heor to þicce sie. c. 1200 *Ormin* 3208 Hiss clah wass off offentness her. c. 1330 R. Brunnne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12236 About hure hed hure her to schaked. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Heer fyrste growynge yn' mannys berde, *lanugo*. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 396 That they wasse none heare, but benethe the brugges. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Cussions stuffed with horse here... neetis here, deris here, and gotis here. 1584 [see 8 o].

b. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3662 Esau es rugh wit har. c. 1300 *Havelok* 235 Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5476 With haare to haire heelis. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 21 Þe hore þat pillis my heed.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Egipciane* 225 Hayre scho had, quhyt & streke. 1508 *Dunbar Tua Mariit Wemen* 21 Kemmit was thair cleir hair. 1561 *Hollybusch Hom. Apoth.* 2 For fallinge of the heyre of the head. 1659 B. Harris *Parvul's Iron Age* 287 Which makes the hair stand on the heads of such as hear it related. 1774 *Goosm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 17 Among the hairy caterpillars... the cast skin is covered with hair. 1777 *MAD. D'ARLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 169 All our hairs were done to the astonishment of all the company. 1816 *Byron Prisoner of Chillon* I. My hair is grey, but not with years. 1870 *Tennyson Holy Grail* 42 She... shore away... all that wealth of hair Which made a silken mat-work for her feet. 1873 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* vi. 238 Our hair and nails are... modifications of the external layer of the skin.

b. fig. Applied to the rays or 'tresses' of the sun, the tail of a comet, 'leafy locks' of a tree, etc. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* I. i. Vet shall the aged sun shed forth his hair. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 8 A blazing star... shooting its fiery hair point blank against the Monastery. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 710 Like a Comet... That... from his horrid hair Shakes Pestilence and Warr. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* I. 168 New fire... Shook its portentous hair beneath Heaven's frown. 1864 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 1268 The heavy hair of pines.

3. In plants: An outgrowth of the epidermis, consisting of an elongated cell, or a row of cells, usually soft and flexible like the hair of animals. In *Bot.* sometimes extended to other outgrowths of similar origin, as prickles, spore-capsules, etc.: = *TRICHOME*.

1631 *Widdowes Nat. Philos.* 35 The Quince... his fruit hath downe hairy. 1811 *MRS. IBBETSON in Nicholson's Jynl.* XXX. 1 (title) On the Hairs of Plants. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* 354 The glandular hairs of ordinary plants... have the power of absorbing both a solution and the vapour of ammonia. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 138 Hairs (*Trichomes*) is the term given in the higher plants to those outgrowths which arise only from the epidermis.

4. transf. Applied to various things having the shape, consistency, or appearance of a hair or mass of hair: e.g. threadlike stamens or filaments.

1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* vi. i. 655 The yellow heare which groweth in the middle of the Rose is called... in shops aod of the Arabian physitions Anthura.

b. In names of plants having foliage fancifully likened to hair: as *Isis Hair*, *Lady's Hair*, *MAIDENHAIR*, *Venus' Hair*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. Bii, It [Adiantum]... may be named in English Venus heyre or ladies heyre. 1598 *FLORIO, Capelli di veneire*, the herbe Maiden-haire, Venus-haire, or our Ladies-haire. 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Foriland*, Among the sea-weeds here is found a sort of shrub, not unlike coral. It is called Isis's Hair.

c. *African or Vegetable hair*: see *quots.*

1851 *Offic. Catal. G. Exh.* 1259 'Vegetable hair', made of the leaves of the Algerian dwarf palm-tree... for the use of upholsterers. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 565 *African Hair*, the fibre of the leaves of the Palmetto, *Chamærops humilis*.

d. Applied to sertiarian and other polyps which grow on oyster shells. (*Cent. Dict.*)

e. A spring mechanism which is freed by the HAIR-TRIGGER, *q.v.* 1864 IN WEBSTER.

5. Used as a type of what is of extremely small magnitude, value, or measure; a jot or tittle; an iota; the slightest thing; the least degree. See also *a hair* in 8 c.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 334 Kynghod ne kny3thod... Helpeth nougt to heuenward one heres ende. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlv. Him lakket no more to be slayne, Butte the brede of hore. 1529 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1223/1 The prayse had not bene the lesse of one heere. 1536 *LATIMER 2nd Serm. bef. Convocat.* Wks. I. 48 They would not set an hair by the name, but for the thing. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 201 Neither is there one haire difference to choose. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 101 If I be false, or swerue a haire from truth. a. 1610 *HEALEY Cebes* (1636) 159 Their estate is not an haire better than the others. 1808-25 *JAMIESON, Hair*, a very small portion or quantity; as *a hair of meal*, a few grains.

† 6. Taken as the distinctive type of sort or kind; of one hair, of one colour and external quality; hence = sort, kind, nature; stamp, character. *Obs.*

1387 *TRAVISA Higden* I. 365 With mylk of a cowe þat is of oon here [*unius coloris*]. 1592 *GREENE Ufite. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 244 Two notable knaues, both of a haire, and both cozen germaines to the deuill. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 61 The Qualitie and Heire of our Attempt Brookes no disunion. 1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Metamorph.* Author to Ek. 6 Expect but flouts, for 'tis the haire of crime. a. 1605 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* I. i. A lady of my hair cannot want pitying.

7. A cloth, mat, or other fabric of hair used for various purposes in some trades, e.g. in hop-drying, extraction of oils, etc.; a haircloth.

[Historically, the same word as *HAIR*, which, in losing the final *e*, has become identical in form with this.]

1485 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* 371 Hayr pro ustrina. 1594 *Fairfax Inv. in Archaeologia* XLVIII. 130 On Seasterne of leade for harley and a kilne haire. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 568 The roof of the building coming on above much nearer the hair than in the modern kilns. *Ibid.* 572 A step-ladder to carry the green hops to lay on the hair. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 742/1 Measured quantities... of [oil-seed] meal are filled into woollen bags... Each bag is further placed within 'hairs', thick mats of horse-hair bound with leather.

II. Phrases and locutions.

8. a. *Against the hair*: contrary to the direction in which an animal's hair naturally lies; contrary to the natural set of a thing; against the grain, inclination, or sentiment. *b.* *In one's hair*: (*a*) with the hair down; (*b*) bare-headed, without hat or wig. *c.* *To a hair*: to a nicety, with the utmost exactness. *d.* *Hair about the heels*: a mark of under-bred horses; hence *fig.* of persons. *† e.* *Hair and hide, hair and hoof*: every part, entirely, wholly. *f.* *A hair in one's neck*: a cause of trouble or annoyance. *g.* *A hair of the dog that bit you, of the same dog (or wolf)*: see *DOG* *sb.* 15 c. *h.* *A hair to make a tether of*: a slight pretext of which to make a great deal. *i.* *To comb (a person's) hair* (slang): see *COMB* *v.* 3. *j.* *To cut (or divide) the hair, to split hairs*: to make fine or cavilling distinctions. *k.* *To keep one's hair on* (slang): to keep cool, not to lose one's head or get excited. *l.* *To put up, turn up her hair*: said of a girl when she exchanges her floating hair or ringlets for the dressed hair of womanhood; to do or put up, to let down her hair (i.e. in the toilet). *m.* *To tear († rend) one's hair*, i.e. as a symptom of passionate grief. *n.* *Not to turn a hair: lit.* of a horse, not to show sweat by the roughening of his hair; *fig.* not to show any sign of being discomposed, ruffled, or affected by exertion. *o.* In other expressions: see *quots.*

a. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. iv, Ayenst the heere it toumeth. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 388 All went utterly against the hair with him. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. iii. 40 If you should fight, you goe against the haire of your professions. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 63 [Cows] in the licking of themselves against the hair. a. 1627 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Queenborough* III. ii. Books in women's bands are as much against the hair, methinks, as to see men wear stomachers, or night-rails. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 170 Something that crosses them, and goes against the hair. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canongate* Intro. iii. He was a wee tousie when you rubbed him againe the hair.

b. 1533 *CRANMER in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 39 She in her here, my Lord of Suffolke beyng before herr the Crowne. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton*. 143 Many a time he would shew her to his Souldiours in her haire. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* I. A large grave man in his own hair.

c. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 157 *Pan.* Voule remember your brothers excuse? *Par.* To a hayre. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 98 Distinguishing between good and bad to a hair. 1765 *COWPER Lett.* 13 Oct. Three or four single men, who suit my temper to a hair. a. 1834 *LAMB Lett. to Coleridge* (L.). I could hit him off to a hair.

d. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faust* of B. III. II. xxii. 240 'Hair about the heels', muttered the Count to himself.

e. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 686o *Pai* were destroyed, bath hare and hyde. 1705 *JEAN IRVINE in Collect. Dying Test.* (1806) 57 Poor people that would faine have strength to stand by hair and hoof of the truths of God. 1728 P. WALKER *Peden Pref.* (ed. 3) 28 None contending earnestly for Substance and Circumstances, Hair and Hoof of that dear-bought Testimony.

f. a. 1450 *Ratis Raving* III. 199 Think one the har is in thi nek. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxiii. An Baillie Grahame were to get word o' this... it wad be a sair hair in my neck!

h. 1809 *SCOTT Lett.* to G. Ellis 3 Nov. in *Lockhart*, Those who wish to undermine it want but, according to our Scotch Proverb, a hair to make a tether of.

j. 1652 *SANCRIFT Mod. Politics* in *D'Oyly Life* (1821) II. 241 Machiavel cut the hair when he advised, not absolutely to disavow conscience, but to manage it with such a prudent neglect, as is scarce discernible from a tenderness. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Philo's Emb. Caius* x. (1702) 901 To cut a Hair betwixt Satyr and Flattery. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 75 When Persons have a Mind to split Hairs, and to distinguish away the Christian Duties by a Word. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 316 [He] splits hairs with such surprising versatility.

k. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi. Keep your hair on, my young friend. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/2 This is the English way of doing things; they keep their hair on their heads.

m. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 14 b. This knight... sobbed, wept, and rent his haire. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 113 Teare my bright heire, and scratch my praised cheekes. 1715-20 [see 1 b]. 1802 *SOUTHEY Inchcape Rock* xvi. Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair and curst himself in his despair. 1855 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* xix. Tearing her hair, crying and bemoaning herself.

n. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northanger. Abb.* vii. Hot I [a horse] had not turned a hair till we came to Walcot church. 1807 *BLACKMORE Daniel* xviii. When I tried her with a lot of little dogges... she never turned a hair—as the sporting people say.

o. 1579 *FULKE Refut. Rastell* 755 The thinges proved... are but the heire and nayles of the masse, and not the substantiall partes thereof. 1584 *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 13 Hee will... in the next Section tugged it in by the heare. 1586 A. DAN *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 As when one tells... a lie, to bid him take the haire from his lips.

III. attrib. and Comb.

9. a. attrib. Of, pertaining to, or connected with hair or a hair; made or consisting of hair, or of a texture like hair; as *hair-bracket*, *-broom*, *-bud*, *-bulb*, *-camel*, *-cell*, *-club* (CLUB sb. 6), *-crape*, *-felt*, *-fibre*, *-glove*, *-goods*, *-guard*, *-hat*, *-list*, *-merchant*, *-rope*, *-scale*, *-seating*, *-sheath*, *-substance*, *-tint*, *-tip*, *-work*, etc. Also HAIRBREADTH, -CLOTH, etc.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 138 The mode of wearing "hair-bracelets was scarce in use then. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Horse*, Seams, Scabs, and "Hair-brokenness... on the inward Bow of his Knees. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Broom*, We say, a birch-broom, a "hair-broom, a rush-broom. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 96 At the origin of each hair two parts are distinguished, the hair-sheath, and the germ or "hair-bud. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 34 The root is found... to terminate in a bulb-shaped expansion, termed the "hair-bulb. 1876 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1107/4 A "Hair-Camlet Coat. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1886) I. 28 If you are fond of "hair-clubs, you should see the Portuguese ladies' hair I. 1730 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 454 A Piece of Muslin, or thin "Hair-Crape. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Hair-gloves, horsehair gloves used for rubbing the skin in bathing, etc. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i. With his decent silver watch... and its decent "hair-guard. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiv. 291 British woollens, such as "hair-list drabs. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4098/4 William Taylor... "Hair-Merchant. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 179 Bringing it to a "hair-point for the eye and hand of the philosopher. 1877 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 580 "Hair rope to stake the mill horse. 1865 BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 115 At the tip of the moth's body there is a brush of long "hair-scales resembling feathers. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 535 Specimens of damask and striped "hair-seating, various colours. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* (1881) 36 The cortical substance, termed also "hair-substance, constitutes the bulk of the hair. 1865 GOLDING *Quid's Met.* xiv. (1893) 329 The cursed witch had smit Our highest "haircits by her wand.

b. attrib. For or for the use of the hair; *hair-caul*, *-comb*, *-dye*, *-net*, *-oil*, *-pad*, *-ribbon*, *-scissors*, *-wash*. Also HAIR-BAND, -BRUSH, -PIN, etc.

1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 160 The ear-rings, necklaces, "hair-cauls, or fillets, of the female busts. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i. Two brass "hair-combs set with glass rubies. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. v. 116 There were hair-washes, and "hair-oils. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Ind. Isl.* 98 Two hats... "hair-ribbon and hair-dressing. 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 398 They ought... to be named what kind of cisers they are, whether "Hair cisers... or Beard cisers.

c. objective and obj. genitive, as *hair-buyer*, *-clasper*, *-curler*, *-cutter*, *-dealer*, *-frizzer*, *-monger*, *-seller*, *-stainer*, etc.; *hair-clipping*, *-curling*, *-cutting*, *-dyeing*, *-nourishing*, *-picking*, *-raising*, *-teasing*, etc., vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs. Also HAIR-DRESSER, -SPLITTER, -SPLITTING.

1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5921/4 Mary Penstone... "Hair-buyer. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 153 Parasitic mites... furnished with "hair-claspers. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* II. Undergoing the process of "hair-clipping. 1694 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3036/4 Perriwig-maker and "Hair Cutter. 1868 "HOLME *LER* B. *Godfrey* III. 295 The "hair-cutting parlour behind the shop. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4336/8 John Jesson... Grazer and "Hair-dealer. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist.* Comm. 96 The art of "hair-dyeing came into vogue. 1764 GOLOSOM. *Cit. W.* lxxviii. Language-masters, music-masters, "hair-frizzers. 1840 T. A. TROLOPE *Summer Britany* I. 324 The profit thus netted by these "hair-mongers, during a tour through the country. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Cor.* xi. 14 Homer calleth the Greeks "hair-nourishing men. 1713 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5154/4 William Bell... "Hair-seller. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6324/11 Charles Parker... "Hair-Stainer.

d. instrumental, as *hair-hung*, *-suspended* adjs. e. similitive and parasyntetic, as *hair-fissure*; *hair-coloured*, *-pointed*, *-shaped*, etc., adjs. Also HAIR-STREAK, -STROKE, -WORM.

1678 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1272/4 A "hair-coloured large Suit. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Museum*. 138 A "hair fissure is perceptible... in the upper hygrolyphic. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 300 "Hair-hung, breeze-shaken, o'er the Gulph. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 376 Leaves egg-spear-shaped, "hair-pointed. 1832 LINOLEY *Intro.* 385 Hair-pointed... terminating in a very fine, weak point; as the leaves of many mosses. *Ibid.* 376 "Hair-shaped... as the same as filiform, but more delicate, so as to resemble a hair. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 398 Like the Sicilian's "hair-suspended sword. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* I. The haugbird... His "hair-sung cradle straining.

10. Special Combs.: *hair-ball* (see quot. 1753); *hair-bird*, a popular name of the chipping-bird (*Zonotrichia socialis*) of North America; *hair-bracket* (see quot. 1867); *hair-bramble*, the dewberry, *Rubus cæsius*; *hair-brown* (see quot.); *hair-bush*, a bushy head of hair; *hair-button*, a button made with hair; *hair-colour*, ? = *hair-brown*; *hair-compasses*, compasses which can be regulated to the utmost nicety; see quot.; *hair-cord*, a fabric of which the surface is covered with fine stripes so closely placed as to resemble hairs; *hair-drawn a*, drawn out as fine as a hair; *hair-eel*, a kind of filiform worm inhabiting stagnant water; *hair-follicle*, the cylindrical depression in the skin from which a hair grows, extending through the corium to the subcutaneous connective tissue; *hair-hygrometer*, a hygrometer depending upon the expansion of hair when exposed to damp; *hair-kiln*, a hop kiln covered with a haircloth on which the hops are spread out to dry; *hair-lead*, Vol. V.

a very thin lead used for spacing in printing; *hair-lichen*, an eruption attacking the roots of the hair; *hair-locket*, a locket for holding a lock of hair; *hair-man*, a man who dresses or makes up hair; *hair-meal*, a hair's breadth, the extent of a hair; *hair-mole* (†-mold), a mole on the skin, having a hair or hairs on it; *hair-moss*, a moss of the genus *Polytrichum*; *hair-needle* = HAIRPIN; *hair-patch*, haircloth; *hair-pencil*, a painter's brush made of camel's hair or the like; *hair-plate*, the plate at the back of a bloomery; *hair-pyrites*, a synonym of MILLERITE; *hair-restorer*, a preparation used to promote the growth of hair; *hair-sac* = *hair-follicle*; *hair-salt* [Ger. *haar-salz*], a name given to alunogen; *hair-seal*, an eared seal of the family *Otaridae*, sub-family *Trichophocine*; *hair-slitting a*, *hair-splitting* (fig.); *hair-space*, a very thin space used in printing; *hair-spring*, the fine hair-like spring in a watch which serves to regulate the movement of the balance-wheel; *hair-stone* [Ger. *haarstein*], a synonym of SAGENITE; *hair-tail*, a name given to fishes of the family *Trichiuridae*, esp. *Trichiurus lepturus*; *hair-tail worm* = *hair-eel*; *hair-trunk*, a trunk covered with skin retaining the hair; *hair-weed*, a conferva.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* vii. 451 In the Stomachs of these... "Hair-Balls are compos'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hair-balls*, masses of hair of different shapes and sizes found in the stomachs of cows, oxen, calves, deer, and other animals. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug. The social-sparrow, alias "hair-bird", alias "red-headed chipping-bird", is the smallest of the sparrows. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, "Hair-bracket. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hair-bracket*, the moulding at the back of the figure-head. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. iv. 661 The Bramble is of two sortes... the great and the smal. The lesser berie is called... a "heare Bramble. The fruite is called a Dewberie. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Course*, "Hair brown, a colour formed of brown with a little yellow and grey. 1850 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong. Chev.* the "haire bush. 1823 STANHYURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 65 Wee ruffled his hearebush. 1593 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII.* 371, iiii groups of "haire buttonnes. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* I. He wore a full suit of plain brown clothes, with twisted hair-buttons of the same colour. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 123 If you will dye your coat of a bright "haire colour. 1657 R. LICON *Barbadoes* (1673) 36 Pure hair colour daped with green. *Ibid.* 62 Cockroaches... of a pure hair-colour. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Compasses*, "Hair Compasses, so contrived with-in side, as to take an extent to a hair's breadth. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. x. 101 When great accuracy is required, hair compasses may be employed, having a joint with a spring in one of the legs which is bent a little by means of a fine screw. 1822-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1304 Its lengthy and "hair-drawn dialectics. 1895 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable*, "Hair Eels, these filiform worms belong to the species *Gordius aquaticus*, found in stagnant pools. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. oft into each "hair-follicle... there open the ducts of one or two little glands. 1878 NARES *Polar Sea* I. xii. 319 The "hair-hygrometer continues to work in an unsatisfactory manner. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 754 Where "hair kilns are in use... charcoal is had recourse to. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.*, "Hair leads, very thin leads—mostly sixteen to a pic—rarely used nowadays. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, "Hair Lichen, an eruption confined to the roots of the hair, followed, after ten days, by desquamation. 1679 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1379/4 A "Hair Locket, set round with small Table Diamonds. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2477/1 He took her from a "Hair-man upon the Highway. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6190/6 James Mathewson... Hairman. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. 38 When the shadow of the pyn enteth any-thing with-in the cercle of this plate an "her-meale. 1680 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1496/4 A "hair mold on his left Cheek. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 311 The undulating "Hair-moss... is found on most shady banks. c. 1612 CHAPMAN *Hiad* XIV. Comm. Stuff nothing so substantial, but such gross sottowe or "hair-patch as every goose may eat oats through. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (1686) 38 Take an Hair-patch, and rub his Body all over. 1775 Phil. *Trans.* LXV. 243 It may... be cleansed by wiping it with a soft "hair-pencil. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s. v. *Bloomery*, The sides are iron plates, the "hair-plate at the back, the cinder-plate at the front, etc. 1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 263 "Hair- or Capillary-Pyrites. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 266 The search for a good "hair-restorer... is as vain as the search for happiness. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 292 A hair... is at first wholly enclosed in a kind of bag, the "hair sac. 1795 SCHMEISSER *Syst. Min.* I. 270 "Hair salt... is of a silver-white color. 1865 BOYD *Swartzen* 106 Greenland "hair-seal, South-Sea fur-seal. 1894 LYDEKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 107 The fur-seals are, of course, far more valuable commercially than the hair-seals. 1683 KENNETT *Tr. Eras.* on *Folly* 139 Our "hair-slitting and irrefragable Doctor. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 455/1 The smallest kind, which are called, from their extreme thinness, "hair-spaces. 1830 KATER & LARON. *Mech.* xiv. 195 A spiral spring... called a "hair spring. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1049 Hair-springs are made of fine steel, which comes upon spools like thread. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 354 The ribbon-fishes... some of these, as the "hair-tail... are of large size. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 436 The "Hair-tails" belong to the tropical marine fauna. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hair-Tail Worm*, common name for the *Gordius aquaticus*. 1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2832/4 A yellow "Hair Trunk Mail. 1881 PONYNER *Among Hills* I. 311 Her feet planted on her little hair-trunk in front. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, "Hair-weed, *conferva*, in botany, the name of a genus of mosses.

Hair, v. [? prec. sb.] Hence *Hairing* vbl. sb. *†* l. trans. (f.) To edge with hair or fur. *Sc. Obs.*

1539 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 37 (Jam.) Lynyt with quhit furring, and hair with martirikis sabill. 1578 *Ibid.* 219 (Jam.) Ane... gowne... pasmentit with silver and a haring of martirikis.

2. trans. To free from hair; to depilate. 1802-14 C. FINLAER *Agric. Surv.* *Peoples* 81 (Jam.) This practice... was called haring the butter. 1824 *Meich. Mag.* No. 30. 32 By his method, raw hides, after haring and bailing, are converted into leather in less than 30 hours. 1888 *Milit. Engineer* I. II. 55 The hair is removed with a semi-circular knife, called a haring-knife.

3. intr. a. 'To produce or grow hair.' (*Cent. Dict.*) b. 'To produce hair-like fibres: said of maple-sirup when boiled so low as to string out when dripped from a spoon.' (Funk.)

Hair, obs. form of HARE, HERE sb., HOAR. **Hairb**, obs. form of HERB. **Hair-band**. Also 5-bond(e). A band or fillet to confine the hair.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/1 Heere bonde (P. herbonde), villa. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 An Herebande, trica, crinale. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Heerbande, ruban. 1552 HULOET, Heere bande or heere lace, discriminal, texta. **Hairbell**, -brain, -brained: see HARE-.

Hairbreadth (hêr'bredp). 1. The breadth or diameter of a hair; an infinitesimally small space or distance; a hair's-breadth.

[c. 1420 See *HAIR* sb. 5.] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 259 Let vs not suffer our selues to be led so much as on heare bredth away from this onely foundation. 1611 *Bible Jude.* xx. 16 Every one could sling stones at an haire breadth, and not misse. 1767 FAWKES *tr. Idylls of Theocritus* xiv. 12, I'm within a hair-breadth raving mad. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlii. Drawing herself up so as not to lose one hair-breadth of her uncommon height.

2. attrib. or as adj.: Extremely narrow or close, as *hairbreadth difference*, *escape*, *scape*; hence, *hairbreadth adventure*, *risk*.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 136 Haire-breadth scapes I' th' imminent deadly breach. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) I. 541 The hair-breadth differences of language. 1809 W. IRVING *Knicker.* vi. II. (1849) 320 His hair-breadth adventures and heroic exploits. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 9 The hair-breadth scapes of hunted patriots.

Hair-brede, -breed. *north. dial.* = prec. 14. *Camb. MS. Ff. ii. II.* 38 in *Retrospect* Rev. Nov. (1853) 103 Oon heere-brede owt of this peyne They have no power to lyfte me. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 1807, I am streight at feedyng within a here breade Where I fed before. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* s. v., 'She's dying by hair-breeds', by very slow degrees.

Hairbrush (hêr'brʃ). A toilet-brush for smoothing and dressing the hair.

1599 A. M. T. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physicke* 259/2 Pinguefye the hayrebruse in Hartes marrow, or in stale Bitches milcke, when as you will dresse your hayre. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 528 Circular hair brushes, capable of revolving either way. 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* I. The nail had been driven with the back of a hair-brush.

Haircloth (hêr'uklɒp). [Cf. HAIRE.]

1. Cloth or fabric made of hair, used for various purposes, as for tents, towels, shirts of penitents and ascetics; also in drying malt, hops, or the like.

1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 452 Every peece of hayrcloth. 1585 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xi. 21 They had done penance in hearecloth and ashes long ago. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav.* *Persia* 19 Tents of blacke haire-cloth. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* II. 17. 75 The same sort of hair-cloth of which our coal-sacks are made. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 220 Chastening herself with haircloth, which she wore under her royal apparel.

attrib. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 229 [We] pitched our haire-cloth Tents round about Jacobs Well. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxii. (1878) 408, I sat down on a haircloth couch. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/1 Milk... poured through a haircloth sieve.

2. An article (as a shirt, towel, etc.) made of this fabric.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 68 Woulde haue done penance in heerclothes and ashes. 1577 E. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 h, It serveth to convey downe the Malt, after it is watred, unto the hearecloth. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 57 The Master of the Bath rubb'd me all over with a hair-cloth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., *Hair-Cloths*, in military affairs... are used for covering the powder in waggons, or upon batteries. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 176 The ascetic, Jonadab... in his hair-cloth.

Hairdress. The mode of dressing the hair; a head-dress.

a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pt. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 336 (heading) *Hair-dress* of the Madagascariens. 18. *Amer. Antiquarian* X. 41 (Cent.) The Angakut of Cumberland Sound wear at certain parts the hairdress used by southern tribes.

Hairdresser. One whose business is to dress and cut the hair.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 112, I was not above six hours under the hands of the hair-dresser. 1802 MRS. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 131 [He] went to a hair-dresser, to have his hair cut and brought into decent order. 1856 B. CORNWALL *Barber's Shop* xvii. (1883) 161 Valets and ladies' maids have usurped the office of the hairdresser.

Hairdressing. The action, process, or occupation of cutting and arranging the hair; the business of a hairdresser.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 184 He... values himself chiefly upon his skill and dexterity in hair-dressing. 1782 JAS. STEWART (*title*) *Plocaconmox*: or the whole Art of Hair-Dressing. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist.* Comm. 299 It is in the Modern Period... that the handicrafts auxiliary to hairdressing have been developed.

attrib. 1777 JOHNSON *Lett. to Boswell* 27 Dec., Mrs. Thrale ran a great black hair-dressing pin into her eye.

† **Haire.** *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *hære*, *hère*, 2-3 *hære*, 3-4 *here*, 3-6 *heare*, 4-6 *heer* (e. *β*. 3 *hairre*, 3-7 *haire* (4 *heizre*, 4-5 *heyre*, 4-6 *hayr* (e. *heire*, 5 *hayr*, *heyere*, 5-6 *hayer*, 6 *heyer*). *γ*. 4-5 *hare*. [Of this word there were two ME. types, both however going back to WGer. **hārijā* deriv. of *hār* hair: the first directly through OE., WS. *hære*, Angl. *hære* wk. fem., which regularly became in ME. *hère*, *heare*, *heere*, and, with mntescence of final *e*, *heer*; the second, ME. *haire*, through OF. *haire*, med.L. *haira* :- OFrankish **hāria* (OHG. *hārra*); the form from French survived longest, but is now obs. or merged in *hair* sb. (sense 7).] The ME. variant *hare* evidently arose from assimilation to the corresponding Norse form of *hair*.] Cloth made of hair, haircloth; *esp.* a hair shirt worn next the skin by ascetics and penitents; extended later to any kind of coarse or harsh fabric, as sackcloth or the like.

a. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiv. 13 *lc zegerede mec mid heran*. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 21 *Hi dydun dād-bōet an hærān* [c. 1160 *Hatton G.* on *hærān* and on *axan*. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 *Stiue here to sburte*. c. 1205 *LAV.* 19707 *Iscrudde mid heren*. a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 126 *Iudit*. *l.* *ledde swuðe herd lif.* & *werede heare*. 1340 *Ayemb.* 227 *Hy hire sresedde mid þe here*. 1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 109 *Marcellus deide y-clopede in heer*. 1430-40 *LYDG.* *Bochas* ix. ix. (1554) 201 b, *Sharpe heares wer also layde asyde*. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 116/1 (H) *fasted, watched, praied & ware heare*. 1535 *COVERDALE* 2 *Kings* i. 8 *He had a rough heer vpon him*.

β. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1977 *His cloðes rent, in haizre srid*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22510 *þe sun*... it *lak* *becum*... *dune* and *blak sum* and *hair* [wrr. *haire*, *hayre*]. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4778 *Hastili þei hent hem on heiresse ful rowe*. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Sec. Nun's Pr.* & T. 133 *She*... *Hadde next hire flessch yclad hire to an haire* [wrr. *heyre*, *heire*]. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 221/2 *Hayyr*, or *hayre*, *cilicium*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 228/2 *Hayre* for *parfite men*, *hayre*. 1553 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 221, *iiij yerdes of heire for thalier at viij. the yerde*. 1600-1 *Ibid.* II. 482 *Helpinge to carrie home y^e hairez y^e were used by the Painters* [See also *HAIR* sb. 7].

γ. 13-1. *Cursor M.* 20900 *In askes and in hare* [orig. *laire*] and weping and vneseis *laire* [orig. *laire*]. c. 1450 *Nom.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 725/25 *Hoc cilicium*, a hare.

Haire, *obs.* form of *AIR*.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19846 (Fairf.) *Foure listis lange Vn-to þe haire þer-wip hit* [a cloth] *hange*.

Haired (*hērid*), *a.* Forms: see *HAIR* sb. [f. *HAIR* sb. + -ED.] Having hair; covered with hair or hairs. Often with adj. prefixed, as *black-haired*, *golden-haired*, *long-haired*.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 308 *þe sterre herid or beerdid*. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3780 *A tulke full faire*, *Blake horit*. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xvii. 78 *In Ethiopie er yung childer white hared*. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* v. (1888) 34 *He that hath not his Browes beyted is not seemly*. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* 1. (1677) 106 *Crooked-leg'd*, and commonly short-hair'd. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 30 *A good skin well haired is sold for a guinea*. 1861 *HULME* tr. *Moguin-Tandon* III. iii. v. 149 *Others are granulated or haired*.

† **Hairen**, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *hären*, 4-5 *heren*, 4-6 *heeren*, 6 *haren*, *hairne*, 6-7 *hären*, 7- *hairren* (9 *dial.* *harren*). [OE. *hären*, **hären* = OHG. *hārin* (MHG. *hārin*, Ger. *hären*), MDu. *hārijn*, *harin* (Du. *haren*): see *HAIR* and -EN 4.] Made or consisting of hair; hair-

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 221 *he*... *hine þa zexyede mid hārenum hræzle*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 382 *Wring ðurh hārenne clað*. 1382 *WYCLIF Lev.* xi. 32 *Skyennes and heren shertes*. 1591 *Widowes Treas.* (1595) Fviiij b, *Strain it through an haren strainer*. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE* *Flying vnto Polwart* 462 *An haire tedder*. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR* *Gl. Exemp.* 1. Ad § 8. 117 *More*... *afflictive than his hairren shirt was to his body*. 1690 *W. WALKER* *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 385 *'Tis bolted through an hairen sack*. a. 1825 *FORBY* *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'A harren brum', is a hair broom.

† **Hairester**. *Obs.* [f. *HAIR* sb. + -STER.] A worker in horsehair.

1415 *Ordo Paginarum in York Myst.* *Introd.* 25 *Turnours, Hayresters, Bollers*. 1422 *Ibid.* *note*, *Pagina de lez Turnours, Hayresters, et Bollers*.

Haireve, *obs.* form of *HAIRIF*, cleavers.

Hair-grass. [After L. generic name *Aira*, with reference to the slender hair-like branches.] A name for grasses of the Linnean genus *Aira*.

1759 *B. STILLINGFL.* *On Grasses* Misc. Tracts (1762) 371 *To give such [names] as... approach as near as possible to the Latin names in sound where they could not be interpreted*... Thus I have called the *aira* hair-grass, the *bromus* brome-grass, etc. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 123 *The grass it now produces (chiefly the aira or hair grass) is so hard and wiry*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Aira*. The tufted *Hair-grass*... is one of the tallest-growing British grasses.

Hairif, *hayrif* (*hē-rif*). Forms: 1 *hegerife*, 4 *hayrive*, 5 *hayryf*, *hayriff*, *haryffe* (*harryf*), *harofe*, *harife*, 6 *herif* (*haylif*), *haireve*, 7-*hariff*, 8- *hairough*, 9 *dial.* (see *quots.*). [OE. *hegerife* wk. fem., app. f. *hege* hedge + *rife*, of uncertain meaning. Another OE. name was *hege-cliffe*, f. *clifan* to cling, *CLEAVE*: see *clife*, *clive* under *CLEAVERS*.] A widely-diffused popular name of Cleavers or Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 66 *Wudu weaxe and hegerife*

gecnuwa þa togedere. *Ibid.* II. 78 *Wyl on watere zecrinde*... *hegerife*, *marubian*; *bebe* mid, & *þæt* lic *gnid* mid *þære hegerifan*. *Ibid.* III. 38 *Wyll in buteran þas wyrta elenan moran and begerifan*. a. 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 37/1 *Rubia minor*, *hayrive*. 14... *Nom.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 712/20 *Hec uticella*, *haryffe*. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 221/1 *Hayryf*, *herbe* (S. *harryff*), *rubia vel rubia madry*, *et major dicitur madry*. c. 1440 *MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17, lf. 283 (Halli.) *Tak wormwod, or harofe, or wodebynde, and stamp it, and wrynge owit the jense*. a. 1500 *MS. Sloane* 5, lf. 20 *a Rubia minor*, *Hayreff clyuer oper aron* is like to *wodruff*, and *þe sed tuchid wil honge in one is clopis*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 228/2 *Haylife* an *herbe*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App. *Haireue* is *Clivers*. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words*, *Hariff* and *Catchweed*, *goose grass* [*mispr.* *goose-grasse*], *aparine*. 1788 *W. MARSHALL* *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hairough*, *galium aperine*, *cleavers*. 1856 *Farmer's* *Gloss.* Jan. 62 *A dressing machine*... for separating cleavers, *goose-grass*, or *hariff* from wheat or barley. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hairrough* or *Harif*. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Hariff*. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Hariff*, *Harup*, *Harif*. 1879 *MISS JACKSON* *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Hariffe*. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Eriff*. *Hayrough* is another and possibly the correct form. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Hariff*. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Harif*, *herif*. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hariff*, *harif*, *hariff*, *hariffe*, *hariff*, *haireve*.

Hairiness (*hē-rinēs*). [f. *HAIRY* a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being hairy or covered with hair; hirsuteness.

1398 *TRAVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xv. (1495) 120 *By the herynesse therof he defendyth the synwes of the chekes from colde ayre*. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* ix. 112 *In the Hare such hearynes furthereth her swiftness*. 1665 *HOOKER Microg.* 146 *Cover'd all over with a brown short hairiness*. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 414 *Old Father Pan, roaming in all his original hairiness in the forests*.

Hairing: see *HAIR* v.

Hairish, *a.* *rare*. [f. *HAIR* sb. + -ISH.] Slightly or partially hairy; † hairy, of hair.

1570 *Gaulfrido and Barnardo le Vayne* (N.). They teare their herish mantels grey. 1578 *LYTE Dodons* vi. iii. 658 *The first kinde of Cistus... hath rounde rough or hearishe stalkes*.

† **Hair-lace.** *Obs.* [f. *HAIR* sb. + LACE.] A string or tie for binding the hair; a fillet, headband; also, a fillet in *Archit.*

a. 1300 *Land Cokayne* 69 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 *þe pilers*... *wip* *harlas* and *kapitale*. a. 1520 *SKELTON El. Rummyng* 145 *Some baue no herelace*, Theyr lockes about theyr face. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 485 *She took off her hair-lace*, and would have cut off her fair hair. 1698 *FAYER* *Acc. E. India* & P. 20 *About their Heads they wear an Hairlace*... not to tie their Hair up, which is short enough; but it may be, as our Dames in England, to keep the Wrinkles out of their Foreheads. 1738 *SWIFT* *Pol. Conversat.* 205 *They say, a marry'd Woman has nothing of her own, but her Wedding-Ring and her Hair-Lace*.

Hairless (*hē-rilēs*), *a.* [f. *HAIR* sb. + -LESS.] Without or destitute of hair; bald; glabrous.

1552 *HULOET*, *Heerles* or without heere, or hauing no heere, *dehilis*. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 487 *The... sun*... *Whose beams upon his hairless face are fix'd*. 1611 *COTGRA.* *Pell.* pild, *hairlesse*, *bauld*. 1836-9 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* II. 523/1 *In front this region is concave and hairless*. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 759 *A toothless, hairless, slow-limbed animal*.

Hence Hairlessness.

1871 *Athenæum* 25 May 640 *This marvellous people (of which hairlessness is one of the masculine phenomena)*. 1875 *J. HAWTHORNE* in *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 556 *His head is hairless*... not to mention its hairlessness.

Hairlet (*hē-rilet*). [f. *HAIR* sb. + -LET.] A small or diminutive hair.

1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 8 Mr. Samuelson... adopts the belief that each single hairlet on the fly's foot, serves as a sucking disc. 1881 *MIVART* *Cat* 287 *A rod-like process, provided with long, slender hairlets*.

Hair-like, *a.* [f. as *prec.* + LIKE.] Like or resembling hair; finely drawn out like hair.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Fibrous*... full of hair-like threads, or strings. 1797 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) 1. 59 *note*, *Thinly covered with hair-like feathers*. 1892 *Daily News* 7 May 2/8 *Seeds*... winged or provided with hair-like processes.

Hair-line.

1. A line or rope made of hair.

1731 *GRAY* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 33, *I took a Piece of a Hair-Line, such as Linnen-Cloaths are dried on*. 1870 *BLAINE* *Encycl. Rup. Sp.* § 246 *In*... hair lines, each hair in every link should be equally big, round, and even.

2. A very thin or slender line, as the up-stroke of a written letter. *To a hair-line*: to a nicety.

1846 *WORCESTER, Hair-line*... a very slender line. 1879 *EMERSON* *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 64 *A carpenter swings his axe to a hair-line on his log*. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 654/4 *The first hair-line of this letter*.

3. *Printing.* *Hair-line letter*: A very thin-faced type, generally used for letterings of mounts.

1888 in *JACOBI* *Printer's Vocab.*

Hair-lip, erroneous form of *HARE-LIP*.

Hair-lock. A lock of hair on the head.

c. 1000 *Hpt. Gl.* 526 (Bosw.) *Hær-loccas, ciccinni, crines*. 1833 *STANWORTH* *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 28 *Downe to the wynd tracing trayld her discheauled hearlocks*. 1820 *W. TOOKE* tr. *Lucian* I. 493 *Shore me of two of my hair-locks*.

Hairm, *hairm*, *obs.* or *dial.* f. *HARM*, *HARN*. *Hairrough*, local form of *HAIRIF*.

Hairpin, *hair-pin*. A kind of pin used in dressing and fastening up the hair, fixing a head-dress, etc.

1818 *TODO* s. v. *Hairneedle*. The modern hairpin kept the hair in certain fanciful shapes. 1838 *DICKENS* *Nich.* *Nich.* xix, *Kate* was dressed to the very last hairpin. 1865 *LUBBOCK* *Preh. Times* 23 *Many of the latter articles found in the Swiss lakes appear... to have been hair-pins*.

Hair-powder. A scented powder made of fine flour or starch, used in the 18th c. for sprinkling the hair or wig in hairdressing; now seldom used except for men-servants.

1663 *Woolf Life* (O. H. S.) I. 475 *To my harber for haire powder*, 6d. 1800 *HERSCHEL* in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 444, *I examined the focus of light, by throwing hair-powder, with a puff, into the air*. 1864-5 *KNIGHT* *Passages Work. Life* I. 220 *Hair-powder had altogether gone out*.

Hair-ring. A memorial finger-ring set with a small lock of hair.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3229/4 *An Hair-Ring, set round at the top with Diamonds*. 1709 *Prior* *Cupid & Ganymede* 23 *Heaps of Hair Rings, and cypher'd Seals*.

Hair's-breadth, hair's breadth (*hē-riz-bredþ*). The breadth of a hair; = *HAIRBREADTH*.

1584 *R. SCOT* *Discov. Witcher*. v. v. (1886) 80 *Limits*... beyond the which they cannot passe one haire's breadth. 1638 *BAKER* tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 31 *There is not a haire's breadth of difference between them*. 1755 *SMOLLETT* *Quix.* (1803) I. 101, *I am within a hair's breadth of doubting*. 1856 *DOVE* *Logic Chr. Faith* *Introd.* § 3. 6 *Our faith in the fact is not shaken a hair's-breadth*.

b. (See *quots.*)

1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Hair's-breadth*, a Measure accounted among the Jews the 48th part of an inch. 1832 *LINDLEY* *Introd. Bot.* 400 *A hair's breadth*... the twelfth part of a line.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Extremely narrow or close = *HAIRBREADTH* 2.

1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 72 *Our chief conversation was... haire's breadth escapes*. 1850 *ROBERTSON* *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. (1864) 52 *To draw some subtle hair's-breadth distinction*. 1868 *MILMAN* *St. Paul's* 120.

Hair-shirt. A shirt made of haircloth, worn by ascetics and penitents. (Cf. *HAIRE*.)

1737 *POPE* *Hor. Epist.* 1. i. 165 *No prelate's lawn, with hair-shirt lin'd, Is half so incoherent as my mind*. 1869 *FREEMAN* *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 213 *After her death... a hair-shirt was found on her*.

Fig. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1/1 *If he had chafed less passionately at the hair-shirt of existence*.

Hair-sieve (*hē-riz-siv*). Forms: see *HAIR* and *SIEVE*. A sieve with the bottom made of hair finely woven; usually for straining liquid.

a. 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 *Hersyfe, tæmes-pilan, fanna*, etc. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 *Porowgh a herseve loke þou hit sye*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 230/2 *Heer cyve, sas*. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD* *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 345 *Drain them on a hair sieve*. 1894 *WILSON* *Cycl. Photogr.* 179 *Hair sieve*, a sieve with very fine meshes, used in the washing of gelatino-bromide of silver emulsions.

Hair-splitter. One who 'splits hairs' (*HAIR* sb. 8 j); one who makes minute or over-refined distinctions.

1849 *CLOUGH* *Dipsychus* II. i. 42 *A critical hair-splitter* I 1853 *DE QUINCEY* *Autobiog.* 55. Wks. I. 60 *Not the cavilling hair-splitter, but, on the contrary, the single-eyed servant of truth*. 1857 *DARWIN* in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 105 *It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers*. *Note*, Those who make many species are the splitters.

Hair-splitting, *vbl. sb.* The 'splitting of hairs'; the making of over-nice distinctions.

1857-8 *SEARS* *Athan.* 15 *Metaphysical hair-splitting could hardly show the difference*. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS* *John Bapt. v.* i. 306 *The hair-splitting of logical Casuistry*.

Hair-splitting, *pph. a.* That 'splits hairs'; that makes over-nice distinctions, over-refining.

1820 *T. MITCHELL* *Aristoph.* I. p. cxxxv. *The hair-splitting niceties of language*. 1851 *MAYNE* *Reid Scalp Hunt.* xxxiv. *Credit*... for their hair-splitting ingenuity. 1856 *OLMSTED* *Slave States* 121 *It takes a more hair-splitting mind, than negroes are generally endowed with, to think otherwise*. 1877 *C. GEIKIE* *Christ* lvii. (1879) 602 *Subjects for dispute to hair-splitting theologians*.

Hairst, *Sc.* form of *HARVEST*.

Hair-streak. In full, *hair-streak butterfly*: A butterfly of the genus *Thecla*; so called from the fine streak-like markings on the wings of some species.

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) II. 19 *A small East Indian hair streak Butterfly* (*Thecla Isocrates*). 1859 *W. S. COLEMAN* *Woodlands* (1862) 12 *The only butterfly that really feeds on the Oak is the Purple Hair-streak*. *Ibid.* 45 *The very pretty though not brilliant Brown Hair Streak*.

Hair-stroke.

1. A very fine line made in writing or drawing; *esp.* a fine up-stroke in penmanship.

1634 *PEACHAM* *Gentl. Exerc.* 28 *The veins... are made with two or three haire stroks with a fine touch of your pen*. *Ibid.*, *Drawing small haire strokes from the hip to the knee*. 1642 *FULLER* *Holy & Prof. St.* v. x. 393 *Those who in matters of opinion varied from the Popes copie the least hair-stroke are condemned for Hereticks*. 1781 *COWPER* *Lett.* 23 Apr., *You can draw a hair-stroke where another man would make a blot as broad as a sixpence*.

2. *Printing.* The fine line at the top or bottom of a letter, a CERIPH. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

Hairt, *Sc.* form of *HEART*.

Hair-trigger. A secondary trigger in a firearm, which acts by setting free a spring mechanism called the *hair*, and being delicately adjusted, releases the main trigger by very slight pressure.

1830 *E. CAMPBELL* *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 249 *The hair trigger, when set, lets off the cock by the slightest touch; whereas the common trigger requires a greater degree of force*. 1836 *T. HOOK* *G. Gurney* II. 192 *My pistol, which had the hair trigger set, went off*. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 353 *Double rifle*... with single hair-trigger.

Fig. 1894 *CROCKETT* *Lilac Sunbonnet* 23 *Her laugh was bung on a hair trigger, to go off at every jest and fancy*.

b. attrib.: see *quots.* Also **hair-trigger flower**, an Australian plant of the genus *Stylidium*, having a very sensitive column of stamens, which move from side to side on the slightest touch. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

1886 Pall Mall G. 28 May 4/2 What is known in stage parlance as a hair-trigger audience—an audience, that is, of play-goers experienced enough to recognize every delicate bit of acting or skilful contrivance of stage-management.

1892 Fitzpatrick Sec. Service under Pitt xxi. 331 His temper was of as hair-trigger a character as the pistols which he carried.

Hence **hair-triggered a.**, having a hair-trigger.

1824 Scott St. Roman's xii. There are your hair-triggered rifles, that go off just at the right moment.

Hairum-scaurum: see **HARUM-SCARUM**.

Hairup, local form of **HATRIF**.

Hair-worm (*hē'wɔrm*). A nematoid worm of the genus *Gordius*; spec. *G. aquaticus*, a common inhabitant of ponds and rivers. (Sometimes applied to the Guinea-worm, *Dracunculus medinensis*.)

1658 Sir T. Bowne Card. Cyrus iv. 65 Gnatworms, Acari, hairworms. **1752 Sir J. Hill Hist. Anim.** 14 The Hair-Worm, called also the Guinea-Worm. This is the worm that . . . gets into the flesh of the natives. **1802 Bingley Anim. Biog.** (1813) III. 404 The common hair-worm. The popular name of this worm originated in the notion, that it was produced from the hair of horses and other animals; a notion that is even yet prevalent among the lower classes.

Hairy (*hē'ri*), *a.* Also 4 **hari**, **heeri**, 4-5 **hery**, 4-6 **heery**, 6 **hary**, **heary**, (**heary**), **heyr**, 6-7 **hairie**, **hayrie**, *-y*. [*f. HAIR sb. + -y*.]

1. Having much hair; clothed with hair; hirsute. **a 1300 Cursor M.** 8085 Pair armes hari wit hirpild hid War sette til elbus in pair side. **1388 Wyclif Gen.** xxvii. 11 Esau my brother is an heerl man, and Y am smethe. **c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.** 106 An hery skyn. **1576 Newton Lemnie's Complex.** (1633) 68 The hotter of complexion therefore that every man is . . . the hayrier is his body. **1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.** iii. (1586) 128 His eares rough and heary. **1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist.** (1776) VIII. 13 Caterpillars . . . are either smooth, or hairy. **1875 Jowett Plato** (ed. 2) III. 60 A bald man and a hairy man are opposed in a single point of view.

b. trans.

1609 Hollano Ann. Marcell. xxv. k. 280 They be called Connets or hairie starres, for that . . . by the flashing of fire from them, certaine hairese seeme to be scattered. **1672-3 Marvell Reh. Transp.** l. 48 We call it [a Comet] an Hairystar. **1697 Dryden Virg. Georg.** ii. 559 When Storms have shed From Vines the hairie Honours of their Head.

c. In specific names of animals. Hairy Woodbud (*oobut*), *Sc.*, a woolly-bear.

1856 Sharpe Birds Gt. Brit. II. 11 On two occasions the Hairy Woodpecker is said to have occurred in the British Islands.

2. Consisting of hair or of something resembling hair; hair-like. Now rare.

1535 Coverdale Song Sol. vi. 5 Thy hayrie lockes are like a flocke of goates vpon y^e mount of Galad. **1592 Shaks. Ven. & Ad.** 625 His brawny sides, with hairy bristles arm'd. **1634 Peacham Gentl. Exerc.** 16 Take a Broome stalke . . . chew it betweene your teeth till it . . . grow heary at the end like a pensill. **1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy.** ii. (1711) 98 Her Feathers are thready or hairy.

b. Made of hair.

1535 Coverdale 2 Macc. x. 26 Gyrded with hayrie cloth aboute their loines. **1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.** (1573) 94 b. Like an heery sacke which is wouen or made of heeres. **1632 Milton Penseroso** 169 The hairy gown and mossy cell. **1712-14 Pope Rape Lock** ii. 25 With hairy springes we the birds betray. **1878 C. Stanford Symb. Christ** vii. 177 Clad in hairy raiment such as prophets used to wear.

3. **Bot.** Covered with short weak thin pubescence.

1597 Gerarde Herbal i. xiv. § 2. 16 Hairie grassee . . . is small and little, and rough or hairie like a goate. **1671 Graew Anat. Plants** i. l. § 45 Though the proper leaves are often hairy, yet these are ever smooth. **1776 Withering Brit. Plants** (1796) I. 150 Styles 2, reflected, hairy. **1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner.** 70 They preponderate in very hairy plants.

b. In the specific names of plants: see *quots.*

1597 [see *prec.*]. **1796 Withering Brit. Plants** (ed. 3) III. 118 Hairy Rest-harrow. **1861 Miss Pratt Flower. Pl.** VI. 41 Hairy Sedge.

4. **Comb.**, as **hairy-armed**, **-clad**, **-eared**, **-fibred**, **-heeled**, **-legged**, **-locked**, **-looking** adjs.; also **hairy-back**, a fish of the family *Trichonotidae*; **hairy-crown**, **hairy-head**, species of *Merganser*.

1530 Palsgr. 315/1 Heary locked that hath syde lockes, cheuelt. **c 1611 Sylvester Du Bartas** ii. iv. iii. *Schisme* 1039 Fasting hairy-clad. **1797 Bewick Brit. Birds** (1847) I. 291 Covered with hairy-looking feathers. **1888 G. Taub-Bull Names Birds** 69 In . . . Cabinet of Nat. Hist., Vol. III., 1833, the present species [*Merganser serrator*] is referred to as Hairy-crown. *Ibid.* 74 Hairy-head, name in New Jersey of the Hooded Merganser. **1894 Forbes Monkeys** I. 52 The Hairy-eared mouse-lemur, *Chiropote trichotis*. **1896 Lydekker Roy. Nat. Hist.** V. 392 The remarkable fishes known as hairy-backs . . . distinguished from the last [*Cepolidae*] by the jugular position of the pelvic fins, which are in front of the pectorals.

Hais, *Sc.* form of *hoase*, **HOARSE a.**

Haise, obs. form of *has* (see **HAVE v.**).

Hait, etc., obs. *Sc.* forms of **HASTE**, etc.

Hait, heit (*hē't*), *int.* Forms: 4 **hayt**, **haite**, **heyt** (e), 5 **hyte**, 6-7 **haight**, 8- **hait**. [*Cf. Ger. hait*] A word of encouragement or command given to horses to urge them forward; in some dialects, to turn them to one side or the other.

c 1386 Chaucer Friar's T. 245 The Cartere smoot and cryde as he were wood, Hayt [vrr. haite, heyt] Brok, hayt Scot, what spare ye for the stones? *Ibid.* 263 Heyt now quod he. **c 1460 Towneley Myst.** (Surtees) 9 Harrier, Morelle, iofurthe, hyte, And let the ploge stand. **a 1577 Gascoigne Flowery Wks.** (1587) 101 His thought sayd Haight, his siller speech cryed Ho. **1614 Copley Wits, Fits & Fancies** (N.) Saying to his asse by the way. . . Haight, beast, and on a God's name. **a 1825 Foray Voc. E. Anglia, Hait-wo**, a word of command to horses in a team, meaning, 'go to the left'; for *wo*, in this case, is not stop, but go. **1879 Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk.** s. v. *Waggoner's words to horses*, The waggoner, standing to the left of his horses, would address . . . the pin-horse and Shafter alike: 'Haw-woop' . . . come towards; 'Heit' go from me. The whole team: 'Woo' . . . stop.

Hence **Hait v. intr.**, to cry 'hait'.

c 1690 Bagford Ball. (Ball. Soc.) 757 And Carters for the sport left Ho and Haiting.

Hait, obs. form of **HATE**, **HIGHT**, **HOT**, **HOTE**.

Haith (*hē't*), *int.* *Sc.* A quasi-oath: a deformation of *Faith*! *f. faith*!

1724 Ramsay Gentle Sheph. i. ii. sp. 3 Haith, lasses, ye're no blate. **1786 Burns Two Dogs** 149 Haith, lad, ye little ken about it. **1871 C. Gibbon Lack of Gold** xl, Haith, lass, he'll gar you be sorry some day.

Halver, Haivin, obs. ff. **HAVE**, **HAVEN**.

Haji, hajji: see **HADJI**.

Hak (e), obs. form of **HACK v.**

Hake (*hē'k*), *sb.* Also 6 **haake**, 8 **hack**. [Known only from 14th (?) or 15th c.; origin uncertain. Mod. Norw. has *hakkefisk*, lit. 'hook-fish', applied to fish, as the salmon or trout, with a hooked under-jaw.]

1. A gadoid fish, *Merlucius vulgaris*, resembling the cod. Also extended to the genus *Merlucius*.

[a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 Alle heo lyven from last of lot, ant are al hende ase hake in chete.] **c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems** (Percy) 201 (Mätz), Hire skyn is tendyr for to towche, As on a howndfytth of an hake. **1555 Eoene Decades** 273 A fysshe . . . whiche we caule haddockes or hakes. **1573-80 Baret Ato. H i. **Hake**, fish, *Pagrus vel Pagrus*. **1624 Capt. Smith Virginia** vi. 212 Hake you may have when the Cod failes in Summer. **1769 Pennant Zool.** III. 157 The hake is in England esteemed a very coarse fish. **1880 Günther Fishes** 542 The 'Hake' is found on both sides of the Atlantic . . . to a length of four feet. It is caught in great numbers, and preserved as 'Stock-fish'. **1885 J. S. Kingsley Stand. Nat. Hist.** III. 275 The popular name current in England is hake, but in the United States the prefix 'silver' is generally added, to distinguish it from the species of *Phycis*. It is also frequently called whiting, New England whiting, or Old England hake.**

b. Applied to other gadoid fish, esp. to species of the genus Phycis found on the coast of North America, and to the New Zealand Lotella rhacinus.

1871 Hutton Fishes N. Zealand 116 No. 74 (*Lotella rhacinus*) . . . has been termed the Hake. **1883 Cassell's Nat. Hist. V.** 274 The greater Fork Beard or Forked Hake . . . a rare fish in British seas, but ranges round the European coasts and into the Mediterranean. **1885 J. S. Kingsley Stand. Nat. Hist.** III. 273 Three species are common along the eastern American coast, *Phycis chuss*, *Phycis tenuis*, and *Phycis regius*. The first two are of some economical importance . . . they are generally known as hakes.

2. **transf.** (See *quots.*)

1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss. s. v., 'A greedy hake', a grasping discontented person. **1876 Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.**, *Hake*, also, a grasping, covetous person.

3. **attrib. and Comb.**, as **hake-broil**, **-fishery**, **-hook**; **hake's dame**, an English fish, *Phycis blenniodes*; also called **forkbeard**, **forked hake**.

1864 Couch Fishes Brit. Isl. III. 125 Greater Forkbeard. Hake's Dame, Forked Hake, Goat fish. **1865 Whittier Snowbound** 244 The hake-broil on the driftwood coals. **1895 Bickerdyke Sea-Fishing** (Badm. Libr.) 390 There are important hake fisheries in Irish waters . . . and also off Devon and Cornwall. *Ibid.* 152 A large hake hook.

Hake, *sb.* 2 *dial.* [prob. a. ON. *haki* (Sw. *hake*, Da. *hage*) hook; cf. also MDn. *hake*, Du. *haak*, also mod. Ger. *haken* hook. In OE. *haca* occurs only as a gloss of 'pessulus' bolt (*Epinal Gl.* 803).]

1. A hook, esp. a pot-hook.

(The sense in the first quot. is very doubtful.) **1488 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.** I. 100 For cordis and hakkis and rynnys to hyng vp the claythis. **1706 Phillips** (ed. Kersey), *Hake*, a Pot-hook. **1795 Chron. in Ann. Reg.** 31 The tea-kettle, and the hake on which it was suspended. **1806 Bloomfield Wild Flowers, The Horkey** vii. On went the boilers, till the hake Had much ado to bear 'em. **a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Hake**, a pothook.

2. The draught iron of a plough; = **COPS** 3.

1787 W. Marshall E. Norfolk (1795) Gloss., *Hakes*, *sb. pl.* the cove or draught-irons of a plow. **1846 Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. VII.** l. 34 One end being fastened to the 'hake' of the plough, and the other to the top of the coulter. **1863 Morton Cycl. Agric.** II. 720-7 (E.D.S.) *Hake* (*Suff.*), the dentated iron head of a plough.

Hake, haik, *sb.* 3 [Known only from 18th c.; derivation obscure: possibly from the root *hak-* of **HATCH** and **HECK**, if not merely a dialectal variation of the latter. It appears to be the prevalent form for sense 1 (which also occurs as **HACK sb. 4); in the other senses it seems to be merely a by-form of *hack* and *heck*.]**

1. A wooden frame suspended from the roof for drying cheeses; a wooden frame on which fishes are dried; a wooden frame for holding plates. *Sc.*

1768 Ross Helenore 77 A hake was frae the rigging hanging fu' Of quarter kebbocks, tightly made and new. **1880**

J. Skelton Cruiket Mag. xiii. 145 Plates suspended in a haik above the dresser. **1891 A. Matthew Poems & Songs** 24 Hung like haddockes on a hake. **1895 Month** Sept. 53 The hake was a triangle of wood studded with nails, and from every nail there hung a haddock.

2. A frame for drying bricks; = **HACK sb. 2 3.**

1840 Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. I. iii. 352 They [tiles] are placed one upon another on the *hakes* or piles in the sheds till placed in the kiln. **1843 Ibid.** IV. ii. 371 Set them to dry on frames (provincially termed *hakes*), covered with cloth, supported on iron standards.

attrib. **1886 W. A. Harris Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.**, *Hake-houses*, air-drying sheds, for bricks.

3. A rack for cattle to feed at; = **HECK**.

1863 Morton Cycl. Agric. II. 720-7 (E.D.S.) *Hecks* or *Hakes* (*Lothians*), sparrow boxes for holding fodder for sheep. **1891 H. Stephens Bk. Farm** 111. 387 Haiks to be fitted over troughs in byres and in cattle-courts.

4. A latticed framework in a mill-race or the like to prevent anything but the water from passing through; = **HECK**.

1891 Pall Mall G. 26 Sept. 2/2 At the 'backwater hakes' adjoining these mills the workmen sometimes break a bar or two, and the salmon coming from the sea get into the dam and are secured in very large numbers.

† **Hake**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* Also 6 **hack** (e), **hag** (g), 7 **haque**. [app. an abbreviation of *haquebut*, *hackbut*, originally in *half-hake* or *demi-hake* = half hackbut, applied to a firearm of shorter length than the *hackbut*. It would appear that for this the simple *hake*, *haque*, or *hag* was soon substituted.] A short fire-arm used in the 16th c.

c 1538 [see **HALF-HAKE**]. **1541** [see **DEMI-HAKE**]. **1548 Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.** c. 14 An Acte was made in the [33rd] yere of the late Kinge . . . for some libertye to shoynte in Handgonnes hakes and hacquebutes. **1556 J. Heywood Spider & F.** lii. 22 Dagges, handgonnes, hakes, hagbussers, culverins, slings. **1607 Cowell Interpr.**, *Haque* is a handgonne of about three quarters of a yard long. **1656 in Blount Glossogr.**

Hake, haik (*hē'k*), *sb.* 5 *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

[*f. HAKE v.*] (See *quots.*)

a 1599 Skelton Col. Cloute 252 Howe some synge *Lutabundus* At every ale stake, With, welcome hake and make. **1845 Jamieson, Haik**, a term used to denote a forward, tattling woman. **1848 Craven Dial.**, *Hakes*, a lounging idle fellow.

Hake, haik (*hē'k*), *v.* 1 *Sc.* and *dial.* [Origin obscure: cf. Du. *haken* to long, to hanker.]

1. *intr.* 'To go about idly from place to place.'

c 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 73 The caller cryed; How, haikie vpon hight, Hald draught, my dowes. **1674-91 Ray N. C. Words** 34 To *Hake*, to sneak or loiter. **1703 Thoresby Lett. to Ray** (E.D.S. B. 17) A haking fellow, an idle loiterer. **1811 Willan IV. Riding Gloss.**, *Haik*, *haik*, to lounge, to loiter. **1828 Craven Dial.**, *Hake*, to go about idly. *about* is generally added. **1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss.**, *To hake*, to lay wait for news; to 'go haking about', prying.

2. *intr.* To go, advance; 'to tramp, trudge or wend one's way: the act implies considerable exertion or endurance' (*Jam. Suppl.*).

c 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 32 The Muske, the little Mouse with all her might, With haste shee haked vnto that hill of hight. **c 1475 Rauf Coityear** 644 In that hardy in hy, he haiket to that hall For to wit gif Wymondis wyning was thair. **a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Hake**, to toil; particularly in walking. 'He has been haking and hattering all day long'.

3. *trans.* To urge; to pester.

1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss. s. v., 'He hakes my very heart out.' **1892 M. C. Morris Yorksh. Folk-l.** 319 To hake is to follow with inquiries, to annoy, to pester, to hurry on. 'Hake 'em away!' i.e. urge them on almost faster than they are able to go.

Hake, *v.* 2 [*f. HAKE sb.* 1] *intr.* To fish for hake. Hence **hak'ing vbl. sb.**

1895 J. Bickerdyke Fishing (Badm. Libr.) xiii. 390 The haking season is principally in the autumn and winter.

|| **Hakea** (*hā'ki-ā*). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L.: from name of Baron Hake.] A large genus of proteaceous plants, consisting principally of tall shrubs, found in Australia and Tasmania.

1849 C. Stuart Expedit. C. Australia I. 353 The shrubs for the most part consisted of hakea and mimosa. **1882 Garden** 10 June 398/1 Banksias and Hakeas are numerous.

Haked, hacot (*hæ'kəd*, *hæ'kət*). *dial.* Forms:

1 **hacod**, **hæcod**, **hæcid**, 7 **hacot**, 8 **hackhead**, **haget**, 8-9 **haked**. [*OE. hacod, hæced* = OS. *hacud*, OHG. *hahhit*, *hehhit* (MHG. *hechet*, *hecht*, G. *hecht*), prob. from the root of WGer. **hakjan*, OHG. *hecken*, to stick, pierce: cf. the other names *pike*, *ged*, Fr. *brochet*.] A fish, the pike: usually applied to a large sort of pike.

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 660 *Mugil*, *hæcid*. **a 800 Erf. Gloss.** *Heid*. **a 800 Corpus Gloss.** 1342 *Mugil*, *hæced*. **c 1000 Ælfric Collog. in Wr.** Wülcker 94 *Ælas* and *hacodas*, *mynas* and *eleputan*. **c 1050 Voc.** *Ibid.* 443/32 *Mugil*, *hacod*, *oððe* *hearda*. **a 1667 Skinner Etymol. Ling. Angl.**, *Hakot*, *occidentibus adhuc usitatum*. **1730 T. Cox Magna Britannia** II. 1053/1 *Pikes* of a wonderful Bigness, which they call *Haked*. **1759 B. Martin Nat. Hist. Eng.** 107 The neighbouring Meers abound with Fowl and Fish, Eels, Pikes, Hackheads, &c. **1787 Best Angling** (ed. 2) 56 In Rumsey mere . . . are . . . large Pikes which they call *Hagets*. **1847 Halliwell, Haked**, a large pike. *Cambr.*

|| **Hakeem, hakim** (*hākīm*). *Oriental.*

Forms: 7 **hackeem**, **hackin**, 7-9 **hakim**, 8-9 **hakem**, 9 **hakeem**. [Arabic *حَكِيم* *hakim* wise,

learned, philosopher, physician, *f. hakama* to

4-2

exercise authority, in deriv. conj. to know, be wise or learned.] A physician or doctor, in Mohammedan countries and in India.

[1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* m. xii. 93 The common Physicians which the Turkes call Echim.] 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 234 The Doctors are nam'd Hakeems. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* v. 220 He brought along with him his Hakim, or Physician. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 308 Many ignorant hakeems who impose... upon the dense population of that locality. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Family* 51 Why, his reason chimed Right with the Hakim's.

Hakeney, Hakern, obs. ff. HACKNEY, ACORN.
Hake's-tooth. [f. HAKE sb.¹ + TOOTH.] The tooth-shell, *Dentalium*.

1731 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'*, 18 June The Soundings Red Sand with Hakes teeth. 1881 HAMERSLEY *Naval Encycl.*, *Hake's Teeth*, a term for *Dentalium*, a species of shell-fish whose presence in the British Channel serves as a guide to pilots in foggy weather. Also applied to some of the deep soundings in the Channel.

Haketon (e, obs. form of HAQUETON, ACTON).
Hakille, obs. form of HACKLE.

Hakim (hā'kim). *Oriental*. Also 7 haccam, hackame, hackum, 8 hackham. [Arabic

حَكَم *hakim* governor, f. حَكَم *hakama* to exercise authority.] A judge, ruler, or governor, in Mohammedan countries and in India; the administrative authority in a district.

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, The Haccams oftentimes are men of meaner degree. 1713 OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 105 Married the next Day by a Priest or Hackham. 1811 NIEBUHR'S *Trav. Arab.* xxii. in Pinkerton *Voy.* X. 37 (Stamf.) I applied to the Hakim or judge of the village. 1856 SIR A. LYALL *Verses in India, Old Pindaree* (1889) 3 Then comes a Settlement Hakim, to teach us to plough and to weed.

Hakim, var. of HAKEEM.

Haking. Obs. A kind of net, or apparatus with net attached, used for taking sea-fish.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 304, For the Haking, certain stakes are pitched in the Ose at low water, athwart some Creeke, from shore to shore, to whose fete they fasten a net. *Ibid.*, Of round fish... The generall way of killing these... is by Weares, Hakings, Saynes, Tuckes, and Tramels. *Ibid.*, The Tramel... serveth to such vse as the Weare and Haking.

Hal, obs. f. HALE, HALL; pa. t. of HELE v.¹

Halachah, halakah (hālākā). Also *halacha*, -aka. [Heb. הלכה *hālākāh* (pl. *hālākōth*) that which one walks by, f. הלך *hālāk* to walk.]

A legal decision regarding a matter or case for which there is no direct enactment in the Mosaic law, deduced by analogy from this law or from the Scriptures, and included as a binding precept in the Mishna.

1856 ETHERIDGE *Jerus. & Tiberias* 182 *Hilkatha*, or *Halacha*, the ultimate conclusion on a matter debated; henceforth constituting a rule of conduct; from *halak*, 'to walk'. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* iii. 13 *Halacha* was legal teaching, systematized legal precept. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 555 He was met by Rabbi Eliezer in the street of Sepphoris, and gave to the Rabbi a *Halacha*, or legal decision, which pleased him, on Deut. xxiii. 19.

Hence **Halachic** a., of, pertaining to, or relating to the *Halachah*.
Halachist, one who deduces laws from the Bible.

1856 ETHERIDGE *Jerus. & Tiberias* 128 An entire systematic discourse... on an halakic thema. 1878 *Academy* 606/1 A great Halakic teacher in Castille at the time of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 473 The Jewish Halachists, who spend their whole lives in torturing strange inferences out of Levitic regulations.

Halalcor. *East Indies*. Forms: 7 *halalchor*, *holacneur*, *holencor*, *alchore*, 8 *halla*-, *halichore*, *hollocore*, 9 *hallalcor*. [Persian (Urdū)

حلال *halālkhōr*, f. Arab. حلال *halāl* a thing religiously lawful or indifferent + Pers. خوردن *khūr-dan* to eat.] One of the lowest and vilest class in Persia, India, etc., to whom everything is lawful food.

1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 59 One of those *Holacneurs*, who are wont to march in the head of the Caffilas... and serve instead of Trumpeters. 1696 OVERTON *Voy. Surat* 382 (Y.) The *Halachors*... are another Sort of Indians at Surat, the most contemptible. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 28 As base as the *Holencores*. 1786 BURNS *Let. to R. Aiken* Oct., Those misguided few... who joined, to use a Gentoo phrase, the 'halachores' of the human race. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 323 He is wholly driven from all honest society... He becomes an *Halichore*. 1812 MARIA GRAHAM *Trul. Resid. India* 31 (Y.) For the meaner offices we have a *Hallalcor* or *Chandela* (one of the most wretched Pariahs).

Halas, obs. var. ALAS, int.

1500 *Melusine* xxxvii. 298 'Halas, Melusyne', said Raymondin. 'now have I lost you for ever'. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 296 It of Edward King (halas) our Hector, waits the death.

Halatinous (hālētīnos), a. [f. Gr. ἁλᾶτιν-ος made of salt, f. ἅλς salt; see -OUS.] Saline, salt.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
Halation (hāl'atīn). *Photogr.* [irreg. f. HALO + -ATION.] The term used to denote the spreading of light beyond its proper boundary in the negative

image upon the plate, producing local fog around the high lights, or those portions of the picture which are brighter than the rest of the image (*Cycl. Photogr.*).

1899 G. W. PEARRY in *Yrnl. Photogr. Soc. Lond.* 15 Nov., [The phenomenon] to which, until a better one is found, I have applied the term halation. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2826. 857 Papers read: 'Halation', by Capt. Abney. This was shown not to arise from any turbidity in the glass, but from light being reflected from the back of the plate.

Halberd, halbert (hælbərd, -ərt), sb. Forms: 5 *haubert*, 6 *hauberd(e, hal, hawbart*, *holber*, *halbearde*, 6-7 *holberd(e, 7 hol, hould-b(e)ard*, *holbert*, *harbert*, *hallbard*, *halbar*, 6-*halbard, -berd, 7 -bert*. [a. OF. *hale*, *hallebard* (15th c.), *alabarde* (14th c.) (= Pr., Sp., It. *alabarda*), ad. MHG. *helmbarde*, mod.G. and Du. *hellebarde*, of which the second element is OHG. *bart* (Ger. *bar*te), OLG. *barda* (MDu. *baerde*) broad-ax, deriv. of OTeut. **bar*daz beard. For the first element, two derivations have been suggested; (1) the very rare MHG. *helm*, *halm* handle, as if 'handled broad-ax'; (2) *helm* helmet, with the sense 'ax for smashing helmets'. The latter is, on phonetic and other grounds, approved by Kluge, and by Darmesteter. Formerly pronounced hōl-.]

1. A military weapon, especially in use during the 15th and 16th centuries; a kind of combination of spear and battle-ax, consisting of a sharp-edged blade ending in a point, and a spear-head, mounted on a handle five to seven feet long.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 64 Preamb., Armours Defensives, as... Bowes Billes Hauberts. 1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 99 Halberdes of flaunderers making... cxx. Halberdes of London making... x. Halberdes of the forest of Deuon... lx. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 *Halbarde, halebarde*. *Ibid.* 229/2 *Hauberde*, a weapon. a 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 No... Sergeant with mace, with hawbart, sword, nor knife. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems in Chalmers Eng. Poets* II. 588/2 For push of pike, for holbers stroke. 1589 *Pasquill's Rel.* 8 To bend every man the point of his Holberde at her. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 89 Hee... committed mee to the custody of foure soldiars armed with Houldberds. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. 280 He was slain by a blow with a halbert on the hinder part of his head. 1664 *Flodden* F. vii. 71 Some did in band their holbers hent. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. 1. 24 The Offensive [Arms] were the Javelin, the Pike or Halberd, and the Sword. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 375 This wall... the soldiers defended desperately with musket, pike, and halbert.

b. As denoting the rank of a sergeant. 1749 FIELDRIDGE *Tom Jones* vii. xi, He... had... so well ingratiated himself with his officers, that he had promoted himself to a halbert. 1798 GOSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. A weapon carried by a sergeant of foot. To get a halbert; to be appointed a sergeant. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* s.v., *Old halberd* is a familiar term formerly used in the British army, to signify a person who had... risen to the rank of a commissioned officer.

c. (See quot. 1796.) Obs.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 388 The plaintiff received 300 lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails at the halberts, under colour of the sentence of a court-martial. 1796 GOSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To be brought to the halberts; to be flogged à la militaire: soldiers of the infantry, when flogged, being commonly tied to three halberts, set up in a triangle, with a fourth fastened across them. 1824 MACAULAY *Gl. Law-suitt Misc. Writ.* (1889) 55 My old uncle... would have had some of them up to the halberts.

2. *transf.* A soldier armed with a halberd; a halberdier. Obs.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1402/1 Foure thousand men... the greater part whereof were shot [=gunners], the other were pikes and halberds. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1223 Two halberds of Archibais guard knocked at the outward gate.

3. (See quot.) ? Obs.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Halbert*, among farriers... is a piece of iron, an inch broad, and three or four inches long, soldered to the toe of an horse's shoe, that jets out before; to hinder a lame horse from resting or treading on his toe.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *halberd-bearer*, -length, -staff; *halberd-headed* a., *halberd-shaped* a. *Bol.* (of leaves), shaped like the ax of a halberd; *halberd-shoe* (see sense 3); *halberd-weed*, the West Indian shrub *Neurolepa lobata*.

1775 FLETCHER *Script. Scales* II. § 17 Wks. 1795 V. 267 To rank him with an *halbert-bearer. 1856 *Treas. Bot.*, **Halbert-headed*, abruptly enlarged at the base into two diverging lobes, like the head of a halbert. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xix. Fj.b. The distance betwene GE 30 *halberde lengthes. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 587 Leaves egg-shaped... I have not seen any *halbert-shaped. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 96 Leaves are Hastate or Halberd-shaped, when the lobes, at the base, point outwards. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., **Halbert-shoes*, constrain a lame horse to tread, or rest, on his heel. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 315 The *Halbert-weed... generally rises to the height of four or five feet.

Hence **Halberded** a., armed with a halberd. a 1800 *Loyal Songs* (Mason), The halberted train. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. § 1. 41 The halberted bands of the city.

Halberd, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To slash with a halberd.

1874 *Droll Stories fr. Abbeys Touraine* 11 At the risk of having his body halberded by the soldiers.

Halberdier (hælbərdiə). Also 6 *holbarder*, *hal*-, *holberder*, *halberdear*, 6-8 *halbard(i)er*, 7 *halbertere*, -tier, *halbeertier*, *holberteer*, 7-8

halberdeer, -teer, 8-9 *halbadier*, 9 *halebardier*. [a. OF. *hale*-, *halebardier* (= Sp. *alabardero*, It. *alabardiere*), f. *halebard* HALBERD; see -IER.] A soldier armed with a halberd; *spec.* a member of certain civic guards carrying a halberd as a badge of office.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Edw. IV. 227 Horsemen, besyde a great number of Lancelknights and Halberders. 1589 *Ive Instruct.* 73 The Halbardiers maye also fight better in a prease then the Pikemen. 1589 *Pasquill's Rel.* B.b. The big bodied Holberders that guarde her Maiestie. 1621 G. SANDVS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 9 Vet Perseus would not venture to invade The Halberterie Erithus with his blade. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 87 The King was brought to the Bar by Colonel Hacker with Halberdeers. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1956/4 Several Constables, Holberters and Inhabitants waited their coming. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 49 The company of halbardiers bringing up the rear. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 4 The royal coach, escorted by an army of halberdiers.

Hence **Halberdiered** a., attended by halberdiers. a 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* (1885) I. ii. 33 The Town Council of the city, robed and halberdiered, walked from the gate to the hall.

Halberdman. = HALBERDIER. Also *Halberdsman*.

1595 DUNCAN *Appendix Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Satelles*, a halbert man. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* (Fairholt), 'You are one of the guard?' 'A poor halbert-man, sir'. 1638 *Sp. Star Chamber at Censure of Bastwick*, etc. 30 The Halbertmen standing round about. 1867 MOTLEV *Netherl.* III. 96 Pikemen as well as halberdsman carried rapiers.

Halbergit, var. HABERJECT.

Halboie, obs. form of HAUTOBY.

1. **Halch**, v. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 *halche* (n, 6-9 *halch*, 9 dial. *halsh*. [In senses 1 and 2 app. a dial. variant of HALSE v.¹ and v.²; whether sense 3 has arisen out of these is not certain.]

1. *trans.* To clasp in one's arms, embrace; = HALSE v.² 1. Obs.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 939 He hym jonkked proly, & ayper halched ower.

2. *intr.* To hang upon in embracing, throw one's arms upon. Obs. (? pseudo-archaism.)

c 1650 *Marr. Gawaine* 65 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 110 To halch vpon him, King Arthur, this lady was full faine.

2. *trans.* To hail, salute, greet; = HALSE v.¹ 3.

1515 *Scol. Field* 52 in *Chetham Misc.* II, When he heard how unkindly his townes they were halched, He piked him to Parice, for thinges that might happen. c 1650 *Earle Westmorland* 27 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 30r The Lord Hume halched them right soooe, saying, 'banished men, welcome to mee!'

3. To fasten, tie, knot. Now dial.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 185 Pat half his armes þer vnder were halched in þe wyse Of a kyngez capados. *Ibid.* 657 Nowe alle þese fyue syþe, forsoþe, were fetled on his knyzt, & vhone halched in oþer, þat non ende hade. *Ibid.* 1852 For quat game so is gorde with þis grene lace, While he hit hade hemely halched aboute. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Halsh*, to tie, to fasten, to knot. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Halch*.

4. **Halcyon**. Obs. [An incorrect form of *halcyon*, prob. influenced by L. *alcedo* kingfisher.] = HALCYON 1. Hence 4 **Halcyonian** a. [cf. L. *alcedonia* the halcyon days], calm, tranquil.

1611 CORVAT *Crudiities* 389 It enioyeth great peace and a very halcedonian time. 1647 A. ROSS *Musc's Interpr.* viii. (1675) 145 The Halcyons or Halcyons were said, I think, to be begot of Lucifer.

Halcyon (hæ'lsjən, hæ'ljən), sb. and a. Forms: 4 *alceon*, *alicion*, 6 *alcion*, *halcion*, 6-7 *halcion*, 7 *alcian*, 6- *alcyon*, *halcyon*. [a. L. *halcyon*, more properly *alcyon*, a. Gr. ἁλκυών kingfisher.

The spelling *al-hal*-, is supposed to have arisen out of the fancy that the word was f. ἁλ-ε sea + κύων conceiving, connected with the fable that the halcyon broods upon her nest floating on the calm sea in the 'halcyon days'.]

A. sb.

1. A bird of which the ancients fabled that it bred about the time of the winter solstice in a nest floating on the sea, and that it charmed the wind and waves so that the sea was specially calm during the period: usually identified with a species of kingfisher, hence a poetic name of this bird.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 106 (Bodl. MS. 294) Hir briddes zit... Of Alceon þe name bere. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxix. (1495) 910 In the cliffe of a ponde of Ocean, Alcion, a see foule, in wynter maketh her neste and layeth egges in vii dayes and sitteth on brood... seven dayes. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* Ep. Ded. (R.), Thei saye, that in the... coldest tyme of the yere, these halcions (making their nests in the sea rocks or sands) will sitte their egges and hatche forth their chickens. c 1598 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i, How stands the wind? Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill? a 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), There came the halcyon, whom the sea obeys, When she her nest upon the water lays. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* v. 22 So smiles the surface of the treach'rous main As o'er its waves the peaceful halcyons play. 1819 WIFFEN *Antian Hours* (1820) 104 The brilliant halcyons... fluttering upon azure wings, appear Loveliest above secluded waters. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 252 The alcyon sits her floating nest.

fig. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/1 Makes Scotland's name to fly On halcyons wings... Beyond the ocean to Columbus shores. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 200 The halcyons of literature, art, and science were floating on the calm and sunlit sea.

b. In *Zool.* a kingfisher of the Australasian genus *Halcyon*, or of the subfamily *Halcyonina*.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1805 We found the halcyon,

or great king-fisher, having fine bright colours. 1802 R. *Brookes' Gasceller* (ed. 12) s. v. P. *William's Sound*. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great kingfisher [etc.].

† 2. Calm, quietude, halcyon days. *Obs.*
1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 15 Our halcyons here are but as marriage feasts, for continuance. 1654—*Comm. Ps.* ii. 4 By this means the Church had an happy Halcyon.
1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 4 'Tis well one of us does [want courting], else the man would have nothing but halcyon. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 144 All, therefore, was halcyon with Mrs. Woudbe.

B. attrib. passing into *adj.*
1. Of, or pertaining to, the halcyon or kingfisher. *Halcyon days* [Gr. ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, L. *alcyonides dies*, *alcyonides, alcedonia*]: fourteen days of calm weather, anciently believed to occur about the winter solstice when the halcyon was brooding.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Pj. Wherefore those daies be called in Latine *Halcyon*, that is as you would say, the Halcyon birdes daies. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* 2 a (Stanf.). I remembered the halcyons daies. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 132 Expect Saint Martins Summer, Halcyons daies. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xxxii. (R.). They lay and sit about mid-winter . . . and the time whiles they are broodie, is called the halcyon daies: for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. ii. 84 Bring oile to fire, snow to the colder moods. . . and turne their Halcyon beakes With every gaile, and varry for their Masters. [For the allusion see KINGFISHER.] 1739 *Penny Cycl.* XLIII. 230/1 The fable of the floating cradle in which during the Halcyon days the bird was said to rear its young.

2. Calm, quiet, peaceful, undisturbed. (Usually qualifying days.)

1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 464 It hath pleased thy grace to give us these Alcyon days, which yet we enjoy. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. xvii. 429 Were our daies more halcyon, more quiet and peaceable. 1642 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 12 Fortifications (a great rarity in that blessed halcyon time in England). 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 11 When two are seen, they foretel Halcyon weather. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 250 Peace and policy had diffused a halcyon calmness over the land. 1878 *Masque Poets* 218 The bird of love, in days so truly halcyon, Upon the billows well might build her nest.

† **Halcyon**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To calm, tranquillize.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Spr's T.* 236 Shee, callinge Horbell, Gnartolite, Leyfurco too, thus halcyoneth her spite.

† **Halcyonian** (hælsj'ŋi'niän), *a. Obs.* Also 7 *halci*-. [f. L. *halcyoni-us* of the halcyon + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the Halcyon; calm, quiet, peaceful; = HALCYON B.

1617 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Forth Feasting*. What halcyonian days thy reign should give. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 11 Halcyonian quiet times at Sea. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xciv. 15 The halcyonian days that the Christians had.

Halcyonic, -ite, -oid, var. **ALCYONIC**, etc.

Halcyonine, *a. Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily of kingfishers (*Halcyoninae*) of which the genus *Halcyon* is the type.

Hald, -on, *obs. forms of HOLD, HOLDEN*.

† **Hale**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [A parallel form to **HEAL** sb., ME. *hele*, and **HAIL** sb., conformed in vowel to the *adj.*, OE. *hāl*.] Health, well-being, welfare; cure, remedy; = **HAIL** sb., **HEAL** sb.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 202 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 226 Ac mihte libbe afre-mo a blisse and an hale. c 1200 *Sax. & Virtues* (1888) 29 Ne on wele ne on waughe, ne on hale ne on unhale. c 1205 LAY. 1775 Pat scal be on pin hale. 1506 SPENSER *Astroph.* 103 All heedless of his dearest hale. 1795 BURNS *Poem addressed to Mitchell* v. My hale and weel I'll tak a care o't. [But here perh. only a Sc. dial. form of **HEAL** sb.]

b. *Ill. hale*, var. of *ill hail* (**HAIL** sb. 2), had luck. In quots. used *advb.* = Unfortunately, unluckily, disastrously.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4905 Ful ilhale [Fairf. il haile] did yee bat dede. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 230 Now illa hale was he borne.

† **Hale**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *healh* (heale), 1-4 *hal*, 4-5 *hale*. [OE. *halm*, *healh*, infl. *hale*, *heale*.] A corner, a nook; a secret place.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 245 Forðæm ælc waz bið gebeiged twiefæald on ðæm heale. c 1000 *Prose Life St. Guthlac* xx. 82 Heleonian on ðam hale his cyrcan. a 1100 *Anglo-Sax. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 326/9 *Angulus*, hyme, oððe heal. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 2 Ich was in one sumere dale, In one suthre diæle hale. c 1315 SHOREHAM 160 Ac tho hy berde God speke, Wel sone an hal by-gonne threke. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 We beth honted from hale to hurne. c 1450 MYRAC 1384 Hast þow do þat synne hale By any wommon þat lay in hale?

† **Hale**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* Also 5 *halle*, 6 *hail*, *hall*. [app. a. OF. *hale* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *halle* a covered market-place, a. OS. and OHG. *halla*, an area or space covered over. The word is thus in origin a doublet of **HALL**, with a different pronunciation and application, due to its French use.] A place roofed over, but usually open at the sides; a pavilion; a tent; a booth, hut, or other temporary structure for shelter.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9280 In halles and hales bordes leyð. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/1 Hale or tente, *paphilo*, *scena*. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* i. 734 Every man had plente in hale and in halle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 277 The kyng lete make in al last a long and a large house of tymbre the which was callid an hale (and covered with tyllies over) and it was open al about on both sides and at the endes. 1530 PALSGR.

228/2 Hall a long tent in a felde, *tente*. 1572 I. B. *Let.* in *Brydges Cens. Lit.* VII. 240 (N.) Dangerous diseases . . to souldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, and lykewyse to horses for lacke of hales. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 81 Certaine Frenchmen . . hearing that the English tents and pavillions were a good waie distant from the armie . . spoiled the hails, robbed the tents. 1606 HOLLAND *Suton.* 55 A certaine rent in monie . . allowed, For their sumpter-mules, for their tentes and hales.

b. *pl.* (as sing.)? A market-hall [= F. *les halles*]. 1541 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) The townis consent to mak a halis to mett the wyttal that hapenis to cum to this burgh to sell.

Hale (hæll), *sb.* 4 Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. haill*. [f. **HALE** v. 1, of which sense 1 may be the imperative, used subst. See also **HAUL** sb.]

1. In *hoise and hale*, *hale and how*, exclamations of sailors in hauling something.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xv. Where were many shypes and mayners noyse with hale and how. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 111 Toward the left, with mony heis and haill, socht all our flat. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* x. 587 And so drew Argo up, with hale and how, On to the grass. 1890— in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 759 Uprose the hale and how of the mariners.

b. The act of haling or hauling. c 1695 CONGREVE *Taking of Namur* (Seager), Uprooting hills with most tremendous hale.

2. A haul (of fish).

1751 R. PALTOCK P. *Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 92/2 It being a large hale, and a shelving bank, I could not lift it.

Hale, *sb.* 5 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *haile*. [app. a. ON. *hali*, Da. *hale* tail: cf. *plough-tail*.]

1. *pl.* The two handles of a plough or wheelbarrow.

1611 COTGR., *Le manche d'une charrue*, a Plough-tayle, or handle; the Plough-hale. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* i. l. vi. (1635) 36 If your Plough-irons . . will not bite on the earth . . it is a signe that you hang too hevie on the Plough hales. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 For the Plough-handles, some call them Stilts, and some Hales, and some Staves. 1725 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plough*. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hales*, the handles or ends of the plough-stilts: usually in the compound form Plough-hales. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Barrow-hale*, the handle of a wheelbarrow.

† 2. A pot-hook. *Obs.*

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 68 A Hale: (Suff.) i.e. a tram-mel in the Essex dialect.

† **Hale**, *sb.* 6 *Obs. rare*. = **HALO**.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/1 Hale, or cyrcle a-bowte þe mone, *halo*.

Hale (hæll), *a. (adv.)* Forms: a. *Eng.* 1 *hál*, 2-4 *hal*, 3-*hale* (4 *halle*, *ale*, *hele*, 8-9 *heal*, *north. dial.* *heale*, *heal*, *heyel*, *yell*). B. *Sc.* 4 *halle*, 4-*hale*, 5-*hail* (5 *hayle*, 5-6 *haile*, 5-*haill*, 6 *heale*, *hele*, 6-8 *heal*). [The northern dial. repr. of OE. *hāl*, which became in south and midl. dial. *hāl*, *hool*, *hole*, **WHOLE**, but remained in the north *hál*, *hale*, in which form it has been taken over in modern times into the literary language in sense 3.

In Scotch from 15th c., long *ā* was spelt *ay*, *aí*; hence, the later Sc. forms *hayl*, *hail*, *haill*, for earlier *hale*, OE. *hāl*, must be distinguished from original north Eng. **HAIL**, in same sense, derived from Norse *heill*. *Heale* (e) is a modern Sc. repr. of the closer sound (hiál, hiél) into which *hale* has now passed, and must be distinguished from Eng. *heal* (hēl), ME. *hele*.]

I. 1. Free from injury; safe, sound, unhurt. Now only *Sc. and north. dial.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* x. 22 Se þurh-wunaþ oð ende, se byþ hal. c 1200 ORMIN 14818 Godess folc all hal & sund Comm. to lande. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24888 If þou will hale Cum o þis scip to land. 1375 (MS. 1489) BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 92 The King . . eschapyt haile and fere. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xvii. 79 It kepez þe lymmes of a man hale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (1553) ix. iv. 102 So hele and fere [ed. *Small* hail and feyr] mote sauf me Jupiter. 1567 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* iv. 74 It wald mak ony hail hairt sair. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 897 Quhylye my heart is heal [rime prevail]. 1786 BURNS *Ep. to Major Logan* iii. Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl'd. Ball.* 35 O heale be thy heart! my auld cronie.

2. Free from disease, healthy, in good health, well; recovered from disease, healed, 'whole'.

Now *Sc. and north. dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 74 Þonne bið se man hal on þreora nihte fyrste. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ane wunde . . bet ne mei beon longe hwile hal. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13106 Messels er hale, crispels gas right. c 1375 (15th c. MS.) *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 125 Of all sekness, and of all hale, In name of Ihesu þai mad haile. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3638 [He] had made diuers hale and fere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prol. 126 Ane haill mannis estait, In temperat warmnes, nother to cald nor hait. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 107 My seely sheepe . . bene hale enough, I trowe. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1474 Our full intent is now To haif þe hale. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Gray* iv. Meg grew sick—as he grew heal. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Gospel Women*, in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 135 Sickness may be more hale than health.

† b. *fig.* Free from what is injurious; sound, wholesome. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 24650 (Edinb.) Þi suet sun sa hale [v. r. hale] of hiht. c 1320 *Seiryn Sag.* (W.) 693 Hit n'is non hale To leue stepmoderes tale. c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 101 Latte ay your chere be lowly, blythe, and hale. 1503 WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* xxxii. Wks. 1888 I. 97 Preist . . that may instruct the peple be hale and sincere doctrine.

3. Free from infirmity; sound in constitution; robust, vigorous. (The current literary sense: now most freq. of old persons.)

(Not exactly the same as any northern dialect use, and perh. originating in Spenser's use: cf. sense 2, quot. 1579.) 1734 JARVIS *Let. to Swift* 24 Nov. in *S.'s Lett.* (1766) II. 207 Finding my old friend . . so hale at 83-4. 1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1852) II. 401 The soundest halest constitution may . . catch an infection. 1823 SCOTT *Everett*, Its came the strong hale voice of the huntsman soldier with its usual greeting. 1824 DRIDEN *Libr. Comp.* 530 A hale, active, and comprehensive mind. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvi. 541 A hale hearty old age.

II. The northern form of **WHOLE**, in its current senses.

4. Of things material: Whole, entire, unbroken, undivided; undecayed.

c 1200 ORMIN 18512 All hal and untodeledd. a 1225 *Juliana* 31 Sein iuhan . . ase bal com up prof; as he was hal meiden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19313 We find . . þe dors sperd, þe walles hale. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6601 Þai fand him all hale liggand. 1533 BELLENDEN *Lett.* i. (1822) 96 Ane hede of ane man, with visage hale, but ony corruption. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xxi. Hale breeks.

5. Of things immaterial, time, numbers, etc.: Whole, entire, complete; with no part wanting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 419 [Þai] suld be of a numbre hale. *Ibid.* 9262 Fra adam be ald to crist es tald Sexti hale generacions. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3933 Þe space of alle ane hale yhere. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 386 Ane hail þear. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (1553) vii. ix. 105 With hale [ed. *Small* hail] routis Ascensu to reskew. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl'd. Ball.* 34 Wad dance for a heale winter neet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hyel*, *Hale*, whole.

6. The hale, the whole, all the; also with possessives, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6420 Had godds folk þe hale maistri. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 274 The hale condicioun off a threll. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 441 Halden heyndman of all þe hale werde. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 98 Puttande my heale confidence in God onelie. 1562 WINZET *Carl. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 26 The haill Kirk of God. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 6 The laird . . his lady, and haill household. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq. xv.* Him that the hale town kens naething about. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 25 Aw elways gan The yell hog or nyen.

b. *pl.* The whole of the, all the.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2992 And cald his men þe for him hale. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE 1.357 Thail haile bayle than was his heretage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 10 To Thair victuallis hale were consumit aw. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 62 The haill lordis past to the tolbuith. 1582-88 *Hist. Jas. VI.* The haill subiects of this realm.

† 7. All. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13303 Quen þai þai wad to-gedir hale. c 1300 *Havelok* 2370 Hal hundred knithes dede he calle. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 22 Quhen þu hale ynd has to me Conuert.

8. Sole.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 137 He hyme mad Hale kepare of al þe thinge. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE 1. 140 Protector haile he maid hym of Scotland. 1578-1600 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 153 Thy helpe and haill succour.

9. Possessing full rights as a citizen; not a 'broken man' (BROKEN g).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 80 He is oblisid onely to enter his persone, or bodie, gif he be ane haill man, in the court.

B. *adv.* Wholly, entirely. *Sc. and north. dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Efigiane* 102 To þe warld ded vane þai hayle. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE 1. 9 Contrar haile their will. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 325 Quhen I the cure had all clene, and him ourcumyn haill. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Ane hors, when he is barded hale. 1862 HISSOP *Prov. Scot.* 32 Better ae e'e than haill blind.

Hale (hæll), *v. 1* Forms: 3-*hale*; also 4 *halie*, *halye*, (*halle*), 4-6 *hayl* (e, 5-7 *haile*, (6 *haale*), 6-7 (8-9 in sense 4 b) *hail*. See also **HAUL**. [a. OF. *haler*, in sense 1 (12th c. in Littré), a. OFrankish *hālon* = OHG. *hālon*, *hōlon*, mod.G. *holen*, to fetch, etc., OS. *hālōn*, MDu. and Du. *halen*, to fetch, draw, haul, OFris. *halia*, EFr. *halen*, to draw, pull, haul.

Icel. and Sw. *hala*, Da. *hale* (on the ground of which the OFr. word has been erroneously assumed to be from Norse) are late adoptions from LG. (the Icel. perh. from Eng.)]

1. *trans.* To draw or pull. † a. Formerly in gen. sense, and in various spec. uses now *obs.* or *arch.*: e.g. to draw *up*, hoist, set (a sail); to take a 'pull' at, toss off (liquor); to pull or tear asunder or in pieces; to contract, cause to shrink; to draw hack (an arrow) on the string. (= **DRAW** v. in various senses.)

13-. K. *Alis.* 992 They setten mast, and halen saile. 13-. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1520 He haled of þe cappe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12061 Bowlyne on bou-spret to sette and hale. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R. v.* ii. (1493) 104 The fumosities in the stomak come to the brayne and . . drawe and hale the skynnes of the brayne, and brede ache in the same skynnes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 Halyn, or drawyn, *traho*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ix. 36 Mynes-theus . . Onto the heid has halit wp on he, Baith arrow and ene etland at the merk. 1549 *Comp. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail al and ane . . hail hym vp til vs. The ankry was halit vp place the vattir. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiii. 218 The thail that's haled with the crampe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. i. (1651) 450 Thou shalt be haled in pieces with . . some passion or other. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. xix. (1658) 209 A . . pin of wood, over which they use to hale their lace when they wind it. 1740 NELSON *Wond. Nat. Displayed* iii. xxvi. 284 Fastened to a thick Rope, which is haled in by an Engine. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 63 The rope that haled the buckets from the well.

b. To draw or pull along, or from one place to another, esp. with force or violence; to drag, tug. Now superseded in ordinary speech by HAUL.

c 1205 LAY. 16712 Toward Hengest he leop. and igrap hine bi þan toppe, & hine after him halede. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. viii. 95 Dobest. bereth a bisschops crosse, is hoked on þat ende, to hale men fro helle 1393 C. xi. 93 And halye with þe hoked ende ille men to gode. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 363 b/2 She remembryd how Jhesus... was... haled forth and mocked. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 230 He... drew and haled the rest out of the doores, by the haire and heeles. 1611 BIBLE Acts viii. 3 Saul... hailing men and women, committed them to prison. 1640 JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp. iii. xix. 153 As one hal'd to execution. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. i. v. v. Some score or two... are indignantly haled to prison. 1873 SMILES Huguenots Fr. i. xii. (1881) 244 They were haled before the magistrates, fined and imprisoned.

2. fig. To constrain, or draw forcibly to, into, or out of a course of action, feeling, condition, etc.; to bring in violently, drag in.

1377-93 [see 1b]. 1576 FLEMING Panopli. Epist. 54 [1b] halyt me into a certayne hope of perpetual renouwe. 1641 HINOE 7. Bruen ii. 7 They... hale and force them by their commands and threats. 1651 HOBBS Leviath. iv. xlv. 247 Texts... haled to their purpose by force of wit. 1697 DAMPIER Voy. (1729) i. 493 The Land hales the wind. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) III. xxxvi. 216 Inferences, consequences, strained deductions... haled in to tease me. 1869 FRISWELL Ess. Eng. Writers x. 139 Garrick haled on one hand by Tragedy and on the other by Comedy.

† b. To harry, molest. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 579/1, 1 harye, or mysse entreate or hale one. 1641 MILTON Reform. ii. (1851) 67 To let them still hale us, and worry us with their band-dogs, and Pursuivants. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Hale... to vex, or trouble; to worry.

3. absol. or intr. To pull, tug.

1423 JAS. i. Kingis Q. clxix. Thou art to feble of thy-self... to clymben] or to hale Withouten help. 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1684) III. 276 Hale on apace... and merrily boise up your sails. 1580 DRAKE in The World Encompassed, etc. (Hakl. Soc. 1854) App. iv. 213. I must have the gentleman to hayle and draw with the mariner, and the mariner with the gentleman. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus iii. 3 The Minister may hale and pull, but vnlesse the Father draw, none come to the Sonne. 1879 STEVENSON Trav. Cevennes, A yoke of... stolid oxen were patiently haling at the plough.

† 4. intr. To move along as if drawn or pulled; to move with force or impetus, hasten, rush; spec. of a ship, to proceed before the wind with sails set, to sail (cf. 1 a). Also fig. Obs.

13. Gauw. & Gr. Knt. 136 per hales in at þe halle dor an agghlich mayster. c 1400 Destr. Troy 12286 He... halit on full hard into the hegh Sea. 1667 Lond. Gaz. No. 221/1 Several other ships are haling out of this Harbor. 1727 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind. II. lii. 256 A more convenient Place... for the Man of War to hale ashore. Ibid. 257 That Day that his Ship haled off.

b. To flow, run down in a large stream. Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial. (In later use written hail.)

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 125 Down after a strem þat dryly halez. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. xi. 284 From gravis blake a myghty wyn wole hale. a 1529 SKELTON P. Sparrow 22. I wept and I wailed, The tearys downe hayled. 1533 BELLENDEN Liny i. (1822) 101 The teris began fast to hale owte hir chekis. a 1783 Willy o' Douglass-dale xiv. in Child Ballads iv. c, in the tears came hailing down. a 1835 MOTHERWELL in Whistle-Binkie (Sc. Songs) Ser. i. 101 Het tears are hailin' ower your cheek, And hailin' ower your chin. Mod. Sc. The sweat was just hailin' off me.

† c. transf. To project, extend, reach. Obs.

13. Gauw. & Gr. Knt. 788 A ful huge heit hit [the wall] haled ypon lofte. 1a 1406 Morie Arth. 207 The bede [of the spear] baylede owtt behynde ane halfe fote large.

† Hale, v. 2. Obs. [Either f. HALE a., or a variant of HEAL v. assimilated to HALE a.] trans. To make hale or whole; to heal.

c 1200 Vices & Virtues 71 Ðat þu cunne hes halen. a 1300 Cursor M. 14157 (Gott.) Ðai troud þat he moght þair broþer hale of all his soght. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 7 Fine woundes That are not ȝit haled, ne sall be many stoundes. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter cxvii. 2 Ða þat ere halyd [v. r. haled] in trouth & luf. 1530 LYNDESAV Test. Pafnyng 789 In name of Christe thay halit mony hounder, Rasyng the dede, and purging the possesst.

† Hale, int. Obs. [app. the same as MHG. hale, OHG. halo, imperative of halōn, holōn, hōlen to fetch, of which the emphatic forms halā, hōlā were esp. used for hailing a ferry-man: see Hildebrand in Zeitsch. f. d. Deutschen Unterricht III. 393.] A cry to call attention.

c 1200 St. Christopher 84 in S. Eng. Leg. 273 A nȝt in þe opur half of þe watour, a uoiz þare cam and gradde 'Hale, hale' to seint Cristofre, þat he him þare-ouer ladde. [See also E. E. Poems (1862) 62.]

Hale, obs. f. HAIL v. 2 and v. 3; var. HELE v. 1

† Hale-bowline. Naut. Obs. [f. HALE v. 1] One fit to hale a bowline; an able seaman.

1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. xii. 56 Manned with prest men, being halfe of them scarce hale Boulings. [1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Haul-bowlings, the old name for the able-bodied seamen.]

Halec, Halecize, var. ALEC, ALECIZE.

Halecoid (hæ'likoid), a. and sb. Ichth. [f. mod.L. Halecoides, f. halec, alec, sauce prepared from small fish, and perh. the fish itself: see -oid.] a. adj. Of or belonging to the herring family. b. sb. A clupeoid fish.

Halecomorphous (hæ'likomp'fəs), a. Ichth. [f. L. halec, alec (see prec.) + Gr. μορφή form +

-ous.] Belonging to the Halecomorphi, an order of ganoid fishes, also called Cyclozanoides.

† Halecrot, hallecrot (hæ'likrēt). Sc. Obs. Forms: 6 halkrig, halkri(c)k, 9 halkrike, hal(l)e-crot, allecrot. [a. f. halecrot, in 15-16th c. allecrot, hallet, of uncertain origin: perh. containing Ger. hals neck.] 'A species of corslet, of beaten iron, composed of two pieces for the front and the back' (Littre); according to Meyrick 'a half-suit of light plate armour, worn alike by footmen and horsemen, furnished with long tassels'; used about the middle of the 16th century.

1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. v. v. (1821) I. 174 He armyt hym with his halkrig, bow and arrowis. 1540 Sc. Acts Jas. V. (1597) § 87 That all vthers... haue jack of plate, halkrik, or brigatines. 1801 GROSS Ant. Arm. 250 (Jam.) The halecrot was a kind of corslet of two pieces, one before and one behind; it was lighter than the cuirass. 1842 MEYRICK Anc. Armour II. 206 Officers of infantry in allecrots. Ibid. 227 Hallecrot.

† Halely, adv. Obs. Forms: 4 haliic, halik, haali, Sc. haliy, 4-5 hali, hally, hali, haly, 4-6 halely, 6 Sc. hallelie, halelie, 6-7 haily. Northern and esp. Sc. form of WHOLLY, q.v.

a 1300 Cursor M. 22931 Sua haali [Fairf. Gott. hal] sal þai þan rise þare, þam sal noȝt want a heif þare. Ibid. 26398 þan be-bouis him screue him hali [Fairf. hal] þat will þat hali þe merci. 1352 MINOT Poems (Hall) iv. 92 For þare þan had þe lely floure Lorn all haley his honoure. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 To putte vs all haley in þe mercy of Godd. a 1575 Diurn. Occurr. (Bannatyne) 302 Hallilie leit woȝd. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE Poems xxxviii. 18 To vse them haily as they wold.

Halende, var. HEALEND Obs., Saviour.

Halesness (hæ'lnəs). [f. HALE a. + -NESS.]

1. Northern dial. form of WHOLESNESS, q.v.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter ii. 8 The hales of all creatures.

2. The quality or state of being hale; healthiness, robustness.

1862 SMILES Engineers III. 455 Struck by the haleness and comeliness of the English men and women.

Haler (hæ'lər). [f. HALE v. 1 + -ER.] One who hales or hauls. See also HALLIER, HAULER.

1611 COTGR., Tireur, a drawer, puller. haler, lugger. 1755 JOHNSON, Haler, he who pulls or hales. 1815 Pocklington Canal Act 43 Boatmen, watermen, halers. 1876 MORRIS Sigurd i. 17 The halers of the hawvers.

† Halesia (hæ'li:sia). Bot. [Named after Stephen Hales, an English botanist, 1677-1761.] A genus of plants (N. O. Styracaceae), containing the beautiful Snowdrop or Silver-bell tree of the southern United States, Halesia tetraaptera, and other species.

1760 J. ELLIS in Phil. Trans. Abr. XI. 508 (title) Of the Plants Halesia and Gardenia. 1865 PARKMAN Huguenots iv. (1875) 58 Here the halesia hangs out its silvery bells.

† Haleskarth, hailscart, a. Sc. Obs. [f. HALE a. + skart, scart, SCRATCH.] Free from injury; unhurt, unscratched.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis v. v. 72 And ment his feris hailscarth to the cost. a 1603 in Moyses Mem. Jas. VI. 71 (Jam.) And then brocht the said Will. away hailscart.

Halesome (hæ'lsəm), a. Forms: 3-4 halsum, 4-6 (chiefly Sc.) halesum, 4-5 (8-9 Sc.) halesome, 5-6 Sc. hailsom, 6 halsome. [Cf. ON. heilsamr salutary.] The northern, and now chiefly Sc. form of WHOLESOME, q.v.

c 1200 ORMIN 10799 Santt Johanes fullthnaing wass Halsum and god to fanneng. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxx. 18 Nathyng iss halesumere þan to hope in god in all anguis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 130 þe aer es noȝt so guide þare ne so halesome. c 1450 Cow. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 93 Trewly your counselle is ryght god and eyslum. 1597 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae 1381 Nane hailsomer for his behuve. 1813 HOGG Queen's Wake, Kilmeny iii. Yet you are halesome and fair to see.

Hence Halesomely adv., Halesomeness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter cxlvii. 7 Ðai melt halsumly in godis luf. 1483 Cath. Angl. 170/2 An Halesomenes, salubritas.

Halewe, n. obs. form of HALLOW.

† Halewei, wey. Obs. Forms: 3 halewei, haliwei(e), halewi, he(a)lewi, halwei, halewei, 5 haliw(h)ey, halyvey. [ME. haliwei, heale, heleri, pointing to an OE. *hælewīg, *hælwīg, corresp. to MHG. heilwīg, -wāc, -wāc, wāge, ON. heilwāgr, f. OE. hæl, OHG. heil, ON. heill health (HAILsb. 2, HEALsb.) + OE. wāg, OHG. wāg, ON. wāgr wave, water. Some of the forms show association with hālig holy. See Grimm Deutsche Mythol. II. 551.] A healing water, used both as a drink, and as a lotion for wounds; balm, antidote.

c 1205 LAY. 23071 Heo sculde mid haleweie helen his wunden. Ibid. 28617 Heo scāl. al hal me makien mid haleweie drenchen. c 1220 Bestiary 749 A smel. ðat ouer-cumede haliweie wið swetness. a 1225 Ancr. R. 94 Hit is a derne halewei þe no mon ne icnoweþ þet naueð hit ismached. Ibid. 282 Ðu attest þe mid heleri, & wunden þe mid saluce. a 1240 Ureian in Cott. Hom. 200 Swete iesu mi leof, mi lif, mi leome, min halewi, min hūni ter. Ibid. 183 Min haliw. c 1200 Land of Cockayne 84 in E. E. P. (1862) 158 þe þeþ iij willis in þe abbei, of triote and halwei. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 223/2 Halyvey, or bracle a-zen sekensse, as treacle or ober lyke (A. haliwey), antidotum salutiferum. 1744 Arundel MS. 42, f. 93 (Promp. Parv. 223 note) Balsamum, &c. haliwey.

Half (haf), sb. Forms: 1- half; also 1 bealf, (halb), 2-3 alf, (3 hælf,Orm. halif, elf, 4 helf,

helue), 4-5 halue, 4-7 halfe, (6-7 haulf(e), hafe). Pl. 4- halves (hāvz): also 4 halvis, 5-7 -es, (6 hawves), 7-8 halfs. [A Com. Tent. sb.: OE. healf fem. = OS. halba (MDu., MLG. halve), OHG. halba (MHG. halbe), ON. halfa (hálfa), Goth. halba side, half: see HALF a. The oldest sense in all the langs. is 'side'.]

I. † 1. Side; one of the (two) sides (of an object) as a specification of position or direction; the right or left side, the right or left 'hand' (of any one); the direction indicated by the side or hand. Obs.

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 51 Altrineus, an ba halbae [Erzf. halbe, Corp. half]. 805 Charter in O. E. Texts (1885) 442 On menge oðre halfe. 862 Ibid. 438 An easthalfe. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xx. 21 Sittan, an on þine swiðran halfe, and an on þine wynstran. c 1000 Sax. Leech. II. 262 On þa healf þe þæt sar biþ. c 1050 Voc. in Wr. Wulker 338/8 Altrineus, on two healfa. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 67 He shodeþ þe rihtwe an his rihthalve. c 1205 LAY. 14018 A þus half þere Humber. c 1340 Cursor M. 6263 (Fairf.) þe see on ayer half ham stode as ij. wallis. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii. 7 'Loke on þe lufthond', quod heo, 'and seo wher [he] stondeþ'... I lokede on þe luf half, as þe ladi me tauhte. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce iv. 150 Thai on twa halves war assalit. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 882 þan laid he on þe Sarsyns wykke faste þe euery helue. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1353 Thai soght into the Cite vpon sere halys. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 4 § 1 On this halfe the fest of Ester. 1532 MORE Confut. Barnes viii. Wks. 805/1 Then thou shalt see me on the backe halfe. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso ix. lxxiv. 174 The purple morning peeped ore The eastern threshold, to our halfe of land.]

† 2. fig. One of the opposite sides in a conflict, of the opposite sexes in descent, etc. Obs.

a 885 Will of Alfred in Earle Land Charters 148 Min yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperehalfe, næs on ða spinhalfe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 217 þe compaynye apes half muche anepared was. Ibid. 325 He was, in hys moder alf, Seynt Edwardes broþer. c 1380 Wyclif. Sol. Wks. III. 248 þe Jewis seide þat Crist was not on Goddis halfe. c 1400 Destr. Troy 13474 His heayell... On his modur halfe. 1563 DOLMAN in Mirr. Mag., Hastings lxxviii. 2 On princes halves the myghty god doth fyght.

† b. Side, part (as of one of the parties to a transaction). On (in, by) the half of: on the part of, as far as concerns, with respect to. On this half: in regard or respect of this, on this account. Obs.

1068 Charter Will. I in Eng. Hist. Rev. Oct. (1896) 741 And þær-to eake on minre healf ic heom geaf and geuþe... þæt land. c 1230 Hali Meid. 7 Nu þenne on oðer half nim þe to þe worlde. 13. Coer de L. 3302 In myne halff, I graunt the foreward. c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus iv. 917 (945) It shal not lakke, certeyn, on myn halve. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccxiii. 199 In that other halfe it was founde by an Enquest... that [etc.]. 1526 SKELTON Magnyf. 1032, I am so occupied On this half, & on every side.

† c. Hence On (in) the half of: on the part of, in the name of, as the agent or representative of, for, instead of, on or in behalf of. Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 2830 Þatt wot... þurh Gabriel Wass se 33d o Goddes halffe. a 1300 Floriz & Bl. 144 Ber him þis ring On mine halve to tokning. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 99 Send hem boþe on þyn helf. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. cxlix. 129 We amonest yow fyrst in the popes half, that [etc.]. 1532 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. 414/1 He wold fayne haue his false translatioun... sayde and songen a goddes halfe.

† d. On God's half: in God's name, for God's sake; used to add emphasis to a petition, command, or expression of consent or resignation. Obs.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 22 Hwo se mel stonden euer on vre Leafdi wurschipe, stonde a godes halve. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 561 He let hom go a Godes halfe. c 1369 CHAUCER Deithe Blanche 370 'A goddis halfe, in goode tyde i' quod I. c 1430 Chev. Assigne 219 'Go we forth, fader', quod þe childe, 'vpon goddes halfe i' a 1529 SKELTON EL. Rummyng 501 She yelld lyke a calf, Rise up on God's half.

II. 3. One of two opposite, corresponding, or equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

a. Of material objects, in which each half lies on one side of the dividing line (thus connected with 1).

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Mark vi. 23 A half ricees mines. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 3 Muche del of Engolond, þe on half al bi Weste. a 1300 Cursor M. 8715 (Cott.) Wit suerd it [child] sal be delt in tua And alþer sal haue an half [Fairf. half, Gott., Trin. a side] in hand. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. x. 4 Hanun... shoue of the one halve of their becerdes. 1623 SANDERSON Serm. 1.89 Making as if he would cut the child into halves, and give either of them one half. 1666 BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual. 136 In the parting of it into halves (as when our Hazle Nuts. part in the middle longwise). 1717 FRETZER Voy. S. Sea 120 note, To unite the two Sides, or Halves of the Float. 1851 CARPENTER Man. Phys. 182 A continuation of the sagittal-suture down the middle, dividing it into two equal halves.

b. Of quantities or numbers, in which the half bears the same proportion to the whole as one of the halves of a material object, but all connexion with side is lost; a moiety.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke xix. 8 Heono half godra minra Drihten sello ic ðorfendum Ags. Gosp. Nu ic sylle ðearfum healf mine æhta; Hatton G. half mine ehte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 31 [Leir] 3ef bys twi doȝtren half, & half hym self nom. a 1300 Cursor M. 3999 Ar he þe half o þaa haa slayn. c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xxi. 464 Yf men had gyven hym the halve of all the worlde. 1563 W. FULKE Meteors iv. (1640) 47 They ascend not past the halfe of one mile in height. 1659 B. HARRIS Parvial's Iron Age 32 Ambition being the one half of the game. 1685 GRACIAN's Courtier's Orac. 157 And in that sense the ingenious Paradox is true: That the half is more than the whole. 1820

SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 129 Of this number of whales, considerably above half have been taken by five ships now in the trade. *Ibid.* 223 One-half or three fourths of an inch thick. 1823 — *Whale Fishery* 5 For sale, at one-half the cost prices.

c. After a cardinal number, as *one...and a half*. (For the earlier mode of expressing this, see *HALF* a. 2.) c1290 *Beket* 14 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107 To 3eres and an half. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 454 Three days and an half. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 A bolle pece bat weyyth vij ououns & halfe, and halfe a quarter. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 77 They must be set a foote and a halfe a sunder. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Caripo di Fior* 157 An boure and a halfe after we are up. 1673 *RAY Journ.* Low C. 3 We took places in the Passage-Boat for Bruges, and at a League and halves end came to a Lock. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Fresny's Annusm. Ser. & Com.* II For about three parts and a half of four in the Year. 1817 *J. McLEOD Voy. Alexite* II. (1820) 45 One of his attendants...received...about a dozen and a half blows with a flat bamboo.

4. More vaguely: One of two divisions more or less approaching equality: esp. with comparatives, as *the larger or better half*. † Formerly, sometimes, one of three or more divisions.

a1300 *Cursor* M. 25046 Four halves o bis world rond, 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Ech of pe ilke zeuen [haueued] him to-delp ine uele halves. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13303 The more halfe of my men & my mayn shippis. 1580 etc. Better half [see *BETTER* a. 3 b]. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 196 One halfe of the world knowes not how the other lives. 1661 *J. CHILDOREY Brit. Baconica* 25 The top of it is hollow like the long half of an Egg. c1730 *SWIFT Direct. Servants* Wks. 1778 X. 331 Swear...it broke into three halves. 1858 *A. W. DRAYTON Sport. S. Africa* 74 The better half of a chicken. 1864 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* II v. § 55 The larger half of the phenomena.

b. *Better half*, a wife (or † husband): see *BETTER* a. 3 c. Hence, humorously, *worsser half*. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 388 These fair helpmates are as convivial...as their 'worsser halves'.

† 5. One of two partners or co-sharers. *Obs.* Cf. *To go halves*, 7 f.

1520 *WHITTINGTON Vulg.* (1527) 13 Wheder you wynne or lese, I wyl be your halfe. 1591 *FLORIO and Floritex* 25 Master Iohn wyl be your halfe with me. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr. v. ii.* 78 *Bap.* Sonne, Ile be your halfe, Bianca comes. *Luc.* Ile haue no halues: Ile beare it all my selfe.

6. Elliptical uses of *HALF* a., some sb. being omitted. *collog.*

a. = Half-year. (Sometimes applied to a Term, after the new division of the school-year c1865.) b. = Half-boot. c. = Half-pint, half-gill of spirits. d. = Half-back (at Football: cf. *HALF* II. 1.). e. = Half-mile (race); etc.

1659 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* II. 29 Paving tyles...to all these pavements they make halves, to close the work at the sides and ends.

a. 1820 *LEWIS Lett.* (1870) 3 It...has completely stopped the boats for this half. 1875 *A. R. HOPE My Schoolboy Fr.* 172 This half, all my friends had returned to Westminster. 1876 *World* V. No. 709. 10 Since the school year has known the triple distribution into terms instead of the halves of our boyhood.

b. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* x, There's two pair of halves in the commercial.

c. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 27 July 4 To sustain themselves in their public duty by resort to what is technically known as 'a half'. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 71, I heard him call for two halves of ale and a cigar.

d. 1887 *SHEARMAN Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 306 The best halves were strong thick-set men, rather under than over middle height. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 5/6 One change...occurs at half, where Mr. B. plays his first match for London.

e. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 635/1 The half, after a splendid race, was won by...King.

7. Phrases. a. † *At halves*, † *to (the) half*, † *to (the) halves*: to the extent of a half = *HALF* adv. I c; imperfectly, incompletely, by halves (*obs.*). Also, in letting or hiring a house, land, or the like, *to (the) halves* = so as to have a half-share in the profits (now *U.S.*). b. *By halves*: to the extent of a half only; imperfectly, in part; half-heartedly, with half zeal. † c. *Half in half*: half (to or by half) the total amount; cent per cent (*obs.*). d. *In half* or *halves*: into two (more or less) equal parts. e. *By half*: by a great deal; much, considerably, far. f. *To go halves* (cf. 5): to share equally (with a person). g. *To cry halves*: to claim a half-share in what is found by another. (See also 2, 3.)

a. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict., Hamery*, to ye halfe. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 47 b, He may occupie it by his Bayliffe, or to hawkes. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 105 Not at a rent certaine as we do in England, but to halves, or to the thirds of all graine, fruit and profits, arising of the ground. 1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Gomberville's Folexander* I. 22, I see but at halves. *Ibid.* 240 To be revengd at halves. a1673 *CARYL in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. vi. 8 They do not it halves, but thoroughly. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vi. 170 In Arphaxad...the great Age of the Ancients was cut to halves. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 115 Nor did I do this to the halves. 1710 *PRIOREUX Orig. Fithes* II. 104 It is usual...for the owners to let their Lands to halves to their Tenants. 1866 *LOWELL Biglow* P. Ser. II. Introd. Poems 1890 II. 188 *To the halves* still survives among us, though apparently obsolete in England. It means either to let or hire a piece of land, receiving half the profit in money or in kind.

b. 1563 *87* in *FOXE A. & M.* (K. O.) 1597 *SYLVESTER Du Barlais* I. iv. 6 Paint idle Artizans...Working by halves. 1641 *SYMONDS Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* E. Hitherto the work hath been done by the halves. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1769) II. xiv. 1. 343 Nadir, who did nothing by halves, was determined to pull off the mask. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V.

389 A King is not to be deposed by halves. 1863 *P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 86 Those charged with the responsibility...should not deal by halves with a question in which all classes have so deep an interest.

c. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 21 Gaining...more than halfe in halfe in euerie thing they buy or sell. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 170 The armie halfe in halfe in number and courage diminished. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 371 By this means they will out-last other Candles of the same stuff, almost halfe in halfe. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* I. 57 The price is fallen halfe in halfe to what it was. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* V. iii, My father gained half-in-half, and consequently was as well again off.

d. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets dric Dinner* B viij b, First part them in halves and cut out the Cores. 1706 *S. CLARKE Attrib. God* viii. (R.), When a square cut in halves makes two triangles, those two triangles are still only the two halves of the square. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* I. 714 Each by lightning riven in half. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* June 723 The ball...swift enough to cut the middle stump in half.

e. [a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xii. 18 Healfre by swete.] † a1400 *Morte Arth.* 2127 Thowe arte to hye by be halfe, I hete pe in trouthe! 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 13 Shee is fayter by one halfe than shee was before. 1658 *COKEINE Travoplin* I. i, 'Tis better by half than a soldier. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, Pshaw! he is too moral by half. 1858 *WHYTE MELVILLE Interpreter* xli, Too clever by half.

f. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. iii. 270 For those that save themselves, and fly, Go halves, at least, in th' Victory. 1752 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) III. cclxxxi. 291 If you think I shall win it, you may go my halves if you please. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xxxvi, We would go halves, and share it equally. 1851 *61 MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 122 (Farmer) He'll then again ask if anybody will go him halves. *Mod.* I will go halves with you.

g. 1659 *CLEVELAND C. Revived* I The devided Damme Runs to the Summons of her hungry Lamb, But when the twin cries Halves, she quits the first. 1730 *Savage Horace to Scavia* 32 (Lu) And he, who sees you stoop to th' ground Cries, halves! to everything you've found. 1811 *LAMB Elia Ser. I. Imperf. Sympathies*, You cannot cry halves to anything that he finds. He does not find but bring.

8. Comb. a. attrib., as *half-share*. b. quasi-adv., as *half-sharer*, *-partner*, *-worker*.

1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 480 That which...maketh the will of his half-partner to be wholly his own. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderf. Yeare* Eiv, Downe she lights this half-sharer, but conveys him into a by-room. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. v. 2 Is there no way for Men to be, but Women must be half-workers? 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* II. viii. § 2 The metayer is at least his landlord's partner, and a half-sharer in their joint gains. 1861 *DICKENS Gl. Expect.* xxy, I presented him with a half-share in my boat.

Half (hāf), a. Forms: 1 *healf*, *healf*, 1-*half*; also 5 *halve*, *alfe*, *halff*, 5-7 *halfe*. [Common Teut.: OE. *healf*, *half* = OFris., OS. (MDu., Du., LG.) *half*, OHG. and Ger. *halb*, ON. *halfr*, (Sw. *half*, Da. *halv*), Goth. *halbs*: — OTeut. **halboz*; not known outside Teutonic. The appearance of 'side' as the oldest sense of *HALF* sb. makes the original meaning of the adj. uncertain.]

1. Being one of the two equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided; forming a half or moiety.

a. immediately preceding the sb., and preceded by a defining word (demonstrative or possessive, genitive case, etc.), as *a half length*, *his half share*.

When the two words constitute a recognized unit or individual, *half* is usually hyphenated to the sb., as in *half-crown*: see *HALF* II. The limits are necessarily undefined and vague, and the use of the hyphen is a matter of perspicuity in the particular connexion.

835 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 447, & him man selle an half swulung an cillan den. 859 in *Earle Land Charters* 130 An healf tun que ante pertinebat to wilburgewellan. c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbock in Anglia* VIII. 298 Pritiz daz & tyn tid & healf tid. a1056 *Charter of Loosvine in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 136 Loosvine...healf gebot healf hilde landes. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Half oder priddle lot. c1205 *LAY.* 18971 Half hundred enihten. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vii. 267 Ich pynchede on hus half acre. 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* xii. 6 Vnto the Rubenites, Gaddites and to the halfe trybe of Manasse. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 9 ¶ 1 The Town has this half Age been tormented with Insects called Easie Writers. 1828 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 84 The number of halfbricks in the thickness. 1865-6 *A. PHILLIPS Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 In five or six weeks the army was on half allowance. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 122/2 A smudged half sheet of paper.

b. separated from the sb. by demonstrative or defining words, as *half the length*, *half my family*. (Formerly sometimes following the sb.)

The adj. character of *half* appears in OE. and early ME. by its inflexion; in mod. use it is sometimes viewed as a sb. with of suppressed, as in 'half (half of) the men were sick, a quarter or a third of them seriously ill': cf. also quot. 1667.

a1000 *Judith* 105 (Gr.) Heo healfne forcearf pone sworan him. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 78 genim healfre pa sealfre. c1205 *LAY.* 22441 Halfe pa steden, & halfe pa iweden. *Ibid.* 31814 He brohte ham halve his oxen. a1300 *Cursor* M. 13147 Pof pou ask half mi king-rike. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* iii. 324 Half a shek of arwes. a1400 *CHAUCER Balade of Complaint* 2 Compleyne...might myn herte never My peynes halve. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij, The space of alfe a quarter of an howre. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. 236 b, Halfe the charges, and halfe the wages of his souldiers. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 559 Scarce the Sun Hath finisht half his journey, and scarce begins His other half in the great Zone of Heav'n. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 104 He lost half his men. 1830 *SHELLEY To a Skylark* 101 Teach me half the gladness That thy brain must know. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. lxi, The wind blew half a gale. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 612 His victory...had deprived him of half his influence.

c. esp. with sbs. denoting numbers, quantities, measures of weight, space, time, or money, as *half a dozen*, *half a bushel*, *half a pound*, *half a foot*, *half an hour*, *half a crown*.

When these are viewed as independent numbers, amounts, coins, etc., *half* is preceded by *a*, *the*, etc. and hyphenated to the sb., as *a half-dozen*, *the half-bushel*, *his half-pound*, *a long half-hour*, *a bad half-crown*: see *HALF* II. A *half-crown* is the silver coin worth 2s. 6d.; *half a crown* includes the equivalent amount in any coins, e.g. n five sixpences.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 31 Hire bed was worth halve a marke. c1386 *CHAUCER Reece's T.* 324 Thou shalt a Cake of half a bushell fynde. a1450 *Fysshynge v. Angle* (1883) 9 Let it boyle halfe a myle wey and then set hyt downe. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5053 Nogh the space of half a myle, Was done the houre of pryme. c1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 244 The whiche they recounted a half a myle fro the town. 1661 *J. CHILDOREY Brit. Baconica* 49 At Avering...there are halfe a dozen, or halfe a score stones little inferior to the Stonehenge. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* II. 203 For half an inch the letters stand awry. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* I. ii, Capable of holding about half a Gallon.

d. preceding a relative clause.

(Here it may be a sb. with of omitted.) 1696 *SOUTHERNE Ordon.* III. i. (Mätz, Gram.), If he dares half what he says, he'll be of use to us. 1733 *Pope Ess.* Man III. 162 Of half that live the butcher and the tomb. 1786 *COWPER Gratitude* 41 All these are not half that I owe.

† 2. *Half*, preceded or followed by an ordinal numeral, was formerly used to express a half-unit less than the corresponding cardinal number; thus OE. *pridda healf*, ME. *thridde half* or *half thrid* = two and a half. *Obs.*

This is an ancient Teutonic mode of reckoning: cf. Ger. *anderthalb* (= OE. *over half*), *dritte halb*, etc. In English it is scarcely found after 1300. The expression is explained in quot. 811 as elliptical: 'two (whole) messages and a third half-message', contracted to *bridda half hazza*. Hence the following sb. was originally singular, *bridda half hyd* = two and a half hide. As in Old Norse, etc., *half* was either declined as an adj. (quot. 891), or stood in the uninflected combining form.

811 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 456 Duas possessiunculas et tertiam dimediam, id est in nostra loquela, bridda half hazza. 891 *O. E. Chron.*, Se bat was geworht of priddan healfre hyde. c1000 *ÆLFRIK Gen.* viii. 3 Ða wætera...begunnon to wanigenne after ofer healfhund dazza. c1200 *ORMIN* 13777 þatt sahh & herrede daz3whammli3 Halff ferpe 3er þe Laferd. c1205 *LAY.* 32195 Ne wunede þe king þer bute nifte half 3ere. a1300 *Cursor* M. 16599-600 Half feirth of eln was þe length. And ofer half þe brede [of þe rode]. c1300 *Beket* 11 For ful other half 3er. c1300 *Harrow.* *Hell* 45 Thritty wynter and thridde half yer Hav y woned in londe ber.

3. In reference to space or distance: *Half* the length (or breadth) of. Now rare or *Obs.*

1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* xxvii. 61 They waded in the blood vnto the half legge. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 74 Their hair...hangs down over their shoulders to half their backs. *Ibid.* 302 A Casaque, or Coat, which falls down to half the leg. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1628/1 Soon after the Algerine fell astern, and there lay within half Pistol shot. 1692 *Ibid.* No. 276/4 They saw our Fleet off of Portland, half Channel over. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 50 The lower Part of the Frock reaching Half-thigh down.

4. As a measure of degree: Attaining only half-way to completeness or to the actual action, quality, or character in question; falling short of the full or perfect thing; partial, imperfect, incomplete. (Const. as in 1 a.)

In this use now more usually hyphenated: see *HALF*.

a1300 *Cursor* M. 27241 He leide penant to half reuing. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 899 Both dawes and halfe foolles may bee made ministers or byshoppes. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* IV. v. 116 b, The greater part whereof being halfe christians. 1653 *SIA E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 22 Bargaining, conditional, or half ways beget poore but factious and divisions. a1765 *YOUNG Wks.* (1767) IV. 81 (Jod.) Half converts to the right. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 128 Contented with half views of things and truths. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 185 A half toleration, known by the name of the Indulgence. 1856 *C. HUNT in Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 84 Steam should be shut off to half speed. 1862 *WHATELY in Life* (1866) II. 392 A half measure is not a medium between two extremes, but a medium between what is right and what is wrong—between what will effect its purpose and what will not.

Half, v. *Obs.* and dial. f. *HALVE* v. (q.v.); also *collog.* in sense To 'be half', go halves.

1886 *Pall Mall* G. 27 June 5, I asked Sir G. C. if he would 'half'. He consented. I paid for the horse, he repaying me afterwards, and also paying half the training expenses.

Half (hāf), adv. [OE. *half*, *healf*, in composition; in OE. sometimes, and in ME. often, written separate. Both usages are now found, usually with no difference of sense: see *HALF* I.]

1. To the extent or amount of half. Hence loosely: In part, partially; to a certain extent, in some degree.

a. qualifying an adjective.

[971 *Blith.* *Hom.* 203 Ða hæþnan leode, þa þe lifdon heora burh healf-cwice.] c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Half quic ho wes. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1697 *Lucrèce*, They were halfe ydel, as hem thoghten. c1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 668/39 *Surdaster*, -a, -um, halfe edde. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xix. civ, Thither she ran with speed, Like one half mad. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 96 Halfe wilde beastes. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 64 Fill it half full of water. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* vi. (1869) 258 Governments which are styled by

writers on positive international law *half sovereign states*. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* ii, 'I am half sick of shadows' said The Lady of Shalott. 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xix. 106 Half wild with rage and grief.

b. qualifying a pa. pple.

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 3569 Er þay wern oæt half y-dyzt, þus barons come oppon hem 1337. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 228 We ben halfe discomfyed. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 199 b, The erle had not halfe tolde his tale. 1590 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* H v j b, Coleworts. Halfe sodden, make soluble. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. 8 In her halfe ruin'd cell. *Ibid.* 432, I am halfe perswaded that if hee had but a balladmakers poetry, he would sooner make an Epitaph. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 Dinner being near half done. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 66 ¶ 5 A Man's Life is half spent before he is taken notice of. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian x*, Half hidden behind a little forest of palms and ferns.

c. qualifying a pr. pple. or verb.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxiii, Half sleeping and half swoon, in such a way. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 1 This hinder nycht half sleeping I lay. 1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues* & V. 135 Halfe reading every title. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 162, I half suspect some concurrent affections. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 12 A bow which a Norwegian can scarce half bend. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxxi, On entering he half turned to look back. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 273 He.. half wished he had not come.

d. qualifying an adv. or advb. phrase.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 40 Nys non so 3eep, ne half so free. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 225 There may no mannes private Ben heald half so well. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 128 Half in wrath fraut him gan he gang. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 740 A man halfe beside himself. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 191 The three Spaniards were halfe of the same mind. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 18 Caudle will not go down half so sweetly as this will. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* Wks. 1753 I. 132 The lily was not half so fair, Nor half so sweet the rose. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 66, I rowed half round.. the first Day. 1832 Half right, half-left (see HALF-11 d).

2. Used correlatively: *Half..half...*

(Now sometimes hyphenated to the following word; but this is unnecessary.)

944 in Earle *Land Charters* 179 Donne is þæt land æt snoces cumbæ healf þæs cinges healf uncer brentinges. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 109/16 *Onocentaurus*, half man and half assa. c 1205 LAY. 1330 Hit is half mon & half fish. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 304 He was half man and half beste. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 86 The Sonne.. halfe above the Horizont, and half under. 1581 PETRI *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 23, I ment not that they are halfe good, and halfe evil. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll.* Treat. 60 An evil man is halfe a beast, and halfe a Divell. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. lxxvii. (1737) 277 With..one of his Stockins, half on half off, about his Heel. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* lxxxiv, Half shewing, half concealing all The uncouth trophies of the hall. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl.* IV. Ind. (1834) 78 A kind of pointing look, half kind, and half reproachful. 1858 ABR. LINCOLN *Sp.* 16 June in *Life* (1890) II. viii. 137, I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.

3. Not half: a long way from the due amount; to a very slight extent; in mod. *slang* and *collog.* use = not at all, the reverse of, as 'not half bad' = not at all bad, rather good.

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres* Lowe C. ii. 66 b, They were not halfe well provided to goe awaie upon the spurre. 1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv.* w. B. Jonson xi. (1842) 11 Sir W. Alexander was not half kinde unto him, and neglected him. 1622 MABER tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 1. iii. 11. 30 He thought this was hard teaching, he did not halfe like it. 1828 CRADEN *Dial.* s. v., 'He's nut hauf a bad an', i.e. he is a fair, respectable person. 1859 HUGHES *Scouring W.* Horse vi. 133, I didn't half like the way in which Miss Lucy was running on. 1871 PLANCHÉ *King Christmas*, He never admits a thing is good, but merely 'not half bad'. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* Pref., One or two friends to whom I showed these papers in MS. observed that they were not half bad.

4. Idiomatic uses, in which *half* is now adverbial, though probably originally the adj. or sb.

a. In stating the time of day, *half past* (or *after*) *one* or *one o'clock*, etc. = half an hour past the hour named. (In Scotland, 'half' is often prefixed to the following hour, as in Ger. *halb elf*, etc.)

1750 G. B. DOOINGTON *Diary* (1785) 74 Just at half past twelve she was delivered of a Prince. a 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 107 C. Pray what's o' clock? W. It will be half ten. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 490 From half after seven.. they remained exposed to the fire.. till nine o'clock. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. civ, About the hour Of half-past six. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 294 Flucker informed her that the nock said 'half eleven'—Scotch for 'half-past ten'. 1891 MURRAY's *Mag.* Apr. 445 It was half after eight o'clock one evening.

b. *Naut.* Between the names of two points of the compass, *half* = half a point (i.e. 5°) from the first towards the second point mentioned.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 17 Bearing South East half East, distant six leagues. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 252 We.. altered our course from north to east half-south by the compass.

c. *Naut.* In soundings, *half* before a numeral adds half to it; thus *half four* = 4½ fathoms.

1809 TREMENEERE in *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 191 The ship..schoaled her water to a half three. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* xlvii, We shall have *half four* directly, and after that the water will deepen. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 43 Suppose 4½ fathoms, what soundings would you call? And a half four.

Half, in comb. [OE. *half*, *healf*, was regularly combined with an adj. or pple., as in *healfcric*, *healfslad*, *healfswilt*, *healfread*, *healfsoden*, *healf-*

slæpiende; also with a sb., as *healfheafod* forehead, *healfmann*, *healfpenig*, *healfrendel* hemisphere. In OE. *half* appears to have been a later substitute for the original *sāmi*, OE. *sam*-, as in OHG. *sāmiqec*, OS. *sāmiqic*, OE. *samcric* half alive, so *samibærnd* half-burnt, *sambrice* a half-breach; = L. *sēmi* in *sēmiductus*, *sēmiuivus*, *sēmicotus*, *sēmidues*, *sēmiomo*, etc.; Gr. *ἡμι-* in *ἡμιβάροπος*, *ἡμιπλόρης*, *ἡμιάνθρωπος*, *ἡμίθεος*, etc.; Skr. *sāmi*, in *sāmiñwas* half alive, etc.]

I. In adverbial relation.

1. With adjectives and pa. pples. Already in OE.: see above. Very common in later use, esp. with pa. pples., to which *half* may be prefixed whenever the sense suits: e.g. *half-afraid*, *-awake*, *-blind*, *-crazy*, *-deaf*, *-drunk*, *-full*, *-human*, *-learned*, *-mad*, *-open*, *-raw*, *-ripe*, *-savage*, *-true*; *half-armed*, *-ashamed*, *-bent*, *-buried*, *-cured*, *-disposed*, *-done*, *-dressed*, *-eaten*, *-educated*, *-finished*, *-formed*, *-hidden*, *-opened*, *-roasted*, *-ruined*, etc., etc. With adjs. expressing shape, it implies the form of half the figure, as *half-cordate*, *-sagittate*, *-terete*.

The two elements are often written separately when the adj. is in the predicate (see HALF-adv. 1); the use of the hyphen mostly implies a feeling of closer unity of notion in the compound attribute, as in *half-blind*, *half-dressed*, *half-raw*, viewed as definite states; but it is often merely for greater syntactical perspicuity, on which ground it is regularly used when the adjective is attributive, thus *I am half dead* (or *half-dead*) *with cold*; a *half-dead dog*.

a. in the predicate.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Orms.* iii. ix. § 4 & funde hiene.. healfcucne. a 1000 *Elene* 133 (Gr.) Sume healfcric flugon on fæsten. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 163/7 *Subalbus*, healfhwit. c 1475 *Nom.* *Ibid.* 710/3 *Semiteccus*, halfblind. a 1626 BACON (J.), The officers of the kings household.. must look both ways, as they are but half-sighted. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. (1709) 29 As if they were half-ashamed to own us. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 144 Her eyes half-languishing, half-drown'd in tears. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) 1. 340 A rasal half-drunk. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 144 Leave half-heard the melancholy tale. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) L. xxi. 271 Being half-veiled, and half-afraid of his rallery. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 329 Either half-educated or cock-brained by nature. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 58 Stipules ovate, half-cordate. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* ii. iv. (1868) 123 Stories of it, some false and some half-true. 1863-5 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* v. The meat half-done, they tore it and devoured. 1868 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 80 Half-sterile, i.e. produce half the full number of offspring. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 279 Amphitropous, also termed.. Half-anatropous. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 196, I am more than half-disposed to go along with you in what you say.

b. as attribute.

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. viii. § 10 Certaine halfewaking men. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 54 The half-blowne Rose. 1625 DUNDE *Serm.* lxxvi. 667 The Half-present Man, he whose body is here and minde away. 1629 CHAFMAN *Juvenal* Sat. v. 293 That half-cent hare will fall.. to our shares. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* ii. 16 And clo'd her speech with an half-diving swoon. 1687 DEVDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 409 The clown unread, and half-read gentleman. a 1712 KEN *Hymnology* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 333 Half-form'd Words. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 196 The half-shut door conceal'd his lurking foes. 1772 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 453 Half-digested food. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 10 The learned, the half-learned, and those who were neither. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 223 In one of his half-earnest, half-joking moods. 1817 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 679 The half-armed, half-clothed, half-hungry Arragonese. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* viii. 1. § 37 Some half-informed critics. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13 Her half-childish, half-womanly grief. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* xii. 220 A little half-coloured child.. from India. 186a ANSTED *Channel* Lit. iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 494 List of half-hardy plants. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensat. & Intuit.* 95 Vague and half-thought-out recollections.

c. Hence derivatives, as *half-dressedness*.

1887 *Daily News* 29 June 5/4 That delicious condition of half-dressedness.

2. With adverbs, as *half-angrily*, *-ashamedly*, *-blindly*, *-divinely*, *-learnedly*, *-questioningly*, etc.; *half-left*, *-right*, *-round*, etc. (Cf. HALF-adv. 1 d.)

c 1700 WATTS *Lyric P.*, To *Mitio* Pt. iii. ii. Wks. 1813 IX. 200 Damon is half-divinely blest. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. 296 Struggling half-blindly, as in bitterness of death against that! 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* i. 10 Holding the bank-note half-ashamedly in her hand. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 141/2 The.. little trot.. lipped, half-coaxingly, half-questioningly.

3. With verbs, as *half-believe*, *-deify*, *-fill*, *-make*, *-murder*, *-poison*. (Cf. HALF-adv. 1 c.)

1674 WOOD *Life* 2 Feb. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 281 Men that half-hung themselves to try how it was. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 130 Locks. That half-bear'd her in a humid veil. 1823 J. BACOCK *Donn. Annusm.* 60 Half-filling a bottle with water. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Farmers* ii. 25 Two out of the remaining four halfstarved from their chair. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, He half-murdered a ferret. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Woman* 19th C. (1862) 343 Madame Recamier is half-reclining on a sofa. 1860 FUSEY *Min. Proph.* 60 The mind which before was.. half-defined. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 125 We shall not only halve, but half-halve, or quarter the aberration. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvii. 477 In Cicero Nature half-made a great man.

4. Special comb.: *half-equant a. (Bot.)* =

OBVOLUTE: cf. *demi-equant*; half-high a. (see quot.); half-imperial a., half imperial-folio size; half-large a., (a card) 3 x 2½ inches (Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.*); half-saved a., half-witted (*dial.*).

1891 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 3/1 An evening dress to be worn by a very young girl is made 'half-high', which means that the bodice is to be cut away to a line midway between the neck and bust. 1893 COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* I. 92 Ruskin made sketch after sketch on the 'half-imperial board. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 6/5 He generally completed a half-imperial sketch.. in two hours. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* x. 115 He was what is called 'half-saved'. Some of his faculties were more than ordinarily acute, but the power of self-conduct was entirely wanting in him. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. iii. 100 He was what the villagers called 'half-saved'; not absolutely imbecile.

II. In attributive relation to a sb.

Of these there were already a few instances in OE. (e.g. *healfmann* 'semivir', *healfpenig*, *healfrendel* hemisphere); their number has been enormously increased in later times, especially through the practice of hyphenating an adjective and substantive when these have a special or individualized application. These combinations may be distributed among the following classes:

a. In names of Coins, Weights, Measures of space, quantity, time, etc., as *half-barrel*, *-bit*, *-cent*, *-cooper*, *-farthing*, *-firkin*, *-florin*, *-foot*, *-hogshead*, *-inch*, *-joe*, *-mile*, *-mutchkin*, *-peck*, *-pint*, *-pipe*, *-pound*, *-quarter*, *-quartern*, *-tierce*. Cf. DEMI-7. Also HALF-ANGEL, -CROWN, -DOLLAR, -HOUR, -MINUTE, etc. These forms may also be used attrib. as in *half-inch board*, *half-mile race*, *half-quartern loaf*, etc.

1494 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 23 Preamble, Every barell, *half barrel and firkin. c 1782 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 173 The smallest coin.. is the 'half-bit, or 1-20 of a dollar. a 1824 R. PATTERSON cited in WORCESTER 1846 for *Half-cent. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, Half-cent, a copper coin of the United States.. weighing 94 grains, current from 1793 to 1857. 1836 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* II. i, Carrying off diurnally his *half-cooper of port. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Half-farthing, a British copper coin.. the number.. issued between 1852 and 1854 was 2,621,784. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 129 Pe secunde *half-fote wose in coynteyse is rauene. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4337/4, 40 *half Hogsheads, of true neat Bourdeaux Brandy. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 194 Defended by plates of *half-inch iron. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 53 An half-inch boiler plate. 1777 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 470 Guineas, *half joes, and milled dollars in as high estimation as in Pennsylvania. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 86 Distant from the towne some *half mile. *Mod.* The winner of the half-mile race in the Oxford University Sports. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, He might have stayed to take a *half-mutchkin extraordinary with his croun the hostler. 1753 *Scots Mag.* June 310/1 Each.. received a 'half-peck loaf. 1611 COTGRA., *Demi-sextier*, the quarter of a French pinte, and much about our *half pint. 1744 BERKELEY *Lett.* 21 Aug. Wks. 1871 IV. 299 Either in halfpint or quarter-pint glasses. 1825 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 186 An old half-pint bottle. 1552 HULOET, *Half-powder, *selibra*. Halfe pownde wayght, *semisiss*. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* iii. 16 The ruler of the 'halfe quarter of Bethzur. 1885 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2078/4 Lace, three half quarters broad. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 224 Half-quarter repeaters, instead of giving the minutes, strike one additional blow if the half quarter has passed. *Mod. Atm.* 8 Feb., Half Quarter Day. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v. A *half-quartern loaf and a piece of cheese. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* v. xlv. (1737) 191 A *Half-Tierce, or Hogshead.

b. In *Heraldry* = DEMI- B I, as *half-belt*, *-cheek-bit*, *-spade*, *-spear*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. vii. 44 He beareth Gules, an Horse Bit, Argent. Some do call it.. an Half Cheek-Bit. *Ibid.* viii. 5 He beareth Vert, an Half Spade. 1828 BERRY *Enycl. Her. s.v. Spade*, This..spade is borne in the arms of Swettenham, but they appear as half-spades. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry*, Half-belt and four huckles.

c. In *Artillery*, *Arms*, denominating a piece of half the size of the full-sized piece, or a shortened size of the latter, as *half-armor*, *-cannon*, *-culverin*, *-falconet*, *-head-piece*, *-lance*. Cf. DEMI-2-4. Also HALF-PIKE, -SWORD, etc.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 188 *Half-Armour, the period of the partial use of armour, extending to the commencement of the 18th century. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 1 Cor. xi. 30 (1867) 86 Sometimes He shooteth 'half cannon. 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1116/3 A Battery of 12 Half-Cannon. 1611 FLORIO, *Messa testa*, a kind of halfe skull, or *halfe head-piece. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. i. 332 Armed with a *half-lance.

d. In *Military tactics*, *dress*, etc., as *half-squadron*, *-turn*, *-wheel*; *half-battery*, *-company*, *-distance*, *-file*, (see quot.); *half-mounting*, the underclothing and minor articles of apparel belonging to a soldier's outfit in the 18th c. Cf. DEMI-6. Also HALF-FACE, etc.

1800 *War Office Order* 9 Apr. in *Grose Milit. Antiq.* (1801) II. 186 In lieu of the former articles of clothing, called half-mounting, two pair of good shoes of the value of five shillings and sixpence each pair. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 73 The..troops wheel half left. *Ibid.* 103 The Base Troop wheels more than a half-wheel. *Ibid.* 103 The Troops wheel half-left. 1853 STODOLER *Milit. Enycl.*, *Half-companies* are the same as subdivisions, equal to two stations. *Half-distance* is the regular interval or space between troops drawn up in ranks, or standing in column. *Half-files* is half the given number of any body of men

drawn up two deep. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 11 Right half turn. Front turn. *Ibid.* 30 A battalion in open, or half-distance Column. *Ibid.* 134 Three subdivisions constitute a half-battery.

e. In *Fortification*, as half-bastion, half-caponier (Sir G. Duckett, *Mil. Dict.*), half-sap: see DEMI-BASTION, etc.; half-merlon, that solid portion of a parapet which is at the right or left extremity of a battery. Also HALF-CIRCLE, -MOON.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4721/1 We shall be obliged to finish it by the half Sap.

f. *Naut.* and *Ship-building*: half-beam (see quot. 1850); half-board, an evolution by which a sailing vessel is luffed up into the wind with everything shaking, and then, before she has quite lost way, permitted to fall off on the same tack: see BOARD *sb.* 15; half-breadth (see quot.); half-breadth staff, a rod having marked upon it half the length of each beam in the ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); half-floor, -point, -port, -top, half-watch tackle (see quots.); † half-wind, a side-wind. Also HALF-TIMBER.

1836 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 415 The 'half-beams are all to be of fir. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 Half-Beams are short beams introduced to support the deck where there is no framing. 1863 *Luce Seaman'ship* (ed. 2) 484 In a tideway the 'half-board is of great use. 1799 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1799) D ij b, The breadth of the ship at every top-timber is limited by an horizontal line drawn on the floor-plane, called the 'half-breadth of the top-timbers. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 The 'half-floors'... are pieces of timber placed between the 'cross pieces', to which they are 'coaked' and bolted. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Half-point, a subdivision of the compass card, equal to 5° 37' of the circle. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 122 'Half-ports, a sort of shutters made of deal, and fitted to the stops of those ports which have no hanging lids. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 76 The 'half-tops are bolted to the cross trees, and the sleepers are bolted above the trussle trees. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 317 A luff tackle, or 'half watch tackle, consists of one double and one single block: the fall is fixed to the single. 1611 COTGR., *Demiwent*, a side-winde, or 'half-winde.

g. In *Music*, as half-cadence, -close, an imperfect cadence; half-demi-quaver; half-rest (U.S.), a minim rest; half-shift, -stop (see quots.). Cf. DEMI-B.G. Also HALF-NOTE, -TONE.

1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* 'Half-cadence. If the last chord is the dominant and is preceded by the chord of the tonic, the cadence is called half or imperfect. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 29 A 'half close is when a passage ends upon the chord of the dominant, regardless of what harmony may precede it. 1881 *Academy* 6 Nov. 355 The 'half demi-quaver is still much used. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* 'Half-shift, a position of the hand in violin playing. It lies between the open position and the first shift. 1880 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* (1881) 146 A stop is a set of pipes that run in order from the one end to the other of the clavier. If this set... discontinues at any portion of the keyboard, it is said to be a 'half stop. *Ibid.*, Half Stops, properly so called, have practically gone out of fashion.

h. Applied to a stuff which is half of inferior material, as half-gauze, -silk, -worsted, -yarn.

1759 SYMMER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 1. 360 The sort I fixed upon, is what is called 'half gauze. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 66 Ladies, you are mistaken in the stuff; 'tis 'half silk. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 217 No fewer than 443 silks, 149 of half-silks. 1594 BLUNEOVIL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Worsteds, and 'half Worsteds.

i. In *Games*, as half-back (Football), a position immediately behind the 'forwards'; a player in this position; half-ball (Billiards): see quot. 1850; half-hit (Cricket), a mistimed hit that sends the ball into the air; half-volley (Cricket, Football, etc.), a ball which pitches so that it can be hit or kicked as soon as it rises from the ground; hence half-volleying *vbl.* sb. Also HALF-BOWL, etc.

1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 The 'half-backs... effectually checked the threatened danger. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 346 A good half-back must be a versatile player. 1850 Bohn's *Hand-bk. Games* 524 A 'half ball, or a contact in which the half of one ball is covered by half of the other, produces in each an equal motion, both with regard to direction, strength, and velocity. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/5 Caught at extra mid-off from a 'half-hit. 1880 A correspondent says: A 'half-volley at cricket is a ball bowled up so as to pitch just about the point at which the batsman has a good reach. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* viii. 233 Occasionally you may get a half-volley on the pads. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. i. v. § 4. 691 'Half-volleying consists in playing the ball when close to the ground, immediately after it has been dropped.

j. In *Bookbinding*, 'half' signifies that only the back and corners of the binding consist of the material specified; e.g. half-calf, half-russia.

1844 *Catal. Messrs. C. Knight & Co.* 8 Half Morocco or Russia. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* viii. (1885) 192 None of your 'half-calf' economies in that volume! *Mod. Bookseller's Catal.*, Original half sheep.

k. In names of animals, as HALF-APE, HALF-ASS, HALF-SNIPE, etc.

l. Applied to various articles and structures of about half the usual or full size or length, as half-case, -door, -frame, -furnace, -gaiter, -gown, -hatch, †-head bedstead, -hessian, -hose, -jar, †-kirtle, -sleeve, -stocking, -tester, -tub, -veil, -wicket. Cf. DEMI-B. 11. Also HALF-BOOT, etc.

1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, 'Half cases, small cases used

for jobbing purposes. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Hasp*, a small iron or brass fastening to a hatch or 'half-door. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* iii. The half-door of the bar. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, 'Half frames, small composing frames made to hold one pair of cases only. 1775 F. MARION in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 545/1 Black 'half-gaiters. 1552 HULOET, 'Half gowne, *hemlockum*. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 88 A 'half-hatch door. 1598 *Inv. King's Coll.* *ibid.* 111. 325 Item a 'half head bedstead of walmatree. 1837 LYTTON E. *Maitrao*. 76 A pair of 'half-hessians completed his costume. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 588 Lambs-wool and Cashmere hose and 'half-hose. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hon. IV.* v. iv. 24 If you be not swing'd, lie forswore 'halfie kirtles. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2477/4 A sad coloured Cloth Coat, with... blue 'half Sleeves. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 104 Some wear 'Half-Stockings. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 206 The old stratagem... of turning a light adrift, in a 'half tub. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. viii. 60 The... 'half-wicket that closed the entrance.

m. In various connexions: as half-barbarian, -baitle, -belief, -believer, -christian, -conformity, -defence, -defender, -honesty, -knowledge, -look, -principle, -quotation, -reason, -reasoning, -repentance, -servant, -service, -sleep, -view, -whisper. (In most of these halfs has an adverbial force.)

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxii. § 9 To speak as half-defenders of the faults. *Ibid.* v. lxxxi. § 4 They judge conclusions by demi-premises and half-principles. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. ii. (Rldg.) 6 It is no injury to call an half-quotation an half-reason. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. 276 Half-views, which shew but Part of an Object. 1768 BOSWELL *Coricia* ii. (ed. 2) 120 A parcel of half-barbarians. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 367 A kind of half-reasoning, that suffices to raise difficulties but not pursue them to an issue. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 237 A kind of stupefied half-sleep. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1856) II. viii. 57 To admit of no half-conformity in religion. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. 219 Richter says of Luther's words, 'his words are half-battles'. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 2 The character of Jehu and his half-belief. *Ibid.* 188 A half-repentance is no repentance. *Ibid.* 199 Another instance of this half-service. 1865 - *Truth Eng. Ch.* 3 Unbelievers, or half-believers. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighd.* xxxii. A voice said brokenly in a half-whisper. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 349 That half-knowledge which is more mischievous in an endor than down-right ignorance.

n. In specific combinations: † half-almond stitch; half-arm, half arm's length; half-barrel a., semicylindrical (vaulting); half-bend, a half fillet for the head; half-bent, (a) the condition of being half-bent; (b) the catch by which the hammer of a gun is placed at half-cock; † half-bloom, the round mass of iron taken from the puddling furnace, which was hammered and shingled into a 'bloom'; half-boarder, one who has half his board, a day-boarder; half-box, a box open at one side; half-braid (see quot.); half-bull, a pontifical letter issued by a new pope before his coronation, so called because the bulla is impressed with only one side of the seal, that representing the apostles (Giry); half-catch, half-chronometer (see quots.); half-class, a class that is half one and half another; half-column, a column or pilaster half projecting from a flat surface; half-communion, communion in one kind, as practised in the R. C. Ch.; † half-compass, hemisphere: see COMPASS *sb.* 5 b; half-course, half-coward (see quots.); half-dike, a sunk fence; half-flat, † (a) one of the shapes into which a 'bloom' of iron was worked; (b) half of a FLAT (*sb.* 2) or entire storey of a house; half-hatchet, 'a hatchet with one straight line, all the projection of the bit being on the side towards the hand' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); half-header, a half-brick used to close the work at the end of a course; half-house, a shed open at the side; a hovel; half-hunt (Bell-ringing): see HUNT; † half-labour, half-margin (see quots.); half-mask, a mask covering part of the face, such as is worn with a DOMINO; † half-member, a semicolon; half-plate, half-press (see quots.); half-principal (Carpentry), 'a rafter which does not extend to the crown of the roof' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); half-pull (Bell-ringing): see quot.; half-relief = demi-relief (see DEMI- 12); half-royal, a kind of millboard or pasteboard; half-shade (Painting), a shade of half the extreme depth; half-sheet (Printing), the off-cut portion of a duodecimo (Knight, 1875); half-shoe, see quot.; also a shoe on one side only of a horse's foot; half-sole, that part of the sole of a boot or shoe which extends forward from the shank to the toe; hence half-sole v.; half-space = HALF-SPACE 2; † half-sphere, hemisphere; † half-square (see quot. 1674); half-stitch, a loose open stitch in braid work or pillow-lace making (Caulfield *Dict. Needlew.* 259); half-storey, an upper storey half the height of which is in the walls and half in the roof; half-stuff (Paper-making), partly prepared pulp; half-swing plough (see quot.); half-text, a size of handwriting half the size of 'text' or large hand; half-throw, -travel, half

the full movement of a piston, valve, etc.; half-tint (see quot. 1851); half-title, the short title of a book often placed in front of the full title; half-tongue (Law), a jury of which one half were foreigners, formerly allowed to a foreigner tried on a criminal charge; half-trap, a semicircular depression in a sewer pipe; † half-vowel, a semi-vowel; † half-vowelish a., of the nature of a semivowel; half-water = HALF-TIDE; half-world, hemisphere; the demi-monde.

1611 FLORIO, *Messo-mandolo*, Seamsters call it the 'half-almond stitch. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 Each fought at 'half-arm for superiority. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 56 The abandonment of the 'half-barrel vaulting of the aisles. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 48 Canute's queen wears... either the diadem or the 'half-bend. 1774 GOLOSM. *Grecian Hist.* II. 11 With one leg put forward, and the knee upon the 'half-bent. 1881 GREENER *The Gun* 259 A half-bent in the tumbler that prevents the hammer being accidentally pushed down. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 934 The Metal runs together into a round Mass or Lump, which they call a 'Half-Bloom. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 36 ¶ 8 They [birds]... may be taken as 'Half-Boarders. 1836 E. HOWARD K. *Rever* xiii. The half-boarders whispered their fears to the ushers. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 479 The support is provided with two 'half-boxes. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 42 'Half, or Shadow, or Lace Braid, the passament is picked, as in cloth braid, and twelve pairs of bobbins put on. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 6/4 What is called the 'half-catch' system—i. e., the owner of the boat (who is usually a fisherman) provides the fishing gear, and receives in return half of the total catch of fish. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 115 'Half Chronometer... originally used to denote watches having an escapement compounded of the lever and chronometer, appears now to be applied to fine lever watches which have been adjusted for temperature. 1845 Mes. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* ix. 76 There was nothing... to distinguish L. M. from the 'half class—neither gentleman nor farmer. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.*, Life 4 Four 'half Columns of the composite order. 1687 *Reflect. Hawk & Panther* 27 The 'Half-Communion is no older, than the time of Aquinas. 1587 GOLOSM *De Moray* vi. 72 The day sun... which lighteneth not only the 'half compass whereon he shineth, but also even a part of that which seeth him not. 1883 GAESELY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, 'Half-course, half on the level and half on the dip. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 1. 42 Unless the whole evening's milk is skimmed and added to the whole new morning's milk—in which case the cheese made is 'half-coward—the produce, whether single or double, is said to be whole-milk cheese. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 421 Ditches, hedges, and 'half-dikes or sunk fences. 1795 *Reper. Arts* in J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* (1831) I. 124 Anconies, bars, 'half flats. 1889 MASSON in *De Quincey's Wks.* I. Gen. Pref. 16 A half-flat set of apartments on the second floor of... a house of six such half-flats in all, accessible by a common stair. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 342 A Hovel or 'half House for them to run into. 1895 R. KIRLING in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 3/1 When they were tired Kotoku would make what the hunters call a 'half-house'. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 443 The rent was frequently paid in kind, or in what was called 'half-labour... One-half of the crop went to the landlord. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* iii. 13 The Paper must be folded in the centre, lengthways, by which it will be divided, equally, into what is technically termed 'half-margin. *Ibid.* All Official Letters for the Inspector-General are... to be written on half margin. 1762 LOWTH *Introduct. Eng. Gram.* (1838) 195 The Semicolon, or 'Half-member, is a less constructive part, or subdivision, of a sentence or member. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 116 [A] 'Half plate... [is] a watch in which the top pivot of the fourth wheel pinion is carried in a cock so as to allow the use of a larger balance. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, 'Half plate paper, machine made paper of fine and soft texture used for woodcuts. 1883 PERCY SMITH *Gloss. Terms*, 'Half-press, the work done by one man at a printing-press. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 90 Ringing at 'Half-pulls is now the modern general Practice: that is, when one Change is made at Fore-stroke, another at Back-stroke, etc. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells* *Devon* iii. 36 What the trade would probably consider a 'pull' is, in ringing, termed only a half-pull. 1874 R. TVAWHITT *Sketch Club* 240 Paint the 'half-shades in first. 1552 HULOET, 'Half shoes beyng of such fashion, that aboute they cover but the toes. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* ii. I. 71 Two days at Penberriog to rest his ankle and get his boots 'half-soled. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 439 The floor between the two flights is termed a 'half-space or resting-place. 1611 B. JONSON *Cataline* i. i. Let... day, At shewing but thy head forth, start away from this 'half-sphere. 1662 *Pepys Diary* 18 Aug. The whole mystery of 'off (half) squares, wherein the King is abused in the timber which he buys. 1674 LEVBOURN *Compl. Surv.* 345 Most Artificers when they meet with Squared Timber, whose breadth and depth are unequal... usually add the breadth and depth together, and take the half for a Mean Square, and so proceed... If the difference be great, the Error is very obnoxious either to Buyer or Seller. 1618 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 206 The 'halfie storie to be eight foote and a halfie. 1886 *Ibid.* II. 737 The dormer-gables of the half-storey. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 370 In these Mortars the Rags are beaten into what is called 'Halfstuff. 1836 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 764 A mill in which the rags are ground to a coarse imperfect pulp, called half stuff. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, 'Half-swing Plough, a plough in which the mould-board is a fixture. 1845 Mes. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 322 Writing in 'half text on ruled paper. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/1 The brilliant lights relieving from a large proportion of 'half tints. 1854 *Dict. Archit.*, 'Half-tint, ... in a monochrome, it embraces all gradations between positive white and black. 1879 FURNIVALL *New Shaks. Soc. Rep.* 8 The notes on the back of the 'half-title of the Part. 1494 Act 11 *Hen. VIII.* c. 21 All Attaints... upon any Record, wherein the trial and enquest was by 'halfie tongue. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 11 Varro divideth his husbandry necessities into... vowels... 'half vowels... and mutes. A 1637 B.

JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iv. L is a letter *half-vowelish. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. iv. xix. The low, sandy spit .. is joined at 'half-water to Skeleton Island. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. i. 49 Now o're the one 'half World Nature seems dead. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvii. 260 The night's whole half-world. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 3 Feb., The endless intrigues of the 'half-world'.

III. Parasynthetic, as half-languaged, -legged, -lived, -sensed, -sighted (hence half-sightedness), -sleeved, -souled, -syllabled, -tentled, -winged, etc.

1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 48 Halfe-leg'd Buskins curiously ydide with loopes of burnisht gold. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 3 The men weare halfe-sleeved gownes. 1651 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 7 In the Daylight, they wink and are but half-sighted. 1762 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 662 This genus of insects is placed .. under the Hemiptera or half winged. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 167 Like things half-lived, catching and giving life. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 378 The oatmeal half-sightedness. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 76 Half-languaged men.

|| **Halfa** (hæ'lfā). Also *alfa*, *alpha*, *halfah*, *hulfa*. [Arab. *حلفاء* *halfah*, or *حلفاء* *halfā*.] The North African name of species of Esparto grass (*Stipa tenacissima*, *S. arenaria*) used in the manufacture of paper, etc.

1857 SIR W. HOOKER *Rept. Veg. Prod. Algeria, Paris Exhib.* 39 Halfa or Alfa..the Moorish names for certain grasses possessing very strong and tenacious fibres. 1876 W. J. SEATON *Forests & Alpha Algeria* 30 Alpha or hulfa ..here covers enormous areas..described by French writers as *mers d'Alpha*. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 216 Overgrown..with coarse halfah grass.

Half-a-crown, Half-a-dozen, Half-an-hour, etc.: see HALF-CROWN, -DOZEN, -HOUR, and HALF a. i. c.

Half-and-half, phrase.

1. A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. of ale and porter.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* 299 They had at that house 5 or 6 pints of half and half. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 14 And, o'er a pint of half-and-half, Compose poor Arthur's epitaph. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xx. Our tupples is half-and-half.

2. Something that is half one thing and half another, or half this and half that.

c 1814 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1874) 264 That finer shade of feeling, the half-and-half. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansiege, Her Precious Leg* xiii. All sterling metal, not half-and-half. 1890 *Review of Reviews* II. 357/1 It is not all humbug. Agreed, agreed! It is probably a case of half-and-half.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* That is half one thing and half another; half the thing in question, and half not: often merely an emphatic expression for *half*.

Half-and-half jury: a jury chosen half from one class, half from another.

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 118 A half-and-half pleasantry, peculiar to our author. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 221 A half and half jury. 1846 J. W. CROKER in *Croker P.* 6 Jan., What is to become of your half-and-half administration? 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxiv. 163 Cromwell..bated all half-and-half measures. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 4/3 Trimmers and half-and-half people.

4. as *adv.* In two equal parts; in equal proportions; half... and half not.

1818 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 136, I go half and half with the Longmans. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 22 July in *Lockhart*, Am I sorry for this true or not? Half and half. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 59 The cup That half-and-half so cunningly was mixed.

5. In a half-intoxicated state.

1715 RAMSAY *Christis Kirke* Gr. ii. viii, The manly miller, half and half, Came out to shaw guid will. 1848 DUNCOMBE *Sinks of Lond.* (Fa.), *Half and half*, half seas over, tipsy.

Hence **Half-and-halfed** (-häft), *pa. pple.*; **Half-and-half'er**; **Half-and-halfism**.

1832 *Examiner* 503/2 Toryism is hateful, but he more hated half and halfism. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., High bushy hedge-rows—thorn half-and-halfed with ash and other hedge-row trees. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 6/6 You are not an out-and-out Liberal?... a half and halfer?

† **Half-angel**. *Obs.* An English gold coin, worth at different dates, from 3s. 9d. to 5s.; issued from Henry VII to James I.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Thangell and half Angell.. shall go and be curraunt in payment through all this his Realm. 1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The olde noble, the Angells and the halfe angells, is fyne golde.

Half-ape. A lemur.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 5 The little marmosets .. aod, linked on to these, the Half Apes or Lemurs.

† **Half-ass**. *Obs.* [tr. Gr. *ἡμιόπος*.] A mule. 1587 GOLOING *De Moray* xxvi. 414 A Halfeasse of Persia shall come and make vs his thralls.

Half-baked (hæ'fībækt), *a.*

1. *lit.* See HALF *adv.* and BAKED; hence, underdone, not thorough, not earnest; raw, crude, ill-digested; half-finished, incomplete, rude.

1621 SANERSON *12 Serm.* (1637) 330 Our protest Popelings, and half-baked Protestants. a 1628 PRESTON *Serm. Bef. His Majesty* (1630) 36 They are either done withoute heate, or but half-baked. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxi, He must scheme, forsooth, this half-baked Scotch cake!.. this lump of oatmeal dough! 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 4 Aug. 81/2 The half-baked measures by which politicians try so hard to cripple the Australian system.

2. Deficient in intellect; silly, half-witted. *dial.* 1855 KINGSLEY *Westro. Hol* iii. (D.), A sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, half-baked. 1893 *Speciator* 24 June 847 Nor could a special variety of intellectual feebleness be better described than by the epithet 'half-baked'.

Half-baptize, *v. trans.* To baptize privately or without full rites, as a child in danger of death.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* ii, He got out of bed .. to half-baptize a washerwoman's child in a slop-basin. 1838 — *O. Twist* ii, The child that was half-baptized, Oliver Twist, is nine years old to-day. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., If you please, sir, will you be so good as to half-baptize the baby?

So **Half-baptized** *ppl. a.*, baptized privately or without full rites; hence, semi-barbarous, (*dial.*) deficient in intelligence.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. Wks. (1853) 16 Irish Kerns, Ruffians half-clothed, half-human, half-baptized. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., You must have been half-baptized to water those flowers when the sun was full on them.

Half-beak. A fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus*, having the lower jaw long and ensiform, and the upper short.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 621 The 'Half-beaks' are common between and near the tropics.

Half-binding. [Cf. HALF-BOUND.] A style of binding of books in which the back and corners are of leather, the sides being of cloth or paper.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 87. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 67 In half-bindings there is a good deal of room for the exercise of the collector's taste.

Half-bird. (See *quót.*)

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 404 *Half-bird*, a common fowler's name for the smaller kinds of Duck, especially the Teal.

† **Half-block**, *sb.* *Obs. Naut.* A block of which one side is formed by a cheek-piece fastened to an object that forms the other side; = CHEEK-BLOCK.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 155 Cheek-blocks, or half-blocks, are made of elm plank.

Half-block, *v.* = BLOCK *v.* 8.

1884 *Eham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Hatters.—Wanted, an Assistant..able to half-block.

Half-blood.

1. The relation between persons having only one parent in common.

1553 *Let. Patent Edw. VI.* 16 June in *Chron. O. Jane* etc. (1850) 93 For that the said Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth be unto us but of the half blood. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xx. 129 What is a brother by the half blood no kinne? 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 227 He is only his brother of the half blood, and for that reason they shall never inherit to each other. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handybk. Prop. Law* x. 64 The brother of the half-blood, on the part of the father, will inherit next after the sisters of the whole blood on the part of the father and their issue.

attrib. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 17 Aunt, half-blood..Brother, half-blood.

2. A person or group of persons related in this way.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Half-blood*, one not born of the same father and mother. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 2 (1), 388 By the change effected by the Inheritance Act, the half-blood, if descended from a common male ancestor, is to take next after any relation in the same degree of the whole blood.

3. One whose descent is only half derived from the blood of a particular race; a half-breed.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 147 That rich oriental olive which distinguishes the baughty offspring of the half blood of French or Spaniards.

Hence **Half-blooded a.**, born of different races; *spec.* of superior blood or race by one parent only.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 80 *Alb.* The let alone lies not in your good will. *Basl.* Nor in thine Lord. *Alb.* Half-blooded fellow, yes. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 375 A half-blooded Indian, of the great Mohawk breed.

Half-boot. [HALF-II.] About reaching half-way to the knee, or considerably above the ankle.

1877 COWPER *Let.* 19 Dec., She had half-boots, and laughed at her own figure. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 49 Half-boots and gilded spurs were a long time used in common visits.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1833) II. xix. 26 Persuaded .. to lay aside her half boots, and to equip herself in men's whole boots. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 340 Nothing sets off a neat ankle more than a half-boot. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 587/2 The name Caligula.. from his wearing the *Caligae*, or half-boots of the common soldiers.

Half-bound, *ppl. a.* Of a book: Having a leather back and corners, with cloth or paper sides: cf. *half-binding*.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, They were half-bound volumes, with marble covers! 1863 *Bookseller's Catal.* Half bound morocco. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 424 If the book is 'half-bound', instead of 'whole-bound', the leather is limited to a strip at the back and a short distance from the back to each side, and to the corners.

† **Half-bowl**. *Obs.* A game played with a hemisphere of wood and fifteen small pins of a conical form.

1477-8 *Act 17 Edw. IV.* c. 3 (1763) Diverses novelx ymagines Jeeuz apples cloish, kayles, half-bowle, bandyn & bandoute. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9. § 11. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 12, (1810) 241 Half-bowl is practised to this day in Hertfordshire, where it is commonly called rolly-polly.

Half-bred, *a. (sb.)* [See BREED *v.*, BREED.]

1. Of mixed breed; born of parents of superior and inferior strain; mongrel. Also *fig.*

1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. iii. 202 Half-bred and of the Mungrel Strain of mischief. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* 43 One stallion, and 46 half-bred mares. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 July, Lost, a Half-bred Setter and Retriever Dog.

† 2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding; under-bred. *Obs.*

a 1732 ATTERBURY *Proverbs* xiv. 6 (Seager) An half-bred

man is conceited in his address, and troublesome in his conversation.

B. sb. A half-bred horse, pigeon, etc.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* x. 171 The best express carriers (pigeons) are half-breeds, between an Antwerp and a dragon. 1894 G. ARMISTEAD *Horse* iv. 47 The half-bred is going..at the top of his pace.

Half-breed (hæ'fbrīd). [See BREED *sb.*, and cf. HALF-CASTE.]

† 1. A mixed breed or race, sprung from parents of two races. *Obs.*

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 82 Before the English traders came among them, there were scarcely any half breed, but now they abound among the younger sort.

2. One who is sprung from parents or ancestors of different races; esp., in U.S., applied to the offspring of whites or negroes and American Indians.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 440 His mother being a Chactaw slave, and his father a half breed, betwixt a Creek and white man. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 33 A few civilized Indians and half breeds. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng. V.* 415 The laws which interfered with the marriages of English and Irish, and forbade the inheritance of half-breeds, were relaxed or abolished.

3. In U.S. politics, a name applied in derision to certain Republicans of New York who in 1881 wavered in their party allegiance.

1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 4/8 A Cabinet of 'Half-breeds', as the party of Civil Service reform are called. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. ii. xlv. 203 The 'Stalwart' and 'Half-breed' sections of the Republican party in the same State..were mere factions..without distinctive principles.

4. *attrib.* (from 1.)

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 12 Half-breed boys were paddling about in their little canoes. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* li, A half-breed woman in the fort.

Half-brother. [In ME. from c 1300; cf. Ger. *halbbruder*, ON. *halfbróðir*.] A brother by one parent only, a brother of the half-blood.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 Robert went hir with, Malde's half broþer. c 1475 *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 690/13 *Hic germanus*, a halfbrodyre. 1641 *Ternies de la Ley* 108 They are termed halfe brothers, or brothers of the halfe blood. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 265 And seeks the cave of Death's half-brother, Sleep. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 224 He is my half brother, the son of my mother, but not of my father.

Half-butt. *Billiards*. A cue intermediate in length between the ordinary cue and the *long butt*, used to reach a ball beyond the distance for which the ordinary cue is available. (Like the long butt it is made with a piece of heavy wood at the butt-end, to balance the weight of the longer end, which is of light wood.)

1896 *Badminton Libr., Billiards* 97 Half-butts and long-butts, on account of their length, have to be made of pine for lightness' sake .. They are cumbersome things, and a disagreeable necessity. *Ibid.* 115 [To be] obliged to use the rest, and, worse still, the half-butt and long-butt, is at any time a drawback.

Half-cap.

† 1. A half-courteous salute, shown by a slight movement only of the cap. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 221 With certain halfe-caps, and cold mouing nods, they froze me into Silence.

2. A kind of lady's head-dress: see *quót.*

1893 GEORG. HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 243 What were called half-caps were worn in the early forties; they were circular head-dresses set well back from the front, and trimmed with bunches of ribbons and flowers at each side, over the ears.

Half-caste. Also *half-cast*.

† 1. A mixed caste; a race sprung from the union of two castes or races. *Obs.*

1798 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 15 Several of them are Caffres and people of half-cast.

2. One of a mixed race, a half-breed; *esp.*, in India, one born or descended from a European father and native mother.

1789 MUNRO *Narr. Milit. Oper.* 51 (Y.) Mulattoes, or as they are called in the East Indies, half-castes. 1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 To organize and purify Christian Churches of whites and half-castes. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 910 Much as we admired the Maori race, we were even more struck by the half-castes.

3. *attrib.* (from 1.)

1793 DIROM *Narr. Campaign India* II (Y.) Half-cast people of Portuguese and French extraction. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 284 The daughter of a half-caste merchant. 1860 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 263 No half-caste offspring of Norman or even of .. Flemish mothers, but Englishmen of purely English blood.

Hence **Half-castism**, a half-caste system.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 8/1 The problem of Half-castism which slavery has been mainly instrumental in bequeathing to South Africa.

Half-cheek.

† 1. A face in profile, a side-face. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 620 S. Georges halfe cheeke in a brooch.

2. *Naut.*: see CHEEK 13.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 73 Four half cheeks dowelled and bolted to spindle and side trees.

Half-chess. A short chess or plank in a military bridge: see CHESS 2 4.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 68 [They] will bring up two half Chesses and lay them across the Balks.

Half-circle.

1. The half of a circle; a semicircle.

1552 HULOET, Halfe circle, *semicirculus*. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Coatmger. Glasse* 126 Describe in the intersections in like manner, halfe circles. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 104 A double course of half circles. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. 299 A little more than a half-circle.

2. *attrib.* (See quotes.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Half-circle guard*, in fencing, is one of the guards used with the broadsword to parry an inside cut below the wrist. *Ibid.*, *Half-circle parade*, is a parade of the small sword, used against the thrust in low carte.

So **Half-circular** *a.*, semicircular.

a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* ii. 19 The half-circular window over the hall-door.

Half-cock, *sb.*

† 1. Part of a watch: cf. *Cock sb.* 16. *Obs.*

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3717/4 A Silver Pendulum Minute Watch, with a Bob Balance, and Glass in the half Cock.

2. Of a fire-arm: The position of the cock or hammer when raised only half-way and held by the catch or half-bent, from which it cannot be moved by pulling the trigger. Hence *To go off (at) half-cock*, to 'go off' prematurely; to speak or act without due forethought or preparation, and consequently to fail in attaining one's object.

1745 [see *Cock sb.* 13b]. 1752 J. B. MACCOLL in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 401/2 The . . gun was in use, when going to be snapped, to stand at half cock. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 152 It [a gun] went off at half-cock. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 The cock is . . to be drawn back to the catch of the half-cock. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. 1. (1880) 38 Now don't go off Half-cock. 1856 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 1/3 Poor Doctor Jim! What disasters he brought down upon his country and his company by going off at half-cock!

So **Half-cock v. trans.**, to put (a gun) at half-cock. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 100 The carbine may be half-cocked. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xii, If you choose to half-cock your gun . . I will do the same.

Half-cousin. The child of one's father's or mother's cousin; a second cousin. Sometimes applied to the child of one's own cousin, or to the cousin of one's father or mother.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 231 'Sophy', an orphan half-cousin.

Half-crown. A coin (now silver) of Great Britain, of the value of two shillings and sixpence; sometimes used for the equivalent sum, which is regularly expressed by **Half-a-crown**.

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The crownes and the halfe crownes, . . be not so fyne Golde. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 109 b, There is not past an halfe crowne lost. 1592 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xvii. 109 Thirty single Pence with us make a Half-Crown. 1841 E. HAWKINS *Silver Coins Eng.* 142 In 1551 commenced the circulation of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and threepences. 1884 R. L. KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 92 Henry VIII. . . Second Coinage. . . Half Crowns Value 2s. 6d. . . Obv. like the reverse of the crowns. Rev. like the obverse of the crowns.

1580 LUPTON *Sivigila* 27 [They] will not sticke to spende halfe a crowne. 1623 *Vox Graculi* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1845) L. 54 Half-a-crown's worth of two-penny pasties. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 560 A . . mark as large as half-a-crown. 1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 155 Half-a-crown each you may lay out for them.

b. *attrib.*

1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* i. i. Has no attorney's clerk . . chang'd his half-crown-piece? 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 347 A man, who keeps an half-crown or twelve-penny ordinary. 1800 HELENA WELLS C. NEVILLE I. 165 [To] sit down to half-crown whist with antiquated spinsters.

Half-curlew. A local name of the Whimbrel or Jack Curlew, and of the Bar-tailed Godwit, both being smaller than the curlew.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 198, 199.

Half-dead, *a.* [See *HALF adv.*]

1. In a state in which death seems as likely as recovery; in a state of extreme exhaustion or prostration from sickness or fatigue.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 282 Wið þær healf deadan adle. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 8r For-wit hit seð alf quic and noht alf ded. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 163 Nys he more þan half ded y lad in a bere. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6652 Half ded of þe dynt, þer þe duk lay! 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 179 Their horses halfe dead through travel. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* ix, And all things look'd half-dead, tho' it was the middle of May.

2. Of a clock: see quotes, and **DEAD** 24 b.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 79 For clocks with shorter than half seconds pendulums the pallets are generally made 'half dead', that is the rests . . are formed so as to give a slight recoil to the wheel. *Ibid.* 116 [A] Half Dead Escapement . . [is] a clock escapement in which there is a little recoil.

† **Half-dead**, *sb.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *HALF a.* + *DEAD sb.* Cf. **HALF-DEAD**.]

A. sb. 'Half part'; half.

1399 LANGE *Rich. Rededes* iv. 2 Where was euer one cristen kyng. . . Pat helde swiche an household þe þe half-delle As Richard. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1368 Hugar þe þe halfe dele & hize þe þe toþire. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 200 Offered hym his eldest daughter. . . in marriage, with the whole halfdeale of his wives inheritance. 1641 PAYNNE *Antip.* 18 Deprived of all Sovereignty over one halfe-deale of his Kingdom.

B. adv. *Half.*

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 403 The hie housinge her-borowe ne myghte half-delle the housholde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. ix. 212 All kynd of vicis to comprehend half dell. . . I mycht noch rekkin.

Half-deck. [See *DECK sb.*]

1. *lit.* A deck covering half the length of a ship

or boat, fore or aft: in this sense still used in some small partly open craft. *spec. a.* In old ships of war: A deck extending from the mainmast aftward, situated between the then smaller quarter-deck and the upper or main deck. After the two decks above the main deck were reduced to one, for which the name 'quarter-deck' was retained, 'half-deck' survived only in the expression 'under the half-deck', applied to the part of the main deck from the main mast aftward, formerly covered by the 'half-deck'. † *b.* In colliers: A deck under the main deck, extending forward to near the after-hatch and containing berths, etc., for the crew (*obs.*).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acct. Yng. Seamen* 7 As the Capitaine doth [make good] the halfe decke; and the quarter Maisters the midships. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The halfe Decke is from the maine mast to the steareage. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 45 She hath three flushe Decks and a Forecastle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and a round-house. a 1642 SIA W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 357/1 The other lofty and high charged, with a Half Deck, Fore-Castle, and Copperidge-heads. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2291/4 The said Bark is about 50 Tuns, square Stern, without a Head, an half Deck from the main Mast, . . and a blue painted Stern. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Half-Deck*, a space under the quarter-deck of a ship of war, contained between the foremost bulk-head of the steerage, and the fore-part of the quarter-deck. In the Colliers of Northumberland the steerage itself is called the half-deck, and is usually the habitation of the ship's crew. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* ii. 1 I followed my new friend down the ladder, under the half-deck. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xviii. He confined him in irons under the half-deck.

2. A local name in U.S. of the Slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*, or a related species, which has an under half-shell. (*Century Dict.*)

Hence **Half-decked** *a.*, of a boat, etc.: that is about half covered in or decked; **Half-decker**, a boat which is half-decked.

1871 *Daily News* 3 Aug., The smaller boats, the wherries and the half-deckers, resembled a collection of small white tents. 1881 ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* (1890) 383 Like the half-decked craft which were used by the later Vikings.

Half-dime. A coin of the United States, value 5 cents, originally of silver, but since 1866 of copper and nickel; popularly called a *nickel*.

1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 170 The silver coins, of dollars, half and quarter ditto, dimes or tenths, and half dimes.

Half-dollar. A silver coin of the United States and other countries, equal to 50 cents.

1786 *Jrnl. of Congress* (U.S.) 8 Aug., Resolved, that the silver coins shall be as follows: One coin containing 187 82-100 grains of fine silver, to be called a Half-Dollar. 1792 U.S. *Stat. at L.* 248, 2 Apr. § 9 There shall be . . struck and coined at the said mint . . Half-dollars—each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit. 1871 WORCESTER'S *Dict. App.* (Money), Since the act of Congress of June 1853, the half-dollar contains 192 grains of standard silver.

Half-dozen, half-a-dozen. The half of a dozen; six (or about six). *Const.*: see **DOZEN**.

a. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. of Elphin* vi, Some half-dozen . . forgers. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* i. 7 Pointing out a half dozen of people in the room. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 15 Feb., I . . might have laid hold of some half-dozen at least. *Mod.* Would you like another half-dozen?

b. c 1401 *Jack Upland* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 The cloith of oo man Myzte hele half a doysene. 1420-1555 [see **DOZEN sb. 1]. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 12 He offered unto me halfe a dozen of Spanish pistols. *Ibid.* 80 Halfe a dozen Hollanders leapt into the boat after him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 2. § 5 Half a dozen of my select Friends. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 145 We came suddenly upon half-a-dozen fellows, armed with muskets.**

Hence **Half-dozen** *a. colloq.*, sixth.

1840 [see **DOZEN**]. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 665 The first or second or half-dozen attempt.

Half-eagle. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 5 dollars: see **EAGLE** 5.

a 1824 R. PATTERSON *Cited* in WORCESTER 1846. 1868 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* iii.

Half-ebb. The state or time of the tide, when its reflux is half completed.

c 1397 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 46 And þere also maist þou wite . . wheþer it be . . half fode, or quarter fode . . half or quarter ebbe. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 153 Et a half fode usque half ebb tunc debet navis transire. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 116 It was about half ebb, when one of our men took notice of a Rock. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* i. i. (ed. 2) 9 The stream flows from half flood to half ebb, and ebbs from half ebb to half flood.

† **Halfen**, *v. obs. rare*. [f. *HALF* + *-EN* *b.*] *trans.* To make into a half; to sever as a half from the whole.

1677 H. SCOUALL *Wks.* (1765) 319 Then the halfned soul is left to the doleful resentments of so sad a loss.

† **Halfen**, *a. obs. rare*—[A pseudo-archaic formation, perker taken from next.] *Half*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 5 He Halbecoes halfen eye did wyle; His halfen eye he wiled wondrous well.

Half-fendel, hal'-ven, *sb., a.*, and *adv.* *Obs.*

exc. dial. In 1 healfan dæl, 3-6 halfen-, halvendel(e, 4 helven-, helyvndel, 4-5 halvendell, 5 halfon-, un-, halvundel(e, -dell(e, 5-6 halvendell, 5-7 halfyndeale, 6-7 halfendeale. *B.* 4 -dole, 5 -doole. *γ.* 4-6 -dale. [OE. *þone healfan dæl*, accus. case of *se healfa dæl*, the half part (see **HALF-DEAL**, **DEAL sb.**), *DOLE sb.*], occurring after

verbs of giving and the like, and mechanically retained after the sense of the inflexion was lost.]

A. sb. 'Half part'; a half, a moiety.

c 1000 Apollonius of Tyre (1834) 12 He . . sealde apollonize þone healfan dæl. c 1205 LAY. 7093 He hehte . . Pat he dæde his æhte a twam, And nom þa hælen dale (c 1275 halfendeale). 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 5 Ac Schropshire nap haluendel to þilke bischopriche i wis. c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10919 He parted his host in haluendel. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 323 Pat haluendol þan digte he wiþ-inne forþ to stonde. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2364 That in oo place thou sette, alle hoole, Tbyn berte, withoute halfen doole. c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* 14 Pou schalt doubtal þat merke þe quych stondes for baluendel on, for too haluendels makes on. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 19 The same halvendele of thissues and profites. 1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 274 That the king's highness may have the moyety and halfendele of the dividends. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 212 When they had ridd away the halfendele and dearest part, every man of himself, out of danger. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., I let'n had a full halfen deal, same's of we was to share and share alike.

† *B. adj.* *Half.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Apollonius of Tyre* (Wright) 22 Evne helven-del than appel heo wolde 3yve hire list. c 1330 *King of Tars* 783 Vit haluendel the child were thyn. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 812 He passed never out on the playn Halvendel a myle. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 414 (Add. MS.) The porter . . to wome I granted halfyndeale my mede.

† *C. adv.* *Half*, by half. *Obs.*

1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* i. v. (Rolls) 45 The brede . . [is] wel nyh haluendel lasse þan þe lengþe. c 1400 *Garnelyn* 272, I have nought yet halvendel sold up my ware. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 53 Lampes . . halfendeale ybrent.

Halfer: see **HALVER**. [**Halfer** is a frequent mispr. for **HALSER** and **HALTER**.]

Half-face, *sb.*

1. Half of a face; the face as seen in profile; a profile on a coin, etc. Also *attrib.*

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 137 They haue halfe face crownes. 1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* (1565) 169 b, A new coyn of silver; as grotes, halfgrotes, and shyllings with halfe-faces. 1614 BR. *Hall Recoll. Treat.* 399 Wee sawe a boy there, whose halfe-face was deuoured by one of them [wolves]. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 28 (Jod.) Unless we would draw him with a halfe face. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 784 Those ravishing and charming Graces, Are all made of two halfe Faces. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1255 Then turn'd the tongueless man From the half-face to the full eye.

b. A thin face: cf. **HALF-FACED** 1, quot. 1595.

2. *Mil.* The action or position of facing half-way to the right or left, i.e. at an angle of 45 degrees.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 14 *Right, or Left, Half Face*, each man will make an exact half face, as directed, by drawing back or advancing the right foot one inch, by which the whole will stand individually in echelon. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 22 Make a half-face to the right.

So **Half-face v. Mil., intr.**, to make a half-face. Hence **Half-facing** *vbl. sb.*

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 20 The men move on the oblique lines upon which they are . . placed, as described in the half-facings. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, To half-face is to take half the usual distance between the [front and] right or left face, in order to give an oblique direction to the line.

Half-faced, *a.* [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. Presenting a half-face or profile. Of a coin: Having a profile stamped upon it; hence, of persons, having a thin, pinched face. So *half-faced* *groat*, applied contemptuously to a thin-faced man.

1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 92-4 Because he hath a half-face, like my father? With halfe that face would he haue all my land, A halfe-fac'd groat, five hundred pound a yeere? 1597 — *2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 283 This same halfe-fac'd fellow, Shadow, giue me this man: hee presents no marke to the Enemy. 1601 MUNDAY *Downf. R.* *Earl of Huntington* 11ij, Von halfe-fac't groat, you thicke [?] cheekit chitifface. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 22 The third is onely halfe faced, as you see. Philip and Mary upon a twelve pence.

2. With only half of the face visible.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 98 Our halfe-fac'd Sunne, struing to shine. 1609 *Puritan* iii. vi. in Steevens *Suppl. Shaks.* (1780) II. 591 (N.) Why camst thou in half-fac'd, muffled so? 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xiii, The half-faced moon shone dim and pale.

3. Imperfect, incomplete, half-and-half.

1592 NASH *Apol. P. Fentlesse* (N.), With other odd ends of your half-faced English. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 208 Out upon this halfe-fac'd Fellowship. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 201 Papists in disguise . . Time-servers, and half-faced Protestants. 1824 GOWIN *Hist. Commw.* I. 105 Temporising and half-faced measures.

4. *Half-faced camp* (U.S.), among frontiers-men: A camp or shelter left open on the south side.

1850 *Americans at Home* I. 95 (Bartlett) Commend me to a hunting-party in a half-faced camp. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXIII. 379 Sleeping in half-faced camps, where the heavy air of the rank woods was in their lungs all night.

Half-fish. A half-grown salmon: see *quot.*

1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 A salmon cock, which some call a half-fish, usually about twenty or twenty-two inches, and a whole fish, above that length.

Half-flood. The state or time of the flowing tide halfway between low and high water.

c 1301, a 1490 [see **HALF-EBB**]. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 622 To shut their gates next the sea a little after half flood. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Flood*, When the water begins to rise, it is called a young flood, next it is quarter-flood, half-flood, and top of flood, or high water. 1895 *Fall Mill Mag.* Mar. 378 The river was at half flood.

Half-fou' (*hafu'*, *hafou'*). *Sc.* [lit. *half-full*.] A half-bushel.

a 1800 Sir P. Spens xi. in Scott Minstr. Sc. B. I brought a half-lou of gude red goud out o'er the sea wi' me. 1818 Scott Br. Lamm. vii. There was some half-lous o' aits.

Half-galley. A galley of about half the full size.

1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2300/5 Three Gallies, one Half-Galley, and several low Boats. 1794 NELSON 30 July, in Nicolas Disp. (1845) I. 463 One whole Galley, two Half Gallies, as reported to me. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk. s.v. Galley, There are also half-galleys and quarter-galleys, but found... to be of little utility except in fine weather.

† **Half-god.** Obs. [Cf. OHG. *halgot* (Ger. *halbgott*).] = DEMIGOD.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1517 (1545) Satyry and fawny... That halve goddesses den of wilderness. c 1385 — L. G. W. Prol. 387 For they ben half goddys in this world here. 1589 PUTTINHAM Eng. Poesie i. xvi. (Arb.) 51 Bacchus, Ceres, Perseus, Hercules, Theseus and many other, who... came to be accounted gods and halfe gods or goddesses. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 39 Those magicklike Heroes, or halfe-gods. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. of Brun* i. 261 The godlike kin of the heroes, whom the older world called half-gods.

† **Half-groat.** Obs. An English silver coin, of the value of two pence, issued from the time of Edward III till the Commonwealth.

1451 Sc. Acts Jas. II, c. 2 At the... half grote [half course] for iij d. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 5 § 1 All manner of half grotes or pence of iij^d. of English coin. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Edw. IV, 192 The coyne... he newly devised... and the silver he called grotes and halfe grotes. 1841 E. HAWKINS *Silver Coins Eng.* 98 The coins of Edward III were groats, half groats, pennies, halfpennies and farthings.

Half-guinea. An English gold coin worth (in 19th c.) 10s. 6d., coined from the reign of Charles II to 1813; see GUINEA.

1696 Act 7 & 8 Will. III, c. 13 § 4 It shall not be lawful for any Person... to import Guineas or Half-Guineas into this Kingdom. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coins*. In England, the current species of gold are, the guinea, half-guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble; the four last of which are now seldom met with.

† **Half-hake.** Obs. Forms: see HAKE sb. 4; also half hakk, halfake, -aque, half-hag. = DEMI-HAKE; a smaller size of hackbut.

c 1538 R. COWLEY in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. II. 100 vj half hakes, a redd pese, a passovall, ij hackhusses, and a shipp pese. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 41 Mak ready 300r cannons... hagbutis of croche, half hakes, culuerenis. 1551 Sc. Acts Mary (1597) § 9 To schutte with the halfe hag, Culuer, or Pistolet. a 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 73 Souches and Burgondions with gounes and half haks. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard*. ix. (1599) 369 Fiue hundred footemen with halfaques, and fiftie harquebusiers.

Half-headed, a. Half-intelligent; deficient in intellect, stupid.

1621-31 LAUD *Ser. Serm.* (1847) 83 Either he is but half-headed to his own principles, or he can be but half-hearted to the 'house of David'. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 73 A Company of half-headed lawyers. 1887 Pall Mall G. 6 Dec. 9/1 Half-hearted and half-headed advocacy.

Half-hearted, a. Not having one's 'whole heart' in a matter; having the heart or affections divided; wanting in courage, earnestness, or zeal.

1611 FLORIO, *Semicorde*, a coward, half-hearted. 1621 [see prec.] 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genes*. 108 Some half-hearted Calvinists, who are ashamed of their principles. 1874 MAHAFFY *Sc. Life Greece* v. 154 After a half-hearted search, they go home. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* i. iii. 320 [He] found himself surrounded by the perplexed and half-hearted.

† b. 'Wanting in true affection, illiberal, ungenerous, unkind.' Obs.

1864 in WEBSTER, who cites BEN JONSON.

Hence **Half-heartedly adv.**; -heartedness.

1670 CLARENDON *Contempl.* Ps. Tracts (1727) 686 If the heart be divided... there is no blessing for the half-heartedness. 1870 Pall Mall G. 27 Sept. 11 Is it that Venice... sympathizes but faintly and half-heartedly with the master feeling of Italian aspirations? 1881 *Chamb. Jnl.* No. 918. 495/2 The natural half-heartedness born of years of disappointment. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* i. iii. 317 To speak half-heartedly of the Anglican cause.

Half-hitch. [See HITCH sb.]

1. **Naut.** A hitch formed by passing the end of a rope round its standing part, and then through the bight: the simplest form of hitch.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Demi-cleff*, a half-hitch on a rope. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 156 Taking two half hitches round it.

2. A term used by pillow lace makers to denote the loop given to tighten the thread after it has been wound upon the bobbins. (Caulfeild & Seward, *Dict. Needlework*, 1882.)

Half-holiday. Also 7 half-holiday.

† 1. A day which is considered only half a holy day; a saint's day or holy day other than Sunday. 1552 HULOET, *Halfe holidaye, profestus*. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 140 The fourth Commandement... concerneth the Sabbath and not halfe holidays.

2. **a.** The half of a holy day (used for recreation). b. The half (usually the latter half) of a working day, given up to recreation. c. A day of which the latter half is taken as a holiday. Also attrib.

a 1631 DONNE 80 *Serm.* vii. 75 What a poore halfe-holiday is Methusalem nine hundred yeares to eternity? 1826 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1195 Half-holiday school-boys. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* v. (ed. 2) 109 Who does not rejoice in the weekly half-holiday, wherever it is allowed? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Mar. 8/4 The Saturday half holiday was another ameliorative measure. *Mod.* Wednesday and Saturday are half-holidays.

† **Half-horse.** Obs. A centaur. Hence † **Half-horsy a.**, of the nature of a centaur.

1588 SPENSER *Gnat* 41 Th' halfe-horsy people, Centaures hight. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 270 The brave Half-horse Phylarian Scout. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* u. (1626) 38 It pleas'd the Half-horse to be so imploy'd.

Half-hour. The half of an hour; a period of thirty minutes. Also b. **Half an hour** (not used with a defining word).

c 1420 *Siege of Rouen in Collect.* Lond. Cit. (Camden 1877) 15 With[in] the mount of ij halfe hours. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. v. Faith, some halfe houre to seven. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. ii. She has gone out this half-hour. 1847-8 C. KNIGHT (title) Half-hours with the Best Authors. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 96, I have spent one delightful half-hour with him.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24742 It war not half an hore o dai. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* viii. 1 Silence is maad in heuen, as half an hore [COVERD, & 1611 aboute the space of halfe an houre]. 1604 *Commons Jnrl.* I. 203/2 He... delivered [the Writ] half an hore before Eight, at the Fleet. 1663 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) I. 479 Till half an hore past six. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jnrl. in Acc. Ser.* *Late Voy.* i. (1711) 30 In half an hore time. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnrl. Anson's Voy.* 56 Half an Hour after Eleven we sounded. 1882 H. C. MERRIVALE *Faunt of B.* II. i. xvii. 2 A country-town about half-an-hour from London.

Hence **Half-hourly a.**, occurring at intervals of half an hour; lasting half an hour. **Half-hourly adv.**, at intervals of half an hour, every half-hour.

1807 T. WILLIAMSON *Orient. Sports* II. 127 Pills... given half-hourly. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder Wks.* 1862 IV. 71 His ordinary half-hourly beat.

Half-imperial, sb.

1. A gold coin of Russia valued originally at 5 and afterwards at 7½ silver roubles.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 324½ The half-imperial of 1780, at 15s. 4d. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 165 Some of the gold Russian coins called 'half-imperials'. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/2 The ukase... orders that imperials and half-imperials shall be minted with the inscriptions '15 roubles' and '7½ roubles' respectively.

2. A size of mill-board (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Half-imperial, a. See HALF-4.

† **Half-ing, adv.** Obs. Also 1 *healfunga*, 4 halving, halfine. [f. HALF a. + -ING.] Half.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxi. 207 Hit is nytire... ðæt hit mon healfunga sprece. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 126 Na healfunga, ac fulfremedlice. c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints*, *Ninian* 869 As he halfine-slepad lay in his bed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 206 The leon shall... torne away halving ashamed. *Ibid.* 356 Halving of scorne she said thus.

† **Half-island, half-isle.** Obs. or arch. A peninsula; = DEMI-ISLAND.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xi. 554 Standing as it were in an halfe Island. 1618 BOLTON *Floriss* III. vi. (1636) 192 Creekes, promontories, straightes, halfe-iles. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxi. Of islands jewel and of half-islands, Fair Simo.

Half-ling, sb. and a. Sc. Also 9 *haafang*. [f. HALF + lang, LONG; but prob. in part altered by popular etymology from HALFLING.]

A. sb. = HALFLING sb. I.

1600 in *Ure Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 65 (Jam.) A man servant, of younger yeires, comonlice a half-ling.

b. (See quot.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 393/2 A cross betwixt the Cheviot ram and blackfaced ewe... known by the name of *Half-ling*.

B. adj. 1. = HALFLING a.

1805 J. NICOL *Poems* II. (Jam.), The haaf-ling chieis assemblin there.

2. Of half length.

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 188 Braggand Forguson, Vith halfang suord.

Half-length.

1. A portrait of half the full length; one representing the upper half of the person.

1699 C. HOPKINS *Crt. Prosp. Pref.* This Piece was only intended for an Half-Length. 1758 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Wiltun-Ho.* 12 Half Length of Philip, Earl of Pembroke. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 229 The figures are less than life, and about half lengths.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of half the full or entire length. a 1739 JERVAIS in *Pope's Wks.* (1751) VII. 291 (Jod.) Behind some half-length picture.

Half-light. A light of half the full intensity; a dim, imperfect light. Also *fig. At, by half lights*: indistinctly, vaguely, dimly.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Simulation* (Arb.) 506 What things [are] to be showed at Halfe lights. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. John* i. 5 The former [i.e. light of nature] is but a dim half-light. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 199 What by half-Lights to Saints inspir'd was shewn, To you is with all circumstances known. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 229 Lines which in a half-light appear definite and fixed.

Halfing (hâ-flin), sb. and a. Sc. and north. Also 8 *haflin*, 9 *hawflin*, halflin. [f. HALF + -LING.]

A. sb. 1. One not fully grown; a stripling.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Forfarsh.* XII. 304 (Jam.) Wages of a man servant £10. Of a haflin, £5. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberd. Ball.* 87 She'd little to do, To tek sec a hawflin as he. *Mod. Sc. Adv.*, Baker, Wanted, a stout Halflin, about 3 yeares at the trade.

2. The half of a silverling or old silver penny.

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* v. 'Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a halfing'... said the Jew.

B. adj. Not fully grown; about the age of 15. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi, My mother sent me, that was a haflin callant. 1883 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* II. 381 Religions so old that our language looks a halfing boy

alongside. 1895 CROCKETT in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 599 She... ran... more like a halfing lassie than a dounce mother of eleven bairns.

Halfing, halfings, adv. Now only Sc. Forms: a. 3 halfunge, 5 -lyng, halvelinge, 8 haflen, 9 -in. B. 3 (Orm.) halflinnings, 6 half-lingis, 8 haf(f)lins. [a. f. OE. type **healf-lunga*; β. with adverbial genitive ending -es, -s. Cf. ALLING, -INGS.] To the extent of a half, half; in part, partially.

a. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 354 He nis bute halfunge upo Godes rode. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. xlix*, Thus halfyng louse for haste. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* II. lxxxv. (1869) 106 Haluelinge j foryart Grace dieu.

β. c 1200 ORMIN 16375 Off swilke þatt hemm turrndenn swa Halflinnings to be laferd. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 187 Than vp I lenyt, halfingis in affrey. 1592 *Lyndesay's Wks.* Prol. 3 (Jam.), I stude gazing halfingis in ane trance. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* Night vii, While Jenny haflins is afraid to speak. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* i. xxi, Haflins seen and haflins hid.

b. quasi-adj.

1801 R. GALL *Tint Quey* 175 Wi' Habby Græme the haflins fool. 1824 SCOTT *Kedgawallet* let. xi, My father was then a haflins callant.

Half-looper. A caterpillar of the *Phasiada*: see quot.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 There is a family called the Half-Loopers coming intermiate, with six claspers, of which the... caterpillar of the Gamma moth is an instance.

Halflop. A fancy name for a rabbit having only one ear pendent.

1868 DARWIN *Variat. Anim. & Pl.* I. 107 When one parent or both are half-lops, that is, have only one ear dependent.

† **Halfly, adv.** Obs. [-LY².] = HALF adv.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints*, *Ninian* 1418 Til hyme, þat halfly-slepad lay. 1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* (Percy) 39 Thine arte is halflye wunne. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. (1748) 358 So bold that him there they halfly deify'd. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 167 This is what it is halfly.

Half-man, a. A eunuch. b. One who is only half-human, or deficient in humanity.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gram.* viii. (Z.) 27 *Hic... seminiur* healfmann. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xix. xii. (1690) 720 Calling him halfe-man, for his inhuman barbarism. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Poems* 357 (Jod.) Sha Sefi, among eunuchs bred... Beardless, halfmen.

† **Half-mark, Obs.** The half of a mark; an old English money of account, worth 6s. 8d.

a 1056 *Charter* in Thorpe *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 136 Mid healf marce golde. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vi. 134 Hure hefd was worth half mark. 1695 W. LOWNDEN *Anecd. Silv. Coin* 64 A Noble which the Law used to call the Hauf Merk. 1891 HUBERT *Hall Antiq. & Cur. Exchequer* 40 The denominations mark and half-mark, so often met with in old accounts, had no existence either in gold or silver currency.

b. *attrib.* Costing half a mark: applied to non-canonical or 'border' marriages. Sc.

1663 LAMONT *Diary* 207 (Jam.) Went away... to the borders to be married at the half marke church (as it is commonlie named). 1724-7 RAMSAY *For Sake Somebody* iii, Since ye are content to tie The hauf mark bridal band wi' me.

Half-marrow. [See MARROW 2.]

† 1. A husband or wife; a spouse. Obs.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 446 A treacherous half-marrow to her husband. 1693 Sc. *Presbyt. Voyag.* (1738) 104 That [she] hath given her sweet Half-Marrow such a Meeting.

2. *Mining.* A partner. (See quotes.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Half-marrow*, one of two boys who manage a tram. North. 1856 WHELAN *Hist. Durh.* in *Times* 11 Oct. (1894) 4/6 When two boys of equal size worked together [in 'putting' a load of coal] they were called half-marrows. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-Mining Gloss.*, *Half-marrow*, a butty or partner.

Half-mast. The half of a mast, half the height of a mast; in the expressions *at half-mast*, *half-mast* (*high*), at a point at or near the middle of a mast: said esp. of the position of a flag lowered to half the height of the staff as a mark of respect for the dead.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Hoise your Sables half mast high. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voyage* App. 41 Have... your Foretop-sail half-mast, and all your Anchors ready. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5333/3 The Flag was hoisted half-Mast high. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 17 The St. George's jack... was lowered half-mast high. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 3/4 At Dover the flags on the public buildings and in the harbour are half-mast.

Hence **Half-mast v. trans.**, to hang half-mast high.

1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Feb. 174/1, I looked for the flag that Helga and I had half-masted. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 149 Flags were halfmasted, and the... prominent buildings were draped with mourning.

Half-measure. [See HALF a. 4.] A measure, plan, effort, etc. wanting in the thoroughness or energy required by the circumstances, or necessary for success; procedure characterized by compromise.

1798 BR. WATSON *Lett. People Gt. Brit.* (Jod.) Half-measures cannot save us. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 101 The Academy has taken more than half-measures for improving... it [art]. 1862 [see HALF a. 4]. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herein*, II. i. 4 Who would have advised some sort of compromise, pacifying half-measure. 1881 FREEMAN *Sc. Venice* 380 We feel how vain is the dream of those who think that this or that half-measure has solved it.

Half-minute. The half of a minute; a space of thirty seconds; also half a minute. b. *attrib.*

and *Comb.*, as *half-minute gun*; *half-minute glass* (*Naut.*), a sand-glass which determines the time for the running out of the log-line.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 41 To calculate... an eclipse, to minutes and half-minutes. 1708 N. FROWDE *Life Adv. Voy.* (1773) 140 Half minute Guns were fired the whole Time, and every other Honour shewn to his Memory. 1717 FRETZEN *Voy. S. Sea* 7 To answer the Half-minute Glass. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Glass*, Half-minute and quarter-minute glasses, used to ascertain the rate of the ship's velocity measured by the log.

Half-moon, sb.

1. The moon, when only half its disk appears illuminated; more loosely, a crescent.

1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Half moon, *croissant de la lune*. 1583 STANVHURST *Ensis* i. (Arb.) 33 With targat, an half-moon Lykning. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 13 The Moone... when she is horned, or half moone. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 11 A sharp Iron in form of an half-moon, fastened to a staffe.

2. Applied to various things of the shape of a half-moon or crescent; a figure or outline of this shape; a formation of ships, men, etc., drawn up crescent-wise; the 'Crescent' or Turkish power.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* i. 24 The which... is the battaille called the half moone. 1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 100 And cuts me from the best of all my Land, A huge half Moone, a monstrous Cattle out. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World, my Masters* iii. iii. To wear half-moons made of another's hair. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvato's Iron Age* 242 She [Venice] was not able alone, to sustain the weight of the Half-Moon. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 304 See how in warlike muster they appear, In rhombs and wedges, and half-moons, and wings. 1796 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlviii. 256 A half-moon is the Turkish arms. 1893 H. A. MACPHERSON *Partridges* iv. 173 When he directed the half-moon it was a most beautifully executed manœuvre.

3. Fortif. = DEMILUNE 2.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 101 Out-workes, half-moones and retrenchments to hold the enemy. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 149 A Half-Moon, on which six Guns may be planted. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 19 Some were half moons and quite a breastwork.

† 4. A cuckold; in allusion to his 'horns'. *rare*. 1659 SHARLEY *Honoraria & Mannion* iii. i. Bow in homage to your sovereign antlers, Most high and mighty half-moon, prince of becos.

5. Mining. Scaffolding filling up one half the sectional area of a circular *pit-shaft*, on which repairs are done.

1883 GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-Mining.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* Shaped like a half-moon, as *half-moon battery*, *bit*, *roof*, *shoe*; *half-moon-shaped*, *-like* adjs.; *half-moon knife*, a double-handed knife used by the dresser of skins for parchment (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 324 Shooe him with half-moon shoes called 'Lunette'. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 396 Marks. .half-moon shaped. 1794 NELSON 22 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) i. 359 The two guns mounted en barbette, are now making a half-moon battery. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* iii. (1879) 58 What I believe is called the half-moon bit, of which the bridle, having no joint, is shaped so as to take the curve of the animal's mouth.

Hence *Half-moon v. trans.*, to surround like a half-moon; *intr.* to move in a half-moon formation. *Half-mooned a.*, shaped like a half-moon; semilunate.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities, Praise of Travel*, In his half-mooned chair. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 151 Fins... stretching to his tail, which is half-moon'd. 1791 MISS SEWARD *Let.* 30 July, A pretty little lawn, half-mooned by the house and shrubberies. 1893 H. A. MACPHERSON *Partridges* iv. 175 Half-mooning should always be done across the drills if possible.

Half-mourner. A name of the Marbled White Butterfly, *Hipparchia Galathea*.

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterflies & Moths* Index, Half-mourner. 1876 MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Butterflies* 29.

Half-mourning.

1. The second stage or period of mourning, after the expiry of full mourning. b. Attire in which the black of full mourning is relieved or replaced by white, or by such colours as grey, lavender, or purple.

1820 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) VII. 273 They had already made up dresses for *half mourning*, of black and white. 1848 THACKERAY *Dinner at Timmins's* iii. She treated herself likewise to a neat, sweet half-mourning. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Mar. 327/2 Half-mourning bagees and muslins.

2. The Marbled White Butterfly; = prec.

Half-naked, a. As nearly naked as clothed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 171/1 Half naked. 1552 HULOET, Half naked, *seminudus*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. xvi. This host with whom you must entertain now Are men half-naked. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 52 ¶ 11 The half-starved and half-naked beggars in your streets. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) i. 99 Half-naked... mountaineers.

Half-nephew. The son of one's half-brother or half-sister.

1824 [See HALF-NECIE]. 1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 14 A Frenchman who is her own half-nephew, the son of a sister who was daughter to the same father by a former wife. † **Halfner.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. HALF: cf. *part-ner*.] One who shares to the extent of a half.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 85 Of my harness a halfner overright. **Halfness** (*hā'fness*). [f. HALF a. + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being half or incomplete, or

of being half one thing and half another; a hesitation between two opinions or courses; half-hearted action; irresoluteness.

1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halfness, *demieté*. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 131 Such Halfness, such halting between two opinions. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. (1871) 201 All Grondism, Halfness, Compromise is swept away. a 1859 tr. *Goethe's Convers. with Eckerman* in *Smiles Self-Help* i. There is no halfness about them. They are complete men.

Half-net, halve-net. Sc. [Etymology doubtful: perh. more than one word.] A fishing-net set or held so as to intercept the fish as the tide ebbs. See also quot. 1812.

1538 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) An halfnet & half haw-net of the Pott water. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 76 All such as have pitched, set or erected any Riff-Hedge, or Half-Net, upon Stakes or otherwise. 1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale & Galloway Song* 305 (Jam.) He was standing with a halve-net, awaiting the approach of the tide. 1812 SINGER *Agric. Dumfriess* 603 *Halve Nets* are a kind of bag-net which catch salmon, gillie, and sea-trout... The persons... entitled to use these and other small nets, are the proprietors within the royalty of Annan.

Half-niece. The daughter of one's half-brother or half-sister.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 223 To pay a... visit to a half-nephew and niece, or rather a half-niece and her husband.

Half-noble. A gold coin issued by Edw. III in 1344 and by succeeding kings to Edward IV.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxv. 231 The halfe noble of the value of thre shyllinges four pence. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 222.

Half-note.

1. *Mus. + a.* A half-tone; a semitone. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 The b clefe... is made thus b, or thus $\frac{b}{2}$, the one signifying the halfe note and flat singing: the other signifying the whole note or sharpe singing. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 120 These are named *Semitonies*, or the *Half Notes*, which must be well observed. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 64 The modern Chromatic Kind is an incidental Ascent or Descent by Half-Notes, with a variable Intervention of whole Notes.

b. A minim.

1847 in CRAIG.

2. The half of a bank-note, cut in two for safety in transmission by post.

1882-93 in BITHELL *Counting-house Dict.*

Halfon, halfundel, var. of HALFENDEAL.

Half-pace. [In 1, app. a corruption of earlier *halfpace*, *halfpace*, HALPACE, q. v. In 2, app. f. HALF + PACE, but prob. an extension of sense i.]

1. A step, raised floor, or platform, on which something (e.g. a throne, dais, etc.) is to be placed or erected. b. The platform at the top of steps, on which an altar stands. = FOOT-PAVE 2 h.

1569 in *Etoniana* (1865) 220, ij half-paces in the bawle for the Byelers to stand upon. 1593-4 *Bursar's Roll, Peterhouse, Camb.*, Efficienti li halfe pace bibliothecæ. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII, Mor. & Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) 381 The cardinal, standing upon the uppermost step, or half-pace, before the choir. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 433 Raised with a half-pace, almost a foot higher than the rest of the room. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 1/2 On the half-pace below the reredos.

2. A broad step or small landing between two half flights in a staircase; = FOOT-PAVE 2 d.

1611 CORGR., *Aire*, the half-pace, or landing place of a half-pace staire. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 267 Von ascend from one half pace to another, by ascents of 7 steps. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 125 A Half-Pace, or Rest of two Paces broad. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Foot pace* or *half pace*, that part of a staircase whereon, after the flight of a few steps, a broad place is arrived at, on which two or three paces may be taken before coming to another step.

Hence *Half-paced a.*, having a half-pace.

1603 P. STRINGER *Recept. Q. Eliz. at Oxf.* in Plummer *Eliz. Oxf.* (O. H. S.) 255 An easie half paced stayre, which was of good bredth. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1170 The broad step of a halfpaced staire.

† **Half-part.** *Obs.* = HALF sb.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. LXV. (1495) 362 The halfe part of mannys lyfe. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Hum lxxxiv* 264, I wyl gyve hym the halfe parte of my londes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 437 He is the halfe part of a blessed man, Left to be finished by such as shee. 1715 LEONT *Fal-ladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 12 If the Column... be divided into 6 half parts... give 5 halves of them to the diameter next to the Capitell. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 100 Within the first Half-Part of the Voyage.

Half-pay.

1. Half the usual or full wages or salary; a reduced allowance to an officer in the army or navy when not in actual service, or after retirement at a prescribed time.

1664 PEYS *Diary* 30 Nov., The Dutch having called in their flecte and paid their men half-pay. 1749 *Refut. Pamph. Navy Bill* 10 Every Officer, whilst he receives the Half-pay, is bound to enter upon Service. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 261/2 Cashier and Paymaster of the Half-pay. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. ciii, No hero trusteth wholly to half pay. 1844 *Regul. & Ora.* Army 65 Officers upon the Half-Pay, who are desirous of being employed upon Full Pay, are to report their wish to the Military Secretary.

2. An officer in receipt of half-pay.

1826 *Ann. Reg.* 170/2 Now, like the other half-pays in London, he must live on plates of beef and goes of gin for the next seven years. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 10/2 The half-pays... have come over in great force.

3. *attrib.*, as *half-pay officer*, etc.

1715 DK. MARLBOROUGH 30 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5343/1 Filled up with a half Pay Officer. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Poems* 68 (Jod.) Half-pay captains and half-witted beaux. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 163 Englishmen with small means, of what might be termed the half-pay class.

Halfpenny (*hæ'pēni*, *dial.* *hæ'pēni*, *hæ'pēni*, *hæ'pēni*, *hæ'pēni*). Also a. 4-7 *halfe*, 4-8 *half*, -*peny*, -*ie*, -*ye*; β. 4 (*alpeny*), 4-5 *halpeny* (e, 6 *hapeney*, *happenny*, (*dial.* *hawpny*). Pl. *Halfpennies* (*hæ'pēniz*), *halpence* (*hæ'pēns*). Also 4 *halpenns*, 5-6 *halpens*. [f. HALF a. + PENNY. The pl. *halfpennies* means the individual coins only; *halpence* is usually collective, or expresses the sum however made up.]

1. A coin (formerly of copper, now of bronze) of half the value of a penny; a sum equivalent to two farthings. *Halfpenny farthing* = three farthings ($\frac{3}{4}$ d.); *Three halpence*, the ordinary expression for 1½d.

The halfpenny was first issued by Edward I, of silver. Under Charles II copper halfpennies were first struck; since 1860 they have been of bronze. From Charles I to George III no copper pennies were struck, whence *halpence* is still colloquially used for copper or bronze coins collectively.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halpenny, ferthing. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 6 Wher fise sparrowis ben not seeld for twyne halpens? 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 98 Pe clerke, a peny; be deen, a alpeny. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxviii. 177 Not worth an halpennye. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19, § 14 Those penyes to be taken and have course onely for halpens. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 193 A quart of ale or bere for a penne and a pynte for a hapeney. 1597 BACON *Ess. Ep. Ded.*, They will be like the late new halfe-pence, which though the Silver were good, yet the peeces were small. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 181 To the Philosopher, three halpence. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 229 Their As, which is but half-penny-Farthing in our Money, with them weigh'd a Pound. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 440 The Species call'd Nine-pences and Four pence half-penies are gone. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. viii. There are thousands who would not have contributed a single halfpenny. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 38 He was only unsuccessful in turning my halfpennies into halfcrowns. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 79 Adrift upon the town, with but a few half-pence in his pocket.

† b. *Halfpenny of gold*: name given to the half-ryal, a piece worth (in reign of Edward IV) 5s. *Obs.* 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15, I bequethe to the Prior a good purr and a halpenye of gold ther in.

c. *Halfpenny under the hat*, a low game of chance.

1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1863) 240 Tom lies on a tomb-stone outside playing at halfpenny-under-the-hat with street blackguards.

2. Phrases. † *To have one's heart*, or *hand*, on *one's halfpenny*, to have a particular object in view (*obs.*). So † *to have one's hand on another halfpenny*. *More kicks than halpence*: see KICK sb.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes*, etc. Wks. (1589) 235 But his mystresse having hyr hand on another halfpenny gan thus say unto him. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 49 Twere necessarie he tolde us how his heart came on to his halfe-pence. 1590 — *Never too late* Wks. (Rldg.) *Introd.* to Francesco that was tied by the eies, and had his hart on his halfpenny, could not deny her. 16.. *Notes on Du Bartas*, To Rdr. ii. (N.), But the blinde man, having his hand on another half-penny, said, What is that you say, sir? † 3. A small fragment, bit, or piece. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 147 O she tore the letter into a thousand halpence.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* That costs, or involves the outlay of, a halfpenny, as *halfpenny ballad*, *dole*, *loaf*, *sheet*; of the shape or size of a halfpenny, as *halfpenny mark*. See also next.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 293 Ne non halpenny Ale In none wyse drynke. 1419 E. Wills (1882) 40 Smale Halpenny Loves. a 1553 UOALL *Royster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 45, I will crie halpencie doale for your worship. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70, 3/1, I sent it by the Halfpenny-Post. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 100, 2/2 The Half-Penny Carriage. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. v, A choice collection of halfpenny ballads.

b. Expressing depreciation: To be had for a halfpenny; worth no more than a halfpenny; of contemptible value; trumpery. Also *three-half-penny*, *twopenny-halfpenny*.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serni*. Tim. 481/2 These halpencie knaves (as they cal them) these syr Johns that are hired for three halfe pence, or two pence, or two pence halfe pencie. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 93 A *Low-Pad* is a base Sheep-stealing half-penny Rogue. 1721 STRYPE *Ecc. Mem.* II. xv. 370 Patrons... gave some three half-penny priest a curate's wages. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 2 Obligated to go on all her halfpenny Errands. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. i, Whether right or wrong, 'tis not a halfpenny matter.

Halfpennyworth (*hæ'pēniwɜ:θ*), sb., contracted *ha'p'orth*, *ha'p'orth* (*hæ'pɔ:θ*). Also: a. 1 *healpēniwɜ:θ*, 5 *halpenyworth*, 6 *halpynworth*. β. 5 *halpworth*, 6 *halporth*, 7 *halfpworth*, *halporth*, 8 *halp'worth*, *halporth*, 8-9 *ha'p'worth*, (*dial.* *hawporth*). [See WORTH.] As much as a halfpenny will purchase; hence, a very small quantity.

a. a 1035 *Lawes of Cnut* xii. (Thorpe) I. 366 Leot geseceot... halpēniwɜ:θ wexes at aldere hīde. 14.. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 598/26 *Obolatus*, an halfpenny worth. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 To serue the pouere people of penyworthes and halpennyworthes. 1519 *Presentm. of Juries* in *Surtees*

Misc. (1888) 32 A halpynworthe off hale for a halpney. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 591. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ To buy a Half-penny worth of Incle at a Shoemaker's. B. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Halpenny worthe. (K. halp-worthe), *obolitas, oblata.* 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 132/2, I would wishe none heretike one halporth harme, that had clerely left his heresy. 1694 *SOUTHERNE Wives Excuse* I. i. Three halporth of farthings. 1710 P. GOROON *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 142 Wearing out three Pens, and exhausting a Halp'worth of Ink in her Service. 1728 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 203 A longer ha'porth never did I see. 1738 — *Pol. Conversat.* 169 Bring us a Halp'orth of Cheese. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* v. A penny loaf and a ha'porth of milk. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 734 Haste and secure that ha'p'worth, on your life!

b. To lose the ship (orig. and prop. sheep, ewe, hog) for a halfpennyworth of tar: to lose an object, spoil an enterprise or court failure, by trying to save in a small matter of detail.

Originally referring to the use of tar to protect sore places or wounds on sheep from the destructive attacks of flies. (Sheep is dialectally pronounced *ship* over a great part of England.)

1670 RAN *Proverbs* 103 Ne're lose a hog for a half-penny-worth of tarre [ed. 1678 154 adds Some have it, lose not a sheep, &c. Indeed tar is more used about sheep than swine]. 1674 J. PHILLIPS *Maronides* vi. 22 And judge you now what foolies those are, Will lose a Hog for a ha'porth of tar. [1705 J. SPRUEL in J. Smith *Memo. Wool* (1747) II. 66 So as the Proverb is verified, many a Time, we lose the Hog for the Halpenny.] 1828 CRADEN *Dial.* *Hauporth.* 'Dunnut loaz t' yow for a hawporth o' tar'. 1859 HAZLITT *Eng. Proverbs* 421. To spoil the ship for a halfpennyworth of tar. Note. But in Cornwall I heard a version... more consistent with probability, 'Don't spoil the sheep for a ha'porth of tar'. 1891 *Review of Reviews* IV. 576/1 To sink the ship by the refusal of the traditional ha'porth of tar.

† **Halfpennyworth, v. Obs.** [f. prec. sh.]

1. *intr.* To 'stick at' halfpence; to haggle about minute expenses.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 4. 855 Their halfpenny worthing in matter of Expence when they had adventured their whole Estate in the purchase of a great Empire.

2. *trans.* To deal out by halfpennyworths.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 14 He having open'd the whole Pedlers-pack of his malice, which he half-p'worths out to his petty Chapmen.

Half-pike. Now *Hist.* A small pike, having a shaft of about half the length of the full-sized one. There were two kinds; one, also called a *spoonoon*, formerly carried by infantry officers; the other, used in ships for repelling boarders, a *boarding-pike*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. Here's a half-pike. 1631 CHETTEL *Hoffman* II. Cijj. He trie one course with thee at the halfpike, and then goe; come draw thy pike. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 12 Their ordinary Arms are the Hanger, the Sagay (assagai), which is a very light Half-Pike. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5358/2 The Duke of Guise with an Half-Pike in his Hand, being at the Head of the Regiment. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Demi-pique*, a half-pike, sometimes used to oppose boarders in a sea-fight. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 422 Camp followers, armed with scythes, halfpikes, and skeans.

b. *Comb.*, as *half-pike-man*.

1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 60/2 That the said Half-Pike-men... be disarmed.

Half-pounder (háfpáundər). [f. HALF a. + POUND sb. + -ER¹.]

1. A gun that fires a shot weighing half a pound. (In quot. *attrib.*) Cf. *four-pounder*, etc.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 235 We charged a half-pounder swivel with an ounce and an half. of the mercurial powder.

2. A thing (e.g. a fish) of half a pound weight.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 202 The great half-pounders are feeding in the broad spreading fords.

Half-price.

1. Half the usual or full price; esp. that at which children or poor people are admitted to an entertainment or the like, or that at which people are admitted to a theatre when the performance is half through. Also, the time at which people are so admitted, 'half-time'.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 314 It was much better for us to sell all our cargoes here, though we made but half price of them. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 624 A man o' the town dines late, but soon enough. To insure a side-box station at half price. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 108/1 That class... whom the half-price admits to disturb the order... of the... Theatres. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xlviii, We drank mulled port till half-price. *Mod.* Children under 12, half-price.

2. *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.*

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* II. (1890) 41 Theatrical converse, arising out of their last half-price visit to the Victoria gallery. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 59 Can this have been the origin of the old English half-price plan?

3. *quasi-adv.* At half-price.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiii, He takes me half-price to the play. 1852 — *Bleak Ho.* xi, To go half-price to the play.

† **Half-rater.** *Obs.* A small racing yacht, so classed from 1891 to 1896; now called an 18-foot boat. (Also *attrib.*)

1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/4 Conditions imposed in order to keep out the ordinary racing half-rater. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 4/1 A half-rater yawl of his design is a novelty.

Half-round, a. and sb.

A. *adj.* Semicircular, in shape or section; semi-cylindrical; as *half-round bit, drill, file.*

Half-round spade (Whaling), a spade with a blade re-

sembling a carpenter's gouge, used in cutting the blanket piece free from the carcass.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 57 Baths... which were made all half-round. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1606 A spacious Theatre Half-round on two main Pillars. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 36 With the edge of an half-round File. *Ibid.* 193 Half-round holes or Semi-circles. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 95 For long holes of large diameter nothing beats a half-round drill.

b. *Sb.* A semicircle; a hemispherical figure.

1718 *Prior Knowledge* 638 This fair half-round, this ample azure sky. a 1721 — *Her Right Name* 11 In her forehead's fair half-round. 1811 *Self Instructor* 27 In the midst of the half-round [of the quill].

b. *Arch.* 'A semicircular moulding which may be a bead or torus' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842-76).

So † **Half-rounding** a., forming a semicircle.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 862 The western point, where those half-rounding guards Just met, and closing stood in squadron joint.

† **Half-seal.** *Obs.* The impression of the reverse side or 'foot' of the Great Seal, with which certain documents used to be sealed. (Cf. *half-bull*, under HALF- II n.) Abolished in 1833.

1509-10 Act 1 *Hen. VIII.* c. 16. § 4 Lettres patentes... under the great seal or halfe seal of England. 1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 91 A wrytyng... under the half seal. 1566 Act 8 *Eliz.* c. 5 Nominated and appointed by her Maistie, her heyres or successors, by Commyssion under the Half Seale as it hath ben heretofore used in such Cases. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179 Halfe seale is a seale used in Chaucery for the sealing of Commissions unto Delegates upon an appeale in a cause civil or marione. 1832 Act 2 & 3 *Will. IV.* c. 92 § 4 Nothing herein... shall... affect... the Right of His Majesty to grant any such Commission under the Great Seal or under the Half Seal as aforesaid, to hear... any Appeal... which may before the said First Day of February (1833) be pending.

Half-seas-over. [Seas was prob. a genitive case; *half sea's* = half of the sea.]

1. Halfway across the sea.

1551 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 107 The commodities... w^{ch} ben taken and returned againe, when they be halfe the seas over. a 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 17 That ride it out at Anchor, half Seas over betweene England and Ireland. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2396/4 About half Seas over, we discovered the Dutch Fleet. 1831 G. FOWLER *Jrnl. State N. York* 8 It was his intention to have kept below until he thought we were about half seas over, when we surely could not have refused to carry him through.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Halfway towards a goal or destination, half through with a matter; halfway between one state and another.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* III. ii. That's thinking half-seas over. a 1700 DAVDEN (J.), I am half-seas over to death. 1755 *Memo. Capt. P. Drake* I. xiii. 113, I returned them both my sincere Thanks, and thought myself half Seas over. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxi, And hover Upon their airy confine, half-seas-over.

2. Half-drunk. (humorous.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Half Seas over*, almost Drunk. 1714 *Spect.* No. 616. ¶ 4 Our friend the alderman was half seas over before the benefice was out. 1880 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm.* Pict. 42 There's nothing too bad for a man to say or do when he is half-seas over.

† **Half-shirt.** *Obs.* A kind of shirt front for men, and chemisette for women, worn in 17th c.

1661 PEPEY *Diary* 13 Oct. This day left off half-shirts, and put on a wastecote. 1664 *Ibid.* 28 June, This day put on a half-shirt first this summer, it being very hot. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in 12th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 The Dutchesse of Cleveland was very fine in a riche petticoat and half shirt, and a short man's coat. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1243/4 One Half Shirt, with laced Cravat and Ruffles. a 1704 T. BROWN *Table-Talk in Collect. Poems* (1705) 128, I hate that Puppy... that goes open breasted; tis but a Half-Shirt. 1864 *Chambers Bk. Days* II. 233/1 Half-shirts were stomachers, richly decorated with embroidery and lace, over which the bodice was laced from side to side.

Half-sister. [Not recorded in OE., though *half-sweostor* was prob. in use: cf. MHG. *halpswester* (G. *halbschwester*), Sw. *halfsyster*, Da. *halvsøster*.]

1. A sister by one parent only.

c 1205 LAV. 8412 He was his helue suster sune. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2464 Arthur's half sister þe duchess doughter of Tyntagele. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxv. 120 Half sisters of þer fader syde wedd þai. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halfe suster, *sœur utérine*. 1668 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 587 The elder Countess Adelaide has been commonly taken to be only a half-sister of William.

fig. 1832 TENNYSON *'Love thou thy land'* 96 Raw Haste, half-sister to Delay. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* v. (1885) 118 The genius for religion... is half-sister to the genius for music.

2. A lay sister in a convent. *Obs.*

1482 *Marg. Paston's Will in Paston Lett.* No. 861 III. 284 Iche hole and half sisters at Normans in Norwich.

Half-snipe. The jack snipe or lesser snipe, *Scolopax gallinula*. (Cf. *double snipe*.)

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 360 The French call them *deux poir un*, we the half snipe. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 448.

Half-sovereign.

1. An English gold coin, worth ten shillings. The sum is also expressed by *half a sovereign*.

Originally (with the sovereign) coined in 1489 (but see quot. 1834); in the 17th c. these coins were superseded by the guinea, and half-guinea, for which the sovereign and half-sovereign were again substituted in 1817; see SOVEREIGN.

1503-4 Act 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 5 § 1 All manner of Gold of the Coynees of a Sovereyn Half Sovereyn [etc.]. 1551 *Proclam.*

Edw. VI. in *Wriothesley's Chron.* (1877) II. 59 The half souveraine of crowne Gould of tenne shillings. 1817 *Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 2093/1 To order that certain pieces of gold money should be coined, which should be called 'half-sovereigns or ten shilling pieces'. 1884 KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 77 This [the ryal] is doubtless the coin mentioned as a half-sovereign in the Statute 19 Henry VII. c. 5. As the reverse is unlike the ryal and the same as that of the sovereigns, it would very likely be popularly called a half-sovereign.

2. The name given by pavors to a 6-in. Purbeck stone pitcher; also to a granite pitching, because it is worth half a sovereign a yard (*Dict. Archit.* 1851).

Half-staff. 1. = HALF-MAST.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4489/2 The Ships Flags, which were only half-staff high. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xix. 519 Pennants hoisted at half-staff.

2. Half the length of a staff. To fight at the half-staff, to fight at close quarters with staves. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 577 The Persian horsemen also... bearing staves of good ash... fight with them as occasion serveth at the half staffe.

Half-starved, a. Having insufficient food; poorly fed.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 595 Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half starv'd. 1713 [see HALF-NAKED]. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv. 266 A half-starved Merry-Andrew.

† **Half-strain.** *Obs.* The quality of being half of a good strain or stock and half of an inferior one; half-breed. Also *attrib.*

1673 DAVDEN *Amboyne* v. i. I am but of half-strain courage. 1678 — *Limberham* III. i. I humbly conceive, you are of the half-strain at least.

Hence † **Half-strained a. Obs.**

1682 DAVDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* iv. iv, Half-strained shop-keepers, got between gentlemen and city wives. 1690 DAVDEN *Don Sebast.* III. i, I'm but a half-strained villain yet.

† **Half-sword.** *Obs.*

1. A small-sized sword. Cf. HALF- II c.

1552 HULOET, Halfe sworde, *semispallium*. 1611 FLORIO, *Mezza arma*, a half-sword, any halfe weapon.

2. Half a sword's length. To be at half-sword,

to be at close quarters with swords.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D. b, To meete with his wisdom at the halfe sword. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 182. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* v. ii, I was four several times at half-sword with him.

Half-thick, a. and sb.

A. *adj.* Of half the normal thickness: see *quots.* 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.* *Hauf-thick*, when applied to bacon means half-fed, or half fat, but if to a man, half-witted. 1884 CASSELL *Half-thick file*, a large coarse file with one rounded and three flat sides. It is used as a rubber-file for coarse work.

† B. *sb.* A kind of cloth. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2914/4 Broad-Cloths, Serges half thicks, Duffels, Kerseys. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1847) I. 258 Kerseys, cottons, half-thicks, duffields... in Lancashire and Westmorland. 1748 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 135 Rochdale... very considerable for a Sort of coarse Goods, called *Half-thicks* and *Kerseys*.

Half-tide.

1. The state of the tide half-way between flood and ebb, when it is half the height of high water.

1669 W. HACKE *Collect. Voy.* III. (1699) 61 A Rock that... is covered at half Tide. 1864 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 240 Innumerable pools of water left at halftide.

2. (See *quots.*)

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 62 It flows half tyde, that is, from whence the flood cometh, the water thither returneth, two houres before it be high water. 1764 MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 453 The different tides daily observed between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, called there tide and half-tide. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 146/1 When the stream continues to flow up for three hours after it is high-water, it is said to make tide and half-tide; if it continues to flow during one hour and a half, it is said to make tide and quarter-tide, and so on.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Left dry or accessible at half-tide, as *half-tide cavern, rock*; *half-tide basin* or dock, one fitted with gates which are closed at half-ebb.

1847 CRAIG, *Half-tide dock*, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance basin. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Selim.* (1858) 532 Half-tide rocks, very dangerous to the mariner, which lie a full half-mile from the shore. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 242 It is not every half-tide cavern that is thus inhabited. 1880 T. STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 466/1 In order to extend the time during which vessels can enter or leave a wet dock there are two additional works which are often connected with it. These are the entrance-lock and the outer or half-tide basin.

Hence **Half-tidal a.** = half-tide (*attrib.*).

1885 *Truth* 11 June 920/2 This difficulty might be met by a half-tidal lock and weir.

Half-timber, sb. and a.

A. *sb.* Ship-building. (See *quot.*)

1847 in CRAIG. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms.* *Half-timbers*, in ship-building, those timbers in the cant bodies which are answerable to the lower futtocks in the square body.

B. *adj.* 1. Built half of timber.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* *Half timber building*, a structure formed of studding, with sills, lintels, struts and braces, sometimes filled in with brickwork and plastered over on both sides. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. i. 10 Half-timber houses... of which the foundations and the ground-floors only are of stone, and the upper part of wood.

2. Made of timber split in half.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 42 Timbered with

half-timber sets. *Ibid.* 80 In the middle of these half-timber bearers the uprights... are morticed.

Hence **Half-timbered** *a.* = B 1.

1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 80 At the porch of an old half-timbered cottage. 1893 K. L. BATES *Eng. Relig. Drama* 225 The many-gabled, half-timbered edifice of one of Edward VI's Free Grammar Schools.

Half-time.

1. Half of a (particular) period of time.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 280 Months, weeks, daies, and half-times, and such like Chronology.

b. (See quot.)

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. ii. (1887) 21 It is customary to allow half-time to students engaged in school-keeping,—that is, to count a year, so employed, .. as equal to six months of the three years.

c. Half the usual or full time during which work is carried on. (In quot. 1862 as adv.)

1861 *Weekly Times* 13 Oct., Notices of cotton-mills being put upon half-time. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 72 Factories are worked half-time, or close entirely.

2. In **Football**, etc., The time at which the first half of the game is completed.

1871 A. G. GUILLEMAN in *Bell's Life* 1 Apr., The call of 'Half-time' found the play exactly in the centre of the ground. 1894 *Times* 23 Feb. 4/6 Before half-time he kicked two goals out of the three registered for Middlesex.

3. *attrib.*, as in **half-time system**, the system by which school-children are enabled to attend school for half the usual time and spend the other half at some remunerative occupation; so **half-time register**, a register of half-time scholars. **Half-time survey** of ships: see quot. 1894.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Apr. 353/3 The extending the half-time system. 1887 *Educational Department Circular* No. 271. 7 Apr., A separate half-time register will be kept of all half-time scholars. 1894 H. PASCH *From Keel to Truck* 466 *Half Time Survey*, this applies to wooden and composite vessels, on either of which a special survey is held, when about one half of the time for which they may have been classed, has elapsed.

Half-timer. One who spends half the usual or full time at anything. *spec. a.* One who works half-time in a factory.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/5 Now a half-timer will get more than he once did for full time. 1883 *Standard* 30 Nov. 2/4 A child entered the mill as a half-timer at ten years old.

b. A half-time scholar: see **HALF-TIME** 3.

1870 [see **FULL-TIMER**]. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 260 The half-timer [at school] is compelled to be regular in attendance. 1890 *Times* 19 Sept. 7/5 Half-timers—that is, children who divide their time between the school and the factory.

Half-tone, *sb.*

1. *Mus.* = **SEMITONE**.

1880 A. J. HICKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 685/1 The mechanism for raising the pitch of the strings [of a harp] one half tone... or two half tones.

2. *Art.* A tone intermediate between the extreme lights and extreme shades; one of the lighter shadows of a photograph, engraving, picture, etc.; used esp. with reference to the production of blocks for printing by photography. Also *attrib.*

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 251 The pictures were especially wanting in half-tones. 1894 WILSON *Cycl. Photogr.* 179 A picture without half tones is harsh. 1894 *Times* 31 Jan. 3/3 The making of the blocks for the half-tone illustrations.

† **Half-tone, *v.*** *Obs. rare*—*o.* (?) To sing or play in semitones.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 171/1 To Halfe tone, *semitonare*.

Half-truth. A proposition or statement which is or conveys only one half or a part of the truth.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 4 Half-truth hath filled the world with looseness. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 398 The noisy conflict of half-truths. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 91 A half-truth is often a falsehood.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*

1832 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 757 Self-designated Tories, and of course half-truthmen.

Half-way, halfway (häfwā: see below),

adv., *adj.*, *sb.*, and *prep.* [f. **HALF** *a.* + **WAY** *sb.*]

A. adv. (Stressed *halfway* when preceding the word it qualifies, *halfway* when following.) At or to half the distance. *To meet halfway*: see **MEET** *v.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 52 Lo Depeford and it is half way pryne. 1530 PALSGR. 861/2 Halfe waye, *au milieu du chemin*, or *a my chemin*. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 62 I-wis it is not half way to her heart. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents. An half-way boundless Bulk. c 1696 *Prior Love Disarmed* 12 Her bodice half-way she unlac'd. 1717 FRETZGER *Voy. S. Sea* 106 A little above half way up a high mountain. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 198 Before I had got half way off. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x. About halfway home. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxi. Combined marauders half-way barr'd egress. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. vi. The morning service was halfway through.

B. adj. (Usually stressed *halfway*.)

1. Midway or equidistant between two points. *Half-way house*, a house (often an inn) situated midway between two towns or stages of a journey, and therefore considered as a convenient halting-place. Also *fig.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 ¶ 3 He was resting with it upon a half-way Bridge. 1793 in *Corr. Ld. Auckland*

(1861) II. 515 Yours will be an excellent half-way house, almost as good as the inn at Bromley. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VII. xlii. § 32. 115 The Cape of Good Hope had become a half-way house to their possessions in Bengal. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 195 My aim was to reach the halfway tent.

2. *fig.* That is midway between two states or conditions; half one thing and half another.

169. *Ad Pop. Phalaris* II. ii. 29 You're then Phanatick, Neuter, Half-way-man, Or mungrel Latitudinarian. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash.* *World* (1791) 231 Some half-way state, something between paganism and christianity. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. xi. 261 It fared with this compromise... as with most... half-way measures.

C. sb. A point or position midway between two extreme points; a half-way place or house.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 13 Cape of good Hope... being the half way into India. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 46 In the halfway between Othorpe and Nottingham. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 3/1 The door opens to a hospitable halfway.

† *D. prep.* Half-way up, down, along, etc. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 428 A cloth... which reacheth half way the thigh. 1706 WATTS *Horse Lyr.* I. *Devotion & Muse* III. Faint devotion panting lies Half way th' ethereal hill.

Half-wit. [See **WIT** *sb.*]

† 1. One who is only half a wit; a dealer in poor witticisms. *Obs.*

1678 DAYDEN *All for Love* Prol., Half-wits are fleas; so little and so light, We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 43. 280 Fen and Ink... in the Hands of a Half Wit will do more Mischief than Sword and Dagger. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 208 Let the half-wits do it, 'tis their drudgery.

2. One who has not all his wits; a half-witted person.

1755 JOHNSON, *Halfwit*, a blockhead or foolish fellow. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1853 A. J. MORRIS *Bible Introd.* § Fools and half-wits think themselves justified in calling prophets and apostles to order. 1884 J. H. WYLIE *Hist. Hen. IV.* I. 268 He often acted like a half-wit or a madman.

Half-witted, *a.* [f. *half wit* + *-ED*.²

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Dec. I. 312 A man of half wit.]

† 1. Lacking or deficient in (common) sense or reason; simple; senseless. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 32 To have to doe with perverse, irrational, half-witted men. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 102 The half hearted, and half witted people, which made much the major part of both Houses. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 228 As if we should call a Man an idle, vain, empty, shallow-pated, or half-witted Fellow. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. II. 8 A self-satisfied, half-witted fellow, is the most ridiculous of all things.

2. Not having all his wits; imbecile; daft.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. App. II. A poor, simple... half-witted, crack-brained fellow. 1732 BEAKEY *Alciph.* I. § 3 A poor half-witted man that means no mischief. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxx. 92 A half-witted king, every day growing feebler in mind.

Hence **Half-wittedness.**

1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 273 If the attempt to hedge-in gold and silver was unmixed folly, the Mercantile System was the kind of hybrid denominated half-wittedness.

Half-word. A word or speech which hints or insinuates something, instead of fully asserting it; a hint, suggestion.

c 1360 CHAUCER *Debatte Blaunche* 1022 She wolde not fonde To holde no wight in halauce by half worde ne by countenance. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 161 b. He said... he understood by y^e half worde, what the whole meant. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 118 Only by one rash half-word [he was] exasperated against me. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 1224 We must scrupulously hint With half-words, delicate reserves.

Half-year.

The half of a year; six months.

As a space of time, expressed by *half a year*. b.

In Schools, etc. = **HALF** *sb.* 6 a.

c 907 in *Earle Land Charters* 164 Vmb an oðer healf gear. 1154 O. E. *Chron. an.* 1137. xwintre & half gear & viii dæis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 51 A child þat was of half year age. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 3 He departed out of Englonde after half yere. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* IV. i. 136. I am out of feare Of death, or deaths hand, for this one halfe yere. 1611 FLORIO, *Mozannata*, a halfe-yeares rent. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 56. 3 I can open this Half-year with congratulating my Disciples. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. i. The Doctor now talking of holiday doings, and then of the prospects of the half-year, what chance there was for the Balliol scholarship [etc.].

Half-yearly, *a.* and *adv.*

A. adj. Happening every half-year or six months. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 70 Half yearly or quarterly payments. *Mod.* He pays a half-yearly visit to London.

B. adv. Each half-yearly; twice in a year.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1699) 111 The Rents... are paid half yearly. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 717 At liberty to draw out half-yearly the moneys.

Halh *e*, **halz** *e*, *-en*, *obs.* ff. **HOLY**, **HALLOW**.

Hali, *obs.* form of **HALELY**, **WHOLLY**, **HOLY**.

Halibut (hælibʊt), holibut (hɒlibʊt).

Forms: *a.* 5–6 halybutte, 7 allebut, 7–8 halibut, 7–halibut. *β.* 7 holiybut, 7–8 holliibut(t), 8 hollybut(t), 7–holibut. [app. f. *haly*, **HOLY** + **BUTT** *sb.* flat fish: cf. mod. Du. *heilbot* (in Kilian *heilbot*, *celbot*), LG. *heilbutt*, *heilige butt*, Norse *heilag-fiski*, Sw. *helfgöndra*, Da. *hellestjunder* i.e. holy flounder: supposed to be so called from being so commonly eaten on holy-days.]

A large flat fish (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*), abun-

dant in the northern seas, and much used for food. (Plural *halibuts*, also collectively *halibut*.)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 60 Halybutte. Plays fryid. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 195/27 Halybutte, fish. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 30 Cod, Cuske, Holiybut 1624 *Virginia* VI. 216 Holiibut Mackerell, Scate. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* IV. 75 The Halibut is a big fish, and of great account. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 99 Holibut or Halibut. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Sharks, Holiybutts, Red-fish, Trout. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 358 The hippoglossus vulgaris, or holibut... individuals have been captured nearly eight feet in length, four in breadth, and a span thick. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* XI. 302 An Indian canoe was out catching halibut.

b. Applied to other flat fish of the family *Pleuronectidae*, as the *Greenland halibut* (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*), and the *Monterey halibut* or *bastard halibut* of California (*Paralichthys californicus*).

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *halibut-killer*; *halibut-broom*, a disgorger for halibut; *halibut-slime*, a kind of sea-anemone, parasitic on halibut.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Halibut-killer and gobstick for killing the fish and disgorging the hook.

Hence **Halibutter**, **ho'libutter**, a vessel engaged in the halibut-fishery.

Halie, early ME. form of **HALELY**, **WHOLLY**.

Halichondroid (hælikɒndroid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Halichondria*, name of a genus of sponges (f. Gr. ἅλς, ἅλι- sea + χόνδρος cartilage) + -OID.] Related to a group of sponges including *Halichondria palmata*, the largest British sponge.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 427/2 A very common Halichondroid sponge.

|| **Halicore** (hæli'kɒri). *Zool.* [f. Gr. ἅλς, ἅλι- sea + κόρη maiden, lit. 'mermaid']. Name of the genus of Sirenians, found in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, to which the Dugong belongs.

1828 J. STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 161 Halicore, Cuv. Dugongus, Lacep. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 305 The Dugong or Halicore is a native of the Indian Seas. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 269 The Dugong, typical of the genus Halicore, is a living form, ordinarily from ten to twelve feet long.

Halidai, *obs.* form of **HOLIDAY**, **HOLY-DAY**.

† **Halidom** (hæ'lidəm), **-dome** (dɒm). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 hāligdōm, 2–3 halizdōm, 4 halydam, 4–7 halydom, halidam, 5–6 holidom(e), 6 hollidam(e), hollydam, 6–7 halli-, 6–9 halidome, 7 haly-doome, holidam(e), holidam(e), 8–9 halidame, 3–halidom. [OE. *hāligdōm* = MDu. *heilichdom* (Du. *heiligdom*), OHG. *heiligtuom* (Ger. *heiligtum*), ON. *heilgiddmr* (Da. *heiligtom*), f. OTeut. **halig-*, OE. *hālig*, **HOLY**: see -DOM. The substitution of -dam, -dame, in the suffix was app. due to popular etymology, the word being taken to denote 'Our Lady'.]

† 1. Holiness, sanctity. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 167 Mycel is se halizdōm & seo weorþung Sancte Iohannes. c 1200 ORMIN 217 Hiss halizdōm Was godedd himm and ekedd. a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* xiii. (1661) 488 Then had it His perfect halydome; then it was holy indeed.

2. A holy place, chapel, sanctuary. *arch.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xxi. 6 Bring his halydom hine to þæs halizdōmes dora. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 2 They were not only streets but halydoms. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* II. Under the necessity of marching with the men of the Halidome, as it was called, of Saint Mary's. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 46 The world Is Thy great halidom.

3. A holy thing, a holy relic; anything regarded as sacred. Much used, down to 16th c., in oaths and adjurations.

c 1000 *Lavus of Ethelred* III. c. 2 On þam halizdome swerian þe him man on hand sylð. c 1200 ORMIN 1785 Itt iss Godess arke, & iss All full off halizdōmess. c 1205 LAV. 15343 Ær he heom hæfden isworen uppen halidom. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5629 þat dar y swere on þe halydom. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2123 As help me God & þe halydam. a 1483 *Gild Tailors Exeter* in *Eng. Gilds* 318 As god you help and holidom. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 237/2 My Lordes all, as helpe me God and halidome maister doctour here sayd unto me [etc.]. c 1561 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 244 So help me God and halidom, it is pity of his life. [1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 103 *note*, Let the twelve senior thegns... swear on the halidome which shall be put in their hands.]]

b. Hence the asseveration: *By my halidom*.

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Johan & Tib Bij*, Nowe so God helpe me, and by my holidome. 1567 *Triall Treas.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 276 Now, by my halidom, it is alone. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 136 By my halidome, I was fast asleepe. 1613... *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 117 Now by my Holydame, What manner of man are you? 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 79 By my halidame, if it should ever be known. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. II.* 'By my halidome, he is ashore.'

Halie, *obs.* form of **HALE** *v.*, **HOLY**.

Halier, early form of **HALYARD**.

Halieutic (hæliju'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *halieuticus*, *a.* Gr. ἁλιευτικός, f. ἁλιεύς fisher, f. ἁλιεύειν to fish, f. ἅλς the sea.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to fishing.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 85 Suggestive of old halieutic associations.

B. sb. pl. **Halieutics**. The art or practice of fishing; a treatise on fishing.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 32 Four books of Cynegeticks or venation, five of Halieuticks or piscation. 1696 J. Edwards *Exist. God* i. 192 Other particulars which are mention'd in halieuticks. 1854 BACHMAN (*title*) Prose Halieuticks; or Ancient and Modern Fish Tattle.

Hence **Halieutical** *a.* = **HALIEUTIC** *a.*; **Halieutically** *adv.* in relation to fishing.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 437 Halieutical. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Dec. 706 To be halieutically encyclopaedic.

Haligraphy (*hali'grafi*). [*f. Gr. ἅλις, ἅλι- salt + -γραφία writing.*] A treatise or dissertation on the nature and quality of salts.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hali3, *-en*, obs. forms of **HOLY**, **HALLOW**.

Halik, *ME*. var. **HALEY** *Obs.*, wholly.

Halike-ld. *north. dial.* [*f. hali, HOLY + KELD, a Norse kelda spring, well.*] A holy well. 1801 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 132 The pins cast into the halikeld.

Halimetry. [*f. Gr. ἅλις, ἅλι- salt + -μετρία measurement.*] The measurement of the amount of saline matter in a solution. Hence **Halimetrio** *a.*, relating to halimetry. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Halimot (*e*, var. of **HALIMOTE**).

Halimous (*hæ-liməs*), *a.* [*f. Gr. ἅλιμος or belonging to the sea (f. ἅλις sea) + -ους.*]

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Halimous* *o.*, of, or belonging to, the sea; marine; maritime. Also, *o.*, of, or belonging to salt; saline; salt.

Haling (*hæ'liŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. HALE v.1 + -ING 1.*] The action of the verb **HALE**; dragging, hauling.

c. 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 Halyng, or drawyng, tractus. 1584 *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 41 By baling and pulling of sentences. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 150 The beggarly help of halings and amercements. 1791 R. MVLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 27 Cutting down the trees which annoy the haling of boats.

b. attrib., as *haling-path*, *-way*.

1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6447/7 For Towing or Haling-Paths. 1784 *Mkt. Weighon Drainage Award* 10 A haling way, or towing path, along the east side of the said canal.

Halinitre. *Obs.* [*ad. mod.L. halinitrum, f. ἅλις salt + νίτρον nitre.*] A name for saltpetre.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 741 If the fat of a Lizard is mixed with Wheat-meal, Halinitre, and Cummin it maketh Hens very fat. 1672 T. VENN *Compl. Gunner* viii. 10 Artificial Salt-Peter, Sal Nitre, or Halinitre.

Halinous, *a.* [*f. Gr. ἅλινος made of or from salt + -ους.*] Containing or consisting of salt; saline. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Halio-graphy. *Obs.* [*f. Gr. ἅλις, ἅλι- sea + -γραφία writing.*] A description of the sea (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656). So **Halio-grapher**, a describer of the sea (*Bailey vol. II.* 1727).

Haliotis (*hæli'otis*), *Zool.* [*f. Gr. ἅλις, ἅλι- sea + οὔς, ὠρ- the ear; so called from their resemblance to the human ear.*] A genus of univalve shells, the Ear-shells, the tropical species of which are an important source of mother-of-pearl. One species is found as far north as Guernsey.

1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 118 (Jod.) The great ear shell: the haliotis, with an even edge, and with seven holes. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 200 Cattle, skins, timber, coal, seaweed, and haliotis, are plentiful enough.

Hence **Halio-toid** *a.*, akin to the Ear-shell.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Halit. *Obs. rare* *-1*. [*ad. L. halit-us breath.*] Exhalation, perfume.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 377 Their gracious halit.

Halite (*hæ'loit*). *Min.* [*ad. mod.L. halites* (*Glocker*, 1847), *f. Gr. ἅλις salt.*] Rock salt.

1868 *DANA Min.* 112 *Halite*, common salt. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 228/2 *Halite* or *Rock-salt* (chloride of sodium) is more widely diffused than was formerly supposed.

Halithere (*hæ'liθiə*). [*ad. mod.L. Halithērion, f. Gr. ἅλις, ἅλι- sea + θήριον beast.*] An animal of the genus *Halithērion* of extinct Sirenia.

1880 *DAWKINS Early Man* iv. 80 Halithere, so closely allied to the manatee of Africa and America.

Halituous (*hæli'tuəs*), *a.* [*f. L. halitus: see next.*] Of the nature of breath or vapour; vaporous; charged with or characterized by vapour.

1616 J. BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Halituous*, vaporous, thin, moist, which may be voided out by the pores. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 620 An halituous Poyson is sent from the Antimony. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 130 The blueish tincture, which it received from this halituous body. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Halituous* heat, heat of the body accompanied by a slight moisture on the skin.

H. skin, a skin covered with slight moisture.

Hence **Halitno-aity**, vaporous quality.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 412 Wedelius saith it [the tincture] concentrates the Halituousity of the Serum.

Halitus (*hæ'litəs*). [*L. halitus breath, f. halāre to breathe.*] A vapour, exhalation.

1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium Misc. Writ.* i. (1805) 227 The same dangerous halitus of char-cole. 1675 — *Terra* (1729) 14 Evaporating the malignant Halitus's and impurities of the imprisoned Air. 1758 W. BOBALASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 22 The faintings which seize the workmen, are owing to the heat, not to a sulphureous or mineral halitus. 1875 T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 9 If the pericardium be laid open, its serous surface will be found moistened by a fine halitus.

Haliwei, *-wey*, var. of **HALEWEI**, *Obs.*

Haliwerfolc (*hæ'liwærfolk*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1-2 haliwere(s)folc, 2 -werrefolk, 3-4

-warfolc, -folk, 4-5, 9 (*Hist.*) -werfolk, -folc, 5 -waresfolc, -ueresfolch, 8 -wor-folk, 9 haly-werfolk. Also, corruptly, 4 (h)aliwarefolk, 7-haly-, haly-, -wark-, -work-, -folk. [*OE. *halig-weresfolc*, people of the holy man or saint (cf. *Bæda* iv. xxvii. þone halzan wer... Cuppyrht).] The folk of the holy man or saint (Cuthbert); those who held their lands by the service of defending the body, relics, and territory of St. Cuthbert; also the county of Durham wherein they dwelt.

Called in Life of St. Cuthbert, c. 1430 (Surtees) 4608 'Cuthbert folk', 7517 'þe saint people'.

1099-1126 *Charter in Finchale* (Surtees) 20 Rannulfus... omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglis, de Haliwer-folc, salutem. 1122... *Charter in Neomunster Cartulary* (Surtees) 133 Unam bovatum terræ in Cunsine, quæ est in Haliwerfolc. c. 1303 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 39 Antiquiores totius Haliwerfolc et Northumbrie. 1430 *Fœdarium Prioratus Dunelm.* (Surtees) (passim), Haliwerfolc, Haliwarefolc, Haliueresfolch. 1816 *Surtees Hist. Durham* i. xxxiii. The tenants of St. Cuthbert, who pleaded their privilege of Haliwerfolc. 1829 *Boyle County of Durham* 74 The tenants... on several occasions claimed that they were Haliwerfolc, the folk or men of the holy man (*wer*).

¶ In some 14th c. documents (after *wer* was obsolete), misunderstood and corrupted as *haly-wark-folk*, i.e. people who had the holy work of defending the body etc. of St. Cuthbert.

1311 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) I. 8 A senioribus de Ali-warkfolk et Northumbria. 1316 *Rot. Parl.* 9 *Edw. II.* No. 8 *Ibid.* IV. 137 In libertate episcopi Dunelmensis de Haliwarfolc. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 736 They pleaded... that they were Haliwerke folkes, and held their lands to defend the Corps of Saint Cuthbert. 1627 *SPEED England* (1666) P. b. Whose charge... was to keep and defend the corps of S. Cuthbert their great adored Saint, and therefore they termed themselves. The holy work folks. 1846 *Brockett's N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) 207 *The Haliwerfolk* or holy work people.

Halk, *obs.* *Sc.* form of **HAWK**.

Halke. *Obs.* [Only in *ME.*: perh. a dim. of *OE. *hali*, health, corner: see *HALE sb.*] A corner, recess, hiding-place.

a. 1300 *K. Horn* 1119 He lokede in eche halke Ne se3 he nowhar walke Aþuf his felawe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Bide þine nader of heuene ine halke. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1780 *Lucretia*, In he comyth in to a priue halke. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyd.* 93 O thou edder... tornyngye hyder and thyder by a thousande holettes and halkes. [1598 *SPEIGHT Chaucer's Works*. Rdr. to *Chaucer* (R.), Where hast thou dwelt good Gefrey all this while?.. In haalks, and herne, God wot, and in exile.]

Halket (*hæ'két*). The large grey seal, *Hali-chorus gryphus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Halkri(c), *-kriŋ*, *-krike*, var. **HALECRET**.

Hall (*hōl*), *sb.* Forms: 1- hall, 1 heall, heal, 3-7 halle, 4 alle, 4-7 hal, haule, 5 (hale, awle), 5-6 hawl(l)e, 6 hauli, *Sc.* 5 hawe, 8-Ha'. [*Com. Tent.*: *OE. heall* *sta* *f.* = *OS.* OHG. *halla* (MLG., MDu., MHG. *halle*, Du. *hal*), ON. *hǫll*, *hall* (Sw. *hall*, Da. *hal*): *OTent.* *hallō = *hálnā, deriv. of ablaut series *hel-*, *hal-*, *hul-* to cover, conceal.]

¶ 1. A large place covered by a roof; in early times applied to any spacious roofed place, without or with subordinate chambers attached; a temple, palace, court, royal residence. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

Beowulf (Z.) 89 He doðora 3e-hwam dream gebyrde hludne in healle. c. 1205 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Þat se hlaford into þar halle come. c. 1205 *LA.* 28033 þa postes... þa heolden up þa halle. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1744) 540 He wende & lai withoute toun, aet kinges halle. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 8098 Loverd! better es a day lastand in þi halles þan a thousand. c. 1400 *MAUNOEVE* (Roxb.) v. 15 þai make pites in þe erthe all aboute þe hall. 1447 *BOKEHAM Semyntz* (Roxb.) 32 The virgine, wych stant. In the hey weye, venus balle þe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxv. 75 Trywmyphale ball, hie tour royall Of Godis celsitud. 1606 *HOLLAND Sucton*. 211 Being once Emperour did set up also in his Haule (or Court yard) the Lineall processe and race of his house. *fig.* 971 *Blickl. Hom.* xiv. 163 Seo heall þæs Halzan Gastes. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 148 Welche harbe dwelled in the halle of the maydens wombe. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 33 Doufe, byrd fulle blist, fayre myght the befall... Fulle welle I it wist thou wold com to thi halle. 1868 *TENNYSON Lucretius* 136 Stairs That climb into the windy halls of heaven.

2. The large public room in a mansion, palace, etc., used for receptions, banquets, etc., which till nearly 1600 greatly surpassed in size and importance the private rooms or 'bowers' (see *BOWER sb.* 1 2); a large or stately room in a house. In hall, was often rhetorically contrasted with *in the field*.

Servants' hall: the common room in a mansion or large house in which the servants dine.

c. 1200, etc. (see *BOWER sb.* 1 2). a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1470 In halle & i bure. c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 252 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 And nu ben the lions in halle, and hares in the feld. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wulker 723/3 *Hoc atrium*, a hawle. c. 1450 *Bk. Curstare* 388 in *Babes Bk.* 311 In halle make fyre at yche a mele. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvi. 23 The honourable vse is all ago, In hall and baur, in burgh and plane. 1530 *PALSGR.* 228/2 Halle in a house, salle. a. 1533 *LO. BERNERS Huon* cxi. 383 The ryche chambers that were on the syde of the hall. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 78 When by a part we understand the whole, as to say... a hall for a house. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 16 The Hall for Audience is on the right hand of the Court. 1717 *FREZIER Voy. S. Sea* 261 The first Room is a large Hall, about 19 Foot

Broad, and between 30 and 40 in Length. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, The hall... in the houses of ministers of state, public magistrates, &c., is that wherein they dispatch business and give audience. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 152 One [compartment] occupying nearly half the area, which was designated 'the hall', and appropriated to the ordinary daily purposes of drawing and dining-room. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xvi. To quarrel in the servants' hall while waiting for their masters and mistresses. 1874 *PARKER Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 89 Part of the great Norman hall remains, now converted into the servants' hall.

b. transf. The company assembled in a hall.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. v. At her comynge gladdeth all the halle.

3. The residence of a territorial proprietor, a baronial or squire's 'hall'.

(In early use, not separable from 1.)

c. 1000 *Agz. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 23 Se hælend com in-to þas caddres halle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8683 Within houses & hallis hard was þere chere. 14... *Metr. Voc.* in W. Wulker 625/10 Quatum, halle, howse. 1506 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 189 But Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendome, Kate of Kate-hall. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* iii. 235 In town she dwelt;—forsaken stood the Hall. 1832 *MACAULAY Armada* 60 The warlike errand... roused in many an ancient hall the gallant squires of Kent. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's Field* 36 Aylmer followed Aylmer at the Hall, And Averill Averill at the Rectory Thrice over; so that Rectory and Hall, Bound in an immemorial intimacy, Were open to each other.

4. A term applied, esp. in the English universities, to a building or buildings set apart for the residence or instruction of students, and, by transference, to the body of students occupying it.

a. Originally applied at Oxford and Cambridge to all residences of students, including the Colleges when these came to be founded. Now only *Hist., arch.*, or *poetic* for 'academic buildings'.

At Cambridge this use survived till modern times, when some of the smaller colleges, though corporations, were still called *halls*; the older designation survives, for distinction's sake, in the name of Trinity Hall.

1379 *Patent Roll Rich.* II. i. 32 (New Coll. Oxon.) Custos et scholares collegii, domus, sive aule predicti. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 83 Poure clerkes two That dwelten in this halle of which I seye. 1474 in *Wood City of Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 126 Tenementum magistri et scholarum Collegii vulgariter nuncupati University Halle. 1715... *Ibid.* I. 580 Gardinum quod pertinet ad Collegium de Queen Hall. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* 170 140 Pretty were the sight If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans, And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair. 1886 tr. *Statutes of Trinity Hall* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge Introd.* 17 The house [domus] which the aforesaid college shall inhabit, shall be named the Hall [aula] of the Holy Trinity of Norwich.

b. After the institution of the colleges, applied specifically to those buildings and societies which, unlike the colleges, were governed by a head only (and not by head and fellows), and whose property was held in trust for them, they not being bodies corporate. (*cf. COLLEGE 4.*)

The 'Halls' were originally very numerous, but in Queen Elizabeth's time only eight remained in Oxford, and they are now almost extinct.

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 81 Provostships, Maister-shippes, Halles, Hostelles. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 950 In Oxford... he founded also Magdalen Hall. 1611 *FLOUOR, Allegro*... also a skollers house, as the halls in Oxford, that have no lands, but all liue of themselves. 1683 *WOOD Life* 18 May (O. H. S.) III. 47 A Master of every College and Hall to have procuratorial power during the duke of York's being at Oxon. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 639 In colleges and halls, in ancient days, When learning, virtue, piety and truth Were precious. 1877 *Statutes of Univ. Ox.* *Commissioners* (1882) 215 A Statute for the Union of Balliol College and New Inn Hall. 1896 *Kelly's Oxford Directory* 91 The halls are governed by the *Statuta Aulicaria*, a code of regulations originally formed by the University, and since amended by Convocation. *Ibid.* 92 The four Dyke Scholarships formerly belonging to this hall [St. Mary] have now been suppressed.

c. In recent times applied to buildings in University towns, established, whether by the Universities or not, for the use of students in the higher learning, sometimes enjoying the privileges of the University and sometimes not: e.g. at Oxford, private halls for the residence of undergraduate members of the University, under the charge of a member of Convocation; theological halls (e.g. Wycliffe Hall), halls for women students (e.g. Somerville Hall, Lady Margaret Hall).

For the last two classes the name 'college' has also been assumed: see *COLLEGE 4 e.*

Divinity Hall, the name applied to the theological department of the Scottish Universities, and to the theological colleges of the Nonconformist churches.

1879 *Minutes of Committee of Assoc. for Education of Women* 21 June, The Scholarship to be called the Mary Somerville Scholarship tenable at Somerville Hall for 3 years. 1879 *Times* 23 June, Other exhibitions and scholarships have been and will be awarded by the Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls. 1882 *Addenda to Statutes (Oxford)* 879 § 1 Of the granting of Licenses to open private Halls. *Ibid.* § 6 Of the Conditions upon which a Private Hall may become a Public Hall of the University. 1896 *Kelly's Oxford Directory* 94 To open a suitable building as a private hall for the reception and tuition of matriculated students who shall be admissible to degrees, the proprietor of such hall is to bear the title of 'Licensed Master'.

d. In American colleges: A room or building appropriated to the meetings of a literary or other society; also the society itself.

1888 J. A. PORTER in *Cent. Mag.* Sep. 751 The twin literary societies, or 'halls', generally secret, and always intense in mutual rivalry, which have been institutions at every leading college in the land. *Ibid.*, Oliver Ellsworth, afterward Chief-Justice, founded Clio Hall at Princeton, and a few years later, in 1769, Whig Hall arose at the same college.

5. In English colleges, etc.: The large room in which the members and students dine in common.

1577 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 111. 371 The Comedie played publickly in the hawle at Christmas. 1683 WOOD Life 19 May, They went into the hall [of Queen's Coll. Oxford], and viewed the pictures of King Charles I and his queen. 1853 C. BRIDE *Verdant Green* vi, That he might make his first appearance in Hall with proper éclat. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripples* xix. (1895) 111 Will you dine in hall with me? *Mod. Concert* in Balliol Hall.

b. *transf.* The dinner in a college hall.

1859 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox*, i, You ought to dine in hall perhaps four days a week. Hall is at five o'clock. a 1890 R. F. BURTON in *Life* (1893) 1. 74 The time for 'Hall', that is to say for college dinner, was five p.m.

6. A house or building belonging to a guild or fraternity of merchants or tradesmen.

At these places the business of the respective guilds was transacted; and in some instances they served as the market-houses for the sale of the goods of the associated members; as *Apothecaries' Hall*, *Haberdashers' Hall*, *Merchant Tailors' Hall*, *Saddlers' Hall*, etc. etc. in London. See also *cloth-hall* (CLOTH 19), *COMMON HALL*, *GUILD-HALL*, etc.

c 1302 [see COMMON HALL 1]. c 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 370 To sitten in a yeldhalle on a deys. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI, 170 The Mayre... ordeyned, that all Wardeins of miteries, should assemble their fellowship in their particular hawles. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* v. i, And therefore use a conscience (tho' it be Forbidden in our Hall towards other men). 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 233 Examine the truth of it at Stationers Hall. 1708 *New View Lond.* 503 An Alphabetical Account of Companies and their Halls. 1869 ARUNDELL *London & Liv. Comp.* 187 The custom of possessing magnificent halls had not... become general.

7. A large room or building for the transaction of public business, the holding of courts of justice, or any public assemblies, meetings, or entertainments. (See also MUSIC-HALL, TOWN-HALL, etc.)

1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 390 The tour he made of Londone, Wyllam bys proute kyng, And muche halle of Londone, bat so muche was poru all thyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 27 Thanne knytis of the president takyng Jhesu in the mote halle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 237 The king and the Erie went hand in hand to the great Hall of the Towne. 1732 LEONARD *Sethos* II. ix. 334 They desir'd the ambassadors to go out of the hall. 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) 11. 79 The House [Congress]... adjourned... for the purpose of giving opportunity to workmen to fix some ventilators, which were greatly wanted in the Hall. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 193 The Court House... contains a hall on the ground floor for the Assembly. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* 16 Dec. (1880) 11. 318, I have to go to the hall to try an enlarged background.

† b. *The Hall*, Westminster Hall, formerly the seat of the High Court of Justice in England; hence, the administration of justice. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI, 185 b, To Westmyster, and there set in the hawle, with the scepter royall in his hand. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. 1. 2 Whether away so fast? Eu'n to the Hall, to heare what shall become Of the great Duke of Buckingham. 1738 PORG *Epil. Sat.* II. 218 To Virtue's work provoke the tardy Hall.

† c. A formal assembly held by the sovereign, or by the mayor or principal municipal officer of a town; usually in phr. to keep hall, call a hall. *Obs.* (See also COMMON HALL.)

1551-2 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* 7 Jan. in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 388, I went to Detford to dine there, and brake up the halle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (1809) 11. 526 [Christmas] kept at Greenwich with open house-hold, and franke resort to the Court (which is called keeping of the Hall). c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 162 Whereupon a hall was called, and the danger of the place declared to the whole town. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1956/4 The next day the Mayor called a Hall, and... swore all the Aldermen.

8. The entrance-room or vestibule of a house; hence, the lobby or entrance passage.

(The entrance-room was formerly often one of the principal sitting-rooms, of which many examples still remain in old country houses.)

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 10 The Hall of a private-house, serving for the most part but for a Passage. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, The Company... has stood in the Hall this Hour, and no Body to shew them to their Chambers. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Ind. Isl.* 24 Do not keep loitering about the hall or piazza. 1848 THACKERAY *Dinner at Timmins's* iii, Fitz tumbled over the basket... which stood in the hall. 1897 M. HAMILTON *McLeod of Camerons* 259 They were still standing in the hall of the hotel.

† 9. A space in a garden or grove enclosed by trees or hedges. *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gard.* 19 Groves... Close-Walks, Galleries, and Halls of Verdure. *Ibid.* 49 You should always... make something Noble in the Middle of a Wood, as a Hall of Horse-Chestnuts, a Water-work... or the like.

† 10. = HALLING. *Obs.*

1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 197 They [the walls] were also sometimes hung with tapestry or carpeting, and a set of hangings of this kind was occasionally called a *Hall* or *Hallyng*.

11. In allusive phrases: *Bachelor's hall*, an establishment presided over by an unmarried man, or a man in the absence of his wife. † *Cutpurse hall*, † *Ruffian's hall*, a place where cutpurses or ruffians congregate, or exercise their pursuits. *Liberty hall*, a place where one may do as one likes.

VOL. V.

1615 TOMKIS *Albunazar* in. vii, 'Tis the cunningest nimmer Of the whole Company of Cut-purse-Hall. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. ii, My gate ruffian's hall! What insolence is this? 1773 GOLDSM. *Schools to Cong.* n. (Globe) 652/1 This is Liberty-hall, gentlemen. You may do just as you please. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, I'll have my Bachelor's Hall at the counting-house. 1844 = *Mart. Chuz.* xi, 'Bachelor's Hall, you know, cousin,' said Mr. Jonas. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 226 Captain Sol, who was a widower, and kept bachelor's hall, so to speak.

† 12. *A hall! a hall!* a cry or exclamation to clear the way or make sufficient room in a crowd, esp. for a dance; also to call people together to a ceremony or entertainment, or to summon servants.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 28 A Hall Hall, giue roome, and foote it Girles. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 103 A hall, a hall, the pageant of the Butterie. 1623 MIDDLETON *Entertainment at Lord Mayor's Wks.* (Bullen) VII. 373 A hall! a hall! below, stand clear. 1680 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Mar. (1878) I. 249 When the people cry'd, a Hall, a Hall, the Aldermen came up two by two, the Mace carried before them. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xvii, Lords to the dance,—a hall! a hall!

13. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hall-bible*, *-board*, *-book*, *-ceiling*, *-chair*, *-chimney*, *-cleaner*, *-clock*, *-feast*, *-floor*, *-hearth*, *-keeper*, *-lamp*, *-man*, *-pillar*, *-porter*, *-table*, etc.; *hall-like* adj.; also *hall day* = COURT-DAY 1; *hall-disputation*, *hall-exercise*, a disputation in a college hall; *hall-full*, as many as a hall will hold; † *hall-reader*, one who read the Bible or other book in the college hall; † *hall-spoon*, a spoon made of hall-marked silver. Also *HALL-HOUSE*, *-MARK*, etc.

1672 ACC. *Christ's Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 111. 368 The *Hall-Bible is bound in 1672. 1786, 1823 Ha' bible [see Ha']. 1746 M. HUGHES *Jrnl. Late Rebellion* Back of Title, Entered in the *Hall-Book of the Company of Stationers. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* iv. 23 The hall-clock... points at nine. 1835 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 371 *Dies fastus*. An 'hall day': a court day: a day of pleading, as in term time at Westminster hall, &c. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 642 A private verdict was given, and will be affirmed the next hall day in court. 1460 LYBEARS *Disc.* 1765 Amydde the 'halle flore. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxviii, A 'hall-full of men smoking pipes. 1705 HERBINE *Collect.* 12 Nov., A *Hall Keeper for Blackwell Hall. 1834 W. IND. *Skeich Bk.* I. 153 A common 'hall lamp was suspended from one of the centre beams. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 369 The desk which was used by the *Hall-Reader. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2339/4, 15 Spoons, 4 being *Hall Spoons gilt. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 54 Being drunk, and falling asleep under the *Hall-table. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. Introd. 52 The huge hall-table's oaken face, Scrubb'd till it shone.

Hall, obs. form of HAUL.

Hallabaloo: earlier form of HULLABALOO.

Hallachore, Hallalcor: see HALALCOR.

† Hallage (hō'ledz). *Obs.* Also 7 halledge.

[a. F. *hallage* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *halle* market-hall + *-AGE*.] A fee or toll paid for goods sold in a mercantile hall or market; see quot. 1607.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hallage* is a fee due for cloths brought for sale to Blackwell hal in London. 1648 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 181 Paid for townes customes and hallage iij^{li}. 1664 *Ibid.* 298 Goods distreyned for anie towns custome of Hallage. 1678 *Act of Common-Council*, London Bja, All sorts of Broad... Cloths... brought unto, pitched, and harboured in Blackwell-Hall... there to remain till... the Duties of Hallage herein after-mentioned also [be] paid. 1720 STAVE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. 181/1.

† Hallaloo, sb. ? *Obs.* [Extended form of HALLOO. Cf. also *halla-*, HULLABALOO.] Shouting, loud and excited vociferation.

1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumbl.* v, Would I had heard... The hallaloo of fire in every street! 1749 = *Tom Jones* iv. viii, So roared forth the Somersetshire mob an hallaloo.

Hallan (hæ'län). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6-8 halland, 8 hallon, 8-9 hallen. [perh. derivative or dim. of HALL.] A partition wall in a cottage; particularly, that between the door and the fireplace, which shelters the room from the draught of the door; also the inside porch formed by this partition.

1490-91 MS. *Hostill. Roll, Durh.*, Pro dalbura murorum, gabellorum, hallandorum, per xiv dies. 1500-20, etc. [see HALLAN-SHAKER]. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 249 Hab got a kent, stood by the hallan. a 1774 FERGUSON *Farmer's Ingie*, When he out o'er the halland flings his een. 1829 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 48 The family being at prayers when she went... she stood still behind the hallan.

b. *Comb.*, as *hallan-end*, *-pin*, *-post*, *-side*.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* III. ii, A founding that was laid Down at your hallon-side ae morn in May. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hallen-pin*, a pin fixed upon the hallan for the purpose of hanging up coats, hats, etc. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 55 John and Rab were hid at the back of the hallan-end.

Hallan-shaker. *Sc.* A beggar who stands shaking the hallan; a vagabond, sturdy beggar.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 57 Sic knavis and crakkaris... Sic halland shekkaris. a 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 758 Land lower, light skowper... Halland shaker, draught raiker. 1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 4 (Jam.) Staakin about like a hallen-shaker. 1816 SCOTT *Antic.* iv, I and a wheen hallenshakies like myself.

Hallbard, obs. form of HALBERD.

Hall-door. a. The door of a hall or mansion.

b. The door leading into the hall or entrance-room of a house; the front door.

c 1205 LAV. 30153 Wið uten his halle dure. c 1410 *Str. Cleges* 287 The vsscher at the hall dore was Wyth a staffe stondyng. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 73 Fyndyng the Hall dore of the Palace of Caunterbury shut against them, they went to an inward backe dore. 1791 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, Several times she went to the hall-door in order to look into the forest. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, (Lochinvar vii), They reached the hall door and the charger stood near. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi, The hall-door, which was half of glass, stood open.

Halle, obs. form of HALE sb., a. and v.

Hallecret: see HALECRET.

|| Hälleflinta (helëflintä). *Min.* [Sw. = hornstone, f. *häll* flat rock + *flinta* hornstone, flint.] A name given to a very fine-grained variety of gneiss, generally free from mica, and resembling felsite.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 213 Felsite has also received the names of petrosilex, and in Scandinavia hälleflinta. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 214 Those varieties termed hälleflinte and hornstone having a peculiar flinty aspect. 1880 *Academy* 20 Nov. 370 The Chinese Rocks are allied to hälleflinta.

Hence Hälleflintoid a., of or like hälleflinta.

1888 BLAKE in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 280 Some more hälleflintoid rock (well shown in a quarry by the roadside).

|| Hallel (hæl'el, hæ'el). [Heb. הלל *hallel*, inf. and imper. 'praise, celebrate', a vb. in the Piel conjugation, with which Ps. cxlii begins.] A hymn of praise, consisting of Psalms cxlii to cxviii inclusive, sung at the four great Jewish feasts. Also *attrib.*

Great hallel, a hymn of praise consisting of Psalm cxxxvi, and, according to some, of part of Psalm cxxxv, sung on occasions of great joy.

1702 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 190 After this they proceeded to sing the hymn, or rather to finish the *Hallel*, which in all consisted of six Eucharistical psalms, beginning at the 113th and concluding with the 118th. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 209 That Last Supper... with its simple Hallel-Hymn. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* iv. (1879) 662 At the Feast of Tabernacles, the great Hallel was daily sung in their processions.

Hallelujah, -iah (hæl'lū'yā), *int.* and *sb.* Also 6 halleluya, 6-7 halleluia(h, 7 halalujah.

[a. Heb. הללויה *hallelū-yāh* 'praise (ye) Jah (= Jehovah)'; the verb is the imper. plural of הלל: see prec.] The exclamation 'Praise (ye) the Lord (Jah, or Jehovah)', which occurs in many psalms and anthems; hence, a song of praise to God; = ALLELUIA *int.* and *sb.*

1525 COVERDALE *Ps. cvii.* (heading) Halleluya. *Ibid.* 48 Let all people say: Amen, Amen. Halleluya. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* xix. 1, I heard the voyce of muche people in heaven saying, Halleluia. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 115 The abridgement is short, which some have made of the whole book of Psalms but into two words, *hosannah*, and *hallelujah*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 634 And the Empeyrer rung With Halleluiahs. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Lift up your Heads' iv, Their Hallelujahs loud and sweet With our Hosannas join. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, That the psalms they now heard must be exchanged in the space of two brief days for eternal hallelujahs or eternal lamentations.

b. = Hallelujah-chorus.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 646 He [Handel] has written other Hallelujahs or Allelujahs.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hallelujah-band*, *-victory* (see quots.); *hallelujah-chorus*, a musical composition based upon the word 'hallelujah'; *hallelujah-lass*, a popular name for a female member of the Salvation Army.

a 1763 BYRON *Ep. Ent. Temple* (R), Tune the hallelujah song anew. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecl. Terms*, *Hallelujah Band*, a sect of Protestant dissenters. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 646 The Hallelujah Chorus in the Messiah is known to everyone. 1889 REDDALL *Fact. Fancy & Fable* 247 *Hallelujah Victory*, That gained by newly converted Bretons, led by Germanns, Bishop of Auxerre, in 429. They went into battle shouting 'Hallelujah!'

Hallelujah, sb.² [Taken as the same word as prec.: but of uncertain origin.] = ALLELUIA sb.², the wood-sorrel. Prior *Plant-n.* 1863.

Hallelujatic, -iatic (hæl'lū'yæ'tik), a. Of or pertaining to the Hallelujah; = ALLELUIATIC.

a 1818 *Christian Antig.* II. 119 (T.) Called hallelujatic psalms. 1888 D. R. THOMAS *Hist. St. Asaph* 7 This engagement, which has been handed down as 'The Hallelujatic Victory'.

† Hallelujous, -rious, a. *Obs.* = prec.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 46 Thus when thy awful presence shall draw near these Hallelujous Courts.

Haller, obs. form of HELLER, a coin.

Hallow, obs. form of HALLOO v.

Halleyr, obs. form of HALYARD.

Hall-house. *Obs. exc. local.*

† 1. A house or edifice that is a hall. *Obs.*

1467 *Ord. Worcester* xli. in *Eng. Glits* 393 Citezen or stranger that hyreth eny chambour in that seide halle house [the Guild-hall].

2. The principal living-room in a farm-house.

1564 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 80 The testament was maid in his hault house, upon a holloday. 1575-6 *Ibid.* 268 The said Thomas was soore sike, lyinge in his hall house. 1599 ACC. *Bk.* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 242 In the hawle house.

3. The farm-house, as distinguished from the cottages on the farm.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 191 And then was the old tenant at Mysdmore to remove out of the hall house.

4. (Sc. *ha' house*) A manor-house; = HALL 3.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3826/4 At Latimers in Bucks... is a

fair large Hall-house fit for a Person of Quality. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 517 p. 2 Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the hall-house, and the whole estate. 1814 Scott *Waverley*, x, Saying 'there were maile fules in the laird's ha' house than Davie Gellatley'.

Halli, var. **HALEY** Obs., wholly.

Halliard: see **HALLYARD**.

Hallibaloo: see **HULLABALOO**.

Hallibut, **Hallidome**: see **HALL**.

† **Hallier** ¹. Obs. Also ² **halyer**. [f. **HALE** v.†, perh. after an OF. *halier*, *haller*: cf. *sawyer*.]

1. One who hales or hauls; a hauler.

1479 Off. Mayor Bristol in Eng. Gilds 425 Ne soffir not the halyers to hale it all away. 1644 Prynne & Walker *Fleunes Trial* 44 Cannons . . might with ease have been easily drawne off, being downe the hill, and many Halliers hores ready at hand for that service.

2. Earlier form of **HALLYARD**, q.v.

3. A kind of net for catching birds.

1727 Braolay Fam. Dict. s.v. *Call*. Then place your Net, call'd a Hallier, quite round . . each Part about twenty Foot distant from the Cage.

† **Hallier** ². Obs. [f. **HALL** sb. 4: cf. med. L. *aularius* in same sense.] A student in a hall at Oxford University.

1587 Harrison *England* ii. ii. (1877) i. 87 The students that remaine in them [Oxford hostels or halls] are called hostellers or halliers.

† **Halling**. Obs. Also **hawling** (e, 5-6 **hall-ying**. [f. **HALL** sb. + **-ING**: cf. *bedding*, *flooring*.] Tapestry or painted cloth for the walls of a hall.

1418 E. E. Wills (1882) 35 Alle the hustilmentis of Beddyng, halling, pottys & pannes. 1427 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) i. 329 Unum pannum pinctum vocatum hawling. 1483 Cath. Angl. 1791 A Hawlinge, aulen. 1522 Bury Wills (Camden) 115 A halling of steyndy clothe w' rymnyng vynyss and leves w' hestes and birds. 1566 Eng. Church Furniture (Peacock) 94 Item one vale which our vicare haith and he haith made a halling therof.

Hallion, **hallyon**. Sc. and north. dial. Also **hullion**. [Origin uncertain. Cf. F. *hailon* rag.] A term of contempt: A low or scurvy fellow; an idle, worthless fellow.

1785 Burns *Addr. Beelzebub* 37 They . . tirl the hallions to the bierses. 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 26 (Jam.) Some rustic hallion. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hallion*. 1817 Scott *Rob Roy* iv. This is a decentish hallion. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hallion*, a term of reproach. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* xxx. 223, I can manage the hallions fine.

Hallite (hæ'loit). Min. [Named from Halle in Germany.] A synonym of **Aluminate** or **Websterite**.

1837 Dana *Min.* 1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 6.

Hallyard, rare obs. form of **HALLYARD**.

Hall-mark, sb. [f. **HALL** sb. 6.] The official mark or stamp used at Goldsmiths' Hall in London by the Goldsmiths' Company, in marking the standard of gold and silver articles assayed by them; hence, generally, a mark used by Government assay offices for the same purpose.

1721 Lond. Gaz. No. 5974/3 That the same [silver wares] have the Hall-Mark thereon. 1852 A. RYLAND *Assay Gold & S.* 4 Every one has observed that all plate bears certain marks;—these are generally five in number and are called the *Hall-marks*, or assay marks. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 150 Birmingham.—Hall mark, an anchor in a square frame for gold, and an anchor in a pointed shield for silver. 1887 *Academy* 1 Jan. 15/3 The hall-mark was a Lombardic capital T, the mark for the year 1496-7.

b. fig. A distinctive mark or token of genuineness, good breeding, or excellence.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Sept. A guardsman, bearing on him the 'Hall mark' of Alma. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 3/1 The stamping with a hall-mark (called a degree) is not the only, or perhaps even the chief, function of a university. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* i. 140 The hall-mark of real military genius.

Hall-mark, v. [f. prec. sb., after **MARK** v.] *trans.* To stamp with a hall-mark. Also *fig.*

1852 A. RYLAND *Assay Gold & S.* 135 Express instructions . . to have the plate Hall-marked. 1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* ii. 36 It certainly never occurred to them that Nature had hall-marked him 'genius'.

Hence **Hall-marked** *pp. a.*, *-marking vbl. sb.*

1879 Blackw. Mag. Ang. 202 Its hall-marking is no guarantee for quality. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 116 The hall marking of all watch cases of gold or silver made in Great Britain . . is compulsory. 1888 *Athenaeum* 22 Dec. 852/1 On the plea that the articles were not hall-marked. *Mod. (fig.)* Not hall-marked on every link.

Hallmote, **halmote** (hō'lmōt). Forms: 2-5 **halimot**, 4 (7-8 *Hist.*) **halymote**, *Hist.* 6 **haylemot**, 6-9 **halimote**, **heal-gemot**, 7-9 **hal-mot**, 8 **hallimote**, 8-9 **hal(l)mote**, 9 **hallmoot**. [Early ME. *hal-imot*, *-ymote*, repr. an OE. **heall-gemōt*, f. *heall* **HALL** + *gemōt* meeting, assembly.]

1. The court of the lord of a manor, held in the hall; a court-baron.

1701 *Laws Hen. I.* c. 9 § 4 In Thorpe *Anc. Laws* i. 517 Et omnis causa terminetur vel hundertum, vel comitatu, vel halimot socam habendum, vel dominorum curis. *Ibid.* c. 20 § 1. 228 In causis omnibus et hallimotis pertinentibus. c. 1205 *LAV.* 31907 Hu Adēstan her com. . . hu he sette halimot, & hu he sette hundred. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 15 The Court Baron, anciently called *Heal-gemot*, and corruptly *Haylemot*, that is. the Court of the Hall, Mannor, or chiefe place. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Halymote* is a court Baron . . the etymology is the meeting of the tenants of one hall or manor. 1846 BROCKETT's *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) i. 206 *Hallmot-court*. The name is still kept up in

Durham county, in the bishop's manors. 1892 GARNIER *Hist. Eng. Landed Int.* 63 Private courts, such as those of the King's Thane and Halmote.

fig. a 1327 Pol. Songs (Camden) 154 Upo lofte The devel may site softe, And holden his halmotes ofte.

2. The court of an incorporated trade-guild or 'company'.

a 1633 COKE *Inst.* iv. (1669) l. § 9 The Court of Hall-mote. This is . . as much as to say the Hall Court, i. *Conventus Civium in Andam publicum*, every Company of London having an Hall wherein they keep their Courts, and this Court anciently called *Hall-mote* or *Folk mote*. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. x. (1743) 209 The court of Halmote, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity. 1892 HAZLITT *Livery Comp. Lond.* 104 In 30 Edward I the Bakers were allowed to hold four hall-moots yearly, to determine all offences committed in their business.

† It has been erroneously analysed as 'holy or ecclesiastical court'.

1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. ii. § 22 All these appeared at the Hall-mote or Holy Court of the Cellarer. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Halmote*, also a Holy or Ecclesiastical Court. 1797 JACOBS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Halymote*, Called the holymote or holy-court, *Curia Sanctimotus*, for regulating the bakers of the city.

Hallo, **halloa** (hālō'), *int.* and *sb.* [A later form of **HOLLO** (*hollow*, *holloa*), q.v. Cf. Ger. *hallo*, *hallo*, also OHG. *halā*, *holā*, emphatic imper. of *halōn*, *holōn* to fetch, used esp. in hailing a ferryman. Also written *hullo* (a, *hillo* (a, *hello*, from obscurity of the first syllable.) A shout or exclamation to call attention, or expressing some degree of surprise (e.g. on meeting some one unexpectedly). Cf. **HALLOO**. **A.** as *interj.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, 'Halloa there! Hugh!' roared John. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 217 Any phrase with which one may be heard to accost the other—as 'Hallo, are you here?'

B. as *sb.*

Mod. I gave a loud halloa. Loud halloas were now heard in all directions.

Hallo, **halloa** (hālō'), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To shout or exclaim 'hallo!'

1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, They were all halloaing at this oddity. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 6 The groom saw him, and halloed to him to know where Mr. Grimes . . lived. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/2 There must be no halloaing before we are out of the wood.

Hallock, var. **HOLLOCK**, Obs., a Spanish wine.

Halloo (hālō'), *int.* and *sb.* [Goes with **HALLOO** v.; it may be a varied form of **HOLLO** *int.* and *sb.*, suited to a prolonged cry intended to be heard at a distance.] An exclamation to incite dogs to the chase, to call attention at a distance, to express surprise, etc. **A.** as *interj.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iv. 79 Pillicock sat on Pillicock hill, alow; alow, loo, loo. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Some popular chief, but cries halloo, And, in a trice, the hallowing herd come out. 1728 SWIFT *Mullinix & Timothy* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 213 Will none the Tord dogs pursue, When through the streets I cry halloo? 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* i. The Wildgrave winds his bugle-horn, To horse, to horse! halloo! halloo! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 311 Halloo! I said, I begin to perceive a track.

B. as *sb.* (See also **VIEW-HALLOO**.)

1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 211 Be sure . . you answer with an English Halloo. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxxvii. The minstrel heard the far halloo. 1859 Art of *Taming Horses*, &c. xii. 201 When hounds do not come up to the huntsman's halloo till moved by the whipper-in, they are said to dwell. 1885 W. A. B. HAMILTON *Mr. Montenegro* II. 47 A piercing view-halloo announces the much-desired event.

Halloo (hālō'), *v.* Also 7 **hallow**. [Either f. **HALLOO** *int.* and *sb.*, or a variant of earlier **HALLOW** v.2, with shifted stress as in OF. *haloer*, *il haloer*.]

1. *a. intr.* To shout 'halloo' to dogs in order to urge them on. *b. trans.* To urge on or incite with shouts.

It is doubtful whether the first two quotations belong here or to **HALLOW** v.2

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* i. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 195 Then maketh he [Esau] with his horn such tooting and blowing, And with his wide throat such shouting and hallooing. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xli. 162 Admonitions whereby he halloweth men away from those vanities. 1717 *Prior Alma* ii. 312 Old John halloos his hounds again. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 17 Feb., Many who have hallooed me on at public meetings, [etc.]. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* viii. (1863) 214 Bishops, who hallooed on the inferior clergy . . in this cruel and ignoble sport.

2. *intr.* To shout in order to attract attention; to holla.

1722 DE FOE *Plagus* 105, I halloo and call to them till I make them hear. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. His conductor then hallooed. 1805 WORSW. *Waggoner* iii. 124 Hallooing from an open throat, Like travellers shouting for a boat. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 25 We were . . hallooed after to go into every lodge to eat. 1874 JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* (1870) III. vii. 333 Hallooing out at sudden starts.

b. Proverb. *Not to halloo until one is out of the wood*, not to shout till one is safe from robbers in the forest; esp. *fig.* not to exult till all danger or difficulty is past.

1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 85 But, alas! I hallooed before I was out of the wood. 1876 FAIRBAIN *Contemp. Rev.* June 137 He halloos, not only before he is out of the wood, but before he is well into it.

3. *trans.* To shout (something) aloud.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 31 He might

fall thus, upon the breast of earth, And in her ear halloo his misery. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1870) III. viii. 341 The servants halloo'd out their excuses from the kitchen. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiii. 134 He hallooed into the gaping ears of the landlady the terrible intelligence.

Hence **Hallooing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1568 [see sense 1]. 1748 F. SMITH *Foy. Disc.* i. 24 We heard a Hallooing from Shorewards. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 540 And with hallooing blast shake the vast wilderness.

Halloo-balloo, -bo-loo: see **HULLABALOO**.

Hallow (hæ'lo'), *sb.*; usually in pl. **hallows**.

Forms: 1 **hālza**, *fem.* **hālze**, 2-4 **halze**, -**zie**, **haleze**, **haliz**, etc.; also 3-4 **halwe**, **halewe**, 4 **halu**, 4-6 **halow** (e, etc. Plural: a. 1 **hālzan**, 2-4 **halzen**, 2 **halechen**, 3 **halz(h)en**, *Orm.* **halzhenn**, **alhen**; also 3-5 **halwen**, **halewen** (3 **haluwn**, 4 **hawen**), 5 **halowen**. **B.** 3 **halhe**, 3-4 **halwe**. 7. 4 **halzhes**, -**is**, **halizhis**, **halyzhs**, 4-5 **halozh(e)s**; also 3-5 **halwes**, 4 (alwes), **hal(o)wis**, **halouys**, **hawlouys**, **halus**, 4-5 **halowis**, -**ous** (e, -**owse**, 4-6 **halow(e)s**, 5 **halewes**, -**oes** (aleues), 6- **hallowes**, (6-7 -**es**). [OE. *hālga*, definite form of *hālīg* adj. holy (see *hālga*, see *hālge*, the holy (man, woman), *pa hālzan* the holy ones), used at length as an ordinary weak sb. (Cf. Ger. *der heilige*, *die heiligen*, L. *sanctus*, It. *santo*, F. *saint*.) The -*en* plural was retained in the south during the ME. period, while *halwes* appeared in midl. and north before 1300. In the radical form *hālīg*, the *d* became regularly *ð*, and the -*iz* became -*y*; but in *hālga* the consonant group caused shortening of the *d* to *a*, and the *g* before a back-vowel produced *vo*, between which and the *l* was developed *o*, as in *arrow*, *widow*, etc. Cf. **HALLOW** v.1.]

1. A holy personage, a SAINT. (Little used after 1500, and now preserved only in ALL-HALLOWES and its combinations, q.v.)

a 885 *Will of Alfred* in Earle *Land Ch.* 148 On godes naman and on his halizra. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 142 Cudberhtus se halza siððan zefremode mihtizlice wundra on ðam mynstre winizende. c 1000 — *Saints' Lives* (E.E.T.S.) II. 52 Swa swa seo halize [St. Mary] ær foersed. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 § 5 Hi sæden openlice ðæt crist slep & his halechen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Ur louerd wil cume and alle his halegen mid him. c 1200 *Orm* 6009 Bitwenn Godes halzhenn. a 1225 *Juliana* 76 As bit deh alhen [MS. B. halhe] to domne. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Dream . . þat nane halwes ne mæhen. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 217 Imennesse of hallowen. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 53/227 Hei halwe in heouene is. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 82 Grete halwe. . . As Seynt Cristyne & Seynt Fey. *Ibid.* 233 Mony ys the holy halwe, that ber y bured ys. *Ibid.* 255 Ye rylkes of hallowen yfounde were. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10402 Of halus hei in heuen blis. *Ibid.* 29549 (Cott. Galba) It takes him fro þe company of halows. c 1300 *Ibid.* 22592 (Edin.) Es na halzie [v. rr. hali, halwe] yndir þe heuin. 13. *Sir Beues* 1218 (MS. A.) Delure a þef fro þe galwe, He þe hateþ after þe alle halwe! [v. rr. alle halowes, al halowes]. c 1325 *Prose Psalter* lii. 9 In þe syst of þyn halwen. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 182, I vowe to Saynt Michael, & tille halwes þat are. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* v. 15 Ymange aungels & haloghs. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 5119 Alle his halghes sal with him come. c 1350 *Wyll. Palerne* 371 To crist & to hal alwes. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 48 Accused of god of frauensis and of alle hawen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 14 To ferne halwes [v. rr. halowes] kowthe in sondry londres. 1387 *Trivisia Higden* (Rolls) I. A chirche of al halwen . . oure Lady is after Crist chieþ halwe of al mankynde. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xiii. 60 Him þai honoure and wircshepes before all oþer halowes. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* ii. cxlvii. (1869) 133 Aynest god and alle hise halwen. c 1440 *Sir Gowther* 360 Yet may she sum good halowe seche. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 99, I swere you vpon all halowes. *Ibid.* xix. 418, I swere to you, sire, by all halowen. 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 238 Martyrs, Confessours, and virgines, and the halowes of God. 1647 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 67 Watson, thee I long to see By God, and by the Hallowes. (1876 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* V. 284 Men said openly that Christ slept and His hallowes. (See quot. 1154.)]

2. In pl. applied to the shrines or relics of saints; the gods of the heathen or their shrines.

In the phrase to seek hallowes, to visit the shrines or relics of saints; orig. as in sense 1, the saints themselves being thought of as present at their shrines. Cf. quot. c 1440 in 1. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 3 ðo menn ðe habbed gode behateo god te domne, oðer halze to sechen. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* x310 *Dido*, Sche sekith halwis & doth sacryfise. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 650 Swiftly to swere vpon swete haloghes. *Ibid.* 10948 With Sacrifice solemne [þai] soghten þere halowes. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvii. 552, I wille . . that ye bere wyth you the halowes for to make theym swere thevrypon. 1523 SKELTON *Gari. Laurel* 1636 Right is over the fallows Gone to seke hallowes. 1561 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 309 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 117 On pilgrimage then must they go, To Wilsdon, Barking, or to some hallowes.

b. Holy of hallowes: see **HOLY**.

3. **Hallow**- in *Comb.* (chiefly in Sc.) is used for ALL-HALLOW = All Saints-, in **HALLOW-DAY**, **HALLOW-E'EN**, **HALLOWMAS**, **HALLOW-TIDE**; also **hallow-fair**, a fair or market held at Hallowmas; **hallow-fire**, a bonfire kindled on All-hallow-e'en, an ancient Celtic observance.

1795 MACPHERSON *Wyntoun's Cron.* Gloss., Hallow-fair is held on the day of all saints. 1799 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XXI. 145 (Jam.) But now the hallow fire, when kindled, is attended by children only.

Hallow (hæ'lo'), *sb.* Forms: 5 **halow**, 6- **hallo**, 7-9 **hallo**, **halloo**. [f. **HALLOW** v.2

Often identified in spelling with HALLOO, although pronounced with stress on first syllable.] A loud shout or cry, to incite dogs in the chase, to help combined effort, or to attract attention.

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 223/2 Halow, schypmannys crye, *celema*. 1583 STANYHURST *Enchir.* II. (Arb.) 45 With shouting clamorous halloo. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. (R.), With noise of honnds and halloos as distraught. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 481 List! list! I hear some far-off hallo break the silent air. 1783 COWPER *Epit. Hare* 4 Whose foot ne'er tainted morning dew, Nor ear heard hntsmen's hallo. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 226 Galloping, with whoop and halloo, into the camp.

† **Hallow**, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* [prob. the same word as HALLOW *sb.* 2, transferred to the material encouragement given to the hounds.] The parts of the hare given to hounds as a reward or encouragement after a successful chase.

c 1420 *Venerie de Twety in Rel. Ant.* I. 153 When the hare is take, and your houndes have ronne welc to hym ye shul blowe aftward, and ye shul yel to your houndes the halow, and that is the syde, the shuldres, the nekke, and the hed, and the loyne shal to kechonne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eijij b, Wich rewarder when oon the erth it is dalt With all goode hnters the halow it is calt. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 174 Which the Frenchman calleth the reward, and sometimes the quarry, but our old Tristram calleth it the halow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Hallow... a reward given to Hounds, of beast that are not beasts of Venerie.

Hallow (*hæ'low*), *v.* 1. Forms: 1 *hālſian*, 2-3 *haleſe(n)*, 2-4 *-ſe(n)*, 2-5 *-we(n)*, 3 (*alſen*), *Orn.* *hālſhenn*, 3-4 *haleſe(n)*, *-ſe(n)*, 3-5 *halewe(n)*, 3-7 *halow(e)*, (4 *halu*-, *ugh*-, *ode*-, *hawlowe*), 6- hallow. [OE. *hālſian*, *-ode* = OS. *hēlagōn* (MDu. *hēligen*, *heiligen*), OHG. *heilagōn* (Ger. *heiligen*), ON. *helga* (Sw. *helga*, Da. *hellige*), Com. Teut. deriv. of *hailag* - HOLY. For the ME. shortening of the *d* to *a*, see HALLOW *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To make holy; to sanctify, purify. *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xvii. 19 Ic halgize me sylfne þæt hig syn eac gehalgode. *c* 1000 *ELFIC Ecol.* xix. 10 gehalga hig toder. *c* 1200 *ORMIN* 15803 He wolde þas hālſhenn. *c* 1205 *ANCR.* R. 396 Jesu Cristes blod þæt haleded þas þeos oðre. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvi. 28 Traist in him þæt he will halighe þe. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 237 Migtul uor to halſh ham þæt hit onderongep. 1384 *Wyclif John* xi. 55 Many of the cuntree stiden vp to Jerusalem the day before pask, for to hallowe them selne. *Ibid.* xvii. 17 Hallowe them in treuthe. *c* 1532 *Dewes Intrud. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 954 To hallowe, *sanctifier*. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III), 25 Those women whose teares Antigone hath halowed. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) i Chief of the Household Gods which hallow Scotland's lowly cottage-homes! 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 299 Christianity... meets and hallows our broadest views of nature and life.

2. To consecrate, set apart (a person or thing) as sacred to God; to dedicate to some sacred or religious use or office; to bless a thing so that it may be under the particular protection of a deity, or possess divine virtue. *arch.*

971 *BLICK. Hom.* 205 Gif hit sie mannes zemet þæt he circean halſian sceole. *c* 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 223 On þan sceofean de3 he zeendeode his wurc... and þane de3 halſode. *c* 1205 *LAY.* 17496 þe king... hætt halſien þe stude, þe hætte Stanhenge. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 358 The pope asoyled & blessed Wyllam & al hys... And halewede hys baner. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8867 Quen þat þe temple balughd was. 1308 *TREVIS Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxxvii. (1495) 582 Saphire stone was synxlyri hallowed to Appolin. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* I. cxxxii. (R.). For to dedicate and hallowe the monastery of Seynt Denys in moost solempne wyse. 1547 *BOORDE Intrud. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The Kynges of Englande doth halowe euery yere Crampe rynges. 1579 *SEMER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 210 Often crost with the priestes crewe, and often hallowed with holy water dewe. 1638 *GAGE West Ind.* 152 Candelmas day... Bring their Candles to be blessed and hallowed. 1688 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 112 Leo... entered France... to hallow the newly bnilt church of his monastery.

† **b.** To consecrate (a person) to an office, as bishop, king, etc. *Obs.*

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 62 Se halga wer Agustinus... was gehalgod ercebisceop Ongolpeode. *c* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 979 On þys seare was Aþelred to ciuinge gehalgod. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 And halechede him to kinge on midewintre dæi. *c* 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 79 Thir nonnes when that thai hallowid ware, Thai toke thaire leue hame to fare. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 179 And there... the Lady Matilda was hallowed to Queen by Archbishop Ealdred. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 207 In the reign of Offa... Egfrith was 'hallowed to king'.

† **c.** To consecrate (the eucharistic elements). *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1727 Þær he Cristess flæsh and blod Hannd-leþþ, hālſheþþ, and offreþþ.

3. To honour as holy, to regard and treat with reverence or awe (esp. God or his name).

c 1000 *Hymns v. 2* (Gr.) Sy þinum weorcum halſad noma niðða bearnum! *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader ure þu be ert on heofene, sye þin name gehalgod. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25704 Halud be þi nam to neuen. 1382 *Wyclif Deut.* xxxii. 51 3e halwido not me amonge the sones of Yrael. *c* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 51 They hade hallowed hys name Wyth gret nobullé. *c* 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cviii. Enen as when first I hallowed thy faire name. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* vi. 9 Our father which art in heauen, hallowed be thy Name. 1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 358 To hallow the name of God, is to separate it from all profane and unholy abnse, to a holy and reverend use.

4. *trans.* To keep (a day, festival, etc.) holy; to observe solemnly.

971 *BLICK. Hom.* 37 Halſiaþ eower faesten. *c* 1175 *Lamb.*

Hom. 45 To halſien and to wurdien þenne dei he is icleped sunne dei. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Sol. Wks.* III. 85 Have mynde to halwe þin holiday. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 17 Eney brother & sister... shullen halwen euernore ye day of seint George. *c* 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij b. Hallowing the feast of temperous natilie. 1552 *ABP. HAMOLING Catech.* (1884) 66 Remember that thou hallow the Sabbath day. 1796 *COLERIDGE Left Place of Retirement* 10 Hallowing his Sabbath-day by quietness.

† **d. absol.** To keep holy day. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Hure riht time þenne men fasten shal oder halſen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 929 Haleweþ wyþ us at þe nonn In þe wurschyp of oure lady. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xviii. 51/1 Tyme to hallowe and tyme to labour.

Hallow (*hæ'low*), *v.* 2. Forms: 4-7 *halow*, 6-8 *halow*, 7-9 *hallo*, *halloo*. See also HOLLOW. [ME. *halow-en*, corresp. to and prob. a. OF. *halloer* to pursue crying or shouting.]

1. *trans.* a. To chase or pursue with shouts. b. To urge on or incite with shouts. c. To call or summon in, back, etc. with shouting.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 15833 Þei... foule hallowed him... as he had ben an hounde. *c* 1369 *CHAUCER Dethe Blaunchie* 379 Þe hert found is I-halowed and rechased fast long tyme. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* III. 228 He was halowid and y-huntid, and y-hote trusse. 1530 *PALSGR.* 577/2, I halowe bondes with a krye. 1587 *FLEMING Contr. Holinshed* III. 1003/1 To hallow home cardinal Poole their contrinman. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 99 Hallow in your Hounds until they have all undertaken it. 1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 Jan. (1878) I. 419, I went to Sheaf and he hallowed over Jno. Russell again. *c* 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1765) 265 Clapping their Hands and hallowing them on to this evil Work. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 184 They [fox hounds] were then halloed back.

2. *intr.* To shout, in order to urge on dogs to the chase, assist combined effort, or attract attention.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* v. The hnteres they hanlen [=balwen] by hurstes and by hoecs. *c* 1440 *Promp.* 224/1 Halowyn, or cryn as schypmen (P. halowen with cry). *celeuno*. 1525 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* II. lxi. [lxiv.] 209 They... halowed after him as though they had ben wolues. 1567 W. WREN in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 149 When they halowed we halloed also. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xiii. 216 The shepherd him pursues, and to his dog 'doth halow. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 226, I cannot halloo to my brothers. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 2 Though loudly the Bards all against me may halloo, I rank with the time a true chip of Apollo.

3. *trans.* To shout (something) aloud. *c* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3310 What harmes he has hente he halowes fulle soone. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. M. I. v.* 291 Hallow your name to the renerberate hilles. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* v. i. 2226 In your Ear Will halow, Rebel, Tyrant, Murtherer. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* ix. (1873) 82 And never halloo 'Heads below!'

Hence *Hal'lowing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1602 There wat3 blawing of prys in mony breme hore, Heze halowing on hize. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/1 An Halowynge of hnddis, *boema*. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* Pref., The hallowing Hunter, will set his houndes and hawkes upon me. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 213 Hallowing and singing of Anthesmes. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 156 Making great Noises by hallowing, hooting, etc.

† **Hallow**, *int.* *Obs.* [app. a variant of *hollo* interj., influenced by HALLOW *v.* 2, *sb.* 2.] An exclamation to arouse to action, or to excite attention.

1674 *BUTLER Geneva Ballad* 63 Heark! How he opens with full Cry! Hallow my Hearts, beware of Rome.

Hallow, *obs.* or *dial.* form of HOLLOW *a.*

Hallow-day, *dial.* [In 1, short for ALL-HALLOW-DAY, *q.v.*; in 2, from HALLOW *sb.* 1.]

1. All Saints' day, the first of November.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 200 In Ed' vpon a [=a] Hallow day, rais sik a wind and wether. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 10 In any time of K. Edward the 6th's Reign, preceeding Hallow-day 1552. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 292 We had completed all our work ere Hallowday.

2. A saint's day; a holy day, a holiday.

c 1285 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.* *Hallowday*, a holiday. *c* 1829 *CLERK's True Sons of Ouseford* xvi. in *Child Ballads* III. lxxii. (1885) 175/2 'Till the hallow days o Ynle.

Hallowed (*hæ'lowd*, *hæ'low'ed*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* HALLOW *v.* 1 + *-ED*.] Sanctified, blessed, consecrated, dedicated.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* IV. xxxii. [xxxii.] (1890) 380 Done gehalgodan lichoman Cudberhtes. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29256 Wit ani halud [v. r. halowed] thing. *c* 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xix. 2 A halighid kyrke. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 In eny Churche Chapell or halowed place. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 28 That the Hallowed oyl is no better than the Bishop of Rome his grease or butter. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 1 How still the morning of the hallowed day! 1895 S. LONGFELLOW *Hymn* I, Again, as evening shadow falls, We gather in these hallowed walls.

Hence *Hal'lowedly adv.*; *Hal'lowedness*.

1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxvii. In all the hallowedness of resignation. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers* lver. 364 As halowedly expressive as they were ever before. 1866 *ALGER Solit.* II. 49 Lest their hallowedness be profaned.

Hallow-e'en, *Sc.* [Shortened from All-hallow-even; see ALL-HALLOW 4.] The eve of All Hallows' or All Saints'; the last night of October. Also *attrib.*

In the Old Celtic calendar the year began on 1st November, so that the last evening of October was 'old-year's night', the night of all the witches, which the Church transformed into the Eve of All Saints.

1556-1698 [see *All hallow eve*, ALL-HALLOW 4]. 17. *Young Tamlane in Border Minstr.* (1869) 478 This night is Hallowe'en, Janet. The morn is Hallowday. 1773 *Fra-*

GUSSON Eclogue 18 Nae langer bygane than sin Halloween. 1785 *BURNS Hallowe'en* II, To burn their nits, an' pon their stocks, An' haud their Hallowe'en. 1808-18 JAMERSON, *To haud Hallowe'en*, to observe the childish or superstitious rites appropriated to this evening. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 510/1 The evening of the 31st of October, known as All Hallows' Eve or Hallowe'en. It is the night set apart for a universal walking abroad of spirits. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 930/2 Hallowe'en is the carnival-time of disembodied spirits. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 69 We saw the commencement of the keeping of Hallowe'en.

attrib. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XV. 517 Formerly the Hallow Even Fire, a relic of Druidism, was kindled in Buchan.

Hal'lower. [*f.* HALLOW *v.* 1 + *-ER*.] One who or that which hallows, sanctifies, or consecrates; a sanctifier, consecrator.

1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxxvii. 28, I the Lord, halower of Yrael. *c* 1440 *Promp.* 224/2 Halware of holydayes, *celebrator*. 1548 *CRANMER Catech.* 140 The holy gost, is y^e comen sanctifier or halower. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 62 The... grande halower and consecrator of al holy things.

Hallowing, *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb HALLOW; consecration, dedication, sanctification.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 72 Aet biscepos halſunge. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10215 Þe haluing Of temple. 1398 *TREVIS Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 368 Thenne men goon wyth processyon to the fonte halowinge. 1482 *Churchw. Acc. Yalton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 113 Costs for hallowing of the Cherche erde. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 397 Consecrating or Hallowing. 1875 *MANNING Mission H.* Ghost v. 127 The hallowing of the name of God is that He may be known, and worshipped... and honoured by all His creatures.

Hallowing, *ppl. a.* 1 [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ING*.] That hallows; sanctifying.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Twa sarinesse beoð, an is þeos nuele oder is halwende. *c* 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 Wið þe halwunde fur of þe hali gast. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* v. On Thee, O God of Purity, I wait for hallowing Grace. 1885 *Athenum* 14 Feb. 226/1 The civilizing and hallowing influence of Christianity.

Hallowing, *vbl. sb.* 2 and *ppl. a.* 2: see after HALLOW *v.* 2

Hallowmas (*hæ'lowmæs*). Forms: see HALLOW *sb.*; also 4 *hallowesse*, *halumes*, 6 *hollomass*, 7 *hallamas*. [Shortened from *All-hallow-mass*: see ALL-HALLOW 5.] The feast of All Hallows or All Saints. Also *attrib.*, as *Hallowmas-day*, *-eve*.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 60 Ye soneday be-fore halwemesse day. *Ibid.* 69 Ye soneday next after halumesday. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 97 At halowmasse Antor made hys sone knyght, and at yoolle he come to logres. 1590 *GREENWOOD Collect. Sclaund. Art.* Fivb, Your solempne and double feasts of your bollommas, Christmass, Candelmas. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. i. 80 She came adorned hither like sweet May; Sent back like Hallowmas, or short'st of day. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 268/2 Sow Wheat before Hallowmas Eve. 1786 *BURNS Twa Dogs* 123 As bleak-fac'd Hallowmas returns. *c* 1832 *SCOTT St. Swythins's Chair*, On Hallow-Mass Eve the Night-Hall will ride. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiv. 469 The old quarterly terms for paying the school fees were Lammas, Hallowmas, Candelmas, and Beltane.

† **Hal'low-tide**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *halow*, 6 *halon*-, *halun*-, *hallon*-, 7 *halen*-, *hallow*-, *hallo*-, *hallo*-, *hallo*-. [Shortened from *All-hallow-tide*, † *all hallowe-tyde*: see ALL-HALLOW 6.] The season of All Saints; the first week of November.

c 1450 *Merlin* 100 Antor hadde made his eldeste sone knyght at the halowtide be-fore yoolle. *c* 1530 *Ld. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 444 The which shal be now at this Halontyde. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xxi. (1878) 55 At Hallow-tide, slaughter time entereth in. 1666 W. KELLET in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 95 Against michelmas or hallentide. 1609 *NOTTINGHAM Rec.* IV. 292 On Saint Mathew daye, and so till Hallowtyd.

Halloysite (*hæ'loi:zait*). *Min.* [Named 1826, after d'Hallo, a Belgian geologist: see *-ITE*.] A clay-like earthy mineral, a hydrated aluminium silicate, resulting from the decomposition of felspar.

1827 *Edin. Jent. Sc.* VI. 183 Halloysite, a new mineral species. 1837 *THOMSON in Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 157 Adheres to the tongue like Halloysite. 1849 *DANA Geol.* III. (1850) 208 The Halloysite group of minerals.

Hallucal (*hæ'lu:kål*), *a.* *Anat.* [*f.* HALLUX (*halluc*-) + *-AL*.] = next.

1889 *Century Dict.* mentions 'hallucal muscles'.

Hallucar (*hæ'lu:kår*), *a.* *Anat.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-AR*.] Of or belonging to the hallux or great toe.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 620 Posterior feet with clawless hallucar wart, or pollex none.

Hallucinate (*hæ'lu:'sine't*), *v.* [*f.* pa. ppl. stem of L. (*h*)*allucinari* (more correctly *alucinari*), to wander in mind, talk idly, prate. Cf. *F. halluciner*.]

† 1. *trans.* To deceive. *Obs.* *rare* -o.

1604 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.*, *Hallucinate*, to deceine, or blind. 1623 *COCKERAM*, *Hallucinate*, to deceine.

2. *intr.* To be deceived, suffer illusion, entertain false notions, blunder, mistake. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 88 If prognosticators have so often hallucinated... about natural effects. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* ix. 75 Physicians do extremely hallucinate in the discern of their causes. 1751 *WARBURTON On Pope* III. 287 (Jod.) It is no wonder that the verbal critics should a little hallucinate in this matter. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* v. (1858) 329 The man who cannot think and see; but only hallucinate, and missee the nature of the thing.

3. *trans.* To affect with hallucination; to produce false impressions or perceptions in the mind of.

1822 34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 117 Pascal himself was... so hallucinated with hypochondria as to believe that he was always on the verge of an abyss. 1877 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's 'Misérables'* I. iv. The scaffold... has something about it that hallucinates.

Hence **Hallucinated**, **Hallucinating** *ppl. adjs.*
a 1763 BYRON *Epi. to Friend* (R.A.) Some poor hallucinating scribbles mistake. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 461 The hallucinated person... imagined [etc.]. 1892 A. H. BRUCE *Apologetics* Intro. 27 It may be mistaken hallucinated conviction.

Hallucination (hæ'lū'sin'jən). [*ad. late L. alucinatio-em (all-, hall-), n. of action f. alucinari: see prec. Cf. F. hallucination (Dict. Acad. 1835).*]

1. The mental condition of being deceived or mistaken, or of entertaining unfounded notions; with *a* and *pl.*, an idea or belief to which nothing real corresponds; an illusion.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 70 Notions... arising from the deceptions and hallucinations of sense. 1660 H. MORR *Myst. Gedd.* v. xvi. 198 The Exposition is a mere hallucination. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 33 Reason... is not swept away by the hallucinations of sentiment.

2. *Path. and Psychol.* The apparent perception (usually by sight or hearing) of an external object when no such object is actually present. (Distinguished from *illusion* in the strict sense, as not necessarily involving a false belief.)

1646 SIM T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xviii. 153 If vision be abolished, it is called *cæcitas*, or blindness; if depraved and receive its objects erroneously, Hallucination. 1859 HULME tr. *De Boissac's Hallucinations* Intro. 7 The most celebrated men have been liable to hallucinations, without their conduct offering any signs of mental alienation. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 459 The definition of a sensory hallucination would thus be a percept which lacks, but which can only by distinct reflection be recognised as lacking, the objective basis which it suggests.

Hallucinative (hæ'lū'sin'tiv), *a.* [*f. hallucināt-, pa. ppl. stem of L. hallucināre (see HALLUCINATE) + -IVE.*] Productive of hallucination.

1873 J. FORSTER *Dickens* ix. i. The vividness of Dickens' imagination... [he] feds... to be simply hallucinative.

Hallucinator, *rare.* [*late L., agent-n. f. hallucināre.*] One who hallucinates.

1860 WORCESTER cites *North Brit. Rev.*

Hallucinatory (hæ'lū'sin'tori), *a.* [*f. hallucināt-, pa. ppl. stem of L. hallucināre to HALLUCINATE + -ORY.*] Characterized by, pertaining to, or of the nature of hallucination.

1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 748 The indolent and hallucinatory oisivity of Campbell. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. x. Hallucinatory visions rise.

Hallux (hæ'lŭks). *Anat.* Pl. halluces (hæ'lŭks). [*mod.L., corrupted from allex (allū-) the great toe (Isidore Gloss.), found once in Plautus in phr. allex viri a 'thumb of a man', a thumbing.*] The innermost of the digits (normally five in number of the hind foot of an air-breathing vertebrate; the great toe; in birds (when present) usually either the inner or the hind toe. (Corresponding to the *pollex* or thumb of the fore limb.)

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 161 The Toes... are distinguished... by their numerical names... The first is also called the Great Toe, (*hallux*). 1839 W. JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II. 53 All [Immeasures] have the hallux, or hind toe. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 388 In the Emeu, Cassowary, the hallux is absent. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 280 Prehensile hind feet with their opposable hallux.

Hallway, *U.S.* An entrance-hall or passage leading to various rooms in a house or building.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 347 Entering the Senate hallway. 1883 ROE *Ibid.* Dec. 451 The hallway... is wide, and extends to a small piazza in the rear.

Hally, obs. form of **HALEY** (*wholly*), **HOLY**.

Hallybaloo: see **HULLABALOO**.

Hallyer, obs. form of **HALYARD**.

Hallyly, obs. form of **HALEY**, **HOLILY**.

Halm: see **HAULM**.

Halma (hæ'lma). [*a. Gr. ἅλμα leap, f. ἅλ-λεσθαι to leap.*] A game played on a checker-board of 256 squares, by two persons with 19 men each, or four persons with 13 each, each player's men being placed in a corner of the board and moved towards the opposite corner, the characteristic move consisting of a leap over any man in an adjacent square into a vacant square beyond, or of a series of such leaps. Named also *hoppity*.

1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/2 She had better stay in the drawing-room and play *halma* with her sisters. 1891 *Ibid.* 30 Sept. 5/1 Halma is offered as a cheap and safe substitute for chess, but Halma, like football, is being ruined by professionalism.

Halmeshouse, obs. form of **ALMS-HOUSE**.

1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halmeshouse, *aumoniere*.

Halmot, obs. or arch. form of **HALLMOTE**.

Halo (hæ'lo), *sb.* Also 6 *halon*, 7-8 in *L.* form *halos*. Pl. *haloes*, *halos* (also 9 *halones*). [*= F. halo, It. alone, Sp. halon, ad. L. halōs, a. Gr. ἅλως threshing-floor, disk of the sun, moon, or a shield. The Romanic forms imply a L. type *halo-, -ōnem, which is also used in mod.L.*]

1. A circle of light, either white or prismatically coloured, seen round a luminous body and caused by the refraction of light through vapour; *spec.* that seen round the sun or moon; commonly of 22 or 46 degrees radius, with the red extremity of the spectrum inside the circle.

The definite size of halos and the arrangement of their prismatic colours distinguish them from *coronæ*, which are phenomena of diffraction, varying in size and having the red outside: see *CORONA* 1, quot. 1849. But the two words are often treated as synonymous.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* iii. (1640) 34 The Circle called Halon is a garland of divers colours that is seen about the Sunne, the Moone, or any other Starre. *Ibid.* 36 Halon is seen about Candles, in smoky places, as are baths and kitchins. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1200 Rainbowes, haloes or garlands about the Sunne, Moone, etc. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M. v.* § 2. (1643) 128 This appearance is commonly called Halo; and the matter... of it is a cloud. 1769 FALCONER *Shipw.* I. 190 A mighty halo round the lucid sphere, Cross'd and divided, did on high appear. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 100 A double halo is not a very common occurrence... simple halones are generally about 45° in diameter... Triple halones are extremely rare occurrences. 1860 CORNH. *Mag.* II. 568 The halos... In summer... announce rain; in winter, thaw.

b. Applied to other circular luminous appearances; hence, by extension, to other things in the form of a circle or ring.

1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab.* i. 102 That [light] which, bursting from the Fairy's form, Spread a purpureal halo round the scene. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 33 The sunlight round thy mossy cell A golden halo weaves. a 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* ii. When Death's nuptial change Leaves us for light the halo of his hair.

c. A coloured circle, such as those around the nipples, and those which surround vesicles or pustules; = **AREOLA** 3.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Halo*, or *Halos*... also a reddish Spot or Circle of Flesh which encompasses each Nipple in the Breasts of Women. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 352 An ulcer of the cornea... its margin is surrounded by a slight halo of lymph. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 479 Eruption of minute, acuminate vesicles... occasionally surrounded by a blushing halo.

d. Pl. The rings of lighter and darker colour, usually concentric, in the yolk of an egg, the result of its deposition in successive layers.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The circle or disk of light with which the head is surrounded in representations of Christ and the Saviour; a nimbus.

1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* v. viii. 247 Our Saviour, and the Virgin Mary... are commonly drawn with scintillations, or radiant Halo's about their head. 1866 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. vii. 186 Few saints, if any, did deserve their halo better than St. Louis.

3. *fig.* The ideal glory with which a person or thing is invested when viewed under the influence of feeling or sentiment.

1813 BYRON *Ginour* iii. Expression's last receding ray, A gilded halo hovering round decay! 1844 W. LIVING T. *Trav.* I. 207 Encircled by a halo of literary glory. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 690 That halo which time had thrown round the oldest monarchy in Europe. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 30 Haglographers have of course surrounded him with a halo of sanctity and miracle.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *halo-zone*; *halo-bright*, *girt*, *like* *adjs.*

1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 320 Halo-girt with fancies of my own. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 132 A glory dances Halo-like around her. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. ii. 10 The highest virtue like a halo-zone Circles the emperor's head.

Ha'lo, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To surround, encompass, or invest with a halo. *lit. and fig.* Also with *round*. Hence **Ha-lo'ing** *ppl. a.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalabi* ix. xxvii. The fire that haloed round his saintly brow. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 176 The burning light with which Minerva haloed his head. 1881 R. G. H[ILL] *Voices in Solit.* 14 The Spring... with a haloing rainbow crowns her head. 1887 T. HARVEY *Woodlanders* I. xiii. 244 The two lamps of a carriage, haloed by the fog.

Haloed (hæ'lōd), *ppl. a.* [*f. HALO + -ED.*] Surrounded or invested with a halo.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 105 Ray'd from his lucid breast and halo'd brow. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 107 A wide sky holding a haloed moon.

Halogen (hæ'lōdʒən). *Chem.* [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλς, ἅλο- salt + -GEN; cf. F. halogène.*] An element or substance which forms a salt by direct union with a metal. The halogens are chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, and the compound cyanogen.

1841 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 219 The epithet halogen is applied to bodies whose binary compounds with metals are deemed salts. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 6 Halogen, the electro-negative radicle of an aloid-salt. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 290 Displacement between oxygen and the halogen elements united with metals.

Hence **Halo'genated** *a.*, combined with a halogen. **Halo'genous** *a.*, of the nature of a halogen.

1846 SMART *Suppl.* s.v. The simple halogenous bodies or halogens at present known, are chlorine, fluorine, iodine and bromine. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 353 The action of halogenated... radicals on the potassic compound of pyrol.

Halography (hæ'lōgrāfi). [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλς, ἅλο- salt + -GRAPHY; cf. F. halographique.*] The or a description of salts.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Haloid (hæ'lōid, hæ'lō'id), *a. and sb. Chem.* [*f. Gr. ἅλς salt + -OID.*]

A. adj. Having a composition like that of common salt (sodium chloride, NaCl); applied to all salts formed by the simple union of a halogen with a metal, as potassium iodide, KI.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 369/2 Common salt is the principal of a class composed of a metal and such bodies as chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, and the radicals of the hydrides, and which are included by Berzelius in his class of *haloid-salts*... because in constitution they are analogous to sea-salt. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 6 The term haloid is still occasionally applied to the chlorides, bromides, iodides, fluorides, and cyanides. 1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 537 Haloid Ethers are Compounds of hydrocarbons with halogens. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 782 Modern ideas on the constitution of salts have greatly tended to weaken the old distinction between haloid salts and oxy-salts.

B. sb. A salt of this nature.

1846 in *WORCESTER*. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Mod. Terminol.* s.v. *Halogens*, Salts thus formed are termed haloids. 1881 S. THOMPSON in *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 454 Chief amongst these substances are chlorine and the haloids.

Halok, halock (hæ'lak). *Sc.* [*Origin unknown.*] A light thoughtless girl or young woman.

Hence **Halokit** *a.*, giddy, thoughtless, foolish, crazy. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Marit Women* 165 Utit be the halok lase a hunder 2air of eild! 1675 *Rutherford's Rel. Lett.* Postscr. 270 A well-meaning kind of harmless, though half halocked Persons. 1744 RAMSAY *Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Shangymou'd, halucket Meg.

Halology (hæ'lōlōdʒi). [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + -LOGY; cf. F. halologie.*] That branch of chemistry which treats of salts.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Halomancy. [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + μαντεία divination, -MANCY; cf. F. halomancie.*] Divination by means of salt.

1864 WEBSTER, *Alomancy*.

Halometer (hæ'lōm'itə). [*f. as prec. + -METER.*] An instrument for measuring the external form, angles, and planes of the crystals of salts.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Halophile (hæ'lōfīl). *Med.* [*a. F. halophile, f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + φίλος loving.*] A name given by Berzelius to the extractives of the urine.

1844-53 G. BRAD *Urin. Deposits* iii. (ed. 4) 103 Berzelius has... described such a yellow colouring matter under the name of halophyle. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Halophilous (hæ'lōfīlŭs), *a.* [*f. as prec. : see -OUS.*] 'Salt-loving'; growing in salt marshes.

1888 F. A. LEES *Floora W. Yorksh.* 81 Certain Halophilous (salt-loving) plants.

Halosaurian (hæ'lōsō'riən). *Paleont.* [*f. mod.L. Halosaurus, f. Gr. ἅλο- sea + σαύρος lizard: see -IAN.*] A marine saurian, as the extinct ichthyosaur or plesiosaur.

1884 tr. *Claus's Zool.* 177 The Halosaurians, with their best known genera Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus, are entirely peculiar to the secondary period.

Halotechny (hæ'lōteknī). [*ad. F. halotechnie (Dict. Acad. 1762), f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + τεχνή art.*] That branch of chemistry which deals with salts. So **Halotechnic** *a.*, relating to halotechny.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. L 588 [A school to study] the formation of salts, and the extraction of acids and alkalis... which he calls the *halotechnic* school. 1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Halotechnia*... old term for that branch which treats of salts: *halotechny*.

Halotrichine (hæ'lōtrikīn). *Min.* [*f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + τρίχ- hair: see -INE.*] A variety of halotrichite from the Solfatara, near Naples.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 6. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 655.

Halotrichite (hæ'lōtrikīt). *Min.* [Named by Glocker, 1839, f. as prec. + -ITE.] Iron alum, occurring in yellowish-white, fibrous masses. 1849 NICOL *Min.* 323. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 654 *Halotrichite*, Silky fibrous. Yellowish-white. Taste inky-astringent. 1875 PLATTNER *Blowpipe* 208 Halotrichite fuses in the matrix in its water of crystallization.

† **Halover**. *Obs.* [*f. HALE (or HAUL) v. + OVER adv.*] A portage.

1699 S. DANPIER *Voy.* II. II. 120 The Halover is a small Neck of Land, parting the Sea from a large Lagoon. It is so call'd by the Privateers, because they use to drag their Canoes in and out there.

Halow, obs. f. **HALLOW** *v.*, **HALLOW** *sb.* and *v.*

Halowe Thursdays, obs. f. **HOLY THURSDAY**.

Haloxilin, -ine (hæ'lōksilīn). [*f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + ξίλον wood + -IN.*] An explosive: see *quot.*

1883 H. S. DRINKER *Explosive Compounds* 60. 1895 *Dict. Explosives* 17 *Haloxilin*, An explosive (patented 1866) in which a powdered cellulose substance and a rapid explosive are added to charcoal and saltpetre.

Halp, obs. *pa. t.* of **HELP**.

† **Halpace, haltpace**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 6 *hault-*, *halt-pase*. B. 6 *halpace*, *hall pas*. [*a. 16th c. F. hault pas, halt pas, lit. 'high step'; see also HALF-PACE, HAUT-PAS.*] = **HAUT-PAS**; **HALF-PACE** 1.

a. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 602 (Stauf.) A haulte pase... at the end of the Theatre, where the emperor shoulde sytte in his maiestie. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* 111. 1382/3 The edge of the halpace, or mounting floor. B. 1597 *Will of J. Saunders* (Somerset Ho.), An halpace

of Tymbre werk . . for the Organs theron to stonde. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* 7 For halpas to the Awters xvjd. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1800) 606 On the aultare was a deske of halpasse. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 857/1 On the altar an halpas . . and on the same halpas stood twelve images.

Halpens, -peny, obs. ff. *halpence*, HALFPENNY.
† **Halper**, *v. Obs.* [a. Ger. *holpern* (1540 in Kluge) to stumble, vacillate: see Grimm.] To stumble, go unsteadily, go backward and forward.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Liv. If. . he is not well acquainted with the place, he goes filthely halpering, and asking cap in hand from one shop to another, where's such a house and such a sign? 1599 — *Lenten Stufe* 54 Hee might have tooke him at his proffer, which since he refused, and now halperd with him, as he eate up the first, so would he eate up the second.

Halpworth, halpynworth, obs. ff. HALFPENNYWORTH.

Halse, hals, *sb.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* *hause*, *hallow* (hōs). Forms: 1 *hals*, *heals*, 3 *Orm*, *hawls*, 4-7 *hals(e)*, (4 *halce*, 6 *halsz*, *hals*, *hawes*, *heylys*, 7 *hose*), 7-9 *hause*, *hals(e)*, 8-9 *hawse*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hals*, *heals* = OFris., OS., OHG., ON. *hals* : -OTent. **halso*-2 : - pre-Tent. **kolso* : cf. *l. collum*, earlier *collus*, from **colsus*.]

1. The neck.
a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 385 Mid þy me god hafað zehæfð be þam healse. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4777 Side, & hals, & hæfðed. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 279 þe Scottis be alle schent, & hanged bi þe hals. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 170 To . . Knitten on a colere. . . And hangen it vpon þe cates hals. c 1422 *HOCCEVE* *Jherusalem* Wife 712 Hire þat from the roope kepte his hals. 1575 J. STILL *Gamin*. *Gurton* v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 240 Many a truer man he has hanged up by the halse. a 1605 *MONTGOMERY* *Poems* xxxv. 45 Hir halse more vhyt Nor I can wryt. 1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.*, *Halse* [Obs.], a necke. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hause*, the neck. A very old word. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hass*, *Hause*, the neck, the throat.

2. The throat, gullet.
a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Hals, or balce, throte, guttur. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1474 Hyt stekyth in my hals, I may not gete hyt downe. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 34 With baitis in our hals. 1697 W. CLELAND *Exped. Highland-host* 448 Poems 22 He got of Beer a full bowl Glass, Which got bad passage at his Halse. 1819 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 241 His words stuck in his halse. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, *Hause*, the throat.

† 3. *transf.* A narrow neck of land or channel of water. *Obs.*
c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 808 Throuth out the moss delueryly thai zaid: Syne tuk the hals, quharoff thai had most dreid. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Eneids* i. iv. 8 Ane havin place with ane lang hals or entre. 1536 *BELDENEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvii. Nidisdail. . . beginsnis with ane narow and strait hals. [Cf. The 'Hawse Inn' at South Queensferry.]

4. A narrower and lower part of a line of hills, joining two heights; a *col*: in the form *HAUSE*, *q.v.*
† 5. *Phr.* To hold in hals, to flatter, beguile, delude with false professions. *Obs.*

1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxiii. 23 Hir fenzeit wordis . . held me in the hals. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 783 With mony flattering taill and fals He held that bishop in the hals. 1616 *HART Pref. to Barbour's Bruce* (1620) 14 (Jam.) Edward had . . long time holden them in the hals, upon vain hope of the kingdom.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to the neck, as *halse-bone* (*bane*), *-riband*; † *hals-man*, executioner, headsman; *hawslock*, *hasslock*, the wool on the neck of a sheep.

1794 *Ritson's Scott. Songs* I. 50 (Jam.) There's gowd in your garters, Marion; And silk on your white *hauss-bane. 1818 *CARLYLE Early Lett.* (Norton) I. 143 Tell him . . to write instanter if he wish his head to continue above his haws-bone. 1725 *RAMSAY Gent. Sheph.* i. i. A tartan plaid spun o' good 'hawslock woo'. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 664 Card them through each other like black wool and white hawslock. a 1650 *CLEVELAND Scots Apostacy* II. 14 Do Execution like the 'Halls-man's' Sword.

Hence † **Halsed** *a.*, having a neck, -necked. *Obs.*
1536 *BELDENEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvii. Ane lang mand, narrow hals, and wyid mouthit.

† **Halse**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *halsian*, *healsian*, 2 *halsien*, 2-3 *halsi(en)*, 3-6 *halse*. [OE. *halsian*, *healsian*, ? from earlier **halsian* = OHG. *heiltsien* to augur, expiate, ON. *heilsa* to hail, greet (with good wishes) : -OTent. **hailosjan*, f. **hailos* weal, well-being, prosperity : see *HEAL sb.*]

1. *intr.* To augur, divine, soothsay; to declare in the name of something divine or holy. (Only OE.)
c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 354/13 *Ariolandi*, on wigbede to halsienne.

2. *trans.* To call upon in the name of something divine or holy; to exorcize, adjure, conjure; to implore, entreat, beseech.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 7 Underdioded bio ðu dryhtne & halsa hine. c 870 *Halsunge* in O. E. *Texts* 176 Ic eow [ðe] halsige on fæder naman . . þæt ze to þys husle ne gangen. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxiii. (E. E. T. S.) 213 Ic eow healsize broður for ðæm tocyne Dryhtnes Hælendan Kristes. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 63 Ic halsize þe [Lindisf. ic halsa ðec, *Rushw.* ic halsio þe, *Hatt.* ic halsize þe] ðurh þone lyfendan god, þæt ðu scege us zyg þu sy crist godes sunu. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 114 Puri þeo ilke neiles ich halse on ancren, nout ou, auh do oðre, nor hit nis no need. *Ibid.* 348 Ich halsie ou, þæt ze wiðholden ou from vlesliche lustes. a 1235 *St. Marher.* 17 Ich halsi þe o godes nome. c 1386 [see *HALSEN v. 1*]. 14. . *Pol. Rel.* &

L. Poems (1866) 85 He was so agast of þat grysly gese . . He halsed hit þorow godes myste. 1553 *BECON Reliquies of Rome* (1563) 244 *The whiche wicked spirite is halsed or conured or caste out of hym.

3. To hail, salute, greet. [= *HALSE v.*, of which it may be a by-form.]

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 116 Thai met the Kyng and halsit him thar. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 618 He met a pilgrime in the gat, þat haliste hym, and sad þus-gat. 1498 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vi. The holy ymages of sayntes bowed downe to hym whan the body of hym was broughte in to the chyrche. & honourably hym halsyd. 1583 *STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 12 Thai so brauely halsed him with Harquebouze shotte. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 354 Sa tha all salute and halse her.

Halse, *v. Obs. exc. Sc.* (hās, hōs). Forms: 4-5 *hals*, 5-6, 9 *halse*, 5, 8 *hawse*, 6 *haulse*, 6-7 *hause*, 9 *hass*. [Either an independent deriv. of *hals*, *HALSE* neck = OHG. *halsan*, -en, -on, MHG. *halsen* to throw one's arms about the neck of, embrace; or a sense developed upon *HALSE v.*, through association with *HALSE sb.* In many passages it is difficult to distinguish it from *HALSE v. 1*, sense 3, since either 'salute' or 'embrace' makes sense.]

1. *trans.* To embrace.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4357 Sco can hals him son wit þis And bedd him mothes for to kys. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 174 As whanne he halsip a woman wiþ hise hondis. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 320 (Harl. MS.) He ran for gladnesse, and halsid hire, and kist hire. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 *Halsyn*, *amflecter*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 577/1, I halse one, I take hym aboute the necke, *je accolle*. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. iii. 49 Each other kissed glad, And lovely haulst . . And plighted hands. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Halse*, *hawse*, to hug, or carry in the arms, to embrace. 1733 *Cock-laird-Orph. Caled.* (Chambers 1829), He hawsed, he kiss'd her, And ca'd her his sweet. 1819 *SCOTT Noble Moringie* i. He halsed and kiss'd his dearest dame. *absol.* c 1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 9614 There thei halsed and thei kist.

† 2. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*
a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* iv. 3 3e hals & kys & sekis wiþ traualle, vanyte and leghe. a 1547 *SURREY Praise mean Estate in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 27 Who so gladly halseth the golden meane, Voyde of dangers . . bath his home. 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 179 To come nigh Christ and hause Him and embrace Him.

† 2. To encompass by going round. [= *L. complecti*.] *Obs. rare.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xlvii. 11 Vmgifis syon & halsis it. *Halse*, *s.w. dial.* form of *HAZEL sb.*

Halse, Halser, -ier, obs. ff. *HAUSE*, *HAWSER*.

Halsen, *a. s.w. dial.* Also -on. [f. *halse*, *HAZEL* + -EN.] Of hazel.

1586 J. HOOKER [of Exeter] *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 178/1 He caused a number of flakes and hurdels to be made of halsen, allers, and withie rods. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., a hazel-rod is . . a 'halsen stick'.

Halsen, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* In 3 *halsni*, 4 *helsny*, 6 *halsion*, 6-7 *halsen*. [Extended form of *HALSE v. 1*, as if from an OE. **hals-*, **helsnian*.]

† 1. *trans.* To call upon in the name of something holy, to adjure; = *HALSE v. 1* 2. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 479/587 Ich halsni þe a-godes name þat þou wende to Marcellie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Ich you helsny þet ye . . loki uram wilninges. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prioresse T.* 193 O deere child I halsen [so *Heng.*; *v.rr.* halse, hailse, halse] thee In vertu of the hooly Trinitee, Tel me what is thy cause for to synge.

2. To augur, foreshow by auspices, prognosticate; in mod. *s.w. dial.*, to augur ill, predict evil of.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 181/1 Some speciall points of his late seruice . . which doo halsen and giue a hope that he will *addere colophonem*, and bring that land to a full and perfect gouernment and regiment. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., 'Her'll halseny all the day long 'bout every body.'

Hence **Halsening** *vb. sb.*, augury, prognostication; **Halsening** *ppl. a.*, auguring, boding.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 52/2 He tooke ship in Milford haueu, but for hast he left to doo his deuotion and oblation at saint Dauids, which was but an euill halsening. 1587 *FLEMING Contu. Holinshed* III. 305/2 Which his halsening in the end came portlie to effect. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 116 This ill-halsening hornie name [Cornwall] hath . . opened a gap to the scoffes of many. *Ibid.* 133 b, But this halsening, the present flourishing estate of that Kingdom, utterly convinceth of falsehood. 1746 *EXMOR Scolding* (E. D. S.) 56 Thee wut . . Oll vor whistering and pistering, and hoaling and halzening, or cuffing a Tale.

† **Halsfang, healsfang**. O. E. *Law*. Also 1 *halsehang*, *halfehng*, 7-9 *healfang*. [OE., f. *hals*, *heals*, neck, *HALSE sb.* + *fang* seizure, catching, booty.] A word used in the OE. or Anglo-Saxon Laws, meaning app. originally some punishment and afterwards the fine in commutation thereof. The legal antiquaries since c 1600 have taken it to mean the pillory; but this is strongly combated by Schmid, *Gesetze der Angelsachsen* s. v. a 1000 *Laws of Wiltard* c. 12 (Schmid) gif ceorl buton wifes wisdom deoflum gelde, he sie ealra his æhta scyldig and heals-fang. a 1000 *Laws of Edmund* II. c. 7 Of þam dæge on xxi niht gilde man heals-fang. a 1135 *Laws Hen.* I. c. 24 § 3 Mediocris thaini, equus cum apparatu suo, et arma ejus, et suum halsfang in Westsaxa; in Myrcenis equo libere. *Ibid.* c. 76 § 1 Et debet halsfang primo reddi, si cuter weodus erit. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v. *Pillorie*, This was among the Saxons called *Healsfang* of (Heals) a necke and (Fang) to take. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 121 The

Baxter sall be put vpon the Pillorie (or 'halsfang') and the Browster vpon the Cockstule. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Healfang* or *Halsfang*, the pillory; also a pecuniary mulct, to commute for standing in the pillory.

† **Halsier**. *Obs. rare* -o. [Origin uncertain: perh. to be connected with *halser*, *HAWSER*.] See *quots.* and *HALSTER*.

1583 J. HIGINS *tr. Junius' Nomenclator* (N.), *Helciarius*, . . an halsier, or he which haleth and draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a rope: also he that draweth up burthens and packes into a ship. 1598 *FLORIO, Albanice*, a halsier or he that haleth a ship or barge by a rope: a halse or halsier in a ship. 1658 [see *HALSTER*].

† **Halsing**, *vb. sb. 1* *Obs.* [f. *HALSE v. 1* + -ING¹.] 1. Exorcizing, exorcism.

870 *Halsunge* [see *HALSE v. 1* 2]. a 1039 *Laws of Cnut* I. c. 4 (Schmid) Micel is seo halsung and mare is seo halsung þe deofla afyrsað. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 11 He [Solomon] fonde up halsunge coniureous forto slake wiþ siknesse.

2. Supplication, entreaty.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 1 Dryhten . . onfoh halsunge mine. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 Mid wendpre halsunga hine bædon. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 330 Mid þus onwille halsunge, weopeð & gret after some helpe.

3. Greeting, salutation.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 117 The Kyng thame thar halsing zuld. c 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 149 Ang. Hayle! Marie! full of grace . . Maria. What manner of halsing is þis?

Halsing, *vb. sb. 2* [f. *HALSE v. 2* + -ING¹.] Embracing, embrace.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 139 Her housbonde halsynges. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl. C.* vii. 187 Handlyng and halsyng and also þow cussyng Excitinge oute aþer oþer til nure olde synne. 1598 K. BERNARD *tr. Terence, Heautout* v. i. I will say nothing of hawsing and kissing. 1613 *MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman* I. i. ii. (1635) 7 Affable without hawsing or kissing.

Halsome, -sum, obs. forms of *HALESOME*.

Halss, halsz, obs. forms of *HALSE sb.*

Halst, obs. 2 sing. pres. of *HOLD v.*

† **Halster**. *Obs. rare* -o. = *HALSTER*.

First found in Kersey's ed. of Phillips as a variant of the latter's *halsier*, and hence in various Dicts.; of the statement of Halliwell and Smyth, that it is a west-country term, no confirmation has been found.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Halsier*, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halser or Cable wherewith boats are towed along some Channel. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Halsier*, or *Halster*. 1721 *BAILEY, Halsier, halster*. 1731-1800 — *Halser, halster*. 1775 *ASH, Halster*. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Halster*. . . West. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Halster*, a west-country term for a man who draws a barge along by a rope.

† **Hal'swort**. *Obs.* [f. *HALSE sb.* + *WORT*.] *lit.* Throatwort: a name app. given in OE. times to different plants, either having throat-like flowers, or supposed to cure maladies of the throat. Cockayne includes under it *Campanula Trachelium*, Throatwort; *Bupleurum*, Hare's-ear, *Scilla autumnalis*, Autumnal Squill; and *Symphitum album*, White Comfrey; others apply it to *Orpine*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 158 Þysse wyrt wyrtruman ðe man halswyrt nemmed. c 1000 *Ælfried's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 134/22 *Auris leporis*, halswyrt. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Halsewort*, i. crassula major. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 599/27 *Orpina*, orpyne vel halsewort.

Halt (hōlt), *sb. 1* Also (6-7 *alto*, 7 *alt*), 8 *hault*. [Orig. in phrase to make halt = Ger. *halt* *machen*, f. *halt* 'hold', holding, stoppage, stand. The German military phrase was before 1600 taken into the Romanic langs., as Sp. *alto hacer*, It. *far alto*, F. *faire halte* or *alte*, whence the Eng. forms to make *alto*, make *alt*, and finally make *halt*. From the military vocabulary the word passed into hunting, travelling, and general use.] A temporary stoppage on a march or journey.

1591-1598 [see *ALTO sb. 1*]. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. iii. § 4. 171 To make stands (which some call *Altos* or *Halts*) . . whereby the souldier may be refresh when he is weary with travel. 1623 [see *ALT*]. a 1625 *EARL SOMERSET in Cabala* I. (1654) 1, I understand of some halt you made, and the Cause of it. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 Part of the Caravane made an halt. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 63 Without any halt by the way. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 532 To describe the distant foe . . In motion or in alt. *Ibid.* xi. 210 And on a Hill made alt. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4583/4 The Duke of Marlborough commanded an Hault. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 154 Seeing them come to a halt above the island. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1144 On arrival at the destination, the Halt is to be sounded. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet Major* xxviii. Leaving them at halt, he proceeded rapidly onward. *Mod.* Here let us make a halt.

attrib. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 396 On the halt day the men should wash . . their clothes.

Hence **Haltless** *a.*, without a halt.
1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 379 An unbroken ice-walk of . . twenty haltless hours.

Halt, *sb. 2* [f. *HALT v. 1* and *a.*]

1. A halting or limping, a limp. *arch.*

1599 *SHAKS. Pass. Pilgr.* 308 A cripple soon can find a halt. [Cf. *HALT v. 1*, c 1374]. 1755 *JOHNSON, Halt*, the act of limping; the manner of limping. 1789 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* I. 310 note. He had a halt in walking, occasioned by a lameness in one of his legs.

2. The disease foot-rot in sheep. *Obs. or local.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* IV. i. 124 (E. D. S.) About Buckingham town they call [foot-rot] the halt. 1757 *DYER Fleece* (1807) 56 Long rains in miry winter cause the halt.

Halt (hōlt), *a. arch. and literary.* Forms: 1 halt, 1-halt; 3 *Orn.* haltte, 5 halte, 5-7 hault. [A Com. Teut. adj.: OE. *halt*, *healt* = OFris., OS. *halt* (MDu. *halt*, *hout*, OHG. *halt*, MHG. *halt*, ON. *halt* (Sw. *Da. halt*), Goth. *halt-s* = OTeut. **halt-oz*.] Lame; crippled; limping.

[a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 589 *Lurdus*, laemphalt; *Erf.* lempihalt.] c 893 K. *Ælfred Oros.* iii. i. (1883) 96 Ænne wīne mon, þe he healt wære, se was hāten Ageselaus. c 1200 *Osmin* 15499 þe blinde jaff he wel to sen, & halte wel to gaungenn. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Nan misbilinet bern, nowder halt ne houeret. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20885 (Fairf.) Halt men he gaf þe fote. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 224/1 Halte, or crokyd, claudus. 1526-34 *TINDALE John v.* 3 Halt and wyddered, waytynge for the moyvinge off the wather. 1612-16 W. *Browne Brit. Past.* i. ii. (R.), To waite upon the gout, to walke when pleases Old January hault. 1784 *Cowper Task* i. 471 Halt, and weary of the path they tread. 1850 *Tennyson Guinevere* 42 If a man were halt or hunch'd. fig. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 214 Many... made very imperfect and halt returns. 1866 *Land. Rev.* 3 Mar. 246/1 The case proceeds in a halt, cumbersome style.

b. *Comb., as halt-footed* adj. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 176, I ne ham not maymet in handis ne in armes, thegh y be halt-footed. 1877-8 *Morley Crit. Misc.* (1888) 1. 205 Hollow and halt-footed transactions.

Halt (hōlt), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 healtien, haltian, 5-6 halte, 6-7 hault(e), 4- halt. [OE. *haltian*, *haltian* = OS. *haltōn* (MDu. *halten*, *houten*), OHG. *haltēn* (MHG. *halten*), f. *HALT a.*]

1. *intr.* To be lame, walk lame, limp. *arch.* c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 46 Bearn fremde aladon & haltadon. c 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* xi. 65 Stæppað rhyte, ne healtizeað þeng, ac beoð hale. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3942 All his lue þan halted he. c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* iv. 1429 (1457) It is ful hard to halten vespied by fore a crepul for he can be craft. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxii. 31 He forsothe haltide with the too fote. c 1480 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 175 But bayarde wente haltynge. 1530 *Palsgr.* 582/1, I haulte, I go nat upright of one of my legges or of bothe. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* iv. 24 Thou cold Sciatica, Cripple our Senators, that their limbes may halt As lamely as their Manners. 1611 *Bible Ps.* xxxviii. 17, I am ready to halt. 1684 *Bunyan Pilgr.* ii. (1862) 317, I am not inclined to halt before I am lame. 1780 *Cowper Progr. Err.* 560 Halting on crutches of unequal size. 1868 *Helps Realms* iii. (1876) 29 He halted slightly in his walk.

† 2. To cease haltingly or hesitatingly from (a way or course); to fall away. *Obs.*

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist. v.* xx[iii]. (1890) 472 Hi. fram rihtum stizum healtid. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xvii. 49 Þai haltid fra þaire strettis. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 277 Whom the Jesuites... report to halt from his former Mahumetisme, and to incline to Gentilisme.

3. To walk unsteadily or hesitatingly; to waver, vacillate, oscillate; to remain in doubt.

Esp. in the scriptural phrase 'to halt between two opinions'; now often associated with *HALT v.*

1382 *Wyclif i Kings* xviii. 21 How long halt 3e into two parties? [1611 How long halt ye between two opinions?] 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 343 Their religion halteth betwixt divers religions of the Turkes, Persians, and Christians. 1621 *Gouge God's Arrows* ii. 134 Such as halted, in some things doing that which was good, in other things that which was evil. 1875 *Freeman Norm. Comp.* (ed. 2) III. xii. 150 No longer halting between his loyalty and his plighted oath. 1881 J. *Grant Cameronians* i. iii. 37 The conversation halted irregularly between music and literature.

4. *fig.* To proceed 'lamely', imperfectly, or faultily; to be at fault; to be defective in logic, analogy, measure, rime, etc., as a syllogism, metaphor, or verse; not to go 'on all fours'.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 159 Allas! oure deule halteth, hit is benome. 1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* 108 Doo they not know that eche comparison halteth and in some matters discordeth? 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 388 That usual verse, although it halt in one syllable. 1581 *Mulcaster Positions* iv. (1887) 22 How so euer men halt in doing of their dutie. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* ii. ii. 339 The Lady shall say her minde freely; or the blanke Verse shall halt for't. 1678 R. *Barclay Apol. Quakers* v. § 24. 175 All Comparisons halt in some part. a 1771 *Gray Corr.* (1843) 228 Where the verse seems to halt, it is very probably occasioned by the transcriber's neglect.

† 5. To fail in soundness or straightforwardness of conduct; to use shifts, play false. *Obs.*

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. v, Yet in the truth some while doth he halte. 1585 Q. *Eliz.* in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29, I cannot halt with you so much as to deny that I have seen suche evident shewes of your contrarious dealings. 1600 *Holland Livy* xxxii. xxx. 828 Some doubt and suspicion they had, that their allies halted, and were not sound of all four.

Halt (hōlt), *v.* 2 Also 7 alt. [f. *HALT sb.* 1; cf. *F. halter* (17th c.), *Ger. halten* to hold, to stop.]

1. *intr.* To make a halt; to make a temporary stoppage in a march or journey. (At first a military term only, but sometimes in later use a mere synonym of 'stop'.)

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Halt*, or to make an halt... to stop, stay, or make a stand or pause. 1662 J. *Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 15 Halting and advancing according to the orders. 1672 T. *Vent Milit. Discip.* viii. 20 note, The word *Alt* doth signify to make a stand, and is derived from the Dutch word *Halt*, which is as we say *hold*. 1686 *Abridgem. Eng. Milit. Discip.* 117 As soon as the Body is marched as far as is intended, they are to be commanded to *Halt*. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xii. 265 They halted on our first approach, and never advanced afterwards. 1853 C. *Bronte Vilette* xxi, We took a walk into the country and halted for refreshment at a farm. 1854 *Wood Anim. Life*

(1855) 398, I would defy the best trained cavalry horse to have halted more instantaneously.

b. *Mil.* In the imperative, a word of command. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 69 The officer of the second division gives his word *Wheel!*... and then *Halt!* *Dress!* when the wheel is completed.

2. *trans.* To cause to halt; to bring to a stand; to stop.

1805 *Lake in Owed Wellesley's Desp.* 533 The flight of Holkar, induced me to halt the army. 1827 *Steuart Planter's G.* (1828) 275 When the machine has got within forty or fifty yards of the place, it is proper to halt the horses.

Hence *halted ppl. a.*, brought to a stand.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 15 Wheels of divisions of the squadron or line, are made on a halted, or on a moveable pivot. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 62 Wheeling round the halted file.

Halt, *obs.* 3 sing. pres. of *HOLD v.*

Halt, *obs.* form of *HAUGHT a.*

Haltand, *-ane*, var. *HAUTAIN a. Obs.*

Halte, *obs.* var. of *HOLT*, *copse.*

Halter (hōl'ter), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 hælfter, 3-5 haltere, (4 halter, 6 aluter), 6-7 haulter, 3- halter. β. 2 hælfter, 5 north. heltir, -yr(e), 5-6 hælter(e). [OE. *hælfte* = OHG. *halftira* (*Ger. halfter*), MDu. *halfter*, *halter*, OLG. *heliftira*, MLG. *helchter*, *halter*; -WGer. **halftira*, **haliftira*, f. root **halb*, whence OHG. *halb*, MLG. and MDu. *helve*, OE. *hefse*; see *HELVE*. The primary sense was 'that by which anything is held': cf. L. *capistrum* halter. The *f* between *l* and *t* was lost in ME. as in MDu. and MHG.]

1. A rope, cord, or strap with a noose or head-stall, by which horses or cattle are led or fastened up.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülker* 199/14 *Capistrum*, hælfter, *ut* cælfster. a 1100 *Ibid.* 332/18 *Capistrum*, halftire. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Pet is þes deofles hælfter. a 1250 *owl & Night.* 1028 Hom ne mai halter ne bridel Bringe. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 48 And trusse her halters forth with me. 14... *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülker* 727/44 *Hoc capistrum*, a beltir. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5361 þe hors heltris to breke he ran. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 119 Horsharnes without halters. 1546 J. *Heywood Prov.* (1867) 44 It wolde hane made a hors breake his halter sure. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 240 The nooses, or halters, are thongs of a cow's hide. 1835 *Lytton Rienzi* v. v. The horse runs from one band, the halter remains in the other.

2. A rope with a noose for hanging malefactors.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 313 Ye shalle clym on helle crokkyhs with a halpeny hæltere. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 32 Hadde we an halter which were mete for his necke and strong ynough we shold some make an ende. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 63 One after another in their shertes, and every one a halter about his neck. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* iv. 1. 379 For. What mercy can you render him Antonio? *Gr.* A halter grates, nothing else for Gods sake. 1722 *Sewell Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 295 Break not our ecclesiastical laws, for then ye are sure to stretch by a halter. 1852 *Miss Yonge Camos* i. xxvii. 220 The archers and men-at-arms were hung in halters to every tree in the forest.

fig. 1583 *Golding Calian on Dent.* xviii. 105 A Childe... if his father let him have his Swindle like a Goose: hee putteth the halter about his Neck by cockering of him too much. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* i. vi. 15 The same counsels observed are chains to grace, which neglected prove halters to strange undutiful children. 1860 *Kingsley Misc.* I. 84 Raleigh... finding that James was betraying him, and sending him out with a halter round his neck.

b. Used typically for death by hanging; 'the gallows'.

1533 *Frith Another bk. agst. Rastell* 337 Which doth rather purchase them a halter than the remission of sins. 1679 *Burnet Hist. Ref. an.* 1534 (R.), Ready to offer up their lives to the halter, or the fire, as God should appoint. 1790 *Pennant London* (R.), Edward... resigned to them the monopoly of the ax and halter. 1864 *Tennyson Aylmer's Field* 520 Scared with threats of jail and halter.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *halter-chain*, *-maker*, *-place*, *-seller*, *-strap*, *-string*; *halter-proof* adj.; *halter-break v.*, to accustom (a horse, etc.) to a halter; to break by means of a halter; *halter-coast ppl. a.* (see *quots.*); † *halter-man*, a hangman. Also *HALTER-SACK*, *-SICK*.

1883 W. H. *Bishop in Harper's Mag.* Oct. 725/2 They are 'halter-broke, and turned loose again. 1704 *Worldidge Dict. Rust.*, **Halter Cast* happens thus: when a Horse endeavours to scrub the itching part of his Body near the Head or Neck, one of his hinder Feet entangles in the Halter... by the violent struggling of the Horse to disengage himself, receives sometimes very dangerous hurts in the hollow of his Pastern. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 58 Danger of being halter cast, which has proved fatal to so many horses. 1831 J. *Holland Mannf. Metal* I. 183 **Halter-chains*,... used with bridles. 1596 *Nashe* (title) Hane with you to Saffron-walden, or, Gabriell Harueys Hunt is vp. Containing a full Answer to the eldest sonne of the **Halter-maker*. 1638 *Conceited Lett.* (N.), **Halter-men* and *halter-makers* were not better set aworke this many a day. 1630 J. *Taylor* (Water P.) *Tran. Wks.* III. 80/1 The priviledges of this ground **Halter-master* are many. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4084/4 A bay Nag... with... a Dent cross his Nose in the **Halter-place*. a 1679 *Eart. of Orrery Guzman* iii. By your Charms you may make your self **Halter-proof*. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 5 Hary **halter seler* at tyborn. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suff.* **Halter-Strap* or *String*, a cord, or long strap of leather, made fast to the head-stall, and to the manger, to tie the horse.

Halter (hōl'ter), *sb.* 2 [f. *HALT v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who halts or limps, as a cripple.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 224/1 Haltere, claudicator. 1552 in

HULOET. 1749 *Lavington Enthous. Methodists & Papists* (1820) 205 Calling him one-eyed, halter, baldpate.

2. One who wavers; a waverer.

c 1611 *Sylvester Du Bartas* ii. iv. iv. *Decay* 315 Double Halters between God and Gold. 1684 *Renwick Serm.* vii. (1776) 92 O halters! take heed and be admonished.

Halter, *v.* Also 6 haltren; β. 5 heltryn. [f. *HALTER sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To put a halter upon (a horse or the like); to fasten up with a halter.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 235/1 Heltryn beestys, capistro. 1530 *Palsgr.* 577/2, I halter, I tie in a halter, *tencheustre*. 1617 *Markham Caval.* 1. 75 When the colt is haltered. 1881 *Fenns Off to Wilds* xxix. (1888) 203 The horses were haltered up to the wheels.

fig. 1647 *Trapp Comm. Matt.* xxii. 12 He was unuzzled or haltered up, that is, he held his peace, as though he had had a bridle or a halter in his mouth. 1650 R. *Stapylton Strada's Low C. Warren* ii. 35 Should they now halter themselves, called by a woman's voice?

† b. To halter apes in hell: see *APE sb.* 6. *Obs.* 1584 *PERLE Arraignment. Paris* iv. ii. All that be Dian's maids are vow'd to halter apes in hell.

2. *fig.* To put a restraint or check upon; to bridle; to fetter; to hamper.

1577 B. *Googe Heresbach's Iush.* iii. (1586) 130 A faire feelde, that the Steeres may... not be feared, or haltered, with trees, or bushes. 1679 *Hist. Jeter* 22 They thought they had made him their own, and halter'd up his Conscience.

3. To catch or entrap with a noose or lasso.

1573-80 *BABT Alv. H* 54 To halter, or intangle, *laqueum injicere alicui*. 1597-8 *Bp. Hall Sat.* (1753) 70 Or halter finches through a privy doore. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* iv. ii, What pretty gins thou hast to halter woodcocks! a 1732 *ATTERBUV (T.)*, Catching moles and haltering frogs. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 416 They are very dextrous in haltering a bull at full speed... The noose is made of cow-hide.

4. To put a halter about the neck of (a person); to hang (a person) with a halter.

1616 *Hayward Sanct. Troab. Soul* i. xii. (1620) 248 A cord, to halter me in hell. 1649 G. *Daniel Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.* civ, The Great ones... hanged are, The Rest were halter'd, Pardon'd; and 'twas faire. 1765 *Metetrictiad* 49 Silent and sad as any Rogue could be, That halter'd rode, to dreaded Tyburn tree. 1894 *Voice* (N. Y.) 13 Sept., The Chicago bombthrowers who were haltered for practising their principles.

fig. 1633 T. *Adams Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 3 Lusts... to serve him like Absalom, and halter him at the next bough. 1639 *Fuller Holy War* v. vii. (1647) 239 Suffered to have rope enough, till they had haltered themselves in a Præmuniere.

Hence *HALTERING vbl. sb.*

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Cabestrage*, haltering. 1598 *FLORIO, Capetratura prima*, the first haltering of a coult.

Haltered (hōl'tard), *ppl. a.* [f. *HALTER sb.* 1 or *v.*] Having a halter on; fastened with or as with a halter; *fig.* fettered, hampered.

1520 *Treat. Galaunt* in *Furniv. Ballads* (fr. *MSS.* I. 452 They go haltered in them as horse in the stable. 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 130 A halter'd necke, which do's the Hangman thanke, For being yare about him. 1811 *Byron Hints from Hor.* 281 A halter'd heroine Johnson sought to slay—We saved Irene, but half damn'd the play.

† **Halterer**, *Obs.* rare-°. In 5 halterere.

[f. *HALTER sb.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] A halter-maker.

c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülker* 651/35 *Hic capistrus*, halterere.

|| **Halteres** (hælt'ērēz), *sb. pl.* Also *alteres*. [Gr. ἄλτηρες (in sense 1), f. ἄλλασθαι to leap.]

1. Weights, similar to dumb-bells, held in the hands to give an impetus in leaping.

1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* xxxiii. (1541) 47 The plummetts, called of Galeo Alteres, whiche are nowme used with gret men... are verrey good to be used fastynge, a lytel before breakfast or dyner. 1857 *Blach Apol. Pottery* (1858) I. 414 The halteres or leaping dumb-bells, are seen hung up. 1896 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 5/7 An ordinary long jump... made with the help of halteres or leaping dumb-bells.

2. *Entom.* The pair of knobbed filaments, also called *balancers* and *poisers*, which in dipterous insects take the place of a pair of posterior wings.

1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.* 1834 *McMURTRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 449 The halteres are entirely exposed. 1874 *Lubbock Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 23 The hinder pair being represented by minute club-shaped organs called 'halteres'.

† **Halter-sack**, *Obs.* [f. *HALTER sb.* 1 + *SACK*.] A 'gallows-bird': a term of obloquy.

1598 *FLORIO, Capestro*, a rope, a halter, a headstall. Also a wag, a halter-sack, or gallows-clapper. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Capestrello*, a haltersack, a waghalter. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & no K.* ii. ii, Away, you halter-sack, you. a 1616 — *Triumph of Hon.* i, Thy beginning was knapsack, and thy ending will be halter-sack.

Halter-sick, *sb. and a.* [prob. originating in an error for *prec.*] A. *sb.* = *HALTER-SACK*.

1617 *Minsheu Ductor*, An Halter-sicke, or one that the gallows groanes for, a knaish boy.

B. *adj.* (cf. *death-sick*.)

1820 W. *Tooke tr. Lucian* I. 511 You... villainous, infamous halter-sick miscreant.

Haltie, *obs.* form of *HAUGHTY a.*

Halting (hōl'ting), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *HALT v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] The action of limping or halting lamely.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 224/2 Haltinge, claudiciacio. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III (1586) 147 b, And when he shall walke upright by himselfe, he may boldlie take uppe others for haltinge. 1672 *Sia T. Browne Lett. Friend* xiii. (1881) 136 Whether lameness and halting do still encrease among the inhabitants.

b. *transf. and fig.* (See *HALT v.* 1. 4, 5.)

c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf Manhode* III. xxx. (1869) 152 Ther is

noon halting so foul as lying. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 7. I would the worst were curd with a checkthong, as bigge as a towpeny halter, for halting with a Queene so good and grations. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 269 Without hollownes, halting, and hypocrisie. a 1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* v. (R.). They lay in wait for our haltings. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. A wonderful halting in their logic.

Halting, *vbl. sb.* [f. HALT *v.*] The action of making a halt; stopping; chiefly attrib. At or on which a halt is made, as *halting ground*, *morning*, *point*. (See also HALTING-PLACE.)

1750 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 347 After halting three hours, she set out for Hamilton. 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxiv. 249 *Halting Morning*, the morning when there is no parade. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 210 When they reached any of the halting-huts. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 62 When halting ground is reached, it may be necessary to filter the water.

Halting, *ppl. a.* [f. HALT *v.*]

1. That halts; limping, lame.
1382 WYCLIF *Micah* iv. 6, I schal gedere the haltinge.
1483 *Cath. Engl.* 172½ Haltande, claudicans. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 81 Better is an haltyn man whiche kepeth the right waie than the swift runner... that wandereth a straie. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. to Friend* 6 'That halting slave, who in Nicopolis Taught Arrian.
2. *fig.* Maimed; defective, imperfect, faulty.
1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 228 That halting verse shall run merrily... upon his right feet. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 7 If anything be halting, or superfluous, or not so agreeable to the original, the same may be corrected. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 248 How to reach with halting words That infinite perfection.
3. Hesitating, wavering, shifting.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 273 Their halting hearts... their friendly words and malicious deeds. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 601 The weak and halting policy of Edward II. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. ii. 60 An easy way Between two worlds to suit the halting crowd.

Hence **Haltingly** *adv.*, in a halting manner; limpingly, lamely (*lit. and fig.*). **Haltingness**, defectiveness, imperfection, faultiness.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Boistement, haltingly. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 341 Him that walketh in the way, although it be haltingly. 1881 CHR. ROSSSETTI *Pageant*, etc. 165 This Life is full... Of haltingness and baffled shortcoming.

Halting-place, [*f. HALTING vbl. sb.*] Place of halting; temporary stopping-place.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xxiv. *note*. In their long migratory flight... to their halting places. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* II. [They] had resolved to make Rochester their first halting-place.

Halt-pace, var. of HALFACE, *Obs.*

† **Haltstring**, *Obs. rare.* = STRINGHALT.

1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 823/4 A dark brown Mare... having the haltstring in both the hinder legs when she is cold.

Haltyn, var. HAUTAIN *a.*, *Obs.*

Halud, *obs. pa. pple.* of HALLOW *v.*

Halurgist (*hæ'lɜ:dʒɪst*). [*f. Gr. ἅλ-ς salt + -ουργος working + -ιστ.*] A worker in salt.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 82 It is by the halurgists, or workers in salt, called scum.

Halurgy (*hæ'lɜ:dʒɪ*). [*f. as prec. + -ουργία a working: cf. metallurgy.*] Salt-working.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxi. 255 A long residence in the salt-producing districts of Europe, and the labours of practical halurgy. 1854 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.*

Halus, *haluuen*, *haluuen*: see HALLOW *sb.* 1

Halvans, *sb. pl.* [*Deriv. of half, halve: cf.*

'halvans half-produce of labour, given instead of wages' (*West Cornwall Gl.*).]
1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Halvans*, in Cornish, the refuse ore. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Halvans*, the refuse heap of mines, which still contain a small portion of ore, the residue of the dressing processes.

Hence **Halvaner** (see *quots.*).
1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Halvaner*, a miner who dresses and washes the impurities from crude ores. 1880 W. CORMWELL *Gloss.*, *Halvaner*, one who receives the half produce of his labour.

Halve (*hæv*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 halfe, 5-8 half, 4-halve. [*ME. halfen, halven, f. HALF sb.*]

1. *trans.* To divide into two halves or equal parts; to share equally; to deal out, take, or complete the half of; to reduce to half.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* liv. 24 Man-slaer and swykel his dayes halfe sal. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1246 What I have, I wole it with you halve. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 170½ To Halfe, *mediare, dimidiare*. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 39 Not trobled, mangled, and halved, but sounde, whole, full, and hable to do their office. 1641 W. BRAY *Serm.* 23 The Church of Rome...halves out to them an imperfect Sacrament. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxxii. Not lightened entire, But halved like the Moon. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 54 The setting off... being halved. 1789 COLERIDGE *Philodan Poems* I. 5 The fervid Sun had more than halved the day. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 5 These quantities might... in most cases be halved.

fig. 1638 WOTTON *Letts. Rem.* (L.). Our Nicholas, for I account him at least halved between us, tells me that [etc.]. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 59 Power that sinks and pettiness that soars, all halved and nothing whole.

† b. To attain or amount to the half of. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 24 [lv. 23] Men of blodis and trecherous shul not halven ther dayes. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xv. 775 There is a manere wyldie oxe that... in eyther of hys hornes may halve the mesure that hyghte Bor.

2. *Carpentry.* To fit (timbers) together by HALVING, *q.v.* Also *intr.* for *pass.*

1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 43 An upright bar, with the horizontal bars halved into it. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 159 The ends notched out so as to halve into each other.

3. In *Golf*, To halve a hole (with another), to reach it in the same number of strokes. Also, to halve a round, a match.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693/1 When players are very equally matched, neither party has, at the close of a day's play, gained an advantage; every round has been halved, hence the match itself is halved, and remains to be played another day. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 2/5 They ultimately halved the match. 1894 *Times* 28 Apr. 13/3 Both players reached the green in 3, and the hole was halved in 5.

† 4. *intr.* To render half service or obedience.

1566 ASCHAM *Divine Elizab.* Wks. (1761) 183 Saul, first halving with God, (as when God gave Amalec into his hand) then halting in religion. 1613-80 [see HALVING *vbl. sb.* 1 b].

Hence Halved (*hævd*), Halving, *ppl. adjs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 439 A mangled and halved Decree of God. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansu.* vi. 84 This you call a faithlesse and a halved citation. 1845 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 41 Suited only to halving and crooked thievings. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 7/2 After a halved match.

Halve, *obs. form* of HALF *sb.*

Halvelings (*hævli:z*), *adv.* [*Cf. HALFLING.*] In half, in two halves.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 397 The horizontal poles are cleft halvelings, and nailed or tied to the uprights.

Halvendeal: see HALFENDEAL.

Halve-net: see HALF-NET.

Halver (*hævər*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 halfer. [*f. HALVE v. + -ER 1.*]

1. One who halves; one who has a half share in anything; a partner.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* II. v. 141 If your selves and such Halvers in opinion, omittum horarum homines. 1633 *Terrier Tieths Swinton* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1885) XI. 366 The inhabitants of Swinton as likewise the lands are partly Wholes and partly Halvers to the Churches or Parsonages of Wath and Mexborough. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Letts.* 8 Sep. (1675) 85 Enough to me... that Christ will have Joy and Sorrow Halvers of the Life of the Saints. a 1787 J. BROWN (Haddington) *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 305 Christ is more than halver with me in this cleanly cross.

2. A half-share; esp. in *halvers*! as an exclamation claiming half of something found. *Cf. HALF sb.* 7 g.

1517 *Aberdeen Burgh Recds.* 24 July (Spalding Cl.) Scho had ane yonger swyne in hawfiris betuix hir and Ellene Crippill. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiii. The beggar exclaimed, like a Scotch school-boy when he finds anything, 'Nae halvers and quarters—bale o' mine ain, and name of my neighbour's'. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., If the finder be quick he exclaims 'no halvers—findee keepee, losee seekee'. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, *Halvers*... the ordinary word which is used to claim half of any treasure-trove.

† Pegge in *Anonym.* IV. xlii. (a 1796) proposes *halfer* as the proper form for *havier* 'a castrated fallow deer'; whence in Todd and later Dicts.

Halver 2. One who fishes with a halve-net or half-net.

1812 SINGER *Agric. Dumfriess* 603 The halvers, or persons who claim and practise this kind of fishing.

Halving (*hævɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f. HALVE v.*]

1. The action of the *vb.* HALVE; division into two equal parts; sharing equally.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 6 The halving of every number. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 41 The often halving of ages.

† b. The rendering of half service, divided obedience. *Obs.*

1613 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 700 Against halving, hee will be served with all the heart. 1642 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* 16 To reprove and humble us, for our Hypocrisie and halvings with God. a 1680 BROOKS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 145 God neither loves halting nor halving; he will be served truly and totally.

2. *Carpentry.* A method of fitting two pieces of timber together by cutting out half the thickness of each, so as to let them into each other.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Halving*, a method of joining timbers by letting them into each other. It is preferable to mortising. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 437 *Halving* is the simplest mode of performing the operation to which the term 'scarfing' is applied.

Halving, *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f. HALVE, HALF(-NET) + -ING 1.*] Fishing with a half-net.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Dumfriess* II. 16 (Jam.) A second mode of fishing, called haaving or hauling. 1812 SINGER *Agric. Dumfriess* 604 In halving, all animosities are forgot.

Halvundeal, var. of HALFENDEAL.

Halwe, *halwy*, *obs. forms* of HALLOW.

Halwei, var. of HALEWEI, *Obs.*

Haly, var. of HALELY *adv.*

Halyard, **hallyard**, **hauyard** (*hæ'lyəd*, *hō'ly*). *Naut.* Forms: a. 4-5 halier, 5-6 hallyer, (5 halyher, hallyoyr, hayllyer, 6 hellier, 7 harriar). b. 7-9 hallyard, 7- hallyard, halyard, (7 hally-yard, hallyeard), 8- hauyard. [*orig. halier, hallyer, the same as HALLIER, f. HALF v.: in 17th c. perverted by association with yard.*]

1. A rope or tackle used for raising or lowering a sail, yard, spar, or flag.

1373 *Indenture* in *Riley Land. Mem.* (1868) 370, 2 haliers, 2 yerderopes... 2 shettes. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 106 Ropes cald Hawseres, Craneropes, Gynne ropes, Haliers, Cartropes. *Ibid.* 197 Hallyers for the foresale. 1592 WYVLEY *Armorie* 144 Not any helliers end, Hawser, booling, but some he will amend. 1611 COTGR., *Guin-deresse*... the mizen halliards; the rope whereby the mizen sayle is hoysed vp. 1614 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 293 Let goe your Harriers, let goe, amaine louere amaine. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 The Halyards belong to all masts, for by them we hoise the yards to their height. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 16 From the sprit-sail-yard to the mizen top-sail haul-yards. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 13 The bow-lines and the hall-yards quickly gone. 1835 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii. Clap on, both of you, and get another pull at those haul-yards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Halliards*, *Haly-yards*, *Hauyards*. 1899 TENNYSON *Deed of Lucknow* I, Banner of England... Shot through the staff or the halyard.

b. With defining word prefixed; as

Crow-foot halyards, lines through a block on the lower stay, and bent to the crow-foot on the awning (Hammersly *Naval Encycl.*); *peak-halyards*, those used on gaffs and hooked to the peak; *signal-halyards*, light lines extending from the deck to the trucks or gaff-ends, used for hoisting signal-flags; *throat-halyards*, those that are used on gaffs, hooked to the jaws, etc.

1770 WINN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 191 The pendant halliards, which pass over a sheave in the truck, on the top-gallant-mast-head. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple*, xxviii. A tail-block and the studding-sail halyards. 1836 — *Mish.* Easy xvii. Made it fast to the peak halyards and hoisted it up.

2. *attrib.*, as *halyard-block*; *halyard-rack*, a wooden framework in which the running part of any halyard is kept coiled, so as to be always clear for running.

1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xii, I'll come to an anchor on the topsail halyard rack. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 The mizen cap has a bolt on the after part for the peak halyard block.

Halyer, var. HALLIER.

Halmote, **Halyvey**, *obs. ff.* HALLMOTE, HALEWEI.

Ham (*hæm*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 ham(m), hom(m), 3-4 homme, 3-7 hamme, 5 hame, 5-ham. [*OE. ham(m), hom(m), str. f. = OHG. hamma, MHG. hamme, Ger. dial. ham, angle of the knee, Du. hamme (Kilian) ham 'ham'; cf. also, with single m, OHG. hama, MHG. hame, Flem. hame, ON. hōm: app. f. an OTeut. *ham-, *hamm- to be crooked.*]

1. a. That part of the leg at the back of the knee; the hollow or bend of the knee.

c 1000 *Elfric Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülfere* 160/13 *Popes*, ham(m). c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 68 Monezum men æscorincad his fet to his homme. *Ibid.* zeebepe þa hamma mid þam stan bæde. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 122 Mid hommen iuolden, þet is, cneolinde. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/42 Þe senewes in his hamme schronken. 131. E. E. *Altit. P.* B. 1541 His cnes cachchez to close and cluchches his hommes. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 295 Loke in his hamme, vnder his knee. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Hamme of the legges, *jarret*. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 921 We must not suppose that he doth sit with bended hammers. 1679 *Confinement* 31 With supple ham, and pliant knee. 1801 STAUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 210 He hangs by his hams upon a pole. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 254 He broke it to pieces by the tendons of his hams.

b. By extension: The back of the thigh; the thigh and buttock collectively. Usually in *pl.*

1552 HULOET, *Hamme, femur.* 1573-80 BARET *Adv. H.* 57 The viter part of the thigh, the hamme, *femur*. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1679) 190 He cannot, without trembling, quiet sit; But dances on his hams, and changes hue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 562 They sit on their hams, with their legs and arms disposed in the manner of monkeys. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 753/1 Squatting on their hams at respectful distance.

c. In quadrupeds: The back of the hough; the hough.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 317 A kinde of Scab breeding in the ham, which is the bent of the hough. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 156 To cut the hammers of the Mules of the Coach. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 250 His [a hound's] round Cat Foot, Strait Hams, and wide-spread Thighs... confess his Speed.

2. The thigh of a slaughtered animal, used for food; *spec.* that of a hog salted and dried in smoke or otherwise; also, the meat so prepared.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 324 Mr. Henrie Blyth had such antipathie aganis an ham, that no sooner did he heare a ham spoken of but he swarfed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 1478 A Jew eat me up half a Ham of Bacon. 1712 *Prior Extempore Invitation* 4 If they can dine On bacon-ham, and mutton-chine. 1734 W. SNEELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* 210 Several Westphalia Hams, and a large Sow. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 331, I purchased some bear, bacon and venison hams of them. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xxv, A smoked mutton ham. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xiv, She took out... some slices of ham.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ham-pie*, *-smoker*; *ham-beetle*, one of several American beetles whose larvæ are destructive to hams, esp. *Corynetes* (*Necrobia*) *rufipes*, the red-legged ham-beetle; *ham-tail*, ? a (horse's) tail of a rounded shape like a ham.

1611 COTGR., *Veine hartiere*, the garter veine, or hamme veine. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4183/4 A... Gelding... with a Ham Tail. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 46 Noe deny... Darty his Ham-pie. 1829 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 164 Ham-smoker, and pork-butcher. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, The old-established Ham-and-Beef Shop.

Ham, *sb.* 2 *local.* [*OE. ham(m), hom(m), str. m. = OFris. ham, hem, him, NFris. hamm, EFris. ham,*

hamm a pasture or meadow enclosed with a ditch, *l. Ger. hamum* piece of enclosed land (on the Rhine, 'meadow'); *Wflem. ham* meadow, in Kilian *hamme, ham* 'pratum, pascuum'; a word confined on the continent to the Frisian and Lower Saxon area, where its specific application varies as in England.] A plot of pasture ground; in some places esp. meadow-land; in others *spec.* an enclosed plot, a close. Found in OE., and still in local use in the south; in some places surviving only as the name of a particular piece of ground.

901-9. *Charter of Eadweard in Cod. Dipl. V.* 166 Danon on gerithe to Sealdameres hamme. ? c1000 *Ibid. V.* 383 Da hammas ða ðer mid rihte togebyriah. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor, A Hamme* or a little plot of ground growing by the rivers or Thames side, commonly crooked, and beset with many willow trees or osiers. c1630 *RISDON SURV. Devon* (1810) 6 Between the North and the South Hams (for that is the ancient name) there lieth a chain of hills. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 383/4 The said Fair will be kept upon a Place called the Ham. 1796 *W. MARSHALL West Engl. I.* 33 The forests [would] be converted, by degrees, into common pastures, or hams. 1880 *WILLIAMS Rights of Common* 91 Within these two meadows were several hams or home closes of meadow. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* iv, The sheep-wash corner in the lower ham.

Ham, *sb.*³ The OE. *hām* HOME, which, in composition, has been shortened to *ham*, as in *Hampstead, Hampton* (:-*Hāmtūn*), *Oakhām, Lewisham*, etc., and, in this form, is sometimes used by historical writers in the sense 'town, village, or manor' of the Old English period.

1864 *I. TAYLOR Words & Places* (1882) 82 In the Anglo-Saxon charters we frequently find this suffix (*ham*) united with the names of families, never with those of individuals. 1872 *E.W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 118 A separate homestead apart from the ham of the vill. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* 3 The home or 'ham' of the Billings would be Billingham.

† **Ham**, *v.* Obs. rare. [*f. HAM sb.*1] = *HAM-STRING* v.

1618 *Crt. & Times* 7as. I (1849) II. 114 The bailiffs assaulted him in his coach, hammed his horses, and threatened no less unto himself.

Ham, obs. var. *am* (see *BE* v.); obs. *f. HOME*.

Hamac, hamaca, etc., obs. *ff. HAMMOCK*.

Hamacratie (hæmækra'tik), *a.* [*f. Gr. ἡμα together + κράτος rule + -ic.*] Pertaining to government based on mutual action.

1838 *F. LIEBER Political Ethics* II. cxxviii. I. 414 More of a hamacratie character.

Hamadryad (hæmædri'æd), *Pl. -ads*: also in *Lat. form hamadryades* (-ādīz). [*ad. L. Hamadryas, a. Gr. Ἀμαδρύας*, chiefly in *pl. Hamadryades*, 'Ἀμαδρυάδες wood-nymphs, *f. ἡμα together with + δρῦς tree.*]

1. *Gr. and Lat. Mythol.* A wood-nymph fabled to live and die with the tree which she inhabited.

c1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 2070 In which the wodenen in reste and pees Nymphus, fawnes, and Amadrides [*n. rr. amadries, Amadryes*]. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 336 With such, as Amadrides Were cleped wodemaidens tho. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. vi. 18 The woody nymphes, faire Hamadryades, And all the troupe of light-foot Naiades. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* Concl. § 13 (R.) The fittest sacrifice for the royal oaks, and their hamadryades. 1769 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Aug. Nothing has deterred these audacious aldermen from violating the hamadryades of George Lane. 1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 166, I am not sure that the tree was a gainer when the hamadryad flitted and left it nothing but ship-timber.

transf. 1791 *W. BARTRAM Carolina* 357 An innocent frolic with this gay assembly of hamadryades [Indian girls].

2. *Zool. a.* A large, very venomous, hooded serpent of India *Naja hamadryas*, or *Hamadryas* (*Ophiophagus*) elaps, allied to the cobra.

1863 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 140 The Serpenteating Hamadryas feeds almost wholly on reptiles. 1894 *Daily News* 4 June 7/5 When the Zoological Gardens were first opened, a hamadryad, imported with a selection of cobras, ate up fifty pounds' worth of the latter before its nature was discovered.

b. A large baboon of Abyssinia (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*).

1894 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/3 Four hamadryades are now the sight of the day at the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris. M. Milne-Edwards gives the hamadryad a high character for intellect.

Hamal: see *HAMMAL*.

Hamald, hamelt, hamel (hæm'ld, -'lt, -'l), *a. (sb.) Sc.* Forms: 5 *hameholde*, 6 *hamald*, *hammald*, *hamhald*, 6-7 *haim(e)hald*, *haymhald* (e, 8-9 *hamelt*, -eil, -el, -il, 9 *hamilt*. [A deriv. of *hame* HOME, app. akin to ON. *heimoll*, *heimull*, *heimill* homely, domestic, household-].

Belonging to home, domestic; home-grown, home-made; homely, vernacular; unpolished.

? a1400 *Morte Arth.* 1843 Hethynges es hame holde, vse it who so wille. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* I. ii. 27 Carand to Italy thair vincut hammald goddis. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign. s.v. Haimhaldar*, Hamhald lint, or haimhald hemp, is that quihik growis at haim. 1722 *RAMSAY Three Bonnets* iv, Thus I ha'e sung in hamelt rhyme. a1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1789) II. 24 (Jam.) To chaunt their hamelt lays. 1805 *J. NICOL Poems* I. 93 (Jam.) To send some hamelt, rustic lays. 1809 *J. Skinner's Misc. Poet.* 179 Critic, or bard, or hamil kine, Or high degree. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 5 Auld hamilt cheer.

† **B. sb.** In phr. *borgh of haimhald* (*Old Sc. Law*), a pledge exacted from a seller of an article that it is home produce. Obs.

c1400 *Burrow Lawes* c. 128. § 1 Na man sall buy any thing within burgh, without the seller finde him sufficient borgh of haimhald. c1575 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 210 Except the seller find him an sufficient pledge thairanent, and borgh of haimhald. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 15.

Hence † **Hamald, haimhald** v. (*Old Sc. Law*), to prove (something) withheld or claimed (by another) to be one's own property. Obs.

c1575 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 523 The persewar sall hame-hald, and with him away have, the said beist or cattel. 1609 *SKENE tr. Quon. Attach.* c. 10 § 6 The challenger sall haymhald [*debet haymhaldare*] that thing, as his awin.

Hamarchy (hæm'arki), [*f. Gr. ἡμα together + -αρχία rule.*] (See *quot.*)

1838 *F. LIEBER Political Ethics* II. cxxviii. I. 411 Hamarchy, is that polity which has an organism in, in which a thousand distinct parts have their independent action, yet are by the general organism united into one living system.

Hamart, *Sc. form of HOMEWARD*.

Hamartiology (hāmārti'olōjī), *Theol.* [mod. *f. Gr. ἡμαρτία sin + -λογία.*] The doctrine of sin; that part of theology which treats of sin.

1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 119 The hamartiology of the Old Testament has its counterpart in the soteriology of the New. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 195 Righteousness and sin, soteriology and hamartiology, are the fundamental thoughts in St. Paul's theological system.

Hence **Hamartologist**.

1890 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Mar., Scientific and scriptural hamartologists.

Hamate (hæ'māt), *a.* [*ad. L. hāmāt-us furnished with or shaped like a hook, f. hām-us hook*: see *-ATE* 2.] Furnished with hooks, or having the shape of a hook; hooked. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 227 To explain cohesion by hamate atoms is accounted ignotum per ignotum. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 108 Teeth single, hamate.

Hamated (hæ'metēd), *a.* [*f. as prec.*] = *prec.* 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 685 Small hamated or crooked prickles. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 294 Nothing less than a violent Heat can disentangle these Creatures from their hamated Station of Life.

† **Hambargh**, *Obs. or dial.* Forms: 5 *hamberwe*, -burwe, 8-9 *howmbark*. [*f. HAME 2 + OE. -beorg, -berg = gebeorg* protection: cf. *hælofod-beorg* helmet, *healsbeorg* hauber, gorget. The elements are the same as in the synonymous *BARGHAM*, (*berhom, brecham, barkum*).] The collar of a draught horse; a bargham or brecham.

13.. *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* MS. Arundel 220 ff. 302 (Way *Promp. Parv.* 33) Les cous de chianus portunt esteles (gloss hames, MS. *Phill.* hamberwe). Coleres de quyr (gloss beruhames). 14.. *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 580/23 *Epyphium*, an hamborwe. *Ibid.* 590/12 *Epyphium*, an hamborwe. c1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 52 His wig... on lee like o bowmbark on his shilders.

Hence † **Hambargh** v. *trans.*, to put a collar on.

14.. *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 580/24 *Epyphio*, to bamburwe.

Hamber, *hambir*, obs. *ff. HAMMER*.

Hamber, obs. form of *AMBER* sb.²

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 14 Vij hamber barelis ful. **Hamber-line** (hæm'bair lōin), *Naut.* [*corr. of Hamburg*.] (See *quot.* 1867.)

1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 109, 2 skeins of hamber line, to lash the planks to the outside cables. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hamber*, or *Hambro*-line, small line used for seizings, lashings, etc.

Hamble, *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *hame-lian*, (3 *pa. pple.* *heomelede*), 4 *hameled*, *hamled*, 7-9 *hamble*, *hamel*, 9 *hammel*. [*OE. hameelian* to mutilate = OHG. *hamalōn*, MHG. *hameln*, ON. *hamla* to maim, mutilate; from an adj. appearing in OHG. as *hamal* maimed, mutilated, whence mod. G. *hammel* a castrated sheep.]

1. *trans.* To mutilate, maim; to cut short, dock; *spec.* to cut off the balls of the feet of (dogs) so as to render them unfit for hunting.

(Erroneously taken in 17th and 18th c. as = *Hamstring*.)

a1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 Sume hi man blende, sume man hamelede. c1205 *LAV.* 11206 He heomelede þa reuen, nalde he mænne bi-lefuen. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 915 (964) Algate a fot is hameled of þy sorwe. c1394 *P. Pl. Credo* 300 Hosen in harde weder y-hamed by þe ancle. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Hameled* of dogges, or hambling, is all one with the expediting of dogges. 1616 *BULLOKAR Engl. Expos.*, *Hameled*, cut off, abated (obs.). (1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Hamel*ing, or *Ham-string*ing, the act of cutting the great tendon, vulgarly called the *ham-string*.)

2. *intr.* To walk lame. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hamel*, to walk lame. 1863 *MRS. TOOGOOD Yorksh. Dial.*, *Hamlin*, walking lame.

Hence † **Hamble-shanked** *a.*, maimed or lame in the leg.

1661 *K. W. Conf. Charact.*, *Informers* (1860) 47 A club-footed, hamble-shankt, hirceroerus.

Hamblet, obs. form of *HAMLET*.

Hamburg, -burgh (hæm'bɜ:ɪg, -bɜ:ɪd). [*Hamburg*, a city of North Germany.]

1. (Also *Hamburg grape*) Name of a black variety of the grape, of German origin, which is specially adapted to hothouse cultivation.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 500/2 Grapes. The following are

suitable for a vinery:—Black Frontignan, Black Prince, Black Hamburg. 1892 *BARRON Vines & Vine Cult.* (ed. 3) 139 The Black Hamburg Grape is stated to have been imported from Hamburg in the early part of the last century by Mr. John Warner. Hence it became known as Warner's Black Hamburg, i. e. Mr. Warner's Black Grape from Hamburg. The best known [of its German names, are] Trollinger, and Frankenthaler, which, of late years, has been much adopted in this country by some as synonymous with Black Hamburg, by others as representing a larger and coarser variety.

2. Name of a small variety of the domestic fowl.

1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* I. 647/2 True-bred Hamburgs never shew any inclination to sit. The Hamburgs are very timid, shy fowls, and easily distressed. 1885 *TETTERMEIER in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 645/1 The Hamburgs, erroneously so called from a name given them in the classification adopted at the early Birmingham shows, are chiefly breeds of English origin.

† **Hame**¹, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ham*, (in comb.) -hama, -homa (5 *haum*), 4-6 *hame*. [*OE. -hama* = OS., OHG. -homo in comb. 'covering, garment', MHG. -hame, -ham; also ON. *hams*, (*Da. ham*) snake's slough, cf. *hames* in *quot.* 13..] A covering, esp. a natural covering, integument; skin, membrane, slough (of a serpent).

Beowulf (Z.) 1570 Bil eal ðurh-wod fægne flæsc-homan. c1000 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 276/23 *Camisa*, ham. 13.. *K. Alis* (Laud MS. 385) Neptenabus... takeþ hym hames of dragon. *Ibid.* 391 Offe he cast his dragons hame. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/8 Hame, thyn skynne of an eye, or oþer lyke, membranous. c1440 *CAPRAVE Life St. Cath.* III. 1132 All his ilk tyme þer was a hame Of blyndenes befor þis ermytes ȝye. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyfe* (1553) C.vj, An Adders hame sodden in wine. 1546—*Esk. Childr.* x. 5 The hame or skynne of an adder or a snake, that she casteth.

Hame² (hæ'm). Also 6 *haame*, *haume*, 8 *dial. hawm*, 9 *hame*, *dial. haam*, *Sc. haim*. [*Not known before 1300. Corresponds to MDu. hame, haem, MHG. dial. hame, Du. haam, LG. Westph. ham*: perh. from an OTeut. root *ham- to hold against, hinder.] Each of two curved pieces of wood or metal placed over, fastened to, or forming, the collar of a draught horse.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 11496 ȝyt wyl þey neuer shryue here shame. So are þey bounde yn þe fendes hame. 13.. [*see HAMBURGH*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 A Hame of a horse. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* 1. 425 Euyr hamis conuenient for sic note, And raw silk brechamis our thair halsis hingis. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 11 b, Collers, Bridle reynes, Headstalles. Haemes. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Atelles*, the haumes of a draught horses collar; the two flat sticks that incompass it. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKB. Country Farme* 538 Horses with open collars, and large hames. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) II. 146 The Heams are the two irons made to fix round the neck collar. 1883 *J. P. GROVES From Caddis to Captain* xxii, 223 Harnessing. Nellie's ponies... he managed to get the hames upside down, with the kidney-links on the top of the collars.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hame-loop*, -maker, -strap, -terret, -lug.

1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) II. 139 The Heam-Tugs are riveted to the heam-loops. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 393 A pole-chain may be unhooked, or a hame strap get loose.

Hame, obs. and *Sc. f. HOME*; obs. *f. HAM*, *HAULM*; var. *HEM* Obs., them.

Hameil: see *HAMALD*.

† **Hamel**, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *hamell*, -il. [*a. OF. hamel* (13th c. in *Littre*), mod. F. *hameau*, (med. L. *hamellum*), dim. of **ham* (Picard *ham*, *hem*), a. W. Ger. *haim* village, dwelling, HOME.] = *HAMLET*.

c1514 *Exam. Cokney More in Chetham Misc.* (1856) II. 7 How feere the town or hamell of Aynsworth extends. 1523 *FITZGERB. Surv.* xv. (1599) 33 No townschyppe nor hamell. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 390 *Hamlet*, *Hamel*, or *Hampel* are diminutives of *Ham*, which signifies an Habitation. c1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) p. xxxvii, They look't on im as th' Hamml-Scoance. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hamil Scoance*, the light of the village or hamlet.

Hamel, variant of *HAMALD*, *HAMBLE*.

Hamelet, *Hamel*: see *HAMLET*, *HAMALD*.

† **Hamel-tree**, *Obs. or dial.* (See *quot.*)

1740 [W. ELLIS in] *Lond. Mag.* 386 That cross Piece of Wood, to which the Wheel-horses in a Coach are fasten'd, which I call a *Hamel-tree*.

Hamel, *Sc. form of HOMELY*.

Hamer, Hamester, obs. *ff. HAMMER*, -STER.

Hamesucken, † -soken (hæ'msʊk'n). *Old Eng. and Sc. Law.* Forms: 1 *hāmsōcen*, 3 *hamsokne*, 4 *hamsokene*, *homsokne*; *Hist.* 7-9 *hamsoken*, *homesoken*; *Sc.* 7 *hamsuckin*, -sukn, 8 -sucken, 7- *hamesucken*. [*OE.*, *f. hdm* home, dwelling + *sōcen* fem., seeking, visiting, attack, assault, ON. *sōkn* attack.]

1. The crime of assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place. Now only in *Scotch Law*.

a1000 *Lawes of Edmund* II. c. 3 Be mund-brice and be ham-soctum. c1030 *Lawes of Cnut* II. c. 62 (63) Gif hwa ham-soctne geworthy zebete þæt mid fif pundan. c1250 *BRACTON De Leg. Angl.* III. II. xxiii. (Rolls) II. 464 *Hamsokne*, quæ dicitur invasio domus contra pacem domini regis. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 *Hamsokene* oþer *Hamfare*, a rese i-made in bous. c1575 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 541 Na man may challenge an ome of hamesucken, bot for assaillzeing him at his awin proper house and dwelling-place. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 123 In the crime of hamesucken,

he and his accomplices might be all equally principals. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scotl.* 719 Hamesucken, is the crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 1. 367 Half a dozen Selkirk processes, among others one which savours of Hamesucken.

2. A franchise of holding pleas of this offence and receiving the penalties imposed on the offender; also the penalty or mulct itself. (By English legal antiquaries variously misunderstood and erroneously explained.)

1020 *Charter of Cnut in Earle Land Charters* (1888) 233 Pat he beo his saca and soone wyrd and grif bryces, and ham soone and forstealles and infangenes beofes. c.1250 *Gloss. Law Terms in Rel. Ant.* 1. 33 Hamsokne, quite de enter en autri ostel a force. c.1250 FLETA 1. xlvii. § 18 (1647) 63 Hamsokne [signat] quantianiam misericordie intrusionem in alienam domum vi & injuste. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. diff. Words* 132 *Home soken* (or *hame soken*), that is, to beee quite of amerciaments for entering into houses violently and without licence, and contrary to the peace of the king. And that you holde plea of such trespass done in your Court, and in your lande. 1717 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Homesoken*, *Hamsoken*, the Privilege or Freedom which every Man hath in his House; and he who invades that Freedom is properly said *facere Homesoken*. This I take to be what we now call *Burglary*. *Ibid.* It is also taken for an Impunity to those who commit this crime. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xvi. 223 Burglary, or nocturnal housebreaking, which by an antient law was called *hame-secken*, as it is in Scotland to this day. 1861 RILEY *Liber Albus* Gloss. 326 *Hamsokne*, literally House-protection, i. e. the protection from assault afforded by a man's house.

† **Hamfare**. *Old Law Obs.* [OE. type **hām-faru*, f. *hām*, home, dwelling + *faru* going, passage, expedition.] = HAMESUCKEN 1.

a. 1135 *Laws Hen. I.* c. 80 § 11 Hamsocna est, vel hamfare, si quis premeditate ad domum eat... et ibi eum invadat, si die vel nocte hoc faciat. 1387 [see HAMESUCKEN]. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 223. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, *Hamfare*. 1717 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) s. v. I rather think that *Hamfare*... is a Breach of the Peace in a House.

Hamhald, obs. form of HAMALD.

Hamiform (hæ'mifɔrm), a. [f. L. *hāmus* hook; see -FORM.] Hook-shaped.

a. 1849 MAUNDER cited in WORC. (1860).

Hamil, **hamilt**: see HAMALD.

Hamillet, obs. form of HAMLET.

Hamiltonian (hæmiltɔ'niən), a. (sb.) [f. the surname *Hamilton* + -IAN.] A. adj. a. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769-1831), or to his system of teaching languages. b. Pertaining to the Scottish philosopher and logician, Sir William Hamilton (1788-1856). c. Pertaining to or invented by the Irish mathematician, Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805-65), as *Hamiltonian equation, function, operator*. d. Pertaining to or holding the doctrines of the American statesman, Alexander Hamilton, a leader of the Federalist party (1757-1804). B. sb. A follower of any of the above.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 531 We would have Hamiltonian keys to all these books. 1858 S. A. ALLIBONE *Dict. Eng. Lit.* 1. 755 *Hamilton, James*, 'author of the Hamiltonian system', excited much attention in the learned world by his publications... of interlinear English translations of books in various languages. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 228 (heading) The Hamiltonian Doctrine of Syllogisms. *Ibid.* 252 Under the Hamiltonian doctrine of eight fundamental judgments, we have five hundred and twelve conceivable Moods. 1879 H. ADAMS *Gallatin* 174 (Cent.) Laying entirely aside the general proposition that the Hamiltonian Federalists considered a national debt as in itself a desirable institution.

Hamiltonism (hæmiltɔniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine or philosophy of Sir William Hamilton (see prec. b).

1867 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* iii. (ed. 3) 37 This is Kantism, but it is not Hamiltonism.

Hamirostrate (hæ'mirɔ'stɔrət), a. [f. L. *hāmus* hook + *rostrum* beak; see -ATE².] Having a hooked beak. In mod. Dicts.

Hamite (hæ'mait), sb. 1 and a. Also 7-9 Chamite, 9 Khamite. [f. *Ham* (formerly spelt *Cham*, Heb. חם, Gr. Χάμ, L. *Cham*), name of the second son of Noah (Gen. vi. 10) + -ITE.]

A. sb. 1. A follower of Ham: used as a term of obloquy. (Cf. Gen. ix. 22-25.) Obs. rare. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 59 Terming... us... Balamites, Chamites, Cainites.

2. A descendant of Ham; a person belonging to one of the nations or tribes supposed to be descended from Ham (cf. Gen. ix. 18, 19), viz. the Egyptians and other African races.

1854 C. C. J. BUNSEN *Chr. & Manikind* IV. (title) The Asiatic origin of the Khamites or Egyptians. 1860 R. S. POOLE in *Dict. Bible* I. 742 Egypt may have been the first settlement of the Hamites whence colonies went forth.

B. adj. = Hamitic (see below).

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 144 The Phoenicians or Canaanites, both being Chamite, and not Shemite, nations. 1871 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* 6 The Hamite Race... is located in Africa and South Arabia.

Hence **Hamitic** (hæ'mit'ik) a., belonging to the Hamites; esp. applied to a group of African languages, comprising the ancient Egyptian, and the Berber, Galla, and allied extant languages. VOL. V.

Hamitism (hæ'mitiz'm), the fact of being a Hamite.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Diss.* (1845) II. 273 Of Hammitic Origin. 1854 C. C. J. BUNSEN *Chr. & Manikind* III. 183 Chamitism, or ante-Historical Semitism. *Ibid.*, The Chamitic deposit in Egypt. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 215 The Egyptian language belongs then to a Chamitic family. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* iii. 116 Considering Hamitism as nothing more than a special form of Semitism, and altogether unconnected with the Turanian family. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xii. 260 The Semitic and Hamitic mythologies are derived from the primeval cherubic worship of Eden.

Hamite (hæ'mait), sb. 2 [ad. mod.L. generic name *Hamites*, f. *hām-us* hook; see -ITE.] A fossil cephalopod having a shell of a hooked shape.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 265 The hard black limestone (containing an abundance of Scaphites, Hamites, Turritiles, and other fossils). 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* x. 244 A hooked shell... called a Hamite.

† **Hamkin**. Obs. [f. HAM sb. 1.] (See quot.)

1616 BULLOKER *Engl. Expos.*, *Hamkin*, a pudding made upon the bones of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. [So in COCKERAM, BLOUNT.]

Hamlet (hæ'mlet). Also 4 hamelat, hamillet, 4-6 hamelett(e), 4-7 hamelet, 6 hamelette, 7 hamblet. [a. OF. *hamelet*, in AFr. also *hamelete*, *hamlette*, (med.L. *hameletum*, -*letta*), secondary dim. of *hamel*: see HAMEL.] A group of houses or small village in the country; esp. a village without a church, included in the parish belonging to another village or a town. (In some of the United States, the official designation of an incorporated place smaller than a village.)

c.1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 þe fote men ilk a flok, A pouere hamlete toke, þe castelle Karelauerok. *Ibid.* 340 He died at a hamelette, men calle it Burgh bisandes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 A Hamelett, *uillula*. 1546 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 222 W¹ vij lyttle hamlettes therto belonging. 1604 *View of France* Ch. One hundred thirtie two thousand of Parish Churches, Hamlets, and Villages of all sorts. 1675 OGBLY *Brit. Intro.* 3 The Hamlets of the Tower made up 2 Regiments. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* iv, The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i. A small village or hamlet, where... some thirty or forty families dwelt together. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xlviii. 247 Ohio... divides her municipal corporations into (a) cities, (b) villages, and (c) hamlets, incorporated places with less than 200 inhabitants.

attrib. 1641 *Commons Jnrls.* II. 262 For the Hamlet Men, it was Harvest-time. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 123 The thatcher, the most important perhaps of the hamlet craftsmen.

b. *transf.* The people of a hamlet. (*poetic.*) 1725-46 THOMSON *Winter* 422 Hamlets sleeping in the dead of night. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* x, Where the kneeling hamlet drains The chalice of the grapes of God.

Hence **Hamleted** a., located in a hamlet.

Hamletee x., an inhabitant of a hamlet. **Ham-**

metize v. U.S., to incorporate as a hamlet; hence

Hamletization.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlix. 256 Hamleted in some untravell'd village of the duller Country. 1825 T. CROMWELL *Hist. Colchester* 102 Overcoming a feeble opposition from the Tower Hamleteers. 1876 T. HARDY *Elthelberta* (1890) 283 Going back to give the rudiments of education to remote hamleteers. 1893 *Dispatch* (Columbus) 9 Feb, The controversy concerning the hamletizing of Bullitt Park. *Ibid.*, Annexation, not hamletization, should occur.

Hamloun, in *Gau. and Gr. Kut.*, error for *hauiloun*, HAVELON v.

Hamly, -nes, obs. north. ff. HOMELY, -JNESS.

Hamlynge, obs. form of AMBLING.

c.1440 *Eng. Cong. 1rel.* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Vnneth he wolde ryde any hamlynge hors but mych trottyng hors.

Hammack, **hammacoe**, etc.: see HAMMOCK.

|| **Hammal**, **hummaul** (hɔmāl). Also 8-9

hamaul, 9hamal, 9hamal. [Arab. حمال *ḥammāl*

porter, f. *ḥamala* to carry.] A Turkish or Oriental porter; in Western India, a palanquin-bearer.

1666 GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* (1772) I. 120 (V. s. v. *Hummaul*) The Hamauls or porters, who make a livelihood of carrying goods to and from the warehouses. 1839 MISS PARDOE *Beanties of Bosph.* 38 (Stanf.) Here the khamals deposit the heavy bale. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 93 The palanquin-bearers (called hammals at Bombay). 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. i. 37 Hamals, bearing clove and cinamon bags.

Hammald, obs. form of HAMALD.

|| **Hammam**, **hummaum** (hɔmām). Also 7-

hamam; and see HUMMUM. [Arab. حمام *ḥam-*

mām bath.] An Oriental bathing establishment,

a Turkish bath.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1419 (Stanf.), I went to the Hammam. 1704 J. PIRTS *Acc. Mohammētans* 47 They have many Hammams or Wash-houses to bath themselves in.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. vi. 174 (Stanf.) We proceeded to the public hammam, or Turkish bath. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 87 The first chamber of an oriental hammam. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 33 There... she is free from the jealous espionage of her lord, which stops at the hammam's threshold.

Hammed (hæmd), a. [f. HAM sb. 1 + -ED².] Having hams; usually in comb., as CAT-HAMMED, *fickle-hammed*.

1711 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 4808/4 Stolen or stray'd... a bay Gelding, *fickle ham'd*.

Hammel, variant of HAMBLE.

Hammer (hæ'mɔr), sb. Forms: 1 hamor, 1-3 homer, 1-5 hamer, 4 hamyr, 4-5 hamur, 5 hamere, hamour(e, -owre, 6 Sc. hemmir, 6-hammer. B. 5 hambir, -yr, 5-7 hamber. [Common Teutonic: OE. *hamor*, -*er*, *homer* = OS. *hamur* (MDu., Du. *hamer*), OHG. *hamar* (Ger. *hammer*), ON. *hamarr*. The Norse sense 'crag', and possible relationship to Slav. *kamy*, Russ. *kamen* stone, have suggested that the word originally meant 'stone weapon'.]

1. An instrument having a hard solid head, usually of metal, set transversely to the handle, used for beating, breaking, driving nails, etc. Hence, a machine in which a heavy block of metal is used for the same purpose (see STEAM-HAMMER, TILT-HAMMER, TRIP-HAMMER).

Knight of the hammer, a blacksmith or hammerman. *Throwing the hammer*, an athletic contest, consisting in throwing a heavy hammer as far as possible.

a. 1000 *Juliana* 237 Carceres duru... homra zeweorc. c. 1000 *Agg. Voc.* in Wr-Wülker 272/36 *Malleus*, hamer. c. 1050 *Ibid.* 182/23 *Porticulus*, hamor. a. 1225 *Ancl. R.* 284 Wultu þet God nabbe no fur in his smiðde—ne belies—ne homeres? c. 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blauche* 1164 As hys brothres hamers ronge Vpon hys Annelet vp and doon. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 Withouten strook of hamour. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/1 *Hamur* (v. rr. *hambyr*, *hamowre*, *malleus*, 1528 in Rye *Cromer* (1889) 55 Withe too grett yerne hammers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 161 Such maces and hammers as are used in the warres. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 210 Mechanicke Slaues With greazie Aprons, Rules, and Hammers. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scoll.* II. 38 He that has a Nail to drive, will not want a Hammer. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 359 The perforated oblong stone for a hammer. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 473 [This] known by the name of Sedgwick's, and by that of De la Beche's geological hammer. *Ibid.* 474 Mineralogical hammers of various forms. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar boy* 4 The marriage was celebrated in a common lodging-house in Gretna Green. I believe the ceremony was performed by a knight of the hammer.

b. *fig.* A person or agency that smites, beats down, or crushes, as with blows of a hammer. Cf. L. *malleus*, O.F. *martel*.

1308 *Inscr. on tomb of Edm. I.* in *Westm. Abbey*, Edwardus Primus: Scotorum Malleus: Hic est: MCCCVIII: Pactum serva. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* l. 23 Hou to-broke and to-brosid is the hamer of al erthe? 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 43 Saladinus... be strong hamer of Cristen men. 1614 SYLVESTER *Belshul's Rescue* iv. 30 Let my victorious hand Be scourge and hammer of this Heathen Band. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. xiv. § 14 As *malleus Scotorum*, the hammer or mauler of the Scots, is written on the tomb of King Edward the First in Westminster; *inens Scotorum*, the anvil of the Scots might as properly be written on the monument (had he any) of Edward the Second. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist. Epist.* (ed. 2) Aivh. St. Austin (the hammer of Pelagianism). 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 154 Broken by the hammer of affliction. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Eng. xxviii.* p. 5 Thomas Cromwell... has been called 'the Hammer of the Monks'.

2. In various specific senses or uses:

a. A lever with a hard head arranged so as to strike a bell, as in a clock.

1546 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 26 Item, for shotynge on hammer and a sprynge. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* xi. A Clocke, whose hammer was stricken by an Image like a Man. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 319 Within the gray church-tower The hammer strikes the midnight hour. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* 1. 22 At Exeter... each bell has a sort of clock hammer striking on the outside.

† b. The knocker of a door. Obs.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius Nomencl.* 214/2 *Cornix*... the ring or iron hammer wherewith we knocke at the doore. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Aldua de puerta*, the ring or hamer of a doore. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. i. 1661 They neuer knock at the Gate (for there is no Ring or Hammer). 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* vi. 104 They heard againe great knocking at the gate by the hammer thereof.

c. *Fire-arms.* (a) In a flint-lock, a piece of steel covering the flash-pan and struck by the flint; (b) in a percussion-lock, a spring lever which strikes the percussion-cap on the nipple; (c) applied to analogous contrivances by which the charge is exploded in various modern kinds of guns.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* II. 47 To strike just upon the wheeles being fire-lockes, or upon the hammers or steeles, if they be Snap-hances. 1745 DESAGULIERS tr. *Gravesande's Nat. Philos.* I. 108 To drive the Cock, which carries the Flint against the Hammer. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 30 The flint strikes the hammer. 1851 *Offic. Calal. Gt. Exchib.* 1203 Percussion-gun, with an improved under-box and a safety hammer.

d. A small bone of the ear; the malleus.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 531 With three Bones, the smallest of the whole body... the first is called the Hammer, the second the Anvile, the third the Stirrup. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xiii. § 5 The Auditory Bones are four in Number, the Hammer, the Anvil, the Stirrup, and between the Anvil and Stirrup there lies a small Bone. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 71 The first bone has a rounded head, a narrow neck... its shape has led to its name hammer.

e. A small hammer or mallet used by auctioneers to indicate by a rap the sale of an article. Hence in phrases, as *to bring (send, put up) to the hammer*, to sell by auction; *to go or come to or under the hammer*, to be sold by auction.

(A similar hammer is used by a chairman to call a meeting to order.)

1717 PRIOR *Alma* iii. 571 When my dear volumes touch the hammer. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 201 Off as the price-deciding hammer falls. 1828 MARLY *Life Planter Jamaica* 181 These girls were brought to the hammer to pay their father's debts, being held to be part of his moveable property. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Cr.* 59 His books . . . Came to the hammer here in March. 1856 READ *Never too late* x. He threatened to foreclose, and sell the house under the hammer. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 128 If you like it, keep it; if not, send it to the hammer.

f. (a) A small wooden mallet with a padded end or head, held in the hand, with which the strings of a dulcimer or similar instrument are struck. (b) A part of the action of a pianoforte, consisting of a slender wooden shank and a padded wooden head, which strikes the strings when the corresponding key is pressed down.

1774 SPECIF. *J. Merlin's Patent* No. 1081 A set of Hammers of the nature of those used in the kind of Harpsichords called Piano Forte. 1783 SPECIF. *J. Broadwood's Patent* No. 1370 The hammers which strike the strings. 1840 PENNY CYCL. XVIII. 140/1 The action of the square piano-forte, on its first introduction, consisted of a key, a lifter, a hammer, and a damper. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 52 The leap from a dulcimer to a pianoforte would have been immediate, if the first instruments with keyboards had hammers wherewith to strike the strings. 1880 HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 468/2 The dulcimer, laid upon a table or frame, is struck with hammers.

† 3. A small iron-forged. Obs.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Of Iron Work* 127 In every forge or hammer there are two fires at the least.

† 4. A disease in cattle. Obs.

[Cf. Cotgr. *Martean*, 'also, the Stithie (a beasts disease)'.]

1616 STURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 94 The Stithie happening to the Oxe, being otherwise called a Mallet or Hammer, is knowne when the beast hath his haire standing vpright all ouer his bodie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 172.

5. A match at throwing the hammer. (See note to sense 1.)

1897 WHITAKER'S *Alm.* 635/1 J. Flanagan . . won the Hammer with 131 ft. 11 in.

6. Phrases. *Hammer and tongs* (colloq.): with might and main (like a blacksmith showering his blows on the iron taken with the tongs from the forge-fire). *Hammer and pincers*: a phrase descriptive of the noise made by a horse striking the hind-foot against the fore-foot: cf. CLICK, FORGING. *Thor's hammer*, h. of Thor: (a) the hammer carried by the god Thor in Norse mythology; (b) a figure somewhat like a cross (= FYLFOT); (c) a prehistoric ornament resembling a hammer. *Up to the hammer* (colloq. or slang): up to the standard, first-rate, excellent.

1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 56. 3/2 I'm now coming at you, with Hammer and Tongs. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 187 To go hammer and pincers, is to over-reach and strike the hinder toe upon the fore-heel. 1801 *Ibid.* XVII. 119 For Hammer and Pincers, or over-reaching. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxv. Our ships were soon hard at it, hammer and tongs. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* iv. By Thor's hammer boys, see if I do not return some day. 1882 MABEL PEACOCK in *Academy* 7 Oct. 259 You shall mark your food with the hammer of Thor, and think you are signing a holy sign. 1884 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* in *Longm. Mag.* III. 241 What cooking there was in it was up to the hammer. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxi. 277 He turns to me, and we went at it hammer and tongs.

7. Combinations. a. attrib., as *hammer-bar*, *beat*, *bolt*, *clang*, *drudge*, *mark*, *rod*, *spring*, *stroke*, etc.; (sense 2 f b) as *hammer-butt*, *felt*, *fork*, *rail*, *shank*; b. objective, similitative, and instrumental, as *hammer-beater*, *catcher*, *wielder*; *hammer-like*, *-proof*, *-shaped*, *-strong* adjs. c. Special combs.: *hammer-ax*, a tool consisting of a hammer and ax combined (Craig, 1847); *hammer-blow*, a blow or stroke of a hammer; also in the steam-engine (see quot.); *hammer-cap*, a cap covering the cock of a gun; *hammer-cramp*, a form of cramp or spasm to which hammermen are liable; *hammer-dress* v. *trans.*, to dress (stone) by strokes of a hammer; *hammer-flash*, the hammer-headed shark; *hammer-flaw*, *-flush*, the flakes of heated iron struck off by a hammer; *hammer-gun*, a gun fired by means of a hammer (see 2 c); *hammer-hard* a., made hard by hammering; *hammer-harden* v. *trans.*, to harden (metals) by hammering; *hammer-mill*, a water-mill driving a hammer in a small forge; *hammer-oyster* = *hammer-shell*; *hammer-palsy*, paralysis of the arm caused by use of the hammer; *hammer-pick*, a tool with a head formed as a hammer on one side and a pick on the other; *hammer-pike*, 'a long-shafted weapon, like the war-hammer . . . carried by the subalterns in charge of the flag under the First [French] Empire' (Farrow, *Milit. Encycl.* 1885); *hammer-pond*, a pond in which water for driving a *hammer-mill* is stored; *hammer-scale*, the coating of oxide which forms on red-hot iron and can be separated by hammering (also called *forge-scale*); *hammer-sedge*, *Carex hirta*; *hammer-shark*, the hammer-headed shark; *hammer-shell*, the hammer-shaped shell of a bivalve mollusc of the genus

Malleus; also the animal itself (also called *hammer-oyster*); *hammer-slag*, *-slough* = *hammer-scale*; *hammer-stone*, a prehistoric stone implement resembling, or used as, a hammer; *hammer-throwing* (see sense 1, note); *hammer-too* (see quot.); *hammer-tongs*, tongs having projecting pins for holding hammer-heads or other articles with holes punched in them; *hammerwise* adv., in the manner of a hammer; *hammer-work*, (a) work performed with a hammer; (b) something constructed or shaped with the hammer; *hammer-wrought* a., worked into shape with the hammer, as iron, brass, etc. Also HAMMER-BEAM, etc.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 54 The joiner's 'hammer-beat. 138a WYCLIF *Job* xlii. 15 His herte . . . shal be streyned as the stithie of an 'hamer betere. 18. *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXIII. 42 (Cent) The so-called 'hammer-blow in locomotives is the irregularity of the pressure exerted between the wheel and rail, which arises from the vertically-unbalanced action of the counter-weights placed in the wheel to neutralize the horizontal action of the piston and other moving parts. 1840 PENNY CYCL. XVIII. 141/2 Block passed through the 'hammer butt. 1896 HIPKINS *Pianoforte Gloss.*, *Hammer-Butt*, the centred butt of the hammer-shank in the so-called English action, shaped with the notch against which the sticker of the hopper works. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, 'Hammer-cramp. 1883 R. MACDONNELL in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 May 912 (title) 'Hammer-cramp. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 191 There are four viciads of 'hammer-dressed sandstone. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 272 He hammer-dressed his stones with fewer strokes than other workmen. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 183 The grossest 'hammer-drudge in a country. 1890 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/5 A local tuner had ingeniously frightened the tone of a piano by anointing the 'hammer-felts with a mixture of whitening and glue. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* (Worc.), 'Hammer-Fish, a rapacious fish; the balance-fish. 1799 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* iv. 182 Take of the Filings of Iron or of 'Hammer-flaw. 1644 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* iii. 11. 742 The Line strongly guarded with 'Hammer-guns and Murtherers. 1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 He used a breech-loading double-barrelled hammer gun, with two triggers within a guard. 1703 MOKON *Mech. Exera.* 31 'Hammer-hard, is when you harden Iron, or Steel, with much hammering on it. 1694 *Ibid.* 92 The Iron-Saws are only 'Hammer-hardened. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 105 We recommend hammer-hardening in all mixtures containing iron. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 301 (Jod.) The squalls with a very broad transverse 'hammer-like head. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.*, *Sussex* 306 Pooles and waters, of sufficient power to drive 'hammer milles, which beating upon the iron, resound all ouer the places adjoining. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 326 To form ponds for driving the hammer-mills. 1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncke* (1770) I. xiii. 55 Of all the curious shells . . . the 'hammer oyster was what I wondered at most. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 261 The 'hammer-oyster' is remarkable for its form, which becomes extremely elongated with age; both ears are long, and the umbones central. 1869 W. FRANK-SMITH in *Lancet* 27 Mar. 427 (title) Hephæstic Hemiplegia ('Hammer Palsy'. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 366 'Hammer-ponds. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* vii. 168 Parallel to the road . . . I see a long series of hammer ponds. 1840 PENNY CYCL. XVIII. 141/2 (Piano-forte) 'Hammer rail. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 118 'Hammer Rods . . . in a Turret Clock . . . connect the movement with the hammers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Hammer-edge, *Carex hirta*. 1896 HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 29 Cedar has been much used for 'hammer-shanks on account of its elasticity. 1877 BRYANT *Poems*, *Sella* 146 Hideous 'hammer-sharks, Chasing their prey. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 349 A sort of Rock or Tree-Oyster, call'd by some a 'Hammer-Shell from its Shape. 1736 SPECIF. *Kingsmill Eyre's Patent* No. 553 There is then added . . . a certain small quantity of . . . 'hammer slough. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Hammer*, 'Hammer-spring, the spring on which the hammer of the gun-lock works. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 107 The little finger touches the hammer-spring. 1871 J. EVANS *Anc. Stone Implem.* 29 The 'hammer-stones used in the manufacture of flint hatchets. 1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 41 Similar hammer-stones occur in Danish peat-mosses. 1580 in FARR S. P. *Ellia*. (1845) II. 310 The steale obeyeth the 'hammer-stroke. 1873 MISS BRADDOCK L. *Davoren* Prol. ii. Geoffrey Hossack practises 'hammer-throwing with an iron crowbar. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hammer-too . . . a distortion of the second toe, so that it is bent upwards at an angle, the two terminal phalanges being flexed. 1894 *Daily News* 4 May 6/4 That resemblance to a section of a square arch which is known . . . as 'hammer toe'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 11/1 A second will . . . thump down his fist, 'hammerwise, to nail his arguments. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xvi. iv. (Tollem. MS.), No pinge stretchep more with 'hamoure-werke pan golde. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 107 Made several statues of this hammer-work.

Hammer, sb. 2: prob. = Ger. *ammer*, the yellow bunting or YELLOW-HAMMER, q.v.

1606 CHAPMAN *Mon. D'Olive* iv. (D.), S' light I ever took thee to be a hammer of the right feather.

Hammer, v. [f. HAMMER sb. 1.]

I. *trans.* 1. *lit.* a. To strike, beat, or drive with or as with a hammer.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xviii. (1869) 184 Whan I haue . . . beten him and hamered him. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 950 To hamer, marteler. 1642 J. GOODWIN (title) *Anti-Cavalierism* . . . for the suppressing of that butcherly brood of Cavaliering incendiaries, who are now hammering England. 1864 SKEAT *Unland's Poems* 334 He hampered the anvil hard into the ground! 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts* II. 167 They commenced hammering the good dogs with their heavy bamboos.

b. To fasten with or as with a hammer, e.g. by nailing; to drive up, down, etc., with a hammer.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioni* 152 Crist as he was ruthfully hamperd upon the croce. 1743 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 247 There beings . . . Are hamper'd to the galling oar for life. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 358 All that long morn the lists were

hammer'd up. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 35 If the books are hammered down too hard.

c. To beat out, as metal, with a hammer; to shape with blows of a hammer.

1522 [see HAMMERED]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 200 The Lord hath dilated me by hammering me vpon the anvil. a 1712 W. KING *Ovid's Art of Love* 16 Is it not hammer'd all from Vico's plate? 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. i. 331 Armillæ of pure gold, hammered into rounded bars. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Cratylus* (ed. 2) II. 232 This is hammered into shape. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* xiii. 94 Has been literally hammered out by the force of the waves.

2. *fig.* a. (from 1 c.) To devise, design, contrive, or work out laboriously; to put into shape with much intellectual effort. Often with out. (Frequent in 17th c. 'Used commonly in contempt' J.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 96 What broyle Tyrus angrey doth hammer. *Ibid.* 108 Hym shee left daunted with feare, words dutilful haming For to reply. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 He hammered in his head many meanes to stay the faire Samela. 1628 CHAS. I in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 631 The profession of both Houses in the time of hammering this Petition. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Retio*, 125 The Peers are Co-ordinate with the Commons in presenting and hammering of Laws. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 139 He endeavoured to hammer out some excuses for him. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* i. cxlii. At first he tried to hammer an excuse. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* viii. (1890) 314 Songs like these are not to be hammered out by the most diligent ingenuity.

† b. To discuss, debate. Obs.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 117 A question, much hammered between Plato and Aristotle.

c. To drive by dint of reiterated argument or persuasion (as an idea, etc. into a person's head).

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 63 Others it must either be forced and hammered into. 1844 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 241 Hammering into his head the designs I wished for. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* Pref. (1879) 97 That priggishness and forwardness . . . are soon hammered out of any Cambridge man. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armada* iii. xiv. Hammering common sense into his head.

d. *Stock Exchange slang*. (a) To declare (a person) a defaulter (see quot. 1887). (b) To beat down the price of (a stock, etc.); to depress (a market).

1865 *Harper's Mag.* XXX. 619 The chronic bears were amusing themselves by 'hammering' i. e. pressing down the price of Hudsons. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 5/2 Having omitted to settle within that time [the three days' grace] he was promptly 'hammered'. 1887 *Financ. Critic* 19 Mar., The head Stock Exchange waiter strikes three strokes with a mallet on the side of a rostrum in the Stock Exchange before making formal declaration of default of a member. Thus, to be 'hammered', is to be pronounced a defaulter. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 Bears were induced to hammer the market on bad shipments reported from Glasgow.

II. *intr.* 3. *lit.* To deal blows with or as with a hammer; to strike a succession of heavy blows; to thump.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 2311 *Paiz* he homered heterly, hurt hym no more. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 To bete or hameren vpon his hede by yeynyng of counceyll contrary to his plessaunce. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 32 We haue no leasure to serue the Muses, but to be hammering with weapons. 1886 STOKES *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 349 He found an English tourist hammering away with a geologist's hammer. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* I. 186 The lawyer . . . hammered on the door with his heavy whipstock.

4. *fig.* † a. To devise plans laboriously, 'cudgel one's brains', debate or deliberate earnestly (*upon*, *on*, *at*, *of*); with *upon*, sometimes, To reiterate, persist in, insist upon. Obs.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iiii. 18 That Whereon, this month I haue bin hammering. 1598 GRENWEEY *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. viii. 232 He came againe to Rome, hammering greatly with himselfe of going to the prouinces of the East. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 18 This the heathens had . . . hammered at. 1777 J. Q. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 293 We have been several days hammering upon money.

† b. Of an idea: To present itself persistently to one's mind as matter of debate; to be in agitation. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 39 Blood, and reuenge, are Hammering in my head. 1593 G. FLETCHER *Rich. III.* xviii. *Poems* (Grosart) 151 So still a crowne did hammer in my head. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* i. i. (R.), A thousand things are hammering in his head; 'tis a fruitful noddle, though I say it.

c. To work hard, toil; to make persistent and laborious attempts. *Const. at.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Hammer*, to work; to be busy: in contempt. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 May, Hammered on at the Review till my backbone ached. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) II. ii. 41 He liked . . . to hammer away at his poems in a study where chaos reigned supreme. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ix. 215 The examiner had been hammering away at the man next before me for an inordinate time. 1892 A. S. WILKINS in *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 Hammering away at a point which he wished to enforce.

5. To make reiterated laborious efforts to speak, to stammer. Now only *dial.*

1619 R. WESTE *Bk. Demeanor* 109 in *Babees Bk.* 294 If in thy tale thou hammering stand, or coughing twixt thy words. 1685 *Wood Life* 21 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 132 He hammered so long for a Latin word for an 'address'. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 351 Was he hammering over the name. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, To Hammer, to speak confusedly, to stammer.

Hammerable (hæmərəb'l), a. *rare*. [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being hammered, or beaten out with a hammer; malleable.

1611 COTGR., *Malleable*, malleable, tractable, hammerable.
1623 LITTLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 4 That cleere and hammerable glasse of old.

Hammer-beam. *Arch.* A short beam projecting from the wall at the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in place of a tie-beam.

1823 in P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 57 The wallpieces, spandrels and hammer-beams are plain. 1876 GUILT *Enceyl. Archit.* Gloss., *Hammer Beam*, a beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* vii. 381 Rows of hammer-beams, terminating in beautifully-carved figures of angels. attrib. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 292 The hammer-beam roof. once more shows its ancient pitch.

Hammer-cloth. [Derivation unknown.] The conjecture in quot. 1854 is obviously untenable: the conchman's 'box' is not known before 1860. De Quincy, *Autobiogr.*, *Germ. Stud.* 1836, (Wks. 1850 II. 83) has a conjecture that *hammer-cloth* is 'a corruption from *hammer-cloth*'. Prof. Skeat has compared Du *hevel* 'heaven, canopy, tester', citing from Hexham *den Hemel van de koelse* 'the Sealing of a Coach.' But these suggestions are not corroborated by the evidence. See also HAMMOCK-CLOTH, with which this is either connected or confused.]

A cloth covering the driver's seat or 'box' in a state or family coach. (In quot. 1465 applied to a material.)

1465 Mann. & Househ. *Exp.* 315 My mastyr bout of Baron of Hadleghe the xli. elles of hamerclothe. 155. in *Archæol.* XVI. 91 (D.) Hammer clothes, with our arms and badges of our colours, and all other things appertaining unto the same wagon. 1736 WEST *Lett. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 10, I never knew before that the golden fangs on hammercloths were so old a fashion. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 153 Hammer Cloths are among the principal ornaments of a Carriage. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 18 The [coach] man carried a hammer, pincers, nails, ropes, and other appliances in case of need; and the hammer-cloth was devised to conceal these... remedies for broken wheels and shivered panels.

Hence **Hammer-clothed** (-kləpt) *a.*, provided with a hammer-cloth.

1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 182 The great... heavy hammer-clothed, double-seated family Carriage.

Hammered (hæ'mæd), *pp. a.* [f. HAMMER *v.* + -ED.] Beaten out or shaped with a hammer.

1522 Bury *Wills* (Camden) 116 A ewer of pewter hamerd. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 951 To spoile Antiquities of hammerd steele. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 132 The hammerd cuirass. a 1700 DRYDEN *Disc. Epick Poetry* (R.), I had certainly been drayned to pay the publick in hammerd money, for want of milled. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 136 The quays... faced with hammerd stone. 1863 P. BARRY *Dock-yard Econ.* Pref. 11 If rolled armour-plates were to be pronounced superior to hammerd plates.

b. Of grapes: Having innumerable marks as if they had been hammered into shape, a result of good cultivation.

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 50/3 The berries of the Vines with their roots outside were hammered, while those on the inside ones were not.

Hammerer (hæ'məɹə), [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who hammers or wields a hammer; often, one who plies the geologist's hammer, a geologist.
1611 COTGR., *Marteleur*, a hammerer; one that worketh with a hammer. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGEN *Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 146 All the late Hammerers of Papists. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 378 The geologists... half-a-dozen stalwart hammerers. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept. A source of regret to the whole brotherhood of hammerers.

2. 'The three-wattled bell-bird of Costa Rica, *Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus*' (Cent. Dict.).

Hammer-head.

1. The head or striking part of a hammer.

1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 144 The hammer head... worth (=wealth) quite out. 1896 HIPPINS *Pianoforte* 30 The flattened shape of the hammer-head favours a musical quality of tone in soft playing that distinguishes many good pianos when the hammers are nearly worn out.

† 2. A head, likened to a hammer; a blockhead. (Cf. *beetle-head*.) *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 645/1 Is not ther an hamer hed more meete to make horsboun in hel, then to construe y^e scripture in earth. 1881 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 4 b, Your owne foolish lying wordes properly forged in that hammerhead of yours. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 216 The Hammer-heads sate lately vpon like consultation.

3. *a.* A hammer-headed shark; so called from the great lateral expansions of the head. *b.* An American fish, *Hypentelium nigricans*, having a head of hammer-like shape.

1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 71 The Hammer Head is a rare wanderer to our seas. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes*, The 'Hammer-heads' or Hammer-headed Sharks belong to the most formidable fishes of the ocean.

4. An African bird, the shadow-bird or umber-bird (*Scopis umbretta*); from the shape of the head with its occipital crest and long stout bill.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 139/2 The umber is known in South Africa as the hammerkop or hammer-head. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 773 That singular bird known as the hammer-head.

Hammer-headed, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Having a head shaped like that of a hammer.
1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. 74 Their hammer headed Jawles are ioyned to their shoulders iust. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 301 (Jod.) The balance fish and the hammer-headed shark. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ix, A long hammer-headed old horse.

2. *fig.* Dull in intellect; stupid; beetle-headed.

1552 HULOET, Hammer headed knave, *Tuditanus*. 1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will* Epil. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 92 Hammer-headed... clowns. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Housh. Ed.) 402/2 You hammer-headed woman.

Hammering (hæ'məɹɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.]

1. The action of striking, knocking, or beating out with a hammer; the dealing of hard reiterated blows as with a hammer. Also *fig.*

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* v. (1640) 67 Copper is most like to Silver in the waight, and in the hammering. 1612-15 B. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xx. xii, After a thousand hammerings of the menaces of Gods law. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 676, I have found the first working too laborious to leave me strength for a second hammering. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 18 He stood the hammering of his antagonist... with uncommon firmness. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* III. xxxv. 224 I'll give you such a hammering that you won't do it again for a year.

attrib. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* II. 41 My door became a hammering place for every hailiff in the county. 1875 BUCKLAND *Logbk.* 32 A beaver using his tail as a hammering instrument.

2. *fig.* † *a.* Devising, contriving, or constructing.
1789 *Paphe* v. *Hatchet* (1844) 34 Newe alterations were in hammering. 1626 *Crt. & Times* Chas. I. (1848) I. 150 There is a hammering... a brave design to set forth the next spring.

b. *Stock Exchange slang.* (See HAMMER *v.* 2 *d.*)
1893 *Times* 19 Dec. 11/3 'Bears' assisted the decline by 'hammering'.

c. Of grapes: see HAMMERED *b.*

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 50/3 The views of those who have maintained that the hammering was due to culture more than anything else.

3. Hesitation in speech, stammering.

1731 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 489, I never... saw so much hammering and indecency in delivery. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hammering*, stammering.

Hammering, *pp. a.* That hammers.

1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 129 That puts a thousand hammering suspicions into thy head. 1895 *Athenium* 24 Aug. 257/h It is the hammering alliteration which he especially adopts.

Hammerless (hæ'mæləs), *a.* [f. HAMMER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a hammer: *esp.* of a gun.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. ii. § 4. 44 The hammerless gun. 1886 *Badm. Libr.*, *Shooting* (1895) 34 In matter of safety the hammerless has the advantage of the hammer gun.

Hammerman (hæ'məɹmæn). A man who works with a hammer. *spec. a.* A smith or worker in metal. *b.* A blacksmith's unskilled assistant or 'striker'. *c.* A man who manipulates a steam-hammer. *d.* *Coal-mining*: see quot. 1829.

1483 *Charter Town Council Edinb.* 2 May, The Hammermen Craft, bayth blacksmiths, goldsmiths, lorymeris, saidlaris. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa. xlii* 7 The Smyth comforted the moulder, and the Ironsmith the hammerman. 1619 *Canterbury Marriage Licenses* (MS.) Anthony Pullen of Hawkhurst, hammerman. 1667 *EVERY NUMISM.* vii. 226 Not only the Hammer-men, but the very Court of Moneyers itself. 1796 *De Poes Tour Gr. Brit.* IV. 103 The fourteen incorporated Trades are: Surgeons, Goldsmiths... Farriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons [etc.]. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 17 After the manner of a hammer-man at a forge. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xxix, The hammermen of Edinburg are to my mind afore the world for making stanchcons, ring-bolts, fetter-bolts, bars, and locks. 1829 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 58 When the holers have finished their operations, a new set of men, called hammer-men, or drivers, enter the works. These fall, or force down, large masses of coal, by means of long and sharp iron wedges.

Hammersmith. A smith who works with a hammer; a hammerman.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iv. 22 Tubalcaym, that was an hamer smyth. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 318 When such proof is found by the Magnet... then the Hammer-smiths... use further to prove... it. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 201 Ziegenhals... remarkable for its great number of hammer-smiths, and a manufacture of glass. 1887 *Standard* 8 Apr. 2/4 The men are blacksmiths and hammer-smiths.

Hammer-tail. *a.* 'In a striking clock, a continuation of the hammer stalk that is lifted by the pins in the pin wheel' (Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 1889). *b.* In a pianoforte: see quot. 1896.

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 355 Fixed with the hammer-tail to the hammer-bar by means of a pin. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 252 For lifting the hammer-tails of small clocks, pins in the wheel... do very well. 1896 HIPPINS *Pianoforte Gloss.*, *Hammer-tail*, a prolongation of the hammer-head shaped so as to be caught in its descent by the check.

† **Hammerwort.** *Obs.* The Wall-pellitory.
c 1100 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 374 Genim... hamor wyrt blossom. a 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 300/22 *Pedicularis*, homor-wyrt. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, Hammerwort is Pellitorie of the wall.

|| **Hammo-chrysol** (hæmokrɪsɒl). *Min.* [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. ἀμμόχρυσος, f. ἄμμος sand + χρυσός gold.] A sparkling stone mentioned by the ancients; perhaps yellow micaceous schist, or the sand from it. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1750 *tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 110. 1868 DANA *Min.* 302. 1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 321 Nearly everything was glass in the frontage of this fairy mart, and its contents glittered like the hammo-chrysol stone.

Hammock¹ (hæ'mək). Forms: *a.* 6-9 *hamaca*, 7-*acca*, *-acco*, *-ackoe*, *hammacho*, 8 *hamacoe*, 8-9 *hammacoe*. *b.* 7 *hamack*, *e*, *hammac*, *(k)*, *-aque*, *amack*, *hamock*, *hammok*, 8 *hammoc*, 8-9 *amac*, 7-*hammock*. [*a. Sp. hamaca* of Carib origin; cf. *F. hamac* (1555 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. A hanging bed, consisting of a large piece of canvas, netting, etc. suspended by cords at both ends; used esp. by sailors on board ship, also in hot climates or seasons on land.

a. 1555 EORN *Decades* 200 They hangyng beddes whiche they caule *Hamacas*. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Gviana* 55 They lay each of them in a cotten *Hamaca*, which we call *brasil* beds. 1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 191 *Hamacas*, which are Indian beds, most necessary in those parts. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 7 Saylers, who... get forthwith into their beds (or hammocks) [1677 or hammaks]. 1761 *London Mag.* XXX. 220 Orders were... given for sewing him up in a hammock, in order to bury him. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 170 To keep the hammocks in the stations. 1847 *PRESCOTT Peru* (1850) II. 101 Carried on the shoulders of the natives in the *hamacas*, or sedans, of the country.

β. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A *Hamacke*, the lockers, the round-house. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 45 Lye down and rest them in their Hammocks. 1675 *Mistaken Husband* v. i. in *Dryden's Wks.* (1884) VIII. 626 It cannot be so convenient as a *Hammaque*. 1698 *FUGGER Voy.* 134 There is nothing but *Famine* that can draw them out of their Amacks. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 112 Travelling is in Hammocks... slung cross a Pole and bore up at each end by a Negro. 1804 NELSON 26 Apr. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 514 Seamen's beds and hammocks are very much wanted. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 93, I went aboard, and turned into my hammock.

2. *transf.* Applied to the suspended nest of the hangbird or American oriole; and to the suspended case made by the caterpillars of certain moths.

1856 *BRYANT Poems, Strange Lady* vii, And there the hang-bird's brood within its little hammock swings. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* vii. 208 A caterpillar which had completed its hammock up to, say, the sixth stage of construction. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 60 (1879) 61 There is a Caterpillar that makes a very complicated hammock.

† 3. = HAMMOCK-CLOTH 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2622/4 Lost... a Coach-Horses Hammock of Crimson and Musk Colour Caffaw fringed with the same colours.

4. *Comb.*, as *hammock-bearer*; *hammock-cradled* *adj.*; *hammock-batten*, one of the battens or strips of wood nailed to the ship's beams, from which the hammocks are slung; *hammock-clew*, *-clue*, the series of small cords (*hammock-lines*) by which a hammock is suspended at each end; *hammock-man*, one of two or more men employed in carrying a hammock slung on poles; *hammock-nettings*, *orig.* rope nettings in which the hammocks when rolled up were stowed away on board ship, these being lashed or hung to the hammock-rails above the bulwarks; hence, the long troughs afterwards constructed for this purpose on the top of the bulwarks of the spar-deck in a man-of-war; *hammock-rack* = *hammock-batten*; *hammock-shroud*, a hammock used as a shroud in which to bury a corpse at sea.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hammock Battens* or *Racks*, cleats or battens nailed to the sides of a vessel's beams, from which to suspend the seamen's hammocks. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 389 Carried by 'hammock-bearers at a foot pace. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 62 **Hammock-lines* are made from ground twine. 1734 W. SNEELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* 25, I had six **Hammock-men*, who relieved one another by turns. [1777 SUCKLING in *Laughton Lett. & Disp. Nelson* 9 The Commanding Officer should always be particular in having the hammocks well stowed in the nettings.] 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 349 Heavy bulwarks four feet high, surmounted by 'hammock-nettings. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, The captain... stood upon the weather 'hammock-rails, holding by the main-rigging. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* vi, His heavy-shotted **hammock-shroud* Drops in his vast and wandering grave.

Hammock²: see HUMMOCK.

Hammock-cloth. [The relation of sense 1 to HAMMOCK¹ is not apparent.]

† 1. A cloth for the back of a horse. *Obs.*

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2060/4 A Hammock Cloth for a Coach Horse, of a Dark-hair-color'd Cloth Imbroider'd with Red and White. 1687 *Ibid.* 2270/4, 2 Hammock Cloaths of green Flowred Velvet on a white Ground, both fringed with Scarlet and White.

2. = HAMMER-CLOTH. (? By confusion.)

1830 MISS E. EDEN *Lett.* in Mrs. Swinton *Lady de Ros* (1893) 41, I thought a hammock-cloth would be better under those circumstances than a dicky.

3. *Naut.* A cloth used for covering the hammocks to protect them from wet when stowed in the nettings on the top of the bulwarks.

1804 NELSON 28 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VI. 120 The want of these hammock-cloths will be severely felt, and there is none on board to cover the men's bedding. 1842 J. F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. 148 The hammocks were not stowed, and the hammock-cloths had that empty and undressed look so common to a man-of-war in the night.

Hammy (hæ'mi), *a.* [f. HAM *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by the presence of ham.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 103 The eating-house connoisseurs... ordered a slice of beef cut with a hammy knife.

Hamose (hæ'mɔs), *a.* [ad. L. type **hāmōsus*, f. *hāmūs* hook.] Having hooks, hooked.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 2/1 Compos'd of less Hamose and Twining particles. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hamour (e, obs. form of HAMMER.

Hamous (hæ'mas), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *hām-us* hook + -OUS.] = HAMOSE.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 6 Hamous, or hooked particles.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 236 A hamous crooked little fang.

Hamper (hæm'pəɪ), *sb.* Also 4-5 -ere, 6-ier, 7-ire: see also HANAPER. [A phonetic reduction of HANAPER, by elision of middle vowel, and assimilation of *np* to *mp*, as in *ampersand*.]

1. A large basket or wickerwork receptacle, with a cover, generally used as a packing-case. In earlier times a case or casket generally; but from 1500 usually of wicker-work.

1399 *Act. in Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 196 Pro emendacione vnius serure de j. hamper. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 659/10 *Ille copinus*, hamper. 1490 [see HANAPER 1]. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 607 The mayer and aldermen yode vnto the kyng, and presented hym with an hamper of golde, and therein a thousande pounde of fayre nobles. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 254 A hamper of wikers with writhings in y^e, j^d. 1530 *PALSGR.* 203/1 Casket or hamper, *escrayn*. 1552 *HULLOT*, Hamper for women to put in spindels or bottomes of thredde. 1598 *BARRET Thor. Warres* v. i. 131 Baskets, hampers, and small hand-panniers. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 345 His mother had hidden him within a little corne fasket or twigen hamper. 1610 *Althorp MS.* p. vi. in *Simpkinson Washingtons*, 3 hampers for the plate covered with sayle skinned, and all of them with lockes and keyes. 1661 *Pepys Diary* 27 Sept., We found a hampire of millions sent to me also. 1666 *Ibid.* 21 Sept., A hamper of bottles of wine. 1790 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Adv. to Future Laureate* Wks. 1812 II. 333 Like Porters sweating underneath a hamper. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* iv. Undo the hamper, Joe. *Mod. Christmas hampers* have taxed the resources of the Parcel Office.

b. Of definite size or measure (U.S.): in New York, an oyster-basket holding two bushels; in Virginia, a measure of small fish holding about a bushel. (*Cent. Dict.*)

† 2. = HANAPER 3. *Obs.*

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 29 *Preamble*, Fine and fee to your Highnesse in your hamper . . . to be payde. a. 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commu. Eng.* (1609) 58 The Clarke of the Hamper is hee that doth receive the fines due for every Writ sealed in this Court. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* i. Livery out of the Hamper 28. 08. 4. 1714 *J. FORTESCUE-ALAND Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 39 An Annuity of 180 Marks out of the Hamper.

3. *Comb.*, as hamper-maker. Also **Hamperful**.

1411 *Close Roll 12 Hen. IV.* (dorso), Petrus Sandhurst, hamper-maker. 1812 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 55, I could kill a hamperful of partridges in the neighbourhood.

Hamper, *sb.* 2 [f. HAMPER *v.* 1]

† 1. Something that hampers, or prevents freedom of movement; a shackle. *Obs.*

1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* i. v. His shackles, shackles, hampers, givens, and chaines His linked bolts. a. 1624 *Br. M. SMITH Sermon* (1632) 34 If they will needs entangle themselves with those hampers that are made against practisers against the state, who can helpe them?

2. *Naut.* Things which form a necessary part of the equipment of a vessel, but are in the way at certain times. (See esp. TOP-HAMPER.)

1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithful* xxxix, The boat . . . immediately filled, and turned over with us, and it was with difficulty that we could escape from the weighty hamper that was poured out of her. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* i. iv. ii. 182 Their vessels . . . with heavy hamper and a flowing sail.

Hamper (hæm'pəɪ), *v.* 1 [Occurs first c. 1350, in northern writers; actual origin uncertain; possibly from a radical *ham-* (? *hamm-*), found in Icel. *hennja*, pa. t. *hamdi* to restrain, hold back from roving, Ger. *hemmen*, MHG. *hemmen*, MG. *hamen* to restrain, clog, hamper: see Kluge. The ending is that of a freq. or dim.; but the phonology is obscure.]

1. *trans.* To obstruct the free movement of (man or beast), by fastening something on, or by material obstacles or entanglements; to fasten, bind, fetter, shackle, clog; to entangle, catch (*in* something).

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1115 Hampres him so harde, to sum cost pat he drawe. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. ccxxiii. 220 We be now y lodged bytwene our enemies and yf they mowe vs hampe ther is no bote but deth. c. 1537 *Thersites* in *Hazl. Dodslie* I. 395, I will hamper some of the knaves in a bridle. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 418 They passe the nights in prisons . . . hampered and yoked together like brute beasts. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smeat.* (1851) 267 Not contented to be caught in every other gin, but he must be such a novice, as to be still hamper'd in his owne hempe. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 339 He caused them to be hampered with ropes, and tied together. 1749 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc.* II. 231 At five we engaged with Ice . . . and were hampered in it until eleven. 1873 *DAVIES Mount. & Mere* ii. 11 The Carp were hampered in the rushes.

† b. To restrain by confinement.

c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1175 *Syr Emere*, hamperde hym in hys holde. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 446 Mad folk with fyr hampryt in mony hould. 1833 *STANFURD Ensis* i. (Arb.) 19 Where blusterous huzing of wynds in Prison thee great king Æolus hamprith.

c. To derange (a lock or other mechanism) so as to impede its working.

1804 *MISS S. LEE Life of a Lover* VI. 264 (L.), I hampered the lock of the library door, so that I might be secure of interrupting those who should resort thither. 1860 *W. COLLINS Wom. White* iii. x. 405 He has hampered the lock.

2. *fig. and gen.* To impede or obstruct in action; † a. to restrain, fetter (*obs.*); b. to entangle, encumber, or embarrass, with obstacles or difficulties. (Now the common use.)

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 441 Pat barne, For wham myn hert

is so hampered. *Ibid.* 668 So loue now me hampris. 1436 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1493 That proude hertid Narcissus . . . Myght on a day ben hampered so For love. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 722, I am hamperd with hate! 1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* xxiv. (R.), To snibbe and hamper the hardnesse of herte that reigned in the people. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 24 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 106 He so hampered their insolencies that they brought the 2 prisoners. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* xxxiv. 13 The Tongue is an unruly member, and can hardly be hampered. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* i. iv, If I could hamper him with this girl. 1812 *WELLINGTON Let. to Earl of Liverpool* 27 Mar. in *Gurw. Desp.* IX. 14, I believe no officer at the head of an army was ever so hampered. 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. i. ii. § 5. 41, I do not mean to hamper myself with any fine-spun theory. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 296 The duty of protecting her had often seriously hampered his movements. 1891 *FREEMAN Sk. fr. French Trav.* 117 The builder was hampered by the existence of aisles.

3. To tie up together, pack up; to put together into one bundle or parcel. (Cf. also HAMPER *v.* 3 2.) 13 . . . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1284 De golde of ge gafaylace . . . With all be vrmintes of pat hous, he hamperd togeder. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 198 The unconsidered trifles counted, priced, or hampered up together.

† 4. *fig.* (with *up*) To fasten up, make fast. *Obs.* c. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* vi. 136 To avoid ensuing jars Ile hamper vp the match, Ile . . . wed you here.

Hence **Hampering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Hamperer**, one who or that which hampers.

1812 *L. HUNT in Examiner* 21 Sept. 595/1 Fresh hamperings . . . with a new ally. a. 1837 in *Lockhart Scott* xli. (1839) V. 352 *note*, 'Tis a sad hamperer of genius. 1861 *WILSON & GEIKIE Mem. E. Forbes* ii. 40 No hampering pecuniary restrictions were laid upon him in his early days.

Hamper, *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Derivation obscure.] To strike, beat. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

a. 1529 *SKELTON Ware the Hawke* 325 Masyd, wyles, merry smyth, Hamper with your hamper, upon thy styth. c. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* vii. 118 Out with your blades And hamper these jades. 1828 *CRAWEN Dial.*, Hamper, to beat. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Hamper*, to beat. *North.*

Hamper, *v.* 3 [f. HAMPER *sb.* 1: cf. the following passage in which there is a word-play on the *sb.*: 1603 *DEKKER Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 61 'I'll hamper somebody if I die, because I am a basket-maker.]

1. *trans.* To load with hampers; to present with a hamper (*humorous*).

1725 *BAILEY Erasmus Collog.* (1877) 325 (D.) One ass will carry at least three thousand such books, and I am persuaded you would be able to carry as many yourself, if you were well hampered. 1838 *BRENTON Life E. St. Vincent* ii. ix. 155 It was a common expression with the receiving clerks in the dock yards, to say that 'they had not been hampered', as a reason for refusing to receive inferior articles into store. The 'hampering' meant a bribe in the shape of a hamper of wine [etc.]. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 3/3 There is something particularly charming in being 'hampered' at Christmas-time.

2. To pack in a hamper. (Cf. also HAMPER *v.* 1 3.) 1775 *ASH, Hamper* . . . to put up in a hamper. 1846 in *Worcester*.

Hampered (hæm'pəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. HAMPER *v.* 1 + -ED.] Fettered, entangled, impeded, encumbered, embarrassed: see the verb.

1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Home* xi, As an entangled, hamper'd thing. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iii. xv. (1718) 186 These fleshly fetters, that so fast involve My hamper'd soul. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 108 A toiling owner of a small station, a hampered purchaser of a larger one.

Hence **Hamperedly** *adv.*; **Hamperedness**.

1831 *CARLYLE Let. in Froude Life in Lond.* (1882) II. viii. 217 The worst thing about our establishment is its hamperedness. 1837 - *Mirabeau in Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 254 Count de Mirabeau 'rides in the garden of forty paces' with quick turns, hamperedly.

† **Hamperman**, *Obs.* a. An official in charge of the hamper or hanper. b. A bearer of a hamper.

1526 *Houseld. Ord.* 171 The said gentleman-usher, sewer, hampermen, groomes, pages, and yeomen ushers . . . to have the reversion of the said service. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimzies, Pedler* 140 Something he would gladly leave the young hamperman, his hopeful beire.

Hamper, -ire, *obs. ff. HAMPER sb.* 1

Hamshackle (hæm'shæk'l), *v.* [app. of Sc. or northern dial. origin; possibly f. radical *ham-*, as in HAMPER *v.* 1 + SHACKLE *v.*; but the first element also occurs as *hak-, hap-, hob-, hop-*] *trans.* To shackle (a horse or cow) by a rope or strap connecting the head with one of the forelegs; hence *fig.* to fetter, curb, restrain.

1802 *J. SIBBALD Chron. Scot. Poetry Gloss.* (Jam.) *Hamshackel*, to fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore legs, to prevent its wandering too far in an open wild. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hamshackel*, to fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs. Vicious cows and oxen are often so tied, especially when driven to slaughter. 1847 in *CRAIG*. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Hamsoken, -sokne, *obs. ff. HAMESUCKEN*.

Hamster (hæm'stəɪ). Also 6 hamester, 9 hamptser. [a. Ger. *hamster*; so in MHG.; OHG. had *hamastro* masc., OS. *hamstrafem*, com-weevil.]

A species of rodent (*Cricetus frumentarius*) allied to the mouse and rat, found in parts of Europe and Asia; it is of a stout form, about 10 inches long, and has cheek-pouches in which it carries the grain with which it stores its burrows; it hibernates during the winter. Also applied to other pouched rodents allied to or resembling this. 1607 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 413 The skins of

Hamsters are very durable. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. l. 454 The Cricetus, or German rat, which Mr. Buffon calls the hamster. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 69 Fortunately for England the hamster is not indigenous within the precincts of the island. 1886 *Edu. Rev.* Apr. 350 Dormice and hamsters are found in the stony region South of Judea.

b. Also **hamster-mouse**, -rat.

1607 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 411 heading, Of the Hamster-mouse. 1829 *E. JESSE Jnrl. Nat.* 151 The hairs of the hamster mouse . . . have a central perforation, apparently uninterrupted throughout their whole length. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hyppatia* xviii, You purblind old hamster-rat.

c. The fur of the hamster.

1895 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 722/1 Lining-furs, such as squirrel, hampter, musk-rat.

Hamstring (hæm'striŋ), *sb.* [f. HAM *sb.* 1 + STRING *sb.*]

a. In human anatomy, one of the tendons (four inner and one outer) which form the sides of the ham or space at the back of the knee; they are the tendons of the semimembranosus, semitendinosus, gracilis, sartorius, and biceps muscles of the thigh. b. In quadrupeds, the great tendon at the back of the 'knee' or hough in the hind leg; it is the *tendo Achillis*, corresponding to that of the heel in man. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 53 Hir hamstrings and her knees were stiffe. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 462 (R.) Wounding their backs, and cutting their hamstrings. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 293/1 A Leg of Veal or Mutton hung by the Ham String on a Hook. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 260, I also drew the integuments gently towards the inner ham-string.

Hamstring (hæm'striŋ), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -stringed (-strind), -strung (-strɒŋ). [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut the hamstrings of, so as to lame or disable; also to cut the muscle or tendons of the small of the whale. 1675 *PRIDEAUX Lett.* (Camden) 33 If they should know this, to they would hamstring me. 1831 *YOUATT Horse* i. (1847) 4 The Israelites were commanded to hough or hamstring the horses that were taken in war. 1865 *Reader* 17 June 676 Poor Cyrill Lucar was ham-stringed by order of the Sultan in 1638.

2. *transf. and fig.* To disable as if by hamstringing; to cripple, destroy the activity or efficiency of. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. (1851) 47 So have they hamstringing the valour of the Subject by seeking to effeminate us all at home. a. 1678 *MARVELL Poems, Damon the Mower*, Hamstringed frogs can dance no more. 1710 *T. GORDON Cordial Low Spirits* I. 129 A Reason sufficient, why Oaths ought not to hamstring the Ambassadors. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* iii. ii. (1865) I. 144 Thought all hamstringing, shrivelled by inveterate rheumatism.

Hamular (hæ'miulə), *a.* [f. L. *hāmūl-us* small hook + -AR.] Of the form of a small hook; hooked; applied *spec. in Anat.* to processes of certain bones. 1839-47 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* III. 271/2 The Pterygoid processes . . . present in each of these species distinct hamular processes. 1854 *OWEN Skel. in Circ. Sc.* I. 249 A hamular process is sent off from the head of the tibia and fibula.

Hamulate (hæ'miulət), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.]

a. *Bot.* Having a small hook at the tip (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); also = HAMULOSE, a. b. *Anat.* = HAMULAR.

Hamule (hæ'miul), [ad. L. *hāmulus* small hook, dim. of *hāmus* hook.] = HAMULUS.

1847 *CRAIG, Hamule*, in *Anatomy*, any little crookedlike process.

Hamulose (hæmiuləs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *hāmūl-us* small hook + -OSE.] a. Covered with little hooked hairs or bristles. b. Having a small hook, hamulate. 1860 in *WORCESTER* (citing GRAY). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hamulous (hæ'miuləs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* viii. 279 Take the hamulous Pericarpium of the Teazle.

|| **Hamulus** (hæ'miuləs). Pl. *hamuli* (-ai). [L. *hāmulus*, dim. of *hāmus* a hook.]

a. *Anat., Zool., and Bot.* A small hook or hook-like process, as in certain bones, in feathers, etc.; in *Bot.* a hooked bristle. b. *Obstetric Surg.* A hook-shaped instrument for extracting the foetus.

1727-51 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1855 *HOLDEN Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 101 The external or orbital surface has a vertical ridge upon it which terminates below in a small lancet-like process or tongue, termed hamulus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hamulus* . . . The hook-like portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. Also, a term for the unciform bone.

Hamur, *hamyr*, *obs. ff. HAMMER*.

[**Hamylone**, in *Rel. Ant.* I. 154, error for *hanylone*, *HAVELON sb.*]

Hamyne = *amen*, *ATM v.*

1530 in *PALSGR.* 577/2.

Han = *haven*, *obs. inf.* and *pres. t. pl.* of HAVE *v.*

Han, *obs. form* of KHAN.

Han', *Sc. form* of HAND *sb.* and *v.*

Hanafite (hæ'nāfīt), *Also Hanef*, -ifite. [f. Arab. حنيفة *ḥanāfi* (f. حنيف *ḥanīfah* personal

name) + -ITE.] A member of one of the four sects or schools of the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans, following the rite of Abu Hanifah of Kulah (c. 700-770). Also *attrib. or adj.*

[1738 J. PITS *Relig. & Mann. Mahometans* 57 The Hanifees... put their Hands on their Belly. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 17 This class consists of four sects, Hanafees, Shaf'ees, Malikees, and Hanbeles. 1886 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 292 Hanifah... founder of the Hanifites, the oldest of the sects of Mohammedans considered orthodox. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 661/1 The Hanafite rite is official in the Turkish empire.

† **Hanap** (hæ-næp). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. OF. *hanap* (=Prov. *enap*), drinking-vessel, cup, ciborium: OFrankish **hnapp* = OHG. *hnapp*, *napp* = OE. *hnap*, *hnæpp*, Du. *naf*, cup, bowl, basin.] A drinking-vessel, a wine-cup or goblet. Now applied, as an antiquarian term, to mediæval goblets of ornate character.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. 540 Kyng Rycharde gaue vnto the Frenshe Kyng an hanap or basyn of golde, wt an ewir to the same. 1530 *PALSGR.* 54 *Hanap* is olde romant, thongh I fynde it used in Froissart. 1833 *SCOTT Quentin D.* iv. He had indeed four silver hanaps of his own. 1853 *SOUVEREIGN PANTOPH.* 365 Charles the Bald gave to the Abbey of St. Denis a hanap, said to have belonged to Solomon. 1879 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* (1884) 25/1 A... collection of mazers and hanaps and cups. 1894 *Times* 19 July 4/4 A silver-gilt bulb hanap and cover, on three feet formed as draped male figures on diamond-shaped plinths... German, end of the 15th century.

Hanaper (hæ-næpær). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 *hanypere*, *hanapre*, 7 *haniper*, *hanper*. [a. OF. *hanapier* case to hold a hanap: see prec. and *HAMPER sb.*]

† 1. A case for a hanap or hanaps; a plate-basket; a repository for treasure or money. Cf. *HAMPER sb.* 1. (In quot. 1570-6 perh. transferred from 3.) [1380 *Thorpe's Chron.* (Du C.) Hi 4 bacini in uno Hanapero. Item undecim cipi argentii... cum suis hanaperis.] c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286/1 Hanypere [c. 1490 *MS. K.* hamper], *canistrum*, *cartallus*. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 The yearly maintenance thereof [the Chapel at Hakington] was to be drawn from the same Hanaper [St. Thomas's offerings at Canterbury] and to be bestowed on certain Secular Chanoys.

2. A round wicker case or small basket in which documents were kept: see quots. and references.

[1292 *Indenture* 30 Dec. in *Stat. Scot.* I. 117 (red) Item vij Haneparios quos magister Thomas de Karnoto olim Cancellarius Socie misit... In quorum uno hanepario ix^{ia} & xvij littere, etc. 1323-4 *Bp. Stapleton's Calendar* 17 Edw. II. f. 59 In hanepario de virgis, ad hoc signum... Carte et scripta de feoffamentis & donacionibus Regis Anglie [1422 Documents]. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 49. 1796 J. ANSTY *Plader's Guide* (1803) 45 The Writ Original... Which erst in mouldy hamper slept by Lawyers Hanaper yclept. 1836 *PALGRAVE Antient Kal. & Inv.* (Rec. Comm.) I. Introd. 28 Upon a recent inspection of a bag of deeds... I found that it contained the hanaper so described... and within the hanaper were all the several deeds with their seals in the highest state of preservation. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 658 Surprised that you should rake up such rubbish as this from the old hanapers of empiricism. 1891 *HUBERT HALL tr. Memorand. Scacc.* 49 Ed. III in *Antiq. & Curios. of Exch.* II. 53. 1891 *SCARGILL-BIRD Guide Documents in P. R. O.* Introd. 13.

3. The department of the Chancery, into which fees were paid for the sealing and enrolment of charters and other documents. Abolished by Statute 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 11 (1832).

So called, according to some, because documents that had passed the Great Seal were here kept in *hanapero*, in a hanaper (sense 2), until the fees thereon were paid; others have taken the name as orig. applied (in sense 1) to the *fiscus* in which the money thus accruing was itself kept: so Du Cange, s.v. *Hanaperium*.

Clerk, Controller, Warden of the Hanaper: see quots.

[1314 in *Red Bk. Exch.* (Rolls) 920 *Qe le Clerk del Hanaper de notre Grant Seal rende son compte a notre Eschequier.* 1326 *Ibid.* 932 Les acountes... des issues du seal de la Chancellerie par le clerk gardeyn del Hanaper. 1350 *Close Roll* 24 Edw. III in *Rymer Foedera* (1825) III. i. 196 Rex dilecto clerico suo... custodi hanaperii cancellarie nostre. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 433 Status Reventionum... Regni. De Exitibus Hanaperii. M^{vi} LXvij li. iij s. iij d. 1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 317/1 That this... Acte... be not prejudicial... to the clerke of oure Hanaper. a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 29 Twyce in every yere the clerke of the hanapre should calle a newe household rolle oute of the King's countynghouse. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 2 And that the said clerke of the Hanaper shall make a true and juste accompte therof [sc. of the moneys received for first-fruits, etc.], as he is bounde to do of the money receyved of the profites of the Kings greute seale. 1536 *Statutes Irel.* 28 *Hen. VIII* (Bolton, 1621, 108) The writings obligatorie or money taken for the same shall rest, remaine, and abide in the hands of the underthesaurer, or in the Hanaper of the kings Chaucerie in Ireland. 1607 *DAVIES Lett. Earl Salisb.* i. (1787) 233 The commission was drawn and sealed in the hanaper. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, Hanepere of the Chaucerie, anno 10 R. 2. cap. prim., seemeth to signifie as *fiscus* originally doth in Latine. — *Ibid.* (1672) *Clerk of the Hanper, or Hanaper*, is an Officer in the Chancery... otherwise called *Warden of the Hanper*... whose business is to receive all Money due to the Kings Majesty, for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs; as also Fees due to the Officers for enrolling and examining the same. *Ibid.* *Controller of the Hanper*... is an Officer in the Chancery, daily attending in Term-time on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to take all things sealed from the Clerk of the Hanper, to note the just number and effect of all things so received, and to enter the same into a special Book. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. ii. ii. 354/1 They recieve it [their rent of five marks] very duly, either out of the Exchequer, or Hanaper even until this present. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 49. 1842 *Act 5 & 6 Vict.* c. 103 § 1 The following Offices of the High Court of Chancery, namely, the Offices of Clerks of

the Enrolments... Comptrollers of the Hanaper... are hereby abolished. 1845 *LD. CAMPBELL Chancellors* (1857) I. Introd. 6 The place where the Chancellor carried on his business... was divided between the 'Hanaper' or hamper, in which writs were stored up; and the 'Petty Bag'.

† **Hanaster, hanster.** *Obs.* Also 4 *hauncer*, ? 5 *handster*, -ester. [The earliest form cited by Brian Twyne from Oxford City documents is *hauncer*; *hanster* occurs in 14-15th c.; *handster* is mentioned by Twyne as also found by him; the usual form after 1500 was *hanaster*, latinized *hanasterius*. The earlier forms *hauncer*, *hanster*, favour the view that the word was a derivative of *hansa* or *hanse*: cf. esp. *Hansing* s.v. *HANSE*.] The name given (in the city of Oxford) to persons paying the entrance-fee of the guild-merchant (see *HANSE* 2), and admitted as Freeman of the City.

1321-2 *Oxf. City Doc.*, in *Twyne's MSS.* XXIII. 241 [in *Rot. Comp. Camerarium* de anno xv Regis Edw. II.] Item, summa rec^t de Hauncers hoc anno vij li. x s. 1393 *Ibid.* [in *Rot. Comp. Camerarium* de an. 17^o Ric. II.] Item recept. de admissis in gilda hoc anno 17 li. 2 s. 1399 *Ibid.* [in alio rentalis sive computo de 23^o Ric. II.] Item recept. de Hansters hoc anno 7 li. 2 s. 6 d. 1410 [in *Rot. Comp. de xio Henr. IV*] Comput. de Hansters hoc anno 14 li. x s. 6 d. 1519 *Title of List* in *Turner Select. Rec.* Oxford 23 Hanasterii ibidem tempore Johannis Kyng Camerarium, Anno regni regis Henrici Octavi undecimo. c. 1608 *BRYAN TWYNE MSS. Collecta* XXIII. 241 (Note to quot. 1399) *Hansters*, sive ut alibi legitur ibidem *Handsters*... Coniunctio autem hoc vocabulo denotari illos quos frequentius illic vocari observavimus *Intrantes* sive *Admissos* eo anno in *gilde Aulam*, [margin] *Hansters* et *Handsters*, et sunt appentitii ad libertatem civitatis vocati, et ita dicuntur Oxoniæ hodierno die, vocabulo ab *Hanse* derivato. 1887 C. W. BOASE *Oxford* 44 In the sixteenth century they [the chamberlains] were still joined with the mayor in admitting the new hanasters or members of the trading corporation. 1890 *GROSS Gild Merchant* II. 194 Oxford... Those admitted to the Gild or freedom seem to have borne the name 'hanasters'. Among the town muniments there is a book containing lists of the latter.

Hanbalite. Also *Ham*-. [f. Arab. حنبلي *Ḥanbalī*.

ḥanbalī (f. pers. name حنبلي *Ḥanbalī*) + -ITE.] A member of the strictest of the four sects of orthodox Mohammedans, following the rite of Ahmad Ibn Hanbal (A.D. 780-855). Also attrib. or adj.

[1841 (*Hambalee*) see *HANAFITE*. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *C. & E. Arabia*, Those of the Hanbalite sect. 1886 *BLOUNT Dict. Sects* 283/1 Four sects, named after their founders, Hanifites, Malekites, Shafites, and Hanbalites, who differ in some unimportant points of ritual and Koranic interpretation. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 661/1 The *Hanbalites*, whose system is the strictest, have practically disappeared in the *Mulkiyas*.

Hance (hans), *sb.* Also 6 *hawnce*, *hawncse*, *haunse*, 7 *haanse*, 6-9 *hanse*, *haunce*. [perh. a. AF. **haunce* = OF. *hance*, *haulce*, later *hausse*, rise, elevation, raised part, f. *hausser* see *HANCEV.*]

† 1. The lintel of a door or window. *Obs.*

1534 *MORE On the Passion* Wks. 1295/2 He commaunded... they should besprinkle the postes and the hawnce of their doores with the blood of the lambe. *Ibid.* 1297/2 Marke ourselfe... in the bawnce of oure foreheade, with the letter of *Tau*. 1552 *HULOET*, Hauce of a dore or other lyke, *linen*... *supercilium*. 1585 *HIGINS tr. Junius' Nomenclator* 213/2 *Supercilium*... the hance of a dore. 1611 *COTGRA.*, *Cleaveat*... the Haunse, or Lintell of a dore. 1618 [see 5].

2. *Naut.* a. A curved rise from a lower to a higher part, as of the fire-rails or bulwarks from the waist to the quarter-deck. Also erroneously *hanch* or *haunch*. b. = *HAUNCH*.

(Viewed from the 'higher part', the 'rise' was a fall or descent; hence, the explanation in Harris and later Dicts.)

1637 *HEYWOOD Royal Ship* 41 Upon the Hances of the waste are four Figures. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 11 Then set off the Tumbling Home, at the Height of the first two Haances. 1770 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hances* (in a Ship) are Falls or Descents of the Fire-Rails, which are placed on Banisters on the poop, Quarter-Deck, &c., down to the Gangway. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hance* or *haunch*. A sudden fall or break, as from the drifts forward and aft to the waist. Also those breaks in the rudder, &c., at the parts where it suddenly becomes narrower. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hances*, spandrels; the falls or descents of fire-rails.

3. *Arch.* The arc of smaller radius at the springing of an elliptical or many-centred arch. Now usually viewed as the 'haunch' of the arch, and often so spelt: cf. *HAUNCH*.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 33 A part of the Ellipsis... which is called the *Hance*; The other part... is called the *Scheam*. 1725 W. HALFFENY *Sound Building* 9 If the Arch is required to be quicker or flatter on the Hance. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 263 The exterior surface is formed by two planes touching the curve on the hances, and meeting in a ridge over the vertex of the arch.

b. (See quot.) 1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* Gloss., *Hance*, the small arch which often joins a straight lintel to a jamb. Hence the term *Hance arch*.

† 4. *transf.* A curved or rounded part of a body. Cf. *HAUNCH. Obs. rare*.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 1. 69 The last shot... struck... against a former shot... with the hance of its end so as to flatten it in that part.

5. *Comb.*, as *hance-head* = 1.

1618 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 207 The Jawmes

and munions to be of white stone with hance heads also of white stone. 1886 *Ibid.* 112 The arches, or hance-heads, were cut out of the window-heads, which are now square at the top.

Hence *Hanced a.*, provided with a hance.

1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* III. 555 Rectangular windows divided by munions into two or three lights, each light being 'hanced' or arch-headed.

† **Hance**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *haunce*, 4-7 *hauns(e)*, 5 *hawnce*, 6 *haunsh*, 6-7 *hance*. [app. a. AF. **hauncer* for OF. *haucer*, *haulcer* (f. *hausser*) to raise. Cf. *ENHANCE*.] *trans.* To raise, lift, elevate, exalt; = *ENHANCE* 1. 2.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12436 Alle dese kulle men 'cyrcumstaunces' Pat vn to be grete dede men haunces. 1384 *WYCLIF Ps.* XXXVII. 35 The vnputouse aboute hauncid. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 121 To ben haunsyd in hyze estate. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/2 *Hawncyn*, or *heymyn*... *exalto*, *elevo*, *sublevo*. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) v. 424 He haunshed our kinde on high. *Ibid.* vi. 98 Meeke also he haunshed has. c. 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 326 Or euer the geaunt myght have haunced his Clubbe. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 791 Every thing was haunced about the measure. 1583 *STANYHURST Zeneis* iv. (Arb.) 110 Yt toe the skytyp is haunced.

b. (?) To excite with liquor, 'elevate'.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. III. 78/1 At the Table... every man did his best endeavour to hauns mee for my welcome. [Cf. *NARES* s.v. *Haunced*.]

Hence † *Hauncing vbl. sb.*, raising, elevation.

1384 *WYCLIF Jer.* xlix. 16 Thin owne hauncyng desceyuede thee. 1589 *Pappe v. Hatchet* (1844) 36 The hogshend was euen come to the hauncing, and nothing could be drawn from him but dregs.

Hancel, *obs. form of HANDSEL*.

† **Hanchenched.** *Obs.* In 4 *haun-*. [app. a deriv. of *HANCE v.*; as if f. a ppl. adj. **hauncen* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] The condition of being 'lifted up'; pride, haughtiness.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5164 *Pe fyrst ys ouer moche drede*, *Pe touyer ys proude haunchened*.

Hanch (hanf), *v.* Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 *hanteh*, 7 *haunsh*, 9 *hansh*. [a. obs. *f. hancher* 'to gnash or snatch at with the teeth' Cotgr.] *trans.* and *intr.* To snatch, snap at, or bite with violent or noisy action of the jaws; said of large dogs, wild beasts, cannibals, or greedy men.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 774^a Par liggez lymmes of laddes, leggez and harmes... Som hanchedy of be heued, som be handez etyn. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* vii. 2 Lest he hantch vp my soule like a lyon. — *Isa.* v. 29 They shal roare, and hanch vp the praye. a. 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) I. 252 A number greidillie hanchit at the argument... bot came not near the matter. 1808-25 *JAMIESON, Hansh*. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 38 Several men had been terribly torn by the Blood-hounds who... stood gasping and barking and hanching at us, at the entrance of the opening.

Hence *Hanch, sb. Sc.*, a voracious snap.

1808-18 in *JAMIESON*. 1880 *Antrint & Down Gloss.* s.v., 'The dog made a hanch at me.'

Hanch, Hanck, *obs. ff. HAUNCH, HANK*.

Hanchkleth, *obs. Sc. form of ANKLE*.

c. 1538 *LYNDESAY Syde Tailis* 123 Syder nor may thair hanchklethis hyde. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 94 Thair cotes war syd evin to the hanchkleth.

Hand (hænd), *sb.* Forms: a. 1-6 *hond*, 4 *hoond(e)*, 4-6 *honde*. *β.* 1- *hand*, 4 *haunde*, 4-7 *hande*. *Plural.* a. 1 *honda*, 2-4 *honde*, 4 *hond*; 1 *handa*, 2-4 *hande*. *β.* 2-5 *honden*, (2 -an, 5 -on). *γ.* 4 *heind*, 4-5 *hend*, *hende*. *δ.* 3-6 *hondes*, 4-5 -is, 5 -us, -s; 4-7 *handes*, 5 -us, 5-6 -is, -ys, 4 -hands. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hand*, *hond*, fem. *u*-stem, pl. -a, = OFris. *hand*, *hond* (pl. *honda*), OS. *hand* (pl. *hendi*), OHG. *haut* (pl. *henti*), ON. *hymd* (genit. *handar*, pl. *hendr*), Goth. *handus* (pl. *handjus*). Regarded by some as belonging to Goth. -*hinfan*, pa. ppl. -*hunfan* to seize; but this is doubtful. The original OE. pl. *handa*, ME. *hande*, was (like other plurals in -e), superseded in ME. by *handen*, and this eventually by *hands*, *hands*. Northern Eng. had in 14-15th c. an unlant-plural *hend* from Norse.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

a. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xx. 20 He æt-tywde him his handa [*Landisf.* *ða hōnd*, *Rushw.* *hond*], and his sidan. c. 1160 *HATTON Gosp. Matt.* iv. 6 On heora hande. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 His fet and his honde. c. 1200 *OAMIN* 14673 Abraham...band itt fēt & hande. a. 1300 *K. Horn* 112 Wringinde here honde. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil* 156 Therto thai held vp her hond. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2658 He hew of henedes, armes, and haunde.

β. c. 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xx. 20 He ætewode heom hys handen. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 His fet and his hondan. *Ibid.* 91 Heo sætten heore hondan [101 here hondan] ofer iflede men. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/304 Opur heore hondene opur bapden al. c. 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 95 He vnneiled his honden two. c. 1420 *Chron. Viled*, 1224 My bondon and my fete.

γ. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3566 His hend [*v.rr.* *hende*, *handes*, *hondes*] vnquemli for to quak. *Ibid.* 17142 (Gött.) Take vte mi herte bituix bi heind [*Cott.* *hend*]. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 3214 Bunden by hend and fete. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) ii. 5 *Pe pece*... to be whilk his hend war nailed. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 7 God has made man with his hend. c. 1475 *Babes Bk.* 200 Somme holde the clothe, somme poure vpon his hend.

δ. c. 1205 *LAV.* 10187 Heo letten heom drazen vt oðer bi hondes oðer bi fot. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3678 Sco... couerd þar-wit his hands [*v.rr.* *handis*, *handes*, *hondes*] als. 1382

Wyclif 2 Sam. xvii. 2. The hoondis feblid. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 þe handus leyð vpon. c1430 *Stans Puer* 22 in *Fabes Bk.* 29 þin handis waische also. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. lxxxviii[i]. 9. 1. stretch out my bondes vnto thee.

B. Signification.

General arrangement. 1. The simple word. *The member, its use, its position, 1-6. **As representing the person, 7-10. ***As put for its capacity or performance, 11-17. ****Something like a hand, 18-22. *****That which is held in the hand, 23-24. II. Phrases. *With governing preposition, 25-36. **With verb and preposition, 37-42. ***With governing verb, 43-46. ****With qualifying adjective, 47-51. *****With an adverb, 52-54. *****With another noun, 55-59. *****Proverbial phrases and locutions, 60. 111. Attributive uses and combinations, 61-63.

I. The simple word. *The member, its action, its position, its symbolic use.

1. The terminal part of the arm beyond the wrist, consisting of the palm and five digits, forming the organ of prehension characteristic of man. The name is also given to the similar members forming the terminations of all four limbs in the quadrumanous animals or monkeys.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxv[i]. 4 Strelas in honda mæhtiges. *Ibid.* cxxviii[i]. 7 Ne zefylled hond his se ripeð. c1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 264/32 *Manus*, hand. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3336 Moyses helde up his hond. c1385 *CHAUCER* *Prov.* 107 In his hand (*v. r.* hond, honde) he baar a myghty bowe. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 125, 1 bryng rekyls. Here in myn bende. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 234 Then eche Prince layed his right hand on y^e Missal, and his left hand on the holy Crosse, and toke there a solemne othe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 108 As long as their hands were able to holde a penne. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Anussem. Ser. & Com.* 67 Here walk'd a French Fop with both his Hands in his Pockets. 1817 *COLERIDGE* *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 215 And when the Vicar joined their hands, Her limbs did creep and freeze. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* 1. 31 This opposition of a fifth member to the other four constitutes what is properly called the hand. 1842 *TENNYSON* *Break, Break, Break* iii, O for the touch of a vanish'd hand. 1863 *HUXLEY* *Man's Place* Nat. ii. 90 The Gorilla's hand is clumsier, heavier, and has a thumb somewhat shorter in proportion than that of a man; but no one has ever doubted its being a true hand.

b. The terminal part of the fore-limb in quadrupeds, esp. when prehensile; the fore-foot. Also more widely applied to the terminal part of any limb of an animal when prehensile. In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, the terminal part of the 'arm' or fore-limb in all vertebrates above fishes; also applied to the prehensile claw or chela in crustaceans, and formerly to the tarsus of the anterior leg in insects.

1382 *WYCLIF* *Prov.* xxx. 28 A lissard with hondis cleueth. 1505 *COVERDALE* *Ibid.*, The spyderlaboureth with hir handes. 1700 *TOPSELL* *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 341 [A hyænal] coming to a Man asleep in a Sheep-cot, by laying her left hand or fore-foot to his mouth, made or cast him into a deed-sleep. 1639 T. BRUGES tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 159 The Lizard . . . raceth out with her tayle, the markes which with her hands she printed in the sand. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.*, *Hand*, in falconry, is used for the foot of the hawk. *Hand*, in the manage, sometimes . . . stands for the fore-foot of a horse. 1852 *DANA* *Crust.* 1. 428 Hands subterculate.

c. transf. The whole arm. Obs.

1615 *CROOK* *Body of Man* 78 The upper ioyntes are called by the common name of the Hand, for the Ancients accounted the whole member from the shoulder to the fingers ends to bee all the Hand. 1661 *LOVELL* *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 302 The limbs are divided into the hands and feet, and the hand into the shoulder, cubit, and extremity. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.* s. v., The hand, among anatomists, extends from the shoulder to the fingers ends: this is called also the greater hand.

d. The trunk of an elephant. Obs.

1607 *TOPSELL* *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 They reverence the Sun rising, holding up their trunk or hand to heaven. [1843 *MACAULAY* *Lays, Prophecy of Cypri* xxiv, The beast who hath between his eyes The serpent for a hand.] 1859 *TENNYSON* *Vivien* 576 The brutes of mountain back . . . with their serpent hands. [Cf. *Skr. hasti* the 'handed'.]

e. fig.

1592 T. TIMME 10 *Eng. Letters* Bb, Moses and Aaron are but Gods hands, Gods lieutenants here in earth. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* Pref. 5, I . . . look to be Anatomized myself by the Hand of Opinion. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 3 Safe from the gripping Hands of the Law. 1877 *BROCKETT* *Cross & Cr.* 32 To crumble beneath the hand of time.

2. In reference to the use of the hand for grasping, holding, or retaining; hence used to denote possession, custody, charge, authority, power, disposal: usually in phr. *in (into, to, etc.) the hands of, in other hands, etc.*

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx[i]. 16 [15] Genere me of hondum feonda minra. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii[i]. 109 Is sawl min symble on ðinum holdum handum. c1290 *Beket* 357 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 116 Þe bischopriches fullen boþe in to þe kingus bond. a1300 *Cursor* M. 22265 þar sal be bath yield up of hand, His corun and his king ward. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 140 Manye men dieden in hise handis bi his wey. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi 18 Many oþer landes he haldes in his hand. a1530 *PACE* *Let. to Wolsey* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. lxxxii. 199 In Pacquett off Lettres . . . comyn to my handis thus mornyng. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 106 The Frechemen . . . thinking the victory to be in their hands. 1606 *DEKKER* *Ser. Sinnes* 35 They . . . take the lawe into their owne handes, and doe what they list. 1611 *BIBLE* Gen. xvi. 6 Behold, thy maid is in thy hand. 1709 *STEELE* *Tatler* No. 53 ¶ 11 The Citadel will be in the Hands of the Allies before the last Day of this Month. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* 1. 593 The land . . . round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands. 1889 *DOYLE* *M. Clarke* iii. 25 Not once in a month did a common newsletter fall into our hands.

b. In Roman Law (tr. *L. manus*): the power of the husband over his wife.

1875 *POSTE* *Gaius* 1. § 111 Possession invested the husband with right of Hand after a whole year of unbroken cohabitation. *Ibid.* Comm. (ed. 2) 97 According to Cicero, the wife was only called materfamilias when subject to Hand. 1875 *MAINE* *Hist. Inst.* xi. 313 [In early Roman Law] the wife was said to come under the hand of her husband.

3. In reference to action performed with the hand, and hence (*fig.*) to action generally; thus, often = agency, instrumentality: esp. in phr. *by the hand(s) of, by (a person's) hand.*

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii[i]. 27 Ðæt witen ðætte hond ðin ðeos is. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvi. 17 [lxxvii. 20] Folc þin ðu feredest . . . þurh Moyses nihtize handa. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þa warhte god feole tacne . . . þurh þere apostolan hondan. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 235 Makyth cleue þoure handys, þat is, þoure werkys. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Judg.* vi. 36 Yf thou wilt deluyser Israel thorow my hande. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. 4 If everie one did not put to his helping hand for the correction and reformation of them. 1639 *DU VERGER* tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 58 To suffer by the hands of the hangman. 1662 *STILLINGF.* *Orig. Sac.* iii. 1. § 8 If some . . . attribute such things to Gods immediate hand. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 305, I sent it by the Hand of an Enemy. 1772 *PRIESTLEY* *Inst. Relig.* (1782) 1. 226 Many . . . eminent Stoics died by their own hands. 1847 *DE QUINCEY* *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 11 She could turn her hand to anything.

b. Part or share in the doing of something: esp. in phrase, *to have a hand in.*

1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 140 In which you (Father) shall haue foremost hand. 1625 *BACON* *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 303 His Queen had the principall hand in the Depositing and Murder of her Husband. 1766 *GOLDSM.* *Vic. W.* i. We had two romantic names in the family; but I solemnly protest I had no hand in it. 1837 C. M. GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas* (1843) 122, I am at a loss myself to discover what hand the moon could have had in it.

4. In reference to the position of the hands, one on each side of the body: Side (right or left); hence more generally, side, direction, quarter. Also *fig.* (See also 10 and 32 h, i, j.)

c1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Gen.* xviii. 13 Sette Ephraim on his swiþran hand þæt was on Israheles wystran hand. c1205 *LAV.* 14734 Heo isæcen an heore riht hond, a swiþe fæier æit-lond. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 357 Chese on aþer hand Weþer be leuer war Sink or stille stand. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 795 At the last he came out . . . with a Bishop on every band of him. 1535 *STEWART* *Cron.* Scot. II. 93 All Gallowa and Walis of Annand, And all the dalis on the efter hand. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 73 On the other hande or syde of the gate, was set a pillar. 1583 *HOLLYBAND* *Campo di Fior* 91 When you are there, turne on the right hand, and then on the left hand. 1627 J. DOUGHTY *Divine Myst.* (1628) 12 Schoolmen do alwaies incline to the worse hand. 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 5 The Floor, on her right Hand, and on her left, was covered with vast Sums of Gold. 1884 *MANCH. Exam.* 8 Sept. 8/6 The mountains on either hand become loftier and steeper.

b. *fig.* In various phrases with present participles, expressing a way, direction, or tendency as opposed to its contrary; as *on (upon, in, of) the mending hand*, i.e. in the way to mend or recover, getting better; so also with *advancing, growing, thriving, declining, gaining, losing, suffering, giving, receiving*, etc. *arch.* and *dial.*

1598 *GRENEWEY* *Tacitus' Ann.* i. ii. 3 Giuing out that Augustus was on the mending hand. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xviii. (1739) 95 What the Chancery was in times past, hath been already shewed; still it is in the growing and gaining hand. 1701 J. LAW *Connec. Trade* (1751) 187 When the nation shall once be brought as much upon the thriving or growing, as now it is upon the declining hand. 1789 *WESLEY* *Wks.* (1872) XII. 439 Mr. Wrigley . . . is now also on the mending hand. 1828 *CRAMER* *Dial. s.v.*, 'To be on the mending hand' is to be in a state of convalescence. 1858 *CARLYLE* *Frederick* Gt. vi. iv. (1865) II. 166 Friedrich Wilhelm's ill-humour . . . has long been upon the growing hand.

c. In phr. *At a bad hand, at the worst hand*, = position, case. *Obs.*

c1489 *CAXTON* *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 352 He saw well that his folke was at the worste bande. 1621 *BP.* *MONTAGU* *Diatribæ* III. 421 Paulus . . . at worst hand hath related it in good and true Latine. 1640 *FULLER* *Joseph's Coat* iv. (1867) 144 Is the world at this bad hand . . . that one must be far from trusting their nearest friends!

5. As used in various ways in making a promise or oath; *spec.* as the symbol of troth-plight in marriage; pledge of marriage; bestowal in marriage.

c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 50 þer to þai bed her hond To heize and holden priis. c1330 *Amis & Amil.* 156 Therto that held vp her hond. 13.. *Coer de L.* 604 On the book they layde her hand, To that foreward for to stand. 1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* 1. 95 Have here min honde, I shal the wedde. a1440 *Sir Eglam.* 245 '3ys', seyde the erle, 'hys myn honde!' 'Hys trowthe to hym he strake. 1586 W. MASSIE *Marriage Sermon*, Many a one for land takes a foole by the hand. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Learn.* iv. 31 More convenient is he for my hand Than for your Ladies. 1775 *SHERIDAN* *Duenna* iii. vii. In obedience to your commands, I gave him my hand within this hour. 1828 *SCOTT* *F. M. Perth* xxix, Catharine's hand is promised — promised to a man whom you may hate. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* Eur. ii. (1894) 47 Marriage is honoured, and the heart always follows the hand.

6. Hence, In oaths and asseverations. (See also RIGHT HAND.) *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor* M. 3313 'Say me now', he said, 'be þi hand, Has þou any fader liand?' 1596 *SHAKS.* *Tam. Shr.* 1. i. 194 Master, for my hand, Both our inventions meet and iunpe in one. 1599 — *Much Ado* iv. i. 327 *Bene.*

Tarry good Beatrice, by this hand I loue thee. *Feat.* Vse it for my loue some other way then swearing by it. 1601 — *All's Well* iii. vi. 76 The hand of a souldier I will undertake it. 1636 *DAVENANT* *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 386 A comely old fellow, by this hand.

** As representing the person.

7. In reference to the person who does something with his hands; hence often denoting the person in relation to his action.

1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* i. xi. 5 The Nourse of time and everlasting fame, That warlike handes ennobleth with immortal name. 1598 *BARRET* *Theor. Warres* iii. ii. 77 The quadrate of ground . . . wherein many hands are brought at one time to fight. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* *Ess.* 242 Except some charitable hand reclaim him. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 177 The Pentateuch, was translated . . . by different hands. 1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Gk. & Lat. Palæogr.* xi. 150 Additions . . . by the hand that retouched the writing.

b. *spec.* In reference to an artist, musician, writer, actor, etc. as the performer of some work; hence sometimes used to denote the person himself.

1644 *EVELYN* *Mem.* (1857) 1. 70 Painted in miniature by rare hands. 1665 *BOYLE* *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 9 These Papers . . . [as well] as those of the same hand that have preceded them. 1666 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 86 Paintings, by the most celebrated Hands. 1738 *Daily Post* 12 July, A Band of Musick, consisting of the best hands from the Opera, and both the Theatres. 1790 *PALEY* *Horæ Paul.* i. 7 Everything about them indicates that they come from the same hand.

8. A person employed by another in any manual work; a workman or workwoman.

1655 *MRQ.* *WORCESTER* *Cent. Inv.* § 14 Many hands applicable to the same force, some standing, others sitting. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 Those hands . . . that must be employed in their building. 1721 *BERKELEY* *Prev. Ruin* Gt. Brit. Wks. III. 200 Manufactures, which . . . would employ many hands. 1771 *FRANKLIN* *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 29 My son has lately lost his principal hand by death. 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Kettering*, Near 2000 hands are said to be employed here in the manufactory of shalloons, tammies and serges. 1856 *OLMISTED* *Slave States* 433 The children beginning as 'quarter-hands', advancing to 'half-hands', and then to 'three-quarter hands'; and, finally, to 'full hands'. 1886 *FROUDE* *Oceana* i. 7 The 'hands' and the 'hands' wives and children.

b. *spec.* Each of the sailors belonging to a ship's crew. *All hands*: the whole crew.

1669 *STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* 1. 18 Come aft all hands. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 312 In the Morning we put 35 good Hands aboard her. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 13, I shipped Hands and began to get things ready as fast as I could. 1820 *SCORESBY* *Acc. Arctic Reg.* 1, 515 All hands on board perished. 1834 *MEDWIN* *Angler in Wales* II. 144 Another hand would not have been amiss. *Ibid.*, She has just hands enough to weigh anchor.

c. Hence (*colloq.*) *All hands*: all the members of a party, esp. when collectively engaged in work. 1703 *FARQUHAR* *Instantant* iv. i, Come, gentlemen, all hands to work. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 263 Then all Hands went to fishing. 1860 *DICKENS* *Uncomm. Trav.* v, If all hands had been got together, they would not have more than half filled the room.

9. *colloq.* Used (with defining adj.) of a person in reference to his ability or skill in doing something. (See also OLD HAND.) Usually with *at*.

1792 *COWPER* *Let.* 30 Mar. He . . . might be one of our first hands in poetry. 1797 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 422 A rare hand at all obsolete claims that depend much on a good memory. 1830 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) I. 227, I am a bad hand at criticising men. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU* *Loom & Lugg* ii. iii. 45 He was always but a poor hand at writing a letter. 1858 A. W. DRAYSON *Sporting S. Africa* 48 'Do you sketch?' 'Well, I'm no hand at that'. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 280 He was a good hand at singletick.

b. *colloq.* or *slang.* Used (with defining adj.) of a person in reference to his action or character.

1798 I. MILNER in *Life* ix. (1842) 162 His moral character was exceedingly bad . . . he is still a loose hand. 1860 *RUSSELL* *Diary India* II. 146 (Hoppe) Little S., the Major's partner, is well known as a cool hand.

10. Used of or in reference to a person as the source from which something is obtained (cf. 4): a. as the source of information, etc. (usually with defining adj. indicating the degree of trustworthiness.) *Obs.*

1614 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times* *Jas. I.* (1848) I. 334, I have heard it, through several ways, from good hands. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olcarius' Voy. Ambass.* 164 He had it from a very good hand, that the King of Poland had sent an Ambassador. 1717 *LADY* M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless* Mar 30 Jan, An account . . . which I have been very solicitous to get from the best hands. 1811 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* June (1884), I hear from a good hand that the King is doing much better.

b. as the supplier of goods: in phrases denoting rate or price (with qualifying adj.), as *at the best hand*, most profitably or cheaply; so *at the better hand*, at a dear hand. *Obs.*

1552 *HULOET*, Bye dearer, or at the last hand. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxxiii. 82 b, To the end our Merchants . . . might . . . buye theyr Spices at the better hande. 1599 *HARLUYT* *Voy.* II. ii. 3 For the procuring of which . . . commodities at the best and first hand. 1696 J. F. *Merchants' Ware-ho.* 11 The whole suite is generally sold at the best hand for three Pound ten. 1712 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 3 Buying and importing . . . Linens, and Pictures, at the best hand. 1767 *COWPER* *Let. to Hill* 14 May Wks. 1837 XV. 16, I might . . . serve your Honour with cauliflowers and broccoli at the best hand.

c. With ordinal numerals, indicating a series of

so many persons through whom something passes. See also **FIRST HAND**, **SECOND HAND**.

1439 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 321 Your Lieges selle the Merchandises . . . in the said Contres, and at the first hand bye ayeinward Merchandises of the same Contres. 1551 *Eow. VI. Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 504 We should by all things at the first hand of straungers. 1589 *Hay any Work* 44, I had it [the tale] at the second hand. 1624 *BEDELL Lett.* xi. 147 You have it but at the third, or fourth hand, perhaps the thirtieth or fortieth. 1713 *Ockley Acc. Barbary Pref.* (1718) 11 The Uncertainty which attends the writing Things at second Hand. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* I. xxv. 273 Very few of the members . . . had been in England so as to know her constitution. . . at first hand.

*** As put for its capacity or performance.

11. Capacity of doing something with the hand, and hence of doing generally; skill, ability, knack. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xviii. (1495) 137 We sayen thysse have a good hond, that is to vnderstande, a good crafte of wrytynge other of payntynge. 1539 *LATIMER Sermon & Rem.* (1845) 416 You be indeed *scius artifex*, and hath a good hand to renew old bottles. 1586 *DAV Eng. Secretary II.* (1625) 130 The perfection of his hand in the variety and neat delivery of his letters in writing. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 297, I cannot but take notice of his unlucky Hand, whenever he meddles with Authors. 1708 *MOTTRUX Rabelais* v. xx, I have no hand at making of Speeches. 1791 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ii, I had always a hand at carpentry. 1881 *E. D. BRICKWOOD in Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/1 'The hand for crust' which is denied to many cooks and cannot be learned.

12. *Horsemanship*. In various expressions referring to the management of the reins and bit with the hand; often = skill in handling the reins.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 120 For thar na hors is in this land sa wycht, na 3eit sa weil at hand. 1581 *PETTIE Guazano's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 157 b, The father . . . ought in this doubt, to carrie a heave hand, rather than a light, on the bridle. 1686 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 3) 54 In a short time he will . . . be at such command upon the hand, that he will strike at what rate you please. 1725-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, A horseman is said to have no hand, when he only makes use of the bridle unseasonably. 1807 *SIR R. WILSON Tral.* 22 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 279 She not only sits gracefully but has a master's hand. 1875 *WHYTE MELVILLE Riding Recoll.* v. (1879) 73 Strong of seat, and firm of hand. 1881 *E. D. BRICKWOOD in Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/1 Much depends on the rider having good hands. . . A rider with good hands never depends upon his reins for retaining his seat. *Ibid.* 190/1 A Jockey must therefore . . . have a hand for all sorts of horses, and in the case of two and three year olds a very good hand it must be.

b. See quot.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, Hand is also used for a division of the horse into two parts, with respect to the rider's hand. The *fore-hand* includes the head, neck, and fore-quarters. The *hind-hand* is all the rest of the horse.

13. The performance of an artist, etc.; execution, handiwork; style of execution; 'touch'. † Also *concr.* The product of artistic skill; handiwork.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 438 Among thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours Imbordered on each Bank, the hand of Eve. 1671 — *P. R.* iv. 57 Carved work, the hand of famed artificers In cedar, marble, ivory or gold. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 77 By what I have seen of his hand, particularly his own head at Houghton, he was an admirable master. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 834/2 An exhaustive acumen in discriminating styles and 'hands' [in prints].

b. Touch, stroke (in phr. *last hand*, etc.).

1648 *GAGE West Ind. Ep. Ded. A. ij b*, The last hand of the Painter. 1707 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 132 An opportunity of putting the last hand to the happy union of the 2 kingdoms. 1755 *T. AMORY Mem.* (1769) II. 154 An itinerary I am giving the last hand to. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 291 Willing to put the finishing hand to our principal work. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* ix. 376 The compiler did not put his last hand to the work.

14. A turn or innings in certain games, as cricket, racquets, billiards. (See also 23 c.)

17. *Law of Cricket in Grace Cricket* (1891) 15 To allow 2 minutes for each man to come in when one is out, and 10 minutes between each Hand to mark y^e Ball, that it may not be changed. 1819 *HAZLITT in Every-day Bk.* (1825) 868 The four best racket-players of that day. . . Davies could give any one of these two hands a time, that is half the game. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 45 Fine all-round fielding enabled them to get Marylebone out for 80 in their second hands. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 (Racquets) Mr. Dawkins opened, and in the sixth hand he went from 5-3 to 14-3. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 5/6 (Billiards) Peall had four or five hands to score 16, but the champion could only muster a 40 and a 50.

15. A round of applause.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i.* 444 Give me your hands, if we be friends, And Robin shall restore amends.

16. The action of the hand in writing and its product; handwriting; style of writing; *esp.* as belonging to a particular person, country, period, profession, etc. (See also **COURT-HAND**, **SHORT-HAND**, etc.).

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 305 To make an ende And write ayein her owne honde. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Written in Parchement in a fayre set hande. 1530 *PALSGR.* 433/1 He goeth to the wrytynge scole, but his hande appayreth every daye. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apophth.* II. (1777) 251 Written in greute letters of texte hande. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 276 He wrote a running hand. 1660 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* To Rdr. Aij. Mr. Nathanael Sharp, who writeth all the usuall hands writ in this Nation. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 31 Aug. A French woman writ the Proverbs . . . in variety of Hands. 1709 *STEELE & AODISON Tatler* No. 110 ¶ 4 A Letter which he acknowledged to be his own Hand was read. 1840 *LIVTON Money* I. iii, But he

will recognize my hand. 1893 *E. M. THOMPSON Gk. & Lat. Palæogr.* xix. 301 We find it convenient to treat the cursive or charter-hand as a separate branch of mediæval English writing apart from the literary or book-hand.

b. *Hand of writ, write* (Sc.) = prec.; also *transf.* said of the person.

1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xv, 'Div ye think naeboddy can read hand o' writ but yourself?' 1870 *RAMSAV Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118, I am not a good hand of writ. 1890 *STEVENSON Vailima Lett.* (1895) 14, I request a specimen of your hand of write.

17. The name of a person written with his own hand as an attestation of a document; signature. *Obs.* or *arch.*, *exc.* in phrases in which *hand* is now understood more literally. See also *under the hand of*, 35 d. *Note of hand*: see *NOTE*.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 4 Every writtinge . . . subscribed with the hande and name of the clerke of the hanaper. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 29 Notwithstandinge his othe . . . and his awne hand and seale. 1607 *DERKES Hist. Sir T. Wyatt Wks.* 1873 III. 84 Will you not subscribe your hand with other of the Lords? 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. L.* iv. 288 *Dor.* Is it true too, thinke you. *Antol.* Five Iustices hands at it, and witnesses more then my packe will hold. 1640 *S. D'EWEES in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 167 A petition . . . from the Citty of London accompanied with fiftene thousand hands. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 25 Sept. (1879) IV. 92 By Coach to Lord Brouncker, and got his hand to it. 1726 *SHREVEVOCK Voy. round World* (1757) 41 In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals. *Mod.* (Form of testing clause) As witness the hands of the said A. B. and C. D.

**** Something like or of the size of a hand.

18. An image or figure of a hand.

1585 *Vesp. Psalter cxlii.* [cxv.] 7 Honda habbað and ne griapið. 1525 *COVERDALE Ibid.*, Their ymagines . . . have handes and handle not. 1644 *BULWER Chirul.* 165 The custome of the Romans, to erect a statue of Mercurius with the Fore-Finger pointing out the maine road, in imitation whereof . . . we have in such places notes of direction; such is the Hand of St. Albans. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. xvii. 399/1 He beareth Vert, a Hand proper, holding of a Pen. 1717 *FREZIER Voy. S. Sea* 242 The Ladies wear . . . a little Jeat Hand . . . called *Higa*, the Fingers closed, but the Thumb standing out. 1828 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* i. ix, A great wooden hand, — a glove-maker's sign.

b. A conventional figure of a hand with the forefinger extended (✋), used in writing or printing to draw attention to something.

1612 *BRINSLEY Pos. Parls* (1666) p. iv, A Hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use.

19. The pointer or index which indicates the divisions of a dial, *esp.* that of a clock or watch. (See *Hour*, *Minute*, *Seconds*, *Hand*.)

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 25 The hands of both the tablz stood firm and fast, allwey pointing too just too a clock. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 110. 1661 *Humane Industry* 100 Now this animated needle shews with the Lilly-hand, the North. 1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5853/4 A striking Gold Watch with an Alarm, Hour-Hand and Minute-Hand. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 681 An idler is a watch that wants both hands, As useless if it goes as when it stands. 1846 *LONGF. Old Clock on Stairs* II, Half-way up the stair it stands, And points and beckons with its hands.

20. A lineal measure, formerly taken as equal to three inches, but now to four; a palm, a HAND-BREADTH. Now used only in giving the height of horses and the like.

1561 *EDEN Arte Navig.* I. xviii. 19 Foure graines of barley make a fnynger: foure fingers a hande: foure handes a foote. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 102 Pickles . . . of two or three hands length. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 694 A Roan Gelding twelve Hands high. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 196 A galloway under fourteen hands. 1857 *G. LAWRENCE Guy Liv.* (Tauchn.) 67 (Hoppe) A chestnut standing full sixteen hands.

21. As a measure of various commodities (the single articles or parts being sometimes compared to fingers). a. A bundle of tobacco-leaves tied together. b. A certain quantity of water-cress. c. Five oranges or herrings. d. A palmate root of ginger. e. One of the clusters, each containing from 8 to 20 fruits, into which a bunch of bananas or plantains naturally divides.

1726 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy.* 102 In another Locker, I found four or five Hands of Tobacco. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 92 (Hoppe) A single hand being 5 oranges. *Ibid.* 150 We buy the water-cresses by the 'hand'. One hand will make about five halfpenny bundles. 1861 *Ibid.* III. 163 Five herrings make a hand. 1879 *J. R. JACKSON in Encycl. Brit.* X. 603/2 Uncoated ginger . . . the 'races' or 'hands' [are] from 3 to 4 inches long. 1886 *U. S. Consular Rep.* No. 65. 216 (Cent). The fruit [banana] . . . consists of a stock on which are from four to twelve clusters called hands. 1888 *PATON & DITTINER in Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 425/1 The leaves . . . [of tobacco] are made up into 'hands', or small bundles of from six to twelve leaves. 1894 in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 497 A hand [banana] may contain from a dozen to twenty fruits or 'fingers'.

22. *Cookery*. A shoulder of pork. (Formerly applied to parts of a shoulder of mutton.)

1673 *S. C. Rules of Civility* x. 102 A Shoulder of Mutton is to be cut like a semicircle betwixt the flap and the hand. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hand* (of Pork), the shoulder joint of a hog, cut without the blade-bone. 1863 *Mrs. GASKELL Sylvia's L.* I. 62 Fitches of bacon and 'hands' (i.e. shoulders of cured pork.) abounded.

***** That which is held in the hand.

23. In games of cards: The cards dealt to each player; the handful of cards held by each at the beginning of the game.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 41 He that winnes the game, gets not only the maine Stake, but all the Bets by follow the fortune of his hand. 1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* II. i. Plays (1887) 122 Then I find it's like cards: if either of us have a good hand, it is an accident of fortune. 1726 *SWIFT Th. Various Subj.* Wks. 1778 XI. 358, I must complain the cards are ill shuffled, till I have a good hand. 1881 *Knowledge* No. 4. 83/2 In whist each player is to consider his partner's hand as well as his own.

b. The person holding the cards. *Elder* or *eldest hand*, the person who plays first; so *younger hand*, *second*, *third hand*, etc.

1589, etc. [see *ELDER* a. 4, *ELDEST* 5]. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* IV. i, Zounds, the rogue has a quint-major, and three aces younger hand. 1746 *Hovle Whist* (ed. 6) 22 You are an elder Hand. 1828 *T. AIRO in Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 713/1 A fag partner at whist when a better fourth hand is wanting.

c. A single round in a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 123 When I had wonne two or three hands, I tooke pleasure now and then to lose a little. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1813) 66 They take a hand at whist, or descendant upon the General Advertiser. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* VI, The odd trick at the conclusion of a hand. 1876 *World V.* No. 113. 17 We have a room where we can take a hand at whist.

d. *fig.*

In many phrases, as to *PLAY into the hands of another*, to *FORCE the hand of*, to *SHOW one's hand*, etc., for which see the verbs.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. xxxiv. 575 They . . . expected certainly to have another hand as good as this. 1626 *BACON (J.)*, There was never a hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I have a difficult hand to play in this affair. 1881 *B. HARTE Flit* II, Until you saw my hand. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xiii, You don't show me your hand like this for nothing.

† 24. A handle. *Obs.*

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 23 Holde downe the hynder hand of his sith, that he do not endent the grasse. 1549 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 40 For makynge a hand to our lady beelope. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Firms Impr.* 142 The little Hand to turn the Cylinder or Shutter. 1764 *V. GREEN Surv. Worcester* 232 The business called handling . . . i.e. putting the hand to cups.

b. The part of a gun grasped by the hand.

1881 *GREENER Gun* 433 The circumference of the hand may be obtained by passing a string round it immediately behind the trigger-guard. . . The usual hand is about 5-in. in circumference for 12-bores.

II. Phrases.

* *With governing preposition.*

(See also **FOREHAND**, **AFTERHAND**, **asidehand** (s.v. **ASIDE** IV), **BEFOREHAND**, **BEHINDHAND**, **between-** (sc. **atween-**) **hands** (**BETWEEN** prep. 3 b); **NEARHAND**, **NIGH-HAND**, **OFF-HAND**, **UNDER-HAND**.)

25. *At hand*.

a. Within easy reach; near; close by. (Sometimes preceded by *close*, *hard*, *near*, *nigh*, *ready*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15710 He es cummand negh at hand be tresun has puruaid. *Ibid.* 19922 (Gött.) He cumms at hand to slak 3ur site. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 81 Artaxenes is at hand, & has ane ost retyrd. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii. i. 151 Be thou nye at honde also (o Lorde). 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 46b, Their enemies wer ever at hande. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 674 Satan was now at hand. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 15 Forced to produce not what was best but what happened to be at hand. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* x, Have you a messenger at hand?

b. Near in time closely approaching. (Sometimes qualified as prec.) Also † at hands.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 16147 Himm þinnkeþ þatt hiss herrte shall Tobrestenn neh at handness. a 1300 *Cursor B.* 14206 If he mai slepe, hele es at hand. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 396 And she at hond for to haue husband for age. 1526-34 *INDALE 2 Thess.* II. 2 As though the daye of Christ were at honde. 1664 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 34 The end of both his Voyage and life were near at hand. 1724 *DE FOR MEM. Cavalier* (1840) 39 The diet at Frankfurt is at hand. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* vii. The hallowed hour was near at hand. 1868 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 433 Further great changes were at hand.

† c. At the immediate moment; at the start. *Obs.*

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* IV. ii. 23 Hollow men, like Horses hot at hand, Make gallant shew. . . But when they should endure the bloody Spurre . . . Sinke in the Triall. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* III. (1867) 133 Some men's affection spends itself with its violence, hot at hand, cold at length. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. xiv. 297 Rebellion, though running so at hand, is quickly tyred. . . Loyalty is best at a long course. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 223 Many . . . though hot at hand, yet quickly abate of their Speed.

† d. = By hand: see 26 a. *Obs.*

1595 *SHAKS. John* v. ii. 75 A Lion fostered vp at hand.

† e. At the wrist. *Obs.*

[c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 193 (Harl. 7334), I saugh his sleues purfild atte hond [Six texts at the hand] Wip grys.] 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3256/4 The Coat buttoned close at Hand.

† f. At close quarters in conflict; fighting hand to hand (*with*). Also at hands. *Obs.* (Cf. *to come to hands*, 37 b.)

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Continus*, *Pugnare continus cum hoste*, to fight at band, or hand to hand with hys enemy. a 1608 *SIR F. VERE Comm.* 97 When they were come up and at hands with the enemy.

† g. At (on, upon) any hand: on any account, in any case. So at no hand: on no account, by no means. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 995 He never sir James slowe at none honde. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1560) 200 The feined Fables . . . would not bee forgotten at any hande. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 27 The Welshmen would at no hand geve him

any opportunity to fight with them. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Intro. 11 It is at no hand to be allowed. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* 1. 35 His secret drift was, to apt and prepare the Duke to a Rebellion at any hand. 1690 NOAIS *Beatitudes* (1694) 1. 128 This the Gravity of Zeno's School will, at no hand, permit.

† h. *At every hand*: on all hands. *Obs.*

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 48 It is believed at every hand.

† i. *At (a person's) hand*: near him, close by him, in attendance upon him, at his disposal, subject to him, (also *at the hand, at hand unto*). *At one's own hand*: at one's own disposal, one's own master. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xviii. 17 Forsothe the sonys of David [were] first at the kyngis hond. c1430 *Syr Gener.* 2066 Al the grettest of that lond Because of mede were at his hond. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa mariit Women* 12, 1 hard. . Ane he speiche, at my hand. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 136 The Gibeonites . . were at hand unto the Levites in the meaneest offices about the . . Temple. 1619 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Lidia Webb . . nowe at her owne hand, her parents being all dead. 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* 1. 130 The proprietors did not set up a government at their own hands but were authorized.

† j. *At the hand(s) of*: from the hands of; from. (Expressing the immediate source, after such verbs as *receive, take, find, seek, require*, etc. See AT 11.)

a 1035 *Laus of Cnut* 1. c. 22 To onfonne . . æt bisceops handa. c1200 ORMIN 9261 To wurpen fullthnedd at his hand. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 10 Seing we hane recaned prosperite at the honde of God. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visitation of Sick*, You may fynde mercy at our heavenly fathers hande. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 288 The King would take it very ill at their hands. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iii. The many little favours, received . . at his hands. 1768-1884 [see AT prep. 11 b]. 1893 F. W. MATTLAND in *Trails Social Eng.* ii. 165 He had just received the Christian faith at the hands of Roman missionaries.

26. By hand.

a. With the hand or hands; by manual action or labour, as opposed to machinery, or to natural processes.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Tim.* 21 The ghospell, whiche I deluyered vnto the, deluyder likewise by handes vnto others. 1592 T. TIMME *Ten Eng. Letters* Gij, They bring up by hand crangled and franked foules and beastes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 204 Many fish for the Gudgion by hand. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 163 A very great bark, so even, that it seems to have been done by hand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 ¶ 6, I was bred by hand. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 278 Implements employed in the preparation of flax by hand. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* ii. She had brought me up 'by hand'. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 Embroidery done by hand.

b. By, past, aside (as in *to put by hand*); usually *pred.* or *adj.* laid aside, done with, disposed of; past, finished, over. *Sc.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1830) 199 Many ells and inches of the short thread of your life are by-hand since I saw you. *Ibid.* 1. xi. (1664) 32 The greatest part but play with Christianity, they put it by hand easily. 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 53 (Jam.) A good thing by-hand: a good thing over.

c. *By the hand*: expeditiously, readily, straightway. (Cf. *from hand* 28 a.)

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. ix. § 1. (1669) 38/2 That they should grow rich by the hand.

27. *For one's own hand*. For one's own interest or benefit, on one's own account.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, 'I fought for my own hand', said the Smith. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 218 Each But sought to rule for his own self and hand. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 92 Lesbos was occupied by adventurers, who were fighting for their own hand.

28. From hand.

† a. 'Out of hand', at once, immediately. [Cf. *Ger. von der hand.*] *Sc. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 11. 607 The Danis. Wand sailt to top, and sailit syne fra hand. 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 440 Gude sirs, I sall be reddie, evin fra hand. 1550 FREIRIS *of Berwick* 378 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 The caponis als 3e sall ws bring fra hand. 1558 in *Miscell. of Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 265 Fra hand, eftir that the mater was schawin to me, I persaut.

† b. Out of reach, away, off. *Obs.*

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 15 b. And the reason heereof is not farre from hand.

29. In hand.

a. *lit.* (Held or carried) in the hand.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 338 With a bow in honde. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 110 Cupide the king, wyth bow in hand. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 61 With sword in hand. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 239 With brush in hand and pallet spread. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3 Suppose that it went cap in hand to every Government in Europe. *Mod.* There sat a reporter pencil in hand to take down his words.

† b. *In hand, in one's hand*: (led) by the hand, or by a string, or the like. *Obs.*

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 213 And from a fer com . . The god of love and in his hande a quene. 1423 JAS. I *Kings* G. 79 Ech in his stage, and his make in his hand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. [vi.] 47 Panthus. . . in his hand also Harling him eftir his litle nevo, Cummis. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 126 s.v. *Dogge-draw*, A Hound that hee leadeth in hand. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 21 Trot him about in your Hand a good while: Then offer to Mount. 1782 C. A. BURNBY in *Mod. D'Arbilly's Early Diary* (1889) 11. 295, I charged him to bring his sister in his hand. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myster. Warn.* II. 237 Bringing your friend in your hand.

† c. *In hand*: in the company or presence of a person, or in attendance on him. *To come in hand*: to present oneself, appear. *To hold in hand*: to attend on. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22239 (Edinh.) Firste sale be descenciune, are antecriste sal cum in hande. *Ibid.* 2432 (Cott.) Pe king . . commanded . . Men suld him mensk and hald in hand. *Ibid.* 3916 Ilkan wit ower went in hand.

d. In actual or personal possession, at one's disposal; † in early use, Under one's authority, subject to one; in one's charge; in custody. (Also *in hands*.)

c1200 ORMIN 17090 Pe Faderr . . hasebb þiffenn himm inn hand To weldenn alle þingess. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15813 Petre was in hand nummen for forfait he had don. c1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) iv. 12 Cristen men were wont for to hafe þat citee in hand. c1530 A bird in hand [see BIRD sb. 6]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 86 Promised to give hym a greatesomme of money . . and gave hym . . halfe in hand. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 22 The Milesian. . being in hand to the Kings people, escaped away naked to the Grecians. 1627 J. CARTER *Exp. Sermon*. Mount 38 It lyeth us in hand, seriously to consider what our practice is. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* 1. vii. (1810) 98 Then Desmond O Conner layed hold upon James Fits Thomas, and said, My Lord you are in hand. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* 11. xxi. (1695) 146 Apt to judge a little in Hand better than a great deal to come. 1751 *Affect. Narr.* Wager 43 With a little yet in Hand, we were almost starving. 1844 M. HENNELLY *Soc. Syst.* 50 To make . . purchases . . according to convenience and cash in hand. 1884 CURTIS *Price in Law Times Rep.* 11. 157/2 His scrupulous desire to keep the mansion-house in hand. *Mod.* You may keep the offer in hand till the 20th.

† e. In expectation or suspense (with *hold, keep*). *Obs.*

c1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1019 Hyt lust to holde no wyght in bonde. c1374 — *Troilus* II. 426 (177) But that I nyl not holden hym yn honde. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 152 Not to hold him longer in hand. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xviii. The rogue-lawyers, after taking fees, and keeping me in hand for years.

f. In process; being carried on or actually dealt with in any way. (See also *take in hand* 42.)

c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 115 It shal be doon, quod Symkyn. . What wol ye doon whil that it is in hande? c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 147 Som what is in hand, what ever it meyn. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) 11. 757 No warre in hande, nor none towarde. 1586 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 22 The matters or newes in hand amongst us. 1692 L. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Sweden* 109 Though it be something foreign to the Matter in hand. 1719 DE FOR *Crusoe* II. vii. Having much business in hand. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xi. 332 He . . gave his whole attention to whatever he had in hand. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 19 Oct. 4/8 The work . . is now well in hand.

g. *In hand with*: occupied or engaged with, dealing with; in conference with, endeavouring to persuade (also *in hands with*). *Obs.* or *dial.* † *In hand to do something*: occupied in doing it. *Obs.* (See also *to go in hand with*, 39.)

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxii, I shal never be at ease in my herte tyl I be in handes with them. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1874) II. 25 Another with Grece and Cessyll is in honde. 1515 SUFFOLK in *State Papers Hen. VIII* (For. & Dom.) II. 1. 26 The Queen was in hand with me the first day I [came], and said she must be short with me. 1539 BIBLE (Great) Ps. lvi. 2 Myne enemies are daylye in hande to swallow me vp. 1604 JAS. I *Counterb.* (Arb.) 111 Is it not a great vanitie, that a man cannot heartily welcome his friend now, but straight they must be in hand with Tobacco? 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 598 Zerubbabel, who is now in hand to build the Temple. 1635 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) VII. 116 For the statutes, I am in hand with them. (1825-80 JAMIESON s.v., He's in hands w' Jean.)

h. *In hand*: under control, subject to discipline. (Originally a term of horsemanship, cf. b.)

1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 64 They will have their horses in hand . . with their heads well up. 1856 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 1491 An Irishman . . who has been kept well in hand at a tight University in his calf-days. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 151 If he had strong passions . . he kept them well in hand.

i. Preceded by a numeral denoting a number of draught horses, etc. driven by one person. See FOUR-IN-HAND.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 2/1 An eight-in-hand team.

† j. *In any hand*: in any case, at any rate: = 25 g. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 45 Let him fetch off his drumme in any hand. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 150, I would not in any hand. . . he should slip his necke out of the collar.

30. Of . . hands.

a. *Of one's hands* (rarely *hand*): in respect of one's actions, of action, of valour in fight: usually with *valiant, proper*, etc. *A man of his hands*: a man of valour, skill, or practical ability. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7 O brut þat bern bald of hand. 13. . *Coer de L.* 2092 Three gentill barouns of England, Wise of speech, doughty of hand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 481 This Schir Eduard . . Wes of his handis a nobill knyght. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xvii. Ve are . . the man of moost prowess of your handes lynyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. xli. 130 Mony thousand doughty men of handis. c1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 73 in *Babes Bk.* 84 A man of his handes with hastynesse Should be as no tyne be fyld. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 27 He is as tall a man of his hands, as any is between this and his head. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 47 He loved sword and buckler men, and such as our Fathers were wont to call men of their hands. 1886 SIR F. POLLACK *Oxford Lect.* iv. 108 Learning to be a man of your hands with another weapon or two besides.

† b. *Of all hands*: on all hands (see 32 h), on all sides, on the part of every one; also (quot. 1588) in any case. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII. 6b, Callyng him of al handes kyng. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 219 Of all hands must we be forsworne. 1621-31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 45 Then there is 'joy', 'great joy', of all hands. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 1. 260 Both are own'd of all hands to be spurious.

31. Off hand.

a. See OFF-HAND. b. *Off one's hand(s)*: out of one's charge or control. *To take off one's hands*: to relieve one of the charge or responsibility of.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 1. cex. (1675) 394 The scattered Flock once committed to me, and now taken off my Hand by himself. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii, He has seemed to make his wench rich, only that I might take her off his hands. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 81 Good Masters, who had taken off of his hands more Flesh in that time . . than he had sold in some Years before. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 9 A friend of the lady's will take the child off her hands. 1889 *The County* xxii, I have taken him off your hands.

32. On hand, upon hand.

a. In one's possession; in one's charge or keeping: said of things, or of work or business which one has to do. *To have on hand*: to have with one; to be charged with, have the care or responsibility of; to have in order to deal with or dispose of; to be about or engaged on.

c1025 *Interl. v. Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 75 Swa hwylce þinc on handum mid hælicum ofoste si becumen. c1205 LAV. 248 Al þat lond þat Eneas heore fader hefde on hond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 1. 94 Thou hast on honde such a game. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvii. These xj kynges have more on hand than they are ware of. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* John 91 b, It only lyeth you vpon hande to fyght manfully. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* 1. 59 We have other matters on hands. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 470 If he possessed in India any money on loan or merchandize on hand. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* 1. ix, The abode . . which had so evidently hung long on hand. *Mod.* We have at present a large stock of tweeds on hand.

† b. Said of evil, harm, etc. affecting a person.

To have on hand: to have to bear or suffer. *Obs.*

c1200 *Moral Ode* 192 Þet ure eldre misuden, we habbeþ unele on honde. c1350 *Leg. Root* (1871) 62 Fader, what harm es þe on hand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 12 For ever he hath drede upon honde.

† c. In or into one's presence; present; at hand. *To bring on hand*: to bring in, introduce. *To nigh on hand*: to draw nigh, approach. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4937 Sargante send i son on hand þat in þair gare mi god þai fand. *Ibid.* 10680 To bring a custom neu on hand. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11362 Noy . . neghis on hond. *Ibid.* 12265 Onone come the night & neghit vpon hond. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4791 A newe neghis on hand.

† d. *On (an) hand*: favourably, prosperously.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Here tuder swiþe wuxed and wel þied and god wel on hond. c1205 LAV. 22313 Wind heom stod an honde. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1649 Me þunch þat þu me gest an honde.

e. At hand; in attendance (U.S.).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 372 The slaves they had employed never would be on hand, when the hour for relieving came. 1887 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* x, Jonson proposed to be on hand again before breakfast. 1891 *Chicago Inter Ocean* 16 Feb., I heard that he was about to make a sale, and I was on hand.

† f. On in time, as time goes on. *Obs.*

c1205 LAV. 7165 Þeos children weoxen an hond þat heo mihten halden lond. *Ibid.* 12711 Ah þene nome hit losede an hond. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 326 Þe wunde þet euer wurðed an hond. c1320 *Sir Trist.* 933 On hand Mani man wepen sare For ransoun to yrland.

g. *On, upon, one's hands* (rarely *hand*): resting upon one as a charge, burden, or responsibility, or as a thing to be dealt with or attended to; opp. to *off one's hands*.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 134, I haue wife and children vpon my hande. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1167 Kersels, and Colons, lay on their handes. 1639 T. BRUGIS *tr. Camus Mor. Relat.* 214 Seeing three men upon his hands, what could he doe? 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Freney's Anussem. Ser. & Com.* 48 Persons . . that have a great deal of Idle Time lying upon their Hands. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 78 That night, a child might understand, The Deil had business on his hand. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) 1. 110 Were we thrown a little more on our own hands. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 158, I have this house on my hands till next October.

h. *On all hands, on every hand*: on all sides, in all directions, to or from all quarters.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commu.* (1603) 105 They are oppressed on all hands. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. ii. 86 The Grace of Heanen, Before, behind the, and on every hand Enwheele thee round. 1700 DRYDEN *Prof. Fables* (Globe) 506 It is agreed on all hands that he writes even below Ogilby. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* 1. iv, I have heard it on all hands. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. vii. 66 The shameful servility of some, the immoral life of others, the bigotry of almost all, repelled him on every hand. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 227/2 It is admitted on all hands.

i. *On (the) one hand, on the other hand*, are used (besides the physical sense 4) to indicate two contrasted sides of a subject, circumstances, considerations, points of view, etc.

1638 BAKER *tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 55 My mother . . being sicke on one hand, and my selfe on the other. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 434 We are obliged to depart without our Money: But on the other hand, the next time we come hither, we are sure to be honestly paid. 1711 ADDISON

Spect. No. 101 ¶ 2 If men of eminence are exposed to censure on the one hand, they are as much liable to flattery on the other. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. v. § 5 But there is a danger of mistake in our judgment of books, on the other hand also. 1871 SMILES *Character* i. (1876) 10 Either being elevated on the one hand, or degraded on the other. *Mod.* This is the larger; on the other hand, its flavour is not quite so fine.

† j. So formerly on either hand, on some hands, on this hand. *Obs.*

1655 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 Here we live with men, yea beasts, yea, if (on some hands) I should say with incarnate Devils, I should not [etc.]. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. vii. § 2 It is no question on either hand whether God may require these things or no. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 188 On this hand I would not choose a very shy and cold behaviour.

k. On any hand: see 25 g.

33. Out of hand.

a. At once, immediately, straight off; without premeditation, suddenly; extempore.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2285 Dele to me my destiny, and do it out of honde. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 214 Redde him of his lyff out of hand a-non. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxxviii. 427 Aconit is. very hurtful to mans nature, and killeth out of hande. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xv. xl. (1733) 413 Salome and her Faction were Tooth and Nail for dispatching her out of Hand. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 82 Bid him finish the business out of hand. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vii. 114 She will marry you out of hand after a three months' engagement.

b. The opposite of *in hand* (in various senses: see 29): No longer in process; done with; not led by the hand; from or as a result of some treatment (quot. 1823); out of or beyond control.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 107 Were these inward Warres once out of hand, Wee would (deare Lords) vnto the Holy-Land. 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 513 Do what you have to do at once, and put it out of hand. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Anussem*. 153 Though repeated with murtic acid also, it comes out of hand in a most enviable state of whiteness. 1883 W. E. NOARIS *No New Thing* III. xxxv. 223 Your temper seems to have got rather out of hand.

34. To hand.

a. Within reach, accessible, at hand; † near, close by, close up, to close combat (*obs.*); into one's possession or presence. (See also to come to hand, 37 a.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11235 Sli[k] clathes als seo had to hand. *Ibid.* 14142 His sisters serued him to hand. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1508 It were foly to prece to honde. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 592 Ffor be his massageris sente he me to hande Al my sustenans. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 8 By this the dreadfull Beast drew nigh to hand. *Ibid.* ii. vi. 19 Him needed not long call; shee soone to hond Her ferry brought. 1750 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 166, I sent this essay . . . and have since heard nothing of it, which makes me doubt of its getting to hand. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect. Ser.* i. iv. 69 Evidences ready to hand.

b. To hand, to one's hand: into subjection, under control.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 241 Alexander . . . at last wan the horse to hand. c 1630 *Riskon Surv. Devon* 3 266 (1810) 275 He . . . brought the hawk to hand. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iv. (1840) 63 Some of these they had brought so to their hand, that they taught them to go and come.

c. To (unto) one's hand(s): ready for one, without exertion on one's own part.

1581 W. CHAUNCE *Infer.* iv. (1584) Ffij b, I English it to your hande, because you deale not with the Greeke. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 29 What thou would'st do Is done vnto thy hand. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 53 The Court of Rome had done that to their hands. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* i. 288 The Work is done to your hands already by your Father. 1855 BROWNING *A Light Woman* xiv, Robert Browning, you writer of plays, Here's a subject made to your hand!

35. Under hand.

† a. In subjection, under control or rule; under one's charge or care. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6442 (Cott.) Dis ilk folk. . . Pat moyses had vnder hand. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4261 (Trin.) Joseph. . . hap his godes vndir honde.

b. Secretly, stealthily: see UNDERHAND.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* iii. iii. Wks. 1878 I. 92 He does it under haod. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1707) 49 Selling this Liquor by their Emissaries under-hand.

c. Under one's hand(s): under one's action, charge, care, or treatment.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxi. 20 He that smyteth his seruant. . . that he dye vnder his handes. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 72 As a Physician doth to see many patients dying under his hands. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 16 We had a Man, who had lost a Limb. . . under our Hands to cure.

d. Under the hand of: with the signature of. (Cf. 17.)

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hth.* i. vii. (1810) 98 Letters which were intercepted and brought to mee (under the Presidents hand). 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 70 An especial Order under my hand. 1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 309 The Lady . . . gave it my Wife, without any thing under my Hand. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 125/1 The rule which makes it necessary to stamp with a sixpenny stamp an agreement under hand only.

Unto one's hand: see 34 c. Upon hand: see 25 g, 32 g.

36. With . . . hands.

† a. With one's hands, with (seventh, twelfth, etc.) hand: by oath, by the testimony of (seven, twelve, etc.) witnesses. (See Du Cange s.v. *Juramentum*.) *Obs.*

VOL. V.

1484 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 43 He welbe at all tymes redy to prove and make good eythre upon a book or els with his handes. 1609 *Leges Marchiarum in Stat. Scot.* i. 84 1/2 He sall purge him perof at be merchis. . . with be seynt hand. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 472 The Abbot with his twelfth Hand. . . should swear.

b. With both hands (fig.): with all one's might; † fully, freely (quot. 1624). (See also to play with both hands, 40.)

[1340 HAMPOLLE *Pr. Cons.* 1258 Pe world . . . Agayn us fightes with twa handes.] 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vii. 3 That they may doe euill with both hands earnestly. 1624 BEDFELL *Lett.* viii. 118 All this is yeeled with both hands. 1871 L. CARROLL *Through the Looking-Glass* ix. 188 You couldn't deny that, if you tried with both hands.

* With verb and preposition. (See also bear in hand (BEAR v. 3 c), bring on h. (32 c above), come in h. (29 c), have in h., on h. (29 f. 32 a, b), hold in h. (29 c, e), take off one's hands (31 b).)

37. Come to hand.

a. To come to one, or within one's reach, to arrive, to turn up; to be received or obtained.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18933 Pan com paa thre men him to hand. c 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 2401 Thai slouen down pat came to honde. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 782 To put on such harness as came next to their handes. 1603 KNOLES *Hist. Turks* (1658) 72 The common people . . . eat whatsoever comes to hand. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 101 The enclosed letter . . . came to hand yesterday. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 358 Seizing any weapon that comes to hand.

b. Come to (one's) hands: to come to close quarters, engage hand to hand. (Cf. 25 f.)

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 257 The battell come to their handes. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 74 Who came to hands, before the whole Armie ioyned. 1832 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 237, I want to come to my hands with them, and be done.

† 38. Fall in hand(s). *Obs.* (Cf. 29 f, g.)

† a. To fall to blows; to come to words with. (Also fall on hand.) *Obs.*

1448 *Paston Lett.* No. 60 i. 74 When they met to gyder, they fell in handes togyder, and [Sir Robert] smoth hym. . . with hys sword. *Ibid.* No. 711 II. 79, I felle on hande with hym for Matelacke Kerre. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1224/1 Sbe fel in hand with hym and all to rated him. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 275 His wife fell in hand with him, and asked him; What wilt you do, list you not to put forth your selfe as others doe?

† b. Fall in hands with, or to do something: to set about, take in hand. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 30b/1 Or he fall in hand wyth the tone or the other. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 83 King Stephan . . . fell in hand to besiege the residue of those places which the rebels kept. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* to Neither. . . were we the first that fell in hand with translating the Scripture into English. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Neaver to fall in hands with mole catching till St. Marke day bee past.

† 39. Go in hand, on hand. *Obs.* (Cf. 29 f, g.)

† a. Go in hand with, or to do something: to engage or deal with, be about; to proceed with.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1323/2 Our Sauour forthwith went in hande with the instytutyng of . . . the blessed Sacramente. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. i. (1877) 1. 38, I will . . . go in hand with the limits. . . of our severall sees. 1639 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 124 (That) he should . . . go in hand with it himself, with all convenient care and speed.

† b. To come to be dealt with or treated. *Obs.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (c 1600) 159 b, When Atrous part should goe in hand [cum tractaretur Atrous].

† 40. Play on (or with) both hands. To practise double-dealing, act with duplicity. *Obs.*

1549 *Compt. Scot.* xi. 89 The kyng of ingland playit vitht haythit the handis. 1613 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 358 He slew. . . King of the Hunnes, for playing on both hands.

† 41. Stand (one) in (or on) hand. To concern; to be incumbent on; to be the duty or business of. (Cf. 32 g.)

c 1555 *Fisher's Life* ff. 118 It standeth vs in hand. . . to prostrate ourselves before him. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* Pref. Ep. 3 It standeth us on hand to strengthen ourselves in the infallible certainte of the holy Christian Religion. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 89 It stood him in hand to stand upon his guard. 1786 I. PERKINS *Poem in H. R. Siles Bundling* (1869) 99 Sence it doth stand each one in hand To happyfy his life.

42. Take in hand, † on hand. To take the charge or responsibility of; to set oneself to carry out or deal with; to undertake; sometimes *spec.* to undertake the discipline, care, or cure (of a person).

a. with simple obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25928 Pis hali wark j tak on hand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 268 Wedding is the hardest band That ony man may tak on hand. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 34 Where dedly werre is taken on honde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* c[1]. 4, I wil take no wicked thinge in honde. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 22 To morrow. . . we wil take againe our matter in hand. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Modit. & Vows* ii. § 12 Before I take any man in hand, I will know whether hee be a thorne or a nettle. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. iii. Very obedient to me she was when a little child, before you took her in hand. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi, I've taken you in hand. *Mod.* It is a difficult task that you have taken in hand.

b. with *inf.* (arch. or dial.)

1307 *Elegy Edu.* I, v, That our kyng hede take on honde, Al Engelond to 3eme ant wysse. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 143 To take an hond agen hym to take be fyrie. 1566 TINDALE *Luke* i. 1 For as moche as many have taken in hond to compile a treatise of thoo thynges. 1676 HOBBS *Thad*

i. 268 T'appease Achilles I will take in hand. *Mod. (north. dial.)* He took in hand to inform the others.

*** With verb governing hand. (For other phrases, as BEAR a hand, FORCE (a person's) hand, HOLD (one's) hand, JOIN hands, KISS the hand, LAY hands on, LEND a hand, SET hand (to, on), SHAKE hands, STRIKE hands, TRY one's hand, WASH one's hands of, etc., see the verbs. To have a hand in: see 3 b above. To show one's hand: see 23 d.)

43. Change hands. To substitute the left hand for the right and the converse; to pass from one hand to another, from one person's hand or possession to another's (cf. 2).

1670, 1732 [see CHANGE v. 2]. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 100 The property in soil must change hands. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 160 The whole soil would soon change hands.

44. Give (one's) hand.

a. To present or hold out the hand to be grasped, in token of salutation, bargaining, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 320 Gine me your hands, God send you loy, Petruchio, 'tis a match. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. v. 49 Gine me your hand first. Fare you wel my Lord. 1876 T. HAROV *Ethelberta* (1890) 114 She gave him a hand so cool and still that Christopher . . . was literally ashamed to let her see and feel his own.

† b. fig. To give hands: to consent, agree (to); to pledge oneself. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 24 So they all gave hands to this opinion, saue onely Aristotle. 1708 OCKLEV *Saracens* (1848) 432 So they gave him their hands to be subject to him.

45. Make a hand.

a. To make one's profit; to make a success of, to succeed or speed with. Freq. with qualifying adj., as *fair, fine* (often ironical), *good*, etc.

1538 LONDON in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 234 They mak ther handes by leesy, sayls of wodde, and of ther plate. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* iii. 151/1 All is one with them, so as they may make their hand. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 74 Y' haue made a fine hand fellows? 1669 W. HACKE *Collect. Orig. Voy.* iii. (1690) 69 We should have made a better hand of them. 1702 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 596 Through the disadvantages of their feet by the snow they could make no hand on it. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, The farmer. . . concluding I must soon die, resolved to make as good a hand of me as he could. 1808 WINDHAM *Lett.* 21 Oct. in *Sp. Park.* (1812) I. 98, I do oot find that I make much hand (I should rather perhaps say much foot) in walking. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 90, I don't suppose you'd have made much hand of them by yourself.

b. To make a hand of (with): to make away with, make an end of, 'do for'. *Obs. or dial.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 142 They falling to the spoile made a hand, and therewith departed. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 55 To gine them such medicines. . . as will soone make a hand of them. 1601 HOLAND *Pliny* ix. lx, It makes a hand with it, and digesteth it presently. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* 93 He [Moses] had donbtless made a hand of me, but that one came by, and bid him forbear. 1864 CARLILE *Freder. Gl.* xv. v. (1871) VI. 8 Hungarian Majesty. . . attacks Seckendorf furiously. . . in mid-winter; and makes a terrible hand of him. 1887 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I mun know about th' markets after I sell: I dunna want to be made a hand on.

46. Take the hand of. To take hold of the hand which is given or offered; to join hands.

1565 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 68 The said Roger and Ellin. . . toke handes together. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 376 Come vnto these yellow sands. . . And then take hands. 1771 MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lady Barton* II. 274 A pair . . . as firmly united as any that ever took hands, from the first wedding in Eden, down to this present day. *Mod.* Take my hand; I will lead you safely.

**** With adjective qualifying hand.

(For other phrases, as BLOODY hand, EVEN hand, FREE hand, HELPING hand, HIGH hand, LOOSE hand, OLD hand, RED hand, SINGLE hand, STRONG hand, UPPER hand, etc., see the adjectives. See also LEFT hand, OVERHAND, RIGHT hand, SECOND HAND, etc.)

47. Better hand. † a. Superiority, the 'upper hand'; precedence.

1523 [see BETTER a. 5]. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 243 The name of the Turkes hath gotten the better hande, and the other [Saracens] is out of remembrance. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 341 If they might have the better hande of us. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* II. i, To let strong nature have the better hand. 1641 J. TRAFRE *Theologia Theol.* 2 That the Gospel should have the better hand of the Law.

b. See 10 b, 45 a.

48. Clean hands. fig. Freedom from wrongdoing, innocence or uprightness of life: see CLEAN a. 3 d.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xvii. 9 The riȝtvis sha! holden his weie, and with cleue hondis adde strengthe. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xxiv. 4 He that hath cleane handes and a pure hert. 1667 *Pepys Diary* 19 May, My Lord Treasurer. . . is said to die with the cleanest hands that ever any Lord Treasurer did. 1896 MORLEY in *Liberal Mag.* Dec. 495 You would go. . . into the councils of Europe with clean hands.

49. First hand. a. At (the) first hand: see 10 c above, and FIRST HAND. † b. At first hand: at first. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Living* xxv. xxxvii. 577 At first hand they wist not what to doe.

†50. **Good hand.** To get or have a good hand against: to get or have a decided advantage over. *Obs.* (See also *make a good hand of*, 45 a.)

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* vii. vii. 253 The other armie... got a good hand against their enemies. 1652-64 *HEVLIN Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 160/1 A prince who since he came to age, hath had a good hand against the Turks.

†51. **Higher hand.** Superiority in contest, mastery. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 758 3ef ha mahen on me be herre hand habben. 13... *Coer de L.* 5239 And who that baves the heyer hand Have the eyte and al her land. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Protr.* 399 If pat he faughte and hadde the hyer honde. c 1450 *Morlin* 124 That he myghte have the hier honde.

***** With an adverb.

52. **Hand in, out.** To have one's hand in: to be actively engaged, to be in habitual practice, to be at it; to be in practice. *His hand is out:* he is out of practice, not in working order.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 220 Yit efte, whils thi hande is in, Pulle ther at with som kyn gyn. 1586 *A. DAY* *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 44 There was no rake-hell, but his hand was in with him, and that he was a copesmate for bim. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 137 And if my hand be out, then belike your hand is in. 1667 *BARROW* in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1847) II. 54 Now my hand is in, I will add briefly these theorems. 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. cxviii. 246 Write a line or two of it every day to keep your hand in. 1828 *Craven Dial. s.v.* To have the hand in, to be accustomed to business. 1848 *Mem. Tod of Balerno* 17 There are particular seasons when... his hand is out, when he is unable to wield the pen, when imagination flags. 1875 *M. PATTERSON Casanbon* 354 Mere exercises to keep his hand in.

53. **Hands off!** *colloq.* Keep off! let (the person or thing) alone! a peremptory order to cease or desist from touching or interference.

1563 *Becon Display. Pop. Masse* Wks. iii. 42 Take thys bread, sayth... Christ... Hande of, saye ye papistes. Gape and we will put it in your mouthes. c 1592 *MARLOWE* *Massacre Paris* ii. iv. Hands off, good fellow! I will be his bail. 1637 *B. JONSON* *Sad Sheph.* i. ii. Hand off, rude ranger!—Sirrah, get you in. 1883 *STEVENS* *Treas. Ist.* iii. xiv. 'Hands off!' cried Silver leaping back a yard.

54. **Hands up!** An order or direction to people to hold up their hands to signify assent, etc.; also, a robber's, policeman's, etc., order to preclude resistance.

1887 *J. HAWTHORNE* *Trag. Myst.* xviii. Hands up—every soul of you! *Mod.* (at school). Hands up, those who have the right answer!

***** With another noun.

(See also **HAND AND GLOVE**, **HAND OF GLORY**, **HAND OVER HEAD**, **HAND TO MOUTH**, etc.)

55. **Hand... fist.** a. *Hand over fist* (*colloq.*) = **HAND OVER HAND**.

1880 *W. C. RUSSELL* *Sailor's Sweetheart* II. iii. 173 A heavy squall was coming up hand over fist along with the wind. 1884 *L. P. L'hoel* *Daily Post* 9 Jan. (1885) 6/2 [It] enables... lighter and better rigged whalers to get away from them, as the phrase goes, 'hand over fist'.

b. *Hand to fist* (*colloq.*) = **HAND TO HAND**.

1652-3 *Wood Life* 4 Mar. Going to the ale-house... they set hand to fist, and drunk very desperately. 1705 *HICKERINGILL* *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 59 Killing a Lyon and a Bear, Hand to Fist. 1760 *FOOTE* *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 i. 245 He and Jenny Cummins drank three flasks, hand to fist, last night. 1811 *SCOTT* *Fam. Lett.* Sept. (1894) I. vii. 229 The Edinburgh reviewers have been down on my poor *Dou Roderick*, hand to fist.

56. **Hand and foot** (also in earlier use *f. and h.*, *feet and hs.*, *hs. and f.*) are often found in collocation; usually (now always) in adverbial construction; esp. in phr. to bind hand and foot (in mod. use sometimes *fig.*). To wait upon or to serve (to) hand and foot: to wait upon or serve assiduously. (See also *Foot sb.* 26 b.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 44 gebunden foot & hond. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* *Ibid.*. Pe dead was gebunden handan & fotan. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* (1888) 17 And binden me, bade handen and fiet. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14355 Bath fete and hand þar was beunden. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 70 Schē... seruede hem to hande & fote. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lviii. To serue him wele to fote and honde. 1639 *S. DU VERGER* *tr. Camis Admir. Events* 56 He is forthwith bound hand and foot. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 502/2 The Divisional Court held themselves bound hand and foot by the authorities. *Mod.* They expect to be waited on hand and foot.

57. **Hand... hand.** (See also **HAND IN HAND**, **HAND OVER HAND**, **HAND TO HAND**.)

†a. *Hand by hand, Hand for hand:* = **HAND TO HAND**, at close quarters; side by side. *Hand of hand, hand with hand, to hand and hand, with hand to hand:* = **HAND TO HAND**. *Obs.*

c 1205 *Lav.* 174 Hond wið honde, fuiten þa heze men. 13... *Coer de L.* 4364 Hand be hand to geve bekryr. c 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 394 That that myght fight with hem anon. Honde of honde. 1430-40 *Lvde. Bochas* iv. ix. (1554) 107 The King and he walking hand by hand. 1490 *CANTON* *Eneydos* liv. 150 To fyghte wyth hym hande for hande. 1535 *STEWART* *Cron. Scot.* i. 371 The kingis... raid togidder to the town, Hand for hand. 1548 *HALL* *Chron.* Hen. V. 56b. To get upon the walles and with hand to hand to grapple with his enemy. 1553 *BRAND* *O. Curtius* iii. 33 Being enforced to joyne hand for hand, they valiantly used the sword.

b. *From hand to hand:* from one person to another; through a series or succession of hands. (Cf. 10.)

1561 *T. NORTON* *Calvin's Inst.* i. 18 Their writings came to posteritie... from hand to hand. 1660 *F. BROOKE* *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 The word was given from hand to hand through the company. 1882 *BESANT* *Revolt of Man* ix. 217 This tract had been circulated from hand to hand.

c. *Hand under hand:* bringing each hand successively below the other, as in climbing down a rope, etc.: the opposite of **HAND OVER HAND**. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 92 [He] let himself down, hand under hand, by a rope.

58. **Hand and thigh.** *Old Irish Law.* (See *quot.*)

1873 *W. K. SULLIVAN* *Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. 172 Ultimately, however, daughters appear to have become entitled to inherit all if there were no sons. The land thus given to a daughter was called 'an inheritance of hand and thigh'. *Ibid.*, An explanation of why the estate 'of hand and thigh' was one-third the estate of a *Fiaith*.

59. **Hand's turn.** *colloq.* A stroke of work.

1828 *Craven Dial. s.v.* She winna do a hands-turn. 1881 *Queen* LXX. 522/3 She... has to be waited on by the maids rather than doing a hand's turn for herself or you.

***** Proverbial phrases and locutions.

60. a. In comparisons, as *as bare, flat, as one's hand*. b. *Like hand and glove*, etc.: see also **HAND AND GLOVE**. †c. *To have long hands:* see *quots.* d. *To have one's hands full:* to have enough to do or as much as one can do, to be fully occupied. e. *Many hands make light work*.

f. *In the turn(ing) of a hand:* in a moment, instantly (cf. in the twinkling of an eye). g. In other expressions: see *quots.* (*To have a hand in the pie:* see **PIE**. *To play into a person's hands:* see **PLAY**.)

a. c 1420 *Stige Rouen* in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 4 Buschys and brerrys and boughys they brende And made hyt as bare as my honde. 1876 *BROWNING* *Nat. Magic* i. The room was as bare as your hand. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 147/1 That coast... is flat as your hand, as we say.

b. 1798 *G. WASHINGTON* *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 129 He... has been as familiar with all... as the hand is with the glove.

c. 1593 *HOLLYBAND* *Campo di Fior* 17 What if I should call thee thees? What if I should say that thou bast long haades? 1828 *SCOTT* *F. M. Perth* vi. His father is a powerful man—hath long hands—reaches as far as he can.

d. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* xx. xxii. Ye shalle have bothe your handes ful of me. 1625 *MASSINGER* *New Way* v. i. You shall have your handes full Upon the latest incitement. 1724 *De Foe* *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 65 Horn... had his hands full with the main battle. 1874 *STUBBS* *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. xii. 479 The king had his hands full in Poitou.

e. 14... *Sir Beues* 3012 (MS. M.) Thoughte Ascaparde be neuer so starke, Many handes make lyght warke! 1539 *TAYLOR* *Erasm.* *Protr.* (1552) 36 Many handes make a lyght burthen. 1663 *F. HAWKINS* *Youth's Behav.* 90 Many handes make light work.

f. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23223 Quills þou moght turn þi hand abute, It suld worth rose witten dute. 1599 *H. BUTTES* *Dyets drie Dinner* Fv. In the turne of an hand: in the twinkling of an eye. a 1632 *T. TAYLOR* *God's Judgem.* i. ii. xxxvi. 289 In the turning of an hand they were all in flames.

g. 1561 *DAUS* *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 133 b. Thou must hold up thy hand to thine eares for me: that is to say, thou shalt confirm me this by an oath. 1617 *MORAVSON* *Itin.* iii. i. ii. 17 He that writes often, shall often receive letters for answer: for one hand washeth another.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

61. *attrib.* a. Of or belonging to the hand, as *hand-clasp*, *-gout*, *-grasp*, *-guard*, *-reach*, *-skill*, *-touch*, *-turn*, *-wove*, etc. b. Worn on the hand, as *hand-fetter*, *-ring*, *-ruffle*, *-shackle*.

1887 *JEFFERIES* *Amaryllis* at the Fair 85 Books... bound in the best style of *band-art*. 1583 *STANHYURST* *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 105 Fayth plighted in *hand-claspe*. 1897 *HALL* *Caine Christian* xi. Their hands met in a long hand-clasp. 1616-61 *HOLYDAY* *Persius* 325 When the knotty *hand-gout* has once broke their joynts. 1893 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/1 Losing their foothold and *handgrasp* on the ladder ways. 1874 *BOUTELL* *Arms & Arm.* viii. 128 At the handle the shaft [of the lance] passed through a small circular shield, or *hand-guard* (called a vamplate). 1637 *Bp's Transcr. of Register* *S. Geo. Martyr* (Canterbury), [Signed] William Wellton by W his *hand mark*. 1795 *SOUTHEY* *Joan of Arc* ix. 258 At his side Within *hand-reach* his sword. 1845 *JAMES A. NEIL* ii. His collar and *hand-ruffles* were of lace. 1549 *HOOPER* *to Commandm.* xi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 405 A manacle or *hand-shackle* to keep them from doing of ill. 1883-4 *J. G. BUTLER* in *Bible-Work* II. 131 Daily labor, *hand-toil* or brain-toil. 1850 *Bentley's Q. Rev.* July 544 When it comes to shifts and *hand-turns*... we are utterly at a stand.

c. That is or may be held or carried in the hand, portable; as *hand-anvil*, *-bag*, *-camera*, *-candle*, *-candlestick*, *-lamp*, *-lantern*, *-lexicon*, *-litter*, *-mirror*, *-net*, *-screen*, *-specimen*, *-spectroscope*, *-tray*, etc.

1880 *MISS BRADDON* *Just as I am* xiv. She had her waterproof... and a *hand-bag*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 The two travellers... stowed their *hand-baggage* away in their compartment. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 1 Both to the stay-at-home and the tourist the *hand camera* has become a necessity. 1882 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1706/8 One large *Candlestick* and *Socket*, one *hand Candlestick*, *Snuffpan*, and *Snuffers*. 1892 *A. HEALES* *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 31 A king is holding up a similar *hand-cross*. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 5/1 With a *hand-eye-glass* disposed across the nose. 1875 *STORY* *MASKELYNE* *Crystallog.* viii. § 1. 388 The contact... or *hand-goniometer*. 1869 *DUNKIN* *Midn. Sky* 8 He has furnished himself with a *hand-lamp*. 1862 *MARSH* *Eng. Lang.* iii. 49 In a *hand-lexicon* of any modern tongue. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 162/1 An ivory backed *hand-mirror*. 1726 *SHELVOCKE* *Voy. round World* (1757) 16 A little *hand nest* of drawers.

1856 *KANE* *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 243 Birds... caught in their little *hand-nets*. 1891 *D'O. CARTE* in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 1/3 There were some 3000 *hand-properties* employed in 'Ivanhoe', and 10 scenes. 1826 *MISS MITFORD* *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 342 Painted shells and roses... on card-racks and *hand-screens*. 1815 *W. PHILLIPS* *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 198 By the examination of *hand specimens*. 1871 *tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* lxix. 418 The *hand-spectroscope* of Huggins. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 228 A payre of *hand-trayes*. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Nm.* xxxv. 18 If he smyte him with an *handweapon* of wodd.

d. *Managed or worked with the hand* (sometimes *spec.* with one hand); driven or operated by manual power, as distinguished from that of an animal or a machine; as *hand-bat*, *-bellow*, *-besom*, *-brake*, *-card* (in cotton-spinning), *-comb*, *-drill*, *-flail*, *-harpoon*, *-hook*, *-lathe*, *-lever*, *-mangle*, *†-mell* (= mallet), *-mortar*, *-piercer*, *-pump*, *-punch*, *-quern*, *-rake*, *-rope*, *-sail*, *-shears*, *-shell*, *-sledge*, *-tool*, *-wagon*, *-wheel*, etc. e. Made or done by hand, as *hand-embroidery*.

1781 *SMEATHMAN* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 181 note, Beaten level... with their feet and a kind of *hand-bat* or beetle. 1665 *HOOKE* *Microgr.* 23 Blowing now and then the Coles with *hand-Bellows*. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 4/2 To stop the train at the proper place by the application of the ordinary *hand-brake* only. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 273/1 Carding... was performed by a pair of *hand-cards* upon the knee. 1882 *Encycl. Dict.* I. 685/2 The silvers are made by *hand-combs*. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4712/4 Several Persons... did attempt to murder... Mr. Stone... wounding him with a *Hand-Crow*. 1770-4 *A. HUNTER* *Geogr. Ess.* (1803) I. 431 The seed must be drilled by a *hand-drill*. 1879 *STAINER* *Music of Bible* 149 It was a tambour, timbrel, or *hand-drum*. 1820 *SCOTCHMAN* *Arct. Reg.* II. 233 The *hand-harpoon* is placed upon the neck or rest with its stock. 1765 *CROKER* *Dict. Arts & Sc.* *Hand-Hook*, an instrument used by smiths to twist square iron. 1882 *PEBOOV* *Eng. Journalism* xv. 107 He used to... make use of his mother's *hand-mangle* to work off impressions of type. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 133 For a *handmell*, and crosspin of iron, to mend or make bald-rigs for our bells. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4059/3, 2 Hawtizers, and 100 *Hand-Mortars*. 1667 *PRIMATT* *City & C. Build.* 26 Whether they draw Water with Buckets, or *Hand-Pumps*, or Chain-Pumps. c 1000 *ELRIC* *Judg.* xvi. 21 Heton bine grindan æt hira *hand-cwyrne*. 1878 *LECKY* *Irish* in *18th C.* II. v. 26 The only mills for grinding corn were *hand-querns*, turned by a woman's hand. 1523 *FITZGERARD* *Hush.* § 28 A man or woman folowthe the mowher with a *hand-rake* halfe a yarde longe, with vii. or viii. tethe. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 267 *Hand-ropes*—xviii; takes for the mayne sayle—ij. a 1698 *TEMPLE* (J.), The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. 1881 *DU CHAILLU* *Lond. Midn. Sun* II. 256 The women were up and busy sharpening the *hand-scythes*. 1876 *FOX* *Bourne Locke* II. xi. 103 The coin being cut with *hand-shears*, and stamped with hand-hammers. 1767 *H. BROOKS* *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 53 (Stanf. s.v. *Granada*) They tossed their grenades or *hand-shells* among us. 1856 *KANE* *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 249 They have given us *hand-sledges* for our baggage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/2 The ores are generally brought to surface by means of a common *hand-whim*.

62. a. *objective and obj. genitive*, as *hand-binder*, *-clapping*, *-kissing*, *-spoiler*, *-warmer*, *-washing*; *-wringing* *adj.*

1585 *HIGINS* *tr. Junius' Nomenclator* 106/2 *Manica*, manicles, or *handbinders*. 1838 *CARLILE* *Misc.* (1857) IV. 14 Cf. rumour and *hand-clapping* could be credited. 1888 *D. C. MURRAY* *Weaker Vessel* i. A dropping fire of hand-clapping. 1868 *YATES* *Rock Ahead* iii. v. The ladies exchanged sweet *handkissings*. 1836 *E. HOWARD* *R. Reefer* xxvi. I brought up to her the penitent *hand-presser*. 15... *Aberd. Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Maisterfull and violent *bandputting* in his dekin. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* Extra 24 July 14/2 *Hand-warmers* fitted with charcoal pans. 1879 *FARRAR* *St. Paul* (1883) 43 The Talmud... devotes one whole treatise to *hand-washings*. 1603 *DEKKER* *Wonderfull Yeaer* C, You desolate *hand-wringing* widows.

b. *instrumental* = With the hand, by hand; *esp.* as distinguished from what is done by machinery; as *hand-coloured* *ppl. adj.*, *-colouring*, *-comber*, *-combing*, *-dressing*, *-eating*, *-feed* *vb.*, *-fed*, *-hidden* *ppl. adjs.*, *-kill* *vb.*, *†-laboured*, *-moulded* *ppl. adjs.*, *-rear* *vb.*, *reared* *ppl. adjs.*, *-rub* *vb.*, *-rubbed*, *-spun*, *-turned*, *ppl. adjs.*, *-weaver*, *-weaving*, *-woven* *ppl. adj.*, *-wrought* *ppl. adj.*, etc.

1796 *W. MARSHALL* *West. Eng.* I. 142 (E. D. S.) With a Beating-axe... large chips, shavings or sods are struck off... This operation is termed *hand-beating*. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 The prints... were... finished by *hand-colouring*. 1894 *H. SPEIGHT* *Niederdale* 304 This was in the days of *hand-combing* and *hand-weaving*. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE* *Trav.* xi. 206, I often presented my friends with iron spoons, and it was curious to observe how the habit of *hand-eating* prevailed. 1805 *FORSYTH* *Beauties Scotl.* I. 421 The snow... render[s] it necessary to *hand-feed* their flocks of sheep. 1846 *J. BAXTER* *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 191 Cattle, when *hand-fed*. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 404 The joints should be carefully *hand-filled* with fine screened sand. 1859 *TENNISON* *Vivien* 895 Face *Hand-hidden*, as for utmost grief. c 1575 *Chalm. Air* c. 25 in *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 585 Gif ony *Fleshour*, *slays* or *hand-kills* ony beif or flesh with his awin handis. 1854 *H. MILLER* *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1858) 287 This same *hand-moulded* pottery of the bronze period. 1893 *G. D. LESLIE* *Lett. to Marco* xix. 128 The utility of attempting to *hand-rear* them. 1894 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/6 Both with natural and *hand-reared* birds. 1850 *F. A. GRIFFITHS* *Artif. Man.* (1862) 224 *Hand-rub* and bandage legs. 1862 *BEVERIDGE* *India* III. vii. iii. 101 Two attendants whose duty it was to *hand-rub* (*shampoo*) their master. 1647 *TRAPP* *Comm. Matt.* v. 11 There are tongue-

smelters, as well as *hand-smelters. 1892 *Eastern Morning News* (Hull) 16 Feb. 2/8 *Hand-split laths. 1895 *Daily News* 15 June 5/3 A piece of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. 1884 *Roe Nat. Ser. Story* v. A profitable crop . . can only be grown by careful *hand-thinning. 1897 *G. Higgins Celtic Druids* 263 note, I wish to God our poor *hand-weavers could as easily migrate to Sydney. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 177/2 In *hand-weaving, the weaver suspends his operations from time to time in order to apply dressing to his warp. 1772 A. Young in R. Dossie *Mem. Agric.* (1782) III. 27 [1] *hand-weeded it, Aug. 22d. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 861 The plants are twice hand-weeded. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 58 Ic to-wurpe bis *hand-worthe tempel. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/1 The train. . was covered with hand-wrought embroidery.

c. *locative*, etc., in or as to the hands; as *hand-bound*, -*gyved*, -*lopped*, -*shackled*, -*tied* ppl. adjs. c 1600 *Distacted Emb.* 1. I. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 176 Better *hand-bounde wrastell with the Sea. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. 1. i. (1872) 4 A poor Legislative. . had let itself be *hand-gyved.

d. *similitive*, etc., as *hand-footed*, -*high*, -*like*, -*shaped* adjs.

1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round the Calendar* 147 The wall running by the garden paths, *hand-high. 1802a *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) 1. 63 The *hand-like conformation of their fore-feet. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 102 Branches widening, *hand-shaped.

63. Special Combs. †*hand-adventure*, a single-handed contest; *hand-alphabet*, an alphabet of signs made by the hands, a 'deaf-and-dumb' alphabet; *hand-buckler*, a small shield held in the left hand to parry an adversary's sword-thrusts; *hand-cannon*, an early portable fire-arm of the cannon type; *hand-car* (U.S.), a light car propelled by cranks or levers worked by hand, used in the inspection and repairing of a railway line; *hand-chair*, a Bath chair; hence *handchairman*, one who draws a Bath chair; *hand-darg* (Sc.), a day's work of manual labour; *hand-drop* (see quot.); †*hand-evil*, gout in the hands; *hand-flight*, a fight at close quarters, or hand to hand; *hand-fish*, a pediculate fish, having the pectoral fin articulated; *hand-flower*, the flower of the *hand-plant* (q.v.) or *hand-flower-tree*; †*hand-friend*, (?) a friend at hand, or who will 'stand by' one in case of need; *hand-gear*, the starting-gear of an engine; *hand-hole*, a hole giving passage for little more than the hand; *hand-in* (Tennis), the person who is serving the ball; †*hand-in* and *hand-out*, the name of a game with a ball in 15th c.; *hand-language*, the art of conversing by signs made with the hands; †*hand-laying* (*hand leggyng*), imposition of hands, ordination; *hand-lead* (Naut.), a small lead used in taking soundings less than 20 fathoms; *hand-light* (Gardening), a bell-glass (= HAND-GLASS 2); †*hand-loose* a., free from restraint; †*hand-maker*, one who makes gain fraudulently (cf. 45 a); so †*hand-making*; *hand-mast* (see quots.); also *attrib.* as *hand-mast piece*, *spar*; †*hand-muff*, a boxing-glove; *hand-mule* (see quot. 1892); also *attrib.* as *hand-mule spinner*; *hand orchis*, a name for *Orchis maculata*, from the finger-like lobes of the tubers; *hand-out* (Tennis), the person to whom the ball is served; *hand-pin* (Gunnery), see quot.; *hand-plant*, a Mexican tree (*Cheirostemon platanoides*, N. O. *Sterculiaceae*), having large flowers with bright red stamens, which are united at the base and then spread in five finger-like bundles; †*hand-point*, a children's game, the same as *span-counter*; *hand-post*, a guide-post at the parting of roads, a *FINGER-POST*; *hand-promise*, a solemn form of betrothal among the Irish peasantry; *hand-quill*, one of the large pinion feathers of a bird; †*hand-reaching* [cf. Ger. *handreichung*], used by Coverdale for ministrations or contribution; *hand-screw* (see quot. 1850); also *attrib.* as *hand-screw-maker*; †*hand-shaft* (see quot.); †*hand-sleeve*, a sleeve reaching to the wrist; *hand-spring*, a summer-sault in which the body is supported by the hands while the feet are in the air; †*hand-stripe* = *HAND-STROKE*; †*hand-stuff*, app. some sort of refuse; *hand-swipe*, a shadow worked by hand for raising water; †*hand-table*, a writing tablet; *hand-taut* a. = *hand-tight*; *hand-tennis*, tennis in which the ball is struck with the hand, not with a racket; *hand-tight* a., as tight as it can be drawn or fixed by the hand; †*hand-timber*, small wood; *hand-tree* = *hand-plant*; *hand-wave* v., to smooth the surface of (a measure of corn) with the hand, instead of using a strike; †*hand-whip*, a riding-whip; †*hand-wolf*, a wolf brought up by hand.

1649 H. WATSON *Valentine & Orson* xiii. 59 All this *hand-adventure now knitting up in this manner. 1680 DALGARNO *Didascalophus* viii. 73. I have at last fixt upon a Finger or *Hand-alphabet according to my mind. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 283/4 We shall give his hand-alphabet. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Hand-cannon, a musket. 1874 BOUTELL

Arms & Arm. Notes 293 The hand-cannon soon gave place to the hand-gun. 1850 LYELL and Visit U. S. II. 14. I left the *hand-car and entered a railway-train, which carried me in one hour into the town. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 5/1 A relief train carrying hand-cars eventually rescued them from their perilous position. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 1. 37 It seemed to mee a *Silla de manos*, or easie *hand-Chaire. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 447 *Hand-drop, *Wrist-drop*. A popular term for the paralysis of the hand, induced by the action of lead. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 6 b. It is good . . for the *handeuell and fote euell. 1585 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshead II. 168/1 Whereupon they fell at *hand-fight. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. (1862) v. 286 A strenuous hand-fight then commenced. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 564 The *Cheironectes*, or *Hand-fish, bears a strong resemblance to the common Angler in its structure and habits; but its fins are still more capable of motion, enabling it to walk along the ground almost in the manner of quadrupeds. 1822 C. WELLS *Stories after Nature* (1801) 17 There is one thing greater than revenge, and *hand-friend to our cause—it is mercy. 1842 G. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Hand-gear. 1846 WORCESTER, *Hand-Gear*, an arrangement of levers and other contrivances for opening and shutting the valves of a steam-engine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. l. v. § 4. 690 If the *hand-in makes one, the game is called vantage. 1477 Act 17 *Edw. IV.* c. 3 Diversez novelz ymaginez Jenez appelez Cloishe Kaylez half Kewle *Hondyn & Hondoute & Quekeborde. 1540 *Order Hon. VIII* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XLV. 707 Keper aswell of the Playes of Hande oute and al Keyles. 1680 DALGARNO *Didascalophus* viii. 73 Neither . . is it so proper a medium of interpretation between persons present face to face, as a *Hand-language. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 243 Unwis *hond leggyng is chalenged of be [Pope Leo]. 1745 P. THOMAS *Enl. Anson's Voy.* 314 Sometimes we should have seven Fathom on one Side of the Ship, and no Ground with the *Hand Lead on the other. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 284 The hand-lead-line, which is generally 30 fathoms in length, is marked at every 2 or 3 fathoms. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 78 A. *handlight or bell-glass. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 72/1 Cuttings . . root readily under a small handlight. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 304 The people lyke a companie of Wyde beistes, *hand louse. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 97 A *hande maker in hys office, to make his sonne a great man. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jude* 23 *Handmaking of gaynes, whiche thinge dooth most principally defile the doctrine of Christe. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* III. i. 11 We can carry away a top-mast, and make a new one out of the *hand-mast, at sea. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 232 Hand-mast. . . is a technical term applied . . to a round spar, holding at the least 24, and not exceeding 72, inches in circumference. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hand-mast-spar, a round mast; those from Riga are . . over 90 feet long by 20 inches diameter. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* 93 In the on-set the combatants wore *hand-muffs. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 59 *Hand-mules are worked in pairs. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hand-mules, spinning-machinery, driven by steam power and manual labour combined, used in producing yarn. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. l. v. § 4. 690 If the player who fails to return the ball is the server or hand-in, he becomes *hand-out. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 262 Another pin will then be seen in the rear end of the trigger-plate, remove this pin (occasionally this *hand-pin is placed in the reverse way). 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 36 The *Hand plant of Mexico. 1650 TORRIANO, *Al-palmo*, the play our children call, At sprin-counter, or at *Hand-point. 1791 J. HAMFORD *Menn. Wesley* III. 101 A clergyman is like a *hand-post; if he shew the way, it is not necessary he should walk in it himself. 1830-3 CARLETON *Traits & St.*, *Going to Maynooth* (Cent.), Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a *hand-promise. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* vi. 1 Their wyddowes were not loked vpon in the daylie *handreachinge. 1765 CROKER *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Hand-Screw, an instrument more usually called a jack. 1819 P. O. *London Direct.* 63 Smith and Hand-screw-maker. c 1850 Rudim. *Navig.* (Weale) 123 Hand-screws or jacks. This engine is used to cant beams or other weighty timbers: it consists of a box of elm containing cogged iron wheels of increasing powers. The outer one, which moves the rest, is put in motion by a winch. 1598 FLORIO, *Sommezza*, the length of a span or hand-breadth, a *hand shaft so called of our drapers. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 172/1 *Manica*. . . the *handsleeve: the sleeve of a garment. 1686 *London Gaz.* No. 2192/4 A Purple Westcoat, with narrow Gold Lace on the Hand sleeves. 1875 W. CARLETON *Farm Legends* (1885) 88 He al'ays could. . . Make somersets on the mow. *Hand-springs, cart-wheels, an' such. 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Dec. 437/3 Children . . throwing handsprings and standing on their heads. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vi. 152 To fighte it oute at *hand stripes. 1690 *London Gaz.* No. 2597/4 If any Brown Paper-maker will Buy either Rags, Ropes or *Hand-stuff of the said Company, they may be supplied at the Companies Warehouse. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 314 Dealers in . . what is called hand stuff and old stores. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. 271 The use of the *Hand swipe . . is mentioned by Herodotus and even represented upon the sculptures. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 225/2 *Hand tablys . . *pugillaris*. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 33 Heave *hand taut. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 865 *Hand-tennis still continues to be played . . it is now called fives. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1. 167 *Hand-tight. A moderate degree of tension on a rope, as to make it straight. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 443. 194 This tongue should fit the groove somewhat tightly indeed in the manner called by joiners 'hand tight' meaning so tight that it cannot readily be pulled out with the hand. 1664 *Husbandry Practice* (N.), Fell *hand-timber from the full to the change. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 28/1 Called the *hand-tree, in consequence of its stem being so arranged as to present an appearance somewhat similar to that of a human hand. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 104 The millers will say that they had as leave haue corne stricken, as soe *handwaved, and left hollowe in the midst. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 533 (Jam.) Measured by hand-waving, i.e. they are stroked by the hand about four inches above the top of the flrot. 1683 *London Gaz.* No. 1835/4 One short *Hand-Whip, with a Silver twist about the Handle. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's*

Trag. IV. i. Though I am tame. . I may leap, Like a *hand-wolf, into my natural wildness, And do an outrage.

†*Hand*, sb.², var. ANDE *Obs.*, breath.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 775 His nese oft droppes, his hand styntes.

Hand (hænd), v. [f. HAND sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To touch or grasp with the hand, lay hands on, lay hold of; to work or manage with the hand, manipulate, handle; also *fig.* to deal with, treat of. *Obs.* exc. in technical use: see quots.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 25 If you can command these Elements to silence. . . we will not hand a rope more. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. iii. 63 Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes First hand me. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 359 When I was yong, And handed loue, as you do. a 1721 *Prior Lady's Looking-glass* 29, I hand my oar. 1786 J. WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 337 What we call handing or slapping the clay, an operation by which its different parts are intermixed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 414/1 Brought up . . to full perfection by 'handing', i.e. brisk rubbing with the palm of the hand.

2. *Naut.* To take in, furl (a sail).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 The Sailors . . handing in their sailes, and standing on the Decks. . in their wet clothes. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 364/1 With Ten Sailors to hand the Sailes. 1720 Dr. FOS *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 239 We were glad to hand all our sailes. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 192 The mizen top-sail was handed to prevent the mast and rigging from falling about their ears. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., 'They must be handing the maintopsail', I thought.

3. To lead or conduct by the hand; to assist with the hand in mounting a step, alighting, etc.

a 1631 DONNE (J.), Angels did hand her up, who next God dwell. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 120 The Sultan and Shawbader handed him out of his Barge. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 15 Our tallest men stood in the deepest place, and handed the sick, weak, and short men. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 169 Enter Mrs. Sneak, handed by the Major. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 34 He hands her o'er the stile. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. He handed her into the carriage.

4. To deliver or pass with the hand or hands. (Also with adverbs, as *about*, *in*, *over*.)

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. (1658) 298 Judas . . was so near, that our Saviour could hand the sop unto him. 1692 *Royal Proclam.* 13 Sept. in *London Gaz.* No. 2802/1 Persons who . . shall . . hand or bring any such Libel to the Press. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 3 There were several Satyrists and Panegyricists handed about. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 329, I would hand the Hat and his Arms to him. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 You may as well hand me over the money. 1837 DICKENS *Fickw.* IV. Come, hand in the eatables. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 201 Hilary handed the paper to Sir Sampson.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To deliver, pass, transfer, transmit. Now only with adverbs, as *to hand down*, i.e. to a later generation or age; *to hand on*, i.e. to the next in a series or succession; *to hand over*, i.e. to another's possession, keeping, etc.

1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 49 In a vacuity . . there wants a body or Medium to hand and transport the visible rays of the object unto the sense. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 402, I would hand this word unto the Merchants of our Land also. 1692 E. WALKER *Epitaphs Mor.*, *In praise of Epictetus*, Every word . . Your hearers have receiv'd as from an Oracle, And handed down to us. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 A Story handed by Tradition. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward*, The father handed on the work. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 His function of chief speaker is handed over to the Pythagorean philosopher.

5. To join the hands of. *rare*.

1643-1881 [see HANDED 3].

†*G. intr.* To go hand in hand, concur. *Obs.*

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* IV. i. Let but my power and means hand with my will.

Hand and glove, (also with -), *pred.* or *adj. phr.* Also (later) hand in glove. In constant close relations; on very intimate terms.

1680 R. MANSEL *Narr. Popish Plot* 103 Mrs. Cellier, to whom Mr. Willoughby was such a Croney, that they were hand and glove. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 173 As if the world and they were hand and glove. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxiv. 206 He's not hand-and-glove with Lord Derby. B. 1799-1800 BURDON *Pursuits Lit.* I. 47 (L.) Our author is here hand in glove with Providence. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* IV. xiv. The Doctor is . . hand-in-glove with the bishop. 1889 *County xxii.* Priestman and the new Lady Sandilands are already hand in glove.

Hand-ax, -*axe*. An ax to be wielded by one hand; anciently a battle-ax.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 26 He ne dradde no3t þo that handaxe, as it was y sene. c 1300 *Havelok* 2553 Hand-ax, . . gisarm, or spere. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* XII. 57 The hand ax schaft ruscht in twa. 1498 *St. Giles' Charters* (1859) Pref. 41 Ane hand-ax or sword. 1886 J. H. KENNEDY in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (1892) II. 375 The other . . with only a handax and jackplane made a drum cylinder.

Hand-ball.

1. A ball for throwing with the hand.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1771 Se quat I send to þe, son, þi-selfe with to haik, A hatt & a hand-balle, & a herne-panne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 An Hand balle, *pila manualis*. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 296 Throw a hand-ball against any moveable body, and it will displace that body.

2. A game played with such a ball in a space between two distant goals.

(An annual hand-ball contest (usually on a holiday in spring) is an ancient institution in towns, villages, and parishes in the south of Scotland: see BALL sb.¹ 4 b.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 105 The little

handball is counted to be a swift exercise. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) I. 98 It was customary in some churches for the Bishops and Archbishops themselves to play with the inferior clergy at hand-ball . . . even on Easter-day itself. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 84 The game of handball was indiscriminately played by both sexes. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* XCIV. 256/1 In a large open space reserved for the boys to play handball.

3. A hollow ball of india-rubber punctured so as to emit a spray of fluid when pressed in the hand.

1888 *Med. News* LII. 639 Whether the spray be given with a handball spray apparatus or with a small steam vaporizer. 1896 T. C. ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 305 The handball sprays are used at ordinary temperatures.

† **Hand-band.** *Obs.* [Cf. ON. *handaband* a joining or shaking of hands.] Covenant made by joining hands; covenantal condition, union, or possession.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3915 Wit wijf and child, and al hand-band, Ilkan wit ower went in hand. 161d. 13428 O wijf for-sok he hand-band. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 43 God gif the to thyn handband The dew of heaven and frute of laud.

Hand-barrow. [BARROW sb. 1 a.] A flat, rectangular frame of transverse bars, having shafts or 'trams' before and behind, by which it is carried.

14. . . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572/2 *Cyphoceptorium manuale*, an handbarrow. 1511 *Demaundes Joyous* in *Prompt. Parv.* 225/1 *note*, What thinge shall be hardest to hym to knowe? R. A hand-barrowe, for that he shall not knowe whiche ende shall goo before. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1548/1 Carried from the gale to the place of judgement, some vpon handbarrowes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 Barrow, is of two sorts; either a Hand-barrow, or a Wheel-barrow. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 234/1 We could see . . . a dead body borne forth by two persons on a hand-barrow.

† b. A similar flat barrow having a wheel. *Obs.* 1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* For a hand barrow whele vjd. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 333 Hand barrowes bothe with wheeles and without wheeles.

c. *Comb.* Handbarrow beggar, a mendicant cripple carried from door to door on a stretcher, as formerly customary in Scotland.

Handbasket. [BASKET sb.] A basket to be carried in the hand.

1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 197 Hand baskettes for brede—ij; Maundes to bere in fishes—ij. 1583 HOLLY-BAND *Campo di Fior* 97 Buye a salate, and radishes, and cherries. Take the hand-basket. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 69, I can see when I see, surely; I don't carry my eyes in a hand-basket. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 281 He prepares the materials at home, and brings them all together in a hand-basket.

attrib. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 339 That their wives be no dish-clouts, nor no hand-basket-sloes, nor no drudges, nor yet slavish people, but fellow-heirs with them of everlasting life.

Handbell. A small bell rung by being swung in the hand, as distinguished from one rung by a bell-pull, bell-rope, etc.

a 1000 *Charter of Leofric in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275 Nu ða synd . . . upphangene and . . . xii. handbells. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 57/20 A Handbell, tintinnabulum. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoyny* III. 461/2 A Saint Bell, or Hand Bell. is held in a mans hand, and soe rung. 1859 W. COLLINS *After Dark* (Tauchn.) 307 (Hoppe) He took up the hand-bell to ring for lights. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intro. 43 The abbot or bishop called the brethren together by the sound of a hand-bell.

b. That carried by a town-crier or bellman.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn in Auc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy) 18 The handbell oft dyd she tolle, Full garted sorowe mayknye. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 1066 It passes about like an hand-bell. 1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* I. v. v. Criers rushing with hand-bells: 'Oyez, oyez, All men to their Districts to be enrolled!' 1880 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 130 A hand-bell was rung through the streets when a person departed this life.

c. *spec.* A bell specially constructed with a leathern handle, and the clapper made and attached in a particular way, for handbell-ringing.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as handbell-shaped adj.; also handbell-ringer, one who performs musically on handbells; handbell-ringing, a musical performance executed by a company of ringers with handbells tuned to different notes.

1889 HURST *Horsham Gloss.*, Handbellringer, at Christ-mas handbell ringers go round to different towns or villages with their bells.

Handbill 1. [BILL sb. 1 4.] A light bill or pruning knife.

1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 127 Take a sharpe hatchet or a handbyll and cut the settes. 1701 EVELYN in *Pepys's Diary* VI. 254 With his handbill and pruning knife.

Handbill 2. [BILL sb. 3.] A printed notice or advertisement on a single page, intended to be delivered or circulated by hand. Sometimes applied to a small bill to be posted on walls, etc.

1753 *World No. 1*. 3 Who make their appearance either in hand-bills, or in weekly or daily papers. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 26 Lucifer drew up a most inflammatory handbill. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. v. (1862) 152 A large handbill in the post-office window offering a reward of 100l. for the apprehension of a delinquent. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. v. 218 [He] had the indiscretion to circulate a hand-bill from house to house.

Hand-blow, handy blow. [f. HAND sb. + BLOW sb. 1] The form with *handy* found a 1600, as also in *handy-cuff*, *-grip*, *-stroke*, etc., appears

to be due to the co-existence of *handwork* and *handiwork* from 14th c.] A blow with the hand; a cuff. Usually in *pl.* To come to hand(y)-blows, to come to blows at close quarters; so to fall to, be at hand (or handy)-blows.

a. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1138/1 The enimie boldlie approcheth, the pike is offered, to handblows it commeth. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1597/2 At length through shot . . . scalding water and handblows they were repelled. 1643 [ANGIE] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 26 The Enemy came on desperately, even to hand-blows.

b. 1587 HARMER *tr. Beza's Sermon*. 162 (T.) By whose means the matter came to handie-blows. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 114 Belaboured him soundly with handy blows. 1639 R. WARD *Animadv. War* XIV. i. ccl, An instrument called a Flaile, used . . . when the Enemy is at handy blows. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. Blow, To come to handy blows, *Cominus pugnare*. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 216 Nought of handy blows I know.

Hand-bolt, sb. ? *Obs.* [BOLT sb. 1 6.] A handcuff. Also fig.

1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers*, The hand-bolt hurt us. 1831 *Examiner* 467/1 [He] pronounces the nomination boroughs conservative—the hand-bolts of the Commons.

Hence **Hand-bolt v. trans.**, to handcuff.

1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 44 Colonel Berkeley, and several more came up to us, and hand-bolted us. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 22 July 2/3 'Constable, do your duty—handbolt them.'

Handbook (hændbʊk). [Found in OE. in form *handbōc*, -bōk, as a rendering of L. *manualis* and Gr.-L. *enchiridion*. But the current word was introduced after Ger. *handbuch* in 19th c.]

A small book or treatise, such as may conveniently be held in the hand; a manual.

† a. in OE. The MANUAL of ecclesiastical offices and ritual. *Obs.*

a 900 *Canons of Ælfred* 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350/15 Ða halzan bec, saltære and pistobloc, sangboc and handboc. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handbok* in *Anglia* VIII. 321 Enchiridion þæt ys manualis on lyden & handboc on englisce. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 327/26 *Manualis*, handlin oððe handboc. c 1367 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. v. lxxii. 9 Librum in sinu quod ipse vocabat manuale, quod Anglice vocabat handbok. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 130/1 A booke of his owne making in his owne toong, which in the English spech he [K. Ælfred] called a handbooke, in Greeke called it Enchiridion, in Latin a manuale.

b. A compendious book or treatise for guidance in any art, occupation, or study; *spec.* a book containing concise information for the tourist.

1814 (title) A Handbook for modelling wax flowers. 1833 NICOLAS *Chronol. Hist.* Pref. 19 What the Germans would term, and which, if our language admitted of the expression, would have been the fittest title for it, 'The Handbook of History'. 1836 (title) A Hand-Book for Travellers on the Continent [Murray's]. 1838 H. ROGERS *Introduct. Eng. Gram. & Comp.* 70 Such tasteful innovations as 'Morning-land' (*Morgen-land*) for the East, and 'hand-book' (*hand-buch*) for 'manual'. 1843 FRASER *Mag.* XXVII. 649 The compiler of this *Handbook* [Murray's] Hand-book to N. Italy (we are obliged to use his coined word by way of distinction) does not give the prices. 1863 *Reader* 21 Feb. 190 If by hand-book he intends anything of a guide, he has failed in his object.

† **Hand-borow.** *Obs.* [See BORROW sb.] lit. 'hand-pledge' or security; according to Spelman, Cowell, and their copiers, a name for one (or each) of the nine sureties associated with the HEADBOROW in a frank-pledge.

(It does not appear where the 16th c. antiquaries got the word, no trace of which has been found in OE. or ME.)

1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.*, *Handborow*, in *Decuriis seu Fri-boribus vnus e nouenis est, decimo, quem Headborow vocant, suppositus*. 1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Hand-borow*, A Surety, a manual Pledge, that is, an inferior Undertaker; for *Head-borow* is a superior or Chief Instrument, *Spelm.* 1848 WHARTON *Lavv Lex.* s.v. *Head-borough*, The head boroughs were the chief of the ten pledges, the other nine being denominated *hand-borows*, or inferior pledges.

Handbow. [Bow sb. 1] An ordinary bow in which the string is drawn and released by hand, as distinguished from a CROSS-BOW.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vi. 51 He made all maner ordinance: handbowes, fyrie dartes, raskettes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Mak redde 3our corsbolis, hand bolis, fyir speyris. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 160 Neither had they any other weapons but hand-bowes (for crosse-bowes were not then used).

Handbreadth. Also 6 handbreth, -breath, 8—hand's breadth, handsbreadth. A unit of lineal measure in many countries and periods, founded on the width of the adult human hand, a PALM; formerly estimated as one-fourth of a foot, but now as four inches.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 26 The thickness was an handbreth. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 56 A Hande breadth. Conteyninge in it 4 Fingers. A Fote. Conteyninge in it 4 Hande breadths. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* lxvi. 267 Within nine hand-breadths of the Water. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome*, *Horatius* xlv. The good sword stood a hand-breadth out Behind the Tuscan's head. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recollect.* iv. (1879) 65 A handbreadth behind the girths.

Handbrede. *Obs. exc. north. dial.* Also 4 handibre(s)de, *erron.* 6 hand-brode, 8 -broad, 8-9 *dial.* -breed. [BREDE sb. 2] = *prec.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 158/11 *Palinus*, span ucl handbred. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 43 The breknis of the boordis ben of oon handbrede [1382 of oo palme].

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2229 Hurtle his herne-pane an haunde-brede large. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 361 Vp to goon Ouer the hed too hondbrede is his kynde. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Q v b, Twoo handbreds from that place. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herestack's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 A handbrode in height. 1726 *Nat. Hist.* lxi. 89 The thickness of two handbrods or thereabouts. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iii, Ae limp in leg a hand-breed shorter. 1828 CRAVEN *Dial.*, *Hand-breed*, 1893 Northumb. *Gloss.*, *Handbrede*.

Hand-broad, adj. Of the width of a hand.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. viii, A hand-broad cloud. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 10 The hand-broad Cloud shall the expanse bedew. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, Ill-lighted by a hand-broad window.

Hand-canter. [CANTER sb. 3] A gentle, easy canter. Cf. HAND-GALLOP.

1826 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exc.* (1842) IV. 73 The Whigs . . . have probably made up their minds to carry their Bill through in a hand canter. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamira* I. 284 We had seven miles to ride to the city, which we did at a hand canter.

Hand-cart. A small cart pushed or drawn with the hands.

1810 *Hull Improv.* Act 56 Any . . . dray, hand-cart, wheel-barrow. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 44 A man who was selling cabbage in the street stopped his hand-cart.

Handclap. [CLAP sb. 1] A clap of the hands; the brief space of time which this takes, an instant.

1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* III. 205 (Jam.) It is God speed, or spulye wi' thee in three handclaps. 1864 BURTON *Caerngorn Mountains* 77 In a hand-clap, in it swept . . . dashing everything before it.

† **Handcloth.** *Obs.* [See CLOTH sb. 1.] A towel, a napkin; a duster.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 426 Ic geseo Godes engel stande ætforan þe mid hand-clape, and wipap þine swatgan limu. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire handclothes and hire bord-clōðes bea makede wite. c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 773/10 *Hoc manilegium*, a hand-cloth. (1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 143 We cannot now speak, as did our Saxon ancestors . . . of hand-clath (hand-cloth) for towel.)

Handclout. *dial.* [See CLOUT sb. 1 4.] = *prec.* 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Handclout* . . . a towel.

† **Handcraft.** *Obs.* Manual skill, power, or work; = HANDICRAFT I.

a 975 *Edgar's Canons* § 11 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 246 (Bosw.) We læraþ þæt preosta gehwile to-eacan lare leornige handcraft georne. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 392 Mid his handcraft he toledde his and his zefereña for-ðæda. c 1100 *Rule St. Benedict* lviii. (Durh. Chapt. MS. B. iv. 24) To be ceapienne ænig þing heora handcraftes. c 1205 *LAY. 4899* Puri his hande craftes [c 1275 Pori his hendi craftes]. c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 18 So þat it be don with hand craft [MS. B. hande craftes]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 An Hand crafte, *mechania*. 1533 *More Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1062/1 Menne of handcraft. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 8 Divers inuencions of handcraftes and sciences. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* 166 Euery broking hand-crafts artizan. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 358 Our Anglo-Saxon goldsmiths' hand-craft.

† **Handcraftman.** *Obs.* Also β handcrafty man. [f. *prec.*; in β implying a derivative adj. *handcrafty*.] = HANDICRAFTSMAN.

1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 506/1 Artificers, handcrafty men and women . . . have been gretely empoverysed. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 9 § 1 Beyeing an Artificer or handcrafty man. 1530 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vii. 159/1 The same evenyng the handcrafty men of the towne arose. a 1529 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 194. I mene the handcrafteman. 1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 6 A use I have many of my sirenane here. yea, honest handcraftie men.

† **Handcraftsman.** *Obs.* [lit. *handcraft's man*.] = *prec.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Preamb., Supposyng that Straungers usyng bakynge, bruyng, surgerie or wrytynge, shulde be hand craftesmen . . . suche handcraftesmen as were entended by any the sayde Estatuates.

Handcuff (hændkʊf), sb. Also *dial.* *handy-cuff*. [f. HAND sb. + CUFF sb. 1 3 in same sense (of which a single instance is known of 1663).

The first examples of the sb. imply that it arose in the north. For connexion with OE. *handcops*, there is no historical evidence.]

A manacle, or shackle for the hand, consisting of a divided metal ring which is locked round the wrist. Handcuffs are used in pairs, connected by a short chain or jointed bar, so as to fasten the hands of a prisoner together or secure him to the hand of the officer who has him in custody.

1775 ASH, *Handcuff*, an iron instrument to confine the hand. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Handcuffs*, manacles. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xxvii*, 'A rash promise . . . is not a steel handcuff: it may be shaken off.' 1818 TODD, *Handcuff*, a manacle, a fetter for the wrist. [No quot.] 1828 CRAVEN *Dial.*, *Handy-cuffs*, handcuffs. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xii, The Inspector put a pair of handcuffs in his pocket.

Handcuff, v. [f. HAND sb. + CUFF v. 2, in same sense.] *trans.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle, shackle the hands of.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 79 Tied two and two by the wrist, as we handcuff prisoners. 1754 W. HAV *Ess. Deformity* 26 (T.) If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be handcuffed in the oak, by attempting to rend it. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 313 To handcuff and fetter your fellow-man.

Hence *Handcuffed* (hændkʊft), *ppl. a.*, *Hand-cuffing vbl. sb.*

1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 819 Bedlam's closeted and handcuffed charge. 1859 JEPSON *Britannia* III. 35, I should like to have the handcuffing of you.

Handed (hænded), *a.* [f. HAND + -ED.]

1. Having hands; esp. of some specified kind.
1552 HULOT, Handed longe, or longe handes haungye.
1613 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 816 It hath the body of a Fox, handed and footed like a Monkie. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Salv.* To Rdr., We and others of the Handed Philosophers. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. iii. 1781 Nor handed moles, nor beaked worms return.

b. Very frequently in parasynthetic compounds, as *empty-, hard-, open-, two-, four-handed.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2257 Ye both well handyd. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxi. 19 A mað that is broken footed, or broken handed. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 88 [They] doe not use to come empty handed. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. xlix. 40 A peculiarly indulgent or open-handed master. 2. = PALMATE.

1834 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Handed Fucus*, common name for the *Fucus palmatus*.

3. Joined hand in hand.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 15 If any two be but once handed in the Church. 1667 — *P. L.* IV. 739 Into their inmost bowers Handed they went. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* III. xxxiv. 234 They sat handed, looking at each other drow and then, but quite wordless.

Hander¹ (hændæ). [f. HAND *v.* + -ER¹.]

One who hands, delivers, or passes. Also with adverbs, *down, in, out, etc.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1288/4 The Hander of it to the Press. 1680 DAVEN *Religio Laici* 361 Grant they were the handers down. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 123 An excellent hander of muffins and cake. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xix. 303 The hander down of his likeness to posterity.

Hander². [f. HAND *sb.* + -ER¹ I.]

1. A blow on the hand.

1868 J. GREENWOOD *Purgat. Peter the Cruel* v. 149 (Farmer) You've got to take your handers. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 7/4 The matron gave her six 'handers' with a cane.

2. *Hander* in comb., *a.* as BACK-HANDER, a back-handed blow; *b.* as left-hander, a left-handed man. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, The next comer, Scotland, the left hander, played out time.

Handewark, -werk, sb.: see HANDWORK.

† **Handfast**, *sb.* Obs. [app. f. HAND *sb.* + FAST *a.*: an unusual formation for a *sb.* Senses 3, 4, go with HANDFAST *v.*]

I. 1. Firm hold or grip with the hands.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. v. (1634) 118 That part of the which she hath handfast. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxxiii. 81 a, He could not escape, forsomuch as our men caught handfast of him. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 105 Such were the blowes he gave them with his pinnions, as both left their hand-fast, being beaten blacke and blewes.

fig. 1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* (1615) 30 By faith to lay sure handfast on Gods eternal mercy and Grace. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 55 You seem to have good handfast of your opinion. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 61 If we search it, we shall find some Hand-fast, some Circumstance that will make it easie to be born.

b. *In handfast*, in hold, held fast.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 795 If that Shepheard he not in hand-fast, let him flye.

2. A handle by which anything is grasped: *e. g.* of a flail. *local.*

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* Z. I. 180 Zita took both flails...there was a deep bruise in the 'handfast' of one. *Ibid.* The leather things that attached the flapper to the handfast were twisted.

II. 3. The joining of hands in making a bargain.

1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Ot. Life* v. ii, A firm covenant, signed and sealed by oath and handfast.

4. A contract or covenant; *spec.* a betrothal or marriage contract.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 78 The Remembrancer of her, to hold The hand-fast to her Lord. a 1616 BAUM & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* v. I, Here in Heaven's eye, and all Love's sacred powers...I knit this holy hand fast, and with this hand, The heart that owes this hand, ever binding...Both heart and hand in love, faith, loyalty. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 175 In its original acceptation the word *handfast* simply meant a contract of any sort, though it seems to have been gradually applied almost exclusively to a marriage contract. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 119 Theo they assembled together...and made a covenant and handfast of fealty with him.

5. *Comb.*, as *handfast-maker*.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 388 (D.) Britona, handfast-maker shee, All clad in Laurell green.

Handfast, *a.* [In senses 1, 2, orig. *pa. pple.* of HANDFAST *v.*]

† 1. Contracted by the joining of hands; espoused. Also 'Betrothed by joining of hands in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage' (Jamieson).

c 1200, etc. [see HANDFAST *v.* 1]. 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* x. xxviii, Anone he made them hand fast and wedded them. 1484 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 162 note, 'I take the Margaret to my handfast wife.' 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 728/4 Ypon the day when they should have been made handfaste and ensured together. 1565 LINDESAV (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. 26 (Jam) This Isobel was but handfast with him, and deceased before the marriage. 1670 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 384 Tame and Isis meeting in one stream become hand-fast (as it were) and joyined in Wedlocke.

fig. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 63 b (T.) A vyrgine made handfast to Christ.

† 2. Bound; having the hands fast; manacled.

c 1400 GANELEYN 437 Pou shalt stond up by the post as pou were bond fast. 1611 CORGA, *Emmaniole*, manacled, handfast. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 463 At last being loosed from these Pinnacles of paine, I was hand-fast set on the floore.

3. Having a firm grip of the hand; tight-fisted, close-fisted. *lit. and fig.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 227 Being also much more handfast than were his honourable predecessors. 1606 BRETON *Praise Vert. Ladies* Wks. (Grosart) 57 (D.) Some will say women are covetous: are not men as handfast? 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 15 Ludlow, a common handfast, honest, dull and indeed partly wooden man. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s. v., 'Old George is middlin' handfast to-day' (said of a good catch at cricket).

Handfast (hændfəst) *v.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* Also 3-6 -fest(e). *Pa. pple.* -ed; in earlier use *handfast*. [In sense 1, early ME. a. ON. *hand-festa* to strike a bargain by joining hands, to pledge, betroth, f. *hand-* hand- + *festa* to fasten, make fast, settle, pledge, bind in wedlock, betroth. The other senses appear to be independent formations from *hand* and *fast*: cf. HANDFAST *sb.* 1.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make a contract of marriage between (parties) by joining of hands; to betroth (two persons, or one person to another).

c 1200 ORMIN 2389, 3ho was handfest an god mann þatt Josep was zehatenn. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cecile* 16 Scho...Ves handfast vith a jungmane, þat in maryng vald hire haf tan. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i. Bij b, A right fayr mayde...which was assured & handfast vnto a noble yong gentelman of cartage. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 To Handefeste, *fedare, subarrare*. 1541 COVERDALE *Chr. State of Matrim.* (1543) 43 b (Brand), Every man lykewyse must esteeme the parson to whom he is handfasted none otherwyse than for his owne spouse, though as yet it be not done in the Church ner in the Strete. 1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 242 Lancelott Eyttes, the said Janet grandfather, dyd handfast them. 1624 HEVWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 337 The Auspices or Auguries were Southsayers and such as used to handfast or contract marriages. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *To handfast*, to betrothe by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of Gr.* ix. 90 Margaret, daughter of Lord Crichton, to whom he had been betrothed or hand-fasted.

fig. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 191 He hath...handfasted vs hys chosen children vnto hys deare sonne our Christ. 1631 *Celestina* VII. 81 If you will but hand-fast your affections also to other. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 7 Mr. Andrew Cant...called unto them to come, and be hand-fasted unto Christ by Subscribing the Contract.

† b. Said of the man: To engage in a marriage contract. Also *refl. Obs.*

14... *Eger & Grime* 1274 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 394 Gryme handfasted that faire Ladye. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 125 Which earl by letters of procuracie...affied and handfasted the foresaid ladie Margaret in all solemne wise. 1611 CORGA, *Accorder une fille*, to handfast, affiance, betroth himselfe vnto a maiden. 1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 40 We list not to hand-fast ourselves to God Almighty.

C. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 151/2 John Mac-Vic Ewen...had handfasted (as it was called) with a daughter of Mac Ian of Ardnamurchan.

† d. *fig.* To engage with an earnest; to give earnest of. *Obs.*

1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., Handfesting the Reader with as good hopes, as may be expected from a subject of this nature.

II. † 2. To grasp, seize with the hand; to take fast hold of. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 96 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 84 Learne thou to handfast honesty. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 25 b, A newe labour and care will handfaste you. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 262 Euen this grand-Captaine of the Hosts...Hand-fastening now the Altar clames that priuilege in vaine. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 156 One of the Children hand-fasted the spear.

† 3. To make fast the hands of, to manacle. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 134/2 He was taken prisoner, and handfasted, and so kept for a space. 1611 CORGA, *Emmaniole*, to manacle; to handfast, or tie the hands together.

Handfasted, *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. HANDFAST *v.*]

1. Contracted or engaged by joining of hands; betrothed. Also *fig.* in spiritual sense.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxii. 27 The handfasted damsell. 1565 L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 212 We be handfasted vnto hym as the spiritual spouse of so heavenly an husband. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 339, I am glad that ye are still handfasted with Christ.

b. (See quotes and HANDFASTING b.)

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv, She is not my wife, but she is handfasted with me, and that makes her as honest a woman. *Ibid.*, When we are handfasted, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day,—that space gone by, each may choose another mate, or at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life—and this we call handfasting.

† 2. With hands firmly grasped, hand in hand.

1592 R. D. *Hyphorotomachia* 12 b, Dancning in a ring, with theyr armes spred abroad, and hanfasted, man with man and woman with woman.

† **Handfastening**. *Obs.* = HANDFASTING.

[c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in *Wt.-Wülker* 115/7 *Mandatum, handfastening*.] c 1545 COVERDALE *Ord. Ch. Denmark* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 480 Euen at their hand-fastening, (when the knot of holy wedlock is fast knit) there are present the father and mother of the parties.

† **Handfaster**. *Obs.* [f. as next + -ER¹.]

One that 'handfasts', or makes a contract between parties; the maker of a nuptial contract or union.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* XI. ix. 151 That shee should heare the words of the Auspices, or hand-fasters. 1649 BULWER

Pathomyot. Pref. 17 Any Physiologicall Handfaster that can marry them stronger together, might doe it if he pleas'd.

Handfasting, *vb. sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. HANDFAST *v.* + -ING¹. Cf. Sw. *handfastning* solemn engagement.] *Betrothal.*

1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vnes fiansayles*, an assuring or handfastyng of folkes to be married. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 256 In matrimonie there is a contract or making sure, there is a coupling or betrothing of eyther partie, and finally marriage. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 167 After they had in their handfasting, solemnly professed before God...they would live [etc.]. 1691 NICHOLSON *Gloss. Northanhym.* 142 Handfasting. *Contractus Matrimonialis*. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 5 The betrothal, or handfasting.

b. Formerly treated as an uncanonical, private, or even probationary form of marriage. See BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) II. 46, Jamieson s.v.

1541 COVERDALE *Chr. State of Matrim.* (1543) 43 b (Brand) In some places...at the Handfasting there is made a greates feaste and superfluous Banquet, and euen the same night are the two handfasted personnes brought and layed together, yea, certain wekes afore they go to the Chyrch. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772 1. (1790) 91 Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of handfasting, in use about a century past. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 284 This was called *handfasting*, or hand in fist. 1884 *Spectator* 16 Feb. 224/2 A rude morality even attached to the probationary marriage, made by the joining of hands or 'handfasting'. 1888 *Durham Parish Bks.* App. (Surtees) 371 In vol. XXI of the Surtees Soc. publications...interesting instances will be found of such *handfasting* (as it was called) in private houses or elsewhere, being proved and recognised in court.

† **Handfastly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [-LY².] Bysolemn engagement made by joining hands; firmly.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 237 The which if the Scots would most hollie and handfastlie promise,

† **Handfastness**. *Obs.* [-NESS.] The condition of being fast bound; firm attachment.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vii. (1564) 83 b, Great motions...wherby many times the handfastesse of the Cotilidons is broken.

Handfast, -ing, *erron. ff.* HANDFAST, -ING.

Handful (hændful), *sb.* [OE. *handfull* str. fem., plur. *handfulla*, f. *hand* + *full* adj.: cf. ON. *handfullr*, Ger. *handvoll*.]

Though composed, like *mouthful*, of *sb.* and *adj.*, the compound was in OE. and ME. a true *sb.*, inflected as a whole; hence its plural is properly *handfuls*, not *handful*.

1. A quantity that fills the hand; as many as the hand can grasp or contain.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 645 *Manticum*: handful beounas [*Corpus Gl.* beowes]. c 1000 Lamb. Ps. cxxvii. 6 (Bosw.) Berende handfulla heora. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Lev.* II. 2 Nime hira ane handfulla smideman. a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 254 An honful zerden. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 7 I wenede vs to bynden handfullis in the feede...and 3oure bondfullis stondynge al aboute to loute myn handful. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol. 112 And glene my handfuls of the shedinge after their handes. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III. 107 Ye ben not worth an handful of strawe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 242 The negros or blacke Moores...gaue golde by hole handfulls. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. I. 41, I had rather haue a handfull or two of dried peas. 1613 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 794 Others ful of Gold in powder, each containing two handfulls. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 690 In frequent handfulls, there, they bound the sheaves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 53 To throw in salt by handfulls.

b. Through later analysis into *sb.* + *adj.*, the plural has been improperly made *handful*.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxi. 144 The noble burgeys...cast oute at hir wyndowes gold and silver hondes ful. 1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 108 Take three or four handfulls full of the Straw-berrie leaues. 1664 PEYSY *Diary* (1879) III. 1 Of y^e flowers of St. John's Wort two Handfulls, of y^e Leaves of Plantain, of Alehoofe, of each three handfulls. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 64, 20 handfulls of Wampum. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 727/2 Throwing incense into the fire by handfull. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 254 Throwing handfull of sand and sticks at it.

2. A small company or number; a small quantity or amount. (Usually *depreciative*.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* ccxcix. (R.) Ye se yonder your enemies, they be but a handfull of men. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 2 a, The ignorant soldiours were here thus taught, a handfull of witte to be moche more worth than a horselode of strengthe. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 149 His Page another side, that handfull of wit. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 148 The longest liver hath but a handfull of dayes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 414 Conquered about an age since by an handfull of Tartars. 1828 PLANCHÉ *Desc. Danube* 62 Passing a handfull of villages. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xxiii, Mrs. Crummles herself has played to mere handfulls. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxv. 550 They kept their own tongue, borrowing only a handfull of words from the British tongue.

† 3. A lineal measure of four inches; = HAND *sb.* 20. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* I. 620 Thorwh the scholdere it [the knife] Cam thore A large handfull and wel More. 1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 185 A cap of sylke...of iii. handfull longe. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 134 A tree...fourteene handfulls about. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Pref., Raised some few handfulls high. 1731-37 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husband*, (1822) 194 A handfull high.

† b. *spec.* used in measuring the height of horses. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.*, c. 6 § 2 Two mares...of the altitude or height of xiii. handfulls at the least. 1541-2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.*, c. 5 § 1 Every horse...to be...in height xiiij handfulls, reconyng and accounting to every handfull four ynces. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 256 In height it was about twenty two handfulls and three fingers. 1676 *Ibid.* No. 1080/4 A bay Gelding 14 handfull high.

4. *fig.* As much as one can manage; an affair or person with which one has one's hands full.

1755 JOHNSON, *Handful*. As much as can be done. 1887 MISS BRADDOCK *Like & Unlike* i. 1 can assure you he was a handful even for me. 1891 *Spectator* 17 Jan., The troublesome boy... the boy that is generally described by his attendants as a 'handful'.

Hence *Handful v.*, to deal out by handfuls.

1625 BP. *Hall Sermon*. Wks. (1837) V. 215 Not sparingly handfulful out to us, but dealt to us by the whole load.

Hand-gallop. An easy gallop, in which the horse is kept well in hand to prevent excess of speed.

1675 *Mistaken Husband* iv. vi. in *Dryden's Wks.* (1884) VIII. 626 If it rides but a Trot or a hand gallop. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* i. 29 May, I have... seen a waggon pass... at the hand-gallop. 1859 *Lang Wand. India* 11 She... goes off at a canter, which soon becomes a hand gallop.

fig. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* Ded. He is always... upon the hand-gallop. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 16. 3/2 Sometimes an Hand-Gallop She goes in her Strains.

Hand-glass.

1. A magnifying-glass held in the hand to help the eyesight.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 153 Thirty-two either wore spectacles or used hand-glasses. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* xxviii. He... pulled a pair of hand-glasses out of his pocket... and commenced reading.

2. *Hort.* A portable glass shade used for protecting or forcing a plant.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 40/1 A hand-glass... keeps the temperature in which the plant breathes higher than the external air. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 25 The perennials may be raised from cuttings, under a common hand-glass.

3. A small mirror with a handle.

1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* iv. (1883) 94 She took up a hand-glass, and intently examined her own face.

4. *Naut.* A half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used for measuring the time in running out the log-line.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hand-grenade (hænd'grɛnəd). Also 7-9 grenado, 7-8 -granado.

1. An explosive missile, smaller than a bomb-shell, thrown by hand. They have been made of various shapes and materials, but are now usually spherical and of cast-iron.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 61 If they lye board and board they throw hand-Grenadoes with stink-pots into the ship which make so noisome a smell that, [etc.]. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 43 A Hundred fresh Men armed with Hand-Grenadoes. 1719 DR FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, The boat-swain... called for a hand-grenado, and threw it among them. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 83 The result and relief of this author-like hand-grenado. 1859 F. A. GRAPTHUS *Artif. Man.* 91 A Land service Hand grenade weighs 1 lb. 13 oz., and may be thrown from 40 to 60 feet.

2. A glass bottle containing a chemical, to be broken in order to extinguish fire.

1895 *Army & Navy Coöp. Soc. Price List* Sept. 286 Fire Extinguishers (Imperial Hand Grenade)... The Harden Star Hand Grenades.

Hence *Hand-grenading vbl. sb.*, the throwing of hand-grenades.

1882 *Standard* 25 Aug. 3/7 [They] remained on the camp side of the river, escalating hand grenading, and double lock bridge building. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 102 The squad will then be put through the hand grenading drill in slow time. *Ibid.* 105 The stores being arranged in the same order as for hand-grenading.

Handgrip. Also -gripe, handy-, handi-grip(e). [OE. *handgripe*, f. *gripan* to gripe, grip. In 16th c. varied with *handy-gripe*, *handy gripe*, after *handiwork*: cf. also HANDY a.]

1. Grasp, seizure with the hand. To come to hand-grips, to come to close combat. So to be at or in hand-grips.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 965 For hand-gripe minum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4002 Sal i slip and light in his hand grip. 1571 GOLOING *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 2 He cometh to handgripes ageine. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 228 A iollie man... Good at hand gripes, better to fight a farre. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1258 Hee, that both Globes in his own hand-gripe holds. 1831 CARLILE *Sart. Res.* II. iv. Now at actual handgrips with Destiny herself. 1858 — *Fredk. Gl.* iv. II. (1865) I. 281 The Bridge of Cassano; where Eugene and Vendôme came to handgrips.

b. 1543 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 185 b, Fygbtyng in warte ought to bee within handye grypes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 567 margin, Two wrestlers... at handy-gripes. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. v. 188 Unless we left our Swords, and promised not to go to handy Grips. 1895 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 2 Feb., At other places, where they have come into handi-grips with the invaders.

2. Grip or firm pressure of the hand in greeting.

1884 E. VATES *Recoll.* (Tauchn.) II. iii. 115 With his warmest haod-grip. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 99 The laird exchanges a hearty hand-grip with him.

3. The handle by which a grip is taken.

1887 N. Y. *Semi-weekly Tribune* 16 Aug. (Cent.), The handle or handgrip [of a sword].

† **Handgripping.** *Obs.* Also handi-. [f. HAND + GRIPING vbl. sb.] = prec. 1, 2.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1610) 284 When they ioyned together, and came to handgripping. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. xii, The heart-heavings and the handgripings.

† **Handgrith.** O.E. *Law*. [See GRITH.] Peace, protection, or security given by the king's hand.

a 1000 *Lawes of Edw. & Guthrum* 1 Pæt ciric-grith binnan wazum and cnynges hand-grith efne unweinne. 1717 in *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 3).

† **Handgun.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* An old name for any fire-arm carried and fired in the hand (with or without a rest), as opposed to a great gun or cannon. *Obs.* (in actual use) before 1700.

1446 in *Archæologia* XXII. 63 Bought ii handgunnes decre. c 1449 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 67 l. 83 Wyklets... to schote owte atte, bothe with bowys and with hand gunnys. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 13 Kyng Edwarde... hede withe hym... three hundred of Flemynghes with hande-gonnes. 1541 *Act* 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6 Preamb, Crossebowes, little short Handguns, and little Hagbutts.

1580 HOLIVBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Arquebuse*, a handgunne. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 117 They having not above 3 or 4 Hand-guns, the rest of them being armd with Lances.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 293 Hand-guns... in our own country... seem to have been used as early as 1375.

b. *Comb.*, as handgun-maker, handgun-shot.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. l. 79 The handgunshot was innumerable and incredible. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 26 Handgun-maker: Pec. — 24. 6. 8.

Hence † **Handgunner.**

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Handlgonner, couleurnier.

† **Hand-habenda, a. (sb.)** O.E. *Law*. Also 3-habbynde, 4-habbing, 6 Sc. -havand. [Early ME. form of OE. **hand-hæbbend* 'hand-having', for which the phrase actually found is *æt hæbbendre handa* 'at or with a having hand'. The form *habend* was subseq. more or less modernized.] Of a thief: Having (the thing stolen) in hand. Also applied as sb. to the offence, and to the franchise of holding plea thereof.

[a 725 *Lawes of Whitred* c. 26 (Schmidt), Gif man frizne man æt hæbbendre handa zefo. a 940 *Lawes of Æthelst.* iv. c. 6 Quicunque sit [fur] sit handhabenda, sit non handhabenda, si pro certo sciatur. *Ibid.* v. Proem § 2 Se þe æt hæbbendre handa zefangen sy. c 1125 *Lawes of Hen. I.* c. 59 § 20 Forisbannitum, aut furem handhabendum.] c 1250 BRACON III. II. xxxii § 2 Ubi latro deprehensus est... handhabende & bacberende. 1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 6 Acun... robbeour seisi de soen larcyn handhabbynde & bacberode. a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 668 Felons inome hond habbing. 13... *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 691 Who is founde hond-habbing, Hit nis non nede of witnessing. c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 39 Thieves... apprehendit in manifest theft, sic as hand-havand and back-beirand. 1609 SKENE *Tr. Quoniam Attach.* c. 39 § 1 Gif he is taken... in handhaung theft, or roborie. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Our outfang and infang, our hand-habend, our back-bearand, and our blood-sus.

Hand-hammer. A hammer that is used in one hand; the smith's working hammer, as distinguished from the two-handed sledge-hammer, etc.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülker 448/2 Malleolus, hand-hamur. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 36 Lucrifaction, like Jacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 3 The Hand-hammer, which is... of such weight, that it may be wielded... with one hand at the Anvil. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. xi. 193 Silver... coins being cut with hand-shears, and stamped with hand-hammers.

Hand-hoe, sb. A hoe managed by the hands, as distinguished from a horse-hoe, etc.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* IV. i. 7 A Man, with the common Hand-hough, may directly follow, and pull up the loose Mould to the Stalks. 1853 *Catal. Roy. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 111 A Hand Hoe for Corn and Turnips.

Hand-hoe, v. trans. To hoe by hand. Hence **Hand-hoeing vbl. sb., Hand-hoe.**

1733 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husband.* x. 45 'Tis seldom that these Rolled Turneps can be Hand-Ho'd at the Critical time. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* IV. i. 15 This Machine... will... fit the remaining Turneps for Hand-hoeing. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 52 Many... make it a rule to hand-hoe their broad-cast crops. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 89 They are... planted in drills, hand-hoed, and horse-hoed. 1895 *Economic Rev.* Oct. 455 [This] necessitated a greater width of idle soil between each wheat-plant than that required by the Italian hand-hoe.

Handhold (hænd'həʊld). [See HOLD sb.]

1. Hold for the hand, grip with the hands; that by which one can hold on in climbing. Also *fig.*

1643 TUCKNEY *Eabne of G.* 17 Let the desperateness of the cure prove an handhold for our faith in prayer to fasten on. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 164 Be very careful of giving thine enemy handhold for Hand-hoeing. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 52 Many... make it a rule to hand-hoe their broad-cast crops. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 89 They are... planted in drills, hand-hoed, and horse-hoed. 1895 *Economic Rev.* Oct. 455 [This] necessitated a greater width of idle soil between each wheat-plant than that required by the Italian hand-hoe.

2. That portion of any implement that is grasped by the hand, e.g. the part of a fishing-rod immediately above the reel.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 43 A strong spring forming the head or hand-hold.

Handblow, var. of HANDBLOW, q.v.

Handicap (hænd'ikap), sb. [A word of obscure history. Two examples of the sb. and one of the verb, are known in 17th c.; its connexion with horse-racing appears in the 18th; its transferred general use, esp. in the verb, since 1850. It appears to have originated in the phrase 'hand i' cap', or 'hand in the cap', with reference to the drawing mentioned in sense 1.]

1. The name of a kind of sport having an element of chance in it, in which one person challenged some article belonging to another, for which he offered something of his own in exchange. (Also *fig.*)

On the challenge being entertained, an umpire was chosen to decree the difference of value between the two articles, and all three parties deposited forfeit-money in a cap or hat. The umpire then pronounced his award as to the 'boot' or odds to be given with the inferior article, on hearing which the two other parties drew out full or empty hands to denote their acceptance or non-acceptance of the match in terms of the award. If the two were found to agree in holding the match either 'on' or 'off', the whole of the money deposited was taken by the umpire; but if not, by the party who was willing that the match should stand. (See *Notes & Queries* 23 June, 1855.)

This sport is described under the name of *Neuve Faire*, in *Piers Plowman* A. v. 171, B. v. 328, C. vii. 377, where 'Clement þe coblere caste of his cloke', for which 'Hikke þe hakeneyman' wagered his hood, and 'Robyn þe ropere' was named for 'a noumpere', to ordain how much 'who-so haueth the hood shuld haue amendes of the cloke'. For reference to a similar sport in Scandinavia and Germany (where called *Freimarkt*), see *Germania* XIX. (1874) 1, *Engl. Stud.* V. 150. A recent example occurs in R. S. SURTEES 'Mr. Spange's Sporting Tour' eh. xiv, in which the challenge is between a gold watch and a horse. In later times the result became the subject of further betting on the part of the bystanders: see *The Sportsman* 17 April 1897, 5/5.

? a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyl* II. 120 Evn those who now command, The inexorable Roman, were but what One step had given: Handy-Capps in Fate. 1660 PEPPY *Diary* 18 Sept., Here some of us fell to handicap, a sport that I never knew before, which was very good. 1832 *Mem. Sir J. Campbell* I. xl. 300 Buying horses by what is called handy-cap; a kind of lottery, which everybody knows. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Spange's Sp. Tour* xiv.

2. *Horse-racing.* (orig. attrib.) † a. *Handicap match*: a match between two horses, the arrangement of which was made in accordance with the sport of handicap in 1, the umpire here decreeing the extra weight to be carried by the superior horse, and the parties drawing as in 1 to declare whether the match should be 'on' or 'off', with the same chances as to the forfeit-money. *Obs.*

(Such matches are recorded as early as 1680, but the term 'handicap' does not appear.)

1754 *Pond's Racing Calendar* p. xxxii, Rules concerning Racing in general, with a Description of a Post and Handy-Cap Match. A Handy-Cap Match, is for A, B, and C, to put an equal Sum into a Hat, C. which is the Handy-Capper, makes a Match for A, and B, which when perused by them, they put their Hands into their Pockets and draw them out closed, then they open them together, and if both have Money in their Hands, the Match is confirm'd; if neither have Money, it is no Match: In both Cases the Hand-Capper draws all the Money out of the Hat; but if one has Money in his Hand, and the other none, then it is no Match; and he that has the Money in his Hand is intitled to the Deposit in the Hat. If a Match is made without the Weight being mentioned, each Horse must carry ten Stone. [So in 'Rules of Racing' in *Racing Calendar* 1826, and *Blaine Encycl. Rural Sports* ed. 1834.]

b. *Handicaprace* (shortened *handicap*): a horse-race in which an umpire (the handicapper) decrees what weights have to be carried by the various horses entered, according to his judgement of their merits, in order to equalize their chances. So *handicap plate*, *sweepstakes*, etc.

1786 *Pick Sportsman & Breeder's Vade Mecum* I. 103 (Newmarket) Handicap Plate of 83 gs. for all ages. Two Middle Miles. Won by Mr. Fox's Balloon... 13 others started. 1789-90 WEATHERY *Racing Calendar* 194 (Curragh, June Meeting) Handicap plate of 50 gs. from the Red Post house. Mr. Hamilton's King David, by High-flyer, 6 yrs. old, 8st. 12 lb.; Mr. B. Daly's Little Moll, 5 yrs. old, 6st. 12 lb. [and 2 other horses]. 1793-4 *Ibid.* 288 (Races to come: Bath.) The day after the Races, a Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 gs. each, for horses, etc. of all ages, two miles. The horses to be named to the Clerk of the Course by eight o'clock the evening before running, and the Stakes to be then paid. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 184 Six horses entered for a Handicap-plate of £50. 1812 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 99 Four or five of the greatest Handicaps, to be run for at Newmarket next Spring. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* iv. 75 The luckiest of handicaps was the Chester Cup of 1853, when 131 out of 216 horses accepted. *Ibid.* vii. 114 In these more degenerate days of light-weights and handicaps. 1858 *Jockey Club Rules* 17 in *Blaine Encycl. Rural Sports* (1870) 373/1 If a horse shall fraudulently run... The owner shall... return any sum... won in plates, matches, or sweepstakes (whether handicap or not), which the said horse may have won. *Ibid.* 39, 374/1 In all handicaps with twenty subscribers, when the highest weight accepting is under 8 st. 12 lb., it is to be raised to that weight... but in all minor handicaps and in two-year-old handicaps... the highest weight... is to be raised to 8 st. 7 lb. 1862 *Times* 2 Jan., The most prolific source of mischief, perhaps, on the Turf, is the increase and magnitude of the handicaps. There is no beast so miserable, but that he may possibly succeed in a handicap. 187. *Rules of Racing* in J. Rice *Hist. Brit. Turf* (1870) II. 367 A 'handicap' is a race in which the weights which the horses are to carry are to be adjusted after the time limited for entering or naming, according to the handicapper's judgment of the merits of the horses, for the purpose of equalizing their chances of winning... A free handicap is one in which no liability for stake or forfeit is incurred until acceptance, and no entry need be made.

3. Any race or competition in which the chances of the competitors are sought to be equalized by giving an advantage to the less efficient or imposing a disadvantage upon the more efficient.

Besides the method of weighting, as in 2, this may be done

in various ways, according to the nature of the game, as by requiring the superior competitor to accomplish a greater distance (i.e. giving a start to the inferior), to do it in a shorter time, to play with fewer men or pieces, etc.

1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 87 There is a variety called *Handicaps*, in which, if the game be not concluded at the expiration of a given time, the player who is ahead wins. 1895 *Badminton Libr., Billiards* 439 No two men should play in the same handicap when one can give the other much more than a third of the game.

4. The extra weight or other condition imposed on a superior in favour of an inferior competitor in any athletic or other match; hence, any encumbrance or disability that weighs upon effort and makes success more difficult.

1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 153 Two minutes at such a time is... a heavy handicap on the efforts of hounds. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/3 The president... will not be called upon for an address, as this is felt to be a severe tax upon the person and a handicap on the post. *Ibid.*, His broken wing is a heavy handicap to him, and his chances against fox and stoat are now reduced to a minimum. 1894 H. H. GIBBS *Colloquy on Currency* 231 If other nations are injured by the absence of that advantage, what is to prevent them from altering their laws, throwing off the handicap, and riding with equal weights?

5. (See quot.)

1868 BREWER *Phr. & Fable, Handicap*, a game at cards not unlike Loo, but with this difference—the winner of one trick has to put in a double stake, the winner of two tricks a triple stake, and so on. Thus: if six persons are playing, and the general stake is 1s., and A gains three tricks, he gains 6s., and has to 'hand' i.e. the cap or pool, 3s. for the next deal. Suppose A gains two tricks and B one, then A gains 4s. and B 2s., and A has to stake 3s. and B 2s. for the next deal. [No confirmation has been found.]

6. attrib., as *handicap match, plate, prize, race*.

1754, etc. *Handicap-match*, -plate [see 2]. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* x. 175 At York about 10,000 [cards] are sold on the Handicap day. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 633/2 The A. A. A. rules fixed a limit of ten guineas for handicap prizes [in foot races]. *Ibid.* 649/2 *The Hester*, was more successful in handicap matches, winning 5 firsts and 4 seconds.

Handicap, *v.* [f. prec. sb., or of same origin.]

†1. *trans.* To draw or gain as in a game of chance. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* xcviij, The Treasurer... for a price Mercates his Maister to extend his purse: And handy-capps some Crownes: may the boot rise To the boot worthy.

2. *intr.* To engage or take part in a handicap match (see **HANDICAP** sb. 2).

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 353, I need not explain... the art and mystery to give and take the long odds knowingly, to make a 'book', to 'handicap', and to 'hedge'. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Crém.* 36 He had mingled in turf experiences... and betted and handicapped with men of fortune.

3. *trans.* To equalize the parties to a handicap, by decreeing the 'odds' to be given.

1852 R. S. SUTRES *Sponge's Sp.* Tour xlv, 'Who shall handicap us? Captain Guano, Mr. Lumpleg, or who?'... 'Name me arbitrator', muttered Jack.

b. *fig.* To equalize the chances of competing or contrasted things.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct. 5/3 You can't handicap Paris and London as to vice. Paris can still give two stone of iniquity.

4. *trans.* To weight race-horses in proportion to their known or assumed powers, in order to equalize their chances.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 198 The present system of handicapping we believe to be vicious in the extreme; and our impression of a true English handicap is, that no horse should carry more than 8st. 6lbs., or less than 5st. 5lbs. 18... *View Eng. Racer & Saddle Horse in Vowell's Horse* iv. (1872) 74 Four horses were handicapped by Dr. Belyse at Newcastle-under-Lyne. 1881 E. D. BLACKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 202/2 When well-known winners entered for a race, other competitors withdrew, and sport was spoiled. A remedy was devised in handicapping, that is, apportioning a table of weights to the competitors... in proportion to their known or assumed demerits.

5. *trans.* To weight, hamper, or otherwise 'penalize' a superior competitor in any match or contest, so as to reduce his chances in favour of inferior competitors. More generally, To place any one at a disadvantage by the imposition of any embarrassment, impediment, or disability; to weight unduly.

1864 *Reader* 9 July 57 He is handicapped with the weight of his own reputation. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 132/2 A man of real mathematical ability must be very heavily handicapped to allow competitors of inferior talent to meet him with any chance of success. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3 Not only are our crack shots, our best billiard players, our fleetest runners, and our grandest racehorses handicapped to let the worthless have a chance for the prizes, but even statesmen, clergymen, and soldiers are managed similarly. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 298 If the law handicaps one kind of labour and so hinders its employment. 1880 *Standard* 15 Dec., The British farmer is so severely handicapped that he cannot possibly compete with the American farmer. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Annual* 1 They were handicapped in their out-play by the absence of their best bowler. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Nov. 7/3 A high expenditure and heavy taxation handicaps a country. 1887 JESSOP *Arcaidy* i. 6 The inevitable something which handicaps any one who comes as a stranger into the parish. 1894 H. H. GIBBS *Colloquy on Currency* 231, I thought... our system... much to our advantage, and that other nations not enjoying it were handicapped in the race.

Hence **Handicapping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* ii. 46 Dr. Belyse,

whose love of handicapping and cock-fighting was so [great]. 1889 W. T. LINSKILL *Golf* iii. (1895) 15 Another form of odds is 'so many holes up'. This is handicapping by holes and not by strokes.

Handicapper (hæ'ndikæpə). [f. prec. vb.] One who handicaps; *spec.* the public official who decrees what weights the different horses are to carry in a handicap.

1754 [see **HANDICAP** sb. 2 a]. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 199 Handicappers do well in a large handicap if they get two-fifths of the horses to accept, and a third of the acceptances to the post. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. xlii. 202 You are bad handicappers, ladies! 1862 *Times* 2 Jan., An honest handicapper is in the hands of the public runners of horses and utterly at their mercy, and the runners of horses are as completely at the mercy of the dishonest handicapper. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 91 Referee (and handicapper, when necessary) should be appointed, to superintend the various games, and to settle disputes.

Handicraft (hæ'ndikraft). Also 6-8 *handy-craft*; and as 2 words or with hyphen. [A development of earlier **HANDCRAFT**, after the original pair *handwork, handicraft*.]

1. Manual skill; skilled work with the hands.

c 1275 [see **HANDCRAFT**]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Asbm. (1652) 49 In this Warke finde ye nothing shall, But handie-crafft called Arte Mechanicall. c 1570 *Pride & Lowly*. (1841) 22 Conning in handy craft and facultie. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* i. 16 All kind of Handicraft, or Art. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Ep. Ded., A Piece of Natures Handicraft. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 61 You ask of him nothing but a little quick handicraft. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 79 He prefers handicraft to field labour.

2. A manual art, trade, or occupation.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 46 b, They also teache vs diverse waies of marchandise, many handicraftes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* 181 He [Speed] was first bred to a handicraft, and as I take it to a Taylor. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 6 Smithing is... as curious a Handy-Craft, as any is. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 27 Students left the university and went home to learn a handicraft. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 286 Improvements were introduced into agriculture and the handicrafts.

†3. A handicraftsman, artisan, workman. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. 698 Made by Masons, Carpenters, Geometricians, Sawyers, Joiners, and other handy-crafts. 1650-66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 398 Repining Tradesmen, and Poor Handicrafts. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. 11. xii. (1743) 99 He hath also the Oversight of... Handicrafts and Artisans... in the King's Service. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Intro., Those who make the goods they sell, though they keep shops, are called Handicrafts. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv, 'Beshrew thy heart for the word', replied the handicraft.

4. attrib., passing into *adj.* = 'manual, practical'.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 59 We see by handicraft-demonstration, that the Air in deep Wells and Cellars is stable in the same point of heat. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behaviour* 79 Handy-craft-trades, which require the labour of the hand. 1692 tr. *Salustius* 67 Solicite Handicraft Tradesmen and Slaves. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 139 The ingenuity of the handicraft people here is very striking. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life, Chancery* 202 The inhabitants... who lived by the cultivation of trade, commerce, and the arts handicraft and mental.

Handicraftsman. Formerly also as 2 words, or with 1 or 2 hyphens; also *B. handicraftman*.

[lit. *handicraft's man*, man of handicraft: cf. **CRAFTSMAN**.] A man who exercises a handicraft; one employed in a manual occupation.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* ii. iv. (1895) 148 A handicraftsman man doth so earnestly bestowe his vacante and spare houres in learninge. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. 698 Bakers, Cookes, Vintners, and other handy-crafts-men. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 450 All other artisans and handicraftsmen. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 23 All the handy-craftsmen... particularly carpenter's mates, caulkers. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 24. 160 From the mass of available handicraftsmen the power is gone.

8. 1580 HOLLYBANO *Treas. Fr. Tong. Gens de mestier*, handicraft man. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 10 The best wit of any handicraft man in Athens. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 24 Mechanical handicraft-men, and husbandmen. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. li. 394 No security for handicraftsmen and traders. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 346 Be he... scholar, handicraftman, or what not.

Hence **Handicraftsmanship**.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 4 The man who best united literary handicraftsmanship with the highest scientific and technical mastery of his subject.

Handicraftship. *rare.* [-SHIP.] Exercise of handicraft, workmanship.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 927 Did he furnish the materials for the handicraftship of others?

Handicraftswoman. [after **HANDICRAFTS-MAN**.] A woman who exercises a handicraft.

1846 WORCESTER *Cities Genl. Mag.* 1857 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* iv. (1885) 69 The class which I have distinguished as handicraftswomen. 1865 F. HALL *Dasi-rupa* Pref. 18 A female devotee, or a handicraftswoman.

Handicuff. Also *handy*. [f. *Hand sb.* or *Handy a.* + *CUFF sb.* 2; app. after *fisticuff*.] *pl.* Blows with the hands; fighting hand to hand. Also *fig.*

1701 *Dial. betw. Marphorio & Pasquin* 12 By the Posture you are in, I suppose you are for handy-Cuffs. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 271 [They] must have gone to handy cuffs with the enemy. 1761 SFRNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxi, His rhetoric and conduct were at perpetual handy-cuffs. 1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 383/2 *Jeux de main*, manual play, or what are vulgarly called handicuffs.

Handicuff, dial. var. of **HANDCUFF**.

Handigrip, variant of **HANDGRIP**.

Handil, obs. forms of **HANDLE**.

Handily, *adv.* [f. **HANDY a.** + *-LY* 2.] In a handy manner or way; expertly; + manually.

1611 FLORIO, *Manoalmente*, manually, handily. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iv, Not being able to guide it so handily. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 78 She used... the threads of flax more handily than they.

† **Handiment**. *Obs.* Handling, management.

1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 194 In thy heedless handiment of this more General Subject.

Handiness (hæ'ndinēs). [f. **HANDY a.** + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality of being handy or expert.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* i. 12 Girding implies, 1. Readiness, 2. Nimbleness, handiness, handsomeness. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 60 If he have any handiness in the business. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 22 He could... do any sort of work requiring handiness and dexterity.

2. The quality of being easily or conveniently handled; manageableness, convenience.

1877 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (1882) 461 Handiness is held to be an essential quality in most classes of war ships. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* ix. 166 The all-important qualities of stability when travelling, and handiness in turning.

Handing (hæ'ndin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HAND v.**]

1. The action of the verb **HAND**, in various senses.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. ii. 8 Like handing of things from one to another. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 7 In knotting and splicing, in handing and reefing of sails.

†2. A handle. *Obs. rare.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 51 The Wood-work belonging to the Jack, is a Barrel, a Spit-wheel and a Handing of the Winch.

3. attrib. **Handing-post** (*local*), finger-post.

1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M. I.* 24 On the handing-post at the lonely cross-roads. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 96 It [powder] is passed... from one handing-room to the other, and then on deck.

Hand in glove: see **HAND AND GLOVE**.

Hand in hand (also with -), *adv. phr.* (*a.*, *sb.*). [See **HAND** sb. 57.]

1. *adv. phr.* With hands mutually clasped; each holding the other's (or another's) hand.

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E. E. T. S.) 33 Than wente they two hand yn hand vnder the clothe of estate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 648 They hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow, Through Eden took their solitary way. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 117 The portraits of the dwarfs hand in hand by Sir Peter Lely. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. xii. 236 They dance hand-in-hand through [the] streets.

b. *fig.* In conjunction, side by side, concurrently;

to go hand in hand with, to keep step with.

1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 341 The same... as it were running hand in hande with his wonderful knowledge. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* i. i. Wks. 1873 III. 358 Thy charity there goes hand in hand with mine. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiogr.* Wks. 1840 I. 177 The debates went on daily hand in hand with the Indian business. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 3. 31 The industrial progress of the Mercian Kingdom went hand in hand with its military advance.

2. attrib. or *adj.* Going hand in hand or side by side; well-matched.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. iv. 75 As faire, and as good: a kind of hand in hand comparison. 1817 L. HUNT *To T. L. H.* iv. Poet. Wks. (1860) 258 Ah, first-born of thy mother... My bird when prison-bound, My hand in hand companion.

b. The name given to a Fire Insurance Office in London, founded in 1696; implying the mutual sharing of risks.

1781 COWPER *Friendship* 106 Like hand in hand insurance plates. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXXII. 493 It may be defined a hand-in-hand assurance office for securing mercantile credit.

3. *sb. a.* A representation of two hands mutually clasped. b. Mutual clasping of hands. c. A company of persons hand in hand.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A broad thick Gold Ring with a Hand in Hand graven upon it. 1842 TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* 162 Loving tears, And the warmth of hand in hand. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 252 The whole Alpine band-in-hand of radiant heaven-climbers.

Handiron, obs. form of **ANDIRON**.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 770/2 *Hec andena*, a hand-yrin. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* i. xi, The very hand-irons... have not more brass in them than that they forehead.

Handistroke, by-form of **HANDSTROKE**.

Handiwork (hæ'ndi,wɜ:k). Forms: 1 *hand-*

zewore, 2-4 *handi-*, *hondiwer*, *-werk* (e); 6 *handye-*, *-ie*, 6- *handy work*, 7- *handiwork*. [OE. *hand-geuore*, f. *hand* + *geuore* work (a collective form). OE. had also *handweorc* **HANDWORK** containing the simple *weorc* work. As *geuore*, *iwork* did not survive in ME., *hand-iwer*, was naturally analysed as a compound of the simple *were*, with *handi*, often written separately, and treated as an *adj.*: see **HANDY**. See also, under **HANDWORK**, the ME. northern form *hande-werk*.]

1. Work of the hands; a thing or collection of things made by the hands of any one.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* iv. 28 And ge beowiaþ fremdum Godum, manna hand geuore. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 And sette hine ouer his handiwer. c 1225 *St. Marher.* 10

Help me bin handi werc. c1340 *Cursor M.* 1589 (Trin.) His owne handiwerke so soone Wolde god not hit were fordone. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii(i). 1 The very heauens declare the glory off God, and the very firmament sheweth his handye worke. 1635 *Quarles Embl.* iii. x. I am thy handy-worke, thy creature, Lord. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 126 The Pagans heretofore Did their own Handy-worke adore. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 230 To see the handiworks of God In sun and moon and starry sky. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) II. 112 To see the sempstress' handiwork.

2. Work done by the hands or by direct personal operation or agency. Sometimes, the work of man's hands as opposed to nature.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) ix. 15 On his hand zeweorce byð zefangen se synfulla. 1350 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) l. 350 They.. undertake to get their own living with their handy-work. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 44 b. An Image whiche is an artificial thyng, is made by the handie worke of man. 1658 BROMNALL *Treat. Specters* v. 327 The cave.. seemed as if it had been made by handy-work. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sele.* 67 The shapes of nature being of another kind of make than those of handy-works. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 2 What they performed was chiefly nature's handy-work.

b. Work (of any kind); doing, performance.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxix. That was your handiwork, Giles, I understand. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 510 The Liturgy and Canons had been Land's own handiwork.

3. Manual employment; working with the hands, as opposed to head-work; practical work. [Cf. HANDY.]

1505 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* (Percy) 41 Chirurgery is *Operatio manualis*, that is handye worke. Wherefore.. call it the handye worke of medicine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1326 The Estates.. have raised handiworks as well as traffike and navigation to the highest point of perfection. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. vii. 55 She accounted Handy-work a great means of advancing, and perfecting her Religions. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 2 To what purpose would Geometry serve, were it not to contrive Rules for Handy-Works? 1866 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. I. Pref. note. We wish we saw more time, and more handiwork, more mind spent upon anatomy and surgery.

|| **Handjar, hanjar** (hændʒɑːr). Also **handiarre, haniar**; see also **Khanjar**. [Pers. (Arab.) *khanjar* dagger.] A Persian or Turkish dagger or sword-knife.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1373 He stabbed her with his handiarre. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1588 (Stanf.) They always wear a Hanjar (that is, a Dagger) set with rich stones. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5). *Hanjar*, a certain kind of Dagger worn by the Bashaws Wives. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. v. i. 234 He hung a Moorish hanjar on his thigh. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 1/2 A Montenegrin noble.. greatly encumbered in his play by the revolvers and hand-jar in his belt.

Handkerchief (hændˈkætʃɪf), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 **handkercheffe**, **-carcheff**, **handkercheue**, **-kercheff**, **6-7 -kerchiefe**, **7 -kercheefe**, **-chiffe**, **chiffe**, **hankerchief**, **7 -handkerchief**. **β.** 6-7, 9 (*dial.* and *vulgar*) **handkercher**, **hankercher**, **9 dial. hancutcher**. [f. HAND *sb.* + KERCHIEF, *q.v.* also for the form *handkercher*. The latter was common in literary use in 16-17th c., and remained the current spoken form for some time after *handkerchief* was commonly written (cf. quot. 1866); it is still a common dialect and vulgar form.]

A small square of linen, silk, or other fabric (which may be embroidered, fringed, etc.), carried in the hand or pocket (*pocket-handkerchief*) for wiping the face, eyes, or nose, or used as a kerchief to cover the head, or worn about the neck (*neck handkerchief* or *neckerchief*).

To drop or throw the handkerchief, *i.e.* in young people's games, in which he or she to whom it is thrown runs after and tries to catch the other; hence, allusively, to signify that one may be run after, to invite courtship.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Handkercheffe, *mouchouer*. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xix. 12 From his body, were brought vnto the sycke, napkins or handkercheffs. 1563 MAN *Musculus* Commonpl. 274 a. The shadow of Peter, the handkercheue of Paull. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 434 Have you not sometimes seene a Handkerchiefe Spotted with Strawberries, in your wines hand? 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 76 He also wiped mine Eyes with his Handkerchief. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6056/1 The Santo Sudario (or Holy Handkerchief).. is to be exposed. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 477 When, on looking through the window, we see the women pulling their handkerchiefs over their heads, we take this for a sign that it is beginning to rain. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxxix. 338. I imagine he must do something more than merely throw his handkerchief. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 29. I think his blue linen handkerchief was very wet with tears.

β. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 907 The hande kercher.. *mouchouer*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 31 Put this hande-kercher at thy girdle, to make cleane thy nose. 1583 in *North. N. & O.* l. 77 Gloves, hand-carchaes, gyrdylles. 1601 SHAKS. *A's Well* v. iii. 322 Mine eyes smell Onions, I shall weepe anon. Good Tom Drumme lend me a handkercher. 1666 *Perry's Diary* (1899) IV. 46. I took occasion to fall out with her [my wife] for buying a faced handkercher without my leave. 1828 *Crauen Dial.* *Hancutcher*, handkerchief. 1837 THACKERAY *Yellowpl.* (1887) 29 A blue bird's-eye handkercher. [1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* *Introd. Poems* 1890 II. 166 Voltaire tells his countrymen that handkerchief was pronounced *hankercher*. This enormity the Yankee still persists in.]

b. attrib. and Comb., as handkerchief-box, -loom, -monger, etc.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 May. I have been a mighty handkerchiefmonger. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 25 There was also a remarkable handkerchief-loom exhibited.

Hence **Handkerchiefful**; † **Handkerchiefly** *a.*, such as calls for the use of a handkerchief.

1753 C. CIBBER in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) II. 177 Having as handkerchiefly a feeling of it as Mr. Sylvester himself. 1876 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/3 An orderly produced a handkerchiefful of bread and cheese.

Handkerchief, *v. rare*. [f. prec. *sb.*] *a. intr.* To use a handkerchief. *b. trans.* To cover or wipe with a handkerchief.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. xvi. 179 The servants entering with the dinner, we hemmed, handkerchiefed, twinkled, took up our knives and forks. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept. I began now a vehement nose-blowing, for the benefit of handkerchiefing my face.

Hand-labour. Labour or work of the hands, manual labour; † *art* as opposed to nature; now, usually, manual as opposed to machine work.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 3 We wrought with our handelabour. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 548 Strong.. as well by natural situation as hand-labour. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 176 St. Paul.. at Corinth.. maintained himself a long while together with his own hand-labour. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* xvii. 385 The hoeing of a cane-field.. was [formerly] always effected by hand labour.

Hence **Hand-la-bourer**, a worker with his hands. 1598 FLORIO, *Manifattore*.. a hand-labourer. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 265 The mere hand-laborer is thrown out of employment.

Handlangwhile: see **HANDWHILE**.

Handle (hændl), *sb.* Forms: 1 **handle**, 3 **hondel**, 4-6 **handel**(l), 5 **handele**, **handyl**(l), **andyll**, 5-6 **handel**(l), 5- **handle**. [OE. *handle*, deriv. of HAND.]

1. That part of a thing which is made to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1204 *Siba*, handle. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *W.-Wülker* 104/11 *Siba*, sulhandla. a 1225 *Juliana* 59 Forte turnen bat hweol wið hondel. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 933 An handell by the whyche he is here hyther and thither. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 249 To smyte an hors with the handill of a whippe. 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* i. iii. He handled the sword by the handels. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 b. The handles, or steeles of Husbandmenne tooles. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. i. 34 Is this a Dagger, which I see before me, The Handle toward my Hand? 1798 *Fenniar Illustr. Sterne* vi. 177 Do you not consider what a handle a long beard affords to the enemy? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 127 The handle of my hatchet.

β. *Phr. (U.S. colloq.)* To fly off (or off at) the handle (*fig.* from an ax): to be carried away by excitement; to lose self-control. To go off the handle: to die.

1843-4 HALIBURTON *Attatché* (Farmer). He flies right off the handle for nothing. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. x. (1885) 258 My old gentleman means to be Mayor.. before he goes off the handle.

2. *transf.* Something resembling a handle; in *Bot.* = MANUBRIUM. *Handle of the face*: used jocularly for the nose.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 39 The crocks and handles of the scull. 1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* 102 A Leg of Mutton is cut above the handle, by thrusting the Knife as deep into it as one may. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. Carbuncles.. which undermine the Handles of their Faces. 1887 *Modern Society* 27 Aug. 864 (Farmer) A restless.. old lady, with an immense handle to her face.

3. *fig.* That by which something is or may be taken hold of; one of two or more ways in which a thing may be taken or apprehended (in *phr.* to have two handles, to take a thing by the best handle, etc.); a fact or circumstance that may be 'laid hold of' or taken advantage of for some purpose; an occasion, opportunity, excuse, pretext.

a 1535 *More Wks.* 330 (R.) He would gladly catch bolde of some small handell to kepe his money fast. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Confession* iv. Fiction Dote give a hold and handle to affliction. 1697 *Tr. Burgersdictus his Logic* II. xiii. 56 A dilemma is.. as it were a syllogism with two handles and catching one both ways. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1716) IV. 106 Hope and Fear are the two great Handles, by which the Will of Man is to be taken Hold of. 1732 LEONARD *Sethos* II. viii. 224. I would not give this handle to calumny. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1061/1 He took care to give her no handle against him. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 168 Where tradition afforded any sort of handle for the purpose.

4. *A handle to one's name* (*colloq.*): a title of rank, honour, or courtesy attached to the name.

1833 MAIRVAT *P. Simple* iv. 'Mister Coxswain! thanky, Sir, for giving me a handle to my name.' *Ibid.* lxi. 'Captain O'Brien', said the general. 'Sir Terence O'Brien, if you please, general. His Majesty has given me a handle to my name.' 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiii. She.. entertained us with stories.. mentioning no persons but those who 'had handles to their names', as the phrase is. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Jan. 94/3 Very distinguished young women, with handles to their names.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* Of, belonging to, or next to, the handle, as *handle-end*, *-hand*; forming the handle, as *handle-piece*, *-stick*; having a handle, as *handle-cup*, *-dish*, *-net*; † *handle-band* (see quot.).

1532 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 668/2 Greenwich. Welsh mats.. Frail mats.. 'Handleband. 99 lb. @ 4. [1882 *Ibid.* IV. 578 The edges of these mats appear to have been bound with a material called handleband, which.. is prob-

ably a coarse hempen tape.] 1669 *Worldidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 266 Your Lines.. of good, fine and strong 'handle-bound Pack-thread. 1717 FRETZER *Voy. S. Sea* 65 A Wooden Instrument.. consisting of a 'Handle-Cup at one End, and a long Beak. 1807 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 325 The patterns he puts at the 'handle-end of his swords. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 17 You must dip your 'Handle-hand, and mount your end-hand a little. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in W. I.* 45 Ash for the bottom or 'handle-piece.

Hence **Handleless** *a.*, without a handle. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 22 Three handleless, sancerless blue china cups. 1887 A. STORV *Fifine* I. 62 A young moon hanging like a handleless sickle in the sky.

Handle (hændl), *v. I* Forms: 1 **handlian**, **hondlian**, 2-4 **handen**, 3 **hondlien**, 3-4 **hondlen**, 4-5 **hondel**, 4-6 **handell**, -il(l), -yll(e), 4-7 **handel**, 5 **hondle**, 6 *St.* **hanel**, 4- **handle**. [OE. *handlian* = OLG. *handlōn*, OHG. *hantallōn* to take or feel with the hands (MHG. and Ger. *handeln*), ON. *hondla* to lay hold of; deriv. of HAND *sb.*]

I. To manipulate, manage.

1. *trans.* To subject to the action of the hand or hands: in earlier use, *esp.*, to touch or feel with the hands: to pass the hand over, stroke with the hand; later, to take hold of, turn over, etc., in the hand, to employ the hands on or about.

To handle a horse, to get him accustomed to the hand. To handle a dog, etc., to hold and set him on in a fight or contest.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 12 Gif min fæder me handlaþ and me gecneawð. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 204 Ylpes þan handlian. c 1200 ORMIN 189/3 þatt menn himm mihhtenn cneawenn & handlienn himm. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 178 He ne mei idolien þet me hondle his sor. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 49 A weeg of siluer.. þei wolen handell faste. c 1400 *Garnelyn* 82 [He] bi-gan with his hand to hondel his berd. 1530 PALSGR. 578/1 She can handell a chylde dayntely. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 301 This merry deuill.. would haue handled him with rough Mittins, as the proverbe is. a 1698 TEMPLE (J.). The hardness of the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts six months every year. 1717 FRETZER *Voy. S. Sea* 118, I have handled and felt it. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 92a The dogs to be handled by Mr. Edwards [at a bathing]. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. i. 41 It is impossible to handle these volumes without the deepest interest. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* 93 I'll do nothing but handle him [a horse] to-day. *absol.* c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 607 in O. E. *Misc.* 54 *Hondleþ* *nv* and *iseoph.* þat gost naueþ none þon ne vleys. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxiii. 15 [cxv. 7] They haue handes and handle not. 1748 HARTLEY *Observer* Man I. iii. 386 A Brute is supposed to speak.. or to handle.

β. *intr. (for refl.)* To have a (specified) feel, behaviour, action, etc. when handled.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hop-garden*. If they handle moist or clammy when you squeeze them they are fit to bag. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 77 The wheat.. soon handles cold and damp. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 250 If the balance is not the same, they will handle as if of different bends.

2. *trans.* To ply or wield (something, e.g. a tool or weapon) with the hand; to manipulate.

c 1205 *LAV.* 1338 He hihte hondlien kabilen. c 1300 *Have-lok* 347 Þe beste kniþt þat enere miete.. handlen spere. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2594 *Hypermetrestra*. That ypermystra dar nat handele a knyfl. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* ix. [viii.] 40 The children of Vlaem were valeant men, and coulde handell bowes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 437 That I may see.. how well you handle your penne. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal.. was the father of all such as handle the harpe and organ. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. xi. 421 More fit.. to handle a mattocke then to hold a muckel. 1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 61 As soon as they could handle a knife and fork, they were set to our table. 1879 *Even. Standard* 10 Aug. (Farmer), Her Royal Highness.. appears to handle the ribbons in a very skilful manner.

β. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 46 Handle your Charger, Gripe fast your Bandillier or Charger, hold it even with the Muzzle. *Ibid.* 48 Handle your Musket.. step forward, and lay your Right-hand on the Muzzle. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 265 To all other Officers (their sentinels) are to carry or handle their Arms. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* *Handle Arms*!.. by which the soldier is directed to bring his right hand briskly up to the muzzle of his firelock, with his fingers bent inwards.

c. *Tanning.* (See quot., and **HANDLER** 3.)

1875 *Ure's Dict.* Arts III. 83 s.v. *Leather*. The hides.. are handled, at first several times a day; that is, they are drawn out of the pits, or moved up and down in the liquor.

3. To manage, conduct, direct, control: (a) a thing, animal, or person; † (b) a matter, course of action, etc. (sometimes = carry out, perform, transact).

1523 FITZGERALD *Husb.* § 68 Yet at manye tymes they [mares] maye drawe well, if they be well handled. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich.* III. 11 b. While these thynges were thus handled and ordred in Englande. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxi. 125 b. The skirmish was valiantly handled. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 93 Most of his actions are to be handled in the face and view of the enemy. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 17 Thus you see the Ship handled in fair weather and foul. 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1529 (R.) [To] see with what moderation as well as justice the matter was handled. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle Z.* (Tauchn.) II. ii. 3 A smarter officer never handled a regiment. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 463/2 Adepts in marshalling facts and handling witnesses.

† **β.** *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave. *Obs.*

1540 HVROE *tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) A viij. So you have handled your selfe in all the order and course of your life. 1548 UOALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 18. 1869 E. PEACOCK *Two Deaths in Once a Week* 27 Mar. 230 And one with cruel, bitter words, Handleth herself right scornfully.

4. To use, do something with; to make due use of.

[c1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 108 We hondlen no money, but menelech faren.] 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 3 The devil desires no better sport then to see light heads handle their heels. 1796 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To know how to handle one's fists; to be skilful in the art of boxing. 1842 *TENNISON Walking to Mail* 16 He lost the sense that handles daily life. 1850 *RUSKIN in A. Ritchie Rec. Tennison, etc.* 29 Sept. (1892) 137 It struck me, that you depended too much on blending and too little on handling colour.

II. To deal with, treat.

5. To deal with, operate upon, do something to; to treat.

1542 *BOORDE Dycetary* xi. (1870) 260 It wyll make good drynke or euyll; every thinge as it is handled. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Connuu.* 53 With the French, lesse (meat), but well handled. 1665 *HOKE Microgr.* Pref. D ij, So vast is the variety of Objects . . . so many different wayes there are of handling them. c1774 *PEARCE Seru.* III. xv. (R.), [H.] fears to expose a good cause by his method of handling it. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vii, You would be as much afraid of handling this matter, as if it were glowing iron. 1879 *Athenaeum* 8 Nov. 603/3 The most difficult of all musical forms to handle successfully.

b. To deal with, treat, 'serve', 'use' (in a specified way); to act in some specified way towards.

a1225 *Juliana* 46 Me seli meiden hu derstu nu hondlin anen halden me swa hordliche. a1300 *Cursor M.* 12906 Quen hai to peir breþer þare Had tald hu hai handeld war. c1400 *Gamelyn* 10 Deth was comyn him to & handlid him ful sore. 1525 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxiv. 29, I will handle him, euen as he hath deale with me. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 33 The miserable lande men whom they handled moste cruelly. 1638 *BAKER Tr. Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III) 163 Lucan; whom Scaliger hath handled so hardly. 1795 *BOSMAN Guinea* 26 Men whose good Name and Reputation I shall always handle very tenderly. 1861 *TULLOCK Eng. Purit.* iv. 417 He was handled twenty times worse than he had been before. 1894 *R. BRIDGES Feast of Bacchus* i. 405 Handle him kindly.

† b. *intr.* To 'deal', act (in a specified way).

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii[f]. 78 Let the proude be confounded, which handle so falsly agaynst me. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 616 They handle together with good faith.

6. To deal with or treat in speech or writing; to treat of, discuss; † formerly sometimes = to confer about, discuss in a deliberative assembly.

c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 304/24 þa þing þe we nu handledon. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 94 For þys skyle þyt may be seyd 'Handlyng synne'. 1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* 30 The cause was handled and ytreated betwene the forsaide primates. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 41 The Preacher handlede his matter learnedly. 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 126 To discusse the matter of oathe. . . which is appointed to be handled that daye. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magicke* i. ii. (1648) 12 Astronomy handleth the quantity of heavenly motions. 1725 *WATTS Logic* iv. ii. § 6 The very same theme may be handled . . . in several different methods. 1868 *NETTLESHIP Ess. Browning* Intro. 1, I could not within reasonable limits handle both criticism and interpretation.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To treat, discourse, confer.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 378 Tha hanelit anent the Mariage of the Quene. 1658 *A. FOX Wurtz Surg.* ii. xxvi. 177 In the Chapter which handleth of excicated Members. 1673 *WOOD Life* 12 Oct., They finding that I had handled upon that point, Peers altered it.

7. To treat artistically; to portray or represent (in a particular style).

1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 A deuyll made of copper, and that so workemanly handled that he semeth like flaming fire. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* vi. xliii, The story of his fortunes past In lively pictures neatly handled was. 1850 *LEITCH Muller's Anc. Art* § 204. 193 The countenance is always handled in a less spirited manner. 1860 *KINGSLEY Misc.* II. 77 Our painting is only good when it handles landscapes and animals.

8. To have in hand or pass through one's hands in the way of business; to trade or deal in; to buy and sell. *U.S.*

1888 *C. D. WARNER in Harper's Mag.* Apr. 776/1 It does not pay to 'handle' books, or to keep the run of new publications. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 3/1 Large jobbing houses who handle all the new and standard publications in considerable numbers to supply small dealers. 1897 *Glasgow Her.* 12 Feb. 7/2 Export houses which handle steel rails.

Hence **Handlable**, -eable (hændlāb'l), † **Handlesome** (obs.), *adjs.*, capable of being handled.

1611 *COTGR.*, Maniable, tractable, wieldable, handleable. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 47 All feelers numb, nothing handlesom. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/2 She [a boat] must be handleable by one man in all ways and weathers.

Handle, *v.* 2 [f. *HANDLE sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a handle; to affix the handle to.

1600 *T. MASHAM in Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 695 Wee were informed, that their bowes were handled with golde. 1701 *C. WOLLEY Frml. in N. York* (1860) 52 With a flint, handled the Indian way. 1888 *BELL Later Age of Stone* 36 You may now ask how these implements were handled.

Handled (hænd'ld), *a.* [f. *HANDLE sb.* and *v.* 2 + *-ED*.] Furnished with or having a handle: *esp.* with defining word, as *long-handled*, *ivory-handled*. Used in *Heraldry* when the handle of a tool or weapon is figured of a different tincture from the blade, as 'a sickle or, handled gules'.

1785 *COWPER Let.* 24 Dec., It . . . is hinged, handled, and mounted with silver. 1836 *T. HOOK G. Gurney* I. 6 Smart-handled knives. 1888 *BELL Later Age of Stone* 19 The modern aborigines of Australia use daggers formed of handled flakes. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 5/2 As for the 'handled' names. Mr. Knowles produces four Duchesses [etc.].

VOL. V.

Handled, var. of **ANLETH** (ON. *andlit*), *Obs.*, countenance.

c1250 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 214 Bleye was his fair handled [7. r. neb].

Handler (hændlɔr), [f. *HANDLE v.* + *-ER* 1.] 1. One who handles (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses; see *HANDLE v.* 1). In *Football*, One who plays 'Rugby'.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xiii. (1495) 320 Chaugers handlers of syluer. 1540 *COVERDALE Conuul.* Standish Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 429 An unwevernt handler of God's word. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 177 A cunning Archer or handler of a Gun. 1663 *BLAIR Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 25 Outgivings to traders and handlers in this Kingdom. 1839 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 3/1 The rough play which has prevailed this winter, both among the dribblers and the handlers.

b. Something that has a specified feel when handled: cf. *HANDLE v.* 1 b.

1848 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 444 They . . . are often bad handlers, and slow feeders.

2. *spec.* A man who holds and sets on a dog or a game-cock in a fight or contest.

1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* i. 996 The . . . dogs darted at the lion, amid the horrid din of the cries of their handlers. 1828 *MARLY Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 320 In the temporary cock-pit . . . The handlers made their appearance. 1897 *Field* 6 Feb. 168/1 Each hound has a handler. They work the dogs in front of the judges.

3. *Tanning*. A pit containing a weak tannin infusion, in which the hides are 'handled': see *HANDLE v.* 1 c.

1777 *MACBRIDE in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 115 The leather is ready for the ooze, and at first is thrown into smaller holes, which are termed handlers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* v. 311 The pits containing the weakest solutions are called 'handlers'.

4. [f. *HANDLE v.* 2] A workman who fastens the handles to vessels, tools, etc.; a hafter.

1598 *Florio, Manicature* . . . a sleener, a hafter, a handler. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The turner . . . having completed the form of the cup it is passed to the Handler.

Handles, var. **ANDLESS**, *Sc. Obs.*, breathless.

Handleless (hændlēs), *a.* [f. *HAND sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.]

1. Without hands; deprived of hands.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/2 Handles, mancus, mancus. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iii. i. 67 What accursed hand Hath made these handleless in thy Fathers sight? 1607 *DAV Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 87 For which thou shalt go handleless to thy grave. 1867 *SWINBURNE in Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 428 There is no such thing as a dumb poet or a handleless painter.

2. *fig.* Not doing, or not able to do, anything with the hands; incapable or incompetent with the hands, or in action. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 Wherfor is he nought handleles, for he hath full power to helpen and comforten all. c1586 *CRESS PEMBOKE Ps.* LXXV. ii, The mighty handleless grew as men that slumbered. a1658 *J. DURNAM Expos. Rev.* vii. (1680) 34 Believers have not a handleless Mediator. 1854 *Phemie Millar* 28 You are truly a poor handleless thing. 1897 *BARRIE Margaret Ogilvy* 128 He is most terribly handleless.

Hand-line.

1. A line to be worked or drawn by hand; *esp.* a fishing line worked without a rod.

1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 20 Fasten your Hand-lines or drawing Cords, which must be at the least a dozen, a fathom long. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) i. 343 (Jod.) The same rapidity of tide prevents their using hand-lines. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* II. 105 The fishery is carried on by hand-lines. the bait being cuttlefishes, shell-fishes, etc. 2. *Naut.* 'A line bent to the hand-lead, measured at certain intervals with what are called marks and deeps from 2 and 3 fathoms to 20' (*Sailor's Word-bk.*). 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 415 We want a hand-line for soundings.

Hence **Hand-liner**, one who uses a hand-line for fishing. **Hand-lining** *vbl. sb.*, fishing with a hand-line.

1887 *MARQ. LORNE in Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 464 A fleet engaged wholly in handling and trawling.

Handling (hændlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HANDLE v.* 1 and 2 + *-ING* 1.] 1. The action of the vb. *HANDLE*.

1. The action of touching, feeling, or grasping with the hand; management with the hand, wielding, manipulation; laying hands on; treatment in which the hands are effectively (or roughly) used.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 182 Et ðam cristenan menn . . . ðone ðe se eadiza Benedictus na handlungu . . . fram his bendum alydde. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Mid sweorde of deadliche hondlungu. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iii. xxiii. (1495) 71 In a stronge man and fleshy the pulse is gropyd and knowe wyth stronge and harde handling. 1512 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) i. 608 Made and set vpp after the best handling and fourme of good workmanship. 1669 *PERYS Diary* 19 May, To perform what was commanded, in the handling of their arms. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 581/2 Irony, like Satire, is one of those edged tools which require careful handling. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix. (1889) 76 There might be some reason in the rough handling he had got.

b. Quality perceived by feeling with the hand.

1881 *J. P. SHELDON Dairy Farming* 8/1 Fat soon accumulates . . . and forms the 'quality' or 'handling' which indicates the extent to which she [a cow] may be considered fit for the butcher.

2 *fig.* Dealing with a thing or person; treatment; management.

1530 *PALSGR.* 229/1 Handelyng, entreating, traitement. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. i. 21 Apply your selfe to the handel-

ying of the materys of the commyn wele. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ii. 66 The Venetians, Ragusans, and Marsellians have great handling with them. 1776 *JOHNSON* 28 Mar. in *Boswell*, A woman of fortune being used to the handling of money, spends it judiciously. 1886 *J. R. REES Pleas. Book-Worm* ii. 37 De Quincey, with his marvellous handling of English prose.

3. Artistic manipulation: cf. *HANDLE v.* 1 7.

1771 *SIR J. REYNOLDS Disc.* iv. (1876) 360 What the painters call handling; that is, a lightness of pencil that implies great practice, and gives the appearance of being done with ease. 1840 *THACKERAY Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXI. 11. 147 A miniature, remarkable for its brilliancy of colour and charming freedom of handling. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 231 Handling is that part of the mechanical 'execution' or manipulation of a picture which exhibits the pencilling or play of the brush.

4. [f. *HANDLE v.* 2] The action or process of putting on the handles of vessels, etc.

1764 *V. GREEN Surv. Worcester* 232 Part of the business called handling and spouting, i. e. putting the hand to cups.

5. *attrib.*

1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* II. xxix. 211 If they were not touched in the right handling-place. 1882 *JAMES PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/2 After colouring, the hides pass on to the handlers or handling pits. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/3 Under Rugby Union rules, a determined effort is being made to revive the interest in the handling game [Rugby Union Football].

II. † 6. A handle. *Obs.*

c1450 *LONELICH Grail* xxviii. 275 Thus the lettres of the handelyng spak. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 117 The swerd . . . in the handelyng thereof was closed on of thoo iiiij nayles that were in Cristis handis and feet. c1500 *Melusine* xix. 65 They were as grete as the handelyng of a fan.

† **Handlings**, *adv. Obs.* [In *OE. handlinga* *adv.*; in *ME.* with adverbial gen.; see *-LING*, *-LINGS*.] Hand-to-hand, at close quarters.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* i. 386 ðæt he handlinga ænigne man acwealde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3933 Sammen handlinges wristled þat.

Hand-list, *sb.* [Cf. *hand-book*.] A list of books, etc. in a form handy for reference.

1859 *HALLIWELL (title)* A brief hand-list of books . . . illustrative of . . . Shakespeare. 1893 *Edin. Even. Disp.* 22 Apr. 2/3 To provide a hand-list for this library.

Hence **Handlist v. trans.**, to enter (books, etc.) in such a list.

1888 *NICHOLSON Bodleian Library in 1882-7* 445 The Librarian also commenced . . . handlisting the considerable accumulations of inscribed fragments of papyrus. 1897 — *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 18 May 509/1 [He] handlisted the entire collection of Mr. Hallam's MSS., consisting of 144 vols.

† **Handlock**, *Obs.* [See *LOCK sb.*] A shackle for the hands; a manacle, a handcuff.

1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 158 The malefactor wished that he had the King in the ende of a hand lokk, and the Deputie in the other ende. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) 111. 313 Who should also have kept me companie in a handlocke with the rest. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* i. ii. (1810) 35 The White Knight, and his sonne in law. Whom in handlockes he carried away with him.

Handlock, *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*; cf. also *LOCK v.*] *trans.* To handcuff. Also *transf.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1586 *J. HOOKER Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 215/2 The king . . . commanded him to be handlocked and fettered, with an other prisoner. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxxvi, Still holding his . . . friend's arm enclosed and hand-locked in his. 1829 *H. MURRAY N. Amer.* i. iv. 197 The son was still kept handlocked.

Handloom. A weaver's loom worked by hand as distinguished from a power-loom.

1833 *SIR D. BARRY Factory Comm. Rep.* App. A. 3. 42 Thinks her daughter's health rather better than when at the handloom. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 185/2 If [the weaver] clings to the handloom, his condition will become worse from day to day.

b. *clift.* in *pl.* for *handloom linens*.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/7 Flax and Linens.—Belfast. In brown power loom linens the demand continues very languid. Handlooms are unchanged.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 *SIR D. BARRY Factory Comm. Rep.* App. A. 3. 43 note, The power-loom dressers have been all hand-loom weavers. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 99/2 Hand-loom weaving is altogether a domestic manufacture. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 7/3 Drills and handloom goods dull.

† **Handly**, *a. Obs.* [f. *HAND sb.* + *-LY* 1.] Used by the hands; manual; mechanical.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 129 To remeue a boon wip handely [MS. B, handly] instrumentis. *Ibid.* 40 Remeu ynge of þe boon wip handliche instrumentis.

Hand-made, *a.* Made by hand. Formerly distinguished from the work of nature (= artificial), now usually from that of machinery.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 511 A hand-made strait of Sea water. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 209/2 Hand-made paper is now commonly marked with the name of the maker, and the date of the year when it was made. 1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect.* v. 156 Hand-made pottery is abundant.

Handmaid (hændmɛɪd), *sb.* [f. *HAND sb.* + *MAID*. Cf. *OE. handþegn* personal attendant or servant, also the *ME.* phrase 'to serve any one to hand', *HAND sb.* 34 a, 56.]

1. A female personal attendant or servant: *a.* in literal sense. *arch.*

1384 *WYCLIF Ps.* cxxij[f]. 2 As the e3en of the handmaide in the hondis of hir ladi. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 7, I am the handmaynde of the lorde. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V. 61 b, The goddesse of warre called Bellona . . . hath these . . . handmaidens ever of necessite attending

on her, blood, fyre, and famine. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 72 Vouchsafe to speake my thanks, and my obedience. As from a blushing Handmaid, to his Highnesse. 1806 *Sura Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) l. 122 With Dinah, her sturdy handmaid, as her attendant. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 412 To be the handmaid of a lawful spouse.

b. *fig.* (in common use).

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* v. vi. As God's Handmaid, Nature, doth create Bodies. 1779 WESLEY *Collect. Hymns* Pref. 5 Poetry. keeps its place as the handmaid of Piety. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 533 Heraldry became a handmaid of chivalry.

† c. A vessel employed to attend upon a larger one; a tender. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 121 Vnto which 4 ships [under Sir Francis Drake] two of her pinasses were appointed as hand-maids.

2. A moth (also *Handmaid moth*), *Datana mini-strata*, of the family *Bombycidae*.

1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 473 The Handmaid (*Nactia Ancilla*).

3. *attrib. and Comb.* Also *handmaid-like adj.*

1689 MILTON *Christ's Nat.* 242 Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 459 Full fifty of the handmaid train. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *At. de Lucy* l. 61 With handmaid-like humility of judgment. 1855 TENNYSON *Enid* 400 [He] let his eye . . rest On Enid at her lowly handmaid-work.

Hence † *Handmaid v. nonce-wrd.* *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* Ep. Natural Philosophy, which should hand-maid it to Divinity.

Handmaid-en. [*f. HAND sb. + MAIDEN* : see *prec.*] = HANDMAID. a. *lit.* (archaic).

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxlii. 2 Als eghen of hand-maiden klene, In bende of hir levedy bene. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 10 Throw out this handmayden and the sone of hir. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1732 An Handemayden, abra, ancilla. 1611 *Bible Luke* l. 48 He hath regarded the lowe estate of his handmaidens. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 353 Who filled an equivocal post in the household, half hand-maiden and half companion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* l. 330 During several generations, the relation between divines and handmaidens was a theme for endless jest.

b. *fig.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 243 To haue the handmaid sciences to attend vpon their mistres profession. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 28 Health and temperance . . are the handmaidens of virtue.

So *Handman dial.*, manservant, serving-man.

1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 245 She . . went to Bed to the Handman.

Hand-mill. A grinding mill consisting of one millstone turned upon another by hand, a quern. Now, also, applied to a simple machine for grinding coffee, or the like, worked by hand-power.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 752 Quirinus the bishop of Seescaunus having a handmill tied about his necke, was throwne headlong from the bridge into the flood. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H 92 An Handmill: a querne. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 536 Feudal tyranny in Bretagne, armed with the judicial power, has not blushed even in these times at breaking band-mills. 1875 W. McILWATH *Guide Wigton-shire* 43 A quern-stone, or upper half of an ancient hand-mill.

Hand-mould.

1. A small mould managed with the hand; e.g. one used in casting hand-made type.

1399 LANGE *Rich. Redeles* ii. 155 He mellid so be matall with be hand-molde, That [they] lost [of heir] lemes be leuest bat bey had. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† 2. An apparatus for holding the hands in correct position in pianoforte-playing. *Obs.*

1819 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) l. 179, 1. presented my pianoforte hand-moulds to Messrs. . . Pleyel, which they approved and accepted for their manufactory.

Hand of glory. [*A transl. of F. main de gloire*, a deformation, by 'popular etymology', of OF. *mandegloire*, *mandeglore*, *mandegore* (Godefroy), orig. *mandragore* mandrake.]

Originally applied, in French, to a charm formed of the root of a mandrake; afterwards, in consequence of the deformation of the word, applied to a charm made of the hand of an executed criminal : see *quot.* 1816 and context.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 284 Mountebanks . . make of it [mandrake] what we call a Hand of Glory. They . . make believe, that by using some little Ceremonies, the Silver they lay near it, will increase to double the Sum every Morning. 1787 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.* Superstitions 73-5. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii. 'De hand of glory . . is hand cut off from a dead man, as has been hanged for murder, and dried very nice in de smoke of juniper wood' [etc.]. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. (title)* The Hand of Glory.

Hand-organ. A portable barrel-organ played by means of a crank turned with the hand.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 334 Hand-organs, and other musical inventions. 1892 G. S. LAVAARD *C. Keene* i. 8 A hand-organ turned with might and main by the baby sister.

Hand-organist, one who plays a hand-organ.

1806 HOWELLS *Impr. & Exp. Tribul. Cheerf. Giver* iv. 162 Ought one to give money to a hand-organist?

Hand over hand, adv. phr. (a.) Chiefly *Naut.* With each hand brought successively over the other, as in climbing up or down a rope, or rapidly hauling at it.

1736 COOKE in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 280 A lusty young Man attempted to go down (hand over hand, as the Workmen call it) by means of a single Rope. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Main avant*, the order to pull on a rope hand-over-hand. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iv. Up went Martin, hand over hand.

b. *fig.* With continuous advances; said of a vessel, etc. approaching or giving chase to another. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xiii. The frigate was within a mile of the lugger, and coming up with him hand over hand. 1890 BESANT *Armored of Lyonesse* I. 38 The second boat . . came up hand over hand, rapidly overtaking the first boat.

c. *attrib. or adj. (with hyphens).*

1859 M. THOMSON *Cavapora* 86 (Hoppe) With mere hand-over-hand labour it was wearisome work. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 343/1 A final hand-over-hand climb.

Hand over head, adv. phr. (a., sb.) Now rare or *Obs.*

1. *adv. phr.* Precipitately, hastily, rashly, recklessly, without deliberation; † indiscriminately.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 475 Than they faght hand over hedd. 1540 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 185 So adict as to take hand over head whosoever they say. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiii. 433 He would . . do all in hast, hand over head, without discretion. 1650-3 tr. *Hales Dissert. de pace in Phenix* (1703) II. 369 The ruder sort . . shall hand-over-head follow the Authority of others. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Crisp* 8 May in *Early Diary*, I don't urge you, hand over head, to have this man at all events. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* III. 240 A lavish guardian, who . . spent the estate hand-over-head.

2. *attrib. or adj. (with - -)*. Precipitate, rash, reckless; † indiscriminate.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 In a hand-over-head Confusion. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hand-over-head*, thoughtlessly extravagant. 1866 LE FANU *All in Dark* II. xix. 156 They never think what they are doing, girls are so hand-over-head.

† 3. *Phr. To play at hand over head*, to act precipitately or rashly; in *quot. app.* with allusion to climbing (cf. *HAND OVER HAND*). *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 2 Neuer will I . . play at hand over head so high, but where I may feele sure footing.

Hand-paper.

1. A make of paper having the figure of a hand in the water-mark.

1855 R. HERRING *Paper & P. Making* 79 An open hand with a star at the top, which was in use as early as 1530, probably gave the name to what is still called hand paper. 1868 BARWER *Dict. Phr. & Fab.*, *Hand paper* . . so called from its water-mark. *.

2. Hand-made paper.

Handpike : see *HANDSPIKE*.

Hand-play. *arch.* Interchange of blows in a hand-to-hand encounter : an OE. phrase, revived by some modern writers.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exord.* 327 Heard handpleza. a 1050 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1004 (1865) 138 note, Pæt hi næfre wyrtan handplegan on Angel cynne ne gemittan. [1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 350 They never met in all England with worse handplay.] 1884 *Fall Mail* G. 2 May (Cassell), Memories of Scandinavian gleen in the hand-band-play of battle.

Hand-press. A press worked by hand; esp. a printing-press so worked, as distinguished from one worked by steam or other power. Hence

Hand-pressman.

1679 DUDDELL in R. Mansel *Narr. Popish Plot* (1680) 54 Mr. Willoughby did once ask him, if he could make a Hand-Press, in order to Printing. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 197 With hand-presses . . two hundred and fifty copies were obtained per hour from the same types, which required the work and superintendence of two men.

Hand-rail. A rail or railing supported on balusters or uprights, as a guard or support to the hand at the edge of a platform, stairs, etc.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 54 The hand-rail of the balcony. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* ix. (1879) 92 The shattered gig, thrown on its side, crashed up against the handrail of the bridge. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 46 A wooden staircase with a single handrail.

So **Hand-railing**, (a) the making of handrails; (b) = HANDRAIL.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 204 The whole of the art of hand-railing depends on finding the section of a cylinder. a 1833 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for a Rainy Day* (1845) 65 It was only enclosed by a low and very old hand-railing. 1888 *Fall Mail* G. 3 Oct. 2/1 Classes for . . wood carving, etching, hand-railing and chasing and repoussé work.

† **Hand-ruff.** *Obs.* [See *RUFF*.]

1. A ruff worn on the head or wrist.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Polaymas*, hose without feete, hand ruffs.

2. A game at cards.

1611 COTGR., *Rouffe*, hand-Ruffe, at Cards . . To play at hand-Ruffe.

Hand running, adv. phr. dial. or colloq. Straight on; in continuous succession. Cf. *end-running*.

1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'He did it seven times hand-running.' 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'There was six deaths from th' fever hand-running.' 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 70 Irene's been up two nights hand running.

† **Handsal**, v. *Obs. rare*. In 3 handsal. [*a. ON. handsala* to make over by stipulation, *f. hand-sal* bargain, *f. hand* hand + *selja* to hand over, make over.] *trans.* To hand over.

a 1225 *Juliana* (Royal MS.) 6 Ant 37tede him his dohter, & was one ihondsal ad bire unwillis.

Hand-sale. [*f. HAND sb. + SALE*.] See *quots.* (In some uses a corruption or conjectural explanation of AUNCCEL.)

1607-1691 [see AUNCCEL]. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II.

448 (Seager) Anciently among all the northern nations shaking of hands was held necessary to bind the bargain : a custom which we still retain in many verbal contracts : a sale thus made was called handsale (*venditio per mutuum manuum complexioneu*). 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Handsale weight*, any article purchased by poisoning it in the hand so as to judge of the weight without actual weighing, is called *handsale weight*.

Hand-saw. A saw managed by one hand.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j handsawe. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 Also for an handsaw price viij^d. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H 78 A hand sawe . . one scietie, ou petite scie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 187 My Buckler cut through and through, my Sword hackt like a Hand-saw. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. Pref. (D.), 'Tis all the world to a bandsaw but these barbarous Rascals would be so ill-manner'd as to laugh at us as confidently as we do at them. 1798 GÆVILL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 413 A stone-cutter was sawing rock crystal with a hand-saw. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hand-saw*, the smallest of the saws used by shipwrights, and used by one hand.

b. In the following, *handsaw* is generally explained as a corruption of *heronshaw* or *hernewu*, dial. *harnsa*, heron. (Other conjectures taking *hawk* in a different sense from the bird have also been made.) No other instances of the phrase, (except as quotations from Shakspeare), have been found.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 367, I am but mad North, North-West : when the Winde is Southerly, I know a Hawke from a Handsaw.

Handsbreadth : see *HANDBREADTH*.

Handsel, *hansel* (*hænsel*, *hænsəl*), *sb.*

Forms : 3 *handselne*, (*handselle*), 4 *hancel*, 5 *hanselle*, 5-7 *hansell*, 6 *hanselle*, 6-7 *hand-sell*, 6- *hansel*, *hansel*. [The form corresponds to OE. *handselen* glossed 'mancipatio' (giving into the hands of another), or to ON. *handsal*, 'giving of the hand, promise or bargain confirmed by joining or shaking hands', also, in same sense, *handseld*; cf. OSw. *handsal*, Sw. *handsöl* money, etc. handed over to any one, gratuity, 'tip'. But though there are some quotations (sense 2 b) which may have the simple sense of 'gift', the general notions of 'omen, gift to bring good luck, luck-penny, auspicious inauguration or first use', which run through the English uses of the word, are not accounted for by the sense of these OE. and ON. words. Cf. however Da. *handsel* 'handsel, earnest-money', also Ger. *handgeld*, *handgift*, *handkauf*, and esp. F. *étrenne*, OF. *estreine*, the senses of which are exactly parallel to our 2, 3, 4.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 449/29 *Mancipatio*, *handselen*.] † 1. Lucky prognostic, omen, presage, augury; token or omen of good luck. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 29 Sum offer dwel hie driueð, and seggeð þat he nafde naht gode hand(d)selle ðe him pat sealde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* xi Warieage and handselne and time and hwate and fele swilche deuies craftes. 1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 369 Of hancel y can no skylle also, Hyt ys nougt to beleve þarto. For many haunyn glade hancel at þe morw And to hem or eyn comþ mochl y can. c 1475 *Partenay* 488 Where the Erie shold haue ill hansell anon. 1500 *Ortus Vocal.*, Strena est bona sors, Anglice hansell. 1573 *TWYNE* *Enuid* x. Eeij, Æneas first the rusticke sort sets on For happy hansells sake [omen *fuguræ*]. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* To Rdr. (1676) Avb. Among the cries of good handsell [Amyot, *crie d'heureux presage*] and the wishes of good luck . . one was; Happier be thou than Augustus. 1687 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 305 He bad it [a pewter dish] from Alice Duke for good Handsel for his Daughter, who had lately lain in.

2. A gift or present (expressive of good wishes) at the beginning of a new year, or on entering upon any new condition, situation, or circumstances, the donning of new clothes, etc.; originally, deemed to be auspicious, or to ensure good luck for the new year, etc. [= L. *strena*, F. *étrenne*.]

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 66 Syben riche forth runnen to reche hond-selle, 3eed 3eres giftes on hiz, selde hem bi hond. *Ibid.* 191 This hanselle hatz Arthur of auenturus on fyrst, In 3onge 3er. 1375 BARBOUA *Bruce* v. 120 Sic hansell to the folk gaf he Richt in the first begynnynge, Newly at his ariwyng. 1500-20 DUNBAR *New Year's Gift to King* iii, God give the guid prosperitie. In hansell of this guid new zeir. c 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 38 Iuellis pricius cane y non fynde . . To sende you . . þis newe yerre morowe, Wher-for lucke and good hanselle My herte y sende you. c 1532 Dewes *Introduct. Fr. in Palagr.* 945 To geve the first hansel, *estrenier*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ix. ix. 189 The Syrian Kings civilly tendered their service, to give it as good handsell to so good a work. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 22 As it was the first time . . he took 1/2 s. from my part, and told me I should give him that for handsel. 1784 BURNS 'There was a lad' ii, 'Twas then a blast o' Janwar win' Blew hansel in on Robin. 1831 CARLISLE *Sart. Res.* i. ix, Neighbour after neighbour gave thee as handsel, silver or copper coins. 1856 LO. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. (1874) 95 About the New Year . . every child had got its handsel, and every farthing of every handsel was spent there. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 656 It was the immemorial custom for servants to receive handsel or first gifts of the year on this day.

† b. Gift, present, given on any occasion; reward. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 373 If I might ought of love take, Such hansel have I nought forsake. 1399 LANGE *Rich. Redeles* iv. 91 Some . . were be-hote hansell if þey helpe wold To be seruyd sekirly of þe same siluere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. x. 104 Sik bodword heir the twys takyn Troianis Sendis for hansel to Rutilianis.

† c. *ironically.* A 'dressing' given or received. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xvi, And with lytel myght he was leyed to the erthe, And as I trowe sayd sir Sagamore ye shal haue the same handsel that he hadde. 1583 *Rich*

Phylotus & Emelia (1835) 29 That your daughter should bestowe such handsell on her housband as she hath already bestowed vpon me.

3. A first instalment of payment; earnest money; the first money taken by a trader in the morning, a luck-penny; anything given or taken as an omen, earnest, or pledge of what is to follow.

[1400 *Sir Beues* 3109 (MS. A.) Her how hauest liber haunsel, A worse be to bidde schel.] 1569 *Golding Heminges Post.* Ded. 4 Accept this Booke as a first hansell. 1571 *Campion Hist. Ire.* i. (1633) 60 Take this .. but for hansell, the gaine is to come. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 11 The apostles terme it sometime .. the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometime the hansell or earnest of that which is to come. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. ii. Bring him a sixe penny bottle of Ale; they say, a foolles handsell is lucky. 1630 *Massinger Renegado* i. iii. Nothing, sir—but pray Your worship to give me hansell. 1787 *Grose Prov. Gloss.* Superstitions 64 It is a common practice among the lower class of hucksters, pedlars, or dealers, on receiving the price of the first goods sold that day, which they call hansell, to spit on the money, as they term it, for good luck. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 *Hansell*, a small sum on account, confirming the agreement. 1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* i. 369 'Who'll give me a hansell—who'll give me a hansell?'

4. The first use, experience, trial, proof, or specimen of anything; first taste, foretaste, first fruits: often with the notion of its being auspicious of what is to follow.

1573 *Twyne Æneid* xl. Gg. iij. Here now remaine the spoiles, and hansell, of the hautie kinge *[de regie superbo Primitiæ]* Mezentius loe here lies. 1589 *Greene Menaphon* (Arb.) 171 Had not Samela passed by .. he should like inough haue had first hansell of our new Shepheards sheepehookes. 1601 *Holland Pliny* ii. 504 But this Perillus was the first himselfe that gaue the hansell to the engine of his own inuention. 1639 *Horn & Rob. Gate Lang. Unl.* lxi. § 655 That a novice, or young beginner, which sets up a trade, may give a taste, hansell or tryall of his skill to the Masters of the Company. 1730 *Fieldeing Rape upon Rape* iii. iii. I have not seen one Prisoner brought in for a Rape this Fortnight, except your Honour. I hope your hansell will be lucky. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* Oct. an. 1818 Such was the hansell, for Scott protested against its being considered as the house heating of the new Abbotsford. 1868 *Atkinson Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hansell*, *hansell* .. the first use of anything, from a shop to a new implement, of whatever kind.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* **Handsell Monday**, the first Monday of the year (usually according to Old Style), on which New Year's handsel is given. (*Sc.*)

1585 *Higins tr. Junius Nomenclator* 80 The first bridal banquet after the wedding day: the good handzell feast. 1788 *Burns* 'I'll kiss thee yet' i. Young Kings upon their hansell throne, Are no sac blest as I am, O! 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* v. 66 Besides the stated fees, the master [of the parochial school] receives some small gratuity, generally *ad. or gd.* from each scholar on handsel Monday. 1795 *Ibid.* xv. 201 *note*. On the evening of Handsel Monday, as it is called, some of his neighbours came to make merry with him. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* xxxii. Grizy has .. maybe a bit compliment at Hansel Monday. 1825 *Brockett N. C. Gloss.*, *Hansel-Monday*, the first Monday in the New Year, when it is customary to make children and servants a present.

Handsel, v. [*f.* HANDSEL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To give handsel to (a person); to present with, give, or offer, something auspicious at the commencement of the year or day, the beginning of an enterprise, etc.; to inaugurate the new year to (any one) with gifts, or the day to (a dealer) by being his first customer; to present with earnest-money or a luck-penny in auspication of an engagement or bargain.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* ii. cxviii. (1869) 119 It [a horn] hath be maad euere sinthe j was born. And of him I was hanselled *[de li je fu estrenel]*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 174/1 To Hanselle, *strenare, arrare*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 578/2, I hansell one, I gyve him money in a mornynge for suche wares as he sellethe, *je estrene*. 1583 *Stocker Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* i. 153 Being in this sort banded with a newyeeres gift. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Estrener*, to handsell, or bestow a New-yeeres gift on. c. 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) II. Jan. 1641 *The Vote*. Then let me something bring May hansell the New-Year to Charles my King, *Mod. Sc.* When I was at school, the custom of handselling the master on Handsel Monday still flourished in Scotland.

2. To inaugurate with some ceremony or observance of an auspicious nature; to auspicate.

1600-62 I. T. *Grim the Collier* ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley VIII.* 426 Let's in, and handsel our new mansion-house With a carousing round of Spanish wine. 1636 *Fitz-Geffray Holy Transport.* (1881) 189 Who com'st from heauen to blisse the earth, To handsel with thy blood thy blessed birth. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. of Faith* (1845) 207 That they may handsel the new throne with acts of mercy. 1661 *Morgan Sph. Gentry* iii. ix. 101 Romulus having hanselled it with his brother's blood made it an asylum for all commers. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. (1865) 44 Capt. Samuel Holioke handseled his Office with the Slaughter of four or five of the Enemy. 1746 *Mrs. Delany Let. to Mrs. Deves in Life & Corr.* 437 Having ordered Mr. Langhorne to send in a little wine to your cellar at Welsbourne, by way of handselling a new place. 1881 *Besant & Rice 10 Years' Tenant*, etc. *Sweet Nelly* I. 200 I wanted to present her with something to hansell friendship.

b. *fig. (ironical).*

1583 *Stocker Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* ii. 52 He was by and by handsel with a Pistoll. 1611 *Sperd Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. 274 The Gallies were assayed by Sir John Winkefield, who with his small ships so banded their sides, as they were forced to creepe by the Shore. 1632 *Baume Court Beggar* ii. i. Wks. 1873 i. 200 Take heed I begin not now, and handsell your Ladies house .. and your gentle-

woman's presence here with a fist about your eares. 1699 *Farquhar Constant Couple* iii. v. I'll hansell his woman's clothes for him!

3. To inaugurate the use of; to use for the first time; to be the first to test, try, prove, taste.

1605 *Chapman, etc. Eastward Ho* ii. i. My lady .. is so ravished with desire to hansell her new coach. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 Haman shall hansell his owne gallows. 1746 *Tom Thumbs Trav. Eng. & Wales* 104 The Earl of Morton, who erected the Scotch Maiden, was himselfe the first who hansell'd it. 1841 *Brewster Mart. Sc.* iii. iii. (1856) 202 However, we hanselled your cup. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* ii. 35 No expression was ever yet used which some one had not to handsel. 1892 *Dobson 18th C. Vignettes* 34 Joseph Warton had handseled them [Spence's unpublished 'Anecdotes'] for his 'Essay on Pope.'

Hence **Handselling** *vbl. sb.*

1885 *Black White Heather* iii. A more substantial hand-selling of good luck.

Hand-seller, handseller. [*f.* HAND *sb.* + SELL *v.*: app. not from *hansell*.] a. An itinerant auctioneer, who sells by 'Dutch auction'; a 'cheap Jack'. b. A street-dealer who carries his stock-in-trade in a basket, tray, or the like.

1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* i. 328 In the provinces, and in Scotland, there may be 100 'cheap Johns', or, as they term themselves, 'Hand-sellers'. *Ibid.* 354 The sellers of tins, who carry them under their arms, or in any way .. apart from the use of a vehicle, are known as *hand-sellers*. The word *hand-seller* is construed by the street-traders as meaning literally *hand seller*, that is to say, a *seller* of things held or carried in the *hand*. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. 5/2 A glib 'hand-seller' .. mounted on his rostrum, dilates upon the contents of the volumes which he has to sell. 1879 *Eva* 6 Dec., Wanted, One First-class Handseller and Planksman. Apply to Mr. T. H., Auction Vans, Chipping-Norton.

So **Hand-selling.**

1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* i. 329 Sometimes its a better game than 'hand-selling'. 1879 T. DIXON in W. B. Scott *Autobiog. Notes* II. 207-8 There is a plan of dealing in books called hand-selling, which is selling by a kind of auction. The upset price .. is gradually reduced, till somebody takes it.

† **Handsenyie.** *Obs.* Also *and-*. *Sc.* form of ENSIGN, in various senses.

1572 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1825) 130 Captain James Bruce .. Johnne Robeson, in Braydwoodsie, his andsenyie. a. 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 330 Handsenyie of Scotland .. was set on the castell heid of Edinburgh. 1591 R. BRUCE *Elzeu Seru.* P. viij a (Jam.). He gaue them handsenyies of his visible presence, as was the tabernacle, the ark. a. 1605 *Montgomerie Poems* lix. 8 Funeral mark and handsenyie.

† **Handservant.** *Obs.* [*Cf.* *handmaid*.] A servant attending upon one; an attendant.

1578 *Chr. Prayers in Prior. Prayers* (1851) 443 The devil, and his handservant the world.

Handshake. A shake of the hand: *cf.* next. 1873 *Taitstram Monb* xviii. 344, I gave him a hearty hand-shake. 1878 *Browning Poets Croisic* 130 Let me return your handshake!

Hand-shaking. Shaking of hands in greeting or leave-taking.

1805 *Wordsworth Waggoner* iii. 45 What tears of rapture, what vow-making, profound entreaties, and hand-shaking! 1850 *Geo. Eliot A. Bede* 50 That pleasant confusion of laughing interjections, and hand-shakings, and 'How are you's'. 1883 *Black Shandon Bells* xxx. There was much hand-shaking on the steps of the Abercorn Club.

† **Handsmooth.** *a. and adv. Obs. exc. dial.*

A. adj. Level or flat as if smoothed with the hand; smooth to the hand.

1530 *Palsgr.* 452/2, I beate downe to the grounde, or I beate downe hande smothie, *je arrasse*. This castell was beate downe hande smothie with ordonance. 1558 *Morwng Ben Gorion* (1567) 6 Iudas .. spedely set upon them, beat them downe handsmoth. 1590 T. WATSON *Death Sir F. Walsingham* 233 Poets (Arb.) 165 O heards and tender flocks, o handsmoth plains. a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 595 This Epistle .. beateth it down as hand-smooth as it doth the sacrifices.

b. *fig.* Flat, plain, unqualified.

1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* Ep. Ded., Having no such evidence .. to carry away so handsmooth a conclusion.

B. adv. Flatly; downright; without check, interruption, or qualification.

1600 *Abp. Arbot Exp. Jonah* 500 He fretteth and chafeth hand-smooth with the Lord. 1610 *Healey St. Aug. Citie of God* 768 This they avouch, hand-smooth. 1631 *Celestina* xi. 230 Shee .. will seaze hand-smooth on a whole drove of us at once. 1659 H. MOAE *Immort. Soul* ii. xvii. (1662) 137 All things goe on hand-smooth for it, without any check or stop. 1682 *Mrs. Behn City Heiress* iii. i. Let 'em accuse me if they please, I come off hand-smooth with *Ignoramus*. a. 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hand-smooth*, uninterruptedly, without obstacle; also entirely. 'He ate it up hand-smooth'.

Handsome (*hæ'nd'səm*, *a. (adv.)*). Forms: 5 *handsom*, 5-*handsom*, 6-*handsom*, 6 *handsom*, 6-*handsom*, 6-*handsom*, 6-*handsom*. [*Known* only from 15th c., *f.* HAND *sb.* + -*SOME*: *cf.* *toothsome*. *Cf.* early mod. (16th c.) *Ger. hand-sam*, *Ger. dial.* and *Efris. handsam*, early mod. *Du. handsaem*, *Du. handsaam*, all in sense 1.]

† 1. Easy to handle or manipulate, or to wield, deal with, or use in any way. *Obs.*

c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1301 Sir Torrent gaderid good cobled stonys, Good and handsom for the nonys. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 225/2 Handsom, or esy to hande werke .. (*Pyson* hansum), *manuialis*. c. 1450 *Lonelich Grai* xiv. 695 Lyghtere and more handsom it was Thanne his owen [ax]. 1551 *Robinson tr. More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 262 Both easy to be caried, and handsom to be moued. 1598 *Greenewey Tacitus' Ann.* ii. iv. 37 Neither were the barbarous huge

targets, and long pikes so handsome, among trees and low shrubs, as darts and swords.

† 2. Handy, ready at hand, convenient, suitable. *Obs. or dial.*

1530 *Tindale Prol. Lev. in Doct. Treat.* (1848) 428 Beware of allegories; for there is not a more handsome or apt thing to beguile withal than an allegory. 1545 *Raynold Byrth Manikynde* (1564) 93 b. Whiche of these partes shall seeme moste commodious and handsome to take it out by. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 183 b. Carry all your Coames into some handsome place, where you meane to make your Honie. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* Pref., A short and handsome abridgement of the chosen sayings of the holy fathers. 1600 *Holland Livy* xxv. xxix. 571 Whatsoever came next to their hands, and lay handsom for them, they rifled. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* 505 *Δικαιον* quasi *δικόν*; the Letter Cappa, being only taken in for the more handsom pronunciation. 1807 *Pike Sources Mississ.* (1810) 7 On the west shore, there is a very handsome situation for a garrison. 1851 *Carlyle Sterling* iii. iii. (1872) 184 A handsome shelter for the next two years.

2. Of action, speech, etc.: Appropriate, apt, dexterous, clever, happy: in reference to language, sometimes implying gracefulness of style (*cf.* 3, 6). ? *Obs. exc. U.S.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 9/2 He wrote a sharpe and an handsome letter to Celestinus. 1642 *Roberts Naaman* 239 An handsome sudden evasion. 1652-62 *Hevlin Cosmogr.* i. (1682) 121 They fell upon this handsome project. 1690 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 106 Mr. Recorder in a handsome speech congratulated the King on his happy succeesse in Ireland. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 455 ¶ 2 Close Reasoning, and handsome Argumentation. 1749 *Fieldeing Tom Jones* xv. xi. He determined to quit her, if he could but find a handsome pretence. 1837 *H. Martineau Soc. Amer.* III. 83 They use the word 'handsome' much more extensively than we do: saying that Webster made a handsome speech in the Senate.

b. Of an agent: Apt, skilled, clever. *Obs. exc. in U.S.*, or as associated with other senses.

1547 *Salesbury Welsh Dict.*, *Hylaw*, handsome. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabyn's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 735 O handsome expositors! 1570 *Levins Manip.* 162/11 Handsome, *scitius*. 1574 *Hellowes Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 83 You would haue bene more handsome to colour Cordouan skynes, then to haue written processe. a. 1631 *Drayton Moon-Calf* (R.), If some handsome players would it take, It (sure) a pretty interlude would make. 18.. *Presbyterian (Americanism)*, A writer is styled 'a very handsome author', meaning a good and clever one, and quite irrespective of his appearance, which may be the reverse of comely. 1883 *Standard* 22 Feb. 3/7 The bitch was a most handsome winner when she killed.

† 3. Proper, fitting, seemly, becoming, decent.

1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xxix. § 3 Came to Church in handsome holiday apparell. 1610 *Barrough Meth. Physick* v. xvi. (1639) 304 Let all things be clean and handsome about him. 1624 *Fletcher Rule a Wife* iii. i. Go get you handsom. 1654 in *Whitlock's Zootomia* To Author A iv b, Wit, Learning, and Variety of matter, put into a handsom Dresse.

4. Of fair size or amount; 'decent', fair, considerable, moderately large. Now *unusual*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 66 b. So groweth it to a handsome height, meeke to shadowe hearbes. a. 1649 *Winthrop New Eng.* (1825) I. 7 The wind at E. and by N. a handsome gale with fair weather. 1670 *Narborough Jnrl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 32 Cut the Bodies in good handsome pieces. 1725 *Brooke Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Age*, Two handsome Glasses of this Water may be drank every Morning fasting. c. 1730 *Burr Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 164 They export pretty handsome quantities of pickled salmon. 1812 *Brackenridge Jnrl. in Views Louisiana* (1814) 231 It continues a handsome width. 1851 *Carlyle Sterling* i. iii. (1872) 14 The soil, everywhere of handsome depth.

b. Of a sum of money, a fortune, a gift, etc.: Considerable. Now (by association with 5) in stronger sense: Ample, generous, liberal, munificent.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 10 b. I graunt I coulde make a good handsome gayne of them. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 270 Having .. given him a handsome piece of money to unlock his secret. 1788 *Priestley Lect. Hist.* v. liii. 410 To get handsome fortunes by small profits, and large dealings. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 210 By a handsome price he meant a good price. 1835 *Murrayat Jac. Faithf.* xxxix. She has been told that he has left you something handsome. 1855 *Thackeray Rose & Ring* vii. King Valeroso also sent Sir Tomaso .. a handsome order for money. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., His pay .. very much handsomer than his brother Jack gets.

c. Humorously, of a reproof or punishment: Ample, strong, severe, 'fine'.

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 131 And reproach'd me in a handsome Manner. 1796 *Grose Dict. Vulg.* *Tongue, Handsome Reward*, This, in advertisements, means a horse-whipping. 1824 *Scott St. Ronan's* xi. Finding the cowboy, with a shirt about him .. and treating him to a handsome drubbing.

5. Of conduct, etc.: Fitting, seemly, becoming; courteous, gracious, polite. Now in stronger sense, denoting a quality that evokes moral admiration (*cf.* sense 6): Generous, magnanimous.

1621 *Fletcher Pilgrim* iv. ii. Was it fair play? did it appear to you handsome? 1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* 56 Because it is not so handsom to sit full in his face, it will be esteemed good Breeding, if he place himself *en profile* or something side ways. 1693-4 *Grisson in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 219 'Twill be handsome for me first to apply myself to the Provost, for fear it should otherwise be not well taken. 1782 *Ork in J. J. Rogers Obit & Wks.* (1878) 24, I was introduced to Sir Josh. who said many handsome things of me both to my face and behind my back. 1830 J. H. MONK *Bentley* 115 Through this handsome conduct of the dean the dispute was amicably settled. 1863 *Mrs. C. Clarke Shaks. Char.* vi. 142 In the sequel, however, Ford does make a handsome atonement.

b. *spec.* Of military exploits: Soldierly, gallant, brave, admirable. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Loo C. Warren* 293 Now was a very handsome Sally made out of Cosovond. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 454 [The] second lieutenant, who made a handsome resistance. 1812 WELLINGTON *Disp.* 4 Aug. in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/2, I enclose...[a] report of a very handsome affair with the enemy's cavalry.

6. Having a fine form or figure (usually in conjunction with full size or stateliness); 'beautiful with dignity' (J.) 'fine'. (The prevailing current sense.)

1590 SPENSEA *F. O. II. iv.* 3 A handsome stripling. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 69 The streetes... more neate and handsome then those of Italy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. iii. 37 This Lodovico is a proper man... A very handsome man. 1662 WITHER *Mistr. Philar. Wks.* (1633) 710 Who could dote on thing so common as meer outward handsome Woman? 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 17 Young Lords, very handsome, both as to Face and Body. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 10 Mar., She appeared to me handsomer than before. 1783 COWPER *Let.* to Nov., I can look at... a handsome tree, every day of my life with new pleasure. 1841 James *Brigand II.* He was one of the handsomest and most splendid Cavaliers of his day. 1849 — *Woodman II.* A large and handsome room, lined entirely with beautiful carved oak. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 281 New and vigorous shoots, producing much better and handsomer plants. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring xviii.* She is very pretty, but not so extraordinarily handsome.

B. *adv.* = HANDSOMELY (in various senses). Now only in vulgar use, exc. in proverb *Handsome is that handsome does*.

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2128 Thow arte to hve by be halfe, I hete be in trouthe! Thow salue be handsome hve, with be helpe of my Lorde! 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 This geere doth cotton handsome. That countenances so cunningly must pay the lechers ransome. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 303 Prone that ever I dresse my selfe handsome, till thy returre. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i. She would answer, 'they are as Heaven made them—handsome enough, if they be good enough; for handsome is that handsome does'. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. Handsome is that handsome does; a proverb frequently cited by ugly women. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. Do you suppose Highwaymen don't dress handsomer than that?

† **Handsome**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. *adj.*] *trans.* To make handsome (in various senses); to fit, adapt; to make seemly or becoming, bring to a proper condition (also with *up*); to beautify, adorn.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 324 Let the plough be handesomed for them also, according to their stores. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* i. Him... all repute for his device, in handesoming a suit [of clothes]... to have the best conceit. 1600 SUBFLET *Contrite Farme* i. x. 48 He shall overlooke his warren to stoare it a new, and to handsome vp the earths. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 Some of the Planters that meant to handsome their houses, were minded to send for gilt leather, and hang their rooms with that.

Handsomeish (hænsdʒmɪʃ), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + *-ISH*.] Somewhat handsome.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) VI. 339 He is a fine, jolly, hearty, handsomeish man.

Handsomely (hænsdʒmli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In a handsome manner.

† 1. Conveniently, handily, readily. *Obs.*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (ed. Palfr.) 77 Heany things shall little grieve him that can handsomely bear them. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 173 If you can handsomely convey them, it is best to bring from the Sea, little Rocks with the Weedes and all upon them. 1653 GODDARD *Let.* 23 July in *Mort. Reg.* II. 396, I finde that I cannot handsome or indeed without great preiudice... come to Oxford. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Shepherds* iv. Wks. 1720 I. 280 If thou caust handsomely, do it, and be back early in the morning.

† 2. Fitly, appropriately, aptly. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 6 Though he can handsomely sette them together. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 202 How much more fitly and more handsomely might these things be applied by way of allegorie. 1635-56 COWLEY *Divideis* iv. note 13 The 20 years of the Arks abiding at Curiah-jearam will be handsomely made up. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* II. (1713) 606 Heterogenous Bodies, which can never handsomely mix together. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 4 He says very handsomely... that he does not act for gain.

† 3. Skillfully, dexterously, cleverly. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* i. (1895) 100 To handle the matter wittelye and handsomelye for the purpose. 1624 T. SCOTT *and Pt. Vox Pop.* 57, I have known some under the colour of selling Tobacco have carried Letters handsomely, privily in the balls or roules. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 26 The cards were handsomely shuffled. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 7 The Iesuite handsomely answers, That Peter was then probably from home.

b. Carefully; without haste, gently, gradually. Now only *Naut.* (Cf. CANNILY.)

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxii. (1588) 212 He hath a sure eie to the stern to rule that as handsomely and cunningly as he can. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 31 Poure in water, handsomely. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 915 Lay it handsomely aod as closely on as the sick can endure it. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Lower handsomely*! and *lower cheery*! are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously. 1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* v. Ease off the main sheet, handsomely my lad—not too much. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Handsomely*, signifies steadily or leisurely; as 'lower away handsomely' when required to be done gradually and carefully. The term 'handsomely' repeated, implies 'have a care; not so fast; tenderly'.

4. By becoming or elegant action; in good style, neatly, elegantly. Now *rare*.

1582 MUNOY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) II.

179 After they are risen, they fold vp their sheetes handsome. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 161 The girl was to be commended, for she answered the Musick handsomely. a 1754 FIELDING *Journey* I. xxv, Instruct a child in the science of coming handsomely into a room. 1809 M. CUTLER in *Life Trils. & Corr.* (1888) II. 341 Dr. Griffin preached a good sermon, handsomely delivered. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., In the end, Kirkup threw his man handsomely.

b. Ironically, in reference to reproof or punishment: Severely, 'finely', 'in fine style'.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 Phavorinus the Philosophier did hit a yong man over the thumbs very handsomely. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* i. iii, You take pains to whip me so handsomely. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 3 Aug., We were all Sunday night tossed very handsomely. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxvii, The Frenchman who cleaned you out so handsomely last night.

5. In accordance with what is becoming in conduct; courteously, graciously; decently; now in stronger sense, Generously, magnanimously.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 74 That it maie please God handsomely and fauorably to seed the good ayle of his spirite. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* at He maintained them handsomely, and near his person. 1708 N. FROWDE *Life Adv. Voy.* (1773) 120 If I could handsomely have refrained going to the House. 1827 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 18 Feb., The Duke spoke handsomely of Canning in all their personal intercourse. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 It is admitted... that in giving this pledge the Government have acted handsomely.

b. Liberally, generously, amply; usually in reference to a payment or gift.

1735 P. T. in *Pope's Lett.* I. Suppl. 20 If you'll pay the Paper and Print, and allow me handsomely for the Copy. 1778 JOHNSON in *Mad. D'Arblay Diary* 26 Sept., 'He must come down very handsomely with a settlement.' 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward... granted new privileges to the Hanse association, for which they were always ready to pay handsomely.

6. So as to have a fine or pleasing aspect; admirably, beautifully.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 203 Goe Sirha, to my Cell... trim it handsomely. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 14, to Soldiers... as proper men as I have seen, and as handsomely clothed. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, He now therefore entered, handsomely drest in his regimentals. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 130 A vast plain... handsomely diversified with prairie and woodland.

Handsomeness (hænsdʒmɪnəs), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being handsome.

† 1. Convenience, handiness; fitness. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Handsomnesse, aduenanteté. 1552 HULOT, Boke whyche for handsomnes may be caried in iourney. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 14 For handsomnesse sake... it were good you hang the upper Glass upon a Nail.

† 2. Skill, dexterity, ability, cleverness; propriety, becomingness, decency. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vi. 151 Teaching them to ride, to shote... with great diligence, and handsomnesse. 1611 COTGR. *Habileté*... readinesse, handsomnesse, dexterite. 1656 JEANES *Fuim. Christ* 66 There may be decency or handsomnesse in the first usage of a thing.

3. Graciousness, courtesy (*obs.*); magnanimity, liberality.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* I. i. He will not look with any handsomnesse Upon a woman. *Mod.* We must admit the handsomness of the reward.

4. Seemliness or pleasantness of aspect, or (*obs.*) of style; elegance, neatness; beauty, comeliness; in *mod.* use, beauty of a somewhat stately kind.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 248 (R.) Townes and villages also, but built out of order, and with no handsomness. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* I. i. A goodly woman; And to her handsomness she bears her state, Reserved and great. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 75 Handsomness in a man I have heard of... but never of Beauty before. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. i. (1873) 32 Handsomness is the more animal excellence, beauty the more imaginative. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 195 Admiration of the picturesque handsomness of the men.

Handspike (hændspɪk), *sb.* Also 7 -spiek, -speck, 7-8 -speek, 9 -speck. [ad. early mod. Du. *handspaecke*, mod. Du. *handspak*, in same sense (f. *spak*, M.Du. *spake* pole, rod). In Eng. app. assimilated to *SPRIKE* (or in quot. 1615 to *pike*.)]

1. A wooden bar, used as a lever or crow, chiefly on ship-board and in artillery-service. It is rounded at the one end by which it is held and square at the other, and usually shod with iron.

1615 E. S. Britain's *Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 627 Two or three handspikes, of ash. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 31 A gunners quadrant, a hand spike, a crow of iron, to mount a peece. 1648-78 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Handt-speecke*, Bar, or Hand-Spiek. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 Nautical Staicks, and Mechanicks, relating to Pullies and Crows, Handspecks. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *A Handspike*, a Wooden Leaver, used in stead of a Crow of Iron to traverse the Ordnance [1706 (ed. Kersey), or to heave in a Windlass to weigh up the Anchor]. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 53 The Ice... was cleared from the Head of the Ship with Handspikes. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xiv, Jack knocked him down with a handspike. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Handspike*, 1860-75 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 782 *Handspike*, a strong wooden bar, used as a lever to move the windlass and capstan in heaving the anchor.

2. Incorrectly for Sc. *handspake*, HANDSPOKE.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *handspike-end*, -man; *handspike-ring* (*Artill.*), the thimble on the trail transom of a gun, for the handspike by which it is manœuvred.

1850 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 208 The assistant hand-pikemen will attend the compressors. 1883 STEVENSON *Tras. Isl.* IV. xx, Pretty handy with a handspike-end.

Handspike, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To move or strike with a handspike.

1776 in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 547/2 In the act of hand-spiking up the Canon into the embrasure. 1837 MARRVAT *Dog-fieud* vi, He never would have hand-spiked me.

Handspoke. In Sc. -spake, -spaik, -spike. [See *SPOKE*.] A spoke or bar of wood carried in the hand; *spec.* one of those used in carrying the coffin at a funeral in Scotland.

1727 WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 140 (Jam.) Friends would not suffer them to put their hands to a handspike, tho' they offered. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxi, The coffin, covered with a pall, and supported upon handspikes by the nearest relatives. 1850 *Loudon's Encycl. Gard.* 515 The carrying lever, or handspoke is used in pairs for carrying tubs of plants or other bodies... Two of them united to a platform of boards form the common hand-barrow.

Hand-staff.

1. A staff-like handle; *spec.* that part of a flail by which it is held.

14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 594/47 *Manutercium*, an hand-staf. *Item*, an handele. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 Fleyl staffe or bonde staffe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* III. 333/1 The Caplings [of a flail]... are the strong double Leathers made fast to the top of the Hand-staff. 1827 H. NEELE *Rom. Hist.* (1831) I. 77 Every English lance was red to the hand-staff with blood. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 161 By means of the reciprocating motion of a lever to which [in bellows] the racket or handstaff is attached.

† 2. A popular name of some asterism; according to Jamieson, 'supposed to be Orion's sword'. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* VIII. Prol. 154 The son, the sevin stermis, and the Charll wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe, The horne and the hand staff. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 419 Be the... Charlewaine, Be the hornes, the handstaff, and the king's ell.

† 3. A staff carried as a weapon. *Obs.*

The word is a literal rendering of the Hebrew. 1611 BIBLE *Exek.* xxxix. 9 They... shall... burne the weapons... the bowes and the arrows, and the handstaves [marg. iaculins, 1382 WYCLIF staffs of hond] and the speares.

† **Handstone**. *Obs.* A stone that can be lifted or thrown with the hand.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. xi. 107 The barbarians... now threw hand-stones against the rampire. a 1725 A. SIMON *Descr. Gallway* (1823) 27 (Jam.) A cairn, or great heap of small handstones, with five or six high stones erected.

Handstroke (hændstrɒk), *Also handi-, handystroke*. [f. HAND *sb.* + STROKE. For the variant *handistroke*, *handy stroke*, cf. HAND-BLOW and HANDY *a.*]

† 1. A stroke or blow with the hand. *To come to handstrokes* (*handy strokes*), to come to blows or hand-to-hand fighting. *So to be at handstrokes*, etc.

a. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xx. 30 They shulde soone assemble to gether to fight at hande strokes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 90 After they came to hande strokes: greate was the fight. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1486 Immediately we came to handstrokes. c 1840 MANNING *Let. to Archdeacon Hare* in *Purcell Life* (ed. 4) I. 163 Till I can come, as Hobbes says, to handstrokes with you.

β. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 50 When they came to handystrokes. 1589 *Disc. Voy. Spaine & Port.* (1881) 104 Having beaten an Enemy at handie strokes. 1602 *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) II. 455 To... bring the matter to handy strokes. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Wars* III. xix. (1733) 687 Provoking them to handy Strokes.

2. *attrib.* (See quot.)

1880 C. A. W. TAYLOR in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 219/2 [The bell] would in swinging past that point raise the rope; this gives the ringer a second pull... and this is called the 'hand-stroke' pull.

† **Hand-tame**, *a. Obs.* Tame and submissive

to handling; mild, gentle. Hence **Hand-tame-ness**, submissiveness, gentleness, mansuetude; also **Handtamed** *pp. a.*, reduced to submission.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxiii[i]. 3 (Mätz.) Here handtame [mansueti] and faine wihal. *Ibid.* xlv. [xlv.] 5 For sothnes, and handtamenes, And rightwisesnes, pat in be es. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II. 398 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 To waxen al hand-tame that rather weren so proude. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 504 As scho were hand-tame. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 98 We ar mayde hand tamyd, Withe these gently men.

Hand to hand, *adv. phr. (a.)*. Also † **hand unto hand** (*obs. rare*). With close approach of hands; at close quarters; man to man. (Chiefly in reference to fighting.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10351 Neuer hond vnto hond harmyt he nother. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hum* xliii. 144 To fight with me hand to hande. 1589 R. HARVEY *PL. Perc.* 9 My selfe drinking hand to hand with the founder of them. 1640 LD. KYNALMEKY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 147 The King went immediately with him, and there talk'd hand to hand some three hours. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xl. 434 A close combat hand to hand was indispensable.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* (with -).

1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) I. 478 The hand-to-hand valour of the Greeks. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 209 In these hand-to-hand engagements there were no wounded.

Hand to mouth, *phr. (a. sb.)*.

1. *From hand to mouth*: by consuming food as soon as it is obtained; with attention to immediate wants only; without provision for the future; im-providently, thriftlessly.

1509 BARCLAY *Skep of Fols* (1874) II. 45 Theyr vayne myndes to farther thynges is dull Saue on that which from

hande to mouth is brought. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. lxxvii*. 11 Hungry folks that are fed from hand too mouth. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 56 No supply. But just from hand to mouth, no Granary. 1790 COWPER *Lett. to Newton* 5 Feb., I subsist as the poor are vulgarly said to do, from hand to mouth. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* Introd. 14 We in the country are one and all living from hand to mouth.

2. *attrib. or adj.* (with -). Involving immediate consumption (or, *transf.*, disposal of goods) as soon as obtained; aiming at the satisfaction of present needs only; improvident.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 181 Contented with hand-to-mouth conveniences. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 10 The hand-to-mouth perblind policy of your Government.

189a W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 71 Very agreeable after the hand-to-mouth existence we had been leading.

3. *sb.* Lack of provision for the future.

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 116 Low miserable lives of hand-to-mouth.

Hand-vice. A vice that may be held in one hand. Sometimes applied to a small movable vice that can be fixed to a bench.

1611 COTGR., *Oberon* . . the hand-vice, or tooke, wherewith a Locksmith holds a key as he files it. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 53 You should have a Hand-Vice, so made as to screw into the edge of a Board for your use. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 5 The Office of the Hand-Vice, is to hold small work in, that may require often turning about. 1822 LINDON *Sc. & Art* II. 426 Fix a hand-vice to some part of it where no work is intended to be.

Hand-waled, *pp. a. Sc.* Also 7 -weal'd, 8-9 -wailed. [See WALE *v.*] Chosen or selected by hand; individually or carefully selected, picked.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 293 Communicating with hand-weal'd companions. 1719 RAMSAY *Ep. to Hamilton* 2 Sept. 74 Sic wordy, wanton, hand-wail'd ware. 1797 WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 58 (Jam.) To apprehend and bring to condign punishment our hand-wail'd murderers. 1818 SCOTT *Her. Mid. x.* The hand-waled murderers, whose hands are hard as horn w' haudin the slaughter-weapons. [By Scott apt. thought to refer to wales on the hands.]

So **Hand-waling** (-wailing), *vbl. sb.*

1709 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* 15 (Jam.) Tho' ye be a singular wail'd companie . . and the best that by hand wailing can he wail'd out of Clydesdale.

Handwarp: see HANDWRAP.

† **Handwhile**. *Obs.* Also *β. handlang-while*, *mod. Sc. hanla'while*. [OE. *hand-hwilt*: see HAND and WHILE *sb.*] A moment, an instant, a span (of time).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom. I.* 294 Ða tid oððe Ða hand-bwile þe min Fæder zesette þurh his mihte. c 1200 ORMIN 12166 Ðatt deofel lett to Læferd senn . . inn an handnwhile. þe kinedness alle. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Hure þet is agon in one handwile! 1277 LANGL *P. Pl. B.* xix. 267 þise foure . . harwed in an handwile al holy scripture. c 1400 *Desir. Treoy* 11030 Halpe hym to horse in a bond qwhyle. 1556 J. HREYMOND *Spider & F.* xxx. 23 Conscience ewery handwile thou doste cry. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 27 Contradict not at every hand-while, that which others say.

β. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 109, I may not syt at my note, A hand lang while. 1802 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry Gloss.* (Jam.), *Handwhile*, *vulg.* *Hanla-while*, a short time. *Mod. Sc.* He canna sit still a hanla' while.

Hand-woman. *Obs. or dial.*

† 1. A female attendant; a handmaid. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2593 Sar. had hir wit a hand woman, þat agar hight. *Ibid.* 10906, I am mi lauerd hand-wimman. 2. (*dial.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hand-woman*, a midwife. *Devon.*

Handwork (*hæ'nd,wɜ:k*). *Forms:* 1 -weorc, 3-5 -werk, 6- -work; also *β.* 3-5 hande-, (honde-) -werk, wark. [OE. *hand-weorc*, found beside the more frequent *hand-geworc* HANDIWORK. In ME. the northern dialect had *hande-werk*, as if f. an inflected form of *hand*; perh. after ON. *handa-verk*. When the *e* became mute in 14th c., this also sank into *hand-werk*.]

† 1. A thing or quantity of things wrought or made by the hands; = HANDIWORK 1. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxi. 7 Sinc hondweorc smiþa. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxviii. 8 þi hend-werke ne forsake þu. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 71 This Makary Come unto the cyte . . To sell that hys handwerke. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3340 His handwerk and his creature. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* in Dodsley O. Pl. (1780) II. 253 Thou heaven's hand-work Fair Illum. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 16 The best of all war-shrouds, The hand-work of Weland.

β. c 1200 ORMIN 5054 Mann iss Godess bandewerrc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1155 (Cott.) Mi handewark als eggess me. c 1340 *Ibid.* 20222 (Fair.) Kepe þi hande werk fra shame. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 186 Quhi will thow giff thi handewark for nocht?

2. Work done with the hands; working with the hands; manual operation or labour; now esp. as distinguished from work done by or with machinery.

? a 1000 *Eccles. Inst.* 3 in Thorpe *Laus* II. 404 (Bosw.) þurh ðæt handweorc. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6683 Of his bondwerk wolde he gete Clothes to wyne hym. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 41 They think they get their livings with their own handwork. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 39 The Architect . . directeth the Mechanician, to handwork. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 531 One brasen image he had of Mentors hand-work. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Frats.* *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfs the man. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 261 We hear a great deal about 'handwork'; everything must be handwork. 1897 *The Chiswick Press* 4 The reputation for Handwork which they have acquired.

Hand-worked (-wɜ:k't), *pp. a.* Worked, made or done by hand, and not by mechanism.

1818 TODD, *Handworked*, made with hands; formed by workmanship. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 440 The substitution of the steam printing-machine for the hand-worked printing-press. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 8/2 Hand-worked bilge pumps. 1891 *Ibid.* 1 June 7/2 A specimen of a hand-worked gun now in use in the navy.

Hand-worker. One who works with his hands: opposed variously to one who works with his head, one who employs the hands of others, or one who works with a machine.

1844 COBDEN in *League* 10 Aug., Be he . . merchant, manufacturer or handworker. 1862 I. MORRALL *Needle-making* 20 The hand-workers' prices were much reduced by the machines. 1896 L. ECHENSTEIN *Woman under Monasticism* 238 The productions of the old hand-worker.

Hand-working. Working with the hands; manual labour or operation. Also *attrib.*

In first two quotes, a literal transl. of Gr. *χειρουργία* surgery. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. B.). For þe ende and þe prophete of surgerie ys of hand wryching. . whyche tech þu to worche with handes in a Mannes body. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* i. (1888) 13 Ipocras sayth, that Surgerie is hande working in mans body. 1880 STONEY *Ps.* xix. i, The firmament . . Shewes His hand-working wonders.

† **Handworm**. *Obs.* An acard, the itch-insect (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) which burrows in the hands.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 320 Briensis, hondwyrn. c 1000 *Voc.* in Wright 288/4 *Urcius*, hand-wyrn. 14- . *Metr. Voc.* in Wt. Wilcker 625/6 *Curia*, hondwyrn. 150 PALSGR. 220/1 *Handworme*, *cyn.* 1230 J. TAYLOR *Wks.* (N.). All the world is . . to the beavens, as a hand-worm or nit may be compared to the world. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. v. 274 That Animal that well ear escapes his sight by reason of its smallness, as the *Acarius*, the *Cyrt* or Hand-worm. a 1693 URQUHART *Kabala* III. xli 181 Fleas, Punies, Handworms.

Hand-wrist. *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *hand-wrist*, -wyrst, f. HAND + WRIST, *wyrst*, OFris. *wrist*, and *instep*, Ger. *rist instep*.]

1. The wrist or joint of the hand. Now *dial.*

a 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wt. Wilcker 216/24 *Cuba*, i. *ulna*, elnboğa, *nel* hondwyrst. c 1050 *Ibid.* 356/20 *Articulus*, handwyrst. c 1325 *Gloss W. de Biblesv.* in Wright *Voc.* 147 *Le cou de la meyn*, the hand wrist. 1560 FRAMPTON in Strype *Ann. Ref. I.* xx. 244 The blood sprang out at my hand-wrists; where I was tied. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Colonel Whalley only cut in the handwrist. 1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Physic*. Enl. 212 Bruised and applied to the soles of the feet and hand-wrists. [In Somersetsh., Wiltsh., and Gloucesters. Dialects.]

† 2. A cuff. *Obs. rare.*

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 229 Ruffles and Hand-wrists, to appear in sight, and represent Shirt-Sleeves.

† **Handwrit**. *Obs.* [f. HAND *sb.* + WRIT: cf. OE. *handwrit*, and HANDWRITING; also *Sc. hand of writ*: see HAND 16 b.] Handwriting; autograph; signature.

c 1200 ORMIN 13566 þurh Moysesæss hande writt. 1536 BELLENDEN *Norm. Scot.* (1821) II. 390 He demandit thaim gif thay kend thair handwritis and sellis. 1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 397 An assured promise under their handwrits. 1616 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 160 Which he pretends was of my handwrit. 1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 116 Deny your own Hand-Write if you dare?

Handwrite, *v. rare*. [prob. a back-formation from *hand-written*, written by hand, like *hand-made*, etc.: see HAND *sb.* 62 b.] *trans.* To write with the hand, or with one's own hand.

1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 223 A fine psalter . . hand-written. 1871 *Athenæum* 13 May 584 To prove that Francis hand-wrote the Junian letters is not to demonstrate that he composed them. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xcv, I myself Hand-write what's legible yet picturesque.

Handwriting (*hæ'nd,wraɪtɪŋ*). [Cf. L. *manuscriptum*, Gr. *χειρόγραφον*.]

1. Writing with the hand; manuscript as distinguished from print, etc.; the writing of a particular hand or person, or that pertaining to a particular time or nation.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 16 Versis off his awin hand vrytting. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus Mor. Relat.* 109 A young man that could artificially counterfeit all manner of hand writing. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Comm. India* Wks. XI. 215 A paper in his own handwriting. 1891 SCOTT & DAVEN *Historical Documents* 46 The study of handwritings. 1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Handbk. Gk. & Lat. Palæogr.* Pref. 7 As he grows up the child develops a handwriting of his own, diverging more and more from the models.

2. That which is written by hand; manuscript; a piece of written matter; a written document or note. *Obs. or arch.*

1534 TINDALE *Col. ii.* 14 He . . hath put out the hand-writing that was agaynst vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* i. 17 He gaue him the sayde weight of syluer vnder an hand-writing. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 155 When hand writing and Epistles passe too and fro in absence and distance. 1631 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 66 To forge 4 parchment leaves of an olde handwritting. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Adeline took it up, and opening it perceived a hand-writing.

fig. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 10 The optic nerve is the channel by which the mind peruses the hand-writing of Nature on the retina.

Handy, *sb. north. dial.* [f. HAND *sb.*] See quot. 1825.

1681 *Inv.* in *Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* (1862) 62 Item to Andrew Murray ane Say a handy and a seek rindle. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.), I flang the hannie frae me. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Handy*, a small wooden vessel with an upright handle. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Handy*, a piggion.

Handy (*hæ'ndi*), *a.* [In sense 1, app. developed from the first element in HANDIWORK (q.v.), which was often written separately as *handi*, *handie*, *handy*, being app. taken as an adj. = 'manual', and so extended to other words, as *labour*, *occupation*, *operation*, *art*, and the like. In the later senses (after 1600), it appears to be a normal derivative of HAND *sb.* + *y*. (Not directly connected with *hendi*.)]

† 1. Of, or done by, the hand; manual. *Obs.*

[a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xix. 60 Thin handy werk nult thou lete. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 49 But handie crafts called Arte Mechanicall. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1077 A Temple of mans handy worke.]

1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* i. 11 Vpon men and vpon cattell, yee and vpon all handy labour. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iij, Thynges belongyng to handy operation. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 148 He is taken frome hys handy occupation. 1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's Complex.* (1633) 17 Tinkers, Carters, Tipplers, handy Artificers. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxvii. 146 He was punished by death as a private person, but not by handye execution. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 5 *Chirurgia*, or the Handy part of healing. 1631 WEEVER *Ann. Fun. Mon.* 150 Whose exercise was . . handy labour, digging and filling vp againe their graues. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Sept. (1879) II. 398 Took the Churches Handy vote; Church sat in the Gallery.

† b. Wielded by the hand; hand to hand.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1612) 29 Then fettle they to handy Armes.

2. Ready to hand; near at hand; conveniently accessible or ready for use.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 1.400 It was placed very handy, and convenient for such as went up to sacrifice. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 54, I . . found mahogany growing so handy that I took in about 4000 feet of it in a very few days. 185a MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, Knocked down with the shovel or tongs, which ever came handiest. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Fest of Bacchus* II. 760, I happen to have it handy.

3. Convenient to handle or hold in the hand; easy to be manipulated, managed, or directed.

1694 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 195 Use has made the Mawl more handy for them. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 382 The galleys first built . . were too large to be handy. 1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 The ship sails well . . Steers well under all circumstances, and is very handy. 1897 A. LANG in *Bookman* Jan. 115/2 The volume is delightfully handy, and the type excellent.

4. Ready or clever with the hands; dexterous; able to turn the hand to anything.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 89 They are very handy, and easily imitate any thing they see done. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Indies* 43 Two smart handy boys or girls. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 112 A man . . of that peculiar universality of genius which forms, what is called in country phrase, a handy fellow. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* v. (1853) 9 She was a handy girl. She could turn her hand to anything. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 300 That strange ingenuity which makes an American the handiest of all human beings.

5. **Handy-in comb.** a. (from sense 1, or having the same origin): **Handy-blow**: see HAND-BLOW;

Handy-craft: see HANDICRAFT; † **Handy-fight**, a hand-to-hand fight; † **Handy-frame**, what is framed by the hands, handiwork; **Handy-grip**(e): see HANDGRIP; **Handystroke**: see HANDSTROKE;

† **Handythrif**, what a man earns with his hands; **Handy-work**: see HANDIWORK; † **Handywright** [repr. OE. **handgwyrrhta*], a worker with his hands, a mechanic. b. (from senses 2-4): **Handy-billy** (see quot.); **Handybook** (*nonce-wd.*) = HAND-BOOK; **Handy-man**, a man of general utility, a man useful for all sorts of odd jobs.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Handy-Billy*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Handy-billy*, a small jigger purchase, used particularly in tops or the holds, for assisting in hoisting when weak-handed. A watch-tackle. 1867 BUCHAN (*title*) **Handy Book of Meteorology*. 1888 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 522 (Cent.) Handbooks, or handybooks, may be designed or used in two different ways. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Castor his horse, Pollux loves 'handy-figits. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wind. Sol. Paraphr.* xvi. 4 Say, is your god like this, whom you ador'd, Or is this god like to your 'handy-frame? 1872 *Times* 27 Aug. (Farmer), The result is he cannot be called a 'handy-man. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 514 Often heard among labourers, handy-men, and artisans. *Mod. Advertisem.* Handy-man wanted, used to horses and cows and make himself generally useful. a 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 86 He should gette it with his 'handy-thrift. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sele.* 193 Isaac Habrechtus that cunning 'Handywright who made the Clock at Strassburgh.

Handy-dandy, *sb. or adv. phrase*. Also *handy-bandy*, *-pandy*, *-spandy*. [A riming jingle on *hand*, or its childish diminutive *handy*.]

1. A children's game in which a small object is shaken between the hands by one of the players, and the hands being suddenly closed, the other player is required to guess in which hand the object remains.

The transferred use in sense 3 implies that the child's play was known before that date.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius's Nomenclator* 297/2 s. v. *Arteres*, The play called handie dandie. 1598 FLORIO, *Bazzichiaro*, to shake between two hands, to play handy-dandy. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Ans. Darel* 73 A little yong child playing at handie dandie happily. . to make choise of that hand, wherein the pin or the point is placed. 1602 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. II. ii. 112, I learned to play at

Cock-All, at Handy-Pandy, and at Nine-holes (*à la taba, al palmo y al hoyuelo*). *a 1764* LLOYD *Cobbler of Cripple-gate* 103. *1801* STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iv. 349. *1847-78* HALLIWELL s.v. He whirls his hands round each other, crying, 'Handy-spandy, Jack-a-dandy, which good hand will you have?' *1887* S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Handy-Bandy*, the name of a game. A person conceals an object in one of his two closed hands, and invites his companion to tell which hand contains the object in the following words: 'Handy-Bandy, sugar-candy, Which hand wun yo have?'

b. *To play handy-dandy.* Often fig. *1579* TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon*. Tim. 319/2 Yet these mates will come hither and play handidandy. *c 1585* R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 2 Master Cartwright would playe at handie dandie with vs, and yet not giue vs that hand which we doe choose. *1683* WILLIAMS *Answ. Hunt's Postscr.* 20 All the Arts and Acts of Parliament afterwards, which... played handy-dandy with the Crown. *1862* CARLYLE *Frederick*. Gt. viii. v. (1865) III. 46 You cannot play handy-dandy with a King's Crown, your Majesty! say his new Ministers.

c. The words used, as in the game, in offering a choice, or when it is indifferent which of two things is chosen; = 'Choose which you please'.

1598 CHAPMAN *Bl. Beggs*. Plays 1873 I. 16 Why loe heere we are both, I am in this hand, and hee is in that, handy dandy, prickly prandy, which hand will you haue. *1605* SHAKS. *Learn* iv. vi. 157 Change places, and handy-dandy, which is the iustice, which is the theefe? *1687* SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 51 The expression is so excellent in either sense, that *Handy Dandy*, 'tis no matter which you choose.

†2. Transposition, shifting, as from hand to hand. *1615* SIA E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 110 But is not heere olde handy pandy, when sentences shall be tossed from one place to another, without the Authors aduise?

†3. Something held or offered in the closed hand; a covert bribe or present. *Obs.*

1364 LANGEL *P. Pl. A.* iv. 61 Wro[un]g penne vpon Wisdom wepte to helpe Him for his handidandi Rediliche he payede *1377* B. iv. 75 Thanne wowed wronge wisdom ful 3erne, To make his pees with his pens handi-dandi payede. *1393* C. v. 68 On men of lawe wrong lokede and largelich hem proffrede, And for to haue of here help handy-dandy payede.)

B. *Adverbially.* With change of places; alternately, in rapid alternation.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 176 Donatus be dryen out of schole, Prisians hed broken, now handy dandy And *inter didascolos*, is reckoned for a sole. *1679* R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. to Appeal fr. Country to City* 20 These people... can set Governors and Subjects handy-dandy to Box one another like Punchinello's Puppets, when they please.

Handy-pandy, -spandy: see *prec.*

Handyron, -yn, obs. forms of ANDIRON.

†Handywarp. *Obs.* Also handwarp. [f. HANDY a. 1 + WARP sb.] A kind of cloth made in the 16th c., of which app. the warp was prepared in some particular way.

1552 Act 5 & 6 *Eduw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 All and everie colored Clothe or Clothes... of lyke sortes commonlye called Handywarps. *Ibid.*, All Whites... made in the saide Shires or elsewhere as Coxswall Whites Gaynesdunne and other beinge Handywarps. *1565* GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 127 Or on the rocke doth spinne the hand-warpe woofe Or else imbroidereth. *1606-7* Act 4 *Jas. I.* c. 2 § 1 Every White Cloth... of like makinge commonlye called Handywarps.

Hane, Sc. var. of HAIN v.; obs. form of KHAN. || Haneg, hannege, hanega, obs. forms of FANEKA, a Spanish measure of capacity.

1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* iii. 7 You shall have a haneg [of rice] for a ryall of plate. *1600* HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 461 Halfe a hanegge of maiz. *1717* FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 117 Corn... 6000 Hanegas... the Hanega weighing 150 Pounds. [Hanelon, -oune, erron. ff. HAVELON sb. and v.]

Hang (hæŋ), v. Pa. t. and pple. hung (hʌŋ), hanged (hæŋd). Forms: see below. [The history of this word involves that of two OE. and one ON. verb; viz. (1) the OE. str. *hōn* (= *hāhan*), *heng* (? *hōng*), *hangan*, (*hōngen*), trans.; (2) the OE. weak *hangian*, *hangode*, -od, (also *hōng-*), intr. = OFris. *hangia*, OS. *hāngōn* (for OHG. *hāngōn*); (3) the ON. causal vb. *hengjan* trans. = OHG. *hengjan*, MHG., MDu. *hengen*. OE. *hōn* = OS. and OHG. *hāhan*, MHG. *hāhen*, hān, MLG. *hān*, MDu. *haen*, represented the OTeut. reduplicating vb., with consonant-exchange (*grammatischer Wechsel*), *hāhan* (from earlier **hayhan*), *hehāh* (pl. *kehaygun*), *haygan-*, in Gothic, *hāhan*, *haihāh*, *haihāhun*, *hāhan-* (levelled under the present tense form). In WGer. and Norse, the pa. t. had the type *heg*: OS. *heng*, OHG. *hiang*, MHG. *hienc*, Ger. *hing*, ON. *hekk*, pl. *hengur*; OE. *heng* (? *hēng*), ME. *heng*, *hieng*, *heyng*, *hing*. The pa. pple. *hengen* also varied in OE. and ME. with *hōngen* (as in *lang*, *long*, etc.). Already in ON. the present stem *hāh-* had been ousted by the weak form *hanga*, and in the Middle period a similar change, took place in all the WGer. langs.: MHG. *hāhen*, *hāngen*, MDu. *hāden*, *hāngen*, ME. *hān*, *hāngen* (*hōngen*). This identified the old trans. vb. with the intr. *hangian*, *hōngian*, so that both had now for the pres. t. *hang* (*hōng*); in consequence of which the strong pa. t. and pa. pple. *heng* (*hēng*), *hāngen* (*hōngen*), and the weak forms, *hanged* (*hōngede*), -ed, became also generally confounded in sense, and (with some exceptions) used indiscriminately. Meanwhile the ON. causal verb *hengja* came into northern Eng.

as *heng* c, also (with Eng. change of -ej to -ij), *hing*; at first app. with weak inflexion and trans. sense, *hengde*, *hanged*, *hingde*, *hinged*; but soon, by assimilation to the 3rd ablaut-class of str. verbs, with a pa. t. *hang*, varying in north. midl. with *hong*, both trans. and intr. At this period (13-15th c.), therefore, while the south had pres. t. *hang*, *hong*, and pa. *heng*, *hing*, the north had conversely pres. *heng*, *hing*, pa. *hang*, *hong*. Finally the northern inflexion *hing*, *hang*, was completed by the pa. pple. *hang*, which in the 16th c. penetrated into general Eng.; where arose a new pa. t. *hung* (like *sing*, *sung*, *sung*), in presence of which the earlier *heng*, *hing*, and *hong* became obs. The weak inflexion *hanged* however continued in use (being the only one used in Bible versions from Coverdale to 1611, though Tindale had also *hōnged*); but was gradually superseded by *hung* in the general sense, trans. and intr., leaving *hanged* only in the special trans. sense (3) 'put to death by hanging', owing prob. to the retention of this archaic form by judges in pronouncing capital sentences. The distinction is found already in Shakspeare, and is established in the oburgatory expressions 'You be hanged!' 'I'll be hanged if I do', and the like. Nevertheless southern speakers and writers still often say 'the man was hung' instead of 'hanged'. In the northern dialects, on the other hand, the distinction runs all through the verb, the special sense 'put to death by hanging' being expressed by *hang*, *hang'd*, *hang'd*, while the general verb is *hing*, *hang*, *hung*; the present tense *hing* extends into England as far south as Northamptonshire: see A. 1 c, quot. 1821. In those dialects, therefore, *hing* and *hang* are distinct verbs, differing both in sense and inflexion; but in Standard English, there being only the single form *hang* for the present tense, it is necessary to treat all the forms together. (*Hang* is parallel in inflexion to FANG v.)

The distinction of trans. and intr. has always tended to break down. The strong verb was orig. trans. in WGer. and in OE., *hangian* being the intr.; but in ON., *hangr*, *hekk*, *hāngenn* was intr., and the causal *hengja* trans.; *hengen* is only trans. in Orm., but Cursor M. and Hampole have *heng*, *hing*, both trans. and intr., like the contemporary southern *hang*, *hong*. Cf. also mod. Ger. in which the true intr. *hāngen* is archaic, and ordinarily superseded by the trans. *hängen*, though the pa. tenses *hing* intr. and *hängte* trans. remain distinct in use.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. Present tense stem.

a. 1-3 *hō-* (inf. *hōn*, imper. *hōh*, 3rd sing. ind. *hōp*, pl. ind. and imper. *hōð*). (*Only trans.*)

c 1000 Ags. *Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 34 7e hīz ofseald and hōð and swingad on eowrum zesomungum. — John xix. 6 Hoh hyne, hoh hyne... Nime 7e hine and hōð. *c 1160* Hattos *Gosp.* *ibid.*, Hoh hine, hoh hine. *c 1205* LAV. 10009 Pat be king heom sculde don oðer slan oðer hon. *a 1250* Owl & Night. 1123 Me be hōp in one rodde.

β. 1 (intr.) *hang(i)-*, 3- (also trans.) *hang-*.

c 1000 ELFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 157 *Pendeo*, ic hangize. *c 1000* ELFRIC *Hom.* I. 596 Swa hali7 wer hangian ne sceolde. *c 1300* Cursor M. 5015 (Cott.) Elles wil pai... Your eldest sun or hefd or hang [Fairf. *hang*, *Trin.* *hōnged*]. *1382* Wyclif *Matt.* xxii. 40 In these two maundementis hangith al be lawe and prophetis. *1440* Promp. *Part.* 225/2 Hangyn, by the selfe, *pendeo*. Hangyn a thyng on a walle, or other lyke, *pendo*, *suspendo*. *1653* WALTON *Angler* ii. 62 Come, hang him upon that Willow twig. *Mod.* Hang it in front of the fire, and let it hang all night.

γ. 3-4 (intr.) *hong(i)-*; 3-5 (also trans.) *hong-* (*houngue*, *hōngue*).

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 40 In ðisum tuæm bibodum all ær stondes 7et hōnges [Fusho, ealle ær hōngas]. *c 1205* LAV. 510 Alle heo sculden hongien [c 1275 *hongien*] on heze treowen. *c 1275* *Ibid.* 5715 Pat an hii solle hongy. *1297* R. GLOUC. (1724) 448 He suor, honge he solde anon. *c 1300* St. Brandan 555 The cloth that so heze hongeth there. *1340* Ayenb. 31 Hit behouþ yelde oþer hongy.

c 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 10/312 Ore lowerd paron to hongue. *1297* R. GLOUC. (1724) 561 Ich mai hongue vp min ax. *c 1340* Cursor M. 11890 (Fairf.) Traytours, he saide... I sale hongue 3ou [Cott., *Gott.* *hing*]. *1362* LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iv. 20 Hong on him an heui Bridel. *c 1380* Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 316 Knottis... hongynge bifore. *c 1420* Pallad. on *Husb.* iv. 375 Let picche her pedifette, & hongue hem bie. 14... *Eger & Grime* 122 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 358 Faire on his brest he cold it hongue.

γ2. 3 *heongi-* intr., *heonge-* trans.

c 1205 LAV. 26474 Alle heo sculdeð heongien [c 1275 *hongien*] heze uppen treowen. *Ibid.* 12281 Heo gunnen heongien [c 1275 *hongien*] cniues.

δ. north. and n. midl. 2-6 *heng.* trans. and intr. [*c 1200* ORMIN **hengenn* = see 2 c]. *c 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16182 Dide henge his lymes on a bow. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 182 A much berd as a busk ouer his brest henges. *1426* AUDELAY *Poems* i. Hye on galuys fore to heng. *c 1449* PECCOCK *Repr.* II. x. 199 Make Crist plesid with hem which henge in him. *1538* STARKEY *England* i. iv. 118 Many mennys materys henge in suite.

ε. north. and n. midl. 3- *hing-* (4-6 *hyng-*) trans. and intr.

c 1300 Cursor M. 4946 If yee giue dome, þan sal pai hing [So all MSS.]. *Ibid.* 16020 To hefd him do to hing. *c 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Galwes do 3e reise & hyng þis cheitefe. *c 1400* MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Hingand apou

þat crosse. *1423* JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* lxxxix, Thaire hudis oure thaire eyne thay hyng. *c 1440* York *Myst.* xxxvi. 77 5a, late him hyng! *1483* Cath. *Angl.* 186/1 To Hyngye, *pendec.* *1570* LEVINS *Manib.* 135/36 *Hing*, to hang. *1601* WEEVER *Mirr.* Mart. B vj b, Whose bloody flaggs like fierie streamers hing. *1637* RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 265 To hing your vessels... upon the Nail. *1821* CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 46 Nodding bulrush down its drowk head hings. *Ibid.* II. 168 The lane-path where the dog-rope hings. *1826* J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 356 Hing't on my thoomb. *Mod. Sc.* Hing it up, and let it hing for a day.

2. Past Tense.

a. 1 *heng* (? *hēng*), pl. *hengen*; 2-6 *heng*, pl. *henge(n)*; 4 *heeng*, -e(n), 4-6 *henge*, 6 *heyng*. *Orig. trans.*; also 4-6 intr.

c 1000 ELFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 13 Hine nam heng. *c 1000* Ags. *Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 33 Par hīz hine hengen [c 1160 *Hattos* *Gosp.* *hengen*]. *1154* O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 [Hi] him on rode hengen. *c 1300* Cursor M. 8498 (Gott.) He... henge [Cott., *Fairf.* *hang*, *Trin.* *heng*] þer-on, his folk to bie. *c 1340* *Ibid.* 18561 (Trin.) Þei him henge [C. hang, F. G. hanged]. 13... *Coer de L.* 5712 Hys crouper heng al full of belles. *c 1350* Childh. *Jesus* 641 (Matz.) His picher on þe sonneþeme he heng. *1382* Wyclif *Pr.* cxxxviii. 2 Wee heengen [1388 *hangeden*] vp oure instrumens. *c 1400* MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 93 The Tree of Eldre, that Judas henge him self upon. *1413* Pilgr. *Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. xv. 10 For me thou henge vpon the crosse. *c 1450* Merlin 53 His legges and his reynes hengen above the water. *1485* CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 13 Agabondus... after henge his wyf. *1526* Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 b. The thefe that heng vpon the crosse by our lord. *1596* King & Barker 8 in *Harl. E. P. P.* I. 4 Blake kow heydays sat he apou, The hornys heyng besyde.

β. 4-5 *hing(e)*, *hyng*, *hyng(e)*. trans. and intr. *c 1340* Cursor M. 17035 (Laud) While he hyng on that tre [Cott., *Gott.* *hang*, *Trin.* *hong*]. *1412-20* LVdg. *Chron.* Troy iii. xxii. (MS. Digby 230, ff. 106 b/2) Vpon his arme he hing [MS. Digby 230, ff. 82 b/1, *heng*] his hors reue. *c 1450* Cor. *Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 379 He hyngye himself upon a tre. *1460* CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 214 Anon the Kyng... hing [mispr. *hung*] the Januensis, and mad a new Capteyn. *1494* Fabyan *Chron.* i. cxxliii. Thys mater hyngye in argument... by the space of xv dayes. *1532* Gower's *Conf.* viii. (ed. Berthelet) (R. Supp.) A pair of bedes blacke as sable she toke and hyngye my necke about.

γ. 1 *hangode*, 2-4 *hangede* (4 -ude), 4- *hanged*. *Orig. intr.*; from 3- also trans. (the only form of pa. t. in 16th c. Bible versions, exc. occas. Tindale). Now only trans., in sense 3.

c 1000 ELFRIC *Hom.* II. 240 Ðaða Crist hangode on rode for ure alýsednyse. *c 1200* Vices & Virtues 51 Ðe hall rode þe Crist on hangede. *c 1205* LAV. 29550 Heo... oomen tailles of rehen, and hangede on his cape. *c 1340* Cursor M. 19344 (Fairf.) Þe quik 3e hanged [Cott., *Gott.* *hang*] with fals assise. *c 1350* Childh. *Jesus* 23 (Matz.) Iesus hangde is picher on þe sonne þeme. *1382* Wyclif *Matt.* xxvii. 5 Goyngye away he hangde [v. r. *heng*, 1388 *hōngede*] hym with a grane. *1539* Bible (Great *Matt.* xxvii. 5 And went and hanged hym selfe. *Mod.* [see B. 3.]

δ. 3-4 *hongode* (-ide), 4 *hōnged*. *Orig. intr.* *c 1205* LAV. 13109 Þe hod hōngede adun. *a 1225* Ancr. R. 106 Þe munt of Caluarie, þer ure Louerd hōngede. *c 1340* Cursor M. 11898 (Trin.) Þerynne þei hōnged him bi þe fete. *1382* Wyclif *Gen.* xl. 22 The tother he hōngide [1388 *hangede*] in a ghite. — *Josh.* ii. 21 She hōngide [v. r. *heng*, 1388 *hangede*] a litil reed coord in hir wyndowe.

ε. north. and n. midl. 3 *henge*, pl. -en, 4 *henge*. *Orig. trans.*; in 4 also intr.

c 1200 ORMIN 9952 And hennngenn himm o rode. *Ibid.* 13773 Palt Judisskenn labe folc, þatt hennngde Crist o rode. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 732 Þe colde borne... hengeð hege ouer his hede in hard ysse-ikkles. *1340* HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5260 Als he hengeð on þe rode tre. *1382* Wyclif *Gen.* xxiv. 47 So I hengeð [1388 *hangede*, v. r. *hynged*] eer ryngis to honoure the face of hir.

ζ. north. dial. 3-4 *hinged*, 4 *hynged* (-id, -ud). trans. and intr.

a 1300 Cursor M. 8080 (Cott.) Lang and side þair brues wern, And hinged all a-bout þair hern. *Ibid.* 16676 (Cott. & Gott.) A theif on aiper side þai hinged [Fairf. *hong*, *Tr.* *heng*]. *a 1340* HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 1 When he hyngid on þe crosse. *1340* — *Pr. Cons.* 5334 Þe man... Þe whilk hynged on þe rode. *c 1410* Hampole's *Psalter* cvii. 7 (Laud MS.) His dayes was few þat hyngid him selfe.

η. north. dial. 3- *hang.* trans. and intr.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4468 (Cott.) Apou ilk bogh... hang winberis inogh [Fairf. *hang*, *Gott.* *hing*, *Trin.* *henge*]. *Ibid.* 18415 (Cott.) Þe Ius me hang bi-side iesu [Gott. *hanged*, *Laud* *hangyd*, *Trin.* *hōnged*]. *c 1400* MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Pat pece... on whilk his body hang. *1578* Ps. li. in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 116 The thief that hang on thy right hand. *Mod. Sc.* He hang his bonnet on the peg. A man that hang about the place.

θ. n. midl. 3-7 *hong*, 3-5 pl. -e(n), 5-6 *honge*, 6 *houng*, *hoong*. trans. and intr. (But the 16-17th c. instances may perh. mean *hung*.)

c 1275 LAV. 29559 Hii... nemen robje tayl... and hong(e)n on hīs cope. *a 1310* in *Wright Lyric P.* xxv. 68 For love thou hong on rode tre. *c 1340* Cursor M. 16717 (Trin.) Þi þenes pat bi him hong. *Ibid.* 20336 (B. M. Add. MS.) Mi sone þei hongen on a tre. *c 1386* CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1564 The rynges on the temple dore that hong [Camb. *hengel*]. *1513* MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 Nothing ware that the axe hong so nere his awne hede. *1566-34* TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 5 He... went and hōngue hym sylfe [later v. *hanged*]. — *Acts* x. 39 Whom they slew and hong [later v. *hanged*] on tree. *1577-87* HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 219 Then he hōng altogether on his sleeve. *Ibid.* III. 163 At this answer the duke hōng the groine. *1602* and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. li. 222 Hearers hong vpon his melting tong [vime he song].

i. 6- *hung.* trans. and intr. The current form. *1577* E. HOGAN in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 157 Some of them... hung down their heads like dogs. *1597* DANIEL *Civ.*

Wars vii. (R.). That which hung by more than by one nail. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* (Cassell) (Thou) hung'st the solid earth in fleeting air. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 49 They . . . hung about his neck some Pipes. *Mod.* I hung the pictures where they hung before.

3. Past Participle.

a. 1-5 *hangen* (5-yn). B. 3-5 **hange*, 5 *hang*. a 1000 *Eleni* 852 (Gr.) On hwylycum ðara beama bearn wealdendes . . . hangen were. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4074 De bidde ic hangen ðat he ben. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some were hangyn on galows.

14. . . *Sir Beues* 4051 (MS. M.) With skylle he shall be hang and drawe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 226 Lo so hy thay have hym hang.

γ. 3-4 *hongen*. δ. 3-4 *yhonge*, 4-5 *honge*. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Better . . . þan to be hongen in þi frendis sight.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 174 Hys sseld . . . was þanne yhonge wast Aboute ys soldren. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 779 (Ashm.) Has a helme on his hede, and honge on his swyre. A schene schondirhand schild.

ε. 4- *hanged*. (Now only in sense 3.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Edrik was hangen on þe toure. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prolog.* 176 þo þe belle was ybounst, and on þe þeize hangen. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1483 iii. iii. 51 Hye bemes and long on which were many hangen. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* ii. 8 Which she hath hangen vpon Baal. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. 1.35 If he benot borne to be hang'd. 1646 *BACON Sylva* § 319 The Apple hangen in the Smoak. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 143 There were also hang'd in the Wall two small Bells. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 202 When no weight is hang'd to it. *Mod.* They were hangen, drawn, and quartered.

ζ. 4-5 *honed*, -ud, -id.

c 1388 *Tract in Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 472 He wolde raper be honod. 1466 *AUDLEY Poems* 3 Thevys al day honod thay be. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 132 a/f Theron he was honod tyl his Armes were out of Joynte.

η. north. and n. midl. 3-6 *henged* (5-6 -yd).

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1018 þatt wazherift was hengedd tær. c 1300 *Havelok* 2480 To þe galwes drawn . . . And þore hen henged wut two feteres. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iv. 119 Hengyd wythout mercy or pyte.

θ. 4-5 *hinged*, *hynged*, 5 *Sc. hingit*.

c 1400 *MAUNDRELL* (Roxh.) ii. 5 þe crosse on whilk Dismas þe gude theefe was hynged. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 779 (Dubl.) And hynget vmbay þar shywte A shemerand sheld. c 1450 *Golegros & Gau.* 438, I war wourthy to be Hingit heigh on an tre.

ι. north. 6 *hingen* (-in, -yn). rare.

1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* v. vi. 49 Ane arrow cais. . . Hingin [ed. 1553 hynyn] by a braid tische of gold.

κ. 6- *hung*. The current form.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 103 Over my altars hath he hung his lance. 1594 — *Rich.* III. i. 1. 6 Our bruised armies hung vp for Monuments. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 214 Baites were hung on Hooks. *Mod.* [see B. 1.]

B. Signification.

I. Transitive senses.

1. To place (a thing) so that it is supported from above, and takes, below the point of support, the position due to the action of gravity or any external force; to fasten, hook on, or attach to an object above; to suspend.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 362 Wið fefore nim blæces hundes deades þone swyþran fote sceancan, hoh on earm. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 174 Hys sseld . . . was þanne ybonge wast Aboute ys soldren. 1338 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxiii. (1495) 918 Ostryches egges ben hangyd in chynches for lyghnesse for they ben so grete and selden seen. 1526 *TINOCLE Matt.* xviii. 6 Yt were better for hym that a millstone were hangd aboute his necke. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. i. 109 And hang a Calues-skin on his recreant limbs. 1647 *WARD Simp. Coltr.* 8 He . . . will for a need hang Gods Bible at the Devils girdle. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 23 Aug. . . All the afternoon . . . hanging things, that is my maps and pictures and draughts. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 202 It was frequently usual for the court to direct the murderer, after execution, to be hung upon a gibbet in chains. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* iii. xxv. 4 Hung them on high by the entangled hair. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* (Tauch.) III. 68 (Hoppe) I'll have a bell hung from this room to yours. *Mod.* The artists whose pictures have not been hung in this year's Academy Exhibition.

fig. 1340 *Ayeb.* 40 Þe palse demeres, þet ham zelue hangþ more of one half þanne of anore. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. viii. § 2 Why we should hang our iudgement upon the Churches sleue. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 59 God . . . hung it [my strength] in my hair. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonnic.* xii. 203 He had hung the sweetest and highest hopes of his life upon me.

b. To suspend or tie up (bacon, beef, etc.) in the air to mature, to dry for preservation, or (game, venison) to become 'high'.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I vj b, Fallow Deere . . . fat, very well chased, hang'd untill it be tender. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. 43 The meat they string up, and hang it a drying. 1790 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* iii. 20 If your venison be very sweet, only dry it with a cloth, and hang it where the air comes. 1863 *MORN. Star* i Jan. 5 Potter . . . said game is not fit to eat until it has been hung.

† c. To hook (a fish). *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 46 The Pike . . . being hung, he hath drawn the Duck clear under water. a 1683 *OLDHAM Passion of Byblis* Wks. (1686) 134, I should have first with art disguis'd the hook. . . And found him hung at least before I strook. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 168 *Hang a fish*, hook him.

d. To suspend floating without attachment in the air, or in space.

1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxvi. 7 He . . . hangeth vp the erthe vp on nouzt. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. iii. 971 Heavie things, hang'd in the Aire must fall. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes &*

Obs. (1630) 56 Over this Tohu or Nothing it was that he stretched the north or firmament and then hang'd the Earth upon the same Nothing.

2. *spec.* To attach or suspend in such a way as to allow of free movement about or on the point of attachment; e.g. to hang a door (on its hinges), a coach (on springs), the tongue, the under jaw, etc. Also, to attach in a well-balanced or poised position, as to hang a scythe (on its 'snead').

1535 COVERDALE *Neh. vi.* i Had I not hang'd the dores vpon the gates. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 597 If a swarthy Tongue Is underneath his humid Palate hung. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6318/2 A . . . Spring . . . to be used in hanging of Coaches. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* 4, I warrant, this Rogue's Tongue is well hung. 1852 *LANNAN Daniel Webster* 20 (Cent.) He complained to his father that his scythe was not hung right. Various attempts were made to hang it better, but with no success. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Hanging the rudder, so as to allow the pintles to fall into their corresponding braces. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 836 To shew its construction and the mode adopted in 'hanging' it [a door].

3. To fasten up or suspend on a cross or gibbet, as a mode of capital punishment; † a. formerly, *spec.* to crucify; b. now, *spec.* to put to death by suspension by the neck.

In this sense, *hang'd* is now the specific form of the pa. tense and pa. pple.; though *hung* is used by some, esp. in the south of England.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 308 Het se walthreowa hine hon on hearde hengene. 1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 [Hil] him on rode henged for ure Drihtines lue. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Henged hire on heb. a 1225 *Juliana* 28 Pe reue . . . het hire hon up ant bongin biþe toure. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 509 The king . . . hang'de men gutles. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1791 Sche swore bi godes rode þai schuld ben hong and drain. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 As a befe slawen, on galwes hang'de hie. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 3692 The deuyll hange you be a corde l. c 1400 *Dest.* Troy 7573 To be hangit in hast, or his hede tene. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 99 I. 135, I was arested . . . and was thretenyd to have ben hongyd, drawn, and quarteryd. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 16 Caused hym to be hang'd, in the Palaice of Westminster, where he hong two daies. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 4 Apr. . . He had hang'd him at the yard's arm, without staying for a Court-martiall. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* iii. 33 And like a Trew Blew Moderator Would Hang him first, and Try him after. 1721-2 R. WODROW *Snuff.* Ch. Scott (1838) I. i. iv. § 4. 357/1 That he should be hang'd at the cross of Edinburgh . . . and after he was hang'd dead, that his head be severed from his body. c 1801 C. K. SHARPE in *Mem.* (1888) I. 25 Paul slew his sire, was hang'd, and hung in chains. 1817 *SHELLEY Address Pr. Wks.* 1888 I. 372 These men were . . . at last brought to the scaffold and hung. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxx, I hope they hang'd the villain high enough?

1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* iii, To be hang'd by the neck, till he was dead—that was the end. 1896 *Globe* 18 Nov. 1/4 No one would have hung a dog upon the evidence. 18. . . *Times* 11 Sept., Alleging the dictum of a Judge: 'Beef, Sir, is hung, men are hang'd'. b. *refl.* To commit suicide by hanging. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16504 A rape, fast he feist abute his hals, Per-wit him-self hang. 1388 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxvii. 5 He passide forth, and zede, and hongide hym silf with a snare. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 142 Let thame go hang thame. 1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. 42 He constrayned them of dispaire and anger to hang themselves. 1900 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v.* i. 366 If hee that writ it had . . . hung [Q. hang'd] himselfe in thisbies garter. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 51 Such an one that hang'd himself. 1855 LD. LONSDALE in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxix. 323 You may regard it as only giving them rope to hang themselves! 1884 *Chamb. Jnl.* 10 May 293/1 Zeno hang'd himself at the ripe old age of ninety-eight.

c. Used as an imprecation, or as a strong expression of anger, vexation, or impatience. Also, *I'll be hang'd if . . . I'll see (you, etc.) hang'd first*, as emphatic forms of angry refusal or denial. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 4414 Hangyd be he that this toun yelde, To Crystene men, whyll he may leve! c 1392 *CHAUCER Compl. Venus* 33 Jelousie be hang'd be a cable! 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 4 And so fare well, and be hang'd! 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 301 I see thee hang'd on sonday first. 1598 — *Merry W.* iii. iii. 196 Hang him, dishonest rascal! 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 87 Hang thee, Monster! *Ibid.* v. i. 134 Speake and be hang'd. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. iii. 1296 Hang me if he hath any more mathematickes then wil serue to count the clocke. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 208 But, hang him! . . . labour for his living he will not. 1703 *STEELE Tend. Husb.* iii. ii. No, hang it! 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 7 I'll be hang'd if you and your silent Friend there are not against the Doctor. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* iii. ix, Part with my country-seat. I'll see him hang'd first. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* 82 She's immensely rich.—Hang her! they say, her Father was a Baker. 1779 *MRS. THRALE in Mad. D'Arbly's Diary* 20 Oct. . . I would have sent to you, but hang it, thought I, if I only name her [etc.]. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xiii, But hang me if I hadn't the best of the argument. 1851 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 143 I'll be hang'd if I ever give you anything another time. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xix, 'Hang the rain!' exclaimed Jawleyford. 1862 *THACKERAY Round. Papers.* *De finibus* 276 'Be hang'd to you, can't you leave me alone now?' 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 246 'Well, hang it all, I've done more than old J., anyhow.' 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* v. 1541 'You and your Persian customs be hang'd, sir.'

4. To let droop or bend downward; to cause to lean or slope over.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 45 Thus dronpes this loftie Pyne, and hangs his sprays. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 81 But rather drow'd, and hung their eye-lids downe. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. 490 The Clouds began to hang their heads to the Eastward, and at last moved gently that way. 1827 *CLARE Sheph. Cal.* 34 Where the snow-drop hangs its silver bell.

b. To hang the head (down): i. e. as a sign of shame, despondency, contrition, or sheepishness. So to hang the lip, etc.

c 1205 *LAY.* 15688 Pa heng heo hire hæfsted & heolde toward breosten. c 1375 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 1030 (1079) And þerwithal he heng a-down his hed. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 69 Crist comfort þi children. . . þerfore shuldun þei reie þer heedis . . . and nouzt hong þei heedis down. 1548 *HALL Chron., Rich.* III. 54 Although he was there w^t hedde all a litle vexed, beganne somewhat to hang y^t hedde [1568 GRAFTON Began somewhat to hang the lip]. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 56 He hung down his head, and . . . withdrew quite abashed. 1786 *BURNS Tam. Sanson's Elegy* iii, The Brethren o' the mystic level May hing their hend in woeful bevel. 1790 *MRS. LENNOX Euphemia* xxxv. III. 2 Miss Bellenden hangs her fair head at this intelligence. 1797 *MARY ROBINSON Walsingham* III. 173 The landlord hung his brow, abashed and self-reproved. 1887 *BESANT The World went vi.* 48 He began to hang his head again, and to be despondent.

c. To hang the groin, a leg, an arse (vulgar): to hesitate or hold back; to be reluctant or tardy; to hang back.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) III. 163 At this answer, the duke hong the groine. 1596 *HARINGTON Melan. Ajax* (1814) 61 Some of our rude countrymen english this hanging an arse. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie, Ad Rithum* 194. 1633, 1663 [see ARSE 1 b]. 1828 *Craven Dial. s.v. Hing*, To hing an a—, to loiter. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* i. v, You have your hands on thousands, you fools, and you hang a leg!

5. To furnish or decorate with things suspended about or around; esp. to deck or ornament (a place) with tapestry or hangings.

1451 [see HANGED 3]. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* (1889) 1 He saw the bedde richly cover'd & the wall'es wel hang'd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 48 The hall of the towne was appparelled and hang'd, as though it had ben the kynges chamber. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 183 Conveyed her through the Citie, which then was richly hang'd. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 38 Their eares hung with five, six, or eight Rings. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vi. 124 Till unperceiv'd the Heav'ns with Stars were hung. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/2 The first Room was hung with Bayes. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 121 How many yards of paper . . . will hang a room?

6. To hang fire: (of a fire-arm) to be slow in communicating the fire through the vent to the charge; hence fig. to hesitate or be slow in acting. (It is doubtful if this is really transitive: it is perhaps connected with 17.)

1781 *THOMPSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 278 In consequence of which the piece is slower in going off, or, as sportsmen term it, is apt to hang fire. 1801 *SCOTT Lett. to G. Ellis* 7 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Leyden's Indian journey . . . seems to hang fire. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 120 He . . . was sure the jury would not hang fire in giving him a verdict. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 174 It is a flint-lock concern, and half the time hangs fire. 1892 *Literary World* 27 May 500/2 A book produced anonymously hung fire for six weeks.

7. To catch or fasten in something.

18. . . *Georgia Scenes* 17 (Cent.) Jake hung his toe in a crack of the floor, and nearly fell. 1882 *NARES Seaman-ship* (ed. 6) 183 If the crosstrees hang the mast . . . heave the mast up.

II. Intransitive senses.

8. The proper verb expressing the position or posture of a thing unsupported beneath, and kept from falling by being attached above; usually implying motion or mobility of the unattached parts: To remain fastened or suspended from above; to depend, dangle, swing loose.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 466 His loccas hangodon to ðam ancleowum. c 1205 *LAY.* 13109 Þe hod hongede adun. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3067 On þat þre hinged frut ful gode. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxiv. (1495) 456 A drope hangyng fallynge or stondyng. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 21 He ete the appill I badde schulde hyng. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 3 Her heire hangyng downe to her backe, of a very great length. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. iii. 115 b, They hadde theyr Woodknife or skaine hang'd at their girdle. 1597 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* i. i. (1867) 7 Another apartment, where hung the richest armour in the world. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 305 Sheep . . . with the Ears hanging down. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 93 They have alwaies some [water] hanging over the fire in a kettle. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 246 It often also hangs by the tail, which is long and muscular. 1842 *TENNYSON Morte d'Arthur* 219 Curis . . . clotted into points and hanging loose. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) I. 45 Among the portraits which hung above were two allegorical pieces.

b. In various proverbs and phrases.

1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 168 b, By whose misgovernance . . . his authoritie [might] hang in a very small thred. 1581 *PETTIE Guazoo's Chv. Conv.* ii. (1586) 97 b, With a sword still hanging by a haire over his head. 1707 *WATTS Hymn*, 'Thee we adore, Eternal Name' v, Great God! on what a slender Thread Hang everlasting Things! 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxvi, Na, na! let every herring hung by its ain head, and every sheep by its ain shank. 1838 *DE QUINCEY Wks.* (1863) XV. 43 note, During the currency of the three Sundays on which the banns were proclaimed by the clergyman from the reading-desk, the young couple elect were said jocosely to be 'hanging in the bell-ropes', alluding perhaps to the joyous peal contingent on the final completion of the marriage.

c. Of flesh for food: To be suspended or fastened up in the air to dry, mature, or become 'high': cf. 1 b.

1861 *MRS. BEETON Housch. Managem.* (1880) 528 A hare . . . is better to hang without being paunched.

d. (By transposition of subject and adjuncts): To be furnished or adorned with things suspended or attached.

13. *Coer de L.* 5712 Hys crouper heeng al full off belles. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 95 He is apt . . . to hang all over with a kind of dewy sweat. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phæton* xiii. 181 Banks of sand . . . hanging with every variety of wild flower.

9. To be supported or suspended at the side, as on a hinge or pivot, so as to be free to turn or swing horizontally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18104 He . . . brast þe brasen yates sa strang, And stelen croc þat þai wit hang [Götl. lock þat þar-on hang]. 1869 W. C. HAZLITT *Eng. Prov. & Proverbial Phrases* 7 A creaking door hangs long on its hinges.

10. *spec.* Of a person: To be suspended on or upon a cross, gibbet, gallows, etc.; to suffer death in this way; esp. as a form of punishment. Also as an imprecation: cf. 3c. *arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 256 þes halza Hælend hangað her unscyldig. a 1225 *Anecr.* K. 106 He [our Lord] ase he hongede, muhte habben here breð. a midde his neose. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12218 Worthy he war on gebet hang. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 218 þanne hit behouþ þet hi yelde: oþer þet hi hong. Vor ase me zayþ: 'oþer yelde: oþer bongi'. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 481 He shall see me hange shamefully. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. i. 74 If I hang, Ile make a fat payre of Gallowses. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 59 Go hang sir, hang; tell me of that? Away. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 53 [She] Would cry to a Sailor, goe hang. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* III. 22 Wretches hang that jury-men may dine. 1879 BROWNING *De Bratts* 24 Betting which knave would scape, which hang. 1881 C. GIBBON *Dead Heart* v. 'The Count . . . may go hang for me.'

11. To have the top bending or projecting beyond the lower part; to bend forward or downward; to lean over; also, to incline steeply (see HANGING *fpl.* a. 2).

Beowulf (Z.) 1362 Se mere . . . ofer þam hongiaþ hrinde bearnas. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Ordeyne þe lyme so þat þe mounþ of þe wounde hange downward. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 a. Dædalus . . . first inuented the plomline, whereby the Euenes of the Squares bee tried whether they batter or hang ouer. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* D vij. The top of a hohe rocke, which hung ouer the sea. 1598 GREENWY *Tacitus* Ann. XII. viii. 105 The high hills which hangd ouer them. 1641 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 19 Go not with thy head too high, nor too low, nor hanging to the right, or left. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxi. The mountains hang and frown ouer the stary deep. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 20 Hang, to incline or dip. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 191 The later castle, whose picturesque turrets and battlements hang so proudly over the river at its feet.

b. To lean or watch over (with care and anxiety, as a sick or dying person).

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 45 O'er infant innocence to hang and weep. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XIX. iv. When only Maud and the brother Hung over her dying bed.

12. To remain suspended without visible support; to rest, float (in the air, etc.).

c 1200 OBMIN 7339 Þe sterne comm riht till þatt hus . . . And . . . heng þæroff stille. c 1305 ST. CROSTHER 210 In *E. E. F.* (1862) 65 In þeir hi [arewes] honged abone him. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteor.* iv. (1640) 46 b. A Cloud is a vapor cold and moist, drawne . . . by the beate of the Sunne, into the middle region . . . where, by cold it is so knit together that it hangeth. 1658 WILLSFORD *Secrets Nat.* III. If the Stars . . . seem to hang as if they were ready for to fall, it argues [etc.]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 420 ¶ 3 To see so many Worlds hanging one above another. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. civil.* to Von hard crescent, as she hangs Above the wood. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv. The few birds . . . still hung in alarm above the heads of the intruders.

b. *fig.* Of an evil or doubt: To hover over one, ready or liable to fall; to impend, be imminent; esp. in phrase, to hang over (one's) head.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Edw. IV. 219 The greates calamities and aduersities, whiche then did hang ouer her bed, and were likely . . . to fall. 1552 Bk. Com. *Prayer* Communion, How sore punishment hangeth ouer your heades. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* II. xxy. 133 The punishment hanging ouer us for our sins. 1664 Flodden. F. iv. 34 Now since at hand such danger hings. 1783 *Polite Trav.* 76 Embittered as they were by . . . the popular odium which hung ouer them. 1805-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 72 Uncertainty hung over the movements of the British troops in New York.

13. To rest on, upon († of, etc.) for support or authority; to depend upon; to be dependent on.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 314 Hi ealle [æsettes] hangiað on ðissum twam wordum. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 312 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 Al hit hangod and halt þi þese twam worde. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlv. 30 The lijf of hym hongith [1388 hangith] of the lijf of this. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iv. 52, I had made . . . one of yow Chaunceler and another tresorer in which offices specially hangd alle the gouernance. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. xiv. in Ashm. (1652) 147 And in two thyngs all our entent doth hing. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 14 The vnyuersal and true law of nature . . . no thyng hanging of the opynyon and folysch fany of man. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 202 The proces hanging upon such writs. 1718 *Prior Pleasure* 209 Does life or death Hang on the wrath or mercy of my breath? 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 444 A sentence composed of several members linked together, and hanging upon one another. 1854 TENNYSON *Ode on Wellington* 240 One, upon whose hand and heart and brain Once the . . . fate of Europe hung.

b. To remain or rely in faith or expectation; to count or depend confidently on, upon († of). ? *Obs.*

1393 LANGLEY *P. Pl. C.* xv. 214 And howe hanges ay þer-on to haue þat treute deserueþ. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 808 At hir wordes, I-wis, the worthy was glad; Hengit in hope,

held hym full gayne. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 18 But what thing was it that made him more dearly beloued of God then his brother Cayn: Forsoth faith, whereby he wholly hangd of him. 1625 GONSALEVO'S *Sp. Inquis.* Pref. D iij b. Matters which hee vnderstandeth not, whereby he must needs hang altogether of other mens opinions. 1817 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* V. 123 Determined . . . to hang . . . solely upon herself.

c. To remain in consideration or attention.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 37 Hafe in mynde his manhede sumtime . . . bot leue of one and hyng noghte to lunge pare-appone. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 92 A man shall put suche mysweyng away from hym, ne dwelle not ne henge not longe therupon. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xix. 48 All the people hangd vpon him when they heard him. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 215 You have auditors . . . they run after your words, and hang at your mouth. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 18 Attention will hang upon her words. 1864 TENNYSON *En. And.* 873 Enoch hung a moment on her words.

14. To attach oneself for support; to cling, hold fast, adhere. a. with arms, claws, mouth, etc.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 653 The lewe þat henge apon þe bere [I. 615 To þe bere he clene fast]. 1393 LANGLEY *P. Pl. C.* iv. 227 Thou hast hangd on myn hals elleuen tymes. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 47 Yonge chil-drynnpe lay ded in the stretis, hangyng on the ded modris pappis. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 43 Halt, blind, lame . . . hanging vpon his sene . . . crauing of releefe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 310 Shee hung about my necke, and kisste on kissee Shes vi'd so fast. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 376 Notorious sinners . . . begging the prayers . . . hanging upon the knees of all that entered into the Church. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 2 The dogs . . . would hang upon their Prey by their Teeth. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 8/4 Two young maids . . . hang with laughing glee on his arms.

b. Of things: To stick, adhere, cleave.

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 130 Whose foote hangeth in one of his stirrups, and the Mule setting himself to run . . . drag'd. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 305 The fat hangd to them in great gobbets. 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 37 The Mercury will never play free therein, but hang to the Sides. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 51 Secondary glaciers . . . hangyng on the steep slopes.

c. To stick close, so as not to leave or let go.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying v. Kennedie* 226 With . . . all the toun tykis hingand at thy heilis. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* etc. *Ep. Euripides* (1836) II. 213 Give me an advocate that will stick close, and hang upon a cause. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 227 The patient Pack hang on the scent unwearied. 1818 THIRLWALL *Greece* XI. V. 119 Alexander . . . hung upon their rear, obstructed their march.

d. Of the wind: To remain persistently in a certain point of the compass.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 142 The Easterly are . . . very often the most freezing winds, especially if they hang somewhat towards the North. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 82 The Winds hung in the western quarter betwixt the N.W. and the West, so that we could not get much to the Westward. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. vi. 351 The winds hanging in the northern board. 1781 NELSON 5 Mar. in *Nicolas Disp.* I. 40, I am sorry the wind hangs so much Western board, as it must hinder the sailing of the Grand Fleet. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 6 On one occasion the wind had hung long from the westward.

e. To attach oneself as a dependant or parasite; to be a hanger-on.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xix. 6 The multitude hangeth vpon greate men. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 367 Oh how wretched is that poore man, that hangs on Princes fauours? 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* I. 584 His son Edm. lived by hanging on Gentlemen, and by his shifts. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* III. Crowds of dependants . . . hung upon him for a time. 1832 *Examiner* 268 I They . . . continued to hang on the parish.

15. To cling or adhere as an encumbrance or drag; to be a burdensome or depressing weight.

c 1450 *Gologros & Gaw.* 1176 As tuiching this thing That now hings on my bart. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 71 Contempt and beggery hangs vpon thy backe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 50, I begin to be weary; yester dayes bunting hangs still upon me. 1700 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Deut.* xxviii. 68 Though some, as I said before, were sold at a very vile rate, next to nothing; yet others hung upon the sellers hands. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 6 Something hangs upon your spirits. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 436 Most heavy remorse hangs on my heart.

b. *esp.* of time.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 2 Several Hours of the Day hang upon our Hands. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 316 So much time hanging heavy upon our hands for want of employment. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 104 To pass my solitary evenings, which hung much lighter on my hands before I knew him. 1824 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 137 With these attractions and a fair supply of books, time did not hang at all heavily.

16. *fig.* To be attached as an adjunct or connected circumstance.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 60. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 159 Wel, thereby hangs a tale. 1688 KENNET in *Magd. Coll. & Jas.* II. (O. H. S.) 258 Thereby hangs a tale. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 52 Thereby hangs an anecdote that shall be noticed presently.

17. To be or remain in dubious suspense; to be doubtful or undecided. Also to hang in the wind.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 66 This lijf shal be as bongyege before thee. 1430-40 LVDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 27 b, Althea . . . Gan sore muse and henge in a balounce. c 1500 *Melusine* xxii. 228 Wherefore the cyte henge in balounce to be deluyered & gyuen ouer to the Sarasyns. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 77 b, The Counsaill have long debated . . . and as yet the matter hangeth in suspence. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* in *Arb. Garner* VIII. 70 Such . . . as hung in the wind, as neuters. 1679 T. SIDEN *Hist. Seuarites* 95 We began to hang between fear and pleasure. 1732 *Pope Ess. Man* II. 7 He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest. 1862 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 144 He has been hang-

ing betwixt life and death. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., I . . . hung in the wind a moment before asking leave to step down. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 65 A battle was fought which hung equally in the balance.

† b. To remain unsettled or unfinished; to be held in process or in abeyance: often with a notion of delay. See also HANGING *fpl.* a. 3. *Obs.*

1494 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 57 The summoundes that ar now dependand and hingand betuixt ony parties. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 118, I see many mennys materys heng in sute ii, iij, or iiij yere. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct., While the business of money hangs in the hedge. 1728 W. SMITH *Ann. Univ. College* 321 The Cause would never have hung upon the Hedges so long as it did.

18. Of a note in music: To be prolonged.

1597 MORLEY *Intrad. Mus.* 81 He woulde saie it hangeth too much in the close. 1779 BURNBY *Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 A particular note hung, or, to speak the language of organ builders, ciphered, by which the tone was continued without the pressure of the finger.

19. To remain with motion suspended.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 189 A noble stroke he lifted high, Which hung not. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 64 Ida came behind Seen but of Psyche: on her foot she hung A moment, and she heard.

20. To remain as unwilling to depart or move on; to loiter, linger, as with expectation or interest: often with the implication of parasitical attachment. Cf. *hang on*, 25.

1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 2, I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge. To watch the three tall spires. 1854 KINGSLAY *Hypatia* ix. Groups of monks, priests . . . and citizens . . . were hanging about the courtyard. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iv. 49 This same deer has been hanging round the lake. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xxxviii. Drummie so hung about her . . . that I resolved to speak to her concerning him. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxiv, Stephen . . . hung by her side while she gathered the flowers. 1892 *Lancet* XCIII. 490/1 The witnesses had to be kept hanging about.

† 21. To hanker after or for. *Obs.*

c 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 475 His mind still hung after antiquities and musick. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* II. 4, Alphonso . . . whom my heart hangs after for its peace.

III. In combination with adverbs.

22. *Hang back.* *intr.* To resist advance by one's weight or inertia; *fig.* to show unwillingness to advance or come forward; to be backward.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 110 So if hee hang backe, hee shall bee halled forward with honour. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i. Pr'y thee do not hang back so. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 4 Another, that hung back at the Entrance, and would have excused himself. 1819 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 4 May, Peel and Plunkett were hanging back, each unwilling to speak first. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phæton* x. 140 The horses hanging back from the pole [of the phaeton] in this fashion.

23. *Hang behind.* *intr.* To lag behind and retard progress.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 26 When Hounds hang behind, and beat too much upon the scent or place, we say, They Plod.

24. *Hang off.* a. *intr.* To cease to cling; to leave hold.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 260 Hang off thou cat, thou bur; vile thing let loose.

b. To show hesitation in coming to close quarters or to an agreement; to hang back, demur.

1641 TRAPP *Theologia Theol.* 238 Moses . . . hung off a great while from going to Pharaoh with a message of dismission. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Jan., I, out of my natural backwardness, did hang off, which vexed her. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 44 We hang off, and seem loth to come upon the Stage. 1894 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/9 Buyers hanging off to an unusual extent.

25. *Hang on.* a. *intr.* To remain clinging, to continue to adhere: usually implying expectation, or unwillingness to sever one's connexion.

1860 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 61 Charlotte . . . is still hanging on at her mother's . . . with nothing to do. 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's D.* II. 56 What does he do now? Oh, he hangs on at the Nonpareil. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* III. 61 The shrewd and supple lawyers who hung on to the Tudor and Stuart Courts. 1893 *Farmer Slang.* To hang on by one's eyelashes. to persist at any cost, and in the teeth of any discouragement.

b. To hang it on: to delay or protract a matter; cf. to hang it out, 26 d. (*slang.*)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Hang it on, purposely to delay or protract the performance of any task or service you have undertaken, by dallying and making as slow a progress as possible. 1823 EGAN *Grosé's Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

26. *Hang out.* a. *intr.* To protrude with downward direction.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 59 Wip open mounþ . . . his tunge hangith out. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 42 Let not him that plays the Lion, paire his nailes, for they shall hang out for the Lions claws. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 120 The canine Teeth . . . hang out very long.

b. *trans.* To suspend (a sign, colours, or the like) from a window, on a projecting pole, a rope, etc.; to display as a sign or signal.

To hang out one's shingle (U.S. *collog.*) to put up one's sign-board or door-plate, to establish oneself in business.

1564 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 166 Takyng care, that they . . . doe neither hang or beate out . . . eny mader of beddynge or apparrell. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 129 While women are bathing themselves, they hang out a rope at the first entrance of the house, which is a sign. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 79, I will . . . be the Physician, and hang out an Urinall. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 6 The Whig and Tory Ladies begin already to hang out different

Colours. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* 2 When she was hanging out the clothes. *Mod. Flags and banners were hung out in honour of the royal visit.*

c. *intr.* To reside, lodge, live (*colloq. or slang*).
1811 *Lex. Balatronicum* s.v. *The traps seamy where we hang out*, the officers know where we live. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxx, I say, old boy, where do you hang out? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxvii. (D.), I've found two rooms at Chelsea... and I shall soon be ready to hang out there.

d. *(Australian colloq.)* To hang it out = 'to hang it on', 25 b.

1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 236 As long as they have their grub and their wages they'll hang it out, one again the other. *Ibid.* 341 The rest of the time you'll have to hang it out the best way you can.

27. **Hang together.** a. *intr.* To adhere together loosely or without rigid attachment.

c. 1400 *Laufraun's Cirurg.* 48 Oupur a boon is not kutt al atwo but sum of his substaunce is don away... or ellis he hangip togidere. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 421 Bastons of wood hacked and cleft (but so as the pieces hang together).

b. To be coherent or consistent; to constitute a coherent or consistent whole.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 107 The rather their tale maie hang together. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vi. 4 Here is the Indictment... And marke how well the sequell hangs together. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 47 How can these two stories hang together? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Sept. 5/1 There are many things in the Berlin Treaty which do not hang well together.

c. To hold together; to be associated, united, or mutually dependent; *spec.* (of a person) to keep body and soul together, to continue to exist.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 25 b. Therefore it hangeth together as Germaines lippes, as we use to saie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iii. ii. 13 As idle as she may hang together for want of company. 1644 MILTON *Jdg. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 284 Many Marriages hang as ill together now, as ever they did. 1697 COLLIER *Inimor. Stage* iv. § 3 (1730) 140 Let us now see how Sir Tumbelly hangs together. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 24 We have always been remarkable for hanging well together. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 3/1 Someone having said to him, 'You know, Franklin, we must all hang together in this matter', he instantaneously replied, 'Yes, or we shall assuredly all hang separately!'

28. **Hang up.** a. *trans.* To fasten a thing on high so that it is supported only from above; to suspend on a hook, peg, or the like.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12072 And be þe har be vp bim hang þat all mought se him speke him to. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knf.* 477 Now sit, heng vp þyn ax. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 447 Henge hit up in a clothe a lytel while. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (ed. 3) 28 A Range of Presses made with Peggs in them to hang up Saddles [etc.]. 1726 N. RIDING *Rec.* YIII. 174 All Mayors... are hereby ordered to hing or cause to be hung up this order in some public place. *Mod.* Let me hang up your overcoat.

b. *Phrases.* To hang up (one's sword, gun, etc.): to put aside in disuse; to give up using. To hang up one's hat: see quot. 1888.

(1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 561 Ich mai honge vp min ax, felliche ic abbe agonne. 1595 *Marocens Ext.* p. v. And there-with mee thinks I see him hang the hat upon the pin againe. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 46 Before we sheath our sword, and hang it upon the nail. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 249 And having fought through the Peninsula hung up his sword non sine gloria. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v. A little more practice, and I will hang my gun up over the chimney. 1855 TROLOPE *Warden* xix, Eight hundred a year, and as nice a house as any gentleman could wish to hang up his hat in. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., When a man marries and goes home to the wife's house to live, he is said to 'hang up his hat'.

† c. To hang on a gibbet (= sense 3); hence as an imprecation (= 3 c). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 54 The shape of Loues Tiburne, that hangs vp simplicities. 1598 — *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 57 Hang vp Philosophie: Vnlesse Philosophie can make a Iuliet, Displait a Towne. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 20 Feversham, immediately after the victory, hanged up above twenty prisoners. 1774 — *Grecian Hist.* II. 59 If Philip takes the city, he will hang up Aster.

d. To put 'on the shelf' or into abeyance; to keep back, delay, detain for an indefinite time.

1623 F. RYVES *Let. 8 Oct.* in *Abp. Usher's Lett.* (1686) 301 After a while, that Negotiation was hung up upon the Nail in expectation of the Princes return. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1866) II. 33 He might hang the matter up... as long as he pleased. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv.* *Scotl.* xiii. (1855) 118 The Roost of Sumburg will 'hang up' a vessel among its... currents... for days together. 1878 *Lutheran's Gaz.* 18 Dec. 426 Others... find... their logs 'hung up' for want of water to float them. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/1 Carried by a larger majority than that which hung up the Franchise Bill in July. 1890 *Spectator* 12 July 37/2 The proposal... to hang up Bills which might be proceeded with in another session of the same Parliament without beginning de novo.

e. To fasten or tie up (a horse). *Austral. colloq.*
1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* xvi. 185 The gentleman in advance hung up his horse and walked into the house. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 104 He hung up his horse to that post.

f. *intr.* To be suspended on a wall, etc.
1667 *Peeps Diary* 22 July, In my Lord's room... where all the Judges' pictures hang up.

Hang (hæŋ), *sb.* [f. *prec. vb.*]

1. The action of hanging, drooping, or bending down; also, a downward inclination, slope, or bend; a declivity.

Vol. V.

1807 VANCOUR *Agric. Devon* (1813) 50 Yarrowcombe is favorably situated on the south-east hang of a hill. c. 1850 *Kndim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *Ran-line*. A... line... used for the purpose of forming the sheer or hang of the decks. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* i. (1860) 25 Never shall I forget her face... with that weary hang of the head on one side.

b. A slackening or suspension of motion.

1866 *Morning Star*, The objectionable hang at the termination of the stroke [of an eight-oar] had almost entirely disappeared. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 182 A trout usually rests where the hang and eddy of the stream will give him the best chance.

2. The mode in which a thing hangs or is poised.

a. 1797 MRS. M. GODWIN *Posth. Wks.* (1798) IV. 121 Death could not alter the rigid hang of her limbs. 1864 WEBSTER *s.v.*, The hang of a scythe or of a discourse. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 6 So accustomed is he to its balance and 'hang' in the hand that he never thinks of aiming. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weir* III. 22 She believed that for the hang of a skirt... she could hold her own with any house in London.

3. To get the hang of: to become familiar with the proper wielding or use of a tool; *fig.* to get to understand, manage, master, deal with as an adept; to acquire the knack of. (*U.S. colloq.*)

1845 N. S. PRIME *Hist. Long Island* 82 (Bartlett) After they have... acquired the hang of the tools for themselves. 1847 DARLEY *Drama in Pokerville* 67 (Farmer) The theatre was cleared in an instant... all running to get the hang of the scrape. a. 1860 T. PARKER in J. WEISS *Life* (1864) II. 434, I... think I have got the hang of the people and their institutions. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie F.* xxii. (1892) 245 Your folks have never got the hang of human nature. 1881 *Spectator* 12 Feb. 223 They... have not yet got the hang of good biography. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 21 The hammer is one of those tools that the workman gets used to, or 'gets the hang of'.

4. *concr. (dial.)* Something that hangs or is suspended; a hanging mass or clump; a crop of fruit; a hang-net.

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Hang, a crop of fruit. 'A good tidy hang of apples.' 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxv, It might be... one of the 'hangs' with which the club-water was studded, torn up and stranded. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 Sched. iii, License Duties for each... Weir, hang, baulk, garth, goryd, box, crib, or cruiue... § 12. o. o.

5. *not... a hang:* an angry or impatient equivalent of 'not a bit', 'not in the least': usually with *care*. Cf. HANG v. 3 c, DAMN sb. 2.

1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xliii. (Farmer), She looks as well as you by candlelight, but she can't ride a hang. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* vi. 125 She don't care a hang what anybody says of her.

Hang-, the verb-stem used in comb. in various constructions; as hang-back, one who hangs back or hesitates; hang-bench (dial. hing-bench), in Lead-mining, a piece of timber forming part of a stow, which is pinned to the sole-tree by wooden pins; hang-choice, a choice between two evils; hang-fair (see quot.); hang-gallows, a. destined or fit for the gallows; sb. a gallows-bird; hang-head a., that hangs its head; † hang-lipped a., having hanging or drooping lips; † hang-lock, a hanging lock, a padlock; hang-nest, a bird that constructs a pensile nest, a HANGBIRD; hang-net, a kind of net which is set vertically; † hang-on, a hanger-on, a mean dependant; hang-out (*slang*): see quot.; † hang-rope, † hang-string, † hang-up = hang-gallows.

1866 *Public Opinion* 31 Dec. 720 'You mean Emancipation!' exclaim the 'hang-backs.' 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-mines* 268 (E. D. S.) Stoves, Crosses, Holes, 'Hange-benches. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Pijib, The Sole-trees and Hang-benches are fastened together with Pins of Wood. 1851 TAPPING *Gloss. Derbysh. Lead-mining Terms* (E. D. S.), Hange-benches or Hing-benches. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxx, I hope Saint Patrick sung better than Blattergowl's precursor, or it would be 'hang-choice between the poet and psalmist. 1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 283 Regarding an execution as a holiday, which... they call 'hang-fair. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, 'Hang gallows look, a thieving or villainous appearance. 1790 *By-stander* 233 A hang gallows rascal without money. *Ibid.* 298, I was sent to Coventry, as an incorrigible hang gallows. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hang-gallows, a villain; a proper subject or pendant for the gallows. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wild Flowers in Wks. Fancy & Imag.* III. 27 'Hang-head Bluebell. 1574 *Durham Depor.* (Surtees) 313 She... did heare the said Janet Wilkinson call the said Katheryne 'hange lipped witch'. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. 'henglok, ijd. 1587 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 26 Item given for a key to a hange locke, jid. 1713 DERRAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xiii. 233 note, The Icterus minor, and the Jupubia, or whatever other Name the American 'Hang-nests may be called by. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 241 The Baltimore Oriole goes by many names... such as Hang Nest and Hanging Bird, from the beautiful pensile nest which it makes. 1812 *Agric. Surv. Dunfri.* 605 (Jam.) 'Hang-nets are larger in the mesh than any other nets, and are stretched upright between stakes of about ten feet long, placed at regular distances of about eight feet. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 39 No byelaw made under the authority of this section shall limit the length of a hang net. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 45 Ungodly bishops, with their 'hangones and parasites. *Ibid.* 69 What is that you Bb. and your hangones will not say by Walde-graue. 1852 BAISTED *5 Years in Eng. University* (Farmer), The fourth of July I celebrated by a 'hang-out. 1893 *FARMER Slang*, Hang-out, a residence; a lodging; and (American university) a feast; an entertainment. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 712/1 He [the tramp], calls his clubhouse a hang-out. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 170/6 'Handgrope, *furcifer*. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scott* 40 A pretty Child thou art... little 'Hang-

string. 1562-3 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 151 You have cause now to thank this same 'hang-up.

Hangable (hæŋəb'l), *a. rare.* [See -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being or liable to be hanged.

1595-6 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 238 [James VI., was resolved no more to use great men or chancellors in his affairs, but such as he could correct, and were] 'hangable'. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem.* 122 All those People calling themselves Bohemians or Egyptians, are hangable as Felons at the Age of 14 Years.

2. Of an offence: Punishable by hanging.

1815 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 323 It does not... appear that he ever committed any hangable or transportable offence.

3. That may lead to hanging.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) III. iii. 351, I felt none of that hangable, drownable desperation about her.

So **Hangability**, capacity of being hanged.

1829 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. To Procter 157 The theoretical hangability (or capacity of being hanged, if the judge pleases) of every infant born with a neck on.

|| **Hangar** (hæŋgər). [*Fr.*; ulterior origin uncertain: see Du Cange, Diez, Littré.] A covered space, shed, or shelter, *esp.* for carriages.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. xiii, Mademoiselle, may we take your coach to town? I saw it in the hangar. 1861 tr. *Du Chaillet's Equat. Afr.* xv. 253 The people gathered... under the immense hangar or covered space. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* vii, The rumbling chariot... halted under a wide hangar.

Hangbird (hæŋbɜ:d). [*f.* HANG v. + BIRD.]

A bird that builds a hanging nest; *esp.* an American oriole of the family *Icteridae*.

1856 BRYANT *Poems, Gladness of Nature* ii, There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren. 1868 WHITTIER *Among Hills* I, The hang-bird overhead, His hair-swung cradle straining.

† **Hang-by.** *Obs. exc. dial. (hing-by).* [*f.* HANG-vb.-stem + By *adv.* and *prep.*]

1. A contemptuous term for a dependant or hanger-on.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 40, I meane those hange-byes whome they sneecur with stipend. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, Enter none but the Ladies, and their Hangbys. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 9 To condemn the whole University for a hand-full of Hang-byes, such as never were matriculated members therein. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A *Hing-by*, an adherent, a dependant, a flatterer.

2. An appendage, an adjunct.

c. 1585 R. BROWNE *Ansv. Cartwright* 35 Why then will he haue the Lordes discipline. To be but an accident or hangby to the Church? 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Appendix*, a pent-house... a processe, a hangby, a labell. 1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Old Hording Hagg* (1860) 89 Her hands are the clumsy hangbyes of her body.

3. *attrib.*

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. i. 3 Creatures, and hang-by Dependants.

Hang-dog, *sb.* and *a.* [*f.* HANG v. + DOG: cf. *cut-throat*.]

A. *sb.* A despicable or degraded fellow fit only to hang a dog, or to be hanged like a dog.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iii. vi, There's the hangdog his man. 1779 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerard* I. 476 The Hang-dogs who murdered Christ. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ix, Paws off... You young hang-dog.

b. *attrib. in apposition.*

1828 SCOTT F. M. *Perth* xxii, How can thy traffic with the hang-dog executioner be of avail to serve me? 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* ii. 21 That hang-dog buccaneer, who had Captain Kidd for a grandfather.

B. *adj.* Of, befitting, or characteristic of a hang-dog; low, degraded; having a base or sneaking appearance. 1677 ORWAY *Cheats of Scapin* III. i, A squinting, meager, hang-dog countenance. 1826 SCOTT *Trevelyan* 7 Jan., I can't have the hang-dog look which the unfortunate Theues has. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 101 With an extremely hang-dog air. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 3/2 They sat silent and hang-dog throughout.

Hang, var. of HENG, 'pluck' of a sheep, etc.

Hanged (hæŋd), *pp. a.* [*f.* HANG v. + -ED¹.]

1. Suspended, etc.; see the verb. (Now Obs. in the general sense; the form in use being HUNG.)

2. Put to death by hanging by the neck.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xvi, The syghte of these hanged knyghtes. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedy* 187 Reistit and cnyrit as hangtman on hill. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* 68 A rope of a hanged man. 1876 MR. GRAY & NEIGH. I. 205 England was 'merrie'... for the hangers, though scarcely quite so 'merrie' and pleasant, perhaps, for the hanged.

b. As an expletive (also *adv.*): 'Confounded', 'cursed'.

1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 102 A hanged uncomfortable position for a fellow to be in. *Ibid.* 105 A confounded bad dinner and hanged bad wine.

† 3. Furnished or decorated with hangings. *Obs. or arch.*; usually HUNG.

1451 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 351 A hanged bed. 1562 J. HIRWOOD *Prom. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 Wallis, Som seeld, som hangd. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 144 Musick is better in Chambers Wainscotted than Hanged. 1876 BREWER *Eng. Studies* iii. (1881) 117 The king's chamber and the rooms adjoining were matted and hanged.

Hangee (hæŋgɪ?), *nonce-wd.* [*f.* HANG v. + -EE.]

A person who is hanged.

1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 424 Now let us, the *hangees* that are to be, sift and examine this position. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 3 Why should the hangee be subjected to the hands of a bungler?

Hanger¹ (hæŋgə). [OE. *hangra*, pl. -*an*, deriv. of *HANG* v. Now identified in form and feeling with the next. See Napier & Stevenson, *Crawford Charters in Anecd. Oxon.* 134.] A wood on the side of a steep hill or bank: cf. *HANGING* ppl. a. 2 b.

1598 *Charter in Cod. Dipl.* III. 409 Ealle þa hangran betweenan ðam wege and ðam ðe to Stanleage lǣþ. 1598 *Ibid.* III. 229 Of ðam hangran sub to þære stræt. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxxxvii. A considerable part of the great woody hanger at Hawkley was torn from its place and fell down, leaving a high freestone cliff naked and bare. 182a in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 179 These hangers are woods on the sides of very steep hills. 1851 COBURN in Morley *Life* (1882) II. iii. 91 The nightingale and cuckoo are already heard in the hanger. 1883 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's* Cal. xxxv. 202 It (wild service-tree) grows sparingly in hangers and copses.

Hanger² (hæŋgə). Also 5-6 *Sc. hingar* (e, -er, 6 *hengar*. [f. *HANG* v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which hangs.

1. One who suspends a thing from above; often in comb. as *bell-hanger*, *paper-hanger*, etc. (q.v. under the first element). *spec.* One of those who select and hang the pictures for an exhibition (e.g. that of the Royal Academy).

1791-1851 *Bell-hanger* [see *Bell* sb. 12]. 1865 *Pall Mall* G. 7 Apr. The hangers of the year are Messrs. E. M. Ward, Millais, and E. W. Cooke. It is not unusual for the hangers to limit their own contributions. 1864 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 1/2 So soon as a man is elected to full membership he becomes a hanger for the next exhibition. Hangers are almost as anxious to be excused as High Sheriffs.

b. One who puts a person to death by hanging, or causes him to be hanged.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* II. xcv. (1869) 110 Afterward j wole be drawere and hangere of thee. 1680 AUBREY *Lives* *Eminent Men* (1813) II. 351 A very severe hanger of high-waymen. 1876 [see *HANGED* 2].

† c. One who hesitates or wavers: see *HANG* v. 17. *Obs.*

1536 *STARKEY Let.* 30 July in *England* (1871) p. xxxix, You schal fynd me... to be no sterter, wauerar nor hengar in the wynd.

2. Something that hangs down or is suspended. 1a. A piece of tapestry hanging. 1b. A hat-band with a part hanging loose behind. 1c. A pendant; also attrib. as *hanger-pearl*. 1d. A bell-rope. 1e. A pendant catkin. f. A local name for the sea-weed tangle.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ.* Ord. 78 The chief yeoman of this office hath in charge... cuppes of silver & leather, tankardes, & earthe asschen cuppes... hangers & all that other stuffe of this office. 1488 *Inv. in Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 391 Item a collar of gold maid with elephantis and a grete hingar at it. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. iii. 35 Or in the crownell pycht, or ryth hynger, Quhilik dois the nek array. 1516 in *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 25 (Jam.) Item, ane black hatt with ane hingar contenanand ane greit ruby balac. Item, v hattis of silk without hingar. c 1505 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 159 And also commanded her to take what hingers or tapestry-work... she pleased. 1578 in *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 266 (Jam.) A small carcan with hingar perill and small graynis anamalit with blak. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1850) II. 225 (D.) On pulling the hanger of a bell, the great door opened. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvii. The hangers of the hazel, too, having shed their dust to make the nuts.

3. Something that overhangs; in *Mining*, The rock over the lode or vein; the 'roof'.

1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bastes* xiv. (1669) 136 Most metals breeding between a Hanger and a Lieger... are seldome above a foot thick. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 585 The rock on both sides, or, in the miners' language, the roof and the sole, the hanger and the leger, is altered and decomposed.

4. A contrivance by which anything is hung; a rope, chain, or hook used to suspend something; a support for a journal-box, etc., of a shafting. Also attrib.

1864 WEBSTER *S.V. Pulley*. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 27 Having the hanger-plates ready, ... mount the shaft in the hangers and invert them. *Ibid.* 65 The rods and fingers or studs are now generally furnished with hangers for the smaller shafts. 188a NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 134 Pass the gaskets and clew hangers. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 2/7 The spring hanger of the tender broke.

† b. A loop or strap on a sword-belt from which the sword was hung; often richly ornamented.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv. This other day, I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger, which... both for fashion and workmanship, was most peremptory beautiful and gentlemanlike. 1599 MINSHEU, *Talabarte*, sword hangers. *Tiros de espada*, sword hangers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 483 Their sword-girdles, hangers, and bawdricks, gingle again with thin plates of silver. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 157. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217, I give vnto my nephew... my gilt wrought sword and the girdle and hangers to it. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1679) 289 The boys with silver hangers were adorn'd And golden swords.

c. A loop by which anything is hung, as the loop at the back of the neck in a coat, etc.; the loop of a hunting-whip or crop.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1935/4 He had a Whip with a red Handle and a Buff hanger at the end of it.

d. A chain or iron rod to which a pot or kettle is hung by means of a pot-hook in the old-fashioned kitchen fireplace. Hence *transf.* A nursery name for the stroke with a double curve (ε), one of the elementary forms in learning to write; usually in the phrase *pot-hooks and hangers*.

1599 MINSHEU, *Llars*, or *Ollars*, pot hangers. 1608

Withals' Dict. 186 To hang as the pots doe upon their hangers. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* Introd. 8a His Skill in making Pot-hooks and Hangers with a Pencil. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 127 But little skilled in the mystery of combining pot-hooks and hangers. 1896 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 64 The old iron 'hangers' for pots are common.

5. **Hanger-on**. a. A follower or dependant (*familiarly* and often *disparagingly*).

1549 *Lansdowne MSS.* 238 ff. 292 The multitude of Retyenours and hangers on. 1603 SIR R. CECIL in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 111. 206 Among some hangers-on upon the Court. 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 54 He is a perpetual hanger-on: yet no-body knows how to be without him. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 142 Scotland was for the first time treated as a needy and troublesome hanger-on of France.

† b. An appendage, an adjunct. *Obs.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vi. (1845) 419 But here is one addition, one hanger-on: 'As we forgive them that trespass against us'. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., All the words about body and hangers on to body.

c. **Coal-mining.** The same as *onsetter*, a workman who puts the corves or tubs into the 'cage' or 'chair' at the bottom of the pit-shaft. Formerly these were hung on to the end of the rope or chain.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hanger-on*, a miner employed at the bottom of the shaft in fixing the skip or bucket to the chain. 1893 *Daily News* 5 July 5/7 Three young fellows who were employed as hangers on at the pit bottom.

Hanger³ (hæŋgə). Also 6 *hangre*, 7 *hangar*; β. 6 *hynger*, *henger*, 7 *hinger*. [app. the same as *HANGER*², from *HANG* v.; though possibly not of Eng. formation: cf. early mod. Du. *hangher*, 'stool-deggen' [rapier], pugio de zona pendens.]

The suggestion has been offered that this is the same word as the Pers. Arab. *kanjar*: see *HANOJAR*. But, although 'hanger' has sometimes been employed to translate the latter (prob. with a notion of etymological identity) neither history nor phonology appears to support the conjecture.

A kind of short sword, originally hung from the belt.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 285 My lord paid for a hanger for hymself viij. s. iij. d. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Straunger... [shall] bring into this Realme... Koyves, Hangers, Tailourshires, Scissors, Andyrans. c 1500 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 303 Cum gladiis vocatis hyngers vel baselardys. 1530 *Palsgrave* 299/1 Hange a weapen, *bracquemart*. 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 408, I give and bequeath to James Hartley my henger and my dagger. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 33 The sight of a Hanger rusted in the sheath hanging by ones side. 1619 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 A silke belt for my Lord's hinger. 168a N. O. *Bolton's Lutrin* II. 13a Yet, on my word the Knaue had wit in's Anger, And wisely took along his rusty Hanger. 1698 *FROGER Voy.* 12 Their ordinary Arms are the Hanger, the Sagay, which is a very light Half-Pike, and the Bow. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* I. xv, I made him a belt with a frog hanging to it, such as in England we wear hangers in; and in the frog, instead of a hanger, I gave him a hatchet. 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Dang.* I, A small crooked sword, like what we now call a hanger.

Hangie (hæŋi). *Sc.* [f. *HANG* v.]

1. A term of reproach: ?hangman or gallows-bird; a worthless fellow.

1787 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* ii, Hear me, auld Hangie, for a wee, An' let poor damned bodies be.

2. A drift-net.

1889 *Scott. Leader* 11 Mar. 5 The use of the hangie or drift-net on the waters of the Tay.

Hanging (hæŋŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HANG* v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb *HANG*.

1. The action of suspending or fact of being suspended; suspension.

c 1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 24 Bi him [ligament] þe membrs... schulden ben y-teied, þe welche þat nedon hangyng. 1506 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 446 A foolish hanging of thy nether Lippe. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 136/4 The New Invention of Major Thorny Franke, for the hanging of Coppes. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 153 The Hanging of Doors, Windows, etc. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 81 p. 2 Like the hanging out of false Colours.

2. The action of putting to death on the gallows, etc., or the fact of being so put to death.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22860 Thoru þair aun gilt Wit befding, draht, or hanging spilt. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 190 Where Thomas was juged to drawing, hanging, and hedyng. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 129 Weddyng and hangyng are desteny. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 20 Many a good hanging preuents a bad marriage. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* 78 'Twas her Fate; they say, Marriage and Hanging go by Destiny. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 677 That, of all sights, that in which the English most delighted was a hanging.

3. A downward slope or curve; esp. in *Ship-building* (see *quots.*).

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 83 The chusing out your Ground, and preventing the Windings, Hangings, and many turning Advantages of the same, whether... open wide Places... or in close Bowling-Alleys. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Ship-build. Assist.* 160 Hanging; the opposite to Snying, when the middle of the Plank appears lower than the Ends, but circular. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 Hanging, declining in the middle part from a horizontal right line, as the hanging of the decks, hanging of the sheer, etc.

4. *fig.* † a. Dependence. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* I. xxxiii. (1869) 21 For þat oon hath his comyng out, and his hangings, of þat ooper.

b. The condition of being in suspense or left over for an indefinite time; also hanging-up.

1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 86 If... pretenders avoid a sudden falling, it is by enduring a tedious hanging, receiving perpetuall affronts. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June

7/1 This measure authorized the 'hanging up' of bills by either House provided... that the consent of the Crown were obtained. 1892 *Ibid.* 27 Jan. 2/2 A hanging-up resolution is never satisfactory.

5. *concr.* Something that hangs or is suspended; something attached, an appendage; also *fig.* (Usually in pl. Also *hangings-on*.)

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arh.) 55 As it foloweth in the texte with the appurtenances and hangynges on. 1552 — *Serm. in Lincoln* I. 63 These be sequels or hangings on, wherewith the chiefe dish is poudred. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 63 In one night A Storme... Shooke downe my mellow hangings: nay my Leanes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. vii. Many a cragge dependeth; Like to the hangings of some rockie masse.

6. *spec.* A piece of drapery with which a bedstead, the walls of a room, etc., are hung; a curtain or the like; also the material for this.

1431 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 550/3 Hanging to hall with a border of Cowchye work xis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 129/1 Hanging for a bedde, *accontrement de lect.* 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess., Country Mouse*, Behind a Hanging in a spacious room. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 p. 10 A hanging that is to represent Crammer in the flames. 1836 B. CORNEY *Bayeux Tapestry* 3 A piece of hanging which belongs to the cathedral church of Bayeux.

b. pl. The pieces, folds, or masses of tapestry or other stuff, with which a room or bed is hung; also extended to wall-paper (*paper-hangings*).

1485-6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 46 Hangings of Say to hang about the Ship, oon of vi peces. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 71 Quishions for his house and hangings for his bedd. 1593 *DONNE Sat.* IV. (R.), Though his face be as ill As theirs, which in old hangings wip Christ. 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv, No more than a picture in the hangings. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5434/3 Paper painted, or stained for Hangings. 1877 M. M. *GRANT Sun-Maid* I, He pushed back the hangings as he continued speaking.

7. A steep slope or declivity of a hill. *Now local.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) ix. 34 Pai er in þe hingand [*for le declin*] of þe hill. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. B.* xii. 113 Went upon the hangyng of a montayne for to byholde. 1578 *Lyte Doddens* I. xcvi. 140 Ladies Mantell groweth... in the hanging of billes. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 332 Upon the brow or hanging of a hill. 1888 G. VENABLES *Gartianorum Greetings* II. 3, 'The Hanging', which forms part of the Garden and Grounds of the Rectory here. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., E'll vind moor partridges on the hangin' yander'n' anywhere.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *hanging day*, *matter, time*; (sense 6) *hanging-cloth*, *-paper*; *hanging clamp* (see *quot.*); *hanging committee*, the committee who decide the hanging of pictures in an Exhibition (e.g. that of the Royal Academy); *hanging-head*, *-post*, *-stile*, the post or upright which bears the hinges of a door or gate; † *hanging-holder*, an attendant; *hanging-needle*, a seine-needle, used in attaching a fishing-net to the cork-line and foot-line; *hanging-press*, a press in which clothes are hung.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 'Hanging clamp', a semicircular iron with a foot at each end, to receive nails, by which it is fixed to any part of the ship to hang staves to, etc. c 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 206 Cytseyns had hanged theire houses withoutforth toward the stretes, with theire best and rychest 'hangyng clothes. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 33 A painter having some interest with one of the 'Hanging Committee. 1866 *Reader* 12 May 476 The hanging committee could not possibly have found artists to occupy them so worthily. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, 'Hanging-head, same as Hanch; the upright part of a gate, to which the hinges are attached. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for a month* I. ii, You scurvy usher... thou poor base 'hanging-holder. 1755 JOHNSON *S.V.*, A 'hanging matter. 1861 *SALA Dutch Dict., Ship-Chandler* (L.), It's a hanging matter to touch a penny's worth of them. 1752 *LAOY LUXBOURGH Let. to Shenstone* 10 July, My 'hanging-paper is arrived, and the cracks of the ceiling have been filled. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 30 The limb of a Chestnut... was put down as a 'hanging post for a gate, and carried the gate... fifty-two years. 1743 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XIII. 174 They broke... the 'hanging-press. 1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi. 93 What in Ireland is called a hanging press, in which ladies suspend their dresses. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 'Hanging Stile, the stile of a door or shutter to which the hinge is fastened; also, a narrow stile fixed to the jamb on which a door or shutter is frequently hung.

Hanging (hæŋŋ), *ppl. a.* (*prep.*) [f. as *prec.* + -ING².] That hangs.

1. Supported above, and not below; suspended, pendulous; projecting downwards; drooping.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/2 Hyngyng, *pendulus*, *suspendens*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 115 b, The eares... if they be great and hanging, are signes of a Jade. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Himacas*, hanging beds. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 600 The land there is hollow and hanging. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A hanging cabben, a Hamacke. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31/1 Huge pieces of hanging Stone. 1882 *SHORTHOUSE* *J. Inglesant* II. 228 It faded more and more into the hanging darkness.

b. *Hanging sleeve*, a loose open sleeve hanging down from the arm; formerly worn by children and young persons. Hence *hanging-sleeved* *atf.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 580 The Pops... being then in their bibs and hanging-sleeves. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* IV. 46 Children... in their Nurse's arms, or not out of their Hanging-sleeves. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 301 When I was a Girl, or when I was in Hanging-sleeves. 1748 — *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 406 The hanging-sleeved, garted property of hired slaves. 1826 *SCOTT Woodstock* v.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* 1. 71 In which case they kiss the end of the hanging-sleeve.

2. Leaning over, overhanging; steep, declivitous. a 1350 *Guy R. v. v.* (A) 570 Pan com ber bi an bongend hille . . Guyoun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxiii. 222 They . . met the bailloil and his compaignie at an hongyng bought of the more in a streit passage. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. iv. 40 Vndir a hingand hewch. 1598 FLORIO, *Silo.* . . he that hath a skowling looke. . . hanging cie-browes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 600 To bring Water, from some Hanging Grounds, where there are Springs. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Hush.* 99 The branches, or smaller drains . . are cut a-cross the ground with a hanging level. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall vii*, The dark man with the heavy hanging brow.

b. Of a wood, garden, walk, etc.: Situated on a steep slope, top of a wall, etc. so as to hang over or appear to do so.

Hanging Gardens (of Babylon), a transl. of L. *pensiles hortii* (Quintus Curtius), κρεμαστοί κήποι (Plutarch, etc.). c 1170 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 75 Le Hangande scauhe. 1487 *Ibid.* 263 Hanhand bray. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 315 We call hanging Gardens, such as are planted on the Top of the House. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 415 p. 3 The Walls of Babylon, its hanging Gardens. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. ix. 48 They abound in lofty trees, and different kinds of hanging walks. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 Aug., Hills . . mostly covered with hanging woods. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Eur.* i. (1894) 5 Its lovely grouping of rock and hanging meadow.

†3. Remaining in suspense or abeyance; pending. c 1460 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 192 The label or artycles of the cause ayenst hym before you in the courte of cristiane moued and hanging. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 16 Both stand sencelesse. . . Forgetfull of the hanging victory.

†b. Pending, during; orig. with a sb. in absolute construction; when placed before the sb., liable to be treated as a prep.; cf. DURINO, and Fr. *pendant*; this hanging (=Fr. *pendant*), pending this, meanwhile. *Obs.*

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2654, I rede also how that, hanging a stryfe Bitwene Kyng Porrus and a lord clept Fabrice. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 50 This hangynge, the duke . . came afore the kyng. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xciii. 127 b/1 Hangynge this tyme was a philosophre in the sayd ctyte. c 1500 3 *Kings Sones* 91 This tyme hangynge, ye may leue garissons in this Reaume. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 151 This matter thus hanging, the king [etc.]. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 52 The patent was gyven up, hanging the suyte. 1648 COKE *On Litt.* 13a, Hanging the process, the defendant conveyeth the land.

4. Having a downward cast of countenance; gloomy-looking. (Often with play on HANG v. 3.) 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 34 A good favor you haue, but that you haue a hanging look. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* iv. iii, Like a hanging morn, a little waterish awhile. 1766 T. AMORY *J. Bunce* (1825) III. 79 He had the most hanging look I haue ever seen. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 308 Have you noticed, now, Your cullion's hanging face?

5. Intransitive sense: That causes (persons) to be hanged; addicted to hanging. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, Celebrated as a hanging judge.

6. In various specific collocations or combinations, as hanging ball (Golf), a ball lying on a downward slope; hanging barrel: see quot.; †hanging basin, a basin with a hole in the bottom suspended so that the water might run from it into another vessel below; hanging bird = HANGBIRD; hanging bits, small plates of iron fixed to the upright iron bar of a stocking-frame and having projecting studs which come into contact with the caster-backs; hanging buttress, 'a buttress supported upon a corbel, and not standing solid on the foundation' (Webster 1864); hanging-coal, -side, -wall (Mining), that which hangs or leans over the working; †hanging-dog a. = HANG-DOG; hanging gale: see GALE; hanging guard, a guard in fencing, esp. sabre-play: see quots.; also known as 'high seconde'; †hanging jack, a roasting jack hung before a fire; hanging knee (see quot.); †hanging laver = hanging basin; †hanging lock, a padlock; hanging-moss, a lichen or moss that hangs in long fringes from the limbs of trees; hanging press, a sliding book-press or case in a library which hangs, supported above, in front of a fixed press, so that it can be drawn out to permit access to the shelves behind; also called a *sliding press*; hanging valve, a hinged valve which falls open by the action of gravity; †hanging-waggon, a coach hung on springs.

1857 Chambers' *Inform.* II. 695/2 *Hanging balls. . . are caused by a little rise of the ground close behind the ball, from whatever cause. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 120 [A] *Hanging Barrel. . . [is] a going barrel whose arbor is supported only at the upper end. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 150 Syxe *hanginge basons of latton, iij wassingbe basons of latton. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 92 The 'hanging bird' . . fixes its nest upon the bough of some tree hanging over the water. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 241 The Baltimore Oriole goes by many names . . such as Hanging Bird, from the beautiful pensile nest which it makes. 1849 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* i. 242 In 1714 . . Hardy added the caster-back and *hanging-bits [to the stocking-frame]. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hanging-coal, a portion of the coal-seam

which, by the removal of another portion, has had its natural support removed, as in holing. 1667 J. LACY *Sauny the Scot* v. Dram. Wks. (1875) 386 Looks he not like a disabanded officer with that *hanging-dog look there? 1707 *Hoppe's New Meth. Fencing* 12 Of the advantage that the *Hanging-Guard hath over all, or most of the other Guards. 1889 A. HUTTON *Cold Steel* 8 The Hanging Guard . . is formed by dropping the point to a level with the opponent's right hip, raising the hand as high as the head, the edge to be uppermost—and looking at the opponent under the shell of the sword. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 3/1 The old hanging guard has been discarded, and in its place a position of 'engage' . . has been adopted. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Feb., They were buying of a *hanging-jack to roast birds on. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hanging knee, those knees against the sides whose arms hang vertically or perpendicularly. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* ii. (Surtees) 256 A *hanging laver with the halling, a cesterne. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich.* III, c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger . . shall bring into this Realme . . hanging candlesticks . . hanging lauers. 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 82 My best hanging labour stonying in my parlour. 1424 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 549/1, 6 *hanging locks 1/6. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 261 Hanging lokes to the Storehouse dore. 1497 in *Ld. High Treas. Acc. Scot.* 2 Nov., Tua hingand lolkis to the thesaure kist. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hanging-side, or Hanging-wall, or Hanger, the wall or side over the vein. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius's Nomencl.* 266/2 *Pilentum*. an *hanging waggon: a stately waggon for ladies and gentlemen: a coach. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius's Vis. World* (ed. 12) 109 Great persons are carried . . in a hanging-waggon, which is called a coach. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 782 *Hanging-wall . . the rock which hangs over the lode. 1883 *Standard* 20 Jan. 1/5 The hanging wall is composed of granite.

Hence †Hangingly adv., in a hanging manner. 1548-9 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, In *pendente*, hangyngly, or in doute.

Hangle, var. of HENGLE *Obs.*

Hangman (hæŋmæn). [f. HANG v. + MAN.]

1. A man whose office it is to hang condemned persons; also more generally, an executioner, a torturer, racker. Common hangman, the public executioner.

1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 368 Þe hangeman of tyborne. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 10b, See how froward a face 300n hangeman makes. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 27 The kyng sent the hangman and commaunded his heed to be brought in. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 328 Since the Hang-man dealt so roughly with him . . racking as much from him as there needed no farther confession. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 51 A Paper . . avowed to contain the matter of the Treaty, was burned by the Common Hang-man. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Hangman's wages, thirteen pence halfpenny, which according to vulgar tradition was thus allotted, one shilling for the execution, and three halfpence for the rope. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 175 The Commons began by resolving . . that the Covenant should be burned by the hangman in Palace Yard.

b. *transf.* A term of reprobation; also used playfully. Also *fig.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 123 Amplification . . to call a naughty fellowe theef, or hangman, when he is not knowne to bee any suche. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 21 He hath twice or thrice cut Cupids bow-string, and the little hang-man dare not shoot at him. 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1821) 373 You suffer'd this nameless hangman to cast into public such a despitfull contumely.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*

1825 CAMPBELL *To Memory Spanish Patriots* v, Manglers of the martyr's earthly frame! Your hangmen fingers cannot touch his fame. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andr. Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 56 Put to two deaths at once by the hands of a hangman-judge. 1865 DICKENS *Mul. Fr.* l. xii, 'It strikes me rather as a hang-man air.'

Hence Hangman-like a. and adv.; Hangman-ship, the office or function of hangman.

1684 ORWAY *Atheist* v. (1735) 107 Six or seven arm'd rogues with hangmanlike faces. 1824 LANOR *Imag. Conv.* Ser. i. Wks. 1846 I. 23, I abominate and detest hangman-ship. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* iv. l. 137 [They] rage not hangmanlike upon the prey. 1883 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 22 Sept. 4/7 To decide upon the claims of 1,200 candidates for the hangmanship of England.

Hangment. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. HANG v. + -MENT: perh. after judgement.]

1. Hanging.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 225/2 Hangment [v.r. hongment], suspensum, suspensio. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 146 (Harl. MS.) This is to seye, My soule bathe choson hangment. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iii. viii. 324 Power into hangment and into deeth. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words.*, Hangment . . also hanging, execution.

2. (See quots.)

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, s.v., To play the hangment, is to be much enraged, to play the very dence. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hangment . . an expression of surprise, as, 'What the hangment!' 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 6/1 'What the dickens have you to do with it? . . who the hangment are you?'

Hang-nail. [f. HANG v. + NAIL; but historically an accommodated form of *agnail*; cf. AGNAIL 3.] A small piece of epidermis partially detached, but hanging by one end, near to a nail.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* xxiii. (1705) 482 The Ripping of a Hang-nail is sufficient to Dispatch us. a 1825 *Forsy Voc. E. Anglia*, Hang-nail, a minute portion of the cuticle, rising and slivered off about the roots of the finger-nails. 1842 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 219 Will you . . be so good as to remember what a hang-nail is like?

†Hangrell. *Sc. Obs.* [f. HANG v. (Cf. MDu.

hangereel a term of reproach, a gallows-bird.) A gallows; see also quot. 1802.

a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 772 Gleyd gangrell, auld mangrell! to the hangrell, and sa pyne. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry Gloss.* (Jam.), Hangarell, hangrell, an implement of the stable, upon which bridles, halters, etc. are hung.

†Hangster. *Obs. rare.* [ME. *hangestre*, fem. of *hangere*, HANGER: see -STER.] = HANG-WOMAN.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lifer. Manhode* iii. xviii. (1869) 144 Now, quod j, art thou an hangstere? Ye, certeyn, quod she.

†Hangum-tuum. *humorous.*

[Perh. a parody on *judicium tuum*, or *et ideo habet judicium suum*, 'and therefore let him have his judgement'; a phrase found in court rolls, referring to hanging.]

c 1650 *Dialogue on Oxford Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) II. 127 (D.), Tom. They shall not come and rob him by a strong hand. Will. They durst hardly do that; for then it had come to hangum-tuum.

†Hangwite. *Old Law.* A penalty and offence mentioned in Domesday Book, and in *Leges Willelmi*: see quots.

1086 *Domesday* I. 262 b, Hangeuitham faciens in ciuitate [de Cestre] x. sol. dabat. Propositus autem regis uel comitis hanc forisfacturam faciens xx. solid. emendabat. a 1295 *Charter Rich. I.* in *Wetherhal Register* (1897) 30 Quete . . de Ferdwita et hængwita . . et de blodwita. a 1200 *Laws of Will. I.* i. c. 4 Si quis latronem sive furem, sine clamore et insecutione ejus, cui dampnum factum est, cepit, et captum ultra duxerit, dabit x. solid. de henwite [Fr. *text* hængwite], et ad primam diuissam faciet de eo justitiam. Quod si cum ultra primam diuissam sine justitiarum licentia duxerit, erit in forisfacto xl. sol. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Hangwite*. . . Quite de larum pendu sanz sergeant. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. diff. Words*, Hangwite, that is to be quite of a theefe or felon hang wanged without iudgement, or escaped out of your custody. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179.

Hang-woman. *nonce-wd.* A woman who performs the function of a hangman.

1883 *Philad. Press* 30 Aug. 4, In Ireland, a sheriff once, not being able to find a hangman, hired a hangwoman. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 11/1 Some amusing tales about sextons and hangmen (and of one hang-woman).

Hangworthy (hæŋwɜːði), a. rare. [f. HANG v. + WORTHY; cf. *blameworthy*, *trustworthy*, etc., in which, however, the first element is a sb.] Worthy to be hanged.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 426 To lay their hang-worthy neckes vpon the constancie of his promised pardon. c 1670 *Expost. Let. Men Buckhm.* 2/2 Most Hang-worthy Gentlemen! 1888 *Scott. Leader* 22 June 4 A provisional list of the half-a-dozen most hangworthy of my conferees.

|| Hanif, Haneef (hænf). [Arab. حنيف *ḥanīf*, app. the same as Heb. חָנַף *ḥanīf* impious.]

It has been conjectured by Sprenger and others that in Mohammed's early days there was a sect of reformed Jews, who professed to follow the religion of Abraham, to whom enemies gave the epithet *hanīf*, 'impious', and that Mohammed, being misled as to the meaning of the word, adopted it in a good sense.]

A name or epithet applied in the Koran to Abraham; hence, also, to one sincere or orthodox in the faith of Islam. By historical writers, applied to a sect of religious reformers, with many of whose tenets Mohammed identified himself, as professing to restore the religion of Abraham.

Hence Hanifism, Hanifite (Haneef-, Hany-) sb. and a.

1734 SALE tr. *Koran* vi. 79, I [Abraham] have turned my face to him who originated the heaven and the earth, as a hanif, and I am not of the idolaters. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 94 To constitute Hanifism into a religion, a fixed doctrine, an organised worship, and a divine sanction were needed. These were provided by Mohammed. 1877 DOOS *Mohammed, Buddha & Christ* ii. 85 He aimed [at first] at nothing else than to restore the religion of Abraham, the Hanifite creed. 1893 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 546/2 There were individuals who were not content with a negation, and sought a better religion . . They were called Hanifs, probably meaning 'penitents', men who strive to free themselves from sin. They did not constitute a regular sect, and had in fact no fixed and organized views.

Hank (hæŋk), sb. Also 6 hanc, 6-7 hanke, 7-9 hanck(e). [Found in 14th c.; app. from Norse: cf. ON. *hank* fem. (-**hanku*), genit. *hankar* hank, coil, skeln, clasp; also *hanki* m., the hasp or clasp of a chest; Sw. *hank* m., string, tie-band, rowel; Da. *hank* handle (as of a basket), ear of a pot. (The connexion of senses 6 and 7 with the others is not certain.)]

1. A circular coil or loop of anything flexible.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/2 An Hank. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ii. v. [iv.] 34 As he [Laocoon] etlis his hankis to haue rent, And with his handis thame away haue draw. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 40 Tie them fast to so many Hanks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. iii. 107 An Hank is a slipping made up into a knot. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Frml. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 196 The hair . . is usually twisted into many little ringlets or hanks. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 119 The stems . . were coiled in great hanks round the trawl-beam.

2. A skein or coil of thread, yarn, etc.; a definite length of yarn or thread in a coil.

A hank of cotton yarn contains 840 yds.; of worsted yarn 560 yds. To make a *ravelled hank*, to entangle a skein, hence *fig.* 'to put anything into confusion' (Brockett).

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 694 Ane Reill . . To reill thair hankis . . of reid gold wyir. 1633 *Neworth House.*

Bks. (Surtees) 328 For sixe hankes and 3 cutts of yarne. 1776-7 *Act 17 Geo. III.* c. 11 § 11 Every several hank of such worsted yarne shall contain seven raps or leas. 1834 *MEOWIN Angler in Wales* I. 41 Knotting my banks of gut. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 102 In cotton yarne, the rule of numbering is very simple, being the number of hanks, each eight hundred and forty yards long, requisite to form one pound in weight. Thus No. 40, written 40's., denotes yarne of which forty hanks weigh one pound.

fig. a 1745 *SWIFT To Dr. Sheridan* 31 Thy words together ty'd in small hanks. Close as the Macedonian phalanx. 1896 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) July 136 The tangled hank has yet many knots and hitches.

3. A loop of string, wire, or the like, used to fasten things together, or to hang a thing up by; *spec.* in rural use, a bight of rope or a withy used as the fastening of a gate or hurdle.

1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 57, j hank pro cemetar'. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* vi. 9 If his Rider start him sodainly, or hold his hankes too strait. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Yow are to make your hankes 3 quarters of a yarde in length, and to putte in everie barre yow sende to fiede a hank. 1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.* *Hank*, a with, or rope, for fastening a gate. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.* *Hank*, a rope-loop for fastening a gate.

b. *Naut.* A hoop or ring of rope, wood, or iron, fixed upon the stays, to seize the luff of the fore-and-aft sails, and to confine the staysails thereto, at different distances (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1711 *W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuilder's Assist.* 124 Fore-sheet, Main-sheet, Hanks, Swifter. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) *Amearux d'tai*, the hanks of a stay-sail. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 Reef-hanks, short pieces of log-line, or other small line, sewed at certain distances on the reefs of boom-sails. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxxv. 132 A rattling of hanks announce that the flying-jib has come in. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450f. Then comes a foresail, which is fitted with hanks to the fore-stay.

c. *Hank for hank*: see *quots.*

1760 *C. JOHNSTON Chrysal* (1822) II. 238 Able to go, hank for hank with any thing that swims the sea. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 251 *Hank-for-hank*, when two ships tack and make a progress to windward together. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Hank for hank*.

4. *fig. a.* A restraining or curbing hold; a power of check or restraint: esp. in *to have a hank on* or *over any one*. Now rare or dial.

1613 *T. POTTS Disc. Witches* (Chetham) Piv a, The said witches . . . had then in hank a child of Michael Hartleys. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruit. Officer* II. ii, 'I will give me such a hank upon her pride. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. xxi. 172 So that their landlords might have them [the tenants] upon the hank. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 251 Humphry had this double hank upon her inclinations. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* s.v., To keep a good hank upon your horse, is to have a good hold of the reins. 1851 *DE QUINCEY Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. 1862 XII. 45 He had defied all the powers of Chancery to get a hank over him.

b. Connexion, entanglement; no hanks with, no relations with, nothing to do with. *dial.*

1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Hanks*, connexion or dealings with—used only with a negative construction. 'I have heard people warned. 'not to have no hanks' with a certain horse, or with an undesirable bargain. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I won't ha' no hank w' un', will have nothing at all to do with him.

5. The handle of a jug or pot. *dial.*

c 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 318 The mending of twoo Pottile Pottis . . . the gilding and mending the hanks llydes and sauderin them in sartaigne places. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Hank*, a handle. *Somerset.*

6. A baiting of an animal.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A Smithfield hawk, an ox rendered furious by overdriving and barbarous treatment. 1811 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.* *Hank*, a bull-bait, or bullock-hunt. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 24 To appear at a mill, a hank, or a dog-fight. 1881 *Diprose's Annual* 64/2 The needful preparations for these Tiger Hanks. *Ibid.* 66/2 Thus ended my first, though . . . not my last tiger hank.

7. A propensity; an evil habit. *dial.*

1721 *BAILEY, Hank*, a Habit, Custom or Propensity of Mind. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* *Hank*, a habit. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'Shoe's gitten a sad hank o' runnin out ot neets'. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* *Hank*, an evil habit.

Hank (hæŋk), *v.* Also 4 hanc, haunk, 4-7 hanke, 7 hanck. [Known from 13th c.; prob. from Norse: cf. *ON. hanka* to coil, refl. *hankask* to coil oneself up, *f. hōnk, hank*-sb.: see *prec.* (The connexion of senses 5 and 6 is uncertain.)]

1. *trans.* To fasten by a loop or noose; to entangle; to catch by any loop-like part. Now *dial.*

[c 1205 *LAV.* 25872 Beod pine feðer-beomen Ihancked mid golde.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16044 Ful herd bai did [him] hanc, And benden broght him forth as thef. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 50 The Lyon fled and . . . Fell in the net and hankit fute and head. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. 13. 10 At the schoyr wndir a gresy bank, Thair nauy can thai ankir fast and hank. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* vi. 44 He shall hold [the reynes] fast betwene his fore-finger and his thumb, and then hank them about his hand twice. 1858 *R. S. SURTEES Ask Mamma* liii. 242 Others hank their horses on to the crook at the door. 1894 *CROCKETT Lifak Sunbonnet* 39 There he hung, hanket by the waistband o' his breeks.

fig. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 456 Dedli synnes . . . gastely slaik mannes saule, That er hanked [Lamb. M.S. bound] in al or in any of tham. 1744 *E. ENSKINE Serm.* Wks. (1871) III. 201 The heart of the bride being thus hanked or caught with the glory of the Bridegroom.

† 2. To hang. *Obs.* (Perh. a scribal error.) c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 10 The kyng pardoneth the thy drawyng and hankyng, but thyn hed shalle be smyte of.

3. *intr.* To hang or remain fastened; to 'catch.'

(In *quot.* 1547 prob. a misprint.)

1547 *HOOPER Declar. Christ* viii. (Zurich) Hij, The same bodye that hanky upon the crose. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scourf. Lady* v. iv, You should have hankt o' th' bridle, Sir, i' faith. *Mod. Sc.* Take care that your line does not hank on the bushes.

4. *trans.* To make up (thread) in hanks.

1818 *TOOD, Hank*, to form into hanks. Used in the north of England. 1825 in *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*

5. To bait: cf. *HANKER sb.* 1. *slang.*

1823 [see *HANKER sb.* 1] 1893 in *FARMER Slang.*

† 6. *intr.* = *HANKER v.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1589 *C. OCLAND in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 71 Where I hanked after plentie I have runne upon scarcetie. 1716 *Cuckoo in Jacobite Songs* (1871) 23 He'll fley away the wild birds that hank about the throne.

Hence *Hanking vbl. sb.*

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 The 8th thinge belonge to barres is fold-hankes or hankings, as they call them, which is as thicke againe as plough-string, beinge a loose kinde of two plecttes. 1820 *J. CLELAND Rise & Progr.* Glasgow 45 The hanking of handspun yarn.

† *Hanker, sb.* 1. *Obs.* [f. *HANK sb.* 6 or *v.* 5 + *-ER* 1.] One who takes part in bull-baiting.

1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum, Bull Hankers*, persons who over-drive bulls, or frequent bull baits. 1823 *EGAN Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Bull Hankers*, men who delight in the sport of bull-hanking; that is, bull-baiting, or bullock-hunting. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 1171 [Smithfield] drovers, and bullock-hankers.

Hanker, sb. 2. [f. *HANKER v.* 1] A longing after something; a secret yearning.

1827 *BEEDOPS Let. Oct. in Poems* p. lxxvii, Nothing but the desperate hanker for distinction . . . ever set me upon rhyming. 1881 *T. HARDY Laodicean* iii. ix, She has not shown a genuine hanker for anybody yet.

Hanker (hæŋkər), *v.* [Not known before 1600; history obscure. *Mod. Du.* has *hunkeren* (Plantijn, 1673, *hunkeren*), dial. *hankeren*, in same sense. Generally thought to be frequentative and intensive deriv. of *HANG v.*, but cf. *HANK v.* 6.]

1. *intr.* To 'hang about', to linger or loiter about with longing or expectation. Now *dial.*

1601 *F. GODWIN Bps. of Eng.* 539 [He] haung hankered a long time about the Chauncery. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. (1851) 66 But let us not . . . stand hankering and politizing, when God . . . points us out the way to our peace. a 1652 *BROME Eng. Moor* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 3, I was hankering at an ordinary. In quest of a new Master. 1713 *WARDER True Amazons* 53 If you find any [hornet] hankering about your Bees. 1858 *HUGHES Scouring of W. Horse* viii. 198, I used to hanker round the kitchen, or still-room, or wherever she might happen to be.

2. To have a longing or craving. *Const. after;* less usually with *for*, or *infin.*

In Johnson's time 'Scarcely used but in familiar language'; now common in literature.

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* III. The soules misery is . . . that she is alway hankering and catching at every shadow and vanity. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 248 The Saxons inhabiting the shore over against us, hanker'd after it. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 15 The mind . . . always hankering after what she has not. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. viii. 325 The tendency of human nature to hanker after all that is forbidden. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* v. To be told what you've been hankering to know so long. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Anr. Leigh* ix. 514 That Romey dared to hanker for your love.

Hence *Hankerer*, one who hankers; *Hanker-ing ppl. a.*; whence *Hankeringly adv.*, in a hankering manner.

1845 *Ld. CAMPBELL Chancellors* cxxiv. (1857) VI. 84 The bishops . . . had among them hankers after the exiled family. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) I. 286 Hankerers after fame and power. 1864 *WEBSTER, Hankeringly.*

Hankering (hæŋkərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec.* + *-ING* 1.] A mental craving or longing.

1664 *J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex.* VII (1867) 79 He had an ambitious hankering after a cap. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. ii. 239 And felt such Bowl-Hankers. To see an Empire all of Kings. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3, I then took a strange Hankering to Coals; I fell to scorching 'em. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 16, I still had a hankering for the sea. 1893 *A. JESSOFF Stud. Recluse* vii. 217 The hankering for what we call sympathy is the virtue—or the vice—of advanced civilisation.

Hankle (hæŋk'l), *v. dial.* Also 7-8 *hankle*. [f. *HANK v.* + *dim.* and *freq. ending -LE*] *trans.* † a. To fasten lightly. *Obs.* b. To twist or entangle; also *fig.*

1621 *SANDERSON 12 Serm.* (1637) 356 An unruly Coult . . . fettered and side-hankled for leaping. 1781 *J. HUTTON Tour to Caves Gloss.* *Hankle*, to entangle. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* *Hankle*, to twist, to entangle thread, silk, or worsted. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.* *Hankled* or *Handkled*, joined hand-in-hand in a pursuit. 'They hankled him on', enticed him to unite.

Hanksite (hæŋksəɪt). *Min.* [Named in 1885 after H. G. Hanks, mineralogist, California: see *-ITE*.] Sulphate and carbonate of sodium, found in hexagonal prisms of white or yellowish colour.

1885 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser.* III. XXX. 133 Hanksite, a new anhydrous sulphate-carbonate of sodium.

Hankyl, *obs.* form of *ANKLE*.

c 1475 in *W. Wülcker 751/4 Hec cavilla*, a hankyl.

Hanky-panky (hæŋkɪpæŋki). *slang.* [An arbitrary formation, prob. related to *hocus focus*, *hoky-poky*.] Jugglery, legerdemain; trickery, double dealing, underground dealing.

1841 *Punch* I. 88 (Farmer) Only a little hanky-panky.

1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xlvii. (1879) 409 Necromancy, my dear Sir—the hanky-panky of the ancients. 1864 *E. VATES Broken to Harness* xxxviii, If there was any hanky-panky, any mystery I mean. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 265/1 Madame Blavatsky's hanky-panky with tencups and cigarettes. 1887 *BLACK Sabina Zembla* 461 He won't play hanky-panky with me.

attrib. 1865 *B. BAIRLEY Irkdale* I. 292 Any sort o' hanky-panky work. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Templ.* III. 41 Some hanky-panky trick of hers.

Hanlawhile: see *HANDWHILE*.

Hann, var. of *KHAN*, caravanserai.

Hannayite. Min. [Named 1878 after J. B. Hannay of Manchester: see *-ITE*.] Hydrous phosphate of magnesium and ammonium found in slender yellowish crystals in the guano of Skipton Caves. 1879 *Min. Mag.* III. 108 Hannayite. found at the Skipton caves, Victoria.

Hanover (hænovər), orig. stressed as in *Ger. hanōvər*. [*Ger. Hannover*.] The name of a North German town, the capital of a country of the same name, formerly an Electorate of the Empire, now a province of Prussia; in 1714 the Elector of Hanover became king of England. *Go to Hanover* = begone, be off (cf. *go to Hexham, Bath, Jericho*); so *to send to, wish at Hanover*. Hence, *Hanoverian* (hænovərɪən) a., of or pertaining to Hanover or the House of Hanover; sb. an inhabitant of Hanover; also, an adherent of the House of Hanover.

† *Hanoverianize*, † *Hanoverize vbs.*, *trans.* to make Hanoverian; *intr.* to become Hanoverian.

17.. *SWIFT Wks.* (1768) VII. 264 And now God save this noble realm, And God save eke Hanover; And God save those who hold the helm, When as the King goes over. 1744 *Lond. Mag.* 649 Our Hanoverian Ministers here. 1775 *ASH, Hanoverian*, belonging to Hanover. A native of Hanover. a 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II.* III. 179 Sir John Philipps reproached Pitt with Hanoverizing. 1827 *MACAULAY Hallam's Const. Hist. Ess.* (1887) 78 Like William and the princes of the Hanoverian line. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Cleanings* I. 37 It became manifest that the law of the Hanoverian succession would be respected.

Hanper: see *HANAPER*.

|| *Hans* (hans). A familiar abbreviated form in German and Dutch of *Johannes*, John; hence, a German or Dutchman.

1569 *HAROING in Jewell's Sedit. Bul* (1570) 5 Accused by Hicke, Hob, and Haunce, and judged by Jacke and Gill. 1667 *Ld. ORBURY State Lett.* (1743) II. 202 We shall give Monsieur, or Hans, or both, good entertainment. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 For Hans, after filling the pockets of his huge trunk hose with our money . . . would, as soon as a press gang appeared, lay claim to the privileges of an alien.

† b. *Hans-in-kelder* (Dutch, lit. Jack-in-cellar): an unborn child; cf. *Ger. Hanschen im keller*.

1635 *BROME Sparagus Garden* III. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 159 Come here's a health to the Hans in Kelder, and the mother of the boy, if it prove so. 1648 *NEEDHAM Mercurius Pragmaticus* No. 1. A iij b (Stanf.), The Birthday of that precious new government; which is yet but a Hans-en-kelder. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* v. ii, It seems you are desirous I should father this hans en kelder here. 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

Hans, *obs.* form of *HANSE*.

Hansard (hænsərd). *Hist.* [f. *HANSE* + *-ARD*.] (As a surname, Hansard occurs early in 13th c., but its identity is doubtful.) A member of one of the establishments of the German Hanse.

1832 *McCulloch Comm. Dict.* (1852) 655 The merchants of the Hanse towns, or Hansards, as they were then commonly termed, were established in London at a very early period. *Ibid.* 656 The Hansards were every now and then accused of acting with bad faith. 1890 *CUNNINGHAM Growth Eng. Comm. Early & Mid. Ages* § 121 At the beginning of the fifteenth century the Hansards found that their monopoly of the Baltic trade was threatened.

Hansard (hænsərd). The official report of the proceedings and debates of the Houses of Parliament; colloq. so called as having been compiled for a long period by Messrs. Hansard. Also *transf.*

1876 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* II. 154 Hansard was not, and newspapers were in their infancy. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLI. 79 The Queensland legislature . . . has its own official daily Hansard.

Hansardize (hænsərdəɪz), *v.* [f. *prec.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To confront (a member of Parliament) with his former utterances as recorded in 'Hansard'; to prove (a person) to have formerly expressed a different view or opinion. Also *absol.*

1869 *HUXLEY in Sci. Opinion* 5 May 506/2 I do not wish to *Hansardize* Sir William Thomson by laying much stress on the fact that, only fifteen years ago, he entertained a totally different view of the origin of the sun's heat. 1869 *Ld. GRANVILLE Sp. in Ho. Lords* 15 June, I will venture now—to use a word, an admirable word invented by the noble lord opposite—to *Hansardize*. 1894 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 822/2 M. Ollivier goes out of his way to attack Thiers by 'Hansardizing' him, as the Prime Minister Lord Derby used to say.

Hence *Hansardization*, the action of 'Hansardizing'.

1883 *HUXLEY in Jnrl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 97/2 That process so hateful to members of Parliament, which may be denoted by the term 'Hansardization'.

Hanse (hæns, || hænz). *Hist.* Also 2-7 hans, 6-7 haunce, haunse. [a. *OF. hanse*, and *med. L. hansa*, a. *OHG.* (and *Goth.*) *hansa* (= *OE. hós*)

military troop, band, company, MHG. *hanse* fellowship, association, merchants' guild.

The early examples of this word relating to England occur in Latin charters and other documents, and in the L. form *hansa*, the precise sense of which, e.g. in the phrase 'gilda mercatoria et (or cum) hansa', is often difficult to determine. See the discussion of the word in Gross, *The Guild Merchant* I. Appendix C. The following two main senses may be distinguished, but the order of their appearance in Eng. is not clear.]

1. A company or guild of merchants in former times; an association of merchants trading with foreign parts; the merchant guild of a town; also, the privileges and monopolies possessed by it; sometimes, app., the guild-hall or 'hanse-house'.

The Old Hanse was the Fellowship of the London Merchants which had a monopoly of the foreign trade of London since Norman times; the New Hanse was the company of Merchant Adventurers first incorporated in 1497, which received charters from Henry VII in 1505 and Elizabeth in 1566.

1190 *Charter of K. John to Dunwich* in Brady *Boroughs* (1790) App. 10. Concessimus etiam eis hansam, et Gildam Mercatoriam, sicut habere consueverunt. 1207 in *Lib. Cust.* (Rolls) l. 71. Quod non sunt del Hansa de Amyas, Corbie, et Nele, nec aliquid habent in societate cum hominibus eorumdem partium, nec cum creditoribus ejusdem Hanse. 1552-3 in *Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. Cecil Papers* I. 132 [Petition to Lord Chancellor, from the] New Haunce [of the Merchant Adventurers, for redress of their grievances against those of the] Old Haunce. 1587 *Fleming Contn. Holinshed* III. 275/1. A deed, in which King John granted to the citizens of York a guildhall, hanse, and other liberties. 1594 *Plat Jewell-ho.* III. 89. Offering to exchange their freedom, both of the olde Haunce and of the newe, for this multiplying Art [of alchemy]. c. 1600 *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 18913, ff. 23 (Gross I. 195 note) Euerie persone admitted into the Freedom of the Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of the Realm of England shall pay at suche his admission yf he come in one the old hanse, as yt ys termed, 6s. 8d. sterling. And yf he come in one the new hanse, ten shillings sterling. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat.* Hon. II. iv. 79. Made among one part of them a Hanse, that is to say, a League and Societie. 1872 *Cosmo Innes Lect. Scott. Legal Antiq.* III. 114. All the burghs beyond the Muntz had a confederacy called by the name of Hanse. [But it is disputed whether this was the meaning or effect of the *liberum ansam* conferred by K. William the Lion, 1165-1214, upon all his burgesses north of the Muntz; see Gross I. 197.] 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 198 note. This Hanse of London flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Bruges and Ypres were at the head of this league, which originally consisted of seventeen towns of Flanders, and North France.

b. *spec.* The name of a famous political and commercial league of Germanic towns, which had also a house in London. *pl.* The Hanse towns or their citizens.

1305 in *Lib. Cust.* I. 112. Quod Alemanni de Hansa, mercatores Alemannie, sint quieti de ij solidis, ingrediendo et exeundo... ad Portum de Bisshospogate. 1485 in *Mat. illust. Reign Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 115. The merchants of the Hanse in Almayne, having a house in the city of London, commonly called Gnyldhall Theutonicorum. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 23. 'For þe Stillyard', To the prejudice hurt or charge of the seid merchants of the Hanse. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 155 [They] passed through the chiefe cities of the Hanse and treated in such sorte with the Burgomasters of them that [etc.]. a. 1618 *Raleigh Invent. Shipping* 24. The rest, the Popes, then the Hanses, and lastly the Turks have in effect ruined. 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 196. In charters conferred by English kings upon the Teutonic Hanse, gild and hanse are used synonymously.

2. The entrance-fee of a mediæval trading guild; also, a toll or impost levied upon merchants or traders not of the guild.

[This was a very early sense of *hansa*: see Du Cange.] 1200 *Charter of K. John to Ipswich* (Gross II. 121) Ad pondum se in Gilda et ad hansam suam eidem Gilde dandum. 1279 *Andover Gild Rolls* (Gross II. 292) Quod non tenetur aliquid super Gildam quam tenet, pro qua interrogatus fuit solvere suum hans. 133. *K. Alis.* 1571 (MS. Laud) He gaf þe bisshopp to gode hans, Riche Baizes besauntz & pans. *Ibid.* 2935. Sendith ows, to gode hans, On hundreþ þousande besauntz From 3er to 3erne molke 3ee faile. 1659 *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 18913, ff. 19 (Gross I. 195 note) For all Hanses, Fines and Brookes att Admissions, and all Brookes condemned in Court for any kind of Transgressions against the orders of the Fellowship. 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. App. C. 194. The term 'hanse' was most commonly used to denote a mercantile tribute or exaction, either as a fee payable upon entering the gild merchant, or as a toll imposed upon non-gildsmen before they were allowed to trade in the town.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hanse-house*, the house in which the members of a hanse met, a guild-hall; sometimes = sense 1; + *hanse-penny*, a payment levied by a hanse; also *hanse-gild*, etc. b. *Hanse city*, *Hanse town*, one of the towns of the German Hanse or Hanseatic League; so *Hanse association*, *league*, *merchant*, etc.

a. 1135 *Charter of Thurstan to Beverley* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1816) I. 10. Volo ut burgenses mei de Beverlaco habeant suam hansum. 1337 *Andover Gild Rolls* (Gross II. 333) Et solum est eadem die de Hanspanes... iij. xid. 1585 in Poulson *Beverlac* I. 330. The rent, revenues, yssues, profits, and comoidytes pertyning to the hanse house and comynality of the same towne. 1876 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 472. The men of York had their Hanse-house; the men of Beverley should have their Hanse house too.

b. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 14. Merchant strangers. from the lxvii. hanse Townes. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 155. The com-

mon society of the Hans marchants. 1601 *R. Johnson Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 76. Not subject to the duke, but a free and hanstowm. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 268. Of Hanse cities there were 72, mutually bound by ancient leagues to enjoy common privileges and freedoms. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. i. iii. 14. Hamburg is well known to be a hanse town. 1787 *A. ANDERSON Hist. Comm.* I. 502. The naval superiority of the Hans-League at this time [1474]. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 41. Edward... granted new privileges to the Hanse association.

Hence *Hansing* *vbl. sb.*, as in *hansing-silver*, money paid for admittance into a hanse.

1304 in *Collect. Buriensia* Add. MS. 17391 (Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 32) ij solidos et unum denarium, quam quidem solutionem vocant inter se hansing-silver.

Hanse, obs. form of HANSE.

Hanseatic (hænsi'ætik), *a.* Also 7 *anse-, an-siatike*, *hansiatick*, *tique*. [ad. med. L. *hanseaticus*, f. MHG. *hanse*: see HANSE.] Of or pertaining to the German Hanse.

1614 *SELOEN Tilles Hon.* Pref. Cij. The Hansiatique Societie, beginning about 1100 C.C. of Christ some while before Frederique the second. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 27. 'This numbed among the Hanseatic Towns. 1695 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 265. Deventer, formerly a free City of the Anseatic League. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 275. The Hanseatic association, commonly called the Hanse towns. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 44. The free towns of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg as heirs of the corporate estate of the Hanseatic League, became possessed of the Steelyard.

b. as *sb.* A member of the Hanse.

1787 *A. ANDERSON Hist. Comm.* I. 502. Any city of the Hanseatics.

Hansel: see HANDSEL.

+ *Hanselin*. *Obs. rare.* In 4-5 *hanselyn(e)*, *hanslyne*, *hanse lyne*, *haunseleyn* (also *anslet*). [a. OF. *hainselin*, *hamselin*.] A kind of jacket or 'slop', worn by men in the 14th c.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 738. The horrible disordnat scantness of clothynge, as been this kuttid sloppes or haysynslyns [i.e. hanselyns, haunseleyns, hanse lynes, hanslyns, anslets].

+ *Hanse-pot*. *Obs.* Also *haunce-, haunch-*. An ornamental pot or vase of some kind.

1561 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Elia.* I. 111. A haunce-pot of allabaster garnished with silver. 1575 *Inu. Abb. Parker's Goods* in *Archæologia XXX.* 25. ij hanse potts withe Angells wings chased on the bellies, withe covers annexed, weyinge xliij oz. 1590 *Inu. Sir T. Ramsey, ibid.* XL. 336. vj hanse potts parcell gilt poiz lxxxv oz.

+ *Hanskin*. *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *Hänschen*, dim. of HANS.] (cf. HANS, and Eng. use of *jack*.)

1631 *BRATHWAITE Whimzies*, *Sayler* 89. Stares cannot bee more faithfull in their society, than these hanskins in their fraternity.

Hansom cab; also short *hansom* (hæns'm). [f. *Hansom*, surname of an architect who in 1834 patented a vehicle with some of the essential features of this cab.] A low-hung two-wheeled cabriolet holding two persons inside, the driver being mounted on a dickey or elevated seat behind, and the reins going over the roof.

1854 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 343. A flying hansom cab, which cut along almost at railway speed. 1882 *SERJ. BALLANTINE Exper.* II. 20. I have lived to see an archbishop in a hansom cab! 1884 *MCCARTHY Eng. under Gladstone* xiii. 250. Joseph Aloysius Hansom, who invented the hansom cab, died this year [1882].

b. 1847 *Punch* XIII. 103. The Hansoms were rattling. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* xxvi. (D.). He hailed a cruising hansom. 'Tis the gondola of London', said Lothair, as he sprang in. 1893 *10th Cent.* Mar. 470. The hansom as we know it bears little resemblance to the cumbrous vehicle designed by the inventor.

b. *attrib.* as *hansom cab-driver*, *-cabman*. b. *hansom-driver*; *hansom-borne* adj.

1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* II. xxvii. 346. The cabman, although a Hansom cabman, said thank you for the gratuity which was put into his hand. a. 1860 *ALB. SMITH Med. Student* (1861) 17. Dashing up to the door as Hansom cab-drivers are wont to do.

Hence *Hansom* (*if v.*, (cf. CAB *v.*, COACH *v.*), to travel or go in a hansom. *Hansomeer* (*nonce-wd.*), the driver of a hansom.

1890 *BARING-GOULD Arminell* xli. To think that I... a raging Democrat, should be hansoming it to and fro between my Ladies and Honourables. 1893 *F. F. MOORE Gray Eye or So* III. 50. Driving as fast as the hansom-er thought consistent with public safety. 1894 *MISS BROUGHTON Beginner* xi. One slippery January morning as she hansomts it along.

Hansom(e), -sum, obs. ff. HANDSOME.

Han't, *han't*, vulgar contr. of *have not*.

Hant, obs. form of HAUNT; pa. t. of HENT, *Obs.*

Hantle (hænt'l). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Not known before c. 1700; origin obscure.]

It has been conjectured to be identical with Da. and Sw. *antla*, 'number, quantity, multitude', which suits the sense, but presents historical and phonetic difficulties, esp. as to the initial *h* in Sc.; it has also been viewed as composed of *hand* + *tale* number, which suits the form, and as a corruption of *hantle*, or of *handful*: the last is unlikely, seeing that *handful*, *handful* itself exists in all the dialects.] A (considerable) number or quantity; a good many, a good deal.

1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Elop.* (1738) 149. Here's a great Hantle of Bonny-braw well-fac'd young Lassies. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxix. He has a hantle siller. 1816 — *Antiq.* xvi. A hantle letters he has written. 1823 *J. WILSON Marg. Lyndesay*

xxxiii. They make the avenue look a hantle tosher. 1896 *MASSON in Edinb. Even. News* 14 Nov. 4/2. Scotland had been a hantle the better for having had him. [In Glossaries of Cumberland, Mid Yorkshire, Whithby, etc.; in Lancashire and Cheshire Gl. *Hantle*, *hantle* 'a handful'.]

Hanylon, in *Bk. St. Albans*, error for HAVE-LON *v.*

Hanypere, obs. form of HANAPER.

Hap (hæp), *sb.* *arch.* Also 3 *heppe*, 3-7 *happe*, 4-6 *hape*, *happ*. [Early ME. a. ON. *happ* neut., chance, hap, good luck. The same root is found in OE. *gehwæp* adj., fit, *hæplic* equal.]

1. Chance or fortune (good or bad) that falls to any one; luck, lot.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 3857. His hap [c. 1275 *heppe*] was þa wurse. *Ibid.* 4894. Brennes was swide hende, his hap was þe betere. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 447. Gode cas & hap ynou. com to þe kyng. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 59. He had bien in his courtie, whan his happe was more hard. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4671. Þai comyn to the cost. And þere hit into haunyn as hom happe felle. a. 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* clxi. 618. Alas what hap and desteny haue I. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 56. If you have the good hap to come into their houses. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 421. He sought them both, but wish'd his hap might find Eve separate. 1770 *WARING in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 379. It has not been my hap to meet with it elsewhere. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. iii. Remember then thy hap erewhile a stranger in the lonely isle. 1884 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. iv. Sickness and suffering, birth and death, good hap and evil hap.

2. (with *pl.*) An event or occurrence which befalls one; a chance, accident, happening; often, an unfortunate event, mishap, mischance.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 18215. He wes his hire-mærke in æuer ælche happe. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 43. A wonder hap which me befelle. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 273 b/1. That I be more constryed to haue soo many cursidnes or ylle happes. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 38. No redress to salve our awkward happs. 1711 *STERLE Spect.* No. 154. ¶ 3. I entertained the Company... with the many Haps and Disasters. 1849 *Geo. ELIOT in Life* (1885) I. 201. I have nothing to tell you; for all the 'haps' of my life are so indifferent.

+ 3. Good fortune, good luck; success, prosperity. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 187. Bisohte him help, and hap And wisdom. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5564. Drightyn þam sent bath happ and sele. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. xx. 383. Now kynde me auenge. And sende me happe and hele. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxi. 388 (Add. MS.). He had hape in all thing that he bought. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 255. My hap is turned to vnghappinesse. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 471. Some have the hap; some stick in the gap. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* III. Intro. iii. Be it hap, or be it harm.

4. Absence of design or intent in relation to a particular event; fortuity; chance or fortune, considered as the cause or determiner of events. (Occasionally personified.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 24. Huanne þe theued of þap heþ hire buceþel y-went to þe man. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.). Hap is an vnwar bytydyng of causes assembled in thingis þat ben don for som othere thinge. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1773. *Lucrece*, Hap helpeth bardy man alday. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 710. Hit is bot happe of plaunte a tre to gete. 1534 *MOORE On the Passion Wks.* 1311/1. Thynges accepted to fall vnder chance and hap. 1645 *USSHER Body Div.* (1647) 50. Nothing semeth to passe by meer hap or chance. 1888 *QUIVER May* 504/2. By curious hap... [she] was actually located at 'The Beeches'. *Mod.* As hap would have it, I went there also.

+ b. In *phr.*: *By (through, in, on) hap*: haply, by chance, casually; perchance, perhaps. Also, in same sense, *On (upon, in) haps*. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Josb.* xiv. 12. If in hap the Lord is with me, and Y mai do hem awai, as he bihitte to me. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 66 (MS. B). Þenne by hap sum grete drope of blod may be congeyde togedre. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4936. Þou sall here upon happis. þat neire hatthill vndire heuen herd bot þi-selfe. 1533 *MOORE Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 775/1. Yf it fortuneth them to fal vpon it by happe. 1625 *HART Anat.* Ur. II. xi. 122. One may through hap... hit the naile on the head. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 181. They must needs hit the mark sometimes, though not by aim, by hap.

+ c. In *hap*: in case. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6801 (Trin.). In happe he hap on bac nor bed Cloþ to hule him bot þat wed. 1388 *WYCLIF Dan.* iv. 24. In hap God schal forgyue thei trespassis.

Hap, *sb.* *north. dial.* [f. *HAP v.*] A covering of any kind.

1724 *RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* *Hap* me with thy petticoat, Grant me for a hap that charming petticoat. 1787 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 25. When the stacks get on their winter hap. 1846 *BROCKETT's N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) l. 209. *Hap* is a cover of any kind of stuff, but generally applied to one of coarse material. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Haps*, over-clothes; rugs, shawls, great coats, etc.

Hap (hæp), *v.* *arch.* Also 4-7 *happe*, 5 *hape*. [ME. *happe(n)*, f. HAP *sb.*: cf. ODan. *happe* to chance.]

1. *intr.* To come about by 'hap' or chance; to happen, come to pass, occur, chance. a. with the event expressed either by a *sb.* or pron. preceding the verb as subject, or by a clause or infinitive following it, the verb being then generally preceded by *it*. Formerly with auxiliary *be* instead of *have*.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 521. A Lioun... may lightlych drie Of hertes an holler herde as happes ilome. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 796. Happe how happe may, Al sholde I deye, I wole here herte seche. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. vi. 47. Wel may happe in heuene, þat he worth worthier sette. 1398

TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. ii. (1495) 103 Suche euyl shape
..happyt seide in wyymen. c 1400 Destr. Troy 7553 As
hit happit of bes hynd, herkyen a while! c 1489 CAXTON
Sonnes of Aynon 117. 86 Theyr fayne aventure that was
happed to them that daye. 1509 FISHER Fun. Sermon.
Cless Richmond Wks. (1876) 306 The perylls... whiche
dayly..myght haue happed vnto her. 1523 L.D. BERNERS
Froiss. I. lxxvi. 97 It happed so well for hym, that it rayned
all night. 1554-9 in Songs & Ball. (1866) 1 For nowe is
hap that I fearedde least. 1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr. iv. 14
107 Then wherefore should I doubt: Hap what hap may,
He roundly goe about her. c 1677 BARROW Sermon. Wks.
1716 I. 22 What can hap to him worthy to be deemed evil?
1808 SCOTT Marm. iii. xiv. Thus oft it haps, that... A feather
daunts the brave. 1880 TENNYSON Battle Brunanburh xv.
Never had hager slaughter of heroes. Hapt in this isle.

† b. with an indirect object (dative). (Const. as
in a.) Obs.

c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 1634 To schewe to be borw my sawe,
how pat ous is hapid. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 634
Cleopatra. In the se it happed hem to mete. c 1430 Syr
Gener. (Roxb.) 557 If any thing hap him amys. 1509
HAWES Past. Pleas. xvi. xxx. It may me happe a remedy
to fynde.

2. To have the hap, fortune, or luck (to do some-
thing, or with clause).

(With the indirect obj. of b changed into the subject,
thus 'him (it) happened to come', 'he happened to come'.)

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xii. 114 Yf þou happed... þat þow
hitte on clerigie. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 100 (MS. B.).
Oste tymes alle þese causes happe to come togedres. 1566
T. STAPLETON Rel. Untr. Jewel iv. 55 If the Skie fal, we
may happe to catche Larkes. 1612 DRAYTON Poly-ob. i. 9
He of the race of Troy a remnant hapt to find. 1714 GAY
Sheph. Week. Thursday 8 A maiden fine bedight he hapt to
love. 1814 SCOTT Ld. of Isles iii. xiii. Where'er I hapt'd
to roam.

3. To come or go by chance; to light or chance
on or upon. Cf. HAPPEN v. 4.

1390 GOWER Conf. II. 205 If ye happe therupon Ye shal
be riche men for ever. 1548 W. PATTEN Exp. Scott. in
Arb. Garner III. 92 Whose Grace..had happed upon a
fellow like a man. 1590 RECORDS, etc. Gr. Artes (1646) 154.
I have a general rule for the fraction that may hap in this
worke. 1603 DRAYTON Bar. Wars v. xl. But he is hap'd
into his earthly hell. 1718 Bp. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft xv.
(1720) 168 He chanced to hap upon a Boy. 1762 Foote
Orators II. Wks. 1799 I. 217 Was it yourself that was hap-
ping about here but now? 1863 A. B. GROSART Small Sins
Pref. Note (ed. 2) 14 [This book] I have not been fortunate
enough to hap upon.

† 4. To have luck (of some kind), to speed, or fare
(well or ill). Obs.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 3340 3e wite þei do wrong, þe worse
schul þei happe. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. III. 284 Riste as
agag-hadde, happe shul somme. c 1400 Octonarian 1437
Thorgh Godes grace well he happe. 1601 J. MARSTON Pasquil
& Kath. III. 391 Your ship (the Hope-well) hath hapt ill,
returning from Barbarie.

† 5. ? To take one's luck. Obs. rare.
1575 R. B. Appius & Virginia in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 151
Therefore hap and be happy, hap that may sty.

Hence Happening ppl. a.
1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. Boethius (E. E. T. S.) 17 Thinks thou
that this world is wheeled by rash and happening chance?
Ibid. 103 It coms not of nought, for it hath his own proper
occasion, of which the happening and unlook for luck, seems
to haue wrought this hap.

Hap, v. 2 Now only Sc. and dial. Also 4-7
happe, 6 hop. [Derivation unknown. Its dis-
tribution from East Anglia and Lancashire to
Scotland seems to point to Norse origin.]

1. trans. To cover up or over.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 626 þre mettez of mele menge &
ma kakez, Vnder askes ful hote happe hem byline. c 1400
Destr. Troy 12627 Fund a bag full bret. Hapit at þe hede
of his begh bed. 1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. Prol. 38 The
dasy and the maryguld vnlapit Quibkils all the nicht lay
with their lenis haptit. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus I. 399
With hir awin hand scho haptis me. 1570 LEVINS Manib.
27/18 Happe, to cover. 1823 HOGG Queen's Wake, Kil-
meny vi. Her bosom happed wi' flowerets gay. 1891 L.
KEITH Halletts II. ix. 189 How softly they [leaves] fell and
happed the graves!

† b. trans. and fig. Obs.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 9198 What wildnes, or worship, waknet
my hert For to hap her in hert, þat hates my-selyyn?
c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. III. 214 This sk[e]lp vnto the tree
thow bynde & happe. 1576 GASCOIGNE Philomene (Arb.)
102 Stonie walles Which fast (in hold) hir hapt.

2. To cover for warmth, as with extra clothing
or bed-clothes; to wrap; to 'tuck up' (in bed).

a 1300 Cursor M. 6802 (Gott.) He has nonþer on hac nor
bedd, Clath to hap him. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace
(Rolls) 9017 He gaf hym drynke poyson. And happed hym
warne, and bad hym slepe. c 1440 York Myst. xviii. 195.
I pray þe Marie happe hym warne. 1465 J. PASTON in
Paston Lett. No. 528 II. 235 Worsted for dobblets, to happe
me thys cold wynter. 1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop. II.
(1895) 151 If he had them he should not be the better hapt
or covered from colde. 1591 NASHE Prognost. 21 [He] shall
hop a harlot in his clothes all the yere after. 1647 H. MORE
Song of Sol. I. i. xxi. A lucid purple mantle in the West
Doth close the day, and hap the Sun at rest. 1674 RAY
N. C. Words 23 To Happe: to cover for warmth. 1724
RAMSAY Teat. Misc. (Fife) Hap me with thy Petticoot.
a 1845 in FORBES Voc. E. Anglia. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD
Yorksh. Dial. Hap up the children well in bed, it's varry
cold. 1865 KINGSLEY Herew. xiv. His chaplain hapt him
up in bed. 1893 STEVENSON Catriona 177, I took my cloak
to her and sought to hap her in the same.

† 3. To put or lay as a covering (on). Obs.

13.. Gau. & Gr. Knt. 655 His clannes & his cortaysye
croked wex neuer, And pite, þat passez alle poyntez, þyse
pure fyue Were harder happed on þat hapel þen on any oþer.

Hence Happed ppl. a.; also Hap-warm, a warm
wrap or cloak (dial.).

1641 BEST Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 17 Well happed sheepe
are the best for an hard faugh. a 1774 FERGUSON Hallow-
Fair 4 Whan fock..Their winter hap-warms wear.

† Hap, v. 3 Obs. Also 6-7 happe. [a. F. hap-
per to seize suddenly, a. Du. happen to snatch, seize.]
trans. To seize.

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 80 b. The feoffour entrethe
and happe the possession of the deede poll. 1611 COTGR.,
Happer, to hap, or catch; to snatch or graspe at. 1613 SIR
H. FINCH Law (1636) 30 The Lord that first can happe the
Wardship of his heire, shall haue it.

Hap, v. 4. Also 9 haup. trans. and intr. To
turn to the right: used in the management of horses
in the yoke, and esp. as a call to a horse so to
turn; opposed to wynd, turn to the left. Hence fig.
neither to hap nor to wynd, to take neither one
course nor the other.

a 1745 MESTON Poems (1767) 16 (Jam.) But he could make
them turn or veer. And hap or wynd them by the ear.
1794 SCOTT Let. to Miss Rutherford 5 Sept. in Lockhart.
In carters' phrase [she] would neither hap nor wynd till
she got rid of him. 1816 R. KERR Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.
503 (Jam.) Formerly, in speaking to their horses, carters
employed hap and wynd in ordering them to either side,
now mostly high-wo and jee.

Hap, Sc. form of Hop; obs. form of HEAP.

Hapalote (hæpālōt). [ad. mod. Zool. L. hapal-
otis, f. Gr. ἡπαλός soft + ois, ois-, ear.] An Aus-
tralian genus of rodents of the mouse family, having
large tapering soft ears, and enlarged hind legs
somewhat like those of the jerboa.

1887 H. H. HOWORTH Mammoth & Flood 370 Six or more
species of hapalotes and mus have been found in the
Wellington valley caves.]

Hape, obs. form of APE.

c 1475 Voc. in Wr. Willeker 759/24 Hec simia, a hape.

Hapeney, obs. form of HALFPENNY.

† Hap-harlot. Obs. Also 6 hopharlot,
hap-harlat, 7 erron. hap-hartlet, 8 happarlet,
hapherlet. [f. HAP v. 2 + HARLOT varlet, knave:
cf. wrap-rascal.] A coarse coverlet.

1552 HULOET, Happe harlot, coverlet so called, matra,
teges. 1573-80 BARET Adv. H. 122 A Hapharlat, a coarse
covering made of diuers shreds. 1577 HARRISON England
II. xii. (1877) 1. 240 Our fathers..haue lien full oft vpon
straw pallets, on rough mats covered onelie with a sheet
vnder coverlets made of dagswain or hopharlots. 1656
BLOUNT Glossogr., Hapharlet. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey),
Hapherlet or Hapharlet. a 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia,
Hap-harlot, a coarse coverlet.

Haphazard (hæp'hæzəd), sb., a. and adv. [f.
HAP sb. 1 + HAZARD: lit. 'hazard of chance'.]

A. sb. Mere chance or accident; fortuity. Chiefly
in phr. at, by († in) haphazard, by mere chance,
without design; at random, casually.

1575 R. B. Appius & Virginia in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 106
[One of the dramatic personæ] Haphazard. 1576 FLEMING
Panoph. Epist. 227 It is hap hazard, if you escape undamni-
fied. Ibid. 237 Happe hasarde it is, if you be not prest out
for a soldier. 1577 HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 339
The interchangeable course of these calamities, cometh
not to pass by hap hazard. 1642 ROGERS Naaman 21 One
that goes not to worke at a meere hap-hazard. 1726 LEONI
Designs Pref. 1/1 Ornaments thrown together at hap-hazard.
1862 BEVERIDGE Hist. India II. v. viii. 479 Everything was
left to a kind of hap-hazard. 1889 SPECTATOR 23 Nov., The
hereditary principle, with all its necessary haphazard.

† b. A matter of chance. Obs.

1594 CAREW Huart's Exam. Wits (1616) 268 If the
generation take not effect at the first coming, it is a great
hap hazard, but that at the second a female shalbe begotten.
a 1680 CHARNOCK Attrib. God (1834) I. 557 How many
events..seem to persons ignorant of these counsels to be a
hap-hazard.

B. adj. Characterized by haphazard; dependent
upon chance or accident; random.

1671 MAYNWARING Anc. & Mod. Phys. 101 This is not
a time to practice with hap hazard medicines. 1805 SOUTHEY
Lett. (1856) I. 346 But his praise and his censure are alike
haphazard and worthless. 1872 BLACK AD. Phacton xxvii.
365 Some haphazard remark. 1875 J. C. COX Ch. Derivysk.
I. 208 Fragments of coloured glass..inserted in a haphazard
fashion.

C. adv. In a haphazard manner; at haphazard;
at random; casually.

1857 DICKENS Lett. (1880) II. 30 We came here haphazard,
but could not have done better. 1873 H. SPENCER Stud.
Sociol. xv. 383 Knowledge of human nature gained hap-
hazard. 1883 F. HARRISON Choice Bks. (1886) 395 This new
social system did not come hap-hazard.

Hence † Haphazarder (obs. nonce-wd.), ? one
who ventures at haphazard. Haphazarding,
haphazard action. Haphazardly adv., in a hap-
hazard manner, at haphazard. Haphazardness,
haphazard quality or character.

1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bk. (Camden) 142 Who but happe
hazarder in Madame fortunes lapp? a 1819 J. WATT in
Athenæum 6 Sept. (1890) 311/2 [He fell upon what most of his
best things by a kind of chance, or, as James Watt put it,
by] 'random haphazarding'. 1867 Athenæum 14 Sept. 336
[Kvßeta] in Ephes. iv. 14..is translated slight: the proper
rendering seems to be recklessness, haphazardness. 1874
BURNANO My time xxv. 332 This haphazard sort of pro-
fession. 1887 Cham. J. 26 Nov. 754 Seating them quite
haphazardly.

|| Haphtarrah (haftārā). [Heb. הַפְתָּרָה
haphtārāh, pl. haphtārōth, lit. conclusion, f. פָּתַח

pātar to bring to an end.] The lesson from one
of the Prophets, which is associated with each lesson
from the Law (called parashah), and is read after
it in the Jewish synagogue on the sabbath.

1723 MATHER Vind. Bible 362 Which custom of reading
these Haphtaroths as an addition to the law parashas, still
continues.

Hapless (hæpləs), a. Also 6-7 -les, -lesse.
[f. HAP sb. 1 + -LESS.] Destitute of 'hap' or good
fortune; unfortunately, unlucky, luckless.

1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 2 Desyring to ende the hap-
lesse lyfe. a 1594 GREENE Alphonsus v. Wks. (Rildg.) 243/2
O hapless hap! o dire and cruel fate! 1635 J. HAYWARD tr.
Biondi's Banish'd Virg. 181 The object of an haplesse and
haplesse love. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 404 O much deceav'd,
much failing, hapless Eve! a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.)
Wks. (1753) I. 5, I..wish my hapless life a shorter date.
1867 SMILES Huguenots Eng. x. (1880) 170 Nor did dis-
tinction in learning protect the hapless Protestants.

Haplessly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a hap-
less manner; unfortunately, luckily; unhappily.
a 1632 DRAYTON Wks. IV. 1560 (Jod.) If ought it ail'd, or
haplessly it cry'd. 1865 KINGSLEY Herew. ix. He haplessly
for himself thought he had a grievance. 1887 SWINBURNE
Loirene III. i. 41 This came By chance—mishap—most hap-
lessly for thee.

Haplessness. rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
Hapless condition. In recent Dicts.

Haplite (hæplīt). Min. [f. Gr. ἀπλοῦς (see
next) + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1879 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks xii. 221 Aplite or haplite..also
termed semi-granite or granitell, is a rock..consisting of
a crystalline-granular admixture of felspar and quartz.

Haplo-, combining form of Gr. ἀπλό-ος, contr.
ἀπλοῦς single, simple, as in Haplocardia (hæplo-
kārdīāk), a. [Gr. καρδιά heart], having a heart of
simple structure; belonging to the Haplocardia or
Brachiopoda. || Haplocerus [Gr. κέρας horn],
generic name of the Rocky Mountain sheep; hence

Haplocerine a. Haplocyemate (-sēi, f'mā), a.
[Gr. κύημα embryo], developed directly from a
more or less elongated gastrula (Cent. Dict. cites
J. A. Ryder). Hapломorphic, -ous (-mō'f'ik, -ēs),
adjs. [Gr. μορφή shape], of simple form; belonging
to the Hapломорpha, a division of medusans and
also, in some classifications, of gastropods. Haplo-
petalous (-pe'tāləs) a., monopetalous; also,
having a single row of petals (Syn. Soc. Lex. 1886).

Haplostemonous (-stī'mōnəs), a. Bot. [Gr. στήμων
stamen], having a single circle or row of stamens.
Haplotomy (hæplōtōmī) [Gr. ἀπλοτομία], a simple
cutting or incision (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1854.)

1880 GRAY Struct. Bot. vi. § 2. 177 note, The androecium
or the blossom is said to be isostemonous or Haplostemo-
nous when the stamens are of one series equal in number
to that of the ground-plan of the blossom.

Haplodont (hæplōdōnt), a. and sb. [f. HAPLO-
+ Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.]

A. adj. 1. Having the crowns of the molar teeth
simple or single, and not divided into ridges, etc.

2. Belonging to the Haplodontidae, a family of
North American rodents, called sewellels.

B. sb. One of the Haplodontidae.

Haplography (hæplōgrāfī). [f. HAPLO- +
-GRAPHY.] Single writing; the unintentional writing
of a letter or word, or series of letters or words, once,
when it should be written twice. (The opposite of
DITTOGRAPHY.)

1888 GOW Comp. Classics 55 Haplography or Lipography
..is a special and very common case of omission. 1896
W. M. LINDSAY Introd. Latin Textual Emend. iii. 'The
commonest kind of omission is that known as Haplography
.. In Virgil G. iv. 311, for example, Miscetur, tenuemque
magis, magis aera carpunt. Some MSS. offer tenuemque
magis aera, omitting the second magis.

Haplohedra (hæplōhēdrāl), a. Cryst. [f.
HAPLO- + Gr. ἑδρα seat, base + -AL.] Applied to
a system or form in which each normal bears only
one face.

1878 GURNEY Crystallogr. 54. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE
Crystallogr. v. 105 Where for each of its origin-planes the
system or form belonging to it has only one plane extant
parallel to the origin-plane, the system or form will be termed
haplohedra.

Haplogy (hæplōlōdgi). [f. HAPLO- +
-LOGY.] The utterance of one letter, syllable, or
word instead of two. Cf. HAPLOGRAPHY.

1895 M. BLOOMFIELD in Amer. J. Philol. XVI. 421 The
philosopher who coined symbolatry after idolatry (the
latter εἰδωλολατρία changed by haplogy).

Haply (hæpli), adv. Now arch. or poet. Also
4 hapliche, 5-7 happily. [f. HAP sb. 1 + -LY.]
The form happily connects this with HAPILLY.
'By hap'; by chance or accident; perhaps, per-
chance; mayhap, maybe.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vi. 104 Þe dore I-closet..to [kepe]
þe þer-oute; Hapliche, an Hundred 3er þou þouf entre.
1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 76 b/1 Or I was unworthy to them
or happily they were unworthy to me. 1526 TINGALE
Acts v. 39 Lest haply ye be founde to stryve agaynst god.
1604 SHAKS. Oth. iv. ii. 44 If happily you my Father do
suspect. 1650 R. STAPYLTON Strada's Low C. Warren II.
33 Some of them may be negligent..and some happily
ignorant. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 378 My dwelling haply

may not please... your sense. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* l. i. 147 Haply I stole unheeded to her Chamber. 1750 GRAV *Elegy* 97 Haply some hoary-headed swain may say [etc.]. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 481 This age, haply, may not witness the emancipation.

Hap'orth: see HALFPENNYWORTH.

Happ, Happe, obs. ff. HAR.

Happen (hæ'p'n), *v.* Forms: 4-5 **happene(n)**, **happen**, 4 **hæpene**, -in-, -yne, 4-6 **happine**, -yn(e), 5 **happin**, -on-, 4-8 **hapne**, (*infl.* **happeth**, **happed**, etc.), 5- **happen**. [ME. f. HAP sb. 1 + -EN 2, or extended form of HAP v. 1.]

1. *intr.* To come to pass (*orig.* by 'hap' or chance); to take place; to occur, betide, befall. The most general verb to express the simple occurrence of an event, often with little or no implication of chance or absence of design.

a. with the event expressed by a simple subject. (Formerly sometimes with *be* as auxiliary.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalena* 392 Þu mycht sone peryste þe Be storme þat happis in þe se. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* x. 32 What thinges shulde happen vnto him. 1528 LYNDESAV *Dreme* 56 The mater happit thus. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 153 He shewed there all that was hapned. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 The greatest evill that can happen in this life. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 8 There happened between these Two Men a Dispute about a Matter of Love. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 131 He would like to know what will happen to him.

b. *impersonally*, with or without *it*. The event may be expressed by a *subord. clause* or *infin. phr.* following the vb.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 464 Sa happinnyt þan in þat stede þar wes dede lyand a 30ng man. *Ibid.*, *Bertholomeus* 73 Gyf it happyne sa þat he Wil thole hym of 30u fundyn be. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxh.) xxv. 118 If it hapne þat any man...dye by þe way. c 1475 *Ranf Coitgear* 382 That I haue hecht I sall had, happin as it may. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 b. If there happened to be any thing broken. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* II. 6 b. It happened not so. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* I. (1680) 47 Some of their party... might quarter at the house (as had often hapned). 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 127 It happening to Rain. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii. (1833) 24 As it happens, they are all of them very clever.

† c. with an indirect object (dative): To befall. Constr. as in a or b. *Obs.* or *dial.*

13.. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 27 Þe habel clene of his hert hapnez ful fayre. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Johannes* 147 It hapnyt syne þir zunge men twa Vith Johne, þare master, for to ga. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8831 Now fryndes, in faith, vs is faire happont. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3178 If hym hapne to haf enemys. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 3 If it shall happen any such person or persons to retourne into the realme. 1566 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 612/1 Yf it should happen the Captayne suddainly to dye, or to be slayne in battell. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1656) 52. 1801 E. HELME St. *Margaret's Cave* III. 272 Lest any vexatious accident should happen him by the way. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Hervine* II. 123 No harm shall happen you.

† d. With *out*. (Cf. *to fall out*.) *Obs.*
a 1643 J.D. FALKLAND in *View some Exceptions*, etc. (1646) 124 The case he puts is morally impossible to happen *out*. 1684 tr. *Entropius* vii. 106 It happened out that these two Consuls...were slain. 1701 SWIFT *Harris's Petition* Wks. 1755 III. 11. 60 Here's an ugly accident has hapen'd out.

† 2. With *to*, *unto*: To fall to the lot of; to fall into the hands of; to come in the way of. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 154 If temporal dominion or possession happen to the minister of the gospel. 1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 186 His Pretorship also he passed over in the same sort, with the like silence: for none of the iudicial places happened vnto him. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 37 All such duties, rents, reliefs, wardships, copyholds or the like, that had hapned unto him. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Frnd.* x. 53 So little a part of it, as that which will happen to my share. a 1764 R. LLOYD *Fam. Lett. Rhimes* Wks. 1774 II. 85 More compassion...Than always happens to the share Of the more cruel human fair.

3. To have the hap or fortune (*to do something*). (With the indirect obj. of 1 c changed into the grammatical subject; cf. HAP v. 1 2.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 3602 (Gött.) Þu may hapin to sla sum dere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 239 Suppluunt with his slie caste Full oft happeneth for to mowe Thing which another man hath sowe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 160 b. If they happen to eate Lupines, they will straight swell under the eyes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 740 One of their Ships... happened to strike on a great Whale with her full stemme. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 17/2 The conversation happened to turn on the lottery. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii. I happen to know that she is. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 The impression that the hearer... happens to have formed.

4. To chance to be or to come; to come or go casually; to make one's appearance; to 'turn up', occur. *Obs.* or *dial.* exc. as in b.

a 1400-50 Alexander 2364 Alexander with his armee... Has happend 3it ai bedire-to be herre of his faes. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 351 Scho...tald his eyme, that he was hapnyt thar. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 30 He felt himself hapnyt amid his fone. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cl. The knots or kernels that happen in any part of the body. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. v. 37 Two other Officers... coming up to us, asked how we happened abroad so late? 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 85, 1 once happened in Company with a very ingenious Gentleman. 1800 WERMS *Washington* I. (1877) 5 Some young Americans happens at Toulon. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii. It's the only book thou canst not happen wrong in.

b. with *on*, *upon* (occas. *of*): To come upon by chance or casually, to chance to find or meet with.

1533 MOORE *Apology* 5 (They) can not yet happen on them, but after longe sekyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* vi. 1 They happened on the place where it was written [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 190 The capitain...happened by chance of a fisher man. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 312 If sometime you happen of an uncouth word. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 71 The Harwich...happened upon a quick sand. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 33 When we were driving our Piles, we often happened on some of the large Stones. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 715/2 'Pockets' of precious metals happened upon by miners. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xii. I had just happened of him up a tree when you began to halloo.

c. with *into*. *Obs.* exc. *U.S.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 143 a. If at any time a riche man happen into his handes, [etc.]. 1643 *Myst. Inq.* 36 They happened into the company of 2... Priest. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 193 If they do chance to come amongst them and happen into their hands. 1889 Boston (Mass.) *Freel.* 29 Oct. 2/3 Happening into a book auction sale in Boston.

d. **Happen in:** To go or come in casually; *esp.* to 'drop' in (at a house). *U.S.* **Happen in with**, to fall in with, to meet casually. *Sc.* and *Eng. dial.*

1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xxviii. (1876) 422 A friend or two happening in now and then to see them. 1883 W. BLAIRIE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 905/1 Just happen in with them at meal-time. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 34 Say, stranger, have you any objection if I happen in here along of you?

5. *trans.* (by ellipsis from 4 b.) To meet with casually, to incur. *dial.*

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, **Happen**, often used actively, in the sense of, 'To meet with, to incur. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/2 Men-of-war are constantly...happening mischances of one kind or another.

† **Happen, a. Obs.** Also 4 -yne. [Deriv. of HAP sb. 1 or v. 1: suffix uncertain.] Fortunate, happy, blessed.

13.. E. E. *Allit.* P. C. 13-15 Pay am hapen þat han in bert pouerté. þay ar hapen all þat haunte mekenesse. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 56 Þe hapnest vnder heuen. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Placidus* 31 Hapnyne man is he þat, befor he þire taknis se, Penance to do here will begyne.

Hence † **Hapnyly adv.**, fortunately, happily.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Marcus* 25 Þare he sa hapnyly wrocht þane þat mony sawle to cristie he wane.

Happen, adv. north. dial. [app. HAPPEN v. in pres. subjunctive: cf. *mayhap* (in north. dial. *mappen*).] Mayhap, perhaps, maybe, perchance.

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 50 Weest hapen git an Organ then. 1828 CRIVEN *Dial.*, **Happen**, used as an adverb, probably, perhaps. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre*, She'll happen do better. 1865 T. BAIRLEY in *Harland Lanc. Lyr.* 246 Happen the ice may let in.

† **Happenable, a. Obs. rare.** [-ABLE.] Capable of happening; that may possibly happen.

a 1659 OSBORN *Queries Misc.* (1673) 583 Through a confluence of all events happenable to Man.

Happening (hæ'p'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. HAPPEN; occurrence.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 13 By accidental happenyng. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 8 The every daies hapning of such things. 1885 *Law Times Ref.* LII. 684/1 Waiting for the happening of any future event.

2. (with *pl.*) An event, occurrence; a chance.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 169 No place is left to the happenynges of fortune. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 107 The many and strange altering and happenings to Men. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 338 The Happenings must bear nearly the same Ratio to the Failures. 1895 H. P. ROBINSON *Men born equal* 101 The happenings of the next day or the next month.

Happening, ppl. a. [f. HAPPEN v. + -ING 2.]

1. That happens; occurring; chancing.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Happenyng, *aduenant*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 42 b. An Ague maie be the happenyng cause. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boethius* (E. E. T. S.) 91 Of the succession of Chance, of hapning Luckes.

2. Casual, chance, occasional. *Sc.*

a 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 560 Hapning haies blawin withersuns aback. *Mod. Sc.* I have been there at a happening time. You may still find a happening apple on the tree.

Happenry, obs. and dial. f. HALFPENNY.

† **Happer, v. 1 Obs. rare.** [Cf. MDu. *haperen* to hesitate, slutter (Kilian), Ger. *hapern* to stick, stop: see Grimm.] *intr.* ? To stutter.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 75 A foule anger: in the whyche the mouthe foemeth: the nostrellys droppethe: and the tonge happerthe.

† **Happer, v. 2 Obs. or dial.** [In quot. 1587, app. freq. of *hap*, *Hor v.*; in the s.w. dial. use perh. a different word.] *intr.* (See quot.)

1587 HARMER tr. *Beza's Sermon*, xix. 242 A new swarme of locusts...to happer and swarme throughout the worlde [pour fourmillier parmi le monde]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Happer**, to crackle; to patter. West. 1888 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Word-bk.*, **Happery**, v. 1. and adj., snap or crackle.

Happer, Sc. form of HOPPER sb.

Happify (hæ'pɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. HAPPY a. + -FY.] *trans.* To make happy. (Now unusual.)

1612 SVLVESTER *Trag. Hen. Gt.* 642 This Prince... One short Mis-hap for ever Happifies. 1656 S. H. GOLD. *Law* 88 It will surely conduce to prolong your days, besides happyfying them. 1786 I. PERKINS *Poem* in H. R. STILES *Building* (1869) 99 To happyfy his life. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 79 If that don't happyfy your heart, then my name's not Sam Slick. 1892 *Spectator* 9 Apr.

497/1 Finding infants whom she could wash and dress and happily among the alleys and courts of the East-End.

Hence **Happified** *ppl. a.*

a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* II. (1858) 63 Purged of the idea of... happified selfishness. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 461 This happified convention.

Happiless, a. rare. [erron. f. HAPPY a. + -LESS.] Void of happiness.

1618 FIELD *Anends for Ladies* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XI. 144 Because man does not so, Shall we conclude his making happiles? 1870 *Daily News* 3 Nov., The hopeless, happiless condition of this poor girl.

Happily (hæ'pɪli), *adv.* Also 4-7 **happely**. [f. HAPPY a. + -LY 2.] In a happy manner.

1. By chance; perchance; = **HAPLY**. *arch.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 624 Þe dore closed...to kepe þee with-outen Happily an hundreth wyntre. a 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8/2 *Fortassis*, happilyche. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 109 Pat appoyl I be not grenid to deny God. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 493 Such as happily will demaund, what reason this custome... hath. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 57. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 91 Happily... they intended Neptune, or I know not what Devill. 1693 SIA T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 432 Happily there may not be so considerable Alterations in the gravity of the Atmosphere far off at Land. 1890 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* 18 The Iranian traditions may take us back for three, or happily, for four thousand years.

2. With or by good fortune; fortunately, luckily, successfully. (Now often in weakened sense, expressing that it is well that things are so.)

c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 2495 No gom mist hem finde, so happiliche þei hem hydde. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 986 Schir Jhone the Grayme to thaim come happily. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 266 It chanced so happily the same time for the Englishmen that [etc.]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. ii. 9, I am glad I came this way so happily. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 421 How happily several members of the Arcadian academy have succeeded. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 110 The case happily stands alone in his biography.

3. With successful or satisfactory adaptation to circumstances; aptly, fitly, appropriately; felicitously.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 168 She happily resteth with him, whom in her lifetime she so earnestly served. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 191 Thou art to wilde, to rude, and bold of voye, Parts that become thee happily enough. 1634 W. TIERNEY tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. 1.) 341 After those haue bin rightly concerned, they are as happily to bee expressed. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. i. § 20 Some (I will not say how happily) have conjectured, that [etc.]. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xlii. Their chronology... coincides very happily with the accounts given by Moses. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 412 Minds... happily constituted for the cultivation of science purely experimental. 1874 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) III. 235 A capital example of your happily-planned publication.

4. With mental pleasure or content.

In early instances difficult to distinguish from 2 and 3. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 788 To marry himself wherein he should never happily love. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 57 He writes How happily he lues, how well-belou'd. 1682 NORRIS *Hieracles* 134 Which they once happily enjoy'd. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 A very loving Couple most happily paired. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 19 So with Mallius happily Happy Julia weddeth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 397 Those who would live happily should... do no wrong to one another.

Happiness (hæ'pɪnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being happy.

1. Good fortune or luck in life or in a particular affair; success, prosperity.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Happynesse, *prosperité*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 14 Wish me partaker in thy happiness, When thou dost meet good hap. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. i. § 1. 263 This also... was a part of her happiness; that she was never over-laid with too great warres at once. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. of Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 Whether... we follow them by the only force of natural happiness, or instinct. 1795 BOSMAN *Guinea* 277 It is a very great Happiness, and particular Providence of God, that the Sea and Rivers here seem... to contest. *Mod.* When in Switzerland I had the happiness to meet a friend whom I had not seen for many years.

b. in *pl.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 36 Nature hath... heaped into this teritorie... all those delightfull happinesses. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 18 Ten thousand happinesses wait on you. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 69 It was therefore one of our greatest happinesses. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxviii. 2 Heaped up happinesses in the plural belong to that man who fears the Lord.

2. The state of pleasurable content of mind, which results from success or the attainment of what is considered good.

1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 357 Like beast [that] hath no hope of happiness or blis. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 26 To sowre your happiness, I must report The Queene is dead. 1667 MILTON P. L. VIII. 621 Let it suffice thee that thou know'st Us happy, and without Love no happiness. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 3 Happiness consists in the attainment of the highest and most lasting natural good. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 1 Oh Happiness! our being's end and aim! Good, Pleasure, Ease, Content! what'er thy name. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat. Intro.* 5 Happiness signifies a gratified state of all the faculties. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* III. i. § 8 Each one's happiness may be defined as the surplus gained when the total of pain is subtracted from the total of pleasure.

b. *Greatest happiness of the greatest number*, as a principle of moral and political action: first enunciated by Hutcheson 1725, thence taken into Italian 'la massima felicità nel maggior numero'

by Beccaria *Dei Delitti e delle Pene* (Monaco, 1764) 4 (English translation 1766); thence in Priestley 1768, and Bentham 1776; at the instance of Gen. P. Thompson, 1829, shortened to 'greatest happiness principle', 'rule of greatest happiness'.

1725 HUTCHESON *Ideas Beauty & Virtue* iii. § 8. 164 That Action is best which accomplishes [1726] procures [the greatest] Happiness for the greatest Numbers; and that worst, which in like manner occasions Misery. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Ess. on Govt.* 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. on Govt.* Wks. 1843 X. 142. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 130 The latest improvement, therefore, of the philosopher [Bentham]... is to dismiss the superfluous 'greatest number', and declare that the just object of politics and morals, is simply 'the greatest happiness'. And the accessory proposition is, that the greatest aggregate of happiness must always include the happiness of the greatest number. *Ibid.* 240 The rule of the greatest happiness evidently includes the motive. 1834 *Ibid.* III. 118 But these [ascetics] too, were pursuers of the Greatest-Happiness Principle... after a sort. 1894 B. KIDD *Soc. Evolut.* x. (1895) 290 'The greatest happiness of the greatest number — long a prominent doctrine in English politics.'

3. Successful or felicitous aptitude, fitness, suitability, or appropriateness; felicity.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 191. *Clau.* He is a very proper man. *Princ.* He hath indeed a good outward happiness. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 213 How pregnant (sometimes) his Replies are? A happiness That often Madnesse hits on. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Eliz.* iii. 361 The charge of the whole fleet she committed to Charles Howard of Effingham... of whose happiness she had a very good persuasion. a 1668 DENHAM in *Guardian* No. 164 ¶ 3 There being certain graces and happinesses peculiar to every language. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Cowley* Wks. II. 23 He... reduces it from strength of thought to happiness of language. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. i. Possessing no vigour of language, and gifted with no happiness of expression.

Happing, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. HAP *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb HAP 1; in quot., Fortune.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3958 Here es the hope of my hele, my happinge of armes!

Happing, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. HAP *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] a. The action of the verb HAP 2; covering up. b. *concr.* A covering; a coverlet; quilt, rug.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Canticles* 510 Pou rest him all be happinge þat he had of þi chosen men. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Happinge, or hyllynge. 1503 in *Nicolas Test. Vetust.* (1826) I. 450 Stuffs of bedding, a quilt happing... a square happing, white and black... a chike happing. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 134 How fraile a Carcase... is shrouded under so gorgeous Happings. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 23/2 Her head smothered in the bed-happings.

† **Happious**, *a. Obs. rare* — 1. [f. HAP *sb.* 1, or HAPPY *a.*, after words of Fr. origin in -OUS.] Fortuitous; 'chancy'.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. x. This worlde... governed, not with unstedfast or happyous thing, but with rules of reson.

Happy (*hæ'pi*), *a.* [f. HAP *sb.* 1 + -Y.]

† 1. Coming or happening by chance; fortuitous; chance. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prolog. 3 The wery hunter to fynd his happy pray. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. ii. 253 Any happy concourse of Atoms.

2. Having good 'hap' or fortune; lucky, fortunate; favoured by lot, position, or other external circumstance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 121 Wys men sayis he is happy That be othir will him chasty. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11217 He is happy, þat a harme hastily amendes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 226/1 Happy, fortunatus. c 1470 HENAY *Wallace* i. 376 Happy he was, tuk fysche haboundane. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prose* (1867) 7 Happy man happy dote. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxxvii. Wks. 1869 I. 166 He... Weenes yet at last to make a happye habounde By bloudie warre. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xi. I was so happy as not to be thereabouts at that time. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. vi. 495 The happy seat of liberty, plenty, and letters. 1895 L. J. SMITH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 692/1 A testator in the happy position of having... really both in Lancashire and in America.

† b. Blessed, beatified. *Obs.* Of happy memory, a phrase conventionally applied to the deceased.

1526 TINDALE *Jas.* i. 25 He shalbe happi in his dede. c 1550 CHEKE *Lat. v.* 3 Hapbi be y^e beggars in sprijt. 1604 E. G. D'ACOSTA'S *Hist. Indies* i. iv. 15 As the happy Chrysostome hath learnedly spoken. 1611 BIBLE *Johu* xiii. 17 If yee know these things, happy are ye if ye doe them. 1693 *Humours Town* 69 To the Assigns of Tom. Saffold, of happy Memory. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 84 Prettier than Dony of Happy Memory.

3. Characterized by or involving good fortune; fortunate, lucky; prosperous; favourable, propitious. (Now used only in certain collocations, in which there is association with senses 4 or 5.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1334 Continuel happy commyng Of worldly gudes, es a takingyng Of þe dampnacion þat sal be. 1434 MISYV *Mending of Life* lli. x30 A Ioyfull hap & happy ioy. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hiow* xlvii. 157 It was happy for them that the wether was so fayre. 1576 FLEMING *Panofth. Epist.* 378 What king in his adventures hath had more happee successe? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 In lesse then one houre... we enjoyed a happee blast. 1734 W. SHELGRAVE *Gineea* 277 It proved very happy for me. 1839 MURCHISON *Silver. Syst.* i. xxvii. 489 When one of those happy accidents occurs. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* xi. 'This is my birthday, Pip'. I was going to wish her many happy returns.

4. Having a feeling of great pleasure or content of mind, arising from satisfaction with one's circumstances or condition; also in weakened sense: Glad, pleased.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* II. clxxxvii. [clxxxiv.] 572 Ther-

fore it is an olde prouerbe: he is nat poore y^e is happy. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 145 Better he happy then wise.

1635 SHIRLEY *Coronad.* v. Heaven created him, To make her happy. a 1699 LADY HACKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 5 Resolved to leav England since he could not be happy in itt. a 1732 GAY *Songs & Ball.* *New Song on New Smiles* (1734) II. 117 Full as an egg was I with glee, And happy as a king. 1773 in *Wilkes Corr.* (1805) IV. 161, I am happy at your liking Eastbourn so well. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* i. v. (1830) 15 In strictness, any condition may be denominated happy, in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi. We will do all we can to make you happy. 1891 O. W. HOLMES *Left.* Oct. I am glad to hear that you are well and busy, which is, I think, the same as being happy.

5. Successful in performing what the circumstances require; apt, dexterous; felicitous.

Happy dispatch: see DISPATCH, HARA-KIRI.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3505 (Fairf.) He was happy to gammys sere Of beste of wode of fowels of riuier, 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3878 Handyste of hande, happyeste in armes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G viij. He was apt and happe in armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 34 Have you the Tongues? 1591 SHAKS. My youthful trauaile, therein made me happy. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 338 Our English Translators have not been very happy in their Version of this Passage. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* Intro. 3 One Gentleman is happy at a Reply; another excels in a Rejoinder. 1884 G. SHAW-LEFEVRE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 37 The artist... has been most happy in depicting the parents reposing in death.

b. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by fitness for the circumstance or occasion; appropriate, fitting, felicitous.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4677 (Fairf.) Þoru his awen happy [v. rr. scel-wis, witt] rede He filled wip wine þa quyte and rede. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 18 Saint Dennis blesse this happy Stratageme. 1596 — 1 *Ham.* IV, v. iv. 162 If a lye may do thee grace Ile gild it with the happiest teares I haue. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. l. § 8 The happy use the Primitive learned Christians made of all those passages. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. i. A most happy thought. 1779 COWPER *Let.* 21 Sept. The situation is happy, the gardens elegantly disposed. 1793 BENDOS *Math. Evid.* 82 His definition appears to me far from happy. 1802 MILL *Utilit.* 84 This happy thought was considered to get rid of the whole difficulty. 1879 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxix. 391 No comparison could be more misleading or less happy. *Mod.* No happier reply could have been given.

6. *collog. humorous.* Slightly drunk; 'elevated'. 1770 *Genil. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow... under the effects of good fellowship, it is said that he is... Happy. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxx. An opportunity of making himself a 'little happy'.

7. *Comb.* as happy-hearted, -making, -tempered.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars Poems* (1717) 208 Yet happy-happes Day, blest ill-host Breath, Both for our better Fortune, and your own! c 1630 MILTON *Time* 18 Him, to whose happy-making sight... When once our heavenly-guided soul shall climb. 1858-61 J. BROWN *Horae Sub.* (1863) 163 A singularly happy, and happy-making man. *Ibid.*, *Miss Stirling Graham* (1882) 273 She retained to the last her happy-heartedness. 1864 E. H. W. SONN, *a Poems, Longest & Shortest*, 'O summer day! so soon away!' The happy-hearted sign and say.

† **Happy**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render happy.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vi. That use is not forbidden usery Which happies those that pay the willing loan. 1600-26 *Bretton's Pasquill's Message* iii. While onely Truth... Hapeth the Heart, and makes the Soule diuine. 1632 HEYWOOD and Pt. *Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 419 We are happied enen.

† **Happy-be-lucky**, *adv. Obs.* = next.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 40 We must goe forward: happy be luckie. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x. Happy be lucky, 'tis all a case.

Happy-go-lucky, *adv., a. (and sb.).*

a. *adv.* Just as it may happen; as luck will have it; haphazard.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* i. i. You have your twenty guineas in your pocket for helping me into my service; and, if I get into Mrs. Martha's quarters, you have a hundred more — if into the widow's, fifty — happy go lucky! 1699 SIR T. MORGAN *Progr. France* in *Arb. Garner* IV. 641 The Redcoats cried, 'Shall we fall on in order, or happy-go-lucky?' 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 238 Hittee Missee, happy go lucky, as the blind Man kill'd the Crow. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 272 Messrs. Hubbards resisted [the action] on the plea of having sold him 'happy go lucky' (meaning the purchaser was to take him with all faults, for better for worse.)

b. *adj.* Of persons or their actions: Taking things as they happen to come; easy-going.

1856 READE *Never too late* xv. The first thing was to make Carter think and talk, which he did in the happy-go-lucky way of his class. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vi. 241 There were never such comfortable, easy-going, happy-go-lucky people. 1880 'T. McGRATH' *Pict. Jr. Irel.* 7 Forced habits of industry not natural to the happy-go-lucky Celt.

c. *sb. a.* A happy-go-lucky person. b. Happy-go-lucky lucky or character.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxvii. 128 A happy-go-lucky; neither craven nor valiant. 1893 S. POPE in *Times*, There had been a good deal of 'happy-go-lucky' in the manner in which the election was conducted.

Hence **Happy-go-luckysm**, *nonce-wd.*

1889 LD. DESART *Little Chateleine* II. xxiv. 136 The atmosphere of happy-go-luckysm she had come into.

Aprune, *obs. form* of APRON.

14. *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker 179/7 Nec limas*, a hapruene.

† **Haps**, *adv. Obs.* Also 6 **happes**. [f. HAP *sb.* 1, with adverbial -s: cf. PERHAPS.] 'By hap', haply, perhaps, perchance.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Cij h. Who so snatcheth up follies too greedilie may happes prove a wittome whiles he fisheth for finer witte. 1595 — *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) Ep. to Printer Aij. I might haps (half a year hence) write the returne of the Knight of the Post from Hell. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 94 It may haps be objected on the other part, That [etc.].

Haps(e, Happs, obs. forms of HASP.

Ha'p'worth, contracted f. HALFPENNYWORTH.

Haque, -but, var. HAKE *sb.* 4, HACKBUT.

Haqueton (*hæ'ktŋn*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5 hacton, 5-9 haqueton, 6 hocton, hugtoun, 6-7 haketon e, ho(c)queton, 9 hauqueton, hawketon, 6-hacqueton; see also ACTON. [A later modification of ME. *akeloun*, ACTON (q.v.), after OF. *hoqueton*, *hocton*, F. *hoqueton*.]

A stuffed jacket or jerkin worn under the mail; a jacket of leather or the like plated with mail: = ACTON.

a 1400 *Octavian* 378 When he on Florent hacton caste. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 16 He percid hit and the hauberk and the haqueton. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* I. cccxix. 734 Hocquetons and gantletes of steele. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 91 His Hugtoun was of Crammesse veluet. 1599 THYVNE *Animadv.* (1875) 31 'Haketon' is a sleeveless jacket of plate for the warre, couered with anye other stuffe. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. vii. 65, I am... weary of wearin... Hocquetons. 1820 SCOTT *Juanhoe* xxviii. To see the gore trickle down his rich embroidered hacqueton. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxii. He was dressed in a hacqueton, or close jacket of buff leather.

Har, *obs. form* of HAIR, HER (*her, their*), HIGHER, HOAR; var. of HAAR, HARRE.

Haracana, *harancane*, early ff. HURRICANE.

Harach, var. of HARACH.

† **Harageous**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 haraious,

-ious, hareious, harageous. [perh. repr. an OF. *arageux, related to aragier to become furious, aragie furious, aragement, aragerie, aragison, rage, fury.] Stern, cruel, violent.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1615 They hys to be holte, thes harageous knyghttez. *Ibid.* 1834 The hethene harageous kynge appone the bethe lyfge. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Haraious, or sterne... austerus, rigidus. 14. Medulla, MS. Cant. in *Promp. Parv.* 227 note, Immanis, haraious, grete, cruelle or dredefulle.

Hence † **Harageously** *adv. Obs.*, cruelly.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 76 When þou hast dysdeyn of symple folk... & hareiously takyst on wyth hem.

|| **Hara-kiri** (*hā-rā-kī'ri*). Also corruptly harikari, hurry-curry. [Japanese (colloquial and vulgar), f. *hara* belly + *kiri* cut. (The more elegant expression is said to be *seppuku*.)] Suicide by disembowelment, as formerly practised by the higher classes in Japan, when in circumstances of disgrace, or under sentence of death. Also called (by Englishmen) *happy dispatch*: see DISPATCH *sb.* 4. Also *transf.*

1856 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 460 (*title*) Hara-kiri of Japan. 1859 *Times* 18 Aug. To these officers no longer perform harikari, or in other words disembowel themselves, rather than survive the disgrace of admitting foreigners. 1862 HOLMES *Hunt after Captain in Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 58 He will very commonly consent to the thing asked, were it to commit harikari. 1871 A. B. MITFORD *Old Japan* II. 195 The ceremony of hara-kiri was added afterwards in the case of persons belonging to the military class being condemned to death. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 17 Mar. 4 The Liberal Unionist party... will hesitate long before committing 'hara-kiri' in that fashion. 1888 J. L. ATKINSON in *Boston* (Nass.) *Jrnl.* 7 June, Hara-kiri, the Japanese method of self-destruction in the baronial days, was practiced only by the Samurai, who were the two-sworded retainers of the barons or Dai-miyos... Hara-kiri is rarely if ever heard of as being done in Japan nowadays.

Hara (*l'd*), *harat*, *obs. forms* of HERALD.

Haram, var. of HAREM.

Harangue (*hāræ'ŋ*), *sb.* Forms: 5 arang, 7 har(r)ange, harang, 8 harrangue, 7-harangue. [In Scottish writers from c 1450: in Eng. after 1600: a. OF. *arange* (14-15th c.), *harangue* (16th c.), ad. med. L. *harena* in same sense, It. *aringa*, Pr. Sp. *arenga*; cf. It. *aringo* place of declamation, arena, etc. Referred by Diez to OHG. *hring*, MHG. *ring*, ring, circle of auditors, spectators, etc., arena.] A speech addressed to an assembly; a loud or vehement address, a tirade; formerly, sometimes, a formal or pompous speech.

a 1450 *Ratis Raving* i. 243 To tell the al how mycht befall, To lang arang men wald it call. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Oratio*, a prairie, a harang, speeche. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 2. 32 Sweetely touched with eloquence and perswasion of Bookes, of Sermones, of haranges. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 313 All who heard his grave Harangue. 1611 COTGR., *Serm.* 31 an Harang, or Oratio, made vnto the people. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 86 He made a loog harangue about that horrid Act. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2 Mr. President began an Harangue upon your Introduction to my Epistle. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* II. 112 Telemachus, intemperate in harangue. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) 298 He uttered his spirit-stirring harangues. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 219 He called an assembly... and made a harangue in vindication of his past conduct.

b. *Comb.*, as harangue-maker, one who makes a harangue; *spec.* the speaker or chairman in the old Scottish parliament.

1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 127 Harangue-maker. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. App. 141 His lieutenant for this time, is chosen speaker of the parliament, or harangue-maker as these men call it.

Harangue, v. Also 8 *haranguer*. [a. F. *haranguier* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), 'to make an Oration; to preach or speak long vnto', Cotgr.]

1. *intr.* To make an address or speech to an assembly; to deliver a harangue; to declaim.

1660 EVELYN *Memo.* 4 July, I heard Sir Samuel Tuke harangue to the House of Lords. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 19 Such as harangue in Pulpits. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. My wife. undertook to harangue for the family. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) II. 14 There is no subject, which men in general like better to harangue on than politics. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 437 Haranguing against each other, moving votes of censure.

2. *trans.* To address in a harangue; to make a formal public speech to.

1682 WOOD *Life* 31 May, Thence to the Physick Garden where Dr. (Robert) Morrison harangued him [the Moorish ambassador]. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 591 He often harangued the troops. 1802 MAE. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 119 Heard the voice of T. R. . . haranguing the mob. 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1873) I. 553 In the sixteenth century ambassadors were obliged to harangue princes in Latin.

b. To urge out of or into by haranguing.

a 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* II. 307 (R.) The author, . . . endeavoured to harangue up the nation into fury against tender consciences. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 128 The Doctor . . . harangues them out of the little sense they have. Hence *Haranguing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1708 R. O. in *Hearn's Collect.* 24 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 91 V^o Haranguing Tribe y^l fills y^e dignities in y^e Church. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 435 His talent at haranguing. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 158 The haranguing style to which Plato was in general so averse.

Haranguer (hæ'raŋgɜː). [f. prec. vb. + ER.] One who harangues or addresses an assembly; a noisy declaimer.

a 1668 DAYENANT *To the Noble Widow Wks.* (1673) 306 More Brains then would serve the head of a Giant Or all the Haranguers of Paris and London. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* 509 With them join'd all th' haranguers of the throng, That thought to get preferment by the tongue. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 397 Those haranguers of the mob. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. 430 To look the petulant little haranguer in the face.

Haras (hæ'rās, ||arā). Now treated as Fr. Forms: 4 *harace*, 4, 9 *harras*, 5 *hareys*, *harrasse*, (*haryage*), 6 *harres*, *harreise*, *harrage*, 7 *harace*, *harrase*, 4- *haras*. [a. OF. *haras* (12th c.), later *haras* 'horses and mares kept only for breed' (Cotgr.), in med.L. *haracium*, of uncertain origin; Diez suggests relationship to Arabic *faras* horse.] An enclosure or establishment in which horses and mares are kept for breeding; hence, + a stud, breed, or race of horses (*obs.*).

1292 BAYTON III. vii. § 5 As vaches et a genices et as haraciz des jumentz et des poleyns en boys. a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 35 in E. F. P. (1866) 157 Nother harace, nother stode. 13- *Guy Rarru.* (A.) 5710 As wicked coltes out of haras. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husbandry* iv. 840 This craft in gentyl haras is to charge. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxii. 55 (Jam.) Ane haryage . . . he had gud, That had swyky twelf in til his stud. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 147 3ondyr is an hous of haras that stant be the wey. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Cov.* (1549) 127 Who setteth by a ragged, a restie or ill fauoured colte, because that the harreise, wherof that kinde is comen . . . wanne the price of rennyng at the game of Olympys? 1594 CAREW *Huarts Examin.* Wits (1616) 306 A mare of a good harage. 1602 - *Cornwall* 24 a. Nature denying a great harace. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 54 Supporting a wretched haras (stud). 1887 *Times* 24 Dec. 10/1 The foreign haras which were established . . . in various countries on the Continent created a most serious drain upon our resources in this country. *Ibid.* 10/2 The establishment of a Government haras, or breeding station.

Harass (hæ'rās, v. Also 7 *haraze*, *har(r)-asse*, 7-8 *harrass*. [a. F. *harrasser* (1562 in Godef.) 'to tire or toyle out, to spend or weaken, wearie or wear out by onertoyling; also, to vex, disquiet, importune, harrie, hurrie, tirmoile, torment' (Cotgr.); perh. a derivative form of OF. *harer* to set a dog on.]

† 1. *trans.* To wear out, tire out, or exhaust with fatigue, care, trouble, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1626 BACON (J.) These troops came to the army but the day before, harassed with a long and wearisome march. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Harasse* . . . to tire or toyl out, to spend or weaken, weary, or wear out. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 214 When abtirst, restrain 'em from the Flood; Their Bodies harass, sink 'em when they run. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i. Nature oppress'd, and harass'd with care, Sinks down to rest. 1790 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* x. (1731) 159 After they [horses] have been harass'd, and gone through their assigned Tasks . . . they should be rid gently out of the Manage. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 37 They are so harass'd with labour, and their wages so small.

† 2. To harry, lay waste, devastate, plunder. *Obs.* a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 65 Burnt and harrazed the Countrie. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Lou C. Warres* 261 While they harassed the Fields. 1684 SCANDERBERG *Rediv.* vi. 137 Parties which Harassed and Plundered and Burnt all the Country. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 198 The Danish War . . . very cruelly harassed this Land.

3. To trouble or vex by repeated attacks. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 63 (R.) To harassse and wearie the English, they did vpon all advantages set vpon them with their light-horse. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue Wks.* VOL. V.

1755 II. 1. 183 The Britains . . . daily harassed by cruel inroads from the Picts. 1783 *Police Trav.* 77 The new settlers had . . . no enemy to harass them. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 343 The Argives continued . . . to harass the Epidaurians with repeated incursions. 1865 PARKMAN *Incidents* i. (1875) 8 The Indians unceasingly harassed their march.

4. To trouble, worry, distress with annoying labour, care, perplexity, importunity, misfortune, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Harasse* . . . also to vex, disquiet, etc. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 158 Alarmed and harassed by Earthquakes. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 166 The griefs that harass the distress'd. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. iii. 415 A mind harassed by the perplexing state of affairs. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xix. 22 Vext with lawyers and harass'd with debt.

transf. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antig.* i. i. § 4 When it [the ground] should be harassed by their labour, it should bring forth some of its fruits.

5. *techn.* To scrape or rub.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 93 To soften the skins after dyeing, they are harassed by a knife, the point of which is curved upwards.

Hence **Harassed** *ppl. a.* (whence **Harassedly** *adv.*); **Harassing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* (whence **Harassingly** *adv.*). Also **Harassable** *a.*, capable of being harassed. **Harasser**, one who or that which harasses. **Harassery** (*nonce-wd.*), harassing action.

1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xiv, She . . . knew where his 'harassable points were and how to irritate them. 1693 CHAS. DRYDEN tr. *Juvenal, Sat.* vii. (1697) 178 Whether he should . . . into Quarters put his 'harass'd Men. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 217 Not . . . a seat whereon to rest our harass'd limbs. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* I. xii. 359 His successor . . . passed a harassed life. 1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 710/2 On the edge of life, fighting anxiously, 'harassingly', for a foothold. 1707 *London Gas.* No. 4322/1 Fire and Sword, the too too fatal 'Harassers of these bordering Places. 1805 G. ELLIS *Spec. E. E. Rom.* I. 23 (R.) Unnumbered harassers Of the Fleet and Scots.

1834 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 10 Dec. (1884), Well may you talk of 'harassing cars'. The first that I dread for you are the personal 'harassers' of individual pretenders. 1689 DILLINGHAM *Myst. Iniq. Anatomised* 35 The 'harassing, spoiling, and imprisonment of the Nonconformists. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 238 To be set free from the harassing of indwelling evils. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. vii. 137 You must have had . . . an extremely 'harassing day, Sir. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 389 The harassing attacks of the nimble Welsh. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIX. 290 The roads became 'harassingly bad. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 417 Schumann literature . . . has become almost harassingly voluminous.

Harass, sb. [f. prec. vb.] Harassment.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 66 This late harass of us by a more than Gottish and Vandalique fire. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xliii. 286 The harasses and doubts under which I have laboured. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xi, The daily harass, and the fight delay'd. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casanova* 31 He struggles, all through a life of harass, to have his time for himself.

Harassment (hæ'rāsmənt). [f. HARASS v. + -MENT.] The action of harassing, or the fact of being harassed; vexation, worry.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxix. 126 The perpetual harassments which the Tartars usually give a regular army. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 146 The harassment of these applications. 1893 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Ships Night* (1894) 6 A face . . . pathetic because of its undisguised harassment.

|| **Haratch**. Also *harach*, *haratsh*. The same as CARATCH, the poll-tax levied by the Turks on their Christian subjects.

1745 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1811) X. 729 (Stanf.) The galleys go out every summer round the islands to collect the harach or Christian poll tax. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx. note, 'Rayahs',—all who pay the capitation tax, called the 'Haratch'. 1884 W. CARR *Montenegro* 27 note, To escape the haratch and the tribute of children.

Harateen: see HARRATEEN.

Harald, *obs.* form of HERALD.

Harbager, *be(n)ger*, *obs.* ff. HARBINGER.

Harbar, *-ber*, *obs.* forms of HARBOUR *sb.* and *v.*

Harbarie, var. of HARBOURY, *Obs.*

Harbury, var. of HERRERY.

Harbegeon, incorrect form of HABERGEON.

† **Harbergage**, *herbergage*. *Obs.* Forms:

4-5 *herber*, *herbur*, *herby*, (4 *harbi*), 5 *herbergh*, *herbe*, *herba*, *harbergage*, (*harbergach*), 5-6 *herbi*, 6 *erbigage*, (*herbadge*). [a. ONF. *herbergage* (*herbeg(h)*), *herbage*, *heberg*, *harbergage*, = Central OF. *herbergage* (*herbag*), *heberge*, (*harber*), f. *herberge*, *herberger*, in ONF. *herberghe*, *-gue*, *herbergier*, *-beguier*: see HARBINGER.]

1. Lodging, entertainment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 5 This Millere hadde a sharpe conclusion Vpon his argument of herbergage [v. rr. *harbigage*, *herburgel*]. c 1400 MANDEV. (1839) viii. 97 This is the same Julian, that men clepe to for gode Herbergage [Roxb. xi. 48 gode herbery]. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1264 Withe a riche hoost he toke his herbergage. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* vi. xi. (1534) 155 b. Such . . . Should of custome have their herbergage in that cite. 1439 W. BYNGHAM in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Intro. 56 For the free herbergage of poure scolers of gramer. c 1445 *Ibid.* 54 He byrd hym loginge for his scolers and for harbergach of his stor and hustimentes for his howseholde. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 74 Making herbigage there by the space of iiij days.

2. Place of lodging or entertainment; inn.

13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 626/8 His Innes & his orchardus. . . Halles, & herbergages, heij vpon heilt. ?a 1400

Morte Arth. 2475 Hyes to the herbergage thare the kyngs bouys. *Ibid.* 3014 At the herbergage. c 1475 *Partenay* 1017 Every man went to hys erbigage.

† **Harberger**, earlier form of HARBINGER.

† **Harbergery**, *herbergery*. *Obs.* Forms:

4 *herbergery* (e, i, e, *herbagery*, -ie, *herbergery*, -borgerie, (*harbergary*), 4-5 *herbe*, *harburgery*. [a. OF. *herbergerie* (*herbergerie*, *herbergerie*, *herbergerie*, etc.), f. *herbergere* HARBINGER, *herbergier* to lodge: see HARBINGE v. and -ERY 1 b.]

1. Lodging, entertainment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 10106 Parfore makeþ he none herbergerye. c 1330 - *Chron.* (1810) 203 At þe dangu þat nyght he tok his herbergerye. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14709 (Fairf.) His herbergary sal be in helle. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 32 He ladde hym into the hows of herbergerye (1388 the ynne). 1387 TREVIS *Higden* v. ix. (Rolls) V. 403 Oon to be hisshop and his meyne to fynde harburgy [v. rr. *herbergerye*, *herbergerye*].

2. Place of lodging or entertainment; inn.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8286 Make þam a riche herbergeri [v. rr. *herbageri*, *herbergery*, *wonyng*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 21 Where is the herbergerye (1388 *chaumbre*) where I schal ete pask with my discipulis? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 99 The splen is to malencoly Assigned for herbergery. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1760 At thys burges hows he toke hur downe, There was hur harburgerye.

Harbergh, *-berow* (e, etc., *obs.* ff. HARBOUR.

Harberie, *-ry*: see HARBOURY -BRY, *sb.* and *v.*

Harbert, *obs.* form of HALBERT.

Harbasher, *-biger*, *obs.* ff. HARBINGER.

Harbin. A local name of the COAL-FISH (*Merlangus carbonarius*), at a certain age.

1806 NEILL *Tour Orkney*, etc. 209 (Jam.) The appearance of the coal-fish varies much with its age: hence a new series of provincial names. In Orkney it is 1. a sillock; 2. a cooth; 3. a harbin; 4. a cudden; and 5. a sethe. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251. 1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 84.

Harbinge (hā'bindʒ), *v.* Forms: a. 5-7 *herberge*, 5 *herbig*; β. 6, 9 *harbinge*, 7 *herbinge*. [ME. *herberge*, *herbig*, a. OF. *herbergier*, *herbigier* (3rd sing. pr. *herberge*, *-bige*): see next, and cf. HARBOUR v.]

† 1. *a. trans.* To lodge. *b. intr.* (for *refl.*, as in OF.). To take up one's quarters. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1313 And their ooste myght see ful fast herbiging. 1515 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 35 h/1 A wyse man . . . that was herberged a nyght in his house. 1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.*, *Universities* x. (R. Supp.) For the reverence and eminence of the personages therein harbinged. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 91 One Master Bradburys, where the late deceased Countess of Darbie was then harbinged. 1601 F. TATE *Houset. Ord. Edw. II.* § 56 (1876) 42 They shal . . . make the liverie of hay for horses herberged out of the court. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* IV. T. (1618) 30 The creature and the Creator, which if they were well herbinged should not have lien so neere together.

2. [*nonce-use* from *harbinge*.] *trans.* To be a harbinge of, to announce beforehand.

1868 WHITMAN *Sel. Poems, Starting* fr. *Paumanok* 17 The future of the States I harbinge. 1897 *Mem. F. O. Morris* 83 Harbinging the return.

Harbinger (hā'bindʒɜː), *sb.* Forms: a. 2-7 *herberger* (e, 4 *herborger*, 4-7 *herbergeour*, 5 *herberjour*, -owre, 5-7 *herberjour*, -barjour, 6 *her*, *harburger*, 6-7 *harberger*, -geour. β. 5-6 *herbege* (e, *harbyger*, *herbejour*, 6 *herbe*, *herbejour*, *harbiger*, *-bager*, *-beshier*. γ. 5 *herbengar*, 5-8 *herbeuger*, 6 *herbynger*, 6-7 *herbinger*, *harbenger*, 6- *harbinger*, (6 *arbin*-ger). [Early ME. *herbergere* and *herbergeour*, a. OF. *herbergere* (-*begiere*, *herbergiere*), in obl. case *herbergeor* (-*geur*, -*geour*, -*jur*, *heb*, *hab*-) one who provides shelter or lodgings (= med.L. *herbergator*, *herbergiator*), agent-n. from vb. *herbergier* (-*bar*-*gier*, *-begier*, *-bager*, *-bigier*, *har*-) to provide lodgings for (= med.L. *herbergare*), f. OF. *herberge* = med.L. *heri*, *hereberga* lodging, quarters (for an army, etc.), a. OHG. and OLG. *heriberger* lit. 'shelter for an army', f. *hari*, *heri*, host, army + *-berga* (= OE. *-berg*, *-beorg*) protection, shelter, f. *berga* to protect. Already in OHG. this word had been extended from the original military sense, to mean 'place of entertainment, lodging': see HARBOUR. The form *herbergere*, occurring in OF. and ME., was in the latter changed to *herbenger*, whence, with *har* for *her* - as also sometimes in OF.), the current *harbinger*: cf. *passenger*, *messenger*, *wharfinger*. See also HARBOURER.]

† 1. One who provides lodging; an entertainer, a host; a HARBOURER. *Common herberger*, a common lodging-house keeper. *Obs.*

a. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 143 þe herberf[er]ers, þe polemode, þe elmesfelle. . . sculen beon ideoped on þe fader riht halve. 1340 *Ayene*, 39 Robberes and kuede herbergers [MS. *herbergers*] þet berobbeþ þe pilgrimes an þe marchons. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xvi. 23 Gayus, my herbergere (1388 oost) greetith þou wel. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 235f. *Herberiwre*, *hospiciarius*. 1502 ANOULDE *Chron.* (1811) 26 Comon herburgers in the same cite and in the subbarbes. . . as well as oder comon harburgers free and of the same franchises.

β. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5000 Grounyng and Gruchnyng, hir herbeours, . . . tellen hir, erliche and late, That Deth stonidith armed at hir gate. *Ibid.* 7855 With sorry dapp to youre

bihove, Am I to day youre herbegere! Go, herber yow elleswhere than heere.

2. One sent on before to purvey lodgings for an army, a royal train, etc.; a purveyor of lodgings; in *pl.*, an advance company of an army sent to prepare a camping-ground; a pioneer who prepares the way. *Hist. and arch.* † *Knight Harbinger*: an officer in the Royal Household (the office was abolished in 1846).

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 899 The fame anon thurgh out the town is born. By herbergeours [v.r. -jours], that wenten hym biforn. 1540 *Morte Arth.* 2448 Thane come be herbariours, harageous knyghter. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Harberger, *fournier du roy.* a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 64 His harbergers passing byfore to provyde lodgyngs for his trayne.

b. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 357 I. 525 The Harbyger of my Lord of Marche. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxviii, Thenne ther cam the herbergeours from kyng Arthur for to herborowe hym and his knynges. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Up-londsyn.* (Percy Soc.) p. liii, Men must win the Marshall or els herberge with price or with prayer. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII (an. 5) (1809) 555 The English cariers that came with the Harbershers to take ground. tooke certayne wagons with beere and vitail. 1552 HULOET, Harbiger, to appoint lodgynges for the traine of princes, *epistathmi.* 1555 ASP. PARKER *Ps.* cv, To them as herberge Lo Joseph sold to servitude.

γ. 1471 *Arriv. Edu.* IV (Camden) 27 Theyr herbergars were come afore them as ferre as Sudberrie. 1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 115 He shalle not sett his men too coynne upon the Kinges subjectes. . . but by hille made by the arbinge. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxviii. [cxvii.] 364 They had sent before their herbyngers to take vp their lodgynges. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat.* Hon. II. xii. 185 Where the Harbinger had before marked the lodgings for Otho. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN *Hist. Eliz.* iv. 567 The chief Magistrate. . . as an Harbinger appoynting out their billet. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 105 They have a gentleman harbinger to provide lodging for them. 1743 *List King's Officers above Stairs* ibid. II. 190 William Cowper, Esq.; Knight-Harbinger. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. II. 25 Harbingers were sent before, to prepare quarters for all this train.

3. One that goes before and announces the approach of some one; a forerunner. Mostly in *transf.* and *fig.* senses, and in literary language.

β. a 1550 *Hye way Spytel Hous* 834 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 60 These to our place have dayly herbergers.

γ. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruitless Warre* (R.), Hope is har-binger of all mishappe. 1630 MILTON *May Morning*, Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger, Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her The flowery May. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. (1672) 702 His Harbinger John had now finished his Message. 1705 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii, First came two harbingers with wands. Next a herald. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxxvi, Proud harbinger of day. . . Fell chanticler! 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 359 The boding cry of the tree-toad, that harbinger of storm. 1874 H. AINSWORTH *Merry Eng.* I. iv, A harbinger, apparelled in the royal livery, had been sent on to announce the approach of the Princess. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 72 The prophet and harbinger of better days coming.

† 4. = HARBOURER 2. *Obs. rare.*

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 289 In Harbousing the Hart, the Huntsman or Harbinger must . . put his Hound before him, and beat the Outside of the Springs or Thickets.

5. Harbinger of spring. A small umbelliferous herb of North America, *Erigeron bulbosa*, which flowers in March in the Central States. In its tuberos root, twice ternate leaves, and small white flowers, it resembles the Earth-nut of Great Britain. 1868 ASA GRAY *Man. Bot. Northern U. S.* (ed. 5).

Hence Harbingerish, the office or position of a harbinger. Harbingerly (*nonce-ud.*), the act or function of a harbinger (in sense 3).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 242 Thou shalt go one houre before; and presently caused his head to be smitten off. An unhappy Harbingerish in regard of his Art. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab.* Lit. II. 46 They do not come in with the somewhat ostentatious usherment and harbingery, which for instance laid the even more splendid bursts of Jeremy Taylor open to the sharp sarcasm of South.

Harbinger, *v.* [f. prec. sb. (in sense 3).] *trans.* To act as a harbinger to; to announce, presage.

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks.* 1878 I. 24 To Harbinger his learned name. 1662 COKAINE *Ovid* I. i, Before. . . I for this untimely courtesy Make thee to harbinge my soul in death! 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* Poems I. 88 More bright than all the angel blaze That harbinge'd thy birth. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. 299 The star that harbingers a glorious day. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* v. 131 Heralded and harbingered by smiles and greetings.

Harbor, var. spelling of HARBOUR.

Harborie: see HARBOURY.

† Harborough, -borow, etc. ME. forms of HARBOUR sb. and *v.*

† Harborous, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 herber-, herbo(u)r-, harber-, harbour-, etc. [f. HARBOUR sb. 1, after words in -ous from French, e.g. *humorous*.]

1. Affording harbour or shelter; given to hospitality.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* iii. 2 A bisshoppe must be . . honestly nappelled, harberous, apt to teache. — 1 *Pet.* iv. 9 Be ye herberous and that without grudging. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 38 An other sorte promyseth their howse to be herbourouse to the howsehold of fath. a 1613 OVERBURY *Observ.* France Wks. (1895) 237 Their nature, which is easie and harborous to strangers. 1632 VICARS *Virg. Æneid* 72 In this kinde harb'rous town.

2. Furnished with harbours or havens for ships.

[1589] FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 49 That water at the first Was harborous to brode wide ships, now harborous to wains. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-ob.* I. 5 Her haven angled so about her harborous sound. 1641 HEVLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 266 A Countrey harborous on either side with commodious Havens. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. vii. (1852) 397 This is a well known sea, called Euxine, or harborous.

Harbory: see HARBOURY.

Harbour, harbor (hā'ubər), sb. 1 Forms: a. 2 hereberze, herburze, -byrze, 3 herberze, 4 herboru, herbergh, -berw, -beruh, 4-5 herberwe, -berewe, -borewe, -borwe, -boruhe, -borou3, -borw, -burhe, -burgh (e, 4-6 herberow (e, -borow (e, 5 herbarwe, -barow, -barou, -bourgh, 5-6 herboroghe, -borough (e, 6 herberough, -bourough, -burrough. β. 4 herberow, -bure, 4-5 -ber (e, 5-6 -bour (e. γ. 5 harburrow, 5-6 harbarow (e, -brough (e, 5-7 harborow (e, 6 harberowe, -bourgh, -borrow, -bourough, 6-7 harborough (e. δ. 5 harbor, 6-7 harboure, 6- harbor, harbour, (7 harber). [Early ME. hereberz(e, herberz(e, corresp. to an OE. *hereberga, f. here army, host + -berga, -e protection, shelter, not recorded, but found in the cognate langs., OHG. heri-, here-, herberga (MDu. and mod.G. herberge), OLG. heriberga (MGd. herberghe, Du. herberg) all fem., ON. herbergi neuter (Sw. herberge). The ME. word has been assumed to be from Norse; but the phonology points rather to an OE. type (original, or perh. after the Norse). The subsequent history shows two lines of phonetic change, viz. the change of her- to har-, usual with er- before a consonant (as in bark, barrow, hart, marsh, and the pronunciation of clerk, sergeant, Berkshire, Hertford, etc.); and the weakening of the second element to -ber-, -bor-, -bour; the current harbour exhibits both of these changes. The late ME. form remains in place names, e.g. Market Harborough.]

1. Shelter, lodging, entertainment; sojourn, abode.

a. c 1150 *Homily* (Kluge *Lesch.* 72) Na synderlice onodren herbyrge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Pe node habbeð 3iuen heom red, Mid herberge and mid fode. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1392 If þe miste taken Herberge for hire frendes sake[n]. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xviii. 4 Withoute hurting of good herberwe [1388 herbere]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 957 Nede of cloping and herberwe [v.r. herborgh, harborowe, herboruhe]. c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 6 Graunt vs gode herborow his nyght. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. ix, They, praid the lord of the castel of herburgh. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 If any personne . . geue any herborowe moneye or lodgyng to any beggers. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* D. ij, That Alexander shoulde fynde no herborow [v.r. herberowe] there. 1573 G. HAUEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 166 Frendly voutsave him herburrow.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6153 Of herber grete nede I had, The herberd me with hert glad. 1388 Wyclif *Eclous.* xxix. 31 To seke herber [v.r. herberow] fo hous in to hous. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2940 Whi thou her thi herber tane? 1538 BALE *Breve Com.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 207 Helpe alwayes the poore, with herbour, fode, and apparell. 1552 *Ord.* St. Bartholomew's Ejb in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xlv. 370 For the herbour and succour of the dere members of Cristes body. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 9 To take herbour.

γ. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (1510) Civ. She . . asked harborowe in dyvers places. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 260 What crystyn man axithe harbutow here? 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Lette them have harborough. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* I. (1633) 62 Those cursed exactions of diet and harborow. 1598 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 115 Whosoever . . shall lodge or gyve harborow to any rogues. [Cf. Market Harborough.]

δ. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxv. 115 Whan I was a stranger and neddy of harborow. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) II. 289 Nobody takes them in, provides them harbor. 1663 DAYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. I, All I desire of you is but harbor for a minute. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* n. 148 Our great Want . . was Harbor and good Company. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 253 They serve for the Harbour. of various Animals. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* II. 397 Give harbor in thy breast on no account To after-grudge or enmity. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxvi, To harbor safe, and friendly cheer, That gives us rightful claim.

2. A place of shelter or sojourn; lodgings, quarters, resting-place; place of entertainment, inn; place of refuge, asylum. *Obs. exc. dial.*

Cold harbour, a place of shelter from the weather for wayfarers, constructed by the wayside. Hence, a frequent name of a locality, and in comb. *Cold Harbour Lane*.

a. c 1300 *Havelok* 742 Pore were Of here herbor herborwed pere. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. x. 406 Holicherche, þat he[r]berwe is and goddes hous to saue. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 765, I saugh nat this year so myrie a compaignye Atones in this herberwe [v.r. herborowe, harborowe, herberw, herburhe] as is now. c 1450 *Merlin* 539, Thi fonde nether house ne herborowe. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Herboroghe, logis. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries* Wks. (Rldg.) 743/1 To have his arms set up in his last herborow.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 448 With-in his awen moder body, Whar his herber with-in was dight. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 523 Dyverse Ostries or Herboris for to logge the more multitude.

γ. 1475 *Spr. lowe Degre* 179 Yf ye may no harbronghe se, Than must ye lodge under a tre. 1530 PALSGR. 169 *Herberge*, an harborowe. 1579 TWYNE *Physike agst. Fort.* I. v. 61a, Thy harborow or Inne, or rather thy pryson. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xli. 616 That the legions from out of their winter harboroughs, shoulde there meete together.

δ. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 174/2 An Harbar, hospitiun. 1570

LEVINS *Manip.* 222/36 Harboure, hospitium. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. l. 7 Fair harbour that them seems: so in they entred are. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 462 They will capitulate for their honour to go out of their harbour, with their pikes traild. . . and in array. 1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 p. 2 lvy and Elder-Bushes, the Harbours of several solitary Birds. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, Harbour, shelter, lodging.

† b. The 'house', mansion, or position of the sun or a planet in the zodiac. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 307 To ech of hem his tyme and his secon As thy herberwe [v.r. herberwe, barborowe, hebour] chaungeth lowe or heighe.

c. The covert or place of retreat of wild animals.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Eng. Dogs* in Arb. *Garter* III. 234 Ferriers . . drue them out of their hollow harbours. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 310 Hee dreames of . . a Bucke lodged, or a Hart in harbor. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 74 They resort to those places as to their harborowes or covert. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. 1. 289 When you intend to find out the Harbour or Layer of a Hart. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* vi. 103 The stag. . . When he has settled himself down he is said to be 'in harbour'.

d. *fig.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 35 Fynde any quietnesse, or sure harborowe. 1591 R. W. TANCRED & Gismunda v. ii. in Hazl. *Doddsley* VII. 85 Ah, pleasant harborow of my heart's thought! 1674 BREVINT *Sail at Endor* 268 These saving Harbers. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* I. 11 In what vale Shall be my harbour?

3. A place of shelter for ships; spec. where they may lie close to and sheltered by the shore or by works extended from it; a haven, a port.

a. [c 1205] LAV. 28878 Sexise men . . seileden to londe, And herberge token. Bi-geonde pere Humber. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 493 To rekene wel his tydes His stremes . . His herberwe and his moone, his lodemenage. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 11 Thei . . digged out herborowes, where their shippes might ride saulle for the storme.

β. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda* I j b, The Ports, Herbours, and Rivers, where he tooke in fresh water.

γ. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 53 Also the Sirtes, unfrendly harbroughs. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 350 A byght or bay as though it were a harborowe. 1578 BOURNE *Invent.* 11 They must cheyne their Hauen or harborow. 1600 HAKLUT *Voy.* (1810) III. 121 They put into the foresayde Harborough. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 302 A Harborow of great capacite, being in former times but an open bay.

δ. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxiii. 126 b, Their harbour or hauen is verie good. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 119 They were not able to put into the Harbor. 1697 DRAVEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 609 A Station safe for Ships, when Tempests roar, A silent Harbour, and a covered Shoar. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 23 Some of the men of war, then in the harbour, a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 178 Like a wreck that is drifting to harbour, I come to thee, Lady, at last.

4. Glass-making. A large shallow trough-like box with handles or wheels used for holding the mixed ingredients or 'batch' and conveying them to the pot for fusion.

1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks. Stourbridge*, Seven mixing harbours. 1897 *Correspondent*, Each harbour of separate mixture is placed around the furnace before each pot for the purpose of filling.

5. attrib. and Comb. (in sense 3), as harbour-admiral, -bar, -buoy, -duty, -light, -room, -town, etc.; harbour-due, a charge for the use of a harbour (usually in *pl.*); harbour-gasket, -log, -watch (see quot.); harbour-master, an officer who has charge of a harbour, and of the mooring of ships, etc. therein; hence harbour-mastership; harbourward adv., towards the harbour.

1829 MARRIAT *P. Mildmay* iv, The Gladiator, the flagship of the 'harbour-admiral. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. xv, We drifted o'er the 'Harbour-bar. 1864 TENNYSON *Sailor Boy* 2 He rose at dawn and, fired with hope, Shot o'er the seething harbour-bar. 1842 — *Audley Court* 85 The hay was oily calm; the 'harbour-buoy. . . With one green sparkle ever and anon Dipt by itself. 1718 *Bridlington Pier Act*, All such tolls, 'harbour-dues, or other dues. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* x. vii. (1876) 614 A harbour due is . . paid for the accommodation obtained by shipping. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Harbour-gaskets, broad, but short and well-blackened gaskets. . . for showing off a well-furled sail in port. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 371 A 'Harbour-Light will be established. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Harbour-log, that part of the log-book which . . relates only to transactions while the ship is in port. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Maitre de ports*, an 'harbour-master, or officer appointed to take care of a port. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 37 The honourable sinecure of a 'harbour-mastership. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 9 To provide 'harbour-room at once safe and adequate. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Itiad* II. (R.), Halos 'harbor-towne, that Neptune beats upon. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Harbour-watch, a division or subdivision of the watch kept on night-duty, when the ship rides at single anchor.

† Harbour, sh. 2 *Obs.* [A frequent spelling of ARBOUS sb. 1 from 16th c., intermediate between the earlier herber, erber, and the present form.] a. A grass-plot, a green = ARBOUR 1. b. A bower or retreat covered with climbing shrubs and plants.

a. 1505 *Will of M. Huntingdon* (Somerset Ho.), My body to be buried in our lady Harbar of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. [1573 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 234 My bodye to be buried within y^e arbour on the north side off the church of Richmond.] 1804-20 *Hereford Cath., Sexton's Bk. of Fees*, For Ground in the Cathedral Lady Harbour, or Cloister, 4s. 6d.

b. 1563 [see ARBOUR 5.], 1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia*, etc. xxvi. (Grosart) 107 Where loving Wood-bine, doth the Harbour binde. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ombriage*,

shade, harbor, or bower to rest vnder. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 222 A gravel walk. with a covered harbour at each end of it. a 1790 *Warton Poet. Wks.* (1802) II. 194 An avenue so cool and dim shall to an harbour, at the end, In spite of gout, entice a friend.

Hence **Harboured** ppl. a. = ARBOURED.

1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 136 We did in shallow cradles, two on a Camell: harboured above, and covered with linnen.

Harbour sb.3, var. of ARBOR sb.1

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 222 Effected by a jagged wheel, fixed on the barrel harbour.

Harbour, harbor (hā'bur), v. Forms: a. 2 hereburezen, herborzen, 3 herber(e)zen, herborwen, 3-5 herberwen, herborwen, 4 herberghen, herborghen, herbarwen, herberwen, 4-5 herberghwen, herberwen, 4-6 herberowe(n), 5 hereboroghe, herburghe, herberrowe, 5-6 herborowe, 6 herberoughe, herbrough. b. 3-7 herber(e)n, 4-5 herbor, 5 herbar, 6 herbow(e). γ. 4-6 harborough, 5 -bergh, -berough, -burrow, -bourrow, 5-6 -borowe, 6 -barow, -brough. δ. 5 harbūr, 5-6 harber, 6 harbar, 6- harbor, harbour. See also *herbery*, *HARBRY* v. [f. *HARBOUR* sb., in its various phonetic forms:—OE. type **herbeorgian*, corresp. to ON. *herbergja*, -*byrgja*, to lodge, harbour; OHG. *heribergon*, MHG., MDu., Ger., Du. *herbergen* intr. and trans. Cf. also *herberge*, early form of *HARBINGE* v., from OF. *herberger* (which was ultimately the same word).]

I. trans. † 1. To provide a lodging or lodging-place for; to shelter from the weather or the night; to lodge, entertain. *Obs.*

a. c 1150 *Homily* (Kluge *Lesch.* 73) Swa swa leofne gyst heo hire huse and inlese herbyrgode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 þu... fedest wreche men and hereboregst and scrudest. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 260/146 To hereborew Misse men. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 201 Clope... and herberwe hem. *Ibid.* 371 Pere he schal be hereberowid. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/1 Herberwyt (vrr. herbergwyn, herborwen) or receyvynt to hereboroghe. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To lodge and herberough any persone... of charitee or almes. 1540 *Taverner Postils*, *Exhort. bef. Communion*. We have not hymselfe now... to herberough him. 1557 *Fest Mylner Abingl.* 157 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 106 Herberowe us to night.

b. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 15494 To spek o iesu þar he was herberd in þat tun. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* x. 32 Symound, that is named Petre; this is herberd in the hous of Symound courtour. c 1400 *Isumbrun* 524 Bot mete ne drynke couthe he gete none, Ne hous to herberwe hym inne. a 1510 *Douglas King Hart* II. 264 3e sall nocht herbere me and Eis at anes. 1609 *Skene Reg. May*, *Stat. Robt. I.* 20 Na man be herbered or lodged in the houses or granges.

γ. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 262, I wold harburrew the full fayne. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1252 To harburch the needy waging. 1530 *Palsgr.* 579/1, I intende to harbourewe folkes no more. 1565 *Golding Oxid's Met.* II. (1593) 29 Tetbis who doth harbrough me within her surges wide. 1587 *Singila in Polimanteia* (1881) Intro. 18 To al them that harbrough such a guest.

δ. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1071 He herberde hym far thero from al behynde men... Hys sekene was so felle. 1557 *Ord. Hospitals* Eij, Those [children] that are harboured in the Howse. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* II. iii. 102 She harbours you as her kinsman.

fig. 1630 *Prynne Anti-Armin.* i Which would willingly harbour themselves, vnder the rooffe... of the Church of England. 1671 *Milton Samson* 458 The anguish of my soul, that suffers not Mine eye to harbour sleep.

b. absol. To show hospitality.

1534 *Tindale Rom.* xii. 13 Diligently to harbour [1535 COVERD. Be glad to harbaw. 1539 (Great Bible), Be readie to harbour.]

† 2. To quarter (soldiers or retainers); to assign lodgings to, to billet; *refl.* to take up quarters, encamp. Also absol. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 149 Nouber cite ne burgh myght þei in herberd be. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1626 Alle þe genge of grece was gayly resseyued & herbarwed hastily. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 427 in *Babes Bk.* 312 The marshall shalle herber alle men in fere. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. cii. 83 They comen... in grete companies and lodged and herburghed hem in the cuntrye al aboute where they wold. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 32 Within the kinges gates no man shall harborow or assigne but this chamberlaine or usher. 1523 *Lb. Berners Froiss.* I. cclvi. 381 They... layde siege about Monsac, and harbored themselves, as though they wolde nat go thence in a moneth. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 90 [We] were... harboured in a green plot of ground resembling a meadow.

3. To give shelter to, to shelter. Formerly often in a good sense: to keep in safety or security, to protect; now mostly dyslogistic, as to conceal or give covert to noxious animals or vermin; to give secret or clandestine entertainment to noxious persons or offenders against the laws.

a. 1a c 1366 *Chaucer Rom. Rose* 491 The gardin was not dangerous To herberwe briddes many oon. 1393 *LANGL. P. P.* C. xxii. 320 Ordeyne þe an hous, peers, to herberghen in thi corners. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxv. (1869) 66 This scauberk is cleped humilitee... in which the shuldust thi swerd herberwe. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop* I. xx, The swallowe... herberowed her in the plowgh mans hows. b. 1420 *Surties Misc.* (1888) 17 vt lette noght William Selby to herber hys tymber upon the same walle. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 83 Yf any freman... suffer any wares or marchaundes... to be kepte or herbowyd in his house.

γ. 1579 *J. STUBBES Gaping Gulf*, To harbouregh the persecuted Christians in your ownekingdome.

δ. c 1460 *How Marchaude dyd Wyffe betray* 148 in Hazl.

E. P. P. I. 203 Y swere... V wylle neuyr harbur the kyngys felone. 1472 *Presentin. Juries in Surties Misc.* (1888) 25 Oone panyemaker... harburs suspect persons in his hous. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 180 Ignorant what lewdnes lurketh, and what heynousnesse is harboured in the deedes they go about. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* I. xviii. (1810) 193 Traitors, which harboured themselves in the boghs and woods. 1659 *D. PELL Infr. Sea* 106 note, I would have Captains to say that our ships shall harbour no such Sailors. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 44 These Woods harbour vast numbers of Monkeys. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 131 75 He wishes Sir Roger does not harbour a Jesuit in his House. 1759 *tr. Duhamel's Husb.* I. vi. (1762) 12 Dung harbours insects. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 641 After the conviction of the rebels whom she had harboured. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 780 Cocoa-nut fibre... does not harbour vermin. *Mod. Newsp.* A tobaccoist was fined £100 for harboring smuggled tobacco.

fig. 1650 *HUBBERT Fill Formality* 15 It is a dangerous thing to harbor a Traitor within your breast. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxiv, What religion can it be that harbours such a villain? 1844 *H. ROGERS Ess.* I. i. 33 Harbousing every vagrant story that may ask shelter in his pages.

† b. Of a place, etc.: To afford accommodation or room for; to contain, hold. *Obs.*

1362 *LANGL. P. P.* A. II. 40 Bote þer nas halle ne hous þat miht herberwe þe peple. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R. v.* iii. (1495) 106 The mydle mode beclippyth the brayne and herborith and holdeth togyders the veynes of the brayne. c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 125 It [a horn spoon] will herbar fourty pese. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* ix. 115 That there is but one God, and that The Ayre, the Heauen, the Sea, the Earth, and Hell... were harbored in his breast from all Eternitie. 1667 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* The specific actions of a Body that harbours subordinate Forms. 1680 — *Produs. Chem. Princ.* v. 240 The Aerall particles, that are wont to be harboured in the Pores of that liquor.

4. fig. To entertain within the breast; to cherish privately; to indulge. Now usually in reference to evil thoughts or designs.

1393 *LANGL. P. P.* C. VIII. 258 In þyn hole herte to herberghwen alle treuthe. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 337 O heart appointed even from thy creation to harbour kindness. 1583 *STANHYURST Aneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Such festred rancoure doo Sayntys celestial harbour? 1601 *F. GODWIN Bps. of Eng.* 353 The citizens... harboring their old grudge. 1604 *ROWLANDS Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 20, I know that beauteous wenches are encline, To harbour handsome men within their minde. 1666 *FORDYCE Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1676) I. iii. 109 They will be tempted to harbour suspicions. 1781 *COWPER Convers.* 561 Hearts... that harbour at this hour That love of Christ and all its quickening power. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 70 He believed them to harbour the worst designs. 1850 *W. IRVING Goldsmith* i. 28 It was impossible for him to harbour resentment.

5. To shelter (a ship) in a haven or harbour.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 2 Naturall hauens, of capacite to harbourewe grete nauies of shippes. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* II. 232 A faire haven, where the ships of Alger are safely harboured. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* xii. iii, Harbour my fleshy bark safe in thy wounded side. 1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2849/4 Directions... how to Harbour a Ship in the same with Safety. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* iv. 375, I... Harboured his vessels, saved from death his mariner band.

6. To trace (a stag) to his 'harbour' or lair.

Also trans. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* I. xviii, A few nombre of boundes, onely to harborowe, or rouise, the game. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 239 We herbor and unherbor a Harte, we lodge and rowse a Bucke. 1637 *B. JONSON Sad Sheph.* I. ii, Here's Little John hath harbord you a Deere. 1741 [see HARBINGER 4]. 1886 *Woo in Gd. Words* 690 A... tigress had been tracked... and at last 'harboured', as Stag-hunters say, in a small thicket. 1892 *H. HUTCHINSON Fairway Isl.* 6, I can harbour a stag against any man on Exmoor.

II. intr. 7. To shelter oneself, lodge, take shelter; to encamp; later, often with some notion of lurking or concealment. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 3if þe mai þer-inne herbergen. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 10290 Lete hym herber yn hys hous. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 53 Wont to sleen hys gastes þat herburghen in hys hous. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5231 Thar herborghede þe kyng & ys barouns, Wyb-oute tentes oþer paynyllous. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 745 Vnder a Mountayne þy herberde þan Besyde a reuer. c 1450 *Merlin* 125 Ye sholde not fynde an house in to herberowe. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. vii. 79 Now for this Night, lette harbor here in Yorke. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 448 Others say that the Robbers themselves harboured here. c 1750 *SHENSTONE Econ.* I. 52 Beneath one common roof Thou ne'er shalt harbor. 1805 *WORDSW. Waggoner* I. 59 Where the Dove and Olive-Bough Once hung, a Poet harbours now. 1892 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 200, I was suspicious that possibly some party of Indians might be harboring round.

fig. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardin* liv. 207 Neither sleepe nor quiet could harbor in her head. 1569 *J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 105 b, But nowe this plague... doth not onely herberoughe emonge temporal men. 1590 *MARLOWE Edu. II.* v. Wks. (Rldg.) 214/1 Think not a thought so villanous Can harbour in a man of noble birth. 1655 *tr. De Pare's Francion* I. 33 [To] suffer such a thought to harbour in our minds. 1760 *Law Spir. Prayer* II. 161 No voice can harbor in you. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 266 If envy could have harboured in such a breast as Sophia's.

8. Of an animal: To have its retreat or resort; spec. said of a stag.

1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* M viij, It is a Seafish... It harboureth some time about the shore. 1610 *GUILLEM Heraldry* xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say that a Hart Harboureth. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 862 Penguin... cannot flie... feeds on fish and grasse, and harbors in berries. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* III. ix. 338 Here the bellowing Harts are said to harbour... the belling Roos to bed. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) V. 1680 The place where the turtle were known to harbour. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vessiv.* III. 46 In the woody parts wild boars frequently harboured.

9. Of a ship (or its crew): To take shelter or come to anchor in a haven or harbour. Also fig.

1583 *STANHYURST Aneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Wee saulflye dyd harbor in haven. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* IV. ii. 206 To show what coast thy sluggish crare Might easiliest harbour in. a 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 331/2 He might have Harbour'd in Falmouth. 1718 *SEWALL Diary* 12 May (1882) 111. 184 Wind was Coltrary that was forc'd to harbour at Marblehead. 1842 *BROWNING Waring* II. ii. 2 We were sailing by Trieste Where a day or two we harboured.

Hence **Harboured, Harbousing** ppl. adjs.

1388 *WYCLIF Wisd.* v. 15 An herborid man of a dai, that passith forth. 1743 *J. DAVIDSON Aeneid* VIII. 267 Calling his vanquished Sons into his Azure Bosom and harbousing streams. 1833 *WORDSW. Warning* 44 Harboured ships, whose pride is on the sea. 1835 *I. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.* VIII. 361 A harboured grudge and exasperation.

Harbourage, -orage (hā'burədʒ). Also 6 herberge. [f. *HARBOUR* sb.1 + -AGE: cf. the earlier ME. *herbergeage*, *HARBERGEAGE*, from French.]

1. Shelter, lodging; = HARBOUR I.

1570 *Henry's Wallace* xi. 1236 note, Now in bewin he has his herberge [1470 heretage]. 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 234 Your King... Craues harbourage within your Citie walles. 1634 *HEYWOOD Maidenhead, well Lost* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 124 You shall not want nor foode, nor harbourage. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* viii, Did you give him harbourage in this very house? 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 281 Where can I get me harbourage for the night?

transf. and fig. 1849 *I. TAYLOR Enthus.* x. 297 Both infidelity and heresy have, till of late, found harbourage in the supposed or pretended corruption or uncertainty of the canon. 1876 *F. E. TROLOPE Charming Fellow* II. xi. 174 An idea to which... he would give no harbourage.

2. A place of shelter; a lodging; = HARBOUR 2.

1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 113 Happy England, if the same prove good Harbourage for a fainting Nation! 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxviii, The worst of these harbourages... would unquestionably be more fitting for your residence than the abode of a despised Jew. 1883 *Graphic* 19 May 498 The island has been a harbourage of conspiracy and sedition.

3. Shelter for ships, shelter in a haven: cf. HARBOUR 3.

[a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 412 That Enemy... wind-driven on the British Coast, would find safe Harbourage in Milford.] 1850 *BLACKIE Aschylus* I. 38 Harsh harbourage, hard hammocks, and scant sleep. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 204 He... took soundings all round the proposed harbourage. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kidronian* 33 The new stone-pier That was to make safe harbourage for the boats.

Harbourer, -orer (hā'burər). [f. *HARBOUR* v. + -ER.] This took up sense 1 of *herberger*, *HARBINGER*, after that word came to be used chiefly in senses 2, 3.]

1. One who harbours, shelters, or entertains; an entertainer, a host. Also fig. Now more usually dyslogistic.

1548 *UDALL Erasme. Par. Luke* viii. (R.), Of an harbourer of deuils, was he sodainly made a discipule, and scholar of Jesus. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 Eyther... harbourours of Antes... or else breeders of... weeds. 1624 *T. SCOTT and Pt. Vox Populi* 28 Abettors, maintainors, concealors of their plots or barbarous of their persons. 1652 *J. AUDLEY Eng. Commw.* 29 It became the Commons to be harbourers of the people. 1710 *STRYVE Life Abp. Grindal* an. 1582 (R.) A great nurse of pious men, and harbourer of exiles for religion. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 19 Not to the Don as harbourer of his daughter. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/3 Unpolished granite... is a sad harbourer of soot and dust.

2. Stag-hunting. One whose office it is to trace a deer to its covert.

1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* II. xxix, Old Forrest Spys, the Harbours With hand approach. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 72 The Harboure having taught his Hound to draw mute always round the outside of the Covert. 1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* vi. 101 The work of the 'harbourer' is to find where a runnable stag is in 'harbour' or 'on the morning of the meet'.

Hence **Harboursse, -oresse**, a hostess.

1624 *HEYWOOD Gnaui.* ix. 428 Mary... was a devout harboursse... that gladly entertained the disciples of Christ.

Harbouring, vbl. sb. [f. *HARBOUR* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb HARBOUR, in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14709 His herbering sal last in hell. 1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* xii. 13 Kepinge, hospitalite, that is, herboringe of pore men. c 1469 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* I. 28 Lorde god, that wythin the holy wombe... toke thy herbowrynge. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 141 There is not so much skill to be used in lodgyng of a Bucke as in harboring of a harte. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* II. 376 Places for the... docking, and harbousing of his warlike galleies. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 56 Here was an harbousing of a popish priest.

b. *atrb.*, as harbouring house, place.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 10 Tha saw evin at thair hand Ane herbering place. 1585 *FLEETWOOD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 302 Harboringe Howses for Maisterles Men, and for such as lyve by theifte. 1605 *WYATMOUTH in Harber's Mag.* Apr. (1883) 708/2 The most... secure harboring river that the world affeth.

Harbourless (hā'burəls), a. For early forms see HARBOUR sb.1 [f. *HARBOUR* sb.1 + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of shelter, houseless, homeless.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 6166 Hinnm þatt iss herberghelæss þe birp herberghze findenn. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 129 Po men þat not herberwid such pore herberwelles. 1382 — *Matt.* xxv. 35, I was herberlesse [1526 *TINDALE herberlesse* (1534) herbourlesse; 1535 *COVERD.* herbourlesse] and þee... herberden me. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VII. xxvii, For kyng Arthurs sake he shall not be herberoules. 1546

Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 153 b, Harbournge the harbours. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Isa. lviii. 7 The needie, and herberles bring in into thy house. a 1677 *MANTON Exp. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 11 We should soon be shiftless, harbourless, begging from door to door. 1829 J. DONOVAN *Catech. Conn.* Trent i. iv. § 11 He is born in poverty; he is born as a harbourless stranger.

† 2. Of a place: That affords no shelter. *Obs.*
1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* i. (1593) 7, I entered by and by The harbroughlesse and cruell house. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ii. Prose Addit. (1612) 334 The harbourslesse Desart.

3. Without harbours or havens for ships.
1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 352 (R.) The haven-lesse and harbourlesse coasts of Italie. 1795 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) IV. 107 A vast ocean, bowling and harbourless. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art.* i. (1868) 16 The sea roars against your harbourless cliffs—you have to build the breakwater.

† **Harboursome**, a. *Obs.* [f. *HARBOUR sb.* 1 + -some.] Given to hospitality, hospitable.

1584 *LODGE Alarum* 79 Harden not your hearts...relieve the poore, be harboursome.

† **Harboursome**, *harb(e)ry*, *sb.* north. dial. and *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 herber, 4-6 -ery(e, her-
bry(e, 5 herbe, 5-6 herbery, 5-7 -erie, 6 har-
bry, -rie, harbarie, -ory, -orie, 6-7 harbourie,
7-9 harboury. [In 13th c. northern Eng. *herberi*,
parallel to ME. *herberje*, *herberwe*; perh. immedi-
ately a. ON. *herbergi* (see *HARBOUR sb.* 1); but
possibly with a suffix -y or -ry.]

1. Shelter, lodging, harbourage; = **HARBOUR**
sb. 1. In quot. 1375, military encampment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14135 To his castel was iesus cald Til herber [Fairf. herborwe] als i forwit tald. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 298 Til gret lordis, ilikane syndri, Ordanit ane felde for thar herbery. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* 28 Ne clothes to be naked ne herbery to be herberles. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 472 Sewyn scor with him that nyct tuk herbery thar. c 1475 *Raif Colyear* 41 He na harberie had for his behufe. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 244 He gifis the meit, drink, and claithe and barbery. 1552 *LYNDOES Monarchie* 5942 Of tymes þe game me Herberye. 1570 *LEVINUS Mani.* 107 These. in ryte are formed of substantives as of armour, armorie. of harbour harbourie, hospitium. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, Stat. David II, 44 All they quha sellis bread and aill, sal receane passengers in herberie within their houses. 1619 *SIR J. SEMPILL Sacrilege Handl.* 50 For harboury. No certaine dwelling place. 1864 *HISLOP Prov. Scot.* 96 He that's ill o' his har-
boury is gude at the way-kenning.

2. A place of shelter, a lodging-place; = **HARBOUR** 2.

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 63 Thar was na herberie To Josep and his spouse Marie. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 280 Sa till thar herbery wend sall thai. c 1475 *Raif Colyear* 675 Thar was ane hailsum harbery. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. x. 95 It is a stelling place and sovir harbery, Quhar ost in stail or enbuschment may ly. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 135 Hareyt furth of house and herberye. 1570 *LEVINUS Mani.* 104/29 Harbarie, hospitium. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis Pref.* 94 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Leaving the heavilie barbie whair he satt.

3. Shelter for ships; a harbour.

15. *Ship Latus in Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 625 Quhair any great presse of shippis lye in ane harberie. 1576 in W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* (1875) 90 All the ports, creeks, harbaries, and landing-places. 1617 *Ibid.*, The burgh and harbarie of Stranraer. c 1640 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 95 The said burgh of Pittenweyme...hes ane guid and saiff harberie.

4. Comb., as *harboury-place*.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. l. 31 Ane anciant and ane tender herbery place To Troianis. 1562 *WINSET Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 l. 4 We...exhort the latter marinaris...to direct it to sum mair sure harbery place.

Harbrough, e. *Obs.* ff. *HARBOUR sb.* and *v.*

† **Harbry**, *herbery*, *v.* north. dial. and *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 herbery, herbery, 4-6 herbr, herbry, 6-7 harbry, harberie. [In 14th c. *herbery*, *herbry*, a northern doublet of *HARBOUR v.*, perh. immediately a. ON. *herbergja*: cf. *HARBOURY sb.*]

1. *trans.* To shelter, lodge; = **HARBOUR v. 1.
1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 300 And bad thaim herbery thaim that nyct. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalena* 218 Nane wald herbery þam in house. 14... *Burgh Latus* c. 85 (Skene 90) Na man...aw to harbery any stranger in his house langar þan a nyct. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxvii. 29 Nor veseit the seik, nor...Harbreit the wolsome. 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 239 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 293, I will herby no gaistis heir perfay. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 129 Na man sovid harberie strangers.**

2. To anchor (a ship) in a haven or harbour.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. vi. 159 Thi schippis and fallow-schip...Other ar herbryt in the havin. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) l. 205 Þat Lord may harbari so thy baigie.

3. *intr.* To take shelter, to lodge; to come into a haven, to land.

c 1475 *Raif Colyear* 710 Quhen he harbreit with me. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. viii. 81 We ar defendit to herby on the sand.

Hence † **Harbrying**, *herbreyng*, *vbl. sb.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 703 Strange men had tane her-
breyng in the place.

Harburrow, *obs.* form of *HARBOUR sb.* and *v.*

Harcabuz, *obs.* form of *HARQUEBUS*.

Harcarrah: see *HIRCARRA*.

Harcalet, var. *HASLET*.

Hareken, *obs.* form of *HEARKEN vb.*

Hard (hãrd), a. (*sb.*) Forms: 1 heard, 2-4 herd, (3 ard, *Orm.* harrd), 3-7 harde, (6 heard,

herde), 4- hard. [A Common Teut. adj.: OE. *heard*=OFris. *herd*, OS. *hard* (MDu. *hart(d)*, MLG. *hard*, *harde*, Du. L.G. *hard*), OHG. *hart*, *harti*, *herti* (MHG. *hart*, *herle*, Ger. *hart*), ON. *harðr* (Sw. *hård*, Da. *haard*), Goth. *hardus*=O-Teut. **hardis*, corresp. to pre-Teut. **kartis*=Gr. *karpus* strong, powerful. Like other adjs. in -us, *hardus* became in WGer. partly a jo-stem *hardja*, whence OHG. *harti*, *herti*; but there is no trace of this in OS. and OE.]

I. Passively hard: resisting force, pressure, or effort of some kind.

1. A primary adjective expressing consistency of matter: That does not yield to blows or pressure; not easily penetrated or separated into particles; firm and resisting to the touch; solid, compact in substance and texture. The opposite of *soft*.

Beowulf (Z.) 2509 Billes ecg, hond and heard sword. 971 *Blíchl. Hom.* 221 Mid hererum hrege swiþe heardum & unwiosum. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 182 Wiþ heardum swiþe þæs mægan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Weter of þan herda flote. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6390 (Göt.) Of þe hard stan. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Macph.* 707 Þoure hartis ar herd as flynt. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Þai er so hard þat þare may na metell pulisch þam. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Harde yn towchynge, or felyng...duris. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 434 He bylde in London, now called Chistes Librarie in the gray Friers in London, now called Chistes Hospital. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 148 The substance thereof is thicke, and harder then any other skinne, and therefore it is called the harde mother. 1638 *Sia T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 Saladas, achars, and hard eggs. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 72 Leaves...extreamly stiff and hard. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapid.* 12 The hair of both Sexes is generally black and hard. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. 5 (1695) 54 That being generally call'd hard by us, which will put us to Pain, sooner than change Figure by the pressure of any part of our Bodies; and that, on the contrary, soft, which changes the Situation of its parts upon an easie and unpainful touch. 1764 *Rein Inquiry* v. § 2 Wks. I. 120/1 When the parts of a body adhere so firmly that it cannot easily be made to chage its figure, we call it hard. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. li. 10 If it did not yield in the slightest degree it would be perfectly hard. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Prop.* 541 Harder than adamant.

† b. Undigested (in the stomach). *Obs.*

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 3 Neither is it...Only the bespoken Thanks, at last, that lyes so Hard in our Author's Stomach. 1696 *TRAYN Misc.* iii. 88 Suppers lie hard in the Stomach.

c. *Hard fist*, an unglowed fist. Also *attrib.*
1887 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 5/5 Time was when the opening night was a velvet-glove contest. The hard-fist battle was postponed.

d. *Hard iron, hard lead*: see *quots.*

1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 44 Iron which retains its magnetic properties when removed from the magnetic field is called hard iron. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Hard lead*, lead containing certain impurities, principally antimony.

2. Of money: In specie as opposed to paper currency. See also *quots.* 1882.

1706 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* iv. iii, Your mother has a hundred pound in hard money, lying...in the hands of a mercer. 1779 A. ADAMS in *J. O. Adams's Fam. Lett.* (1876) 365 Corn is sold at four dollars, hard money, per bushel. 1825 *BENTHAM Ration. Rev.* 154 Hnsbandmen, like other labourers, are paid in hard money by the week. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T. v. vii.* (1849) 230 We were to get hard cash to meet a ran. 1838 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 157 The nomination of Governor Tilden, upon a hard-money resumption platform. 1882 *BITHWELL Counting-ho. Dict.*, *Hard cash*, a term used to distinguish metallic money from paper money...Often popularly used to denote bank notes, and other documents of undoubted value, in contradistinction to mere book debts, or commercial rights.

3. Said of the pulse when the blood-tension is high, so that the artery feels firm and not easy to be compressed.

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Pulse*, A hard Pulse signifies 1. That the membrane of the artery is drier than ordinary... 2. That the arteries are full [etc.]. 1803 *Med. Jynl.* IX. 508 A full if not a hard pulse. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) l. 440 The pulse...is hard and full—not weak and oppressed.

4. Not easy to wear out or cause to give way; capable of great physical endurance and exertion; formerly, esp., hardy and bold in fight. Now chiefly in sense approaching 1.

Beowulf (Z.) 342 Wlanc wedera leod word æfter spræc heard under helme. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1596 And þiff þin heorte is harrd and starre, And stefefast o Criste. c 1205 *LAY.* 18958 Brutal þat is a cnicht swiþe herd. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 808 Firlumbras] was hard, & snifrede wel. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 253 Þei ben full hard folk and moche peyne and we mow suffyn. 1577 B. GooGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 13 b, A hard fellow, brought up from his childehood to labour. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 119 Yet is the black Hound harder and better able to endure cold, then the other which is white. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 95 Men, a hard labourious Kind. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* 65 (Hoppe) [The horses] are both in hard condition, so it [a race] can come off in ten days. 1885 *Times* 11 Feb. 8/1 The men...look as hard as nails and fit for anything.

† b. Firm, steadfast, unyielding, *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*
1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 662 A man es a tre, þat standes noht harde, Of willk þe crop es turned downward. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 174 His name in Saxon soundeth a pearl, to which he answered in the preciousness of his disposition, clear and hard.

† c. Inured, hardened, obdurate. *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xlii. 111 When we in our

viciousnesse grow hard. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 269 Thy Nature, didd commence in sufferance, Time Hath made thee hard in't.

5. Difficult to do or accomplish; not easy; full of obstacles; laborious, fatiguing, troublesome.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vi. 4 Ful hard it is to be turnyd enterly til þe bryghthed and þe pees of godis lyght. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Harde yn knowynge, or warkynge, difficultis. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glas* 97 It is as harde, and laborus, to get the Longitude. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 So hard a thing it is to please all. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 60, I see now it is a harder matter to catch a Trout then a Chub. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 36 ¶ 8 How hard a thing it is for those to keep Silence who have the Use of Speech. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Serm.* iv. 90 Often...what we must do as simply right...is just the hardest thing to do.

b. Of the object of an action. Const. *inf.*, or *of, in*, with *sb.* expressing the action.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 6326 And tatt iss swiþe strang and harrd To forþenn her onn eorþe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16992 (Göt.) His pine was hardir [Cott. herder] for to dreie. a 1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 825 Bot paiement is harde to gete now adayes. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 767 Hard it is to be wrested out. 1577 B. GooGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 143 Other remedies more harde to bec com by. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E.b, Chestnuts...are hard of digestion. 1653 *WALTON Angler* viii. 168 He is a very subtle fish and hard to be caught. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 112 (Case of Consc.) I was hard to please. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* iii. 64 It is a hard thing to manage. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* V. lxii. 382 She was hard to be entreated in this affair.

c. Of the subject of an action: Not easily able or capable; having difficulty in doing something. Const. *inf.*, or *of* with *sb.* denoting action or faculty. *Obs.* exc. in *hard of hearing*.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9326 Men sua herd of vnder-stand. a 1400 *Serm.* agst. *Miracle-plays in Rel. Ant.* II. 50 Vvil and hard of bileve. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* cxvii. 464 We ar hard of bylene that this shall be. 1564 *Child Marriages*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 134 The testatrix was hard of hearing. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1612) 179 Of slow capacite, and hard to learn and conceive. 1726-7 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. x, He...found the natives...very hard to believe that the fact was possible. 1858 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 55, I have been very hard to sleep too, and last night I was all but sleepless. 1861 — *Gl. Expect.* xxxvii, I am hard of hearing. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 148 Wise words in hard ears are but lifeless lore.

6. Difficult to penetrate with the understanding; not easy to understand or explain.

[138a] *WYCLIF 2 Pet.* iii. 16 Epistlis...in welche ben summe harde things in vnderstondunge. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xlviii. 118 Knouleche of many harde questionis. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* lxxii[i]. 16 The thought I to vnderstode this, but it was to harde for me. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 73 Dictionary...a Lexicon, a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned and unfolded. 1720 *SWIFT Lett.* *Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1841 II. 201 Obscure terms, which by the women are called hard words. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 Gd. Men II. xii. 364 To ask hard questions.

7. Difficult to deal with, manage, control, or resist. † *Too hard for*, too much for, more than (one) can manage. *Hard case*, a difficult case to treat or deal with; a person that cannot be reclaimed, a hardened criminal, a 'bad lot'. U.S.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* ii. i. 258 Boy. What then, do you see? *Lad.* 2. I, our way to be gone. *Boy.* You are too hard for me. 1605 *VERTEGAN Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 31 The Hollander was too hard for the Frenchman, and threw him down. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 330 If we found the enemy too hard for us. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) III. cxli. 101 A man who is master of his matter will with inferior parts be too hard...for a man of better parts who knows his subject but superficially. 1848 *RUXTON Life in Far West* 71 (Farmer) La Bonte had lost all traces of civilised humanity, and might justly claim to be considered as hard a case as any of the mountaineers then present. a 1891 *STEVENSON (Dixon)*, He was a fellow-clerk of mine, and a hard case.

8. Of a nature or character not easily impressed or moved; obdurate; unfeeling, callous; hard-hearted.

Beowulf (Z.) 166 Atol angenga...heardra bynða. 971 *Blíchl. Hom.* 57 Manige men beoð heardre heortan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3061 Dis weder is softe, And ðis king hard, And brekeð him eft ðat forward. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 759 Why wil thyn hard fader han thee split? c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Harde demare, or domys mann wythe-owte mercy. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 282 There was not so hard a hart, if they had seenne them but would have had pittie upon them. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 466 So wretched is thy Son, so hard a Mother thou. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser.* ii. *Detached Th. on Bks.*, With his hard eye, casting envious looks at them all the while. 1864 *TENNYSOON Grandmother* 17 You think I am hard and cold.

† b. To die hard: to die obdurate or impenitent.

Obs. See also *HARD adv.* 3, *DIE v.* 1 3.

1709 *Tatler* No. 63 ¶ 5 Most Writers...seem to place a peculiar Vanity in dying hard. 1712 *SWIFT Lett. Dr. King* 8 Dec. (T.), He died hard, as their term of art is here, to express the woeful state of men, who discover no religion at their death. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 490 Who saw the villain...dying hard, Without complaint. 1796 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Dye hard or game*, To dye hard, is to shew no signs of fear or contrition at the gallows.

9. Not easily moved to part with money; stingy, niggardly, 'close'. Cf. **HARD-PISTED**.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 165. 1393 *Ibid.* C. ii. 188 Aren none hardur ne hongryour þan men of holy churche, Anerouse & enill-willed whanne thei ben anaaned. 1530 *PALSGR.* 314/2 Harde, as one that is a nygarde, *chiche*. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 40 He was free and liberrall to straungers, and heard and holdyng from his families and servauntes. 1849

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*, *Hard bargain, a useless fellow; a skulker. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip, etc.* 48 Let a couple of the hard-bargains sling their hammocks in the after-hold. 14. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 739/37 *Hoc colifium*, *hardbred. 1866 PRIME in *Harvard Men.* Biog., G. W. Batchelder II. 10 He has divided his last cake of hard-bread, and compelled me to take it. 1851 MAYHEW *Loud. Labour* (1861) II. 281 *Hard-rit', or *hard-core, consisting of the refuse bricks, chimney-pots, broken bottles, oyster-shells, &c., which form part of the contents of the dustman's cart. 1608 in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XI. 201/2 The *hardst corns felds to be made before the feast of St. Mathewe. 1646 *Yorksh. Roy. Compos. Papers* I. 94, 350 stooks hardcorn, 49 stooks barley. 1730 W. WARREN *Collect.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 237 The side-walls . . . of ^{ys} Chapel done with *Hard finishing (as 'tis call'd) and Stucco-work. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hard fish, cod, ling, &c., salted and dried. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 44. 10

Robollia incurvata, sea *hard-grass. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cli. 84. 434 S. Peters wort, Square or great S. Johns grass: and of some *Hardbay. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Hard Haling, hard strata underneath the coal which has to be holed or curved. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. *Hardnow is Marygolds. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1852) 74 Gigantic specimens of the *Hard-tinder fungus (*Boletus igniarius*). 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 467 The owner was walking on the beach, or *hardway, at the mouth of the river whither the Ellen was bound.

B. sb. (elliptical use of the adj.).

†1. [The adj. used absolutely.] That which is hard, something hard; hardship. Obs.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 459 Ne recche ich noyt of winteres reve; Wan ich i-(e) to cumeth that harde, Ich fare hom to min erde. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 472 But jif myn hauteyn hert be harde a-sente.

b. Phrases. † Of (by, with) hard, with difficulty. † On, with hard, with violence, fiercely. † At the hardest, at the utmost. Let the hardest come to the hardest, when hard comes to hard: if, or when, the worst comes to the worst. In the hard, in hard cash, 'down'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 17 Corineus ther with harde smot. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1726 Y com fram Lombardy Of hard y-schaped for be maistrice. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 100 Pes pyenis bi hard ben turnid to God. 1382 — *Eccle.* i. 15 Peruenteu men of hard ben amendeid. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3024 He with hard schapid. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 Atte the hardest, for a while, thou wilt not go ferre. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 845 He... Hewyt on hard with duntis ad sar. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 114 Let the hardest come to the hardest; if they can get by heart, *Quid est fides?* 1727 P. WALKER in *Big. Presbyt.* (1827) 1. 266 *Wat Hard* came to Hard, of Boots, Thimbkins, and Fire-matches. 1830 *GALT Laurie* T. ii. i. (1849) 43 Four hundred and thirty-three dollars... counted out to me in the hard. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV.* 598 Now that hard had come to hard.

†2. The hard part, the shell. Obs.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 135 Of squyllis whyte, al raw, taak of the hardis.

†3. Hard or firm ground. Obs.

1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 385 That hurst or bancke is of hard, and some gravell. 1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) A iij b, The Inhabitants upon the Hards, and the Bankes within the Fennes.

4. A firm beach or foreshore; also, a sloping stone roadway or jetty at the water's edge for convenience in landing and putting out. (Hence, at Portsmouth, a street which adjoins the landing; also called the 'Common Hard'.)

1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxiii. [At Portsmouth] the Common Hard, a dingy street leading down to the dockyard. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 4/4 The loves of the 'Hard' are proverbially of brief duration. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Seapainter's Log* iv. 64 Well-known sheltered beaches, or 'common hards', as they were called. These hards still remain in old seaports. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* Hard, a firm foreshore, used for beaching vessels. 1896 *CHARPENTIER Guide to Southsea & Portsmouth* 76 The Hard is not a beautiful place now-a-days. 1897 *MAX PEMBERTON in Windsor Mag.* Jan. 268/1, I have started from the hard of the boathouse with fingers... benumbed.

5. U. S. Political slang. a. = HARDSHELL sb. 3. b. One of the supporters of Senator Benton of Missouri about 1850, so called from their advocacy of 'hard money'.

1847 *ROBB Squatter Life* 91 (Farmer) Hards, softs, whigs and Tylerites were represented. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* II. ii. xlvii. 203 The Hunkers and Barnburners who divided the Democratic party forty years ago, and subsequently passed into the 'Hards' and the 'Softs', began in genuine differences of opinion about canal management and other State questions.

6. A slang abbreviation of *hard labour*.

1890 *Globe* 26 Feb. 1/4 Seven days' incarceration, with or without hard. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/5 They don't hang them nowadays, but they give them six months' hard.

7. Hard and sharp, (?) a kind of bit. ? Obs.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1800) 36 note, Were a Pig to be driven in a hard and sharp, or a Weymouth.

Hard, adv. Forms: see the adj. [OE. *hearde* = OS. *hardo*, OHG. *harto* (MHG. *harte*), f. HARD a.] In a hard manner.

I. With effort, energy, or violence; strenuously, earnestly, vigorously; violently, fiercely. In early use, sometimes = intensely, exceedingly, extremely.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 256 Him hearde ðyrste. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 157 þer we muȝen bon epe offerd and herde [v.r. harde] us adreden. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* l. 28/81 Huy tormenteden him harde and stronge. c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 Yit þe kyng Anlaf so hard gan he chace. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20736 (Trin.) Þidurwarde þei hyȝed hem harde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8215 Ector... machit hym so harde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Harl. MS.) Grete labour þat he hadde on the day afore made him to slepe hard. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* xviii. 33 A certayne man bended his bowe harde. c 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE* Ps. lvi. Strangers... Who hunt me hard. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentil. Exerc.* 68 Presse it downe hard. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 338 He strikes the Gong as hard as he can. 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 128 We worked hard, lodged hard, and fared hard. 1776 *FOOTE Capuchin* i. Wks. 1799 II. 388 His majesty looked at me very hard. 1860 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xi. Pulling 'hard all' from Sandford to Iffley, and then again from Iffley over the regular course. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. xlvii. 16 He... bid the cabman drive hard.

b. Of the weather, wind, snow, rain, frost, etc. 13.. *Sir Beves* 1580 (MS. A.) Þe wind blew harde wip gret rage. 1628 *DICKEY Voy. Medit.* 51 It blew hard all night. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 13 It rained very hard. 1798

NELSON 28 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* III. 212 The next day it blew harder than I ever experienced since I have been at sea. 1864 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 237 If it... snows as hard there as here. *Mod.* Last night it froze hard.

2. So as to bring or involve oppression, pain, trouble, difficulty, or hardship; severely; cruelly, harshly. See also HARD-SET I.

c 1205 *LAV.* 8814 Ich wes... harde [c 1275 herde] bi-drungen. a 1300 *Cursus* M. 3470 Als woman þat ful hard was stad. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vii. 12 þe harder will be punysch. 1393 *LANGLE P. Pl.* C. i. 28 Al... lyueden ful harde, In hope to haue a gode ende. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 59 Fulle hard haldeu ar we here. 1579–80 *NORTH Plutarch* 124 (R.) The poor geese were so hard handled. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. ii. 38 Having fared very hard already. 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 271 P. 4, I shall be very hard put to it to bring my self off handsomely. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 269, I will not bear hard upon you, friend. 1885 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/6 Hard put to it to veil their feelings.

† b. With an uneasy pace. Obs.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 283 He trothet hard, He will breake all my bones. 1600 *SHAKS.* A. P. l. iii. ii. 331 He [Time] trots hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage, and the day it is solemnized. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/8 Dark Brown Gelding... Trots very hard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. vii. 150 A trotting horse, when he sets hard, and goes of an uneasy pace. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* vii, I am heated, and my pony trotted hard.

c. To go hard with (a person): to fare ill with him, to prove to his serious hurt or disadvantage; with but, introducing a statement of what will happen unless prevented by overpowering difficulties. See also Go v.

1530 *PALSER* 550/1 It shall go harde but I wyl fynde one mater or other to breake hym of his purpose. 1591 *SHAKS.* *Two Gent.* l. i. 86 It shall goe hard but ile proue it by another. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 109 It shall goe hard if Camilio goe without her. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 292 It will goe hard with poore Anthonio. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-er.* iv. 231 Not a Farthing abated... which goes hard in Hard-times. 1809 W. IARVING *Kiecher* (1861) 87 It shall go hard but I will make it afford them entertainment. 1855 *PRESGOTT Philip* 11, i. iii. 51 It might have gone hard with the envoy, had the mistake not been discovered.

3. With difficulty, hardly; scarcely. To die hard: see DIE v. 1 3.

1318 *WYCLIF Luke* xviii. 24 How hard thei that han riches schulden entre in to the rewme of God. 1536 *LATIMER Sermon. bef. Convoc.* Wks. I. 41 Now hard and scant ye may find any corner... where many of his children be not. 1604 *SHAKS.* *Oth.* l. ii. 70 With the little godliness I have I did full hard forbear him. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 830 Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind hard. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. xi. And hard his labouring breath he drew. 1811–68 [see DIE v. 1 3]. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* III. lxxxi. 100 Now, though it dies hard, its monopoly of office is departing.

4. Firmly, securely; tightly; fast. Now rare.

a 1225 *Juliana* 59 And bunden hire pecto hearde and heteneste. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 346 Gamelyn was i-take and ful hard i-bounde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Harde sett (P. or obstynt) yn wyckydnesse... obstynatus. 1500–20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxii. 48 All the hollis wes stoppit hard. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. iv. 22 With both his hands behinde him pinnoed hard. 1602 *SHAKS.* *Ham.* ii. l. 87 He took me by the wrist, and held me hard. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 206 A Pin... to fit hard and stiff into the round Hole. 1833 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire* 241 Bound hard and fast.

5. So as to be hard; to hardness. (Often qualifying a pa. pple. See also 8 d.)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 6455 þus may men se by an egge hard dight, How heven and erthe and helle standes right. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.*, Hen. VI (Camden 1856) 55 The Thamis and othir grete rivers so hard frozen that hors and cariage myȝte passe ovir. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 10 Being very neere compact, and as it were hard tempered together. 1632 J. LEE *Short Survey* 12 Lapland, where all rivers... and lakes are hard frozen. 1766 *LANE in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 456 A piece of common tobacco-pipe hard-baked. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) l. 124 The coke should be hard burnt.

b. On a hard surface, floor, etc.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 161 The harder they lie, the sooner they fatte. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 That so he may lie soft and stand hard. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xviii. 173 'Ye maun lie bare and hard, and brook many an empty belly.'

6. In close proximity, of time or place; close. Hard upon (on), close before or after so as to press upon. Now chiefly in to run (a person) hard. See also HARD BY.

c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xxviii. (Sherard MS.), Answerde harden ageyn reprouyng hem. 1506 *GUYLFORDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 62 [We] laye almost harde abroad the grete yggly rokkes. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xviii. 7 Whose house ioyned harde to the sinagoge. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xvii. 1, I am hard at deatnes dore. — Ps. xxi[i]. 11 Trouble is harde at honde. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xii. 29 b, The King... came in a great boate hard to our Fleet. 1598 *BARKLEY Felice Man* (1631) 519 The shee-wolfe... whose covetousnesse is followed hard at the heeles with envy. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 230 You are hard upon sixty. 1813 *SCOTT Trierm.* II. Interl. i. While conjuring wand Of English oak is hard at hand. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 285 It was now hard upon three o'clock. 1865 *THACKERAY in Daily News* (1865) 27 Jan. 4/7 Who will one of these days run you hard for the Presidency. 1897 F. HALL in *N. & Q.* 17 Apr. 310/1 Incongruity which trenches hard on nonsense.

b. Naut. Expressing the carrying of an action to its extreme limits, as in hard-a-lee, -a-port, -a-starboard, -a-weather: see the second elements. (Hence hard-a-ported, hard-a-starboarded pa.

pples., put hard a-port, a-starboard. Also hard-a-weather adj., able to stand the utmost rigours of the weather.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail doune the steir burde lufe harde a burde. 1679 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* (1684) 15 The helm is hard a-weather. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 We clapt our Helm hard a Starboard. 1800 *WEEMS Washington* xi. (1877) 151 Washington then seized the helm, with a gallant hard-a-lee. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 87 [He] wore a remarkably hard-a-weather pilot-coat. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/2 The Margaret... had her... helm hard-a-starboarded. 1892 *Ibid.* LXVII. 251/1 The pilot ordered the helm of the Merchant Prince to be ported, and shortly afterwards to be hard-a-ported.

†7. Parsimoniously. Obs. rare.

1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 155 P. 3 The Rogues buy as hard as the plainest and modestest Customers they have.

8. In Comb., qualifying ppl. adjs., to which hard is always united by a hyphen when they are used attributively, and generally also when they are used predicatively unless the order is reversed; thus, 'A hard-boiled egg', 'Do you prefer it hard-boiled?' 'Will you have it boiled hard?'. The advb. is used thus in nearly all its senses, and the number of combinations is unlimited. Examples:

a. With effort, strenuously, violently, etc., as hard-biting, -contested, -drinking, -driving, -fought, -hitting, -ridden, -riding, -swearing, -trotting, -worked, -working, etc. b. With hardship, severely, etc., as hard-besetting, -bested, -bred, -faring, -judging, -kept, -living, -pressed, -used, etc. c. With difficulty, as hard-acquired, -bought, -earned, -gained, -got, -learnt, -won, -wrought, etc. d. So as to be hard, tight, etc., as hard-baked, -beaten, -boiled, -braced, -cured, -dried, -pressed, etc. e. hard-bound, slow in action; costive, constipated; hard-drawn, drawn when cold, as wire; † hard-holding, close-fisted, niggardly; † hard-laced, strait-laced, strict and precise; hard-spun, tightly twisted in spinning.

1858 W. ELLIS *Viz. Madagascar* viii. 206 *Hard-baked reddish earth. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 985 O *hard-believing love, how strange it seems not to believe, and yet too credulous! 1634 *MILTON Comus* 857 In *hard-besetting need. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xxv. We found *hard-boiled eggs, bread, and a smoked mutton-ham. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 157 The *hard-bought victory. 1735 *POPE Ep. Arbutnot* 182 The Bard... strains, from *hard-bound brains, eight lines a year. 1632 *BROME Northern Lasse* l. i. Wks. 1873 l. 1 Some *Hard-bred Citizen. 1780 *NAIRNE in Phil. Trans.* LXX. 334 A piece of *hard-drawn iron wire. 1875 *HOWELLS Foregone Concl.* viii. 119 *Hard-drinking, hard-riding, hard-swearing, fox-hunting English parsons. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discout.* (T.), To take their *hard-earned bread from the lowest offices. 1847–9 *HELPS Friends in C.* Ser. i. (1854) l. 28 The hard-earned gains of civil society. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* l. ii. 91 The *hard-fighting clans near the Border. a 1666 *FANSHAW On Ld. Strafford's Trial* (T.), [The] *hard-fought field. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 175 Defeated in a hard-fought battle. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., He was swift, adroit, *hard-hitting. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 206 Like a *hard-ket warde new come to his lands. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansvr.* Osor. 194 So sparyng a uigard, and *hardelaced. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* iv. 17 All life's hard-earned virtues and *hard-learned lessons. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* iv. 17 A *hard-riding... sort of sportsman. 1664 *PEVYS Diary* (1879) III. 27 A *hard-trotting sorrell horse. a 1845 *HOOD The Mary* 58 *Hardwood wages, on the perilous sea. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) 11. 224 (Jod.) The *hardworking wivies of the peasants. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.* I. xxviii. 371 Five nights' camping out in the snow, with hard-working days between. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. iii. iv. *Captaines* 786 A rude Clown, whose *hard-wrought hands, before Nothing but spades, coulters, and bills had bore.

† Hard, v. Obs. [OE. *hardian* = OS. *hardōn* (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *harden*), OHG. *hartēn* and *hartōn* (MHG. *harten*), orig. intrans., f. *hard*-adj. HARD; but already in late OE. used also for the cognate trans. vb. *hierdan*, *hyrdan* = OFris. *herda*, OS. *gi-herdian*, OHG. *hartian*, *hertan*, ON. *herða*, Goth. *ga-hardjan* to make hard.]

1. intr. To be or become hard. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* l. 76 Seod þonne þa wyrted oð þæt heo heardige. a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 220 Ure Lourd spareð a uormest þe junge & þe fehle... Auh so sone so he isihð ham hearden, he let arisen & awakenen weorre. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxxxix. 6 Inwardli harde he and waxe drie. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxi. (1495) 808 Wexa meltyth... in hete and hardyth in colde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Hardyn, or growyn harde, dureo, induresco.

2. trans. To make hard, harden. a. *lit.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 188 Þæt wýrðð and heardað þone magan. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xiv. (1495) 233 Medycynes that drye and harde. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 436 When that is drie... harde hit wel. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Hardyn, or make harde, induro. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) 1495/1. xxxiii. 28 a/1 A salte humour, the whyche by the hete of the sonne... was harded as yce.

b. *fig.* To deprive of feeling or emotion; to render callous, obstinate, or obdurate.

c 1205 *LAV.* 5871 And auer alc god mon harde [c 1275 hardi] hine sulue. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 324 Here-tikis hardid in here Errour. 1382 — *Exod.* xiv. 8 The Lord hardide the herte of Pharao. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 1008 Soo ar 3e harded with obstynacye. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Job Triumph.* i. 723 He sees their harts y' hard them in Guiles and Wiles.

Hence *Harded* *ppl. a.*; *Harding* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c1386 *Chaucer Sgr.'s T.* 237 Hardyng of metal. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxx. (1495) 291 Hardyng medycyne rennyth the matere. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii. His herded herte of stele. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. xxvi. 205 Bodies of harded Cork trees.

Hard and fast, a.

1. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Hard and fast.* Said of a ship on shore. 1895 *LD. C. E. PAGET Autobiog.* iv. (1896) 80 Finding the ship hard and fast, he had nothing for it but to remain quietly on board.

2. Rigidly laid down and adhered to.

1867 *J. W. HENLEY Sp. in Ho. Com.* 11 Apr. Whether the franchise is to be limited by a hard and fast line. — 28 May, The House has deliberately, after long consideration, determined to have no 'hard and fast line'. 1867 *W. H. GREGORY Sp. in Ho. Com.* 28 May, What were the whole of the fancy franchises but 'a hard and fast line'? It was very easy to affix a nickname. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 412 Who are the wicked, and who are the good, whom we venture to divide by a hard and fast line? 1881 *J. EVANS Anc. Bronze Implem.* i. 1 It is impossible to fix any hard and fast limits for the close of the Stone Period. 1890 *BE. STUBBS Primary Charge* 45 We are none of us in a condition to lay down a hard and fast rule about inspiration.

Hardback (hā'dbæk). a. Name in West Indies of a coleopterous insect.

1750 *G. HUGHES Barbadoes* 82 The Hardback. This fly is about half an inch long. Its membranaceous wings are defended with sheaths or shell-wings.

b. Name of a river fish of Central America.

1883 *J. G. WOOD in Sunday Mag.* Nov. 676/2 Many of these rivers are inhabited by a fish (*Callichthys*) popularly called the Hassar or Hardback.

Hard-bake (hā'dbēk). [f. *HARD a.* + *BAKE v.* and *sb.*] A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar or treacle with blanched almonds; 'almond toffee'.

1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 52 Show-glasses, containing hard-bake, brandy-balls, and bull's-eyes. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lvi. A taste... for hardbake and raspberry tarts. attrib. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* II. v. Brandy-ball and hardbake vendors.

Hardbeam (hā'dbēm). ? *Obs.* [f. *HARD a.* + *BEAM tree*.] The *HORNBEAM*, *Carpinus Betulus*. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 398 Elces treowcynnes... butan heardan beaman. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 123 Steles be made of diuere woodes as brassel, hornbeame [etc.]. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* 1296 It is also called... in English Hornbeame, Hardbeame, Yoke Elms, and in some places Witch hasell. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 [Arrows] made of oak, hardbeam, or birch.

Hard-bitten, a. [f. *HARD adv.* + *BITTEN pa. pple.* (here used actively: cf. *ill-spoken*).] Given to hard biting; tough in fight.

1784 *SIR M. HUNTER Fowl.* (1894) 65 So hard-bitten an animal that all the torture you can use will not make him leave his hold. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* liii. They will be hard-bitten terriers will worry Dandie. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. viii. Such hard-bitten, wiry, whiskered fellows.

Hard by, prep. and adv. Somewhat arch. [HARD adv. 6 + *BY prep.* and *adv.*]

A. prep. Close by; in close proximity to; close to, very near to. (Now only of place.)

1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxvii. 7 We sailed hard by the costes off Candy. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 575 note, Your ships were hard by drowning. 1682 *MILTON Hist. Mosc.* v. Wks. 1738 II. 143 They saw many Whales very monstrous hard by their Ships. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. v. 628 Hard by the remains of Monmouth were laid the remains of Jeffreys.

B. adv. In close local proximity; close by, very near; + also *transf.* close at hand in time.

1535 *COVERDALE Obad.* 15 The daye off the Lorde is harde by vpon all Heithen. 1590 *GREENE Mourne, Garm.* (1616) 43, I will place thee in a Farme house of mine hard by adjoining. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* 19 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 527 Hard by we saw the remains of the circus of Sallustius. 1800 *WORDSW. Pet Lamb* 58 Our cottage is hard by. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. ix. 300 The lily of the valley wild in the copses hard by.

Hard(e), *obs. pa. t.* of *HEAR*; *obs. f.* *HOARD*.

Hardel(l), *obs. forms* of *HURDLE*.

Hardely, *obs. form* of *HARDILY*, *HARDLY*.

Harden (hā'd'n), *v.* [f. *HARD a.* + *-EN 6*: cf. *ON. hārðna*, which is, however, only intr. *Harden* has taken the place of *OE. heardian*, *ME. hard-en*, to *HARD*.]

I. trans. 1. To render or make hard; to indurate.

c1200 *ORMIN* 1487 Tu...grindest itt [corn], and cnedest itt, And hardnest itt wipþ hæte. *Ibid.* 1567 Þu bakesst Goddes laf And hardnest itt purh hæte. 1513 *DOUGLAS Bneis* vi. xii. 55 The spot of filth hardynit [concretam labem] in the spreit. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 97 Pykes and dartes hardened at the endes with fyre. 1632 *J. LEE Short Surv.* 12 Fishes dried and hardened with the frost. 1710 *J. CLARKE Rokaull's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 159 The Heat must be but moderate, to harden Bodies. 1793 [see 7]. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 73 The snow was hardened by the night's frost. *transf.* and *fig.* 1733 *POPE Ess. Man* iii. 193 Thy Reason...shall...Entangle Justice in her net of Law, And right, too rigid, harden into wrong. 1856 *H. ROGERS Ess.* II. viii. 373 The strong metaphorical language of Christ became hardened into the doctrine of Transubstantiation. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 3.177 The rise of a lawyer class was everywhere hardening customary into written rights. 1880 *EARLE Philol. E. T.* § 405 Many of these [adjectives] are hardened into substantives, as *commandant*, *inhabitant*.

† 2. To render bold or stout in action; to embolden, confirm; to incite to action. *Obs.*

c1200 *ORMIN* 1574 Itt hardneþþ all þe gode manness

heorte, To þolenn...All þatt tatt iss unnsellþe. 13...*K. Alis.* 1200 He...hardneth al his men. 1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* xii. 500 The hors with spuris hardnyt thai. c1470 [see *HARDENED ppl. a.* 2]. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 502 Greyndcob's Stubbornness hardens on the Clowns.

3. To make difficult of impression or emotion; to make callous or unfeeling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5908 þe bert o pharaon...es mar Hardend for mii suu þan ar. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* xciv. [xcv.] 18 Wileth not hardne þoure hertis. 1611 *BIBLE John* xii. 40 He hath blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 1 Men hardened beyond the Sense of Shame or Pity. 1735 *BERKELEY Querist* § 390 The disbelief of a future state hardeneth rogues against the fear of death. 1825 *LYTTON Falkland* 54, I hardened my heart against his voice.

4. To make persistent or obdurate in a course of action or state of mind.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9966 His hert was so hardonet all in hote loue. 1615 *J. STEPHENS Satyr.* Ess. 272 Sacke and strong liquours bardens him in his custome. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* 145 Harden'd in Impenitence. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* vi. He hardened himself...to the act. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 4/7 It would...confirm and harden her in a policy of settled hostility to this country.

† 5. To maintain stiffly, affirm. *Obs.*

c1200 *ORMIN* 18219 Te33 woldenn bliþel3 Hardnenn, jiff þatt te33 milhtenn, þatt te33re Bapptistess fulluht Wass bettere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12239 He hardens [Fair], arguis; *Trin.* arguþ oþ sulkin thing þat i ne wat end ne beginning.

6. To make firm and tight.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 126 For with the wyndyng of the eddergyres; thou dost lose thy stakes & therfore they must nedes be dryuen newe and hardened agayne. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789). *Retenue*, fastened, or hardened home in its place. *Ibid.* G b, The forelock...is thrust through a narrow hole...where it is hardened home by a hammer. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 Studding-sail tacks...will...want hardening out.

7. To render bardy, robust, or capable of endurance. Chiefly of the physical constitution.

1577 *B. GOODE Heresch's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 b, Being hardened with labour in peace, they might the better be able to abyde the travayle of warres. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 4 The sharpenes of the place which both harden them. 1793 *BEDDOES Calculus* 162 It is not true...that cold hardens children as it hardens steel. 1852 *BECK'S Florist* Aug. 174 The principal secret of preserving half-hardy plants over the winter with indifferent accommodation, lies in their being rooted early and gradually hardened afterwards. 1875 *RUSKIN Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 34 [They] never put me through any trials to harden me, or give me decision of character.

8. *Phonetics.* To make a sound 'hard'. Cf. *HARD a.* 16.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 12. 8 Poets sometimes...harden v- vocalis into v- consonans: as, *gen-va* for *ge-nu-a*.

II. *intr.* 9. To become hard.

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 In playand water þou kast hit schalle. To harden. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 A mater that wrikis out of the stanes, and hardnes through the calde nature of the Sey. 1796 *MOASSE Amer. Geog.* II. 114 As they are of a petrifying quality, they harden...into various forms. 1833 *LARDNER Manuf. Metal* II. 314 Pure iron may...be superficially converted into steel, so as to harden, temper, and receive a fine polish. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* III. 254 That we might...watch The sandy footprint harden into stone.

fig. 1865 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* III. xiv. That cold dislike...was hardening within him. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 65 The weather was hardening into what promised to be half a gale. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 99/2 This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law.

10. To become hard in feeling, emotion, constitution, etc.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 572 Now his heart Distends with pride, and bardning in his strength Glories. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 590 There hardening by degrees, till double steeld, Take leave of nature's God, and God revealed. 1805 *KINGSLEY Herew.* II. 64 He hardened into a valiant man. 1873 *MISS THACKERAY Old Kensington* xii. 105 Though he might have softened to Lady S., he now hardened to himself. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 62 He said they would soon harden to the work.

11. *Comm.* Of prices: To become higher, to rise; to stiffen. Cf. *HARD a.* 15.

1674-91 *RAV N. C. Words* 24 s.v., The Market Hardens, i.e. Things grow dear. 1828 *CRADEN Dial.* *Harden*, to advance in price; 't' corn rayther hardens'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, Prices are hardening on the Continent.

Hence *Hardening vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1630 *R. JOHNSON'S Kingd. & Commu.* 234 By hardning and custome. 1725 *POPE Odys.* ix. 292 Half the white stream to hard'ning cheese be prest. 1823 *J. BARDOCK Dom. Amusem.* 138 The plate...has received an injury in the hardening. 1885 *J. J. MANLEY in Brit. Alm. Comp.* 18 The butter is placed in a Danish cooler or hardening box.

Harden, herden, hurden (hā'd'n, hō'd'n), *sb.* and *a. local.* Forms: *a.* 5-7 *hardin*, -*yn*, 5-9 *harden*, 6-9 *harding*. *β.* 5-9 *herden*, 6-9 *hurden*. [Belongs to *HARDS sb.*; it is prob. a derivative in -*en* rather than the *OE. heordan*, *ME. herden* *sb. pl.*, and may have been orig. *adj.*, although the *sb.* use appears earlier in our quots. *Harden* appears to be northern and eastern; *herden*, *hurden* midl. and western; some northern dialects have the form *HARN*, *q.v.*]

A. sb. A coarse fabric made from the bards of flax or hemp.

c1430 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, Pro viij uln. panni vocati Herdyng; ijs. 1462 *J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 449

II. 101 Nat withstanding, ther herden at Wyggenalle shall be don this day. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 38 Duo para linthiaminum de harden. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 One payer of sheets of hurden. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 134 That which comes from the flaxe being a little towed again in a pair of Wooll Cards, will make a course harding. 1708 *T. WARD Eng. Ref.* II. (1716) 235 (D.) A shirt he had made of coarse harden. A collar-band not worth a farthing. 1881 *D. C. MURRAY Joseph's Coat* II. xxiv. 257 The tumbled herden which did duty for linen.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xix. i, After the stalkes of the Flax be wel dried, they are to be beaten and punned...with an hurden mallet or tow-beetle. a 1652 *BROME City Wit* iv. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 348 You hurden smock'd sweaty sluttury.

B. adj. Made of harden.

1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 147 A hardyn apperon. 1542 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 31 Item vij score of lyn garne, and iiii score of hardyng garne vij. viii. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 118 An herden or wullen cloth waxed. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 67 A course hempe or harden cloath. a 1652 *BROME New Acad.* III. I. Wks. 1873 II. 47 The hurden smock with lockram upper-bodies. a 1763 *SHEENSTONE Ess., On Dress* (1765) 124 The country-fellow...appears genteel...when he is hedging in his hurden frock. 1824 *MRS. SHEARWOOD Waste Not* II. 2 They wore a linsey petticoat and herden apron. 1897 *D. C. MURRAY Old Blazer's Hero* (1889) 87 With a corner of her herden apron.

† **b.** Clothed in harden. *Obs.*

1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 453 The Ring-leaders of the hurden rustick Raggamuffins.

Hardened (hā'd'nd), ppl. a. [f. *HARDEN v.* + *-ED 1*.]

1. Rendered hard, indurated.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xi. 24 Upon his crest the hardned yron fell. 1676 *DRYDEN Aurengz.* I. i. 365 The laborious Hind Whose harden'd Hands did long in Tillage toil. 1874 *BOULET Arms & Arm.* II. 38 Bronze or hardened brass.

2. Rendered unfeeling or callous; hard-hearted; obdurately settled or determined in a course.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 455 Sum sa hardnyt ware þat þai Vald trew til hym be na way. c1470 *HENRY Wallace x.* 283 Thai hardnyt hors fast on the gret ost raid. 1576 *FLEMING Panopt. Epist.* 65 Some are...so hardened...that they care not for their countrie. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Devot. Poems* iv. 59 Stoup, hardint hairt, before the Lord. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1754) 42 The very Buryers of the Dead, who were the hardenest Creatures in Town. 1740 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 285, I was desired to pray with an old hardened sinner. 1850 *SCORESBY Whaleman's Advent.* (1859) ix. 124 The most hardened grumbler.

Hence *Hardenedness*.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xxxiii. 3 The hardenednesse of our flesh. 1790 *G. WALKER Sermon* II. xxix. 309 A kind of brutality and hardness.

Hardener (hā'd'nəi), [f. *HARDEN v.* + *-ER 1*.]

One who hardens; *spec.* one whose work is to barden metals; one who case-hardens guns, etc.

1611 *COTGR., Affirmisneur*...a stiffener, hardner. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1845 *P. PARLEY'S Ann.* VI. 181 Misfortune is not a hardener of the heart. 1881 *Academy* 8 Jan. 30 A grand zoologist, not a mere hardener and slicer of microscopic stuff. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 14/1 When the grinding is completed the blades are returned to the hardeners to be reset.

Harderian (hā'd'riān), *a. Anat.* [f. the name of *J. J. Harder* (Swiss anatomist 1656-1711) + *-IAN*.] *Harderian gland*: the lubricating gland of the nictitating membrane or 'third eyelid', in the inner angle of the eye of birds and some mammals. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 307/1. 1859 *Ibid.* v. 543/1 Ruminants are provided with a Harderian gland.

† **Hardfast, a. Obs.**—*a* Dense. Hence *Hardfastness* *nonce-wd.*, density.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 147 For the sake of its hardfastness or closeness.

Hard-favoured, a. arch. [See *HARD a.* 13 and *FAVOUR sb.* 9.] Having a hard or unpleasing 'favour', appearance, or look; ill-favoured, ugly.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Richard the thirde sonne...was...hard favoured of visage. a 1592 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse* Wks. (Ritdg.) 141/1 As hard-favoured a devil as ever I saw. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 226 The Corsicans are in general of small stature, and rather hard-favoured. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xix. Humouring the joke with a hard-favoured smile.

Hence *Hardfa-vouredness*.

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Because of his hardfavourednesse and deformity. a 1665 *J. GOODWIN Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 56 The fat [kine] had need...to have been...twenty times seven times fatter than they were, to have wrought a cure upon the leanness and hard-favouredness of the other.

Hard-featured, a. [See *HARD a.* 13.] Having hard, harsh, or unpleasing features.

1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xlix. (1804) 338 A tall raw-boned man with a hard-featured countenance. 1836-7 *DICKENS Sk. Box* (1850) 94/1 The old hard-featured man...is a county Member. 1874 *MOTLEY Barneveld* II. xxiii. 424 A hard-featured but commanding and not uncomely woman.

Hence *Hardfa-featuredness*.

1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 22 That absence of perception of the Beautiful, which introduced a general hardfeaturedness of figure into all German and Flemish early art.

Hard fern. A general name for ferns of the genus *Lomaria*, as the Northern Hard Fern, *Lomaria* (*Blechnum*) *Spicant*, of Europe. 1828 *SIR J. SMITH Eng. Flora* IV. 316 *Blechnum boreale*, Northern Hard-fern. 1830 *HOOKER Brit. Flora* 449. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 182 The *Blechnum*, or hard fern, is plentiful in both islands.

Hard-fisted, *a.* [Cf. **HARD** *a.* 9.] Stingy, niggardly.

a 1656 *Bp. Hall Balm of Gilead* (T.). None are so gripple and hard-fisted as the childless. 1890 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 4/7 Women... this soft-handed but hard-fisted sex.

Hence **Hardfistedness**.

1865 *MARQ. SALISBURY Sp. in Ho. Lords* 22 July. A spirit of hard-fistedness which even Shylock would have envied.

Hardhack. *U.S.* [f. **HARD** *a.* + (?) **HACK** *v.*] A low shrub, *Spiraea tomentosa*, common in New England, having dense terminal panicles of rose-colored or white flowers.

1851 *S. JUD Margaret* ii. i. (Ward) 198 A bunch of the white hardhack, a cream-like flower, innerly blushing. 1866 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Intro. Poems 1890 11. 203 Our narrow New England lanes... where no better flowers were to be gathered than goldenrod and hardhack.

Hardhake: see **HARDHAW**.

Hard-handed, *a.*

1. Having hard hands, from manual labour.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i.* 72 Hard handed men, that work in Athens here, which owe labour'd in their minds till now. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* I. 271 The hard-handed men of the working classes.

† 2. Niggardly, penurious, close-fisted. *Obs.*

1593-5 *NORDEN Spec. Brit.*, *Msex* ii. (1598) 16 More or less, as the passengers were bountiful or hard-handed. 3. Ruling with a firm or cruel hand; severe.

1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. (1851) 36 The ease, or hard-handed Monarchy's. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 827 The cruel gripe That lean hard-handed poverty inflicts.

Hence **Hardhandedness**.

1885 *A. MACLAREN Week Day Addr.* 126 The insolence and hardhandedness of Roman rule.

† **Hardhaw**. *Obs.* [Cf. **HARDHEAD** 1.] Knapweed. Also **Hardhake**.

a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 83 *Iacea nigra*... Bulwed uel hardhaw. 14... *MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. R.* 14, 32 *Iacea nigra*, Hardhake.

Hardhead 1, **hard-head**.

1. A hard-headed person; one not easily moved; one dull of intellect.

1510 *HORMAN Vulg.* 63 Some men counte them nygardis and hardheddis that wyll have a rekenyng of expensis. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 36 A flintie fellowe and a hard head. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 22 Hard-head and Block-head, terms of reproach with us. 1848 *DURIVAGE Stray Subj.* 110 (Farmer) Most of the passengers had disappeared for the night, and only a knot of hard-heads were left upon deck.

† 2. A contest of butting with the head. Also **hard-heads**. *Obs.*

1681 *DAVIDEN Spanish Friar* v. ii. I have been at hard-head with your butting citizens. 1687 — *Hind & P.* ii. 443 Both play at hard-head till they break their brains. 1831 *SCOTT Trist.* 16 Oct. He has been at hard-heads with the rogues, and come off with advantage.

3. The name of several fishes: *a.* The sea scorpion or father-lasher, *Cottus scorpius*. *b.* The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*. *c.* The menhaden (*New England*).

1803 *SIBBALD Hist. Fish & Kinross* 128 (Jam.) *Scorpius major nostras*; our fishers call it Hardhead. 1810 *NEILL List of Fishes* 14 (Jam.) *Trigla Gurnardus*. Crooner or Crointer. It is known by a variety of other names, as Captain Hardhead [etc.]. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) 11. vi. 91 The very air was fishy, being perfumed with dead sculpins, hardheads, and dogfish. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hard-head*... on our coasts the father-lasher or sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*.

4. The Californian grey whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*: so called from its habit of butting boats.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 273 They have a variety of names among whalers, as 'Hard-head', 'Devil-fish'.

5. The ruddy dnck, *Eristimura rubida*, more fully called *hard-headed dipper* (Atlantic Coast, U.S.) (*Cent. Dict.*)

6. The plant Knapweed. Also **hard-heads**.

1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 401 Common or Black Knapweed... which the country people in some places call Hard-heads. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hard-heads*, Knapweed. 1867 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* 111. 250 Hard-head.

7. A variety of sponge.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The principal varieties... are known as sheep-wool, white reef, ahaco velvet, dark reef, boat, hardhead, grass, yellow and glove.

8. A residual alloy of tin, iron, and arsenic, produced in the refining of tin.

1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

Hardhead 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also **hardit**. [?A corruption of *F. hardit*, *hardis* (in *Cotgr. ardit*, *ardy*) **HARDY**; said to be from *hardi*, surname of Philip III of France, under whom the coin was first issued.] A Scottish copper coin of Mary and James VI, of the value of about three halfpence English money. App. the same as the **LION**.

1563 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scotl.* I. 440 Convict of counterfeiting of the prenting imes... of ane Lyone callit be Hardhead. *a* 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 365 (MS. G) Daylie thair was such numbers of Lions (alias called Hard-heads) prented, that the basenes thairof maid all thingis exceeding dear. 1644 *D. HUME Hist. Douglas* 334 (Jam.) A certain brass or copper coyne (called Hardheads). 1893 *Antiquary Mar.* 105 Coins found in St. Queran's well 1869... James VI hardheads or bodles.

Hard-headed, *a.* 1. *lit.* Having a hard head.

† 2. Not easily turned, as a horse; fig. obstinate, stubborn. *Obs.*

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* x. 57 We bee hardheaded and thinke that all that euer is sayde is but a mockerie. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 It must be regarded that the Horse in leading be not drawn after you, for so will he be made hard headed, unwilling to follow. 1642 *CHAS. I Answ. to Earles of Bristol & Dorset* 7 By which we may rectifie this hard-headed distraction.

3. Not easily influenced by sophistry or sentiment; matter-of-fact, logical, practical. Cf. **HARD** *a.* 10.

1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Oct., Mrs. Dickens is... a sensible, hard-headed woman. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/1 Standing... at Bradford before five thousand hard-headed Yorkshiremen. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commu.* II. lxxiv. 609 A shrewd, cool, hard-headed man of business.

Hence **Hardheadedly** *adv.*; **Hardheadedness**.

1848 *H. ROGERS Ess.* I. vi. 317 A proof of his indomitable hard-headedness. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 5/2 To deal with an irresponsible romancer thus hardheadedly may seem like breaking a butterfly on a wheel.

Hard-heart, *a. arch.* = **HARD-HEARTED**.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 66 It wolde make an harde hert man to falle the teris of his yen. 1616 *J. LANE Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 120 note 5 Are they not hard-heart butchers remedies? 1895 *Mss. K. T. HINKSON Miracle Plays* v. 74 O hard-heart little town!

† **Hard heart**, *v. Obs.* [f. next.] *trans.* To make hard of heart, to render hard-hearted.

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 27 After the Duke had hard harted himselfe, and waxed insolently obstinate. *Ibid.* 246 Even so Pharo... was... hard harted by God.

Hard-hearted, *a.* [f. *hard heart* + **-ED** 2.]

Having a hard heart; incapable of being moved to pity or tenderness; unfeeling; unmerciful.

a 1205 *LAV.* 2190 Nes næwere na mon iboren... þæt hæleð weore swa stærce Ne swa hard theorted. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 7505 Here es no man lyfand swa hard-berted. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. metr. vi. 43 (Camb. MS.) He was so hard hertyd, þat he myhte ben domes man or luge of hyr dede beaute. *a* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 126 V cowde not wepe, y was so hard hertyd. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 51 Such a... horrible conficte, that... would have affrighted any man, were he never so hard harted. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 736 Neither can the hard-hearted Rocks breake these yielding Vessels. 1708 *Prior Turtle & Sparrow* 287 She soon grew sullen; I hard-hearted. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 400 That he might die the same hardhearted, wicked Jeffreys that he had lived.

Hence **Hardheartedly** *adv.*; **Hardheartedness**.

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* i. 3 Because of their hardheartednesse and stubbornnesse. *Ibid.* clxxxiv. 1142 Let vs deale not so hardheartedlie. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* 67 The dens... where malice, hardheartedness, and oppression love to dwell. 1810 *BENTHAM Fackling* (1821) 186 These are the sort of persons whom so hardheartedly... we see him thus devising plans for getting rid of. 1837 *SVB. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 270 A hardheartedness produced by the long enjoyment of wealth and power.

† **Hardhede**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **HARD** *a.* + **-hede**, **-HEAD**.] Hardness.

a 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 236 In hyze hylles of pryde am iijj. wyckednessys, þat arn, dryched, hardhed, bareynhed, & a foul fall down.

† **Hardhewe**. *Obs.* Also 6 **hardewes**. [app. f. **HARD** *a.*; second element uncertain.] The wild Chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*.

a 1500 *Sloane MS.* 5. 6/2 *Cicoria*... Ang[lice] hardhewe. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (1881) 44 *Intybus sylvestris*... in englishe Succory or hardewes.

† **Hard-hewer**. *Obs.* A stonemason.

1447-8 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) 1. 400, xxiiij masons of kent called hard hewers. *a* 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Tylers, brycke leyers, harde hewers. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edu. VI.* c. 5 § 3 No person... shall... lett or disturbe any joyner, hardhewer, sawyer, tyler, pavyer, glasyer [etc.]. 1602-3 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Will's Jacobe de folkston hardhewer. 1637 *Articles for building Wye bridge* cited in *Pegge Kentisms*.

† **Hardiesse** (*hardie's*). [a. *F. hardiesse* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *hardi* **HARDY**. Adopted from OFr. in 14-15th c.; and anew as an alien loan-word in 18th c.] Hardihood, boldness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Ine promesse byþ þri þinges to-deld, hardyesse strengre an stedenesnesse. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 147 Cowardy It toremeth ioto hardiesse. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 29 In lessing youre courage ne abating youre hardiesse. 1761 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1857) III. 411 (Stanf.) The frank hardiesse of the answer saved him. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 48 Fantastic or startling hardiesse of expression.

† **Hardify**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [repr. OF. *hardivement*, f. *hardif* **hardy**.] A by-form of **HARDILY**. *a* 1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 231 They of poyton receyved them moch hardyfy, and wete it wel that there was grete losse of people of bothe parties.

Hardihed (*hārdihed*). *arch.* [f. **HARDY** *a.* + **-HEAD**.] = next.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Ded.* 12 Craue pardon for my hardihedde. 1590 — *F. Q.* i. iv. 38 Enflam'd with fury and fiers hardyhed. *a* 1764 *LLOYD Progr. Emv. Poet.* Wks. 1774 I. 120 Fly, reckless mortals, fly, in vain is hardy-head. 1889 *F. W. BOURDILLON in Athenæum* 5 Oct. 454/1 True maiden art thou in thy dread; True maiden in thy hardihed.

Hardihood (*hārdihud*). [f. **HARDY** *a.* + **-HOOD**.] The quality or condition of being hardy.

1. Boldness, hardiness; audacity.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 650 With dauntless hardihood, And brandish'd blade, rush on him. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. More than one day... was retrieved by the hardihood with which he rallied his broken battalions. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea ii. § 82 That the winds do make currents in the sea no one will have the hardihood to deny.

2. Robustness (of body or constitution). *rare.*

1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 165 Amidst the rudeness and hardihood of the savage state. 1807 *G. CHALMERS Caledonia* I. ii. vi. 304 The vigour of his mind was properly supported by the hardihood of his body. 1861 *DELAWARE Fl. Gard.* 148 Their hardihood is not to be depended on, and they can only be trusted as conservatory plants here.

Hardily (*hārdili*). *adv.* [f. **HARDY** *a.* + **-LY** 2.] In a hardy manner.

1. Boldly; courageously, with hardihood.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 676 Hald hardiliche [v. r. herdeliche] on þæt to hæst biggenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12953 Herdili [Gott. hardil] he yode him nerr. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2966 Now... fæt þai agin ardiliche. *a* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xxvi. (1869) 85 Go, quod she, hardiliche, with oute dredinge rude ententement. 1596 *DARVEMPLE tr. Lottie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 72 Nochttheles he sparet nocht to speik hardilier. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 461 (R.) At the first the Gaules and Spanyards... maintained the conflict right hardily. 1799 *Ep. HORSLEY Speech* July (R.), Confidently and hardily I make the assertion, and I challenge confutation. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 313 They could foretell hardily, because they could not yet be convicted of untruth.

† 2. Robustly; not tenderly. *Obs. rare.*

1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (1686) 41 Horses that run abroad all Winter, which however hardily bred, and kept [etc.]. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 She loves to use herself hardily. 1793 *BEDDOES Catarrh* 167 Among those hardily brought up.

† 3. Parenthetically. = It may be boldly said; freely, certainly, assuredly, by all means. In later use changed through *hardly* to *hardly*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23767 (Edin.) Hardilik [v. r. hardeli] es he chard, þat nankin part mai pol of hard. *a* 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 68 Alle othere manere giftes, hardily [so *a* MSS.; 2 *hardily*]... alle been giftes of Fortune. *a* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1934 þou hardily no hede of þi hele toke... When þou entrid our Ile. *a* 1440 *CARPRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 1348 There lyne noon better at this day, hardily. *a* 1529 *SKELTON P. Sparrow* 270 No, no, syr, hardily. *a* 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* i. ii. (Arb.) 19 Yea now hardily lette me alone. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 4 Bee he Preacher, Lawier, yea, or Cooke either hardily. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxiv. viii. Elect him Consul hardily, and good leave have you.

† **Hardim** (*hārdim*). In 5 **hardan**. [Arab. حرون *harbawin*, lizard, land crocodile.] An agamoid lizard, *Stellio vulgaris*, of the Levant.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P.* xviii. xxi. (1495) 780 Al his [chameleon's] body is rough and sharpe as the body of an Hardan. 1860 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* (1863) III. 88 *Hardim*, the Arab name for the Stellio. 1884-5 *Standard Nat. Hist.* III. 414 (Cent.) The hardims are of an olive green color shaded with black, and below a pale yellow.

Hardiment (*hārdiment*). *arch.* [a. OF. *hardiment* (in *Godef.*), f. *hardi* **HARDY**: see **-MENT**.]

Boldness, courage, daring, hardihood.

a 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 505 (533) Artow in Troye and hast noon hardiment To take a woman which þat louth þe? *a* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxiv. (1869) 189, I wot neuere how þou hast take hardement to turne ayeen to me. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii. 20 He tynt all hardiment, Flor feir he chaingit hew. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* vi. xxiv. 100 Our foes fierce courage, strength and hardiment. 1791 *COWPER Liad* vii. 203 This broot of hostile hardiment severe. 1803 *WORDSW. 'Vanguard of Liberty'*, Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent... Now is the time to prove your hardiment! 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. vii. The full carouze, that lent his brow a fiercer hardiment.

† *b.* A deed of daring, a bold exploit. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 509 Mony ane hardymnt doughtely we thair eschewit [= achieved]. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 101 He did confound the best part of an houre In changing hardiment with great Glendower. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* C. vj. Tis often seen, ill-pleasing accidents Proceed from rage and hare-brained hardiments. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iv. 15 Like hardiment Posthumus hath To Cymbeline perform'd.

Hardiness (*hārdinēs*). [f. **HARDY** *a.* + **-NESS**.] The quality or condition of being hardy.

1. Boldness, daring; audacity; hardihood. Now somewhat rare.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 64 He... the emperor with stod, And dredde of hys hardynesse. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 80 No boye hadde hardinesse hym to touche in deyninge. *a* 1450 *Merlin* 231 A yonge knyght of grete hardynesse. 1561 *EDEN Arte Navig.* Pref. ¶¶¶, Accompting desperatenesse for boldnesse, rashnesse for hardinesse. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. § 261 There being none that had the hardiness yet to declare... for the King. 1814 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XII. 76 [Du Bartas] coining words when he did not find them ready minted for his use, introducing new compounds, good or bad, with equal hardiness. 1866 *R. CHAMBERS Ess.* Ser. i. 27 To execute a purpose so lofty... would have... required great hardiness of heart.

2. Capability of endurance, physical or mental. Now chiefly, Physical robustness.

1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect. Wks.* (1847) 80/1 Preserving the Body's health and hardiness. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. xl. 490 Luxury enervated the hardiness of their minds and bodies. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legial.* vi. § 9 The external indications of hardiness are the firmness of the muscular fibres and the callosity of the skin. 1834 *FENNY Cycl.* II. 189/1 [The apple] from its hardness and great abundance, is one of the most important productions of cold climates. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 39/1 The extreme hardiness of the race.

† *Catachr.* for *hardness*. (Often an error of copyists and editors.)

1539 *TAVERNER Gard. Wynd.* i. 3 a, The office of a capytayne is agaynst rebelles to use hardynesse, and agaynst his liege subiectes, gentylnesse. 1596 *SPENSER State Lett.* (Globe) 640/1 Great endnours of cold, hunger, and all hardiness.

† **Harding**. *Obs. rare* -1. A slowly developing plant; cf. **HASTING**. In quot. *transf.*

1581 **MULCASTER** *Positions* iv. (1887) 19 Ripenes in children is not tyed to one time, no more then all corne is ripe for one reaping. Some he hastinges and will on, some be hardinges, and drawe backe.

Hardish (hā'diʃ), *a.* [f. **HARD** *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat hard (in various senses).

1580 **HOLLYBANO** *Treas. Fr. Tong. Duret*, hardish. *a.1599* **GREENE** *Alphonsus* iv. Wks. (Ridg.) 240/2 For my pillow. The hardish hillocks have suffic'd my turn. 1676 **TEMPLE** *Lt. to King Wks.* 1731 II. 423 With Terms something hardish. 1747 **Gentl. Mag.** 55 In 8 days it grew hardish, and in 14 quite dry. 1864 **BURTON** *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 160 It will require a hardish course of readings.

† **Hardship**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **HARDY** *a.* + -SHIP.] Hardy behaviour, courage.

a.1240 **Wokunge** in *Cott. Hom.* 271 Moni man burh his strengde and hardischepe ek makes him lued and jerned.

Hardishrew (hā'diʃrɪʊ). *Now local.* Also 7 hardishrew, hardshrew, 9 (*dial.*) hardistraw, hardistrow. [app. f. **HARDY** *a.* + **SHREW**.] A name variously applied to the field-mouse, harvest-mouse, and shrew-mouse.

1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* I. 234 In Italy the hardy shrews are venomous in their biting. 1656 **W. D. tr. Comenius** *Gale Lat. Unl.* F. 193 The Rat, Hardshrew, and whole herd of mice, enemies to corn. 1686 **Plot** *Staffordsh.* 222 A Hardishrew or Nurrow (as they here call them) i.e. a field-mouse. 1847-78 **HALLIWELL**, *Hardishrew*, a field-mouse. Also called the *hardistraw*. 1882 **W. W.** *Worcestersh. Gloss.* *Hardishrew*, the field-mouse; also *Hardistraw*. 1884 **Upton** *Gloss.*, *Hardistrow*, a shrew-mouse.

† **Hardiss**, **hardysse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *hardiss*, extended stem of OF. *hardir*, f. *hardi* **HARDY**.] *trans.* To make hard, embolden.

1507 **R. GLOUC.** (1724) 204 So muche... he truste To hym sulne & to hardysse ys men. *Ibid.* 426 Vor so wel he valst, & hys men hardyssede echon.

† **Hardlaik**. *Obs.* [a. ON. *harðleikr* hardness, harshness.] Hardship, harshness, severity.

c.1400 **Desr.** *Troy* 3476 With hardlayke & harme, þat happyn shall after. *Ibid.* 8124 The shall happon in helle hardlaikes mo.

Hardly (hā'dli), *adv.* Forms: see **HARD** *a.* [f. **HARD** *a.* + -LY 2.] In a hard manner.

† 1. With energy, force, or strenuous exertion; vigorously, forcibly, violently. *Obs.*

c.1205 **LAV.** 7480 Hardliche [c.1275 hardeliche] heo heowen. *Ibid.* 16700 Samuel þæt swerd an-hot And hardeliche adun sloh. *c.1305* **St. Christopher** 92 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 62 He... step hardeliche & faste. *c.1450* **Towneley** *Myst.* (Surtees) 247 Lay on him hardly, And make hym go his gate. *a.1550* **Freiris** *of Beruik* 352 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 Stryk, stryk herdely, for now is tyme to the. 1607 **TOSSELL** *Serpents* (1658) 625 The Lamprey caught fast hold on his hand, biting hardly. 1713 **STEELE** *Guardian* No. 58 ¶ 6 I... drink stale beer the more hardly, because, unless I will, nobody else does. 1818 **MRS. SHELLEY** *Frankenst.* iv. (1865) 68 My pulse beat so quickly and hardly, that I felt the palpitation of every artery.

† 2. Boldly, daringly, hardily. *Obs.*

a.1225 **Ancr. R.** 268 Heo... þæt, wið swuche goste, herdeliche ne uhteð. *a.1300* **Cursor M.** 12953 (Götl.) Hardli [Fairly; baldeli] he 3ode him nere. *c.1400* **Rowland & O.** 446 Fehte one, dere Sone, hardely. *c.1480* **CAXTON** *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 194 Lete vs goo to it hardly For we durste well assaylle the devylle when ye be wyth vs. 1566 **PAINTER** *Pal. Pleas.* I. 99 b, Speake hardly thy minde. 1622 **Br. Andrewes** *Serm.* (ed. 18) 258 Keep on your hats, sit even as you do hardly.

† 3. Firmly. *Obs.*

a.1225 **Ancr. R.** 268 Herdeliche ileuð þæt al þe deofles strence melteð þurh þe grace of þe holi sacrament. *c.1440* **CAPRVALE** *Life St. Kath.* v. 264 Leue this doctryne hardly as þoure crede! 1583 **STANVURST** *Arms, Conceits* (Arb.) 138 In brest of the goddess, Gorgon was coketed hardlye.

4. With hard pressure; with severity or rigour; severely, rigorously, harshly.

1523 **Lo. BERNERS** *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 158 He is hardly mented, wherefore he hathrede nede of your ayde. 1568 **GRAFTON** *Chron.* II. 190 Two Bishops and an Abbot... were hardly and straightly kept in strong prison so long as the king lyved. 1573 **G. HARVEY** *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3, I besout [him]... that he wuld not deale so hardly bi me. 1603 **KNOLLES** *Hist. Turks* (1621) 51 The unconstant people... now began to speak hardly of him. *a.1656* **Br. Hall** *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 32 Being shipped at Deep, the Sea used us hardly. 1766 **GOLDSM.** *Vic. W.* xxxi. How is it, Sir, that this poor man... is used thus hardly? 1853 **A. J. MORRIS** *Business* i. 10 Conscience is hardly bestead by the demands of life. 1886 **Law** T. 20 Feb. 283/2 The rule worked hardly.

5. With trouble or hardship; uneasily, painfully.

1535 **COVERDALE** *Ps.* xxi(f). 29 They that lye in the dust, and lye so hardly. 1548 **HALL** *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 41 Cornysmen... gate theyr lyvynge hardly by mynyng and diggynge tyme and metall. 1630 **R. Johnson's** *Kind. & Commu.* 118 The Husbandmen live hardly. 1705 **BOSMAN** *Guinea* 108 The Money we get here is indeed hardly enough acquired. 1712 **SEWALL** *Diary* 17 June (1870) II. 352 Mr. White condescending to ride before, sitting hardly. 1840 **MACAULAY** *Ess.*, *Clive* (1887) 555 What is made is slowly, hardly, and honestly earned.

6. Not easily, with difficulty. *Obs. exc. as contained in 7.*

1535 **COVERDALE** *Wisd.* ix. 16 Very hardly can we discern the things that are vpon earth. 1582 **N. T.** (Rhem.) *Luke* xviii. 24 How hardly [IND., CRAM., Geneva, with what difficulty] shal they that have money enter into the kingdom of God? 1597 **HOOKER** *Ecll. Pol.* v. ii. 82 We are hardliest able to bring such prooffe... as may satisfy gainesayers. 1598 **GREENE** *Wit* *Ann.* iv. xvi. 116 Vnto whom access was hardliest obtained. 1650 **FULLER** *Pisgah* 270

VOL. V.

Bitumen... quickly kindled, hardly quenched. 1708 **BURNET** *Let.* (ed. 3) 123 When it has rain'd ever so little... the Carts go deep, and are hardly drawn. 1766 **FORDE** *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiv. 271 Easily provoked and hardly pacified. 1822 **KEBLE** *Serm.* i. (1848) 17 The rock, to which Solomon hardly won his way after many hard conflicts.

7. Barely, only just; almost not; not quite; scarcely. (In early use only gradually distinguished from 6. Formerly sometimes (as still in vulgar use) with superfluous negative.)

1553 **EDEN** *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 7 It hardely agreeth with the principles of Philosophie and common experience. 1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* I. 310 Being so little... (as hardly the fineness thereof cannot be seen). 1601 **R. JOHNSON** *Kind. & Commu.* (1603) 89 All which will hardly amount to fower score pounds. 1674 **N. Cox** *Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 59 Either of these will not suffer him to keep hardly flesh upon his back. 1698 **FAYER** *Acc. E. India & P.* 142 When Day broke I hardly believe my Eyes. 1710 **STEELE** *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 1, I had hardly entered the Room, when I was accosted by Mr. Thomas Dogget. 1783 **HAILES** *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* i. 2 We can hardly place it earlier. 1840 **DE QUINCEY** *Style Wks.* XI. 262 With a life of leisure, but with hardly any books. 1860-1 **FLO. NIGHTINGALE** *Nursing* 46, I need hardly say, that [etc.]. 1874 **GREEN** *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 100 A year had hardly passed. [Mod. (vulgar)] I couldn't hardly tell what he meant.]

8. In close proximity, closely; = **HARD** *adv.* 6.

1584 in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 483 Being hardlie followed by certayne kearnes. 1603 **KNOLLES** *Hist. Turks* (1621) 35 They were so hardly pursued. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/1 They are hardly run by some of the English Potteries.

† 9. Parenthetically. Certainly, assuredly, by all means: see **HARDILY** 3. *Obs.*

10. Comb. (with *ppl. adjs.*), as *hardly-acquired*, *-earned*, *-labouring*, *-rendered*, *-removed*, *-used*.

1625 **K. LONG** *tr. Barclay's Argentin* iii. xii. 190 Tokens of his hardly-removed sickness. 1858 **Mrs. OLIPHANT** *Laird of Norlaw* II. 31 Many a hardly-labouring soul, full of generous plans and motives, has seen a stranger enter into its labours. 1882 **OUIDA** *Maremma* I. 34 With her hardly-earned gains. 1890 **W. STEBBING** *Peterborough* ix. 176 The honour and loyalty of the hardly-used veteran.

Hard-meat. ? *Obs.* Corn and hay used as fodder, as opposed to grass.

1481-4 **E. PASTON** in *P. Lett.* No. 859 III. 280, I had my horse with hym at livery. I payed for hard mete ever to hym. 1523 **FITZHERB.** *Husb.* § 66 A cowe shall gyue more mylke with a lyttell grasse and strawe... thanne she shall doo with hey and strawe... for the harde mete dryeth vp the mylke. 1641 **BEST** *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 73 If there fall a good thick snowe and frosts with it... it will make them fall to their hard-meat more sharply and keenly. 1737 **BRACKEN** *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 85 To suffer Horses to lie at Hard-meat... for Weeks.

† b. *fig.* At (to) *hard-meat*: in close confinement; under strict restraint. *Obs.*

1594 **NASHE** *Unfort. Trav.* 16 Dreame... that I am close at hard-meat at Windsor or at Hampton Court. 1622 **BAKER *tr. Mahomet's Disc.* *Tacitus* 459 They meant to hold Augustus (as the saying is) to hard-meat, and make him grant what they demanded. 1725 **SWIFT** *Lett. to Pope Wks.* 1761 VIII. 46, I hear nothing of our friend Gay, but I find the court keeps him at hard-meat.**

Hard-mouthed, (hā'dmaʊðd, -maʊt), *a.*

1. Having a hard mouth: said of a horse not easily controlled by the bit or rein.

1617 **MARKHAM** *Caval.* II. 106 When they haue either hard mouthed horses, or runne away lades. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1708/4 A Spring Saffle, that Commandeth with the greatest ease... all hard-mouthed Run-away Horses. 1854 **WOOD** *Anecd. Anim. Life* (1855) 398 Little hard-mouthed animals... perfectly independent of bit and bridle.

2. *fig.* Self-willed, obstinate.

1686 **D'URFEY** *Commu. Women* i. i. 5 They are so hard mouth'd, there's no dealing with 'em. 1704 **SWIFT** *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 Wonderfully headstrong, and hard-mouth'd. 1722 **DE FOE** *Moll Flanders* (1840) 311 Two wenches, a couple of hard-mouthed Hinds. 1800 **A. CARLVE** *Autobiog.* (1860) 432 Robertson's soothing manner prevented his being hard-mouthed with him.

Hardness (hā'dnɪs). Forms: see **HARD** *a.*

[f. **HARD** *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being hard; difficulty of penetration, solution, apprehension, performance, endurance; inflexibility, rigidity, stiffness, harshness; rigour, severity, cruelty; obduracy, obstinacy; hardness, etc.: see **HARD** *a.*

a.700 **Epinal Gloss.** 871 *Rigore*, hardness. *c.1000* **As. Gosp. Matt.** xix. 8 For ewer heorte heardnyesse. *c.1000* **Sax. Leechd.** I. 296 Wið ðæs mazan heardnyse. *c.1025* *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 96 Beon zehodenne ealra heardnessa and stiðnessa. *c.1175* **Lamb. Hom.** 47 He mihte noht ipolie þe herdness of þe rapes. *a.1300* **Cursor M.** 19325 (Götl.) þai durst no hardnes þaim do. 1390 **GOWER** *Conf.* II. 71 Hys lady... With hardnesse his herte fyreth. *c.1440* *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 195 Hardnes of clothyng on bak & in bed. *c.1440* **Promp. Parv.** 227/2 Hardness of knowy(n)ge, or dede doynge... *difficultas*. *a.1590* **SKELTON** *Now synge* *we*, etc. 75 Jesu... That for man suffred great hardnes. 1552 **Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany**, From hardnesse of hearte... Good lord, deliuer us. 1573-80 **BARET** *Alv.* N 108 Hardnesse is sparing of expenses, nigarddness. 1577 **B. GOOGE** *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 14 The tediousnesse and hardnesse thereof driveth them away. *Ibid.* iv. 160 b, Powre in Plaister, or some liquid thing, that may come to a hardnesse in the shell. 1579 **E. K.** *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 23 By reason of Winters hardnesse. 1596 **SPENSER** *F. Q.* iv. viii. 27 Enur'd to hardnesse and to homely fare. 1598 **BARCKLEY** *Felic. Man* (1631) 440 Wealth maketh a woman proud, beauty suspected, and hardnesse of favour lothsome. 1604 **SHAKS.** *Oth.* iii. iv. 34 Oh hardnes to dissemble! 1691 **KAY** *Creation* (1714) 164, I have armed thee with courage and Hardness to attempt the Seas. 1697

Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 155 Honeycombs of Golden Juice... T' allay the Strength and Hardness of the Wine. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* (Churchill) III. 53/2 Because of the Hardness of the Weather. *a.1745* **SWIFT** (J.), The tenants poor, the hardness of the times. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 191 When hardness of hearing depends upon a deficiency of cerumen. 1836 **Penny Cycl.** VI. 142/1 Carbonate of lime... to this in part the hardness of water is owing. 1862 **Mrs. H. Wood** *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xxvi. (1888) 290 A stony hardness settled on the young lady's face. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec. 4/1 The tendency of the rates was firm, owing to the hardness of the short loan market. 1895 **STORY-MASKELYNE** *Crystallogr.* i. 8 The hardness of crystals in different directions has been estimated by means of an instrument termed a sclerometer.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this quality; a hardness.

1340 **Ayenb.** 236 Hit be-houep þet uless beate and wesse be disciplines and be hardnesse. *c.1374* **CHAUCER** *Boeth.* iv. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) So as god... yeueth... to gode folk hardnesse and to shrewes he grauntyth hym hir wyl. 1658 **JER. TAYLOR** *Lett. to Evelyn* in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 102 One of the hardnesses will be that you must overcome even this just and reasonable grief. *a.1700* **DAVIDEN** (J.), Sculptors are obliged to... make many ample folds, which are insufferable hardnesses. 1790 *By-stander* 43 The crudest hardnesses... are to be rubbed off.

† **Hardock**. *Obs.* Also *hor-dock*, *hardoke*. [app. f. OE. *hadr*, ME. *hōr*, HOAR + DOCK.] Some coarse weedy plant: probably burdock.

The burdock has hoary foliage. (Some have however suggested that the word is a misprint for *burdock* itself; and various other conjectures have been offered.)

1605 **SHAKS.** *Lear* iv. iv. 4 (Fol. 1) Crown'd... with Hardokes [Q. hor-docks, Fol. 2 hardocks], Hemlock, Nettles, Cuckoo flowers, Darnell, and all the idle weeds that grow.

Hard-pan. *U.S.* [See **PAN**.]

1. A firm subsoil of clayey, sandy, or gravelly detritus; also, hard unbroken ground.

1828 **WEBSTER**, *Pan*, among farmers, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil; called the *hard pan*. 1829 **H. MURRAY** *N. Amer.* II. iii. i. 273 The farmer comes to what Mr. Spafford calls hard-pan, a stiff impenetrable surface on which no vegetable substance will grow. 1883 *Century Mag.* Nov. 113 The New [World] is for the most part yet raw, undigested hard-pan. 1886 **MARG.** *LORNE* in *Gd. Words* 166 Large quantities of loose rock and hardpan.

2. *fig.* Lowest level or foundation; bottom; 'bed-rock'.

1852 **W. B. PIKE** in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 444 Almost all the novel-writers I have read, although truthful to nature, go through only some of the strata; but you are the only one who breaks through the hard-pan. 1860 **HOLMES** *Elsie V.* viii. Mr. Silas Peckham had gone a little deeper than he meant, and came upon the 'hard-pan', as the well-diggers call it, of the Colonel's character. 1872 **E. TALBOT** in *Amer. Ann.* *Deaf* July 135 Down in the very hard-pan of ignorance... must the workman prepare a bed for this foundation. 1883 **H. A. BEERS** in *Century Mag.* June 285/2 But it [a book] didn't appear to get down to hard-pan or to take a firm grip on life.

Hards, **hurds** (hā'dz, hū'dz), *sb. pl.* Now

local. Forms: *a.* 1 heordan, 2-3 heorden, 4-5 herdes, -is, 4-7 hurdes, 5-6 heerdis, hyrdes, -ys, -is, 6-7 hīrds, 6- hurds. *β.* 4-6 hardes, -is, -ys, 5- hardes. [OE. *heordan* fem. pl.: cf. early mod. Du. *herde*, *heerde* 'fibre lini' Kilian (not in Hexham). Corresp. to OLG., OFris. *hēde*, NFr. *hēde*, *heed*, MLG., MDu., *Da. hede*, LG. *hede*, *heden*, *heer*:-Otent. type **hārdin*:- cf. Goth. *mīzad*, OS. *mēd(a)*, OE. *meord*. The form *hards* is north. and n. midl., *herds* or *hurds* s. midl. and west. These are in form plural, but are sometimes construed as sing. Cf. **HARDEN** *sb.* and *a.*] The coarser parts of flax or hemp separated in hackling.

a. *c.725* **Corpus Gloss.** 1908 *Stuppa*, heordan. *c.1050* *Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker* 451/27 *Noplarum*, heordena. *a.1225* *Ancr. R.* 418 Next fleshe ne schal mon werien no linene cloð, bute 3if hit beo of herde and of grete heorden. *c.1350* *Leg. Rood* (1871) 8r Hir clothes... bigan to brin Als herdes þat had bene right dry. *a.1366* **CHAUCER** *Man. Rose* 1233 A snkkenye, That not of hempe ne heerdis was. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* *De P. R.* viii. xliii. (Tollem. MS.), Yf suche a stone is set aforne þe sonne, hurdes set þerto þe tendre and set on fyre. *c.1400* *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 A plumaciol... maad of herdis [i.e. hurdes] or of tow. *c.1440* *Promp. Parv.* 241/1 Hyrdis, or herdys of flax, or hempe, *stuppa*. 1530 **PALSGR.** 183 *Vues estoives*, a Locke of tow or hurdes. 1555 *EDEN* *Decades* 193 It [coco-ant] is inuolued and conered with many webbes much lyke vnto those hyrdes of tow whiche they vse in Andalusia. 1737 **BRACKEN** *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 292 Wounds... dress'd with Hurds. 1837 **WHITTACK**, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 238 Hold the strike of flax stiff in your hand, and break it well upon the coarse hackle, saving the hurds to make harder cloth of.

β. 1375 **BARBOUR** *Bruce* xvii. 612 Pik and ter als haf thai tane, And lynt and hardiss with brynstane. 1411 *Nom.* in *W. Wülcker* 696/5 *Hec stuppa*, a hardes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 Chyppes, hey, & hardes, whiche be maters apt to burne. 1656 **W. COLES** *Art of Simpling* 64 A Cokar tree, whose hairy stuff or hardis which is next the outer bark doth make cordage and tackle for ships. 1795 **M. MADAN** *Persius* 145 *note*, The coarse part of flax, tow, hards, oakum to calk ships with. 1818 **SCOTT** *Fam. Lett.* 16 Jan. (1894) II. 8 These Regalia... were smuggled out by a clergyman's wife under a quantity of hards of lint. *a.1825* *FORBY* *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hards*, coarse flax.

Hard-set, *a.* [f. **SET** *pa. pple.*]

1. In a hard or difficult position; beset by difficulty or trouble.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 55 Pere Hanihal was harde sette [infestatus] fourre dayes wip Galles. *c.1475* *Raisf* *Coilgear* 449, I sllt hald that I haue hecht, bot I be

hard set. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 254 The poor Creature is very hard set to drive his Water from him. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221, I have sent for some books. Until they arrive, I shall be rather hard-set.

2. Set so as to be hard or firm.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 448 More like Egypt's alluvium during the inundation than hard-set soil. 1890 *Nature* 16 Oct. 602/1 Beds of rigid lava and hard-set ash.

b. Of eggs: That have been subject to incubation. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 339 Some say it is the hardest eggs he [the snake] prefers.

c. Of the features, etc.: Rigidly set.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. iv, I smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic.

3. Determined, obstinate.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, It's a hard-set willyard beast this o' mine.

Hardshell, hard-shell, a. and sb.

A. adj. 1. Having a hard shell: applied to some crustaceans and molluscs, as crabs, clams, etc.

2. fig. Rigid and uncompromising in religious orthodoxy.

Hardshell Baptists (U.S.), a strict sect of Baptists, of extreme Calvinistic views.

1857 ELLIOTT *Sp. in Ho. Representatives* (Bartlett), A regular member of the Hardshell Baptist Church. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875, 643 'Hardshell Churchmen' is the title of an article in this number, and the epithet is applied to Lord Robert Cecil's party. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., The tough and hard-shell type to which Judaism owes such strength and permanence as it has ever possessed. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 5/5 Liked the American Hardshell Baptists they held that there is nothing like religion.

B. sb. 1. A creature with a hard shell; a hard-shelled crab or clam. (U.S.)

2. = Hardshell Baptist: see A. 2. (U.S.)

1848 JONES *Sketches Trav.* 30 (Farmer) The old hard-shell laid about him like death.

3. U.S. Politics. A member of the more conservative of the two factions into which the Democratic party in New York state was divided in 1852 and following years.

1853 *N. Y. Tribune* 2 Apr. (Bartlett), The difference between a Hardshell and a Softshell is this: one favors the Execution of the Fugitive Slave Law and goes for a distribution of the offices among the Nationals, while the other is a loud stickler for Union and Harmony. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., After Democrats and Republicans, Hunkers and Hardshells, Miscegenators and Copperheads, have been replaced by honest and abler politicians.

So **Hard-shelled a.**, having a hard shell.

1611 COTTER, s.v. *Reffe*, An hard-sheld nut.

Hardship (hārd'ip). [f. HARD a. + -SHIP.]

†1. The quality of being hard to bear; hardship; rigour; severity; painful difficulty. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 364 Herdschipe of lue. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 35 Lady Latimer was delivered with much hardship on Wednesday, the child dead.

2. A condition which presses unusually hard upon one who has to endure it; hardness of fate or circumstance; severe toil or suffering; extreme want or privation.

c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 2686 What vnhappe & hardship hapnes the to! 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 341 Men to much misery and hardship born. 1697 DAVENANT *Virg. Georg.* II. 667 Inur'd to Hardship, and to homely Fare. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Wks.* III. 110 The Durham act, confines the hardship of want of representation to the case of subsidies. 1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 179 He had his share of the benefit as well as of the hardship. 1889 RUSKIN *Praterita* III. i. 18 Resolve choice of a life of hardship.

b. With a and pl. An instance of this.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 6 Swuche oðre heardschipes bet moni flechs mai polien. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 33 The unwelecome hardships of Winter. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. l. (1840) 26 A hardship that never was put upon any one before. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* II. 14 The hardships inflicted on himself and his brother partners.

†c. An infliction of severity or suffering; a piece of harsh treatment. Obs.

17.. SWIFT (J.), To recover the effects of their hardships upon us. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 369, I do not know that I have ever offered .. a hardship, or even an affront, to the religious prejudices of any person whatsoever.

Hardshrew, obs. form of **HARDISHREW**.

Hard-tack. [f. HARD a. + TACK sb. in fig. application: cf. *hard fare*.] Ship-biscuit; hence, ordinary sea fare in general.

1841 LEVER C. O'Malley lxxxviii. (Farmer), No more hard-tack .. no salt butter, but a genuine land breakfast. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Another set of fellows adhered pertinaciously to their salt junk and hard tack. 1869 *Mayne Reid's Mag.* June 513.

Hard up, *adv.*, and *adj. phr.*

1. *adv.* Naut. Said of the tiller when it is put as far as possible to windward, so as to turn the ship's head away from the wind. (Usually as a command.)

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 203 Whoes at Helme? beare vp hard .. and hard vp. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi, 117 'Ice on the lee bow!' 'Hard up the helm!' 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 354 Hard up the helm, la barre au vent.

2. *adj.* Hard put to it; in difficulties; in want, esp. of money; in destitution. *Hard up for*, solely at a loss for. *collog.* (of slang origin).

1821 HAGGART *Life* 104 (Farmer) There I met in with two Edinburgh snibs, who were hard up. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* IV. Wks. 1860 XI. 322 As hard up for water as the

Mecca caravan. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* xi, He was in want of copying work to do, and was .. hard up! 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* A You don't feel nearly so hard up with eleventh in your pocket as you do with a shilling. 1889 BESANT *All in a Garden Fair* II. ii, Every man in England who was hard up or had a hard-up friend.

Hence **Hard-upness**, **Hard-up(p)ishness**, *slang and collog.*

1870 SALA *Dickens* 45 The occasional 'hardupishness' of a young man striving to attain a position. 1876 HINDLEY *Adv. Cheap Jack* (Farmer), There were frequent .. collapses from death or hard-upness. 1884 *Times* 13 Mar. 11 Enough to account for the general 'hard-upishness', as it has been called. 1888 MC CARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. i. 8 My old familiar condition of hard-upness.

Hardware (hārd,wēz). [See WARE.]

1. Small ware or goods of metal; ironmongery.

c 1515 (implied in HARDWAREMAN). 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6146/10 John Lowe .. Haberdasher of Hard-Ware. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 10 Locks, hinges, cast-iron and other branches of hardware. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 535 Pedlars .. with a pack of scissors or other hardware at their backs.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hardware dealer*, *factory*, *merchant*, *trade*.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 74 Mr. Wood .. a hard-ware-dealer, procured a patent .. to coin 108,000. in copper. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. § 1. (1876) 35 Suppose .. that the capitalist is a hardware manufacturer. 1862 TROTTER *Orley F.* vi. 36 A .. man in the hardware line.

Hardwareman. Also 6 harder man. [f. prec.] A manufacturer or dealer in hardware.

c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Harde warenen, mole sekens, and ratte takers. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 65 Then the French harder men opened their wares, and made the Taylors hal lyke to the paunde of a marte. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. ix. (1877) II. 64 Grindstones for hardware men. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 181 The persuasive eloquence of the itinerant hardwareman.

Hardwood, sb.

1. The wood or timber of deciduous trees, as distinguished from that of pines and firs; in some localities *spec.* that of oak and ash. Mostly *attrib.*, as in *hardwood tree*, *forest*, etc. Chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*

1568 *Kirtin-in-Lindsey Churchw.* Acc. in *N.-W. Lincoln. Gloss.*, William Chapman, iij lode of hardwodde. 1813 GEO. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 343 (Jam.) Deciduous trees, or what is here called hard wood; in distinction from the evergreens or firs, whose timber is comparatively softer. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 165 Hard-wood land; or land, producing oak and other kinds of wood, which are called hard, in opposition to pine, and other soft kinds. 1848 *Craven Dial.*, *Hardwood-trees*, Deciduous trees, in contradistinction to evergreens, and the fir tribe. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 146 The rounded .. outline of hard-wood trees. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 149 Forests of hardwood diversified by groves of sugar maple. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 641 Do not start a plantation on soil that is not growing hard-wood forest. *Mod.* Will you have it of deal or hardwood?

2. a. In Australia, applied to many kinds of timber resembling teak, esp. to *Backhousia Bancroftii*, used in building and fencing. b. A West Indian shrub, *Ixora ferrea*.

1888 CANDISH *Whispering Voices* 108 Sitting on a block of hardwood .. Is the gray-haired forest feller. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* III. 24 A hammer-like piece of hardwood above a plate of tin. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 2/5 Hardwood can be found in any quantity from the Dutch boundary to the Louisiade group.

Hard-wooded, a. a. Having hard wood. b. Of hardwood as opposed to pine or fir; deciduous.

1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 111/1 Hard-wooded plants want most attention. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 91 This will become a forest of soft-wooded plants and palms; and finally of hard-wooded trees.

Hardy (hārdi), a. Also 3-4 herdi, -y, (4 ardi).

[a. F. *hardi*, nom. sing. *hardis* (11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = Pr. *ardit*, It. *ardito*, pa. pple. of OF. *hardir*, Pr. *ardir*, It. *ardire* to harden, make hard, bold, etc., a. WGer. **hardjan*, Goth. *hardjan*, OHG. *hartjan* to make hard, f. *hard* HARD a.]

1. Bold, courageous, daring. a. Of persons, their manner, etc.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1745 Porphire and Auguste wurden .. se swiðe wilcwe, and se hardi. c 1275 *LAY.* 4181 Six hundred cnights of alle þe kenneste and of þan hardieste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15503 We er herdi [vrr. hardi, hardy] men i-nou agains iudas vt fa. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1136 Gode knijt and ardi in fyt. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 343 Petre was .. hardi in axing. c 1420 *Avonv. Arth.* xvii. The hed of that hardy, He sette on a stake. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* III. 94 A good Knight and hardie of his handes. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1343/1 Philip duke of Burgogne, surnamed the hardie. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1043 No man is so hardy as to ride on horse-back by a church. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 25 Art thou so hardy, as to dare my vengeance? 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 185 In this treatise such a hardy spirit of innovation was displayed .. that [etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/5 No one .. would be hardy enough to take up the reins after he had thrown them down.

b. Of actions, qualities, etc.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 243 Herdi bileane bringeð bene deouel a vlihte. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7650 (Fairf.) þis batal was hardy Inogh. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* l. 20 note, A hardie enterprise of certain knights. 1685 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) II. 253 He .. has served the Court interest in all the hardiest occasions. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to J. Foulke* 19 Apr., Silenced by a hardy denial of facts. 1884 E. RECLUS in *Contemp. Rev.* May 633 A hardy stroke on the Stock Exchange.

2. *ofprobriously*. Presumptuously bold, audacious; rashly bold, showing temerity. Cf. **FOOLHARDY**.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 56 þu, a wrecche sunful mon, ert so swiðe herdi to kesten kang eien upon junge wummen. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 42 þat na man be hardy him to heghe abouen þe stabiles of haly men. c 1450 *Merlin* 37 Thei sholde not be so hardy before me to make yow no lesynge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175/1 Hardy .. temerarius, qui sine consilio agit. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 474 Yf Reynawd were so hardy to doo only harme vnto richarde of normandy, I sholde hange hym wyth myn owen handes. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 503 What shall we say now to such a hardy Writer, as this is? 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 150/1 A warning to others not henceforward to be so hardy.

†3. Strong, enduring, tough. Obs.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 176 The byldere ok & ek the hardy [vrr. harde] asshe.

4. Capable of enduring fatigue, hardship, rigour of the weather, etc.; physically robust, vigorous.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 150 A tall and a hardye personage. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 32 How strong and hardie I was, and how I could endure the cold and tempestuous season. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 920 [Art] Thou then thy Less hardie to endure? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 183 When once grown up, turkies are very hardy birds. 1783 *Polite Trav.* 105 Northward of the bay, even the hardy pine is seen no longer. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 93 The hardy mountaineers of the Caucasus.

b. *Hort.* Able to grow in the open air throughout the year. *Half hardy*, able to do this except in winter, when shelter is required. *Hardy annual*, an annual plant that may be sown in the open ground, or that ripens its seed and sows itself year after year. Also *fig.*, a subject that comes up year after year in Parliament, or in the newspapers.

1852 *Half-hardy* [see HARDEN v. 7]. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, Chaucer (1886) 216 It may well be doubted whether Roman literature, always a half-hardy exotic, could ripen the seeds of living reproduction. 1871 S. HARRIS *Amateur's Flower Gard.* 188 Many of the hardy annuals are weedy and short-lived. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 4/2 (Farmer) Readers .. are once more filling the columns of that journal with 'Is Marriage a Failure?' The hardy annual is called 'English Wives' this time.

c. Of actions, qualities, etc.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* K. Arthur liii, The Saxons men of hardie strength. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 124 The Laplanders lead a miserable and hardy kind of life. 1845 FORD *Hand-bk. Spain* I. 53 The horses of Navarre .. are still esteemed for their hardy strength.

5. *Comb.*, as *hardy-limbed*, *hardy-mannered*, *hardy-witted*, etc.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* 650 Ronsard .. hardy-witted, handleth happily all sorts of subject, stile, and Poesie. 1825 MOORE *Mém.* (1853) IV. 339 The sexton, a shrewd, hardy-mannered fellow.

Hardy, sb. [prob. f. HARD, or HARDY a.] The vertical bar or blade of hard iron with a sharp edge, on which nailmakers cut or strike off the shaped nail from the iron rod; also, a movable piece, called also 'fuller', fitting into a socket in an anvil, used for similar purposes by blacksmiths.

1870 *Gd. Words* Apr. 247 My bore and hardy must be done, Or I cannot make good nails. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hardy* .. A chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil called a *hardy-hole*. 1894 *Amer. Ann.* Deaf June 150 [Blacksmith's tools] a poker, a rake, a shovel, a sprinkler, a hardy.

† **Hardy, v.** Obs. [f. HARDY a.]

1. *trans.* To make hardy or bold; to encourage. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2163 Hardi min heorte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 218 Lucy, to hardy ys men, prykede her and þer. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1156 Forto hardien þe heries of here heigh burnes. c 1430 *Filigr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxi. (1869) 41 Al gates j hardied me and went wel nyh to hire.

2. *intr.* To become bold. *nonce-use*.

1823 LAMA *Etia Ser.* II. *Old Margate Hoy*, Still hardying more and more in his triumphs over our simplicity.

† **Hardydardy**. Obs. [A reduplicated extension of HARDY: cf. *handy-dandy*.] a. Rash or foolish daring. b. A daring fellow, dare-devil.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 450 So myche hardy dardy and so lytell manlynes. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 80 A very hardydardy in deede as euier liued.

Hardyshrew, obs. form of **HARDISHREW**.

Hare (hēu), sb. Forms: 1-2 *hara*, 3- *hare*, (4-5) *haar* (e), *hayre*, 5 *are*, 6-7 *Sc. hair* (e). [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. *hara*, = OFris. *hase* (WFr. *haese*, MDu. *haese*, *hāse*, Du. *haas*), OHG. *haso* (MHG., MLG., mod. Ger. *hase*), ON. *here*, *heri* (Sw., Da. *hare*): — OTeut. **hason*, **hasom*, cognate with OPruss. *sasins* (for *szasins*) hare. Cf. also Skr. *çaca* (for *çasa*) hare. Relationship to the OE. adj. *hasu*, *heasu* 'grey, ash-coloured' is doubtful. The OE. and Norse words show rhotacism, the latter with resulting umlaut.]

1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, having long ears and hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip.

The common hare of Great Britain and Europe (*L. timidus*), is a timid, watchful, and very swift animal. 'Its eyes are so situated, that the animal can see nearly all around it' (Carpenter); hence, prob., the popular saying that it sleeps with its eyes open (Topsell): cf. *hare-eyed*, *hare's eye*, *hare-sleep*, in 6. A less common species or subspecies is the Alpine or varying hare (*L. variabilis*). In North America there are several species or subspecies, of which *L. americanus* comes closest to the common European hare.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 608 *Lepus*, *leporis*, *hara* [Erf. Gloss.

hæra]. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1086 (Earle) 222 He sætte be þam haren þæt hi mosten færo faran. a 1250 Owl & Night. 383 Icb mai ison so wel so on hare. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 210 About þei gan him chace, and hunted him als hayre. 1382 Wyclif Lev. xi. 6 An haar [1388 hare] forsothe [is vncleue], and he cheweþ kude. 1436 Pol. Pœnus (Rolls) II. 186 Skynnes of otere, squere, and lrysh are. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F.vj, A Tripp of haaris. 1597 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae 15, I saw the hurchoun and the hair, Quha fed amangis the flowris fair. 1678 MARVELL Growth Pœpory 23 As much out of order, as if . . an Hare had crossed his way. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 8 The Hare the first Year a Leveret, 2 a Hare, 3 a great Hare. 1820 KEATS Eve of St. Agnes i, The hare limp'd trembling through the frozen grass. 1847 CARPENTER Zool. § 236 The Alpine or varying Hare (so named from its usual residence, and from the changes of colour which it undergoes), inhabits the northern parts of Scotland, the mountainous parts of Ireland, and has been occasionally seen in the mountains of Cumberland. 1884 St. James's Gaz. 7 Aug. 4/2 The white hare has risen in value during the last two seasons.

b. The male or buck hare is sometimes called *Jack hare*. During March (the breeding season) hares are wilder than at other times; hence the proverbial saying *As mad as a March hare*.

1529 MORE Supp. Souths Wks. 299/2 As mrd not as a march hare, but as a maddo dogge. a 1631 DRYDEN Nymphidia, Oberon . . grew as mad as any hare, When he had sought each place with care, And found his queen was missing. 1741 Compl. Fam.-Piece II. l. 300 The Males are usually call'd *Jack Hares*. 1783 COWPER Epit. on Hare 8 Old Tiny . . Who, dursed with tender care, . . Was still a wild Jack Hare. 1818 H. & J. SMITH Ref. Add. iv. viii, For what is Hamlet, but a hare in March? 1865 L. CARROLL Alice's Adv. Wonderland vi. (1886) 90 'In that direction . . lives a Hatter : and in that direction . . lives a March Hare . . they're both mad.'

2. Phrases and Proverbs. *To hold (or hunt) with the hare and run (or hunt) with the hounds*; *to run with hare and hounds*; *to try to keep in with both sides*; *to play a double part*. *First catch your hare* (i.e. as the first step to cooking him): a direction jestingly ascribed to Mrs. Glasse's Cookery Book, but of much more recent origin.

† *To hunt for or catch a hare with a labor*; *† to take hares with foxes*, *† to seek a hare in a hen's nest*, also *to set the tortoise to catch the hare*; *to seek to do something almost impossible*. *† To kiss the hare's foot*: to be late. *† To have two hares afoot or to run after two hares*: to undertake too many things. *To get the hare's foot to tick*: to obtain very little. *To make a hare of*: to make ridiculous. *† To set the hare's head (foot, hare-pie) against the goose-giblet*: to let one thing serve as a set-off to another. *Here or there the hare went or goes away*: here or there the matter ended. Also, expressions referring to Æsop's Fable of the Race between the Hare and the Tortoise.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Relates i. 58 Men mytzen as well have huntid an hare with a tabre As aske any mendis ffor bat þei mysyde. c 1440 Jacob's Well (E. E. T. S.) 263 You hast a crokyd tunge heldyng wyth hownd and wyth hare. 1530 TAVERNER Erasme Prov. (1552) 36 As I say in our Englyshe prouerbe: Set the hares head against the goose giblet. [See also 1546 J. Heywood Prov. (1867) 52; 1607 DEKKER Westw. Hoe v. iv, Dram. Wks. 1873, and note.] 1546 J. Heywood Prov. (1867) 17 And yet shall we cathe a hare with a taber, As soone as cathe ought of them. 1562 Ibid. 137 Holde with the hare and run with the hounde, run thare As wight as the hounde, and as wyse as the hare. 1577 STANHYURST Deser. Irel. in Holinshed (1807-8) VI. 52 But in deed it is hard to take hares with foxes. 1595 SHAKS. John ii. i. 137 You are the Hare of whom the Prouerþ goes Whose valour plucks dead Lyons by the beard. 1599 POPEER Angry Wom. Abingd. (Percy Soc.) 103 Hec is gone to seek a hayre in a hennes nest . . which as is sildome seene as a blacke swan. 1600 HOLLAND Livy xxv. xlv. 914 And here went the hare away. 1613-16 W. BOWNE Brit. Past. ii. ii. We had need Make haste away, unlesse we meane to speed With those that kisse the Hares foot. 1633 ROWLEY Match Midn. v. in Hazl. Dodsley XIII. 88 As I have ben bawd to the flesh, you have ben bawd to your money; so set the hare-pie against the goose-giblets. 1658-9 BURTON Diary 9 Mar. (1828) IV. 108 Keep to your debate. You have two hares a-foot. You will lose both. a 1683 SIDNEY Disc. Govt. ii. xxiii. (1704) An ill hare is said to make a good dog. 1699 TURNER Coat of Times iv. in Roxb. Balk. (1831) IV. 115, I can hold with the Hare, and run with the Hound: Which no body can deny. 1798 MALTMUS Popul. (1817) III. 113 It would appear to be setting the tortoise to catch the hare. 1818 SCOTT Let. to Croker 5 Feb. in Lockhart, The poor clergyman [got] nothing whatever, or, as we say, the hare's foot to lick. 1855 THACKERAY Rose & Ring wv. 'A soldier, Prince, must needs obey his orders: mine are . . to seize wherever I should light upon him.' 'First catch your hare!' . . exclaimed his Royal Highness. 1858 Times 25 Aug. 6/2 Bitter experience has taught us not to cook our hare before we have caught it. 1896 Daily News 20 July 8/2 The familiar words, 'First catch your hare', were never to be found in Mrs. Glasse's famous volume. What she really said was, 'Take your hare when it is cased'.

3. a. fig. Applied to a person, in various allusive senses.

c 1325 Poem Times Edu. II, 252 in Pol. Poems (Camden) 334 Nu ben thein lions in halle, and hares in the feld. 1650 R. STAPLETON Strads's Low C. Warres vi. 7 At the very first charge . . this hare in a Helmet fled out of the Field. 1739 SWIFT Libal on Dr. Delany, etc. 53 Thus Gay, the hare with many friends, Twice seven long years the Court attends. 1864 TENNYSON Aylmer's F. 490 The . . distant blaze of those dull banquets made The nightly wrier of their innocent hare Falter before he took it.

b. He who lays the 'scent' (usually paper torn into fragments) which the 'hounds' follow in the sport *hare and hounds*, also called 'paper-chase'. a 1845 Hoon To Mr. Malthus i, You're quite enough to play at hare and hounds. 1857 HUGHES Tom Brown i vii,

Please, sir, we've been out Big-side Hare-and-Hounds, and lost our way. 1883 W. H. RIDEING in Harper's Mag. July 178/2 A flushed little 'hare' bounds past us, distributing the paper 'scent' in his course, and followed a quarter of an hour afterward by the panting and baffled 'hounds'.

4. One of the southern constellations, *Lepus*.

1551 RECORDE Cast. Knowl. (1556) 268 Vnder the feete of Orion, is there a constellation of 12 starrs, named the Hare. a 1701 CRECH Manilius v. ix. 61 The Hare appears, whose active Rays supply A nimble force. 1839 PENNY Cycl. XIII. 444/2 *Lepus* (the Hare), one of the old constellations, said by Hyginus to be in the act of running from Orion's dog.

5. = SEA-HARE, a molluscous animal, *Aplysia depilans*.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas i. v. 89 Foot-less, and finless (as the baneful Hare, And heat-full Oyster). 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 71 It representeth the poison of the venomous fish called the sea-Hare. 1847 CARPENTER Zool. § 917 The *Aplysia*, commonly termed Sea-Hare . . from the peculiar form of the superior pair of tentacula, which are flattened and hollowed like the ears of a quadruped.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib., as *hare-back*, *-catcher*, *-chase*, *-drive*, *-flesh*, *-hunter*, *-park*, *-pie*, *-skin*, *-sleep*, *-soup*. b. objective or obj. gen., as *hare-hunting*, *-shooting* sbs. and adjs. c. similitative, as *hare-like*, *-mad* adjs.; *hare-eyed a.*, having eyes that look all round, or that are never closed: see sense 1, note; *hare-hearted a.*, timid; *† hare-hound*, a dog for hunting hares; *hare-kangaroo*, a small kangaroo of the genus *Lagorchestes*, so called from its resemblance to a hare in size and colour; *hare's eye* = lagophthalmia: see quot.; *† hare-shaw* = HARE-LIP; *hare-sighted a.*, short-sighted; *† hare-sleep*, a very light sleep; *† hare's-tooth* (see quot.). Also HARE-BRAIN, -FOOT, etc.

1583 STUBBS Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 36 Some leather . . will straight-way become browne as a 'hare backe'. 1752 SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim. 356 [Jod]. The vulture leporarius, or 'hare-catcher'. 1804 SPEENY Sport xiii. 216 A large bag of ptarmigan is not usually obtained in connection with a 'hare-drive'. 1811 TARTON Jests (1844) 12 To which he said little, but with a squint eye, as custome had made him 'hare eyed, hee looked for a jest to make them merry. 1812 CHAPMAN Death Pr. Henry D. Frantic Distemper & Hare-eyed vnest. 1814 ROWLANDS Footes Bolt 33 Two right 'Hare-harted coward Fools. 1879 T. BLOUNT Anc. Tenures 42 With . . two 'Harehounds, or Greyhounds. a 1744 POPE Let. M. & T. Blount (I), I . . then ride out a hunting . . How can a 'hare-hunter bore for a minute's memory! 1735 SOMERVILLE Chase II. Arg't, Description of the 'Hare-hunting in all its Parts. 1804 SIR S. NORTHCOTE Lect. & Ess. iii. (1887) 89 A hare-hunting farmer. a 1592 H. SMITH Wks. (1867) II. 483 The 'hare-like forward runs his ways. 1600 MIDDLETON Chaste Maid in. ii. Here's a day of toil well pass'd over, Able to make a citizen 'hare-mad. 1674 N. COX Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 100 The largest 'Hare-Parks that ever I heard of, and the best furnished . . are in Ireland. 1633 'Hare-pie [see 2]. 1664-5 PEPYS Diary 23 Jan. Dined upon a hare pye. 1870 QUINA Held in Bondage 21 Audit and hare-pie had not much temptation for us that morning. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Eye, 'Hare's Eye, Oculis Leporinus . . a disease arising from a contraction of the upper eye-lid . . so that the patient is obliged to sleep with the eye half-open. 1597 LOWE Chirurg. (1634) 185 The 'Hare-shaw is a defectuositie of nature which happeneth . . in the Lip, Eare or Nose . . sometimes found cloven or they come in the world. 1627-77 FELTNAM Resolves i. xxv. 45 This indiscretion that is 'Hare-sighted. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe i. xiv. A cap, which I had made of a 'hare-skin. 1832 CARLYLE Remin. I. 36 Hare-skins would accumulate into the purchase money of a coat. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, 'Hare-sleep, with Eies a'most open. 1804 SCOTT Let. to Ellis 21 Aug. in Lockhart, 'Hare soup may be forthcoming in due season. 1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts (1658) 208 Whatsoever Beast be born in your flock, having that mark upon them, which is commonly called 'Hares-tooth, never suffer them to suck their dam.

7. In names of plants: as *† hare's-ballocks*, popular name for species of Orchis; *hare's-bane*, *Aconitum Lagotomum*; *hare's-beard*, the Great Mullein; *† hare-bottle*, Knawweed; *hare's colewort*, house, lettuce, palace, thistle (also *hare-thistle*), names for the Sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*; *hare's-eye*, the Red Campion, *Lychnis diurna*; *hare's-meat*, Wood-sorrel; *hare-nut* (*dial.*), the Earth- or Pig-nut; *hare-parsley*, Wild Chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; *hare's-tail* (grass), a species of grass, *Lagurus ovatus*; *hare's-tail* rush, Single-headed Cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*. Also HARE-BELL, etc.

1562 TURNER Herbal II. 128 b, Whyt Satyrion . . or in other more vmanerly speche, 'hares ballockes. 1597 GERARDE Herbal II. ccvii. § 2. 630 Mullein is called . . of some 'Hares bearde. 1620 MARKHAM Farew. Husb. II. viii. (1668) 40 The weeds which are most incident therunto, are Twitch . . besides Thistles, 'Harebottles. 1597 GERARDE Herbal II. xxxi. § 8. 232 Sowthistle is called . . of some Brassica leporina, or 'Hares Colewort. Ibid. App., 'Hares eies is *Lychnis sylvestris*. 1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts (1656) 209 An herb called *Lactuca Leporina* . . that is, Hares-lettice, 'Hares-houe, Hares palace. [c 1000 Sax. Leechd. I. 226 Se hara . . mid bysse wyrthe hyne sylfne gelacnað, for þy heo ys lactuca leporina genemned.] 1597 GERARDE Herbal II. xxxi. § 2. 229 The stalk of 'hares lettuce or smooth Sowthistle, is oftentimes a cubite high. 1703 THORESBY Let. to Ray (E. D. S.), 'Hare-nut, [an] earthnut. c 1516 GRETE Herbal cccli. Tv/2 *Palacium leporis*, 'hares palays, is an herbe lyke Spurge, but it hath longer and ryper leues . . It is called hares palays. For yf the hare come vnder it, he is sure that no beest can touche hym. 1874 Young Fancier's Guide 4 July

(Britten & H.), There is a plant known as 'hare parsley, of which rabbits are extremely fond. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n., *Hare Parsley*, in Aubrey's Wills. This [*Anthriscus sylvestris*] is no doubt the plant intended. 1806 J. GALPINE Brit. Bot. § 41. 10 *Lagurus ovatus*, 'hare's-tail-grass. 1597 GERARDE Herbal 232 Apuleius calleth it [Sowthistle] *Lactuca Leporina*, or 'Hares Thistle.

† *Hare*, v. Obs. Also 7-8 *hair*. [Origin not clear: in sense 1 app. allied to HARRY v.; sense 2 may have some association with HARE sb.]

1. trans. To harry; to worry; to harass.

1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. ccxv. 271 The other parte of the same company . . sayd, howe they wolde se the pope and cardinales . . or els to hare and to pylle the cowntre. Ibid. 272 So thus they haryed the pope, the cardinales, and the marchantes about Anyngon. 1548 HALL Chron., Edu. IV (1809) 330 The Princes of Burgoyne had not been so plucked hared & spoyled of her faire townes & Castles as she was. 1674 N. COX Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 110 Let the Hounds kill the Fox themselves, and worry and hare him as much as they please.

2. To frighten, to scare.

1659 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 153 Who . . so staggered and hared him, that he could not make one word of answer. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE Answ. Diss. 47 To Hair Them out of their Wits with Crocking. 1692 LOCKE Educ. § 69 To hare and rate them thus at every turn, is not to teach them. 1721 STRYVE Eccl. Mem. III. xiii. 122 Being but simple before, he was now haired out of his wits indeed. 1732 GAY Distress'd Wife II. Wks. (1772) 285 Your ladyship hares one so. 1750 CNESTERF. Lett. (1792) III. ccxli. 106 Little minds are in a hurry . . they run, they hare, they puzzle, confound, and perplex themselves.

Hence Hared, *Haring* ppl. adjs.

a 1618 SYLVESTER Job Triumph. I. 128 While Hec yet spake, there came Another in, Hared and hot. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Hared, Hurried. 1755 T. AMORY F. Bundle (1825) I. 23 The multitude are thereby . . rendered a hairing, staring, wrathful rabble.

Hare, obs. f. HAAR, HAIR, HAIRE, HOAR.

Hare, obs. form of are (see BE), ERE.

Hare, obs. form of AIR adv., before.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius 763 Rycht as þe feynd sad hyme hare.

Harebell, hare-bell (hē'ibel). Also 7-8 hare's-bell, 9 hairbell. [f. HARE sb. + BELL: perh. as growing in places frequented by hares.]

1. The wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*: = BLUE-BELL 2.

1387-8 Compotus of Mary Cless of Derby 2 P' armillaus domine et capucio broid' cum harebells. 14. Nom. in Wt. Wölcker 713/9 Hec bursa pastoris, harebelle. 1597 GERARDE Herbal 99 The blew Harebells or English Jacint is very common throughout all England. 1611 SHAKS. Cymb. iv. ii. 222 The azur'd Hare-bell, like thy Veines. 1613-16 W. BOWNE Brit. Past. II. iii, The Hare-bell . . for her stainless azure blue, Claims to be more of none but those are true. 1620 PARKINSON Paradisi II. xi. 122 Our English Iacint or Hares-bells is so common enery where, that it scarce needeth any description. 1786 Tr. Buckford's Vathek (1868) 13 The ground was strewed with violets, hare-bells, and pansies. 1802 Trans. Soc. Arts XX. 203 The root of the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*, the plant commonly called Blue-Bells, or Hare-Bells. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.

2. The Round-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula rotundifolia*: = BLUE-BELL 1.

(This application appears to have arisen in Scotland, where the Campanula is much more abundant than the wild hyacinth. Sometimes, with reference to the slender stalk, altered to *hairbell*, which Lindley tried to establish in this sense, leaving *harebell* to its original use in sense 1. Originally, in English use, 'Blue-Bell' was *Campanula*, 'Hare-bell' was *Scilla*, 'Hair-bell' non-existent.)

1765 MICKLE Sir Martyn i. (R.), On Desmond's mouldering turrets slowly shake The trembling rie-grass, and the hare-bell blue. 1790 BURNS Elegy Henderson v, Mourn little harebells, o'er the lee. 1810 SCOTT Lady of L. i. xviii, E'en the slight hare-bell raised his head, Elastic from her airy tread. 1810 SOUTHEY Kehama vii. vii, Gently as the dews of night that gem And do not bend the hare-bell's slenderest stem. 1866 Treas. Bot. 208 2 *Campanula rotundifolia*, Hare-bell, or . . Hair-bell, the Blue-bell of Scotland. a 1882 WHITTIER To — 5 Poet. Wks. 162 Banks inclined, With trembling harebells hung.

Hare-brain. Also hair-. [f. HARE sb. + BRAIN. The spelling *hair-brain*, suggesting another origin for the compound, is later, though occasional before 1600.]

† 1. One who has a brain like a hare's, or no more brain than a hare; a giddy or reckless person. Obs.

1550 BALE Apol. 29 Thus rashe kynde of vowing . . he may wele bequehte to his madmen, hys harebraynes. a 1553 UDALL Royster D. i. iv. (Arb.) 27 Ah foolish harebraine, This is not she. 1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. i. ii. ix. (1651) 105 What a company of hare-brains have done in their rage. a 1670 HACKET Abp. Williams II. 137 (D.) The hare-brains among us are engaged with them.

Comb. 1542 UDALL Erasme. Apoph. 237 Vndiscrately or harebraine-like, he would nedes . . be reputed . . for an Academieque.

2. attrib. or adj. = HARE-BRAINED.

1566 T. STAPLETON Ret. Untr. Jewel iv. 109 The most outrageous and harebraine stomaches of the Donatistes. 1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary i. (1625) 79 For love is measured . . not by a hare-braine furie, but by a discrete and moderate ascension. 1588 FRAUNCE Lauviers Log. Ded. ¶ Iij b, Newfangled, yongheaded, harebrayne boyes. 1660 J. SHARP in Lander. Papers (Camden) I. 57 Were the game . . to be reacted, there would be few of those hairbrain men . . now found. 1882 STEVENSON New Arab. Nts. (1884) 6 They also handed on to me a hare-brain humour. 1886 AMERICAN XII. 309 Hairbrain schemes of economic policy.

Hence † *Ha-rebrainness*. Obs.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo's Tr. II. 72 Hare-brainnesse hath ridiculous, furious, and phantastical motions.

Hare-brained, *a.* Also **hair-**. [parasyth. *f. hare brain* + *-ED*². For the form *hair-*, see *prec.*] Having or showing no more 'brains' or sense than a hare; heedless, reckless; rash, wild, mad. Of persons, their actions, etc.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V. 216 b, My desire is that none of you be so unadvised or harebrained as to be the occasion that [etc.]. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 148 If his sonne be haughtie, or haire brained, he termeth him courageous. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 100 Whilst they, out of a hare-brained lunatic desire battaile. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 12 The hair-brain'd advise of his young Cavaliers. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 144 Perhaps it will make me hare-brain'd. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vii. (1870) 172 The excesses of mad, hairbrained, roaring mirth. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* iii. xxii, Keeping hare-brained follies at arm's-length.

Hence **Hare-brainedly** *adv.*; **Hare-brainedness**.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruite of Fetters* (R.), Fanie, farewell, whose badge, in my hat full harebrayndly, thy flowers did I weare. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Cerebrosity, brainsickness, hairbrainedness. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ep.* Ded. Cij, Profane, and giddy hairbrainedness.

Hare-bur. [cf. **HARDOCK**.] Burdock.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Hareburr, *Arctium Lappa*. [1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Hareburr, perhaps a misprint for Hurburr.]

† **Hare-cop**. *Obs.* [? *f. HARE sb.* + *COP head.*] ? = **HARE-BRAIN sb.**

1567 *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 75 A merry harecop 'tis, and a pleasant companion.

Hare-finder. A man whose business is to find or espy a hare in form.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 186 Or doe you play the flowing jucke, to tell vs Cupid is a good Hare-finder? 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* i. vii. (1668) 43 The Hare-finder should give the Hare three shovels before he put her from her Leare. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* iii. Wks. 1720 I. 364 *Clarinda*. You stare about like a Hare-finder; what's the matter? *Longvil*. Faith, madam, I expected to have met your Sister here. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 185 Rat-catcher, hare-finder, and broom-maker.

Harefoot, hare-foot. ? *Obs.*

1. The foot of a hare, or a foot resembling a hare's; *spec.* a long narrow foot found in some dogs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 118 (D.). Better a hare-foot than none at all; that is, than not to be able to walk.

2. A nickname for a swift-footed person. c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 899 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* (1802) II, Harald, Godwyne sone He was cledped Harefoot, for he was urnare god. 141. *Bromton Chron.* in Twysden *Hist. Angl. Script. decem* (1652) 932 Propter levitatem pedum & cursus Haraldus Harefoot communiter exstitit appellatus. a 1491 *Rous Hist. Reg. Angl.* 105 Haroldus Harfote quasi levis in cursu ut lepus aliquis.

3. A plant; = **HARE'S-FOOT** 1.

c 1265 *Voc. Plant-n.* in Wr. Wulker 555/6 *Auencia*, hare-foot. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* 24 Harefote, *avancia*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 178/29 Harefoote, herb, *lagopus*.

4. Name given to the ptarmigan and other species of *Lagopus*, from the densely feathered feet.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Haresfoot*, 'also a kind of Bird.' 1755 JOHNSON, *Harefoot*. 1. A Bird. *Ainsworth*.]

Hareld (hærlēd). Also **herald**, **harold**. [ad. mod. L. *Harelda* (Stephens 1824), arbitrary alteration of earlier *Havelda*, from Icel. name *havelle*.] A species of sea-duck, *Harelda glacialis*.

1841 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* i. No. 9. 261 *Harelda glacialis*, Long-tailed Hareld. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii. (1889) 258 Harlequins and eiders, harolds and garganeys.

Hare-lip (hæ·līp). Also 8 **hair-**. [f. **HARE sb.** + **LIP**.]

1. Fissure of the upper lip, caused by the arrest of development in the upper lip or jaw; so called from the resemblance to the cleft lip of a hare.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 82 Wylliam Coper with the Harelyp. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 418 Neuer mole, harelip, nor scarre. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* i. ii. (1678) 2 The Chirurgion . . . cicatrized cloven lips, commonly called Hare-lips. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND in *Observer* No. 98 p. 11 [He] had a remarkable hair-lip, which exposed to view a broken row of discoloured teeth. 1855 HOLDEN *Hunn. Osteol.* (1878) 98 In cases of double hare-lip, where the fissure is not confined to skin, the pre-maxillary bones on each side fail to unite with the rest of the upper jaw.

2. **Hare-lip sucker**, a fish, *Quassilabia lacera*, of the Ohio river and its tributaries, remarkable for the conformation of the mouth.

Hence **Hare-lipped** (-līpt) *a.*, having the upper lip cleft like the hare.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 208 If the childe prove not Hare-līpt. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 277, I spoke . . . to a hair-lipped warrior among them. 1854 BADHAM *Halient*, 114 The hideous, hare-lipped uranoscopus, the singular position of whose eyes attracted early the attention of naturalists.

Harelot, *obs. form* of **HARLOT**.

Harem, harām (hæ·rēm). Also 7 **haramm**, 8 **harrām** (harām); 9 **hareem**, **harīm** (harīm). [a. Arab. *حرم* *haram*, and *حريم* *harīm* lit. (that

which is) prohibited or unlawful, that which a man defends and fights for, as his family, a sacred place, sanctuary, enclosure; the women's part of the house; wives, women; from *حرم* *harama* to prohibit, forbid, make unlawful. The two Arabic

words are practically synonymous, *esp.* in countries where Arabic is not the vernacular. From the first come the earlier *Eng. haram* and *harem*; from the second the later *harīm*, *hareem*; see also sense 3.]

1. The part of a Mohammedan dwelling-house appropriated to the women, constructed so as to secure the utmost seclusion and privacy; called also *seraglio*, and in Persia and India *zenana*.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 62 He has three hundred women in his Seraglio (called here Harem). *Ibid.* 148 The other women belonging to Seraglios or Haramms, live discontented. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 132 The Governor sent for me to visit his Lady in the Harem. 1718 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Mar* 10 Mar., I have been in a harem, where the winter apartment was wainscoted with inlaid work of mother-of-pearl. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) i. iii. xxxiv. 157 The harem is magnificent, consisting of a square within its own wall of brick. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 220 This drum is especially used in the harems. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 349 Brought by the Abyssinian traders to be sold for the Turkish harems.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlix, [She] stood with her arms folded on her breast, with a humble air, as different from that which she wore in the harem of the Duke of Buckingham as that of a Magdalene from a Judith. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Books* Wks. (Bohn) III. 86 A man's library is a sort of harem. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. viii. 248, I must have my literary harem, my *parc aux cerfs*, where my favorites await my moments of leisure and pleasure.

2. The occupants of a harem collectively; the female members of a Mohammedan family; *esp.* the wives and concubines collectively of a Turk, Persian, or Indian Mussulman.

1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphora* 108 Seraglios sing and harems dance for joy. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* i. 1, Were it less toil . . . To head an army than to rule a harem! 1855 BURTON *Pilgr. Meccah* xv. (1893) i. 295 The kitchen, . . . being as usual occupied by the 'Harim'. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* i. iii. 37 The Viceroy's harem were disporting themselves on the sand.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 447 Where chanticler amidst his harem sleeps in unsuspecting pomp. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xxxvi. 324 Could our hearts let in such a harem of dear friendships. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) i. ii. 47 In the harem entertained for him in the Louvre many pitfalls entrapped him.

3. A Mohammedan sacred place or area; one which is prohibited to any but the Faithful. More usually in form *harām*, Arabic *حرام* *harām*, forbidden, sacred place.

1855 BURTON *Pilgr. Meccah* xv. (1893) i. 294 We all set out in a body to the Harim, a duty which must not be delayed by the pious. 1883 A. THOMSON *Holy Land* vi. 106 On the summit of Mount Moriah . . . there spreads the noble enclosure of the Harem.

4. Comb., as *harem-court*, *-wall*; *harem-bred* *adj.* 1829 *Bengalee* 226 Humble puppet, Harem slave. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphatia* xviii, Wolf came rapidly down stairs, through the hall into the harem-court. 1883 A. THOMSON *Holy Land* viii. 138 To sink shafts as near as possible to the prohibited distance, and then to approach the Haram walls by tunnelling underneath. 1890 C. W. C. OMAN *Hist. Greece* 187 A mere harem-bred despot.

Harengiform, *a.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *harengus* herring + *-FORM*.] Having the form of a herring. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dictionaries.

† **Hare-pipe**. *Obs.* [f. **HARE sb.** + **PIPE**.] A trap for catching hares.

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, Stat. i. c. 13 § 1. Nene use furettes haies rees hare pipes ne cordes. c 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 45, I have an hare-pipe in my purse. Hilt schal be set al for this sake. 1576 TURBERY. *Venerie* 200 As you may take a hare with Harepipes or such like gynnes. 1603 *Act* i. Jas. i. c. 27 § 1. Everie person . . . which . . . shall . . . take, or destroy any Hares with any Harepipes, Cordes, or with any such Instruments. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 45 You must have . . . an Hare-pipe for an Hare. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hare-pipes, gins, snares.

Hare's-ear (hæ·sē·rē). [From the shape of the leaves.] The name given to species of *Bupleurum* (N.O. *Umbelliferae*), and *Erysimum* (N.O. *Cruciferae*), having auricled leaves. *Bastard Hare's-ear*, a name for *Phyllis Nobla* (N.O. *Cinchonaceae*), a shrub found in the Canary Isles.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxx. 485 Which hath caused me to call it Hares eares, hauing in the middle of the leafe some hollownesse resembling the same. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* i. 131 *Erysimum orientale* (Hare's-ear Treacle Mustard). 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Bupleurum*, Hare's-ear, Thorow-wax.

Hare's-foot.

1. A species of clover (*Trifolium arvense*), with soft hair about the flowers. Also called *hare's-foot trefoil*. (See also **HAREFOOT**.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 263, *Lagopus* may be called in Englishe Haris foot or rough clauer. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 62 Its bluish flowers stand in a round fleshy Head, like our Haresfoot. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* ii. 109 *Trifolium arvense* (Hare's-foot Trefoil).

2. The Corkwood tree (*Ochroma Lagopus*) of the West Indies and Central America; so called from the dehiscent ripe fruit with the cotton of the seeds protruding from it. *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

3. *altrius*, Hare's-foot Fern, a name of *Davallia canariensis*; also extended to other species, as (in Australia) *D. pyxidata*. Hare's-foot Sedge, *Carex lagopina*. Hare's-foot Trefoil: see 1.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 27 Hare's-foot Sedge, . . . a very rare plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Davallia*, a . . . genus of polypodiaceous ferns . . . They have scaly creeping rhizomes, which feature has given rise to the name of Hare's Foot Fern, applied to *D. canariensis*. 1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 301/2 *Davallia Fijensis Plumosa* [is] a very elegant Hare's-foot Fern.

Harestone, *-strang(e)*, *Sc. ff.* **HOARSTONE**, **STRONG**.

Hare-warren. A warren or breeding-place for hares.

1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iv. II. 878 Another Rendezvous of the Army was upon the Hare-warren near Kingston. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* iv. i, Like a pack of hounds in a hare warren. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 161 He puts me in mind of a pack of hounds in a hare-warren; by eternally shifting the game, the pursuit never ends. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 392 A county . . . which . . . has degenerated . . . into a mere hare-warren and pheasant-mew.

Harewe, *obs. form* of **ARROW**.

|| **Harfang** (hæ·fæŋ). Also **harphang**. [a. F. *harfang* (1760 in Hatz.-Darm.), a Sw. *harfång* the snowy owl, f. *har* (e hare + *fånga* to catch.)] The Great Snowy Owl.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. ii. vii. 55 The Harfang, or Great Hudson's Bay Owl of Edwards, the largest of all the nocturnal tribe. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 382 The Harfang or Great Snowy Owl . . . is found in very high northern latitudes, of both the Old and New World. 1884 N. Y. *Herald* 27 Oct. 5/2 It was I who killed the harfang.

Harga, **harge**, **harguebush** (e), etc., *obs. ff.* **HARQUEBUS**, etc.

† **Hargulater**. *Obs.* Also *-atier*, **hargo**, **hargeletier**, **argolater**. Variant forms of **ARGOLETIER**: see *quot.* 1598.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* ii. 123 Sending alwaies before 100 Hargulaters on Horsebacke. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 197 The Argolateres are to gallop the field and scale the side of a squadron. 1598 BARBER *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 *Hargulater*, . . . is the souldier seuing on horsebacke, vnarmed, vsing a Calliuer with a snap hance. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Acad.* 26 Whosoever is a good Musquetier cannot chuse but be a good Hargeletier.

Harhalde, *obs. form* of **HERALD**.

Hariant, *obs. form* of **HAUBERT**.

Haricot (hæ·rīkō, -kēt), *sb.* Also 7 **aricot**, 8 **arico**, **harricot**, 8-9 **harico**, **harrico**. [a. F. *haricot* (16th c. in Littré), in 14th c. *hericoc de mouton* (Hatz.-Darm.), *hericot* (Littré), in sense 1; in sense 2 Hatz.-Darm. cite *fevre de haricot* of 1642. Origin uncertain: see Littré.]

1. A ragout (originally of mutton, now sometimes of other meat). Also *altrius*.

[1611 COTGR., *Haricot*, mutton sold with little turneps, some wine, and toasts of bred crumbled among.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Haricot*, a particular way of dressing Mutton-cutlets, or several sorts of Fowl and Fish in a Ragout with Turneps; also a kind of French beans. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 102 Harico of a Neck of Mutton. 1816 CATHERINE HUTTON in W. Hutton's *Autobiog.* Concl. 90 Harico of mutton and gooseberry pudding. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Nov., Irish stew or haricot mutton.

2. A leguminous plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, especially *P. vulgaris*, the common Kidney-bean or French-bean; also *Haricot bean*. Applied both to the plant and the beans or seeds. See **BEAN** 3. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 99 A little meal, aricot beans, onions, . . . wherewith we made the best shift we could. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Arico*, the French-Bean, or Kidney-Bean [see also 1]. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 353 Another course is to sow rye; after that millet; and with this *harricots*, or kidney-beans. 1815 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. thro' France* 16 Womee were every where hoeing French beans (*Haricos*). 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 90 On the Continent . . . the ripe seeds, or haricots proper, are largely cultivated for winter use. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 175 Haricot beans frequently form part of the vegetables.

Hence **Haricot**, **Harico v. trans.**, to make into a haricot (sense 1).

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 141 To harico a Neck of Mutton. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 226 Veal cutlets, haricoted mutton.

Haridan, **Harier**: see **HARRIDAN**, **HARRIER**.

Harif, *-iff*, *-of*, *dial. forms* of **HARIF**.

Hari-kari, *erron. form* of **HARA-KIRI**.

† **Hariolate**, *v. Obs.* Cf. also **ARILATE**, etc.

[f. L. *hariolāt*, ppl. stem of *hariolārī* to divine, foretell, f. *hariolus* soothsayer.] *intr.* To soothsay; also, in 17th c., to practise ventriloquism. Hence † **Hariolating**, † **Hariolation**; also † **Hariole v. (nonce-wd.)**, to divine, guess; † **Hariolize**, to soothsay.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxv. (1612) 168 The lad was loffie, for himself he hariolized well. At full he could his lessons, and a formale lie would tell. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hariolation*, a fore-telling or South-saying. 1656 T. ADV *Candle in Dark* 80 The imposture of Hariolating or speaking in the belly. 1660 tr. *Amynaldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. ii. 333 What is the guess or hariolation of two or three to the constant opinions of a whole multitude? 1677 J. WEBSTER *Witcher.* vi. 121 The Genii hariolating forth of the belly. 1833 C. WORSWORTH in *Ann. Early Life* (1891) I. 130, I think I may venture to hariole [i.e. cariole].

Hariot, *obs. form* of **HERIOT**.

† **Harish** (hæ·rīʃ), *a. Obs.* [f. **HARE sb.** + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of a hare; mad, foolish.

1552 HULOET, *Hbrishe*, or of a hare. 1579 TOMSON *Cal-*

vin's *Serm. Tim.* 693/1 Our harish and madde zeale. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 420b, More then harishe maddnes.

Hark (hark), *v.* Forms: 2 herkien, 3 harkien, (3-4 here), 3-5 herken, 4-6 herke(e), 6-8 harke, hearke, 6- hark. [Early ME. *herkien*:—OE. type **heorcian* corresp. to OFris. *herkia*, *harkia* (Wfris. *herckien*, *harkien*, Nfris. *harke*): in ablant relation with MDu. *horken*, *horcken* (Kilian) mod. Flem. dial. *heurken*, *horken*, MHG. and mod. Ger. *horken*; from an ablant series *herk-*, *hark-*, *hork-*. OHG. *hōrechen*, MHG. *hōrchen*, perh. owe their long *ō* to the influence of *hōren* to hear. The change of OE. *eo*, ME. *e*, to *a* is regular: cf. OE. *beorc* bark, *deorc* dark: the Sc. form is still *herk* as in *derk*, *berk*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To give ear or listen to; to hearken to, hear with active attention.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Bluseliche he wule herkien bet be preost him leid on. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* (1888) 19 Harkid hwat se haligast seid. c 1325 *Lat le Freine* 147 Sone after she gan herk Cokes crowe, and boundes herk. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1276 Dido, Now herkith how he schal his lady serue. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 246 Herke what we wylt telle you. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. x. 30 Now harkis quhat I purpos do this tyde. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 101 What, I say, herke a worde. 1598 YONG *Diana* 282 Harkie but one worde that I shall say vnto thee. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1799) I. 506 Hark what he himself here saith. 1830 TENNYSON *To F. M. K.*, Hating to hark The humming of the drowsy pulpit-drone.

2. *intr.* To give ear, hearken, listen. *a.* with *to*. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14030 (Gott.) Herk to me a stund. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. Prolog. 6 Quha tharto harkis fallis in fragilitie. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* Amiot to Rdrs. (R.), A certain singular pleasure in hearking to such as be returned from some long voyage. 1580 SIDNEY *Po.* xvii. i. Just Lord, to my suit hark. 1646 CRASHAW *Temperance in Steps to Temple* (1670) 207 Hark hither, Reader, wilt thou see Nature her own Physician be? 1785 BURNS *Vision* i. 25 Had I to guid advice but harkit. 1855 LYNN *Rivulet* LXIX. v. We hark with holy fear to the lingering sounds sublime. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 178 Hark to the rattle of the guns.

b. absol. Chiefly in imperative.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21378 Herc, and i sal tel yow. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/1 Herkyen, and take heed, and ley to be ere . . . asculto. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. Prolog. 15 Harkis, ladyis, your bewtie was the cause. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. v. 27 Hearke Countreymen, eyther renew the fight Or teare the Lyons out of Englands Coat. 1610 — *Temp.* iv. i. 262 Harkie, they rore. c 1700 PAIOR and Hymn *Callimachus* 4 Hark I hee knockes. 1821 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* iii. 727 Hark, hark! Deep sounds. Are howling from the mountain's bosom. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 86, I knew her well And her whole history, if ye'll hark, can tell.

c. In the imperative the nom. *ye* is often added (also written *har'ke*, *harkee*); less commonly *hark you*, and by confusion *hark thee* (cf. *fare thee well*).

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. i. 99 Why harke yee, harke yee, and are you such foolies? To square for this? 1591 — *Two Gent.* iii. i. 127 Harke thee: I will goe to her alone. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i. But, hearke you: Remember, what your ladyship off' red me. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiv. (1737) 261 Harkee me, dear Rogue! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 19 Harkee, No Names. 1711 BUDGE *Spect.* No. 150 9 Harke you, Sirrah, I'll pay off your extravagant Bills once more. 1755 E. MOORE *Gil Blas* Prolog. (R.), But hearkee, poet!—won't you though? says I. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Knights* ii. iii. Harkee, Quick haul up your ponderous dolphins. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 69 Hark ye! one word more with me, sir, and you quit my service to-morrow.

†3. *trans.* To get to hear of, find out by inquiry and listening; = HEARKE *v.* 8. Obs.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) N vij b, Those that go alwaies harking out the loues of others, & disclose them so point by point.

4. *intr.* Used in hunting, esp., as a call of attention and incitement, esp. in conjunction with an adverb directing what action is to be performed; hence denoting the action: see below. Cf. also HARK sb. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 258 Pro. [setting on dogs] Fury, Fury; there Tyrant, there: harke, harke. Goe, charge my Goblins that they grinde their ioynts.

a. Hark away, forward, in, off: to proceed or go away, forward, in, draw off.

1737-1801 [see HARK sb.]. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* viii. 228 Hark! forward, sportsmen—'tis the same. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid.* *Enyel.* s.v. *Harkie*, When the hunter hears by them [terriers] the situation they are in, he bawls down to *hark* to him, *hark* to him, *ye wee blasties*. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* xvii. 270 The word was given 'Yoi—hark in, hark'. 1844 DISABELL *Coningsby* i. v, I think the hounds are too hot to hark off now. 1846 R. E. EGERTON-WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* v. (1883) 15 Away! Hark, away! . . . Ne'er slacken your pace.

b. Hark back. Of hounds: To return along the course taken, when the scent has been lost, till it is found again; hence *fig.* to retrace one's course or steps; to return, revert; to return to some earlier point in a narrative, discussion, or argument.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* xxiv. 175, I must 'hark back', as we say in the chase. 1868 HOLME LEE B. *Godfrey* xli. 225 Basil must needs hark back on the subject of the papers. 1877 CRUTWELL *Hist. Rom. Lit.* 223 The mind of Lucetius harks back to the glorious period of creative enthusiasm. 1882 STEVENSON *Stud. Men & Bks.* 7 *Knex* 249 He has to hark back again to find the scent of his argument. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 31 To hark back to scientist. . . I am ready to pit it against your agnostic.

c. trans. Hark on, forward: to urge on with encouraging cries. Hark back: to recall.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 183 Scho herkit on her revining [i.e. ravening] crew. 1834 SIA H. TAYLOR *Arctvelde* i. i. 9 (D). There is but one that harks me back. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. ix, Velling and harking his bloody war-dogs on. 1865 DASENT *Fest & Earnest* (1873) i. 209 He . . . harked forward his packs of hounds with a cheer.

5. *intr.* To speak in one's ear; to whisper or mutter. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Androis* 168 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Auld Captaine Kirkhurne to him harkit. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 99 (Jam.) Then some began to hark and town. 1785 R. FORBES *Domine Deposed* 38 (Jam.) Then whispering low to me she harked. 1851 *Cumtold. Gloss.*, Hark, to whisper and to listen.

Hence HARKING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also HARKER *Sc.*, a listener.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Harkying, *escort, audience.* 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 47 Thee les he furth pratted, thee more we longed in harking. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Harking [1785 GROSE, *Hark-ye-ing*], whispering on one side to borrow Money. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., Harkers never hear a good word of themselves. 1885 LAOY GREVILLE *Creatures of Clay* i. xvii, The sense that I was bound to another woman would prevent any vain harkings back.

Hark, sb. [f. HARK *v.*] *a.* An act of harking.

b. A whisper, a privy communication. *Sc.* *c.* A shout starting or urging on the hounds in the chase; also hark away. *d.* Hark back: a retracing of steps, a backward move.

1737 M. GREEN *Splen* 83 Exulting at the hark-away. 1786 *Lounger* No. 87. 300, I have not forgotten . . . the encouraging Hark forward to a cautious hound. 1743 GARRICK *Lethe* i. Wks. 1798 i. 20 All hie to the midnight hark-away. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* xii. 5 The chase an oblique 'hark back' of two miles. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 114 Ye peaceful Streams that wind along Repeat the Hark-away. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. iii, With hark and whoop and wild halloo No rest Benvolio's echoes knew. 1820 HOGG *Wint. Even.* T. II. 207 (Jam.) Take heart till I tell you the hark of my mind. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* ii. 152 The attempt . . . is interesting as a hark-back to mediævalism.

Harkaboise, etc., obs. forms of HARQUEBUS.

Harkee = hark ye: see HARK *v.* 2 *c.*

Harken, *v.*, etc.: see HEARKEN, etc.

Harl, harle, sb.¹ Also *q. dial.* hurle: see also HURL. [app. = MLG. *herle*, *harle*, *harrel*, *harl*, LG. *harl*, Efris. *harrel* fibre of flax or hemp.]

1. A filament or fibre (of flax or hemp).

[13. . . see HEAL 1.] 1640 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* (1653) 262 The watering of it [flax] opens, and breaks the harle the best. 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 54 Beating and often dressing will cause the Harle to open. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Impr. Agric. Scot.* 337 (Jam.) Broken pieces of straw, hanging in a great measure loose upon the harle or flax. 1882 JAGO *Cornu. Gloss.*, *Hurle*, a filament.

2. A barb or fibre of a feather: cf. HURL.

[a 1450, etc. see HEAL 2.] 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* ii, The ribs and harl of feathers. 1884 St. James's *Gaz.* 21 June 6/2 The body is made entirely of peacock's harl. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* I. 254, I began to chew the harl [of a quill pen].

Harl, sb.² *dial.* [f. HARL *v.* 2]

1. A tangle; a knot; a confusion; *fig.* mental confusion.

a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wills* 51. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wills* (E. D. S.), *Harl*, something knotted, or entangled. 1829 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s.v., Jimmy H. . . is e' such 'n a harl as niver was. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., If 'e dwomat mind thee 'oll get that string in a harl.

2. A leash of hounds. *local.*

1827 *Sporting Mag.* xxi. 26 In the [county] I live in, they call a couple and a half, or three hounds, a 'harl' of hounds. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Harle.* (2). Three hounds. *Oxon.* This corresponds to a leash of greyhounds.

Harl, sb.³ *Sc.* [f. HARL *v.* 1]

1. The act of harling or dragging.

1808-18 in JAMIESON.

2. That which is harled or scraped together.

1808-25 JAMIESON s.v., 'He got a harle of silver.'

3. A small quantity, a scraping (of anything).

Also *fig.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 400 (Jam.) Ony haul o' health I had was aye about meal-times. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 101 And see if I cannae get a little harle of justice out of the military man.

4. An implement for 'harling' or raking mud or soft manure; a wide hoe-like scraper for scraping the soft mud off roads. 1825 in JAMIESON.

Harl, *v.* 1 *Sc.* and *north.* Also 3-9 harle, 6 harrell, 6 *Sc.* haul. [Origin unknown.]

Although there are instances of confusion (perh. only scribal) of *harl* and *haul*, the two verbs appear to be distinct; in mod. *Sc.* they are distinct in use.]

1. *trans.* To drag: usually with the notion of friction or scraping of the ground.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 391/4 Alle þat comen bifore him: lupere Men to drowe. And harleden heom out of þe loude. *Ibid.* 226/245 þe wynd hem harlede vp & down: in peryls meni on. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 487 King Richard this noble knigt Acres nom so, & harlede so the Sarazins, in eche side aboute. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29532 (Cott. Galba) Cursing es þe fendes lyne þat harles a man to hell pine. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 42 In one rape for-owte chesone Pai harlyt hym one to presone. c 1400 *Deit.* 797 268 A ship . . . Halyt into havyn, harlyt with ropes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 52 Thai harlyt him furth with rap and corde. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* iv. 48 Y they shulde harle cedre trees from Libanus unto Jerusalem. 1573 J. DAVISON *Comend. Uprichnes* xxx, Harling thame befor Princes and

Kings. a 1813 A. WILSON *Rab & Ringan* Post. Wks. 147 Frae house to house they harled him to dinner. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, They should never harle the precious young lad awa' to captivity.

†b. To drag in a vehicle. *Sc. Obs.* (Cf. HURL.)

1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 69 Harling of thame throw the town in ane cart. a 1575 *Ibid.* 341 The Magistrates causit harrell him in ane cart throw the town.

c. To scrape roads with a 'harl'. *South. Scotl.*

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To drag or trail oneself, to go with dragging feet.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxix. 29 And lairdis in silk harlis to the cill. 1710 in *Collect. Dying Testimonies* (1806) 166, I had heard the curates and harled after the bulk of the . . . ministers. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* In *Far Lochaber* vii, To go away harling here and harling there out o'er the country.

b. intr. To come as if dragged off.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxiii, 'Till skin in hlypes came haulrin.

3. *trans.* To rough-cast with lime mingled with small gravel.

c 1730 [see HARLING below]. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 455 The habitations . . . are generally built of stone and clay, and pointed or harled with lime. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 441/1 It was whitewashed or 'harled' as they say in the North.

4. *intr.* To troll for fish: see below.

Hence HARLED *ppl. a.*, HARLING *vbl. sb.*

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) I. 65 On the outside they . . . face the work all over with mortar thrown against it with a trowel, which they call harling. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 385 The fishing . . . is mostly from a boat, and the style is called 'harling'. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 348 The inn is merely a small, one-storied, 'harled' house. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/3 You are rowed about the vast expanse of water in a stout boat, with a large phantom minnow, blue or brown, let out, by fifty yards of line, behind the boat . . . This is the process of 'harling'.

Harl, *v.* 2 *dial.* [Etymol. uncertain.]

Prob., from the sense, a different word from *prec.*

1. *trans.* To entangle, twist, or knot together; to ravel or confuse.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 744 þe hasel & þe haz-borne were harled al samen. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 171 [Barley] harled or fallen down. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.*, *Harl'd*, or *hurl'd*, warped or crooked. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Harl*, to entangle; to get thread into knots.

b. intr. (for *refl.*) To become entangled, twisted, or confused.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* C v b, Twisting them [a bundle of reeds or straws] fast together in your hand, let the band harle or double in the very top of the Head. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 212 If corn harles or lodges, a scythe cannot carry a cradle.

2. *trans.* (See *quots.*)

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Harle*, to harle a rabbit; to cut and insinuate one hind leg of a rabbit into the other, for the purpose of carrying it on a stick. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 35 An adept at everything, from 'harling' a rabbit upwards.

Harlakeene, -ken (e, -kin, obs. ff. HARLEQUIN.

Harlas, var. of HAIR-LACE Obs., fillet.

Harlat, -ry, obs. forms of HARLOT, -RY.

Harleian (hāl'fān, hāl'iān), *a.* [ad. mod. L.

Harleianus, f. surname Harley.] Of or belonging to Robert Harley Earl of Oxford (1661-1724), and his son Edward Harley; esp. in reference to the library of books and MSS. collected by them, of which the MSS. were purchased in 1753 by the British nation and deposited in the British Museum.

1714-6 (title) The Harleian Miscellany: a Collection of . . . Pamphlets and Tracts. . . selected from the Library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford. 1754 (title) Act of 26 Geo. II, for the purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian Collection of MSS. 1808 A Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. 1895 ZARNHOFER *Sh. Hist. Bookbinding* 12 The Harleian style took its name from Harley, Earl of Oxford. It was red morocco with a broad tooled border and centre panels.

Harlequin (hāl'ikwīn, -kīn), *sb.* Forms: 6 harlicken, 7 harlaken(e), -keen(e), -kin, arlequin, 7- harlequin. [a. Fr. *harlequin* (1585 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *arlequin*, ad. It. *arlecchino*.

The Italian word is possibly the same as OFr. *Hellequin*, *Herlequin*, *Herlekin*, *Hierlekin*, *Hielekin*, *Helquin*, *Hennequin*, a devil celebrated in mediæval legend, esp. in *la maisnie Helequin*, *Harlequini familia* (Mège), a company or troop of demon horsemen riding by night. Of this the ultimate origin is possibly Teutonic. See Diez, *Mahn Etymol. Untersuch.*, Godefroy, *Skeat*.]

1. A character in Italian comedy, subsequently in French light comedy; in English pantomime a mute character supposed to be invisible to the clown and pantaloon; he has many attributes of the clown (his rival in the affections of Columbine) with the addition of mischievous intrigue; he usually wears particoloured bespangled tights and a visor, and carries a light 'bat' of lath as a magic wand.

(In reference to *quot.* 1590, it may be noticed that the *arlecchino* is said, in Italian Dictionaries, to have originally represented the simple and facetious Bergamese man-servant. Cf. the stage Irishman.)

1590 NASHE *Almond for Parral* Ded., Taking Bergamo in my waye homeward. . . It was my happe. . . to light in fellowship with that famous Fracantip' Harlicken, who . . . asked me many particulars of the order and maner of our playes. 1666 DAV *He of Guls* ii. iii, Like a Harlakeene in an Italian comedy. 1607 DAV, etc. *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 56 Here's an Italian Harlake come to offer a play to your Lordship. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* ii. 43 To omit all

the Doctors, Zawnies, Pantaloones, Harlakeenes, in which the French, but especially the Italians, have been excellent. 1676 DEVEN *Epil. Etheridge's Man of Mode*. Those nauseous Harlequins in Farce may pass. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 68 Harlequin's part is made up of blunders and absurdities. 1717 FIELDING *Love in Two Masques* II, 1, A man of sense acts a lover just as a Dutchman would a harlequin. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. Jr. Paris* I. Wks. 1793 I. 107 A bundle of contradictions, a piece of patch-work, a mere harlequin's coat. 1757 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 204 As if an harlequin had leaped thro' the window. 1759 JOHNSON *Gen. Concl. Brunoy's Grk. Theat.* (R.), They represented a complete tragedy or comedy in the same manner as dumb harlequin is exhibited on our theatres. 1778 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 28 Apr. Wks. 1851 III. 146 In the evening we went to the Italian comedy, where I saw a harlequin for the first time. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* III, Harlequins and clowns, with feats gymnastical. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* I. 81 The papal guard in their party-colored dress looking not a little like harlequins.

b. *transf.* A buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow.

1878 CARLYLE in *Ld. R. Gower My Remin.* xxvii. (1883) II. 175 (He called Beaconsfield) 'that melancholy harlequin'.

2. A small breed of spotted dogs. So G. harlequin (Grimm).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 286 The mongrel kind... the Dutch mastiff, the harlequin, and the Dane.

3. More fully *Harlequin duck*. A northern species of duck, *Histrionicus minimus*, with fantastically variegated plumage.

1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 419 *Anas. A. Histrionica*. Harlequin Duck. 1837 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii. 269 Swans and brantgeese, harlequins and eiders. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. The Harlequin, and the Eider duck visit the loch occasionally in winter. 1884 HARPER'S *Mag.* Apr. 706 1/2 Harlequin-ducks of the gayest plumage.

4. The Oriental or noble opal. Also *attrib.*

1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 62 Opals. Amongst the polished stones are some of the harlequin class.

II. 5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Having the characteristics of a harlequin or of his dress; burlesque, ludicrous; particoloured.

Harlequin china, service, set, a name given to a set of cups, etc., of different colours and patterns.

1779 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 223 A formal declaration of war by harlequin heralds. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. 1, A China Shakespeare and Milton in Harlequin jackets. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. I. Addr. to Rdr. 10 At this Harlequin period of the world what is written one week may seem obsolete the next. 1871 MAS. WHITNEY *Real Folks* xiii. (Cent.), She had six lovely little harlequin cups on a side-shelf in her china-closet, rose, and brown, and gray, and vermillion, and green, and blue.

6. *Comb.*, as *harlequin-leap, -preacher; harlequin-looking* *adj.* Also *harlequin bat*, an Indian species, *Scotophilus ornatus*, of pale tawny-brown, variegated with white spots; *harlequin beetle*, a South American longicorn beetle, *Acrocinus longimanus*, with particoloured elytra; *harlequin brant*, the American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli*, also called *pie'd* or *speckled brant*; *harlequin cabbage-bug*, an American hemipterous insect, *Murgantia histrionica*, having brilliant markings; † *harlequin deer*, † a particoloured fallow deer; *harlequin duck*: see 3; *harlequin-flower*, a name of the South African genus *Sparaxis*, N.O. *Iridaceae*, with great variety of colouring; *harlequin garrot*, the golden-eye duck or pied wigeon, a species of *Clangula*; *harlequin moth*, the magpie moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*; *harlequin pigeon*, an Australian Bronze-wing pigeon; *harlequin ring* (see *quot.*); *harlequin rose*, a variety of rose with striped petals; *harlequin snake*, the coral-snake and other species of *Elaps*, so called from their variegated colouring of orange and black.

1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 176 The magnificent insect which is known to entomologists as the 'Harlequin Beetle' belongs to the wood-burrowers. 1882 STANFORD'S *Compend. Geogr. Central Amer.* 128 The most deadly enemy of the gum-elastic tree is the well-known 'harlequin beetle'. 1872 C. V. RILEY in *4th Ann. Rep. Missouri Entomol.* 35 'Harlequin cabbage bug'. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* s.v. *Ickworth*, A park well stocked with the fine 'harlequin-deer'. 1863 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 162 A magnificent 'harlequin garrot' floated unmoved within a stones throw. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 69 1/2 A 'harlequin-leap' through a window. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xv. 111 The 'harlequin-looking' Swiss guard. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* vii. 227 We saw two flocks of the 'harlequin pigeon' (*Peristera histrionica*). 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 195 Stories of a 'Harlequin-Precacher' who used to surprise his audience with his monkey-tricks. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 414 'Harlequin-rings' were so called because they were set round with variously-coloured stones. 1876 T. HAROV *Ethelberta* (1890) 104 They were striped, red and white, and appeared to be leaves of the 'Harlequin rose'. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Antic. Life* 131 The coloring of the 'harlequin [snake]' is exceedingly rich.

Hence *Harlequina, -ess*, a female harlequin. *Harlequinesque*, *Harlequinic* *adjs.*, having the style of a harlequin. *Harlequinically* *adv.*, after the manner of a harlequinade. *Harlequinism*, the performance of a harlequin; action characteristic of a harlequin. *Harlequinize* *v.*, to convert into a harlequin; to dress or do up in fantastical colouring.

1867 *Harlequina [see HARLEQUINADE *a.*]
1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. xli. 222 His blouse was stained with oil colours in a 'harlequinesque disorder'. 1785 in *Cornh. Mag.* (1883) June 718 Humorous and characteristic masks; among the best of which we reckon... a whimsical 'harlequinesque'. 1804 *Miniature* No. 4. 14 (*title*) Ode to the Rainbow, in the genuine Fantastical, Unmeaning, 'Harlequinic Style of Sentimental Sonnettes'. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 47 The Tale... so 'harlequinically' metamorphosing. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 203 The philosophical 'harlequinism' of that valiant knight a 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) I. 345 In popular governments, men must not... be disgusted by occasional exhibitions of political harlequinism. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* II. viii. 111. 225 The small dining-room... is travestied indeed and 'harlequinized like the rest of the house.'

Harlequin, v. rare. [*f. prec. sb.*] a. *trans.* To conjure away, like harlequin in a pantomime.

b. *intr.* To play the harlequin.
1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1807) 148 And Kitten, if the humour hit Has harlequin'd away the fit. 1823 WEBSTER, *Harlequin*, to play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

Harlequinade (hār'le(kw)inād), *sb.* [*a. F. arlequinade* (1769 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *f. h'arlequin*: see *ADE.*] A kind of pantomime; that part of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts.

1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* I. x. 129 He formed a kind of harlequinade, very different from that which is seen at the Opéra Comique in Paris, where harlequin and all the characters speak. 1823 *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xv. 439 A specimen of these old harlequinades. 1827 W. S. in *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 502 In 1717, the first harlequinade... was performed at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. 1867 *Morn. Star* 27 Dec., The harlequinade subsequent to the transformation scene was cleverly supported by Mr. (harlequin), Mdle. (columbine), Mr. (pantaloon), Miss (harlequina), and Mr. (clown).

b. *transf.* Buffoonery; fantastic procedure.

1828 MACAULAY *Ess. Hallam* (1887) 93 No unity of plan, no decent propriety of character and costume, could be found in the wild and monstrous harlequinade (reign of Chas. II). a 1849 POE *Longfellow, Willis, etc.* Wks. 1864 III. 334 Every trick of thought and every harlequinade of phrase.

c. A piece of fantastic particoloured work.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 72 An elaborate harlequinade of stripes and diamonds on a raw blue or red ground, called illumination.

Hence *Harlequina-dish* *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, of the nature of a harlequinade.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 417 All is jarring, discordant, tawdry and harlequinadish.

Harlequina-de, v. [*f. prec. sb.*: cf. to *masquerade*.] *intr.* To play the harlequin; to act fantastically. Hence *Harlequina-ding* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis, Tom Blanchard*, Broad Humour the province of wit is invading, and his efforts are weaken'd by harlequinading. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 515 The three pirates who... harlequinade it in the air on the banks. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* iii. 175 The stream of masks harlequinading along. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 160 As fantastic as the harlequinading tins.

† **Harlequinery.** [*a. F. arlequinerie, f. h'arlequin*: see *ERY.*] Pantomime, harlequinade.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1811) IV. 89 The French taste is comedy and harlequinery; the Italian, music and opera. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 167 Feats of harlequinery.

Harlicken, *obs. form* of HARLEQUIN.

† **Harlock.** *Obs.* Some flower not identified. It cannot be the same as *hardock*; and *charlock*, proposed by some, does not flower in May, and is not likely to have been used for decoration.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Dowdabel*, This Maiden... Went forth when May was in the prime, To get sweet setywall, The honey-suckle, the harlock, The lily, and the lady-smock, To deck her summer hall.

Harlot (hār'lot, -ēt), *sb.* Forms: 3- harlot; 3-4 harlot, (3 *pl. har-*, *harloz*), 4 harlot, harlatte, 4-6 harlotte, -lotte, 5-6 -lat, 6 harlott. [As a word of masculine gender found early in 13th c., as feminine in 15th c.; a. OF. *herlot, harlot, arlot* masc., lad, young fellow, base fellow, knave, vagabond = Pr. *arlot* vagabond, beggar, It. *arlotto* 'a lack-latin or hedge-priest' (Florio), 'glutton, greedy gut, great eater' (Baretti); cf. med.L. *arlotus, erlotus* glutton (Mahn); OSp. *arlotte, alrote* lazy, sluggardly, loafing; OPG. *arlotar* to go about begging, Pg. to mock. Of this widely-diffused Romanic word, the ulterior history and origin are uncertain: see suggestions in Diez, *Mahn Etymolog. Untersuch.* No. 155, and Skeat.

The random 'conjecture' of Lambard, 1570-6, retained by many later writers, that *harlot* in sense 3 was derived from the name of Arlette or Herleva, mother of William the Conqueror, could have been offered only after the earlier senses and uses of the word were forgotten.]

† 1. A vagabond, beggar, rogue, rascal, villain, low fellow, knave. In later use (16-17th c.), sometimes a man of loose life, a fornicator; also, often, a mere term of opprobrium or insult. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 356 And beggen ase on harlot, 3if biit need is, his livened. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 317 A foule herlote him slowe [un ribaud] bi harlot. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 108 He was vnhardy, þat harlot and hude hym in inferno. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 348 Ye false harlot, quod the Millere, hast? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 248 Outt, harro! what harlot is he That says his kyngdom

shalbe cryde? 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 359 Herefore, fals harlot, hursone, hold thy tong. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon*, bef. *Edu.* VI (Arb.) 86 Was not thys a sedycious harlot? 1561-77 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 107 That I called him openly 'beggery harlot and cutthrote'. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 103 A man a harlot, and a wife a whoore. 1650 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 37 What should you do with such Harlots in your Service? which calls for holiness, and better principled men.

† 2. An itinerant jester, buffoon, or juggler; one who tells or does something to raise a laugh. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 6 Hoppyng & daunceynge of tumbleres and herlotis, and oþer spectakils. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 48 Hold not þou with harlotres, here not heore tales. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sch. Wks.* III. 352 Mynstrel and jozeler, tumbler and harlot, wole not take of þe þuple bifore þat þei þan shewid þer craft. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 694 note, *Hic scurra*, .harlot. 14... *Medulla, MS.* Cant. (Promp. Parv.), Gerro, a tryfelour, or harlott. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175 1/2 An Harlott, balatro (A. histrio) . . ioculator, -trix.

† 3. Applied to a male servant or attendant; a menial: cf. KNAVE, in similar use. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 39 Pen þe harlot with haste held to þe table. c 1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* T. 46 A surdy harlot wente ay hem bihynde, That was hir hostes man, and bar a sak. c 1450 *Merlin* 9 When hir suster com, she brought with her a grette hepe of harlotys. 1536 BELLENOE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 55 He repudiat his nobil quene... and gart his vicious harlotis deforce hir.

† 4. = 'Fellow'; playfully 'good fellow'. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 647 He [Somonour] was a gentil harlot and a kynde A bettre felawe sholde men noght fynde. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1873 III. 325 That is an harlot. Prithee be musical and let us taste The sweetness of thy voice.

5. Applied to a woman. a. As a general term of execration. (Cf. 1.) *rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1880) I. 326 What, ye harlottes, I haue aspiet certyn That ye be traytours to my lord the kyng. 1823 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Norton) II. 236, I bullying the slutish harlots of the place.

b. A female juggler, dancing-girl, ballet-dancer, or actress. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175 1/2 An Harlott . . ioculatrix, pantomima, histrix.

c. *spec.* An unchaste woman; a prostitute; a strumpet.

(Very frequent in 16th c. Bible versions, where Wyclif had *hoore*, whore; or prob. as a less offensive word.)

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 249 The harlottes at Rome were callede nonarie. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 784 King Edward would say that he had three concubines... the thirde the holiest harlot in the realme. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 30 Thy sonne... which hath deuoured thy goodes with harlootes [Wycl. booris; *Rhem.* whoores]. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 9 O then let my wife be another mans harlot. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 200 Robert, the Duke of Normandy, had issue by a Concubine (whose name... was Harlothe, and after whom, as I coniecture, such incontinent women have ever since bene called Harlots). 1573-80 BARET *Alw. H.* 170 An harlot, a whore, a strumpet, meretrix. [The only sense mentioned.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 766 Not in the bought smile Of Harlots, loveless, joyless, unindeard. 1718 *Prior Pleasure* 905 To each new harlot I new altars dress. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. A tyrant and a harlot were fitting patron and patroness for such vanities. 1850 TENNYSON *Vivien* 819 Tho harlots paint their talk as well as face, With colours of the heart that are not theirs.

fig. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* i. 21 How is the faithful citie become an harlot! [Wycl. 1382 a strumpet; 1388 an hoore.] 17... PHILIPS *Wit & Wisdom* (R.), Wit is a harlot beauteous to the eye. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* vi. The Church a harlot then, When first she wedded civil power. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 298 The wealth... shall go to another harlot, Nineveh.

† 6. Applied to unchaste persons of both sexes. *Sc.* 1563 WINSET *Four Scotts Thre Quest.* liii. Wks. 1888 I. 109 Gif the harlots, for quahals caus matrimonie is violatit or adnultit, may marry whithir. 1810 170 The twa harlots to be 3okit vp in a pretendit band of matrimonie.

b. Hence, *Play the harlot.* (Chiefly of women.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 28 Thou hast played the whore also with the Assyrians... Yee thou hast played the harlot. 1541 *Lond. Chron. Hen. VIII in Camd. Misc.* IV. 16 Hanggid and quartarid... for playing the harlottes with queen Kataryn that then was. 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 226 Nobil men... with quhom she was accusit to play the harlot. 1611 BIBLE *Hos.* iii. 3 Thou shalt not play the harlot. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) App. [American Revisers' renderings] Substitute... 'play the harlot' for 'go a whoring' and 'commit whoredom'.

† 7. Applied to the pointed boots worn in the 14th c. *Obs.*

13... *Eulog. Hist.* (Rolls) III. 231 Habent etiam caligas... quas cum corrigiis ligant ad suos 'paltokkos' quæ vocantur 'harlottes' [v. r. harlottes], et sic unus 'harlot' servit alteri.

8. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*: That is a harlot; of or pertaining to a harlot.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27932 Harlot sagh, speche o disur, rimes vnright, gest of logolur. 13... *K. Alis.* 3336 Thou him clepedst an harlot gome: Now thou seist he is the beste knyght. c 1380 *Sir Fermyng*, 1234 'Wat! harlot gadelyng... mote þou be heje an-honge! c 1470 HENRY Wallace I. 219 Rouch rewylgins apou the harlot fete. 1570 BUCHANAN *Anedmonit.* Wks. (1892) 24 Goddes papistes, harlat protestantis. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 138 And tear the staid skin of my Harlot brow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1060 The Harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 45 A Harlot form, soft gliding by. a 1774 W. HARTE *Vis. Death* (R.), Colours laid on with a true harlot grace; They only show themselves, and hide the face. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xviii. I. 331 The harlot city which had made the nations drunk with the... wine of her fornications.

9. Comb. Harlot-house, a brothel or stews.

1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ep.* Ded. Cviij, The Mercenary Harlot houses that bee in the Italian... and Spanish Cities.

Harlot, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the harlot. Hence *Harlotting* *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1847) 58/2 They that spend their youth in loitering, berzling, and harlotting. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* v. iv, O! thou harlotting harlot! hast thou not done't then? 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 35 By their own Argument, all the Quakers are Harlotted from the Church of Christ. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb., How about the courtesans harlotting in your streets?

† **Harlotize**, *v.* *Obs.* *trans.* To make a harlot of; to characterize as a harlot; to call harlot.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 150 Is it to harlotize, thinkest thou, a Goddess, wrong too small?

Harlotry (hā'lŏtri), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. HARLOT *sb.* + -RY.]

† 1. Buffoonery, jesting; ribaldry, scurrility, scurrilous talk; obscene talk or behaviour. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song Merc.* 132 in E. E. P. (1862) 122 Now harlotrie for murbe is holde, And vertues turnen in-to vice. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27623 (Fair.) Of pride be-comis... manikin vnnalte oþer þing, Als sange of harlotry & lesing. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 413, I hane leuere here an harlotrie or a somer game of souteres, Or lesynges to laughe at. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* v. 4 Either filthe, or foly speche, or harlotrie [1388 harlatrye; 1526-34 TINDALE gestic; 1582 *Rhem.* scurrilitie], that perteyneth not to thing. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 134 Pe v. inche is harlotrie, makyng iapys a-fom folk, in playing at þe pore, at þe bene, at þe cat. 1493 *Cath. Engl.* 176/1 To do Harlotry, *scurrari.* 1578 *Guide & Godlie Ballatis* Title-p., Diueris vtheris Ballatis chaigent out of prophane Sangis in godlie sangis, for aoyding of sin and harlatrye. 1809 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 10 Sept., To reprint... the only original Caxton... with all the superstition and harlotrie which the castrator... chose to omit.

† 2. Filthy, trash. *Obs.*

1467 *Ordin. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 374 Item that no man caste donge or harlotry at the shipp, ner ypon the key. *Ibid.* 398 That non persone cast any donge of eny manere harlotie in the Slippe goyng to Severne.

3. Profligacy or vice in sexual relations, nchastity; the conduct of a harlot; dealing with harlots; the practice or trade of prostitution.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiii. 353 Lechoures... of her harlotrye and horedeom in her elde tellen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Mech.* T. 1018 Thanne shal he knowen al hire harlotrye. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5024 In hordam & harlatry vnhyndly to lye. 1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Harlotrye, *gaillardise.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104/30 Harlotrie, *meretricium.* 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 37 This... cansteth Joseph see nothing in harlotry, but pure, unmixt guiltiness against God. 1828 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 65 Happy contrast to the court, with its intrigues and harlotries.

4. *concr.* A harlot; a term of opprobrium for a woman. (In 1821 collective.)

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* iv. iii, A harlotry, I warrant her. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 198 A peeuish selfe-will'd Harlotry. 1663 DAVDEN *Wild Gallant* iii. ii, You are a company of proud harlotries: I'll teach you to take place of tradesmen's wives. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. iv. 26, I expect you will produce the little harlot. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* ii. i. 126 He loved his queen—And thrice a thousand harlotry besides. c 1836 LANDAU *Imag. Coner.* Wks. II. 91/2, I have no patience with the bold harlotry.

5. *fig.* Meretriciousness, illegitimate attractiveness.

1768 G. MASON *Eng. Gard.* i. (R.), The simple farm eclips'd the garden's pride, Ev'n as the virgin blush of innocence, The harlotry of art. 1794 MATTHIAS *Phru. Lit.* (1798) 57 They will then perceive... the harlotry of the ornaments. 1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVI. 425 To throw off... the harlotry of the imagination.

† **B. attrib.** or as *adj.* Base, scurvy, filthy, worthless, trashy. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 305 A young Harlotry filth. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* *Descr. Germ.* i. 259 Cattle plenty, but for the most part harletry runts. 1600 *Distacted Emp.* ii. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 193 Thys vertue is the scurviest, harlottriest, undoing thynge That ever mixte with rysing courtiers thoughts. a 1607 J. RAYNOLDS *Proph. Haggai* iv. (1649) 57 No building was to be found... unless it be three or four harlotrye houses. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* iii. ii, I squorn your harlotry tricks, that I do.

Harm (hām), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *hearm*, 2-5 *herm*, 3 (*harem*), *hærm*, (*ærm*), (3-5 *arm*), 3-7 *herme*, *harme*, (4 *harim*, *arm*, 5 *harome*), 6 *Sc. haim* (e, 3- *harm*). [Com. Teutonic: OE. *hærm*, corresp. to OFris. *hærm*, OS. *harm*, OHG. *harm*, *haram* (mod.G. *harm*), ON. *harmr* grief, sorrow, rarely harm, hurt (Sw. *harm*, Da. *harme*): -OTeut. **harmo-*: perh. cogn. w. Skr. *srama* labour, toil.]

1. Evil (physical or otherwise) as done to or suffered by some person or thing; hurt, injury, damage, mischief.

Beowulf (Z.) 1893 No he mid hearne of hildes nosan, gæst[as] gette. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101 His men mycel to hearne æfre zedydon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 277 To gret harm to al þys lond, the gode kyng he slou. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4398 (Fair.) Do ham na arme in na way. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 2578 Pay mowe nort her y-wys hem-sclue from herme saue. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 537 Thou shalt have no harme truly. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) iv. 23 Schie doth non harm to no man, but 3if men don hire harm. 1442 *Searchers' Verdicts* in *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 18 Ve same place has taken mikel herm for defant of a gutter. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 28 in *Babes Bk.* 72 Vnto your Elders gentle be, agaynst them say no harme. c 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxv. 59 3e knaw quhat haime he

hes susteind. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ii. 62 What harme was done by us amongst the Infidels, we were not assured. 1667 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 62 Caterpillars... do very great harm. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 21 Harm watch, Harm catch. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, I meant no harm. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 44 Aware that the divulging of the truth might do harm. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 331 Rains doing harm instead of good.

b. With a and *pl.* An evil done or sustained; an injury, a loss.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 756 Ealle synt uncre hearmas zewrecene. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 59 *Æt* ðu muze þolizen alle harmes and scames and bismeres. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Oþer bodili harmes. c 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 73 Of ij harmys the leste is to be take. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 73 Wise is hee, whom other mens harmes can cause to take heede. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 263 The inconceivable Harms he did to Christendom. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth* xix, They... from your harvests keep a hundred harms.

c. Out of harm's way: Out of the way of doing or of sustaining injury.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xviii. 61 Some great persons... have been made sheriffs, to keep them out of harm's way. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 207 He took care to keep himself out of harms way. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 4 People send Children... to School to keep them out of Harm's way. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xiv. 333 They had... migrated in time out of harm's way.

† 2. Grief, sorrow, pain, trouble, distress, affliction. Also with a and *pl.* To make harms (quot. 1375): to make lamentation. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 751 Eac is hearne gode, mod-sorg zemaod. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24089 Þis harm m hert it held sa hard. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 68 Mony ane Of hir kine... folowit hyr, makand harmys. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 578, I wende verraily that he had felt as muche harm as I When þat I herde hym speke and saugh his hewe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 107 Sic haue harme sall happin to your hart. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw.* II. (1680) 47 He lays aside his Arms, for harms to feed his humour.

† 3. Pity, a pity. (Cf. F. *dommage*.) *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Genge.* (Roxb.) 4230 It was harme it wanted oght. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 44 Sobbit full soir that harme wes for to heir.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harm-doer*, *-doing*, *-taking*; *harm-averting*, *-eschewing* *adjs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 389 Husebondes hire haten for hire harm dedes. 1386 in *Rymer Fiedera* (1709) VII. 526/2 Pair sall not be at Rydings no Harme doynges. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 81 Them... y^e ben harmedoers and loueth falsdole and desepcion. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin* on *Ps.* xxxiv. 11 To live quietly... without any harmetaking. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. v, I judge they may pass without harm-doing to our cause. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON *tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 102 Harm-averting songs.

Harm, *v.* Forms: 1 *hearmian*, 2-3 *harem*, *harmen*, *hærm*, 2-5 *herme*, 3-4 *hermien*, 3-7 *harne*, 4 *harmi*, -y, 6 *arme*, 4- *harm*. [OE. *hearmian*, f. *hearm* *HARM sb.*: cf. OHG. *harmjan*, *harmen*, *hermen* to calumniate, injure.]

To do harm (to); to injure (physically or otherwise); to hurt, damage. *Orig. intr.* To be hurtful, with dative (like *L. nocere*), which was sometimes in ME. expressed by *to*, but generally became a simple object, making the verb *trans.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 140 Gif ðu hine forzist, hit hearmað þe sylfum and na Gode. c 1000 in *Leg. Rod* 105 Þeah þe hit hearmað sunnam. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 To hermen alle monnen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Þe wise mon asked... hweoer e þing hermede more wummon þene hire eien. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 To oþren þa wyle harmy... to miszidge to ham þet he wyle harmi. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iii. 248 And holy church þow hem wunþ harmed for euer. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 175 Protractyng of tyme onely hurted and harmed the Kyng. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 Harme him as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 77 note, An High Elme... in the midst of a Garden... harms all round about it. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 578 He that hunts Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 291 When a man has no sense he is harmed by courage.

b. *absol.* To do harm or injury.

1368 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii. 136 And hongeþ him for hate þat harmede neuere. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 23 She can no more harme than can a she ape. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Ps.* cxxvii. (R.), As arrows... Where they are meant, will surely harm, And if they hit, wound deep and dread.

Hence *Harmed*, *Harming* *pp.* *adjs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/1 Harmyd, *dampnificatus*. 1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 149 They temper the harming force of the colde of it.

Harm, -e, *obs.* forms of ARM *sb.* 1

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3237 He... cleps hym in harmez.

† **Harmala** (hā'mälä), *harmel* (hā'mel). [Late L. = Gr. *ἀρμάλ*, from Semitic; cf. Arab. *حرم* *harmil* wild rue, whence the form *harmel*; cf. F. *harmale* (1694 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

Wild rue, *Peganum Harmala*, a plant native to Southern Europe and Asia Minor. Also *attrib.*, as *harmala red*, a red colouring matter obtained from the seeds of the plant. Hence *Harmaline* (hā'mälain), *Chem.*, a white crystalline alkaloid (C₁₅H₁₄N₂O) obtained from the seeds of wild rue. *Harmalol* (hā'mälpl), another alkaloid (C₁₂H₁₂N₂O), from the same source.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 140 Sealf... armelu... wyl on buteran to sealf. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Harmala*, *Harmel*, or wild rue. 1847 CRAIG *Harmaline*. 1895 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 7 The seeds contain about 4 per cent. of alkaloids

of which one-third consists of harmine and two-thirds of harmaline. *Harmala red*, the seeds of harmala contain also a red colouring matter. 1889 WATTS' *Dict. Chem.*, *Harmalol*.

† **Harmian**. *Thieves' Cant.* *Obs.* [Origin of first syllable uncertain, ? from *hardman*; -man(s) as in *crackmans*, *darkmans*, etc.]

1. *pl.* *Harmians*, the stocks.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 84 *The harmians*, the stocks. *Ibid.* 86 So may we happen on the Harmians... So we maye chance to set in the stocks. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-lt.* C. iij b, To put our stamps in the Harmians.

2. Short for *Harmian beck*: A constable.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Harmian*, a Constable. a 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 231 When I leave Nan in the vile Harmian's hands. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 8 The worst have an awe of the harmian's claw.

Hence † **Harmian-beck** [*beck*, BEAK *sb.* 3], a constable; the parish-constable or beadle.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 84 *The harmian beck*, the Constable. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-lt.* C. iij b, The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harmian beck. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Let's... bowse in defiance o' th' Harmian-Beck. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxv, I am not the lad to betray any one to the harmian-beck.

Harmatian (hā'mät'ian), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἄρμα*-chariot + -IAN.] (See quot.)

1774 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 386 Plutarch enumerates the changes which he made in the Harmatian, or chariot air. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms*, *Harmatian* or *chariot air*, a spirited martial air employed to animate the horses that drew the chariot during battle.

|| **Harmattan** (hā'mætän, in 18th c. hā'mätän). Also 7 *harmetan*, 8 -*atan*, (*air-mattan*). [From *haramata*, the name in the Fanti or Tshi lang. of W. Africa.

According to Norris in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 52 (1780) 'a corruption of *Ahermannantah*, compounded of *Aherman* to blow and *tah* tallow, grease, with which the natives rub their skin to prevent their growing dry and rough'; but acc. to Christaller, *Dict. Asante & Fante Lang.* (Basel 1881), a borrowed foreign word, viz. 'Sp. *harmatan*, an Arabic word'. (But no such Arabic word has been found.)

A dry parching land-wind, which blows during December, January, and February, on the coast of Upper Guinea in Africa; it obscures the air with a red dust-fog.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 195 Of the Harmetans in Guiny. 1733 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 140 Air-mattans, or Harmatans, are impetuous Gales of Wind from the Eastern Quarter about Midsummer and Christmas. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View Death* (1735) 30 And Harmatans revenge the richness of their oar. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. 5 During those months when the harmattan is known to raise clouds of dust high into the atmosphere.

attrib. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 196 The Harmetan Winds, so called by the Natives, come... in December about Christmas. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* i. ii. 2 note, Known by the name of the harmattan wind. 1828 CARLVE *Misc.* (1872) I. 187 The Harmattan breath of doubt.

Harmel: see *HARMALA*.

Harmer (hā'mər). [f. *HARM v.* + -ER.] One who or that which harms; an injurer.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 69 Harmers of the commodities which they injoy. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 14 Fell Boreas, cruel harmer.

† **Harmesay**, *harmisay*. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *harmissa*. [Origin uncertain: it perh. contains the word *harm*.] A cry of grief or distress; = 'alas'.

a 1487 *How Good Wife taught her Dau.* 102 Than 'had I wittyn' I will thai say, With mony 'allas' and harmesay. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 84 'Bot now', he said, 'allace, and harmissa! For all that welth is went full far awa'. 1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5973 Than sall thay say, With mony hyndons harmesay, Allace! gude Lorde. 1603 *Philotus* clv, Allace, and harmisay... qubat sall I say?

Harmful (hā'mfūl), *a.* [f. *HARM sb.* + -FUL.] Fraught with harm or injury; injurious, hurtful.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxi. 10 It is a harmfulf winninge to win cattell and tine rightwousnes. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* i. 22 Hou long foolis schulen coneyte tho thingis that ben harmfulf to hem self. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Obs. & Lim.* Mon. xiv, How harmfulf it wolde be to the kyngde, and to his reume, yff his commons were pouere. 1549 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* iv. (R.), An harmfulf person. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 95 Better is... A harmelesse lie, than a harmfulf true tale. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* v. v. 344 Fame is ever quicker... to bring us harmfulf news, then such as we desire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* l. 115 And sleepey Poppies harmfulf Harvests yield. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Par.* iv. 65 That other doubt Which moves thee, is less harmfulf. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 4/7 To establish and endow a particular form of religion by the State is harmfulf to religion generally.

Harmfully (hā'mfūli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

In a harmful manner; injuriously, mischievously.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Booth.* ii. pr. i. 21 (Camb. MS.) Cast a-way hir bat pleyth so harmfully. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1274/2 To see theyr fayned friend... so harmefully disceine them. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 353 Men that were harmfulf troublesome. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/3 The thought... operated harmfully upon his mind.

Harmfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being harmful; injuriousness.

1580 SIOENEY *Arcadia* v. Wks. 465 This Daiphantus... disguised himself like a woman; which being the more simple and hurtless sex might easier hide his subtle harmfulness. 1666 TAYLOR *Misc.* i. 12 Whether it be in Vertue, or in Harmfulness. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, Deeds and words, of the harmfulness of which I had no notion.

Harmine (hā'main). *Chem.* [f. *HARMA* (LA + -INE)] An alkaloid (C₁₅H₁₂N₂O) contained in

the seeds of HARMALA, or obtained by oxidation of harmaline. (Discovered in 1847.) Hence **Harmine**, an acid ($C_{10}H_8N_2O_4$) obtained by oxidation of harmine.

1864 WEBSTER, *Harmine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 10 *Harmine*... is a weaker base than harmaline. 1889 *Ibid.*, *Harmine*.

Harming, *vbl. sb.* [f. HARM *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb HARM; harm, injury, hurt. In quot. a 1300 = sorrow, grief.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9385 A l laured, gret harming was þar. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE l. 110 Erle Patrik... harming did ws mast. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 117 The harming of the one is the weakening of the working of the other. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* l. 189 Dreadful harming.

Harmissa, var. of HARMESIA *Obs.*

Harmless (harm'less), *a.* [f. HARM *sb.* + -LESS.] 1. Free from harm or injury; unhurt, uninjured, unharmed. Now rare.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 72/39 Harmles he feol and hol man i-novs. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2664 *Hypermetra*, To passen harmlesse of that place, She granted hym. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiv. 201 The scottes escaped harmlesse. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Sabrina* xvi, Drowne mee, and let my mother harmlesse goe. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* l. 481 Some... undertook by this means... to save harmlesse the religion of others. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii, Pecking up her food quite harmlesse and successful.

2. Free from loss, free from liability to punishment, or to pay for loss or damage; *esp.* in to save harmlesse.

1418 E. E. WILLS (1882) 33 That þe same Ionet saue and kepe harmles myn heirs... a-jens Iohn Roe. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 46 Yf ye saue me harmles in the spirital court. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol*, § 103E, That he the same R. S... shall acquite, discharge, and from time to time for ever saue harmlesse the said H. M. and J. his wife. 1651 J. MARIUS *Bills of Exchange* 23 Giving Bond to save harmlesse. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* l. 112 It was agreed to keep the king harmlesse. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 472 A person... covenanted... that he would save the lessee harmles from any claiming by, from, or under him.

3. Free from guilt; innocent. *arch.*
1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 509 Harmles me him nom, & mid hors to drow, & supbe anhoinge him. 13... E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 675 Þe ryzt-wys man schal se hys face, þe harmles hapel schal com hym tyll. 1599 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 279/1 To the helpe and defence of his good and harmlesse neyghbour, against y^e malice and cruelte of y^e wrong doer. 1594 1st Pt. *Contention* vi. 24 In Pomphret Castle harmlesse Richard was shamefully murdered. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. xxix. 50 How happy... those things live, that follow harmlesse Nature? 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 134 Up to the very last scene, she bears him harmles of all suspicion.

4. Doing or causing no harm; not injurious or hurtful; inoffensive, innocuous.

1533 MORE *Ansu. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1047/1 They lone better hunger and thirst, than the harmlesse lacke of them bothe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. l. 71 The sucking Lambe, or harmlesse Dove. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 16 The most honest, ingenious, harmles Art of Angling. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 279 The harmlesse Fellow in the World. 1800-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 29 One of the most harmles of human vanities. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamant* Intro. 32 The harmles snake.

5. Comb., as harmles-looking.
1890 MARIE CORELLI *Wormwood* III. 248 Liquid, harmles-looking as spring-water.

Harmlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a harmless manner; without causing or receiving injury.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 740 They might behave themselves harmlessly and quietly together. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 32 He had spent that day... both harmlessly and in a Recreation that became a Church-man. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 301 Their halls passed harmlessly over the heads of the Russians. 1880 McCARTHY *Oven Times* IV. 83 The sudden tumult was harmlessly over.

Harmlessness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being harmless; inoffensiveness.

1596 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* (1606), *Innocentia*, innocencie, integritie, harmlessnesse. 1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Cont.* v. 382 Justnesse in dealing without holinesse, is but heathenish harmlessnesse. 1758 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* Pref. Wks. 181 IV. 55 Its harmlessness or malignity is the only matter of inquiry. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn.* Educ. ix. 151/1 The absolute harmlessness of the safety matches.

Harmoge, *Obs.* [L. *harmogē* = Gr. *ἀρμωγή* joining, fitting, arrangement, f. *ἀρμωγέω* to fit.] A harmony of colours or sounds.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 528 As for the apt coherence of one colour with another, the joint as it were between, and the passage from one to another, they named it Harmoge. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 128 The alteration could no more certainly be defin'd, then [by] the Semitons or Harmoge in Music.

Harmole, harmehole, *obs. ff.* ARMHOLE.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Willeker 637/17 *Hec acella*, harmole.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* *Ibid.* 748/21 *Hoc bachium*, a harmehole.

Harmonia, *a.* Gr. *ἀρμωία* joining, joint, agreement, harmony, etc.; in Galen, 'the union of two bones by mere apposition'. See also HARMONY.] A kind of suture in which the two bones are apposed to each other by plane or nearly plane surfaces.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Harmonia*, is the juncture of a bone by a line. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 41 The *Harmonia suture* is the simple apposition of contiguous surfaces. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 121 The adjoined even edges form what is termed an *harmonia* or false suture.

Harmoniack (harmō'nī'ack), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἀρμωία* HARMONY + -AC.] Relating to harmony, or to the cultivation of music; = HARMONIC *a.* 1. Also *absol.*

1771 MRS. J. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 212 They talk of nothing but the charms of the Harmoniack meeting. *Ibid.* 216 The Harmoniack met last night... The Harmoniack is over.

Harmoni'acal, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Full of harmony, harmonious; harmonical.

1536 *Primer Hen. VIII*, Jesus, the honor Angelical, To them so sweet armoniackal. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 23 There's no one Structure... wherein more clearly shines those harmonical Proportions. a 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* v. Wks. 1634 IV. 592 To tune him to that sweet harmoniackal Gospel temper. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* l. 71 Another mind, to whom other Harmoniackal Laws may be more pleasing.

Harmonial (harmō'nī'āl), *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *harmonia*, *a.* Gr. *ἀρμωία* HARMONY + -AL.] Pertaining to or characterized by harmony or agreement; harmonious. (In quot. 1622, Relating to collation of parallel passages: see HARMONY 6.)

1569 SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 30 b, A certaine Harmonial daunsing of the heavenly Bodies. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 121 Seeing the Statute Law can receive no due construction, but by the rules of the Common Law, I have... made a harmoniackal composition of them both. 1691 TRIVON *Wisd. Dictates* 111 All Vegetative Foods... are far more agreeable and harmonial than Flesh or Fish. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 17 Jan. 55/3 The peeping moon contributes to the harmonial rivalry of colour.

Harmoni'ian, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *harmonia* HARMONY + -IAN, after *musician*.] One versed in harmony or music; a musician.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1257 Lasus the harmonian... brought a great change into Musick.

Harmonic (harmō'nī'k), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *harmonicus*, *a.* Gr. *ἀρμονικός* skilled in music, musical, in nent. pl. *ἀρμονικά* as sb., theory of music, music, f. *ἀρμωία* HARMONY: see -IC. Cf. F. *harmonique* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

A. adj. 1. Relating to music, musical; in reference to ancient music, Relating to melody as distinguished from rhythm. *Obs. exc.* in specific uses.

Harmonic hand: a figure of the left hand, having the finger-joints marked with the syllables denoting the notes of Guido Aretino's scale. *Harmonic telegraph*: see quot. 1884.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 321/33 *Harmonice, harmonicus*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 The Harmonic skill containeth the knowledge of intervals, compositions, sounds, notes and mutations. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) Intro., Of the Nature of Sound in General; and then, more particularly, of Harmonick Sounds. 1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 90 No proof can be found in the writings of Guido that the Harmonic Hand was of his construction. 1852 DICKENS *Black Ho.* xi, At the Sol's Arms, where the Harmonic Meetings take place. 1880 W. H. HUSK in *Grove Dict. Mus.* l. 82 An association for... printing the best music... called the Royal Harmonic Institution. *Ibid.* 691 Harington... born in 1727... founded the Harmonic Society of Bath. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, *Harmonic telegraph*, a telephone, which sends messages by audible musical tones.

b. Addicted to music; musical. *nonce-use.*

1796 BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 200 Heroes of the harmonic family. *Ibid.* II. 377 Take care of your health, for the honour of the harmonic family.

2. Sounding together with pleasing effect; harmonious, in harmony, concordant.

Harmonic triad, an old name for the common chord.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 687 With Heavily touch of instrumental sounds In full harmonic number joind. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* ii. 254 Ass intones to Ass, Harmonic twang! of leather, horn and brass. c 1800 K. WHITE *Music* vi, Softest flutes or reeds harmonic joind. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 774 *Harmonic triad*... another name for the common chord. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys. viii.* 212 A tuning-fork may be set vibrating, if its own particular note or one harmonic with it, be sounded in its neighbourhood.

b. Melodious, tuneful, sweet-sounding. *rare.*
1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 36 Harmonic and vigorous poesy.

3. *Mus.* Relating to harmony (as distinct from melody and rhythm); belonging to the combination of musical notes in chords.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Harmonick*... that pertains to harmony, which is the accord of divers sounds or notes. 1784 SIR W. JONES *Mus. Modes Hindus* Wks. 1799 I. 413 Natural philosophy... limits the number of mixed, or harmonick, sounds to a certain series. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* i. 1 When we look at a piece of harmonized music from the harmonic point of view, we confine our attention to the chords of which it is composed. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Dec. 699 Chromatic notes are used... for two... purposes—a harmonic purpose in modulation to new keys, and a melodic purpose in ornamentation.

4. *Acoustics and Mus.* Applied to the tones produced by the vibration of a sonorous body in aliquot parts of its length (see B. 2); relating to such tones.

Harmonic scale: the scale formed by the series of harmonics of a fundamental note. **Harmonic stop**: an organ-stop in which each of the pipes is pierced with a small hole in the middle of its length, so as to give the note corresponding to half the length; e. g. the *harmonic flute*.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 182 The acute sounds given out by each of the vibrating portions are called harmonic sounds. 1867 TOWNALL *Sound* iii. 123 The sounds of the Eolian harp are produced by the division of suitably stretched strings into a greater or less number of harmonic

parts by a current of air passing over them. 1830 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 665 Any brass instrument, such as the hunting horn or military bugle... yields the familiar harmonic scale. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS *Ibid.* 666 Harmonic stops have in recent years come into great favour. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 157 [The] Harmonic-flute... is an open flue stop... of extreme beauty, the tone being full and fluty.

† b. *Optics*. Applied to 'accidental' or subjective complementary colours, formerly supposed to be analogous to harmonic sounds. *Obs.*

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxvi. 309 As in acoustics, where every fundamental sound is... accompanied with its harmonic sound, so... the sensation of one [colour] is accompanied by a weaker sensation of its accidental or harmonic colour. 1858 G. BARNARD *Landscape Paint.* 29 The term harmonic has been applied to accidental colours because the primitive and its accidental colour harmonise with each other in painting.

5. *Math.* a. Applied to the relation of quantities whose reciprocals are in arithmetical progression (e. g. $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$); or to points, lines, functions, etc., involving such a relation; = HARMONICAL 7.

(This application, which originated with the ancient Pythagoreans, is generally held to have arisen from the fact that a string or other sonorous body, divided into segments whose lengths are $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$, etc. of the total length, gives a definite series of musical notes whose relations are of fundamental importance in harmony; see A. 4, B. 2.)

Harmonic conjugates, each of the two pairs of points AB, CD, in relation to the other pair, in a straight line ACBD divided harmonically at C and B. *H. division*, division of a line at four points A, C, B, D, such that the lengths AC, AB, AD, are in harmonic proportion; also analogous division of an angle or other magnitude. *H. pencil*, a system of four straight lines in a plane meeting at one point, such as to divide harmonically every straight line that cuts them. *H. progression*, the relation of a series of quantities whose reciprocals are in arithmetical progression, or such a series itself. *H. proportion*, the relation of three quantities in harmonic progression; the second is said to be a *harmonic mean* between the first and third. *H. range* or *row*, a series of four points in a straight line, forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 79 Whence, if the 2 first Terms of an Harmonic Proportion be given, the 3d. is readily found. 1864 MULCAHY *Mod. Geom.* 7 Four right lines drawn from the same point and cutting a right line harmonically (called a harmonic pencil) will also cut harmonically any other right line meeting them. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 88 If C and D be harmonic conjugates to A and B, AB is called a harmonic mean between AC and AD. 1885 LEUDESCHORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 41 If... the harmonic range... be projected upon any other straight line, its projection... will also be a harmonic range. 1895 STORV-MASKELVNE *Crystallogr.* § 63, 75 Harmonic division of a zone. *Ibid.*, The harmonic division of an angle.

b. **Harmonic motion**, a periodic motion, which in its simplest form (*simple harmonic motion*) is like that of a point in a vibrating string, and is identical with the resolved part, parallel to a diameter, of uniform motion in a circle. Hence in many connexions, as

Harmonic function, a function consisting of a series of terms, each of which expresses a harmonic motion; in a wider sense, any function that satisfies a differential equation of a class of which that expressing a simple harmonic motion is the first example. **Harmonic analysis**, the calculus of harmonic functions, an important part of modern mathematical analysis. **Harmonic curve**, a curve in which the ordinates are a simple harmonic function of the abscissae; a curve of sines. **Harmonic analyser**, an integrating machine invented by Lord Kelvin for producing mechanically the harmonic constituents of meteorological, tidal, and other curves.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 53 Simple harmonic motion... Such motions [are] approximately those of the simplest vibrations of sounding bodies... whence their name. *Ibid.* § 56 The velocity of a point executing a simple harmonic motion is a simple harmonic function of the time. *Ibid.* § 75 A complex harmonic function, with a constant term added, is the proper expression... for any... periodic function. *Ibid.* I. i. App. B. The... method... commonly referred to by English writers as that of 'Laplace's Co-efficients', is here called spherical harmonic analysis... A spherical harmonic function is defined as a homogeneous function, V , of x, y, z , which satisfies the equation $\frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dz^2} = 0$.

1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 7 If a point... moves... round in a circle with constant velocity, the foot... of the perpendicular from the point on any diameter of the circle moves backwards and forwards... with a motion which is called a simple harmonic motion.

6. Relating to or marked by harmony, agreement, or concord (in general sense); harmonizing in aspect or artistic effect; harmonious in feeling, etc.

1756 T. AMORY *J. Bunce* (1770) I. i. 33, I came to a little harmonic building, that had every charm and proportion architecture could give it. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* l. 110 Souls... united by harmonic union. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 3 The most harmonic of all contrasts. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 435 He is Harmonic Man, He is God manifested.

7. *Anat.* Belonging to or of the nature of a HARMONIA, q. v.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 402 note, A harmonic suture is when the margins of two flat bones simply touch each other without any intermediate substance.

B. sb.

1. *pl.* A theory or system of musical sounds or intervals; that part of acoustics which relates to music. (Rarely in *sing.*) *Obs. exc.* in reference to ancient systems.

1709-29 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math., Arith.* 48 That the

Lovers of Music may have the Proportions in view . . we thought it convenient in this place to expose the Harmonics of the Ingenious John Kepler. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* L.I. 698 Harmonic was divided into these seven parts; 1. of sounds, 2. of intervals, 3. of genera, 4. of systems, 5. of tones, 6. of mutations, 7. of melopoeia. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 50 The truths of Harmonics . . were cultivated with much care.

2. (Short for *harmonic tone*.) One of the secondary or subordinate tones produced by vibration of the aliquot parts of a sonorous body (as a string, reed, column of air in a pipe, etc.); usually accompanying the primary or fundamental tone produced by the vibration of the body as a whole. Also called *overtone* or *upper partials* (as being of higher pitch than the fundamental tone).

Harmonics are sometimes produced independently, as in the violin and other stringed instruments by varying the point of contact of the bow, or by lightly pressing the string with the finger at special points, and in certain wind instruments by varying the force or direction of the breath. *Natural harmonics*: the series of harmonics naturally produced by the vibration of a string, etc., in halves, thirds, quarters, and so on; also, on instruments of the violin class, harmonics obtained from an open string, those from a stopped string being called *artificial harmonics*. *Grave harmonic*: a name sometimes given to a low tone resulting from the combination of two tones—*differential tone*.

1777 Sir W. Jones *Ess. Arts Poems*, etc. 196 These accessory sounds, which are caused by the aliquots of a sonorous body vibrating at once, are called harmonics, and the whole system of modern Harmony depends upon them. 1831 H. MELVILLE in *Preacher* II. 281 The harmonics of some Italian musician. 1880 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 664 The harmonics . . determine . . as has been lately proved by Helmholtz, the quality of musical tones. *Ibid.* 665 Natural harmonics . . are an important resource in harp music. Brass instruments are richest in the practical employment of harmonics. 1884 HAWES *My Musical Life* i. 26-7 Playing all sort of melodies in flute-like harmonics.

3. *Math.* = *Harmonic function* (A. 5 b), in the wider sense. *Spherical harmonic*, a harmonic function having a relation to Spherical Geometry akin to that which functions expressing harmonic motion have to Plane Geometry. Such are *spherical solid harmonics*, *spherical surface harmonics*, *sectorial*, *tesseral*, and *zonal harmonics*, etc.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* I. I App. B. General expressions for complete spherical harmonics of all orders. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 163 When the poles are given, the value of the harmonic for a given point on the sphere is a perfectly definite numerical quantity. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 67 To express the potential at any point P of any distribution of matter in a series of spherical solid harmonics. *Ibid.* 68 It is evident that the density of this distribution on the sphere must be symmetrical about OC, and must therefore be expressible in a series of zonal harmonics with OC as axis.

Harmonica (harmōnikā). Also 6 armonica. [*fem.* of *L. harmonicus* HARMONIC, used subst.]

1. Name of several different musical instruments. a. An instrument invented by Dr. B. Franklin, consisting of a row of hemispherical glasses fitted on an axis turned by a treadle and dipping into a trough of water, played by the application of the finger; an improvement of the earlier 'musical glasses'. Also applied to other forms in which the tones are produced in various ways from graduated glass bowls or tubes. b. An instrument consisting of a row of glass plates mounted on a resonance-box and struck with hammers. c. A kind of mouth-organ; also applied to other wind-instruments with reeds. (See also HARMONICON.)

1764 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 III. 204 In honor of your musical language, I have borrowed from it the name of this instrument, calling it the Armonica. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 453 The invention of the musical glasses, now improved into the harmonica. 1831 CARLILE *Misc.* (1857) II. 207 His genius is not an Æolian harp, but a scientific harmonica. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. § 301 The flame would sing . . as in the well known case of the hydrogen harmonica. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 663 The name Harmonica is now used for a toy-instrument of plates of glass hung on two tapes and struck with hammers. 1880 A. J. HIKKINS *Ibid.* 667 In England keyboard harmonicas with bellows were known by the name of Seraphine.

2. Name given to different organ-stops. 1840 *Specif. Organ, Town Hall, Birmingham* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 601 On Solo Manual. Harmonica, 4 ft. 1852 SEIDL *Organ* 98 Harmonica . . is a register of a most refined, delicate tone. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, Harmonica . . A name sometimes given to a mixture stop on foreign organs.

Harmonical (harmōnikāl), *a.* Also 6 armonical. [*f.* as HARMONIC + -AL.]

1. Marked by harmony or agreement; harmonious, concordant; = HARMONIC *a.* 6. (In later use mostly *fig.* from 4.) Now rare.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, Sterres and planettes, and their motions harmonical. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 415 To distribute liberally and according to harmonical proportion their gifts, graces, and good turns. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm.* I Cor. xv. 57 (ed. 3) 81 The soul of man was harmonical as God at first made it, till sin, disordering the strings and faculties, put it out of tune. 1691-1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. (1704) 465 The harmonical consent of these two Divine writers. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xx. § 18 The arrangement of shadows . . in certain harmonical successions.

2. Relating to or obtained by collation of parallel passages in different books: see HARMONY 6.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 11 Partly by the expresse texts of Scripture: partly by harmonical, parallel, and suitable places. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 354 One Harmonical Gospel made out of the four Gospels.

VOL. V.

† 3. Belonging or relating to music, musical: = HARMONIC *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 581 (R.) To judge of song and harmonical measures. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 105 After every three whole Notes Nature requireth, for all Harmonical vse, one Halfe-Note to be interposed. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Harmonical Interval*, the difference between two sounds, in respect of acute and grave. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 255 What new harmonical truth was illustrated in the Gregorian chant?

† b. In ancient Greek music: = ENHARMONIC 1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 486 (R.) Among sundry kinds of music, that which is called chromatical . . enlargeth . . the heart, whereas the harmonical contracteth and draweth it in.

† 4. Of sounds, etc., esp. of musical notes: Harmonious, concordant, consonant; sweet-sounding, tuneful: = HARMONIC *a.* 2. *Obs.*

15.. *Proverbis* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 409 In the Spheris of the planetis makinge sounde armonical. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1887) 24 Fetch Orpheus harpe with strings harmonical. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 873 Harmonical Sounds, and Discordant Sounds are both Active and Positive. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Harmonical intervals . . are the same with concords. 1774 MITFORD *Harmony of Lang.* 186 The Italian has harmonical graces which the English cannot reach.

† b. *transf.* Of verse: Rhythmical, melodious, sweet-sounding. *Obs.*

1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. (Arb.) 144 This ditty of th' Erle of Surries, passing sweete and harmonical. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* Proleg. 12 Unless their Verses . . were form'd with an Harmonical Cadence.

5. Relating to harmony, or the combination of notes in music: = HARMONIC *a.* 3. ? *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In its more proper and limited sense, harmonical composition . . may be defined, the art of . . concerting several single parts together, in such manner as to make one agreeable whole. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. To not only the effect of musical sounds in melodious succession, but of these too in harmonical combination.

† 6. = HARMONIC *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Harmonical sounds are produced by the parts of chords, etc., which vibrate a certain number of times while the whole chord vibrates once.

7. *Math.* = HARMONIC *a.* 5. † *Harmonical numbers*: numbers in harmonic progression (*obs.*).

1569 J. SANFORD *Tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 25 b, Of Harmonical Numbers, and Geometrical. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annotat.*, Harmonical proportion is . . when the greatest of three terms is so to the least as the difference of the greatest and middle terms is to the difference of the middle and least. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Harmonical series is a series of many numbers in continual harmonic proportion. 1881 CASE *Sequel to Euclid* 89 The reciprocals of lines in arithmetical progression are in harmonic progression. 1882 C. SMITH *Conc. P.* (1885) 53 PQ : PS :: PR : PQ : PS : PR, so that PQ PR PS are in harmonic progression.

† b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) Straight lines forming a harmonic pencil; quantities in harmonic progression. *Obs.* a 1746 MACLAURIN *Algebra* (1779) 456 Any right line which meets four harmonicals is cut by the same harmonically. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict. s.v.*, The reciprocals of Harmonicals are arithmeticals.

† 8. *Anat.* = HARMONIC *a.* 7. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 5 A simple line, and Harmonical meting, haue the Bones of the nose.

Harmonically (harmōnikālī), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In the way of harmony or agreement; agreeingly, harmoniously. (Sometimes *fig.* from 2.) *Obs.* 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 3. 175 A flexible . . voice, accommodated in manner correspondent to the matter . . conveyeth the passion most aptly, . . and almost harmonically. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Rev. Gosp.* 65 What point sooner the fathers do harmonically and with consent of all, agreeingly maintain. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xiii. 265 One and the same spirit harmonically works in all believers through the word.

† 2. With harmony or concord of sounds; concordantly, tunefully, harmoniously. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Poessie is a skill to speake and write harmonically. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 109 A Lute, though never so Harmonically Set and Tuned, yields no Musick till its Strings be artfully touched. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 3 The sounds of the consonants are less harmonically conjoined.

3. *Mus.* In relation to harmony.

1775 STEELE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 74 These two specimens of melody . . are harmonically the same, though rhythmically different. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 676 Otherwise they [the chords] would have no notes in common and the connection between them harmonically would not be ostensible.

4. *Math.* In a harmonic relation or proportion.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. (i.) ij, If you diuide the same [diapason] harmonically. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Plato . . intending to declare harmonically the harmony of the four elements of the soule . . in each interval hath put downe two medieties of the soule, and that according to musical proportion. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 745 One only line cut in three parts, which Line he calls cut harmonically. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 79 When 3 Terms are so disposed . . they are said to be Harmonically Proportional. 1882 C. SMITH *Conc. Sect.* (1885) 53 If PQRS be a harmonic range, then P and S are said to be harmonically conjugate with respect to Q and R.

† **Harmonicalness**. *Obs.* 'Harmonical' quality; tunefulness, harmoniousness.

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 209 That connexion that is between such Motions upon it [the lute] and the Harmonicalness of its sound.

Harmonichord (harmōnikōrd). [*ad. F. harmonique*, *f. harmonium + corde* CHORD.] A keyboard instrument invented by Kauffmann in 1810, in which the tone (resembling that of a violin) was produced by the friction of a revolving cylinder, charged with rosin, against the strings.

1835 *Suppl. to Mus. Library* II. July 71 The harmonichord was not quite in tune. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.*

† **Harmonician** (hāmōnikān). *Obs.* [*f. HARMONIC + -IAN*; cf. *musician*.] One versed in harmony or musical theory.

1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* L.I. 699 The modes admitted by the Aristoxenians were thirteen . . to which two more were added by later harmonicians. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. III. vii. 334 Ptolemy and the rest of the Greek harmonicians.

Harmonicon (harmōnikōn). [*a. Gr. ἀρμονικόν*, neut. sing. of ἀρμονικός HARMONIC.] A name given to various musical instruments.

a. = HARMONICA 1 a. b. = HARMONICA 1 b; also applied to instruments similarly constructed. c. A mouth-organ consisting of a row of free reeds arranged in a case so as to give different notes by expiration and inspiration. d. A kind of barrel-organ with a number of stops imitating various orchestral instruments; also called *orchestron*. e. *Chemical harmonicon*, an apparatus in which musical tones are produced by flames of hydrogen or other gas burning in glass tubes.

1825 *Specif. F. H. Smith's Patent* (U.S.) 7 Apr., Musical glasses, called the Grand harmonicon. 1842 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXVII. 70 The pressure of the performer's finger . . is the great charm of such instruments as the harmonicon [etc.]. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 11 Instruments consisting of a series of pieces of sonorous wood . . made to vibrate by being beaten with a stick or hammer, like our harmonicon. 1875 LOEWY & FOSTER *Tr. Weinhold's Introd. Exp. Phys.* 374 As in the glass-harmonicon which consists of strips of glass affixed to cords at the nodal points. *Ibid.* 379 The apparatus . . has been termed the chemical harmonicon. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Harmonicon*, a toy instrument which consists of free reeds inclosed in a box in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another.

1885 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 6/1 (Stanf.) A very great curiosity is the rock harmonicon, or musical stones . . 'reduced to music' by Crosthwaite, of Keswick.

Harmonious (harmōniōs), *a.* Also 6 armonious. *Sc.* *ermonius*. [*ad. F. harmonieux* (14th c.), *f. harmonie* HARMONY: see -OUS.]

1. Marked by harmony, agreement, or concord; agreeing, accordant, concordant, congruous; having the parts or elements in accord so as to form a consistent or agreeable whole.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 6 If contraries shall bee adhibited to a harmonious temper, 'tis the cause of discord. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiii. The . . statutes of God . . are most constant and most harmonious each to other. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 40 A . . harmonious order of architecture in all its parts. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 816 Th' ethereal curve of seven harmonious dyes. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 40 The very difference in their characters produced an harmonious combination.

b. Marked by agreement of feeling or sentiment; free from discord or dissent; consentient, unanimous. 1724 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 116, I . . am glad Mr. Paisley's call will be harmonious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 213 No constitutional question had ever been decided . . with more harmonious consent. 1870 E. PRACOCK *Ralf Skirl*. I. 160 A long and not quite harmonious interview with his wife.

2. Characterized by harmony of sounds; sounding together with agreeable effect; in harmony, concordant; tuneful, sweet-sounding; full of harmony. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 His ermonius sang. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 22 As, for Astronomie, the eyes; So for Harmonious Motion, the eares were made. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xlviii. iii, Hark, how did ring Harmonious aire with trumpetts sound. 1633 C. HEARETT *Temple, Aaron* i, Harmonious bells. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 767 Your songs confound Our more harmonious notes. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* Miss Evans & Eagle 140 They formed an harmonious quartett. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xli, His voice . . mixed harmoniously with the silver whisper . . [of] light breeze, fountain, and foliage.

b. *transf.* Of persons: Singing, playing, or speaking tunefully or agreeably.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 15 The frenchemen . . covet . . to be armonious in theyr speking. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 11 The sight and hearing of this harmonious beauty. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 400 Harmonious youths . . In lofty-sounding strains his praise record. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 655/1 The popular air known as 'The Harmonious Blacksmith'.

Harmoniously (harmōniōsli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a harmonious manner.

1. In the way of agreement or congruity; in harmony; so as to form a consistent whole.

1632 PORTER *Old Mus. Airs* in *Erit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 319 Who hath a human soule and musick hates, Hates his owne soule that's made harmoniously. 1695 L.D. PRASTON *Boeth.* III. 151 The Sovereign Good which ruleth all things powerfully, and dispoiseth them softly and harmoniously. 1819 MONTGOMERY *Hymn* 'The glorious universe around' ii, All His works with all His ways Harmoniously unite.

b. With harmony of feeling or sentiment.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xii. 178 They . . did harmoniously agree. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* (R.), It was their wish to see publick and private virtues not dissonant and jarring . . but harmoniously combined. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xii. 159 They were now able to work harmoniously together.

2. With harmony of sounds; tunefully.

1611 Cotgr., *Melodiously*, melodiously, harmoniously, musically, tunably. 1635 Shirley *Coronat.* v. (R.), A king's name Doth sound harmoniously to men at distance. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhul.) *Wks.* (1753) l. 269 Poetry, harmoniously divine.

Harmoniousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Harmonious condition or quality.

1679 KING in G. Hickes *Spirit of Poetry* (1680) 37 Harmoniousness and Oneness in the things of God. 1696 TOWERSON *Serm.* Ch. Mus. 27 The Organ... both by the Lowness, and the Harmoniousness thereof doth... carry the Voices of Men along with it.

Harmoniphon, -phone (harm'nfōn, -fōn). [mod. f. Gr. ἀρμονία HARMONY + φωνος -sounding. Cf. F. *harmoniphon* (Littre).]

A musical instrument consisting of a tube like that of a clarinet, inclosing a set of free reeds governed by a keyboard like that of a harmonium. Also applied to a musical box with a combination of reeds and pipes.

1830 *Mus. World* Oct. 410 The Harmoniphon... lately invented by M. Paris of Dijon... resembles... the concertina... but it is played by keys like those of a pianoforte. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 335 When they [musical boxes] have a combination of reeds and pipes, they are known as flutes, celestial voices, and harmoniphones. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106/2 Barrel organs, mechanical flutes, celestial voices, harmoniphones.

Harmonist (harm'ōnist). [f. HARMONIZE v. : see -IST; cf. F. *harmoniste* (18th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. One skilled in musical harmony. a. A player, singer, or composer of 'harmonies' or tuneful sounds; a musician. Also fig. A poet (cf. *singer*).

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 81 Sweet Harmonist! and beautiful as sweet! 1791 HUDDSPON *Salmag.* 83 Ballads I have heard rehearsed By harmonists itinerant. a 1800 COWPER *Lines to Dr. Darwin* 3 Sweet harmonist of Flora's court! 1848 WORDSW. *Power of Sound* xii, The Ocean is a mighty harmonist.

b. A composer skilled in harmony (as distinguished from melody, etc.); one versed in the theory of harmony, a writer on harmony.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Imit. Arts* n. Ess. (1795) 174 A musician may be a very skilled harmonist, and yet be defective in... melody... and expression. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 284 Milton was a harmonist rather than a melodist. 1880 E. GURNEY *Power of Sound* 271 Modern harmonists are unwilling to acknowledge that the minor triad is less consonant than the major.

c. One of a school of ancient Greek musical theorists who founded the rules of music on the subjective effects of tones, not on their mathematical relations, as the *canonists* did.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 21 The Controuersie betwene the ancient Harmonists, and Canonists.

2. One who collates and harmonizes parallel narratives, or the like; one who makes a harmony, esp. of the Gospels: see HARMONY 6.

1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* (1714) 140 He chargeth the Harmonist with confounding the Terms of Scripture. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 17 The... careful translator and harmonist of the English Chronicles. 1896 W. F. AOEVEY *How to read the Bible* 108 The temptation of the harmonist is to smooth away all differences between the accounts he has set himself to bring into line.

3. One who reduces something to harmony, agreement, or concord; a harmonizer.

1809-10 COLEBRIDGE *Friend* (1865) 78 The intelligence which... controls... occurrences, is... represented... under the name... of the supreme harmonist. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xix, The swayers and harmonists of souls. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 140 The harmonists of science and religion he rated as little better than knaves.

b. *Pre-established harmonist*, one who accepts the doctrine of pre-established harmony: see HARMONY 1. (nonce-use.)

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 234 The occasionalists and pre-established harmonists.

4. (with capital H.) One of a communistic religious body in the United States, founded by Geo. Rapp of Württemberg in 1803; they settled in Pennsylvania, and founded a town called Harmony (whence their name), and another called Economy.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xv, xxxv, When Rapp the Harmonist embargo'd marriage. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 227 The followers of Rapp at Economy (the Harmonists).

Harmonistic (harm'ōnistik), a. and sb. [f. prec. + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the work of a harmonist (sense 2); relating to the collation and harmonizing of parallel passages.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* i. 19 note, Modern writers on Harmonistic study. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 124 Its most dangerous work is 'harmonistic' corruption, that is, the partial or total obliteration of differences in passages otherwise more or less resembling each other.

B. *sb.* (Also in *pl.*) Harmonistic studies; the branch of Biblical criticism which seeks to harmonize the Gospels or other parts of the Scripture narrative.

1875 J. B. McCLELLAN *N. Test.* 372 The present entirely independent contribution to Harmonistics. 1886 A. B. BAUCE *Mirac. Elem. in Gosp.* iv. 137 The old Harmonistic... reduced the divergent narratives into conformity... on the principal that [etc.].

Hence **Harmonistically** *adv.*, in the manner of a harmonist; in relation to a 'harmony' of writings.

1885 J. S. BLACK tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist. Israel* v. i. 154 The precept being thus harmonistically doubled.

Harmonium (harm'ōniŭm). [a. F. *harmonium* (invented by Debain, c 1840), deriv. of Gr.-L. *harmonia* or Gr. ἀρμονία harmonious: cf. *melodium*.]

A keyboard instrument, the tones of which are produced by free metal 'reeds', tongues, or 'vibrators', actuated by a current of air from bellows, usually worked by treadles; a kind of reed-organ.

Strictly distinguished from the *American organ* by the fact that the air is driven outwards through the reed-pipes, whereas in the latter it is sucked inwards; but the name is sometimes extended to include the *American organ*.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug. 95/2 Pianos, melodiums, harmoniums, eolinas, &c. too dear at any price. 1879 STAINER *Musical Bible* 27 What could the musical historians of a thousand years hence gather of the construction of a harmonium [etc.], from the derivation of their respective names? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxxiv, The schoolmistress began her voluntary on the harmonium.

Hence **Harmoniumist**, one who plays a harmonium.

1886 *Standard* 18 Mar. 8/6 A Clergyman's daughter wishes for an engagement as Harmoniumist.

Harmonization (harm'ōnizē'shən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of harmonizing.

1. Reduction to harmony or agreement; reconciliation.

1837 G. S. FABER *Justification* xlix, The required harmonization of the apparently opposite declarations. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* viii. § 54, 147 That harmonization of constitution with conditions forming the limit of evolution.

2. *Mus.* The adding of harmony to a melody.

1880 E. GURNEY *Power of Sound* 248 The harmonisation of melodies.

Harmonize (harm'ōnizē), v. Also 5 *armon-yse*. [a. F. *harmoniser* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *harmonie* HARMONY: see -IZE.]

† 1. *intr.* To sing or play in harmony. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255 b/2 The Thronos Songen, the domynacions madden melodye. The princypales armonysed.

2. *intr.* To be in harmony (*with*); to accord, agree (in sense, sentiment, feeling, artistic effect, etc.).

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Eruhim* 153 R. Tancuman shewes how the making of the Tabernacle harmonizeth with the making of the world. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. III. 24 It harmonizes well with his general character. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* n. i. (1874) 129 Green... harmonises with red. *Mod.* The colours do not harmonize.

b. *Mus.* To be in harmony, form a concord.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 10 The sounds that harmonise are... related to one another numerically in the number of their vibrations.

3. *trans.* To bring into harmony, agreement, or accord; to make harmonious.

a. To make harmonious or concordant in sound; to attune. (In quot. 1791, to fill with harmony or music.)

1700 DRYDEN *Cynon & Iph.* 34 Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme. The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the chime. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 286 Most of these beautiful creatures who annually people and harmonize our forests and groves... are birds of passage. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 247 A music harmonizing our wild cries.

b. To reduce to internal harmony; to render tranquil or peaceful; to make agreeable in artistic effect. Also *absol.*

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 467 Every passion aptly harmoniz'd. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* iii. i, When social laws first harmoniz'd the world. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 136 Those habits of style which... harmonize and inspirit. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xlviii, Bluest skies that harmonize the whole. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 59 It is the graces of the Spirit which harmonize the man, and make him one.

c. To bring into agreement (two or more things, or one thing with another); to reconcile.

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 22 The wise policy... is to harmonize agriculture and manufactures. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 588/1 An attempt to harmonize the doctrines of the schools. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* Eur. iv. iii. 259 A man must have harmonised himself with the scenery.

4. *Mus.* To add notes, usually of lower pitch, to the notes of (a melody) so as to form chords; to add harmony to. Also *absol.*

1790 (*title*) Songs Composed by Mrs. Hodges. Harmonised and Published by Mr. Hullmandel. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. 57 Take these three notes as a melody to be harmonized. 1875 — *Mus. Form* ii. 4 Any man may learn how to harmonize correctly.

Hence **Harmonized** *pp.* a.; **Harmonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a.

1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 23 The serious Harmonizing of the four Evangelists together... will make this... clearer. 1789 W. GILPIN *Wye* (ed. 2) 61 Fogs... spreading over the landscape a beautiful, grey harmonizing tint. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 86 A harmonized narrative of the martyrdom. 1872 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan., The harmonising of labour and capital.

Harmonizer (harm'ōnizē), [f. prec. + -ER.] One who harmonizes (see the verb).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 215 Plutarch [supposed]... that all the substance of... the world did exist from eternity, unmade; so that God was only the orderer, or the methodizer and harmonizer, thereof. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms, Harmonizer*... is generalizer applied to those musicians who add passages to the productions of others, fill up scanty pieces, or garnish popular airs. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, You, Sir, harmonizer with myself in opinions.

b. *spec.* = HARMONIST 2.

1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* (1714) 103 Our Judicious Harmonizer. 1762 W. CLEAVER *Char. David* 5 Disdain for commentators and harmonizers. 1871 LIGHTFOOT *Revis. N. T.* iv. 159 Some harmonizer devised the statement.

Harmonograph (harm'ōnōgrāf). [f. as next + -GRAPH.] An instrument for tracing curves representing sonorous vibrations.

1879 *Int. Sci. N. S.* I. 508 Mr. W. J. Wilson exhibited a new harmonograph and figures drawn by it. 1880 *Athenaeum* 20 Nov. 679/1 Mr. Bosanquet... gave the mathematical theory of the curves drawn by the harmonograph.

Harmonometer (harm'ōnōmētr). [ad. F. *harmonomètre*, irreg. f. *harmonie* HARMONY + *mètre* (see -METER).] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of musical notes.

1823 CARR *Technol. Dict.* *Harmonomètre*. 1828 WEATHER, *Harmonomètre*. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms, Harmonomètre*, a string drawn between two points, over bridges so arranged as to be lengthened or shortened at pleasure, and used for measuring the harmonic relations.

Harmony (harm'ōni). Forms: 4-6 *armonie*, -ny(e), (5 *armeny*, *ermony*), 6 *harmonye*, 6-7 *harmonie*, 6- *harmony*. [a. F. *harmonie* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), = Fr., Sp., It. *armonia*, ad. L. *harmonia*, a. Gr. ἀρμονία joining, joint, agreement, concord of sounds, music, f. stem ἀρμω- of ἀρμω joint, ἀρμωέω to fit together, arrange.]

1. Combination or adaptation of parts, elements, or related things, so as to form a consistent and orderly whole; agreement, accord, congruity.

Pre-established harmony, in the philosophy of Leibnitz, a harmony between mind and matter, e.g. between the body and soul, established before their creation, whereby their actions correspond though no communication exists between them.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1058 Others have said that it [the operation of God] is a manner of armonie. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. § 1 The soule it self by nature is, or hath in it, harmonie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 6 (1873) 32 The harmony of a science, supporting each part the other, is... the true and brief confutation... of all the smaller sort of objections. 1745 DE FOE'S *Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) l. 18 Here is a harmony of business, and everything exact. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 382 To heavenliest harmony Reduce the seeming chaos. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 273 His [Leibnitz's] favourite hypothesis of a Pre-established Harmony (borrowed from Spinoza). 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 353 Where other forces mingle with that of crystallization, this harmony of action is destroyed.

b. *Phr.* In harmony: in agreement or accordance, consistent, congruous. So out of harmony.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) l. 42 He may always be sure of finding nature in harmony with herself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 149 This mode of attack... was in perfect harmony with every part of his infamous life. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* i. 11 The vox populi was the vox Dei even when the two voices seemed most utterly out of harmony.

2. Agreement of feeling or sentiment; peaceableness, concord. (Sometimes as *fig.* from 4.)

1588 GREENE *Pandostr* (1841) 25 Coveting no other companion but sorrow, nor no other harmonie but repentance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 605 Harmonie to behold in wedded pair More grateful than harmonious sound to the eare. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 140 Love, joy, and peace make harmony more meet. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 408 The harmony which had thus been re-established with the Court of Baroda.

b. *Harmony Society*: see HARMONIST 4.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Harmony Society*, a community formed in 1805 by... George Rapp, on the principle of having all things common.

3. Combination of parts or details in accord with each other, so as to produce an aesthetically pleasing effect; agreeable aspect arising from apt arrangement of parts.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 86 To make up the perfect harmony of a face. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 410 How pleasing the harmony between hills and woods, between rivers and lawns? 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* III. 102 Harmony results from an agreeable contrast.

4. The combination of musical notes, either simultaneous or successive, so as to produce a pleasing effect; melody; music, tuneful sound. (The earliest sense in English; in mod. use more or less associated with sense 5.)

Harmony of the spheres: see SPHERE.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 306 Songes ful of Armonye. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 The trees folowed him [Orpheus] and the stremes stoden to heren his armony.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xx, David... playinge swetelye on a harpe, with his pleasant and perfect harmonie reduced his [Saul's] minde in to his pristinete estate. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 18 What harmony is this? my good friends, harke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 560 Ten thousand Harpes that tun'd Angelic harmonies. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 276 Inrapured with the harmony of a choir of angels. 1828 WORDSW. *Power of Sound* xiv, Harmony, blest queen of smiles and tears, With her smooth tones and discords just.

b. *gen.* Pleasing combination or arrangement of sounds, as in poetry or in speaking; sweet or melodious sound.

a 1529 SKELTON *Rephyc.* 337 For all his armony In metrical mnses. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eronena* 14 Somewhat solaced in hearing the sweete harmony of her name. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 701 Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought. 1864 TENNYSON *Milton*, O mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's*

Sound iii. 46 The poets speak often, and not without reason, of the harmony of the waves.

5. *Mus.* The combination of (simultaneous) notes so as to form chords; that part of musical art or science which deals with the formation and relations of chords; the structure of a piece of music in relation to the chords of which it consists.

Distinguished from *melody*, which is the succession of notes forming an air or tune; and, in strict modern use, from *counterpoint*, which is the combination of melodies; but also used of any music in parts, and sometimes in early use synonymous with *counterpoint*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 They exceede or passe all ioyes as moche as armony passeth melody. 1616 *Billokar Eng. Expos.* Harmonie, delightfull musicke of many notes. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. Harmonical, The art of harmony has been known under the name of counterpoint. 1782 *Burney Hist. Mus.* II. 451 Figurative harmony, consisting of three or four different melodies moving together in consonance. 1867 *Macfarren Harmony* I. 19 Singing in harmony of three parts. 1875 *Onsley Mus. Form* I. 2 A knowledge of Harmony and Counterpoint. 1879 *Macfarren Counterp.* I. (1881) 2 Harmony is the simultaneous sounding of several notes, and includes concords and discords.

6. A collation of passages on the same subject from different writings, arranged so as to exhibit their agreement and account for their discrepancies; now chiefly used of a work showing the correspondences between the four Gospels and the chronological succession of the events recorded in them.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 8 The Harmonie of the Confessions of all those Churches. Which Harmonie was translated and printed by . Thomas Thomas. 1607 A. WILLET (title) An Harmonie upon the First Booke of Samuel. diuers readings compared, [etc.]. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* *Evangelical harmony*, a title of diverse books, composed to show the uniformity and agreement of the accounts given by the four Evangelists. 1732 *HARLEY (title)* An Essay for composing a Harmony between the Psalms and other parts of Scripture. 1756 J. MACKINTOSH (title) Harmony of the four Gospels. 1896 W. F. ADENEY *How to read the Bible* 108 A 'harmony' of the Gospels is an attempt to arrange the several contributions of the four evangelists, so that they shall all fall into their right places in a common story.

7. *Anal.* = HARMONIA.

1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 443 It is distinguished from the wedge bone by the bastard seame called a Harmony, which is accounted for the ninth Suture. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anal.* Man. iv. v. 340 There are... in the Skull, also many harmonies, where the bones are joyned together. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 312 A species of 'harmony', as it is technically termed by anatomists—two plates of the skeleton being accurately and immovably fitted to each other, but without being decidedly fastened together by serrated edges.

Harmost (hā'mōst). Also 8 harmoste. [ad. Gr. ἀρμόστis, f. ἀρμόζειν to fit, settle, regulate.] One of the governors sent out by the Lacedæmonians during their supremacy (after the Peloponnesian war) to control the subject cities and islands.

1775 in *ASH*. 1797 *Holcroft Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xci. 65 After the battle of Leuctra... the Spartans sent no more Harmostes. 1852 *Grote Greece* IX. 261 The few details which we possess respecting these harmostes... are all for the most part discreditable. 1873 *Symonides Grk. Poets* Ser. I. i. (1877) 27 Her generals and harmosts made use of their authority for the indulgence of their private vices.

Harmosty (hā'mōstī). [f. prec. + -y, as if after a Gr. ἀρμόστεια.] The office of a harmost.

1852 *Grote Greece* II. lxviii. IX. 345 Lucrative posts, harmosties and others, all monopolised by the Peers.

+ **Harmosyn**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀρμόσυνος (Hesych.) = ἀρμόστis.] = HARMOST. Hence **Harmosynian** (*rare*), in same sense.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 162 In the Spartane Commonwealth they had certain set Officers named Harmosyns, who had in charge to punish the insolence of women. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v., Harmosynians were magistrates among the Spartans.

Harmotome (hā'mōtōm). *Min.* Also *erron.* harmotome. [a. F. *harmotome* (Haüy), f. Gr. ἀρμός joint + -τομή cutting; app. in reference to the fact that the octahedron divides parallel to the plane that passes through the terminal edges.]

A hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium, commonly occurring in cruciform twin crystals of various colours. Also called *cross-stone*.

1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 222 Cross-stone... Harmotome. Haüy. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* II. (1855) 25 An especial value was assigned to the mineral *harmotome*, or cross-stone, on account of the sacred emblem of which it was supposed to be the type. 1881 *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* VI. 333 *Harmotome*... being frequently found in twin crystals or macles, so regular as to form in section a Maltese cross.

Harn (hā'n), *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. Sc.* Usually in pl. harns, *Sc. hairns* (hēmz). Forms: 2 hærnes, 3-4 hærnes, 4-5 hærny, 4-7 hærnes, 5 hærns, (hærny, hærnyes, 6 hærnis), 6- hærns, 8- *Sc. hairns*. [Late OE. or early ME. *hærnes*, ME. *hærnes*; app. from Norse: cf. ON. *hjarne*, -ni wk. masc. (:-**hærnon*:-**hærnon*:-) brain (Sw. *hierna* fem., Da. *hierne*); also OHG. *hirni* (MHG. *herne*, Ger. *hirn*) neut., MLG. *herne*, *harne*, MDu. *herne* fem. and neut., *hersen*, *harsene* fem. (Du., in pl. only, *hersen*, *hersen*, *har-*), all going back to an orig. neuter **hirsni*, **hirsni*, which subseq. passed into fem. in MDu. The OTeut. **hærnu*:-**hærnu*:-

was co-radicate with Skr. *çirshn-* head, and Gr. *κράνιον* skull, perh. also with L. *cere-brum* brain.] *hirai*; brains.

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 Me dide cnotted strenges aboute here hærned and nurythen to ðæt it gæde to be hærnes. 1300 *Havelok* 1808 Was non of hem that his hærnes ne lay ther ute ageyn the sternes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5032 Pe hærnes lay vpp on þe stone. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* XII. 56 He the bed till hærny claf. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 2372 Hærny, or brayne (S. hærnyes), *cerebrum*. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* III. lxxxix, My hærnis trimblit besily. 1570 *LEVINS Manp.* 32/39 Hærne, *cerebrum*. 1672 *Depos. Cast.* York (Surtees) 187 She did take the ax and knocked her husbands hærnes out. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 138 And make the Hairns of these Malignants a Hodge podge. 1828 *Craven Dial.* Hærns, brains. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1865) 65 My hærns are strangely confused. 1854 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 375 In ten minutes, that wife's a weedow, an' gatherin' up her man's hærns in a napkin.

Harn, a. and *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 hærne. [A contracted form of HARDEN a. and *sb.*]

A. *adj.* = HARDEN a.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 17 On sonday his garmont wes of a hærne sek. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.* s.v., A wide setten hærn apron. 1862 *HISLOP Prov. Scotl.* 22 As coarse as Nancie's hærn sark,—three threads out of the pound.

B. *sb.* 2 = HARDEN *sb.*

1622-3 *Inw. in Best's Farn. Bks.* (Surtees) 162 note, Six pound and a half of hærden hærne, and three of fæmble hærne. 1651 *Carlisle Crt. Leet Rolls* in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 292 For buyng lincloth hærne and yærne before the markett bell ring. 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 171 Her cutty sark, o' Paisley hærne. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, Perthsh. VI. 236 (Jam.) Weavers who... manufacture... what they call Hærn, and coarse packing cloth. 1806 *Forsyth Beauties Scotl.* IV. 42 Coarse fabrics, provincially called *tweels*, *hærns*, and *strakens*.

Harnes (hā'nēs), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 hærnaiss, 4 hærnis, 4-5 hærnaiss, hærnaiss, -eys, -oys, -es, 4-6 hærnes, 4-7 her-, hærneis(e, -eys(e, 5 har-, hærnas, hærnysses, hærnoys, 5-7 hærnesse, 4-hærness (6-ys, -iss, -ass, 6-7 -ish, 7 -ois, -ace). See also IRNES(s). [ME., a. OF. *hærneis*, -ois (her-), mod.F. *hærnaiss* (Picard *hærnas*), whence also Pr. *Sp. arnes*, Pg. *arnes*, It. *arnese*, med.L. (*hærnesium*, *har*, *hærnasium*, *hærnascha*, *hærnasch* (neuter).] Ulterior origin uncertain: the OF. derived vb. *hærnesquie*, -eschier, shows that *hærneis* represented an earlier **hærnes*, L. type **hærnisum*. From the Fr. came also MHG. *hærnesch*, -nasch, -nas (12th c.), Ger. *hærnisch* masc.; MDu. *hærnas(ch)*, Du. *hærnas* neut.; Icel. *hærneskja* fem.

Often assumed to be of Celtic origin, on the strength of mod. Breton *hærnes*, *hærnez*, (1) old iron, (2) hærness, cuirass (Le Gonidec), compared with mod. Welsh *haiarn* iron (OW. *hærn*, OIr. *iaru* = Proto-Celtic **isarno*). But Thurneysen, *Keltoromanisches* 36, points out fatal difficulties, phonetic and chronological. Breton *hærnez* (in this sense) is prob. from French.

In the obscurity that surrounds the origin of the word, the primary sense and the order of sense-development remain uncertain. Several specific uses appear in Engl. about the same time; and the arrangement here followed is provisional. It seems probable that a general sense of 'equipment, furniture, outfit, gear, tackle', is the original.]

1. Tackle, gear, furniture, armament; the equipment or mounting of any thing; e.g. of a ship, a fishing-rod, the metal-work of a girdle, etc. (*obs.*). Still used of the mechanism by which a large bell is suspended and rung.

1194 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 128/2 Hærnesia ad navem illam spectantia. 1232-4 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, II. n. emendatione bernes dei fischer. 1242 *Act 2 Hen. VI. c. 17* Null Orfeour ne Juellour nautre homme qe opere hærnes dargent. 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 Ye muste fursit lurne to mak þowr hærnes þat ys to sey your rod your lynys... & your hokes. 1483-4 *Act 1 Rich. III. c. 12* No... maner Gurdels nor eny Hærnes wrought for Gurdels. 1530 *PALSGA* 229 Hærnesse for a gyrdelle, *ferreure*. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biendi's Eromena* 11 A bastard Galley of three and thirty banks... and adorning her with double hærnesse, tackling and furniture.

2. The defensive or body armour of a man-at-arms or foot-soldier; all the defensive equipment of an armed horseman, for both man and horse; military equipment or accoutrement. *Hist. or arch.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 309 Norreis & Surreis... With hors & hærneis at Carlele mad samnyng. a 1450 *Golagros & Gau.* 566 All the barnes that hade, Baith birny and breist-plade. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* IX. xl, Your hærneis & horses haue ben fayre and clene kepte. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. I. i. 2* To make hærnoys of yron and steel. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* xx. 11 Let not him y^t putteth on y^e hærnes make his boaste like him y^t hath put it of. 1581 *SAVILE Tacitus' Hist.* I. lxxix. 44 A kind of hærnish... composed of iron plates or stiff bend-lether. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 52 Ring the Alarm Bell, blow Winde, come wracke, At least we'll dye with Hærnesse on our backe. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* Annot. 5 Enoplia was a kinde of Moriske daunce after a warlike manner in hærnois. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* xxii. 34 A certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel betweene the ioynets of the hærnesse. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 219 Old Knights-errant in their Hærnes fought. 1854 *LONGE. Warden Cinque Ports* xi, A single warrior, In sombre hærnes mailed. fig. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virg.* xi. (Arb.) 46 Good hope thy legge hærnes shall be. 1558 *BP. WATSON Ser. Sacram.* i. 2 Christe... hath armed vs with a seven fold hærnes, that is to say, with the seven giftes of the holy gost. 1607 *ROWLANDS Famous Hist.* 54 What scales of Hærnes arm that

crooked nose And teeth? 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* III. iii, Men who win power, easily put on its hærnes, dignity. 1857 *LAWRENCE Guy Liv.* iv. 35 To watch him in his training, and spy out the joints in his hærnes. [Cf. 1611 above].

b. Phrase, to hærness: cf. to arms.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 Alle the comyns... sodanly to hærneys and rebelled ayenst the duc of Exetyr. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VII. 42 b, Cryes were made, every man to hærneys.

c. With a: A suit of mail: see quot. 1559.

c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* I. 44 Many fayr hærneysses shynnyng. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 2* Preamb., Souldiers well furnished with good Hærneses and Hærneses. 1559 *Lanc. Wills* I. 153 My soune... shall have one hærny that ys to saye a plate coote or jacke a sallet a payre of speetes and a halbert. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 566/2 Such able men as had white Hærneses. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* III, Had the laird not wanted a hærness.

d. *transf. pl.* Men in hærness; men-at-arms.

? a 1400 *Arthur* 314 Than hadde he out of Normandy... Fowre skore þowand hærneys.

+ 3. The baggage or portable equipment of an army, a party of travellers, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11642 Bath ass and ox at wit þam war, And bestes þat pair hærnaiss [v. rr. hærnaiss, hærnaiss] bar. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 236 þis burgeis... þe may & hir hærneis did led vnto þe kyng. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1748 Our hærneys comde her be-hynde wip to hundred men araid. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7477 Whan the pilgrymes comen were... Hir hærneis nigh hem was algate.

4. The trappings or accoutrements of a horse: formerly including those used in riding, but now confined to the gear or tackle of a draught horse or other animal. 'The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say gear' (J.).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4590 To wyne hærns and hærnysses. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4281 No seg vnder hene... araided more bete... Of hors & of hærnysses & alle oþer gere. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3664 þe sadel... With gold was fret and pretious ston, and þe hærnysses was of golde. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 228/1 Hærnyes for hors, *falere*. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 My beste hors with sadil and byrdil, with alle the beste hærnyes for con hors longyng therto. 1530 *PALSGR.* 229/2 Hærnesse for the plough horse, *hærnoys de charrue*. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxix. xxxi. 1043 C. Calpurnius... highly praised the horsemen, and rewarded them with rich hærnish and trappings. 1636 *DAVENANT Wills* Wks. (1673) 215 Another Coach it drives from the Strand! Then have at the Hærnesse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 336/1 Horses are fastned by their Hærnish... to draw the Coach. 1743 *Boston Post-Boy* 28 Nov. 4/1 *Advt.*, A fine open chariot, with the hærneses for two horses. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 22 It then bears itself quietly under the hærness, (like good horses). 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 39 Wild horses... which had never before been in harness.

b. *fig.* Working equipments; the conditions, routine, and obligations of regular work. *In harness*, in the routine of daily work; to die in harness, i.e. in the midst of work.

1841 *THACKERAY Gl. Hogarty Diamond* II, In early times, before we were well in harness. 1841 *EMERSON Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 237 He must... take on him the harness of routine and obsequiousness. 1868 *HOLME Lee B. Godfrey* xvii. 101 Queer pair to run i' harness. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* Eur. xii. (1894) 279 After a holiday, the day on which we resume harness joins on to the day on which we dropped it. 1875 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. vii. 371 The finest intellects have never lived in harness. 1875 [see *DIE* v. 3]. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 193 Palmerston... died, as he had lived, in harness, working to the last. 1889 *BARING-GOULD Pennyconquies* II. xviii. 26 If you insist on going into harness at once, in two years I shall be attending your funeral.

+ 5. Household and personal equipment; furniture; apparel. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayene*, 24 Pe dystinge of his house wyf eyse of loste, and oþre manere hærnysses. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1582 William... wel him a-tyred Gaylinclopes of gold & oþer gode hærneis. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 228/1 Hærnyes, or hustylment (K. instrumētys longyng to howsolde), *utensile*. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 159 (Hart. MS.) She duede of hir hærnes, and come, and laye downe by him. 1511 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 131 Of John Gurnan for y^e Church hærnes. 1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 47 They had about their hærnyes certayne yron buttens.

6. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form the shed; the mounting.

1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 341 That every weaver have in his house or shop from the summe of 16 horses to the summe of 700 hærnysses and slayes, 3 beares betwene every hærnyss. 1826 in *Patents for Inwent.* (1861) 88 (*Weaving*) These healds or hærness, when complete, are formed by what I shall term double perfect loops. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 216 Heddles, which are commonly called the hærness of the loom. 1836 *URE Cotton Manuf.* (1861) II. 224 The hærness of the draw-loom is not confined by leaves but every cord carries a mail or loop for the warp.

+ 7. Privy members. Also, *privy harness*. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* ix. 22 The privy hærneis of his father. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 136 Every wight... That hath swich hærnyes as I of tolde. 1387 *TAUVISA Hiden* (Rolls) III. 453 Pere [in Nysa] men helep her prive hærnyes wip bynne leves. 15... *Prere & Boye* in *Ritson Anc. Pop.* P. (1791) 45 Unnethes on bym he had one cloute... His hærnyes for to hyde. + 8. Ware, gear; *fig.* affairs, matters. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 900 Why þat a man synnep as by which temptacioun or by excytinge of oþer folke... and alle such maner hærnyes. c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 102 Loo I bere slyke hærnyes as I have, A hærne broche by a belle of tyne At your bosom to be.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 4) *hærness-boss*, -horse, -maker, -polisher, -room, -tie, -work; (in

sense 6) **harness-board** (see quot.), *-cord*, *-twine*; **harness-bearing** adj.; also **harness-clamp** (see quot.); **harness-man** = **HARNESS-BEARER**, an armour-bearer; **harness-plate**, electroplated metal work used in harness; hence **harness-plater** (see quot.); **harness-tub** = **HARNESS-CASK**; **harness-weaver** (see quot.).

1500 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xl. 43 Jove's 'harnesse-bearing bird'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Harness-board, the compass-board of a loom, having holes through which pass the neck twines. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lvi. The polishing .. of stirrup-irons, bits, curb-chains, *harness-bosses. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Harness-clamp (Saddlery), a kind of vice used to hold leather while being stitched. 1836 UAZ *Cotton Manuf.* (1861) II. 224 The 'harness cords of a drawloom. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 74 A 'harness horse in regular work ought to be fed four times a day. 1853 C. MORFITT *Tanning*, etc. 152 'Harness-leather is blackened in the grain. 1611 COTGR., *Armorer*, an armorer, or *harness-maker. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 94 It is advisable .. for the harness-maker to see the horse he is required to fit with a collar. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 *Harnesman, *armigere*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Harness-plater, a workman who electroplates the metal work for harness. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 89 The 'harness-room should be provided with a fireplace or some kind of stove. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Harness Weavers, operatives employed in Paisley in weaving the more complicated patterns of shawls. *Mod.* Horses for quiet *harness-work. Hence **Harnessry** rare, harness collectively; **Harnessy** a. colloq., smacking of harness.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* VII. lxxxii, With chariots, harnessries, and helms. 1892 *Field* 14 May 729/1 She [a mare] seemed a bit heavy about the neck, and 'harnessy'.

Harness, *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 *harneyschen*, 4-6 *-esch(en)*, 6 *harnisch*. *β.* 4-5 *harneyse(n)*, *-eise(n)*, *-ayse(n)*, *-esse(n)*, *-as(se)n*, *hernays*, 5-6 *harnys*, *-es*, 5-7 *-ass*, 6-*esse*, 7-*ise*, 6-*harness*. [In form *harnesche*, a. OF. *harneschier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), Picard *harneschier*, later *harnaskier*, *harnascher*, *harnacher* (Rom. type **harnescare*, cf. Pr. *arnescar*), f. *harnesc*, OF. *harneis* **HARNESS**. The *β* forms are formed from, or conformed to, the sb.]

†1. To furnish, equip, accoutre; esp. to mount, or ornament with fittings of some precious material.

c.1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 3605 Brydel and paytrell and al þe gere Wiþ fyn gold y-harnysed were. c.1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 114 A gay daggere, Harneysed wel and sharpe as point of spere. c.1400 MAUNDVELL (Roxb.) xix. 86 Brade gyrdils of silke, wele hernayst with gold and precious stanes. 1418 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 34 My Baselard harneysed with siluer. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxiv. A fayre horne harness with gold. 1534 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 193, ij verges paynted made for the chamberlains harness at bothe endes with syluer. 1877 *Jrnl. Archæol. Inst.* XXXIV. 300 [Wooden drinking-cups] hooped and mounted or 'harnessed' in silver.

2. To equip in 'harness' or armour; to arm, to accoutre. *arch.*

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 592 So harnayst as he watz he herkeuz his masse. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 710 [Thai] schot furth fra thai harnast war. c.1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 2029 Harneyscheab 30w with-outte lette. c.1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 105 Both armed and harnysed 3e be. c.1537 *Thersites* in Hazi. *Dodley* I. 305 When I am harnessed well. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 46 Harness yourselves for the war. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. ix. 324 Their decks were thick with warriors harnessed for the battle.

fig. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. i. John* (1537) 79 They .. harness themselves with the meditation of those things which Christ suffered. 1547 BOORNE *Introd. Knowl.* xiii. (1870) 156 Now am I harnest, and redy, Doche for to speke. 1556 J. OLDE *tr. Gualter's Antichrist* 36 The Leopard .. hade four winges, and was harnessed with as many hornes.

†b. To equip (a place) defensively; to fortify.

1611 BIBLE *Macc.* iv. 7 They saw the campe of the heathen, that it was strong, and well harnessed.

3. To put harness on (a horse or other beast of burden or draught); now confined to draught animals, esp. carriage-horses, and the like.

13. *K. Alis.* 4708 He dude quyke harnesche hors, And sette theron heore cors. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/1 To Harnes, *epiphare*, *falerare*. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 Be your horses harnessed yet? it is tyme to go to plunche. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xli. 4 Yee harnesse youre horses, & set youre selues vpon them. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 54 Followed by above 200 of the Lords. .. all splendidly Array'd, and their Horses extraordinarily Harnessed. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 990 The Trojan train their mules and oxen harness to the wain. 1890 MISS BROUGHTON *Alas!* III. 285, I should like to buy a little cart to harness him to, *absol.* 1864 CARLYLE *Hist. Fredk. G.* xvii. iv. 548 Mitchell was harnessing for Potsdam.

fig. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 115 Others that are harness'd with the Apron-strings of Trade. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i. I wish they were once harnessed together in matrimony. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 72 Philosophy .. must .. harness herself and work. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 We may any day have news flashed to us by cable that Niagara is harnessed, and its stupendous power brought into ordinary commercial uses.

†4. To dress, clothe, apparel, array. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c.1400 *Rom. Rose* 2647 Rysse on morwe yn erly, Out of thy bedde, and harnesse thee. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 408 Alle the hole crafte, shallen wayte vpon the seid Baillies .. in ther best arraye harnesid. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Protr. & Epigr.* (1867) 90 A goose is harness in hir white fethers. 1647 *Trapp Comm. Matt.* vi. 7 With two [wings] they covered or harnessed their feet. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saints' Trag.* iv. i, I am harnessed light as any foot-page.

Hence **Harnessing** *vbl. sb.*; also *concr.*, trappings, accoutrement. **Harnesser**, one who harnesses.

1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 129 Certaine horsis .. harnest wt braue harnessings. 1611 COTGR., *Harnesheur*, a harnesser of a horse. 1796 *Morsey Amer. Geog.* II. 35 The deer, whose harnessing is very simple. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ix. The whole process of harnessing had to be gone through afresh.

† **Harness-bearer**. *Obs.* An armour-bearer. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 31 note, The Eagle, Jupiters harness-bearer. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 338 The Philistines .. were overcome of Jonathan and his harness-bearer. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vi. § 12. 34 His servant and harness-bearer.

Harness-cask. *Naut.* A cask or tub with a rimmed cover used on board ship (and in Australia) for keeping the salt meats for present consumption. Also **harness-tub** (see **HARNESS** sb. 9).

1818 *Aberd. Jrnl.* 2 Dec. (Jam.), Some thieves .. breaking open a harness cask on deck, stole about one cwt. of beef. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 109 Before any of the beef is put into the harness-cask. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Harness-cask*, a large conical tub for containing the salt provisions intended for present consumption. 1889 BOLDEWELL *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 12 Father .. began to look at the harness-cask, which stood in a little back skillion.

Harnessed (*hā-mèst*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **HARNESS** *v.*]

†1. Furnished, equipped; mounted with silver or other metal. *Obs.*

1426 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 76 A sword harnessed, a wodeknif harnessed. 1478 *Churchw. Acc. Crascombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 20 A harneste gyrdell. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 136 One harnest gyrdyll callyd a dymyseot blacke sylke.

†2. Armed, in armour. *Obs.*

c.1460 *Launfal* 377 Ten well yharneysyth men. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hernyst man, *homme darmes*. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 132 This harnessed d Maske, and vnaduised Reuell. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* II. 163 The Egyptians, until that time, had never seen a harnessed Souldier. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesm.* I. 5 Nature .. Doe's alwaies leave some tender place unguarded, About unmatchable vast harnest animals.

3. Yoked, in harness.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 Harnessed, *faleratus*. 1566 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 221 The houre before the Heauenly Harnes'd Teeme Begins his Golden Progresse in the East. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 56 Join the harnessed coursers to the car. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 113 Hence are the harnessed lions that trail their sovereign's throne.

4. **Harnessed antelope**, a West African antelope, *Tragelaphus scriptus*, whose markings present the appearance of a set of small harness.

1893 *LYDEKKER Horns & Hoofs* 250 The typical harnessed antelopes are small and elegant animals.

† **Harnishment**. *Obs.* = **HARNESS** sb. 2.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 174 To every Knight he allowed .. 100 shillings for his harnishments.

Harnish, *-ois*, etc., *obs. ff.* **HARNESS**.

Harn-pan. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 *erron.*

hardyn. [*HARN* sb. 1] The skull, the brain-pan.

a.1300 *Cursor M.* 7277 His hernpan (Gott. harn panne) he brak wit chance. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5298 þe thornes hym prikked til þe harnpane. c.1440 *Pronp. Scot.* 237/1 Herne panne of þe hed, *cranium*. 1549 *Compl. Faw.* xvii. 154, I am leukand gyf i can fynd my fathers hardyn pan among this dede mennis banis. 1613 T. PORTS *Disc. Witches* (1845) Kb. He is naid sore by the heart and hand, And holy harn pane. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 18 He'd swear the harnpans he'd knock in, Of fools who would persist in jokin'. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Harn-Pan*, the skull.

b. (Sense obscure.)

a.1400-50 *Alexander* 1713 A ball .. þe barne with to play A herne-panne es of a berne of brende gold [*canram auream*] yuen. *Ibid.* 1895 þe herne-pan, þe hand-ball þe hatt made of twiggis.

Harns sb. *pl.*, brains: see **HARN**.

Haro: see **HARROW** *v.* 2, **HARROW** *int.*

Haroe, *obs.* form of **HARRIER** 1, **HARROWER**.

Harold, var. of **HARELD** (duck).

Harold(e), *-rood*, *-rotte*, *obs. ff.* **HERALD**.

Haron, **Harow** (e, *obs. ff.* **HERON**, **ARROW**).

1426 *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 4 Certain peeces in shappe and forme of harowes. c.1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 812/37 *Hec sagitta*, a harow.

Harow (e, *obs. ff.* **HARROW** sb., *v.* and *int.*

Harp (*hārp*), sb. 1 Forms: 1 *hearpe*, (*hærpæ*), (2 *herpe*, 3 *hespe*), 3-7 *harpe*, 4- *harp*. [*Com.* Teut.: OE. *hearpe* = OLG. **harpa*, MDu. *harpe* (Du. *harp*), OLG. *harpha*, *harfa*, (Ger. *harfe*), ON. Sw. *harpa*, Da. *harpe*: -O Teut. **harþon*. Thence late L. *harpa* and derived Romanic words.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, which, in its usual form, consists of a framework of wood fitted with a series of strings of definite lengths which are played with the fingers (or, in some earlier types, with a plectrum).

The modern harp is roughly triangular in form and furnished with pedals for raising the tone of the strings by a semitone, in double-action harps by two semitones.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiii[s]. 2 In hearpan ten strenga singað him. c.1000 *Ælfric Hom.* xxxi. 27 Mid timpanum and mid hearpan. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He [David] on 3030þe herpan lufede. c.1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 23/127 þe harpe he beng þu bi þe woun. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* iv. 21 Tubal .. was the fadre of syngerys in harp and orgon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvi[s]. 5 Prayse the Lorde vpon the harpe, syngte to the harpe with a psalme of thankseyunge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 258 They .. touch't their Golden Harps.

1791 COWPER *Odys.* VIII. 301 Our pleasures are the feast, the harp, the dance. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. xvii. 174 The harp originally consisted of four strings, to which Terpander added other three. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 166 The harp is the true ancient instrument of Scotland, as well as of Ireland.

fig. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 280 Where Cowley strung His living harp. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 325 Man is a harp whose chords elude the sight, Each yielding harmony, disposed aright. 1784 — *Task* VI. 747 Sweet is the harp of prophecy. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 33 Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might.

b. **Double harp**: one having two sets or rows of strings differently tuned. **Triple harp**: one with three such sets. **Æolian harp**: see **ÆOLIAN** 2.

1552 HULDET, Double harpe, called a roote, *barbitos*. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Double harp*.

c. A representation of a harp.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Viig. Tongue* s. v., Harp is also the Irish expression for woman, or tail, used in tossing up in Ireland, from Hibernia being represented with a harp, on the reverse of the copper coins of that country. 1843 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 586 A small volume under the title of the 'Spirit of the Nation', with a vignette emblem of the harp without the Crown. 1873 BOUTELL *Her. Anc. & Mod.* 158 *Harp* .. headed with the upper part of a winged angel—originally called a Welsh harp. It is the national device of Ireland, and it is borne in the Irish quarter of the Royal arms.

†2. *Phr.* To agree (etc.) like harp and harrow: not to agree at all (the things being utterly different, though their names alliterate). *Obs.*

1563 BECON *Displ. Pop. Masse* (1637) 299 The Lords Supper and your peevish, popish private masse doe agree together. .. as the common proverb is, like harpe and harrow, or like the hare and the hound. 1624 GATAKER *Transhst.* 203 These things hang together like harp and harrow, as they say. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Museum. Ser. & Com.* 34 [Bethlehem] Bedlam .. whether the Name and Thing be not as disagreeable as Harp and Harrow?

3. The northern constellation Lyra.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 An other constellation, whiche is called the Harpe. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* v. II. 67 Next shines the Harp. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 225/2 Lyra (the Harp), one of the old constellations, representing the lyre of Mercury .. or of Orpheus.

†4. The name given to two Irish coins bearing the figure of a harp. a. = *harp-groat*: see 8. b. Short for *harp-shilling*: see 8 and **HARPER** 1 2. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 There is an other Grote called a Harpe, which goeth for 3d. 1561 *Proclam.* in 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 122 The said pece called the Reade Harpe shalbe taken and receyved only for and at two pence current of this realm. 1606 J. ROWLEY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 90, I. desired you to be pleased to make me over 100th in harpes.

5. Applied to various mechanical contrivances:

a. A screen or sieve used in sifting and cleansing grain from weed-seeds, etc. *Sc.* b. An oblong frame filled up with parallel wires and used as a screen for sifting sand, coal, etc. *Sc.* c. *Cotton Manuf.* 'A concave grating in a scutching-machine through which the refuse falls as the cotton is driven forward by the revolving beater' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1768 *Specif. Patent* No. 896 A wire harpe which sifts out all the gross sand, dust, small wheat, etc. 1788 *Patent* No. 1645 Harp for separating the straw from the corn. 1830 *Mechanics' Mag.* XIV. 162 The year following [1795] he introduced .. what he denominated *plain harps*, to receive the straw as it fell from the shaker, and give it also a shaking motion. 1897 *Alloa Jrnl.* 24 July 3 He was threatening [him] for not giving him his harp (a riddle for coals).

6. Also **harp-shell**: A mollusc of the genus *Harpa* of family *Buccinidae*, and its shell.

1751 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 150 Harp Shell. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 455/2 The genus (*Harpa*) .. is more especially abundant at the Mauritius and the neighbouring islands, whence the finest of the more common species and the many-ribbed harps are procured. *Ibid.*, The most precious .. is the Many-ribbed Harp (*Harpa imperialis*). 1863 *Wood Nat. Hist.* III. 373 The general colours are tolerably similar throughout the Harps, but each species always preserves its peculiar individuality. *Ibid.* 377 The Harp-shells are only found in the hottest seas.

7. Also **harp-seal**: The Greenland seal; so called from the harp-shaped dark marking on the back.

1784 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* 165 The Newfoundland Seal-hunters call it the Harp, or Heart Seal, and name the marks on the sides the saddle. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 202 The *Greenland*, or *Harp Seal*, is remarkable for the changes of colour which it undergoes. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 76 Four varieties .. the young harp and young hood, the old harp and the bedamer, or old hood. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 25 Apr. 2/3 Steamer Ranger .. returned to St. John's with 35,600 prime young harps.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harp-form*, *-maker*, *-note*, *-player*, *-solo*, *-twanging*, *-woman*; *harp-fingering*, *harp-like*, *harp-shaped* adjs.; *harp-wise* adv.; *harp-file*, a wire hook for filing papers, attached to a harp-shaped piece of iron (Funk); *harp-fish*, a fish of the genus *Lyra*, the Piper; † *harp-groat*, an Irish coin having the figure of a harp on the reverse; *harp-lute* (see quot.); *harp-master*, *-mistress*, a teacher of harp-playing; *harp-seal*: see sense 7; *harp-shell*: see sense 6; † *harp-shilling*, an Irish coin having the figure of a harp on the reverse: see **HARPER** 1 2; † *harp-star*, Vega, the chief star in Lyra. Also **HARP-STRING**. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 *Harp fish hath a

hard and dry flesh, yet sweet enough if eaten boiled with vinegar. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Lyra*, The lyra cornuta or horned harp fish... a fish of an octagonal form, covered all over with long scales. 1543 in O'Curry *Mann. Anc. Irish* (1873) III. 274 An hundred pounds sterling in *harp grotes. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms*, *Harp-Lute, an instrument having twelve strings and resembling the guitar. c 1515 Cocke *Lorell's B.* (Percy) 10 *Harpe makers, leches, and upholders. 1819 *Hermut in Lond.* II. 185 That gentleman is my daughter's *harp-master. 1852 Miss MITCHELL *Recollect.* II. 101 The dismissal of the poor little *harp-mistress. 1813 SCOTT *Trialm.* I. v. Had a *harp-note sounded here, It had caught my watchful ear. 1591 *Fearf. Effects 2 Comets* (Halliwell), *Harpe shillings shall not passe for twelvenpence. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* III. ii. (Rtdg.) 204 1/2 What shall I be, then? faith, a plain harp-shilling. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxvi. I. 590 The Dolphin star riseth in the morning, and the morrow after, the *Harp-star Fidicula. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 23 You may try it without any sound board along, but only *Harp-wise, at one end of the strings.

† **Harp.** sb.² In 7 harpe. = HARP 4. *Obs.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Colloquies Erasmus* 514 The Ducks and Seagulls, the Harpe and the Buzzard.. The Harpe and the Kite against the Buzzard.

Harp. v. [OE. *hearpian*, f. HARP sb.¹ Cf. MDu., Du. *harpen*, MHG. *harpfen*, Ger. *harfen*.]

1. *intr.* To play on a harp.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 He mihte hearpian þæt be wudu wazode. c 1205 LAY. 20311 He cuden harpian wel an his child-haden. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 405 Many hundred of angles harpeden and songen. 1525 *Tale of Basyn* 82 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 47 He harps and gytrins and syngs well ther-to. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 115 The helmed cherubim, And sworded seraphim.. Harping in loud and solemn quire. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 208 Among them harped the divine minstrel Demodocus.

2. *fig.* To harp upon, on (+ of), a, one, the same (etc.) string: to repeat a statement or dwell on a subject to a wearisome or tedious length.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 773 The Cardinal made a countenance to the Lord Haward that he should harp no more upon that string. c 1526 FERRIS *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 117 See how he harpeth all of one string. 1625 Gonsalv's *Sp. Inquis.* 13 They are sure still harping on their old string. 1685 *Ref. Baxter* 25 He harps much upon that jarring string. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi. (1872) 198 Harping mainly on the religious string.

3. Hence, To harp on, upon (+ of, about): to dwell wearisomely upon in speech or writing.

1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 19 The great matter you harp on. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 189 Still harping on my daughter. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 103 This word revenge he still harpeth upon. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 2 Ever harping upon things they ought not to allude to. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. x. Still harping of her father.

b. *Harp on* (intr.): to continue harping.

1856 Miss YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. xii. 'It would be a comfort', harped on Mr. Rivers, dwelling on the subject. † 4. *trans.* To play (notes, etc.) upon a harp. *Obs.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 7430 (Gott.) Harpand a sang bifor þe king. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 572 He.. harpeth notes swete. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 172 b/1 An harpe on which.. he wold harpe anthemes. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7 Howe shall it be known what is typed or harped? 1777 WATSON *Ode* x. Poems 67 A tale.. Never yet in rime enroll'd, Nor sung, nor harp'd in hall and bowser.

b. To render in verse, to 'sing'.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* viii. 322 What avails To harp for you these known familiar tales?

† 5. *trans.* To play upon, twang (a string, etc.). 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 44 The Promise made, the Prophets harpe the string.

b. *fig.* (intr.). To 'play' (upon). *rare.*

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 228 They fear the orators who harp upon the bad passions of the people.

6. *intr.* To make a sound like that of the harp.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 59 Yet shall you hear them if you listen in an evening harping like Mice (as if Mice were gnawing on every side). 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xviii. No dying night-breeze, harping o'er the hill.

7. *trans.* To give voice to, to guess.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 74 Thou hast harp'd my feare aught. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* IV. The old dame had.. harped aught the fear of the Lord Keeper. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 420 Thou hast harp'd the truth indeed!

† b. *intr.* To harp at: To guess at. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Taston*, *Parler à taston*, to speake by ghesse or conjecture, onely to harpe at the matter. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1851) 178 Rugged names of places unknown, better harp'd at in Camden, and other Chorographers.

8. *trans.* To bring out of, into, a place or state by playing on the harp.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replie.* 341 At his resurrection he harped out of hell Olde patriarkes and prophets in heuen with him to dwell. a 1800 *Glenkindie* in Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 91 He'd harp'd a fish out o' saut water, Or water out o' a stane. a 1828 *Water o' Wearie's Well* in Buchan *Anc. Ballads*, He's harped them all asleep. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tour.* 328 He could harp his wife up out of Hell.

† **Harpagon.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *harpago*, -ōnem, f. Gr. *ἀρνάγν* grappling-hook.] A grappling-hook.

1553 BRENDE *O. Curtius* Fv. Certaine instruments where-with they myght pul downe the workes that their enemies made, called Harpagons. (1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 746 (R.) Yron hooks at the end (which the souldiers call *harpagones*) for to take hold upon the Roman ships.)

† **Harped.** a. *Obs.* [f. HARP sb.¹ + -ED.] Having a harp; bearing the figure of a harp, as *harped groat* = *harp-groat*: see HARP sb. 8.

1547 BOOBER *Introd. Knowl.* III. (1870) 133 In Irland they haue Irysh grotes, & harped grotes, & Irysh pens.

Harper (hā'pər). Forms: 1 harperi, hearpere, herpere, herperi, 3 harpare, 4-5 -or, -our, 5 -owre, -ure, herper, 6 harpar, 4- harper. [OE. *hearpere* = MHG. *harpfere*, ON. *harpari*: OTeut. type **harparjo*-2, f. *harpōn* - HARP sb.¹: see -ER 1. ME. had also the Afr. form *harpour* = F. *harpeur*, OF. *harpeur*, late L. *harpātōr-em*.]

1. One who harps or plays upon a harp.

a 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 147 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 115 *Fidicen*, harperi. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 6 Dæs hearperes wif. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 273 Menestrel he was gode ynou, & harpare in eche poynte. 13.. E. E. Allit. *F. A.* 880 As harporez harpen in her harpe, þat nwe songe þay songen ful cler. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 The poete Orpheus was so swete an harpoure that the trees folowed him. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176 1/2 An Harper, *citharedo*. 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 194 Geyn to the bynde harpar xijd. 1662 T. CROSSMAN *Hymn*, 'Jerusalem on high', The Harpers.. Harping on harps of gold. 1846 GORTZ *Greece* I. vii. (1862) II. 189 The Lesbian harper Terpander.

b. *Phr.* Have at (among) you, harpers: see quot. 1785.

1542 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 Hane among you bylnd harpers (sayde I) The mo the merier. a 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. ii. He has a battalia now in's brains. He draws out; now Have at ye, Harpers! 1641 M. PARKER (title) *The Poet's Blind Man's Bough*; or have among you, my Blind Harpers. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. *Harpe*, Have among you, my blind harpers; an expression used in throwing or shooting at random among a crowd.

† 2. Applied to various Irish coins current in the 16th and 17th c., bearing the figure of a harp; esp. the *harp-shilling*, worth 9d. of English money. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Shiut.* (1878) 40 Art thou yet to learne A harper from a shilling to discern? 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 26 Your shilling prou'd but a harper. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 157 Elizabeth coined also Irish Money, namely, shillings called Harpers. 1839 W. J. THOMAS *Anecd. & Trad.* 54.

3. The harp-seal (*Cent. Dict.*).

Harper 2 (also *harpier*), app. error for HARP.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vii. Now doth ghastly Death With greedy talents gripe my bleeding heart, And like a harpy (so 8vo) / Oo harper! tires upon my life. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 3 Harpier cries, 'tis time, 'tis time.

Harpineer: see HARPOONEER.

Harping (hā'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HARP v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. HARP; playing upon the harp; the sound of the playing of a harp.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 He bi hæfþ gecearnod mid his hearpunga. c 1205 LAY. 24193 Þer wes harpeing and song. 13.. K. All. 1043 Piping, and eke taboryng, Sytolyng, and ek harpyng. c 1425 Thomas of Erceild. 315 [Thomas] saide 'harpyng kepe I none, for tonge es chefe of mynstralyse'. 1671 MILTON *Samson Introd.* A chorus of heavenly harpings and song between. 1802 HEBER *Palestine* 26 Mysterious harpings swell the midnight gale.

b. *fig.* (See HARP v. 2, 3.)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 79 He.. did fall, From harping on that stringe, to faire flattering speeche. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 236 Continual harpings upon the same string. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1850) 149 He made infinite merriment by harpings upon old themes. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. ix. 171 The Examiner.. persisted in harping on his own one idea.

c. Verses, poetry, 'song'.

1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* I. 144 And yet my harpings will unfold a tale. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* ix. 323 The evil spirit.. charmed to rest by the harpings of his muse.

d. *Comb.*, as † *harping-glee*, harp music.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7251 Sampson.. was sle on harpinglen [Gott. harping glew, Trin. harp glew].

Harping, *pl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That harps or plays on a harp. Also *transf.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd. A sevenfold Chorus of Hallelujah's and harping Symphonies. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. He was a dancing, harping fellow.

† **Harping-iron** (hā'pɪŋ-əɪən). *Obs.* [Related to F. *harper* to grapple, grasp, clasp, etc. (Cotgr.), also *harpin* a boat-hook.] A barbed spear or javelin used for spearing whales and large fish; a harpoon. (In quot. 1734, a grappling-iron.)

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 37, I have prouided harping yrons to catch this great Whale. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 839 A Crocodile or some other monster.. which thrust out a tongue like a harping iron. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 21 With his harping iron he can draw ashore the great Leviathan. 1665 G. HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* *E. India* 328 We.. strike them with a broad instrument, full of barbs, called an Harping-iron. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in N. York* (1860) 38 The tow.. is a line fastend to the Harping-iron about 50 fathoms long. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. viii. xiv. 90 Nicias had provided harping yrons to grapple them. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 455 They.. insert it [poison] in the point of their arrow or harping iron.

Harpings (hā'pɪŋz), *sb. pl.* Harpens. [f. HARP sb.]

1. a. The fore-parts of the wales which encompass the bow of a ship and are fastened to the stem, being thicker than the after-parts in order to sustain the shock of plunging into the sea. b. Pieces of oak, forming an extension of the ribs, for holding the cant-frames of a vessel in place until the outside planking is worked.

1658 PHILLIPS *Harpings*, the breadth of a ship at the bow. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 14 The Sweep of the Harping. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* Assist. 53 The Channel-wales, which are crooked, call'd Harpings.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xx. 432 Before any frames are hoisted staging is erected at the topsides, and the sheer or gunwale harpins are suspended from it. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 190 1/2 The timbers are secured by means of a longitudinal 'harpin' or 'ribband' wrought along under the floors and secured to them.

2. *Cat-harpings*: the ropes or (now more generally) iron cramps that serve to brace in the shrouds of the lower-masts behind their respective yards, so as to tighten the shrouds and also give more room to draw the yards in when the ship is close-hauled. Also *cat-harping legs*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 15. 1627 - *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 Cat harpings are small ropes runne in little blockes from one side of the ship to the other, neere the vpper decke to keepe the shrouds tight for the more safety of the mast from rowling. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Catharpin Fashion*, when People in Company Drink cross, and not.. according to the Sun's motion. 1779 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 161 We saw one of our best seamen hanging by his feet in the main catharpins struck dead. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii. The midshipman told me these were called the cat-harpings, because they were so difficult to climb, that a cat would expostulate if ordered to go out by them.

† **Harping-spear.** *Obs.* = HARPOON-IRON.

1657-83 J. EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 82 Even him [Leviathan] with his harping spear, he boldly encounters. 1738 tr. G. de Luca's *Mem.* 248 These Harping-Spears are pointed.. extremely sharp, with Beards to hinder them from coming out.

Harpist (hā'pɪst). [f. HARP sb.¹ + -IST.] A (professional) harper.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. That Oeagrion harpist, for whose lay, Tigers with hunger pinde and left their pray. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 141 'Twas a little fairy harpist playing on the subtle air. 1890 *Guardian* 24 Sept. 1472 1/2 Mr. John Thomas, harpist to the Queen.

Harplless, a. *rare.* Without a harp.

1859 *Emin. Men & Pop. Bks.* 177 The performer was soon left harplless.

Harponier: see HARPOONEER

Harpoon (hā'pɪn), *sb.* Also 7-8 harpon. [ad. F. *harpon* 'a crampiron wherewith Masouns fasten stones together' (Cotgr., 1611) = Sp. *arpon*, Pg. *arpão*, deriv. of F. *harpe* dog's claw, cramp, cramp-iron, clamp (1485 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *harpe* (*harpā*) = Gr. *ἀρπη* sickle, scimitar. Cf. the earlier HARPING-IRON.]

† 1. A barbed dart or spear. *Obs.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. 118 (Stanf.) Their weapons halfe-Pikes, headed with Iron as a Harpon. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 7 Throwing the Lance, Fisgig, Harpoon, or any manner of Dart. *Ibid.* 10 The women.. prevent them from doing any injury to each other by hiding their Lances, Harpoons, Bows and Arrows.

2. A barbed spear-like missile, to the handle or shank of which a long line of rope is attached; it is used for capturing whales and large fish, being either hurled by the hand or fired from a gun.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 8 Saw a Whale, and flung into him three Harpoons. 1704 *Naval Chron.* XII. 32 Taking whales by the Gun-harpoon. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 395 A very large shark was struck with the harpoon. 1846 GREENER *Sea Gunners* 318 The gun projected the harpoon into the crown of the [whale's] head, burying it two feet deep. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* 26 The manner in which the harpoons are fitted is first with about twelve fathoms for a gun harpoon, and three for a hand harpoon, of the best white untarred hemp rope [etc.].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harpoon-arrow*, -*barb*, -*head*, -*maker*, -*shaft*; *harpoon-fork*, a kind of hay-fork worked by tackle in loading or unloading hay; *harpoon-gun*, a gun for firing a harpoon; *harpoon-rocket*, a bomb-lance for killing whales; *harpoon-shuttle*, a long shuttle or needle used for sewing mats for hydraulic dikes and jetties.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 92 Two curved pieces of iron, or blades (probably like small 'harpoon barbs'). 1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 226 The 'harpoon-gun' was invented in 1731. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* 27 The harpoon gun is fixed on a swivel in the bows of the boat. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr.* 2nd Voy. xviii. 280 He brought back a hook and a 'harpoon head'. 1858 SINMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Harpoon-maker'. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 135 A capstan-bar.. invaluable for its adaptation to 'harpoon-shafts'. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 389 He stripped him [the Devil].. of horns, cloven foot, 'harpoon tail'.

Harpoon, v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *harponner* (1634 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] *trans.* To strike or spear with a harpoon.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 168 A basking shark that had been harpooned. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 56 Sea animals which they harpoon with their bone lances. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 2 They harpooned the whale.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1806-7 J. BERSPORA *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ix. xxxix, Trying often to harpoon a floating part of butter. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. iii. (1885) 67 The Master harpooned a breakfast-roll.

Harpooneer (hā'pɪniə). Now *rare*. Also 7 harpooner, 7-8 harponier, 7-9 harpin-, 8 harponeer. [f. HARPOON sb. + -EER, -IER. (The form and date suggest a. Fr. **harponnier*.)] = next.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 742 A Shallop, in which the Harponier stands ready, with both his hands to dart his Harping iron. 1667 R. NORWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* II. 567 When the Harpioneer.. sees his opportunity, he strikes his

Harping-Iron into the Whale. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* x. 174. So when Battavian Harpooners assail, With their sharp Launces, some prodigious Whale. 1752 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 430 The harpooner, as they call him, sits rowing in the head of the boat, and observes certain silent signals, which the boat-steerer gives him, to inform him, that he is near enough to strike the whale. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* 14 The harpooner is in charge of the boat and pulls the stroke-oar.

Harpooner (hāp'pōn-ēr). [*f.* HARPOON *v.* + -ER]. Cf. *F. harponneur* (17th c.). One who hurls or fires a harpoon.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 420 They seldom can want a supply of this [fish], the men being expert harpooners. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Midway* xiii. The harpooner poised his weapon. 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* vii. 86 Selecting the largest of the three as his victim, our harpooner carefully laid his gun.

Harpress. *rare.* [*f.* HARPER + -ESS. Cf. *OF. harperesse* (15th c.)]. A female harper.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxii. An aspen which overhung the seat of the fair harpress.

† **Harpiscall** (also **harpsecol**, **harpiscol**, **vulg. harpiscols**). *Obs.* A corrupt form of HARPSICORD, prob. after *virginal*.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymne to Apollo* 29 Then strait did fall To studie of the harp and harpiscall All th' Immortals. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxxviii. 447 Some well-strung Harpiscall or Theorbo. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 38/2 Their Quills . . . serve for Harpiscalls. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Harpiscord or Harpiscoll*. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* i. Wks. 1799 l. 12 Playing upon the harpiscols. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sleeps to Cong.* iv. 1, Her pretty long fingers, that she twists this way and that, over the harpiscolls.

Harpischord (hā'piskōrd). Also **7 harpsicord**, **harpiscord**, **8 harpiscord**. [*ad. obs. F. harpischorde* (Cotgr.) = *It. arpicordo* (Radino 1592, Florio 1598), *mod. L. harpichordium* (a 1558 in Scaliger *Poetics* VIII), *f. L. harpa* harp + *chorda*, *It. corda* string. The intrusive *s*, due apparently to some mistake, appears in the earliest English instances.]

A keyboard instrument of music (resembling in appearance the grand piano), in which the strings were plucked and set in vibration by quill or leather points set in jacks connected by levers with the keys. (In use from 16th to 18th c.)

Double harpischord, one having an extra string to each key, sounding an octave higher than the others, and a second keyboard to control the extra strings.

1611 COTGR., *Harpischorde*, an Arpicord or Harpiscord; a Dulcimer. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Oct. There was brought a new-invented instrument of music, being a harpischord with gut-strings, sounding like a concert of viols with an organ. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 72 In Organs and Harpiscords, where the Notes are fixt, the proper Ascent and Descent cannot be made but only beginning from some Keys. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (812) I. 230 The quills of ravens sell for twelve shillings the hundred, being of great use in tuning the lower notes of a harpischord. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iii, Black and white alternately, just like the keys of a harpischord. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxix. She went up stairs to set forth the bird waltz on the harpischord. 1866 HOPKINS *Hist. Pianoforte* 75 The harpischord is a double, triple—in some instances, quadruple—spinet, the sounds being excited by a jack and quill plectrum, the same as in the spinet or virginal.

b. attrib. and Comb., as harpischord-lesson, -maker, -making, -master, -player, -wire, etc.

1772 BRYDNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 167, I cut a quantity of harpischord-wire into short pieces. 1773 BARRINGTON *Ibid.* 266 The harpischord-tuners find it more difficult to tune these extreme parts. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 307 Sandoni, a harpischord-master and composer of some eminence. *Ibid.* 540 An exquisite harpischord-player. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Harpischord* *graces*, certain turns and ornaments employed in playing upon the harpischord, introduced for the most part as compensation for the lack of sustaining power in the instrument. 1896 HOPKINS *Hist. Pianoforte* 79 The palm for excellence in harpischord-making is due to the famous Ruckers family.

Hence **Harpsichordist**, a harpischord-player.

1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Griel* II. xi. 283 The Duke's foreign valet was a neat harpischordist.

† **Harpicon**, corruption of *prec.*

1633 A. H. *Parthenia Sacra* 144 (T.) Let them run divisions on the harpicon or virginals. 1660-1 PEPSY *Diary* 26 Feb. There saw the new Harpicon made for Mrs. The. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 12 The strings of the Harpicon.

Harp-string. One of the strings of a harp. c 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (Th.) 17 He þa hearpestrengas mid cræfte astrian ongan. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 269 When men harpe strynges smyte Whether byt be moche or lyte Loo with the stroke the ayre to-brekeht. c 1430 *Lydg. Hors. Shepe & G.* 68 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 17 Of the shepe is cast A-way no thyngne. For harpe stryngis his Ropys seruythe Ichoone. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. iii, He spoke, and on the harp-strings died The strains. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 3) II. 120 A harp-string, while vibrating as it sounds, appears like a flat transparent riband.

Harpy (hā'pī). [*ad. L. harpyia*, usually in pl. *harpyiae* = Gr. *ἀρνίαι* 'snatchers' (cf. *ἀρνίαι* to snatch away, seize), in Homer used to personify whirlwinds or hurricanes, in Hesiod said to be sisters of Aello and Iris, in later mythology represented as hideous winged monsters. *Perh.* immediately a *F. harpie* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *Gr. and Lat. Myth.* A fabulous monster, rapacious and filthy, having a woman's face and body and a bird's wings and claws, and supposed to act as a minister of divine vengeance.

1540 PALSgrave tr. *Acolastus* Nivh, Such were the harpies, as Virgil describeth them. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 83 Braulio the figure of this Harpie hast thou Performed (my Ariell); a grace it had, deouring. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 462 Both table and provision vanished quite With sound of harpies' wings, and talons heard. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 51 His vice . . . like so many harpies, craving for their accustomed gratification. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 159 Strangers at my hearth Not welcome, harpies miring every dish. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 263 The Harpies were wind-tossed films of frothy cloud; the Sirens daughters of foam and mist.

b. A conventional representation or figure of a harpy, as in Heraldry.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 111 b, An Harpie Vert, Wynged de Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 183 The Harpy . . . should be given to such persons as have committed manslaughter. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v. The field is, or, a harpy displayed, crested, crowned, and armed, or. 1873 BOUTELL *Her. Anc. & Mod.* 158 *Harpy*, a fabulous heraldic creature, represented as a vulture with a woman's head and neck.

2. *transf. and fig.* A rapacious, plundering, or grasping person; one that preys upon others.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. (R.), Plucke downe the grating harpies that Seduce our king amis. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 45 The insolent carriage of Prince Rupert, and his Harpyes. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 5 The harpies of taxation. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xviii, Was it my mother-in-law, the grasping, odious, abandoned, brazen harpy? 1884 *St. James Gaz.* 4 Apr. 4/2 Mr. Commissioner Kerr has begun a crusade against legal 'harpies'.

3. **THE HARPY-EAGLE.**

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 175/2 The harpy is stated to be a solitary bird, frequenting the thickest forests, where it feeds upon the sloths. 1856 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* II. 698 The Harpies, or Fishing Eagles, with short wings.

4. **THE MOOR-BUZZARD, *Circus aruginosus*.**

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 183/1 *Circus aruginosus* . . . is the . . . Moor-Buzzard, Marsh-Harrier, Duck-Hawk, Harpy, and White-headed Harpy. 1862 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* V. 252.

5. **THE HARPY-BAT, *q. v.***

6. *attrib. and Comb., as harpy advocate, breed, fury, grin, lawyer, pettifogger, race, raven; harpy-footed, harpy-like adjs.; harpy-monument, a monument found at Xanthus in Lycia, on which are figures resembling harpies.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democ.* to Rdr. 32 They . . . undo one another to enrich an Harpy advocate. *Ibid.* II. i. iv. i. 299 That he be not over-careless or covetous, Harpy-like to make a prey of his patient. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 596 Thither by harpy-footed Furies hail'd. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. vii, Why let in a train of harpy sorrows to my breast? 1767 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 Aug., The harpy-lawyers are . . . disappointed. 1853-78 W. SMITH *Class. Dict.* 298 In the famous Harpy monument recently brought from Lycia to this country, the Harpies are represented in the act of carrying off the daughters of Pandarus. 1866 TROLLOPE *Claverings* xxiv, Woman, —altogether of the harpy breed!

Hence **Harpyian** (erron. **harpeian**, **harpyan**) *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of a harpy.

1644 VICARS *Jehovah's Fire* 46 For fear of their Harpeian paws. c 1728 E. PAIOR *Lament*, in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 676 Those harpyan claws.

Harpy-bat. A name given to two or more species of bat found in the East Indies.

1883 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* I. 276 The Harpy Bat (*Harpyia cephalotes*), the Molucca Bat of Pennant and Shaw, inhabits the islands of Celebes and Amboyna. *Ibid.* 308 The Harpy Bat (*Harpyia cephalotes*) is about two inches and a half long, with a tail nearly two inches in length . . . observed in India, at Darjeling, and the Khasia hills.

Harpy-eagle. A large and powerful bird of prey (*Thyrasygus harpyia*, or *Harpyia destructor*) larger than the golden eagle, with crested head and fan-shaped tail, a native of South America.

1830 T. ATTWOOD *Lett. to Wife* 21 June in C. M. Wakefield *Life* x. (1885) 143, I went on Saturday to see the harpy eagle, and a most grand and beautiful creature he is. 1883 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* III. 276 Although from its size and courage . . . generally called the *Harpy Eagle*, it is evident from its structure that it is a Buzzard.

Harquebus, arquebus (hā'kwibūs, ā'k-), *sō.*; also †**harquebut**, †**harquebush**. Forms: *a.* 6 **harquebut**(e, -but). *β.* 6 **arkbussh**, 6-7 **hargu**, **hargu**, **harquebush**(e, **harquebush**. *γ.* 6-7 **hargu**, **hargu**, **hargue**, -**buse**, -**buze**, **hargwebusse**, **harkaboize**, **harquebuz**(e, -**busse**, 7 **hargbuse**, **harquebus**(s)e, 7-8 **harquebuse**, 7-**buss**, 6- **harquebus**. *δ.* 6 **areubos**(e, 7 **-buse**, **arquebwze**, 7-**arquebus**, 8-**g-bus**, -**buse**. [*a.* 16th c. *F. (h)arquebus* (-*bute*, etc.). The MHG. *hake(n)bihsē*, MLG. *hakebusse* (see HACKBUSH), was transformed in It., by popular etymology, into *arcobugio*, -*buso* (arco bow + *bugio*, *buso* 'hollow, hole', in reference to the hollow barrel, and to its taking the place of the bow or arbalest), also later *archibugio*, -*buso* (cf. *Sp. arcabuz*); under the influence of the It., the earlier French name *haquebute* (see HACKBUT) was changed through the intermediate *harquebute*, *harquebuse*, to *arquebuse*. These French forms were in turn adopted in English, where also the influence of the earlier *hackbush*, *hagbush*, gave rise to the mixed forms *harquebush*, *hargbush*, *harquebuse*, etc.]

1. The early type of portable gun, varying in size from a small cannon to a musket, which on account

of its weight was, when used in the field, supported upon a tripod, trestle, or other 'carriage', and afterwards upon a forked 'rest'. The name in German and Flemish meant literally 'hook-gun', from the hook cast along with the piece, by which it was fastened to the 'carriage'; but the name became generic for portable fire-arms generally in the 16th century, so that the type with the hook was subsequently distinguished as *arquebuse à croc*: see 2.

According to Wendelin Boeheim, *Handbuch der Waffenkunde* (Leipzig 1890) 447, 455, the book of the original *hakenbüchse* was intended to hold on to a wall or other fixed object, partly to support the weight of the barrel and partly to diminish the recoil. Maximilian I (early 16th cent.) introduced the portable tripod which could be put together in the field. The forked rest came in about 1520, with the Spanish musket.

a. 1574 *Lanc. Lieutenantcy* i. (Chetham Soc.) 42 Sir Thomas Hesketh Knight to furnish. *Harquebutes* ij. *β.* 1534 ELYOT *Lett. to Dk. Norfolk* 14 Mar. in *Gov.* (1883) Life 60 Arkbushes and crossbowes, I thought their innumerable. *γ.* 1557 *Assault of Cupid in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 173 The hargbushes . . . dims the ayre with misty smokes. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldiers Accid.* 5 If you have Harquebushes (which are now out of vse with vs). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 153/1 Wounds . . . either with Arrows, or with the Harquebush, or Gun-shot.

γ. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 4 Crossbowes, bylles, hargbushes. 1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambine's Turk. Wars* Ep. Ded. * * j b Yf he vse the harquebuz he is . . . shotte to deathe with harquebuzes. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 85 As you see . . . crowses fle out of a wood, when a harkaboize is shotte of. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* C j h, Calibers . . . being of a greater length and height of bullet, and more ranoifred than Harquebuzes. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Ek. War* i. ix. 33 Harquebusses I cannot allow in this place, because they are grown out of vse, and can by no means make their encounter good where the Musquet is opposed against them. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XI. (1678) 270 Harquebuzes, a word . . . borrowed from the Italians, by reason of the touch-hole by which you give fire to the Piece. *α* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* IV. (1851) 494 A Peal of 170 Brass Ordnance . . . and 20000 Harquebuzes twice over. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. VI. II. 153 A kind of arquebusses, which carry a handful of musket balls. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxix, Level each harquebuss on row; Draw, merry archers, draw the bow. *α* 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1879) 23 The heavy harquebuss.

δ. c 1540 PEPWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 64 They do occupy her now . . . with Arcubosys, wiche gvyvthe doble the strok of a hand gon. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 982 In battell they use the arcubuse and scimitar. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 208 Chambers, slings, arquehwze. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 521, Each armed, as best becomes a man, With arquebuss and ataghan. 1829 W. IRVING *Chron. Cong. Granada* II. lxx. 178 A chance medley combat ensued, with lances, arquebusses, cross-bows, and cimeters.

† 2. **Harquebus à croc** (corruptly of *crock*): 'An arquebuss supported on a rest by a hook of iron fastened to the barrel. From the size of its calibre it was used to fire through loop-holes' (Meyrick *Anc. Armour* 1824). *Obs.*

(As this was exactly the original *hakenbüchse*, the addition *à croc*, 'with hook', was doubtless made after the etymological meaning of *haquebute* or *arquebuse* was forgotten, and the name extended to fire-arms which had no *haken* or *croc*. Littré identifies the *croc* with the *fourchette* or *rest*, but one of his quotations has 'chacun une harquebuz à croc sans fourchette' and another explains the use of the *croc*: 'harquebuses à croc, que l'on ne peut bien tirer si elles ne sont liées et accrochées sur du bois', tied and hooked upon wood.)

[1547, etc. see HACKBUSH, -BUT]. 1572 *Inv.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 334, 11 harquebusses of crocke. 1611 COTGR., *Arquebuse à croc*, an harguebuse a-crocke (some-what bigger then a musket). 1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadix* 27 Oct. (Camden) 75 By the faire carrying of their peices ltt was manifest that some of them were Harquebush of Crocke. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XIV. 69 For Curriours, Hargahusacrockes [1653-92 Harquebusses] . . . Bastard-muskets, Coliours. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxix. 280 All the Elephants carried wooden castles on their backs, from whence they shot with Muskets . . . and a great number of Harquebuses a croc, each of them ten or twelve spans long. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms of War* 87 The Arquebuss a Croc is made of Iron, in form of a great Musket. It may be fired three hundred times a day. The Bullet of it weighs three ounces. *α* 1693 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1771) 31 A great wall-gun called a Harquebus de Croc being fired from the top of the castle.

3. *collectively.* Soldiers armed with harquebusses. 1594 PEELE *Alcazar* IV. E ij, Garded about With full five hundred hargbuzes on foote. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. III, Maine squares of pikes, millions of hargbushes. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* IV. II, Yongster Brogen-foh, with four-score hargbush.

4. *attrib. and Comb., as harquebus shot, -man.* 1574 G. BAKER *Oleum Magistr.* title-p., The which Oyl cureth . . . Wounds, Contusions, Hargbush Shot [etc.]. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 134, 600 quintals of hargbuz powder. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 34 Towards the northeast not more than half an hargbuz shot. 1687 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1787) 829/1 Graslod, General of the Italians, there slain with a Harquebuse Shot.

† **Harquebus, v.** To shoot as a harquebus.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxvi. 217 Harcabuzzing.

Harquebusade, arq- (hā'kwibūsād, ā'k-). Also -*ada*, -*ado*. [*a. F. (h)arquebusade*: see *prec.* and -*ADE*, -*ADA*, -*ADO*.]

† 1. A shot from a harquebus. *Obs.*

1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* 26 The soldiers . . . discharged a salve of hargbushades on the poore people. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 213 (Stanf.) Hauling shot sixe or 7 Hargabuzades a peece. 1633 BALT. *Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.*

(Malh.) IV. 190 He .. was beaten down with a storm of harquebusado's. 1721 BAILEY, *Arquebusade*, a Shot of an Arquebuse.

2. A continuous discharge of harquebus-shots. Cf. *cannonade, fusillade*.

1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 36 b, Their answers was, with the faire Cannonade, harquebusade and such lyke. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of G.* xiv. 133 They opened a brisk harquebusade on the assailants.

3. (in full *harquebusade-water*): A lotion regarded as a specific for gunshot and other wounds.

1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) l. cxxiii. 330 Thank you for the Arquebusade water which you sent her. 1758 MAS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 503 Poor John cut a terrible gash in .. his hand. I washed it well with arquebuse. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Aa iij b, Add more or less Arquebusade Water. 1839 LAOY LYTON *Cheveley* l. xi. 242 Let me get you something—a little salvolatile, or some arquebusade.

†**Harquebusery**. *Obs.* [a. F. (*h*)*arquebuserie* (1551 in Godef.), f. *harquebuse*: see HARQUEBUS and -ERY.] Harquebuses collectively; the employment of harquebuses in warfare, harquebus-fire.

1589 IVE *Portif.* 36 To assure himself from the artillerie and harquebuserie of the towne. *Ibid.* 37. 1590 SIA J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 27 Men of warre, that do neither understand the true effects of Mosquetterie, Harquebuserie, nor Archerie. *Ibid.* 47.

†**Harquebusher, -butter**. *Obs.* Also 6 *harkebuzer, harquebusar*. [f. HARQUEBUS (in its various forms) + -ER.]

1. = HARQUEBUSIER.

1567 SIA N. THROGMORTON in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 41 These lords haue for the guard of their town 450 Harquebushers. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 962/1 Manfullie assailed by the harquebutiers. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1580/1 Two hundred harquebutters on horsebacke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 224 With .. two thousand harquebushers. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 290/2 Assailed by the Harquebushers.

2. A harquebus. Cf. HACKBUSHER 2.

1573-80 BARET *Adv.* G 635 A gunne called an arquebush, *sclopus*.

Harquebusier, arquebusier (hā-r-, āuk-w'bzī-ē). Forms: a. 6 *hargu-*, *harquebutier*. β. 7 *hargubisheer*. γ. 6- *harquehusier*, (6 *harke-*, *hargabusier*, *hargubusier*, 9 *harquebussier*). δ. 7 *arcabuzier*, 7- *arquebusier*. [a. 16th c. F. *arcabuzier* (1533), (*h*)*arquebusier* -butier, f. (*h*)*arquebus*, HARQUEBUS. See also the earlier equivalents HACKBUSHER, HACKBUTTER, -BUTEER.] A soldier armed with a harquebus.

1548 *Acts Priory Council* (1890) II. 202 For the wages of cc harquebutiers. 1553-4 Q. Jane & Q. Mary (Camden) 45, vij hargabusars of Wyats company. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 288 A band of hargabusiers on horsebacke. 1568 DK. NORFOLK in Campbell *Love-lett.* Mary Q. *Scots* (1824) 17 Two hundred harkebusiers being in the court. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 39 His Hargabusiers and Crossebowmen. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 82 The Harquebusier with a light Brigandine. 1611 COTGR., *Haquebutier*, an Arquebusier, or small shot. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pae. Hib.* II. xxi. (1810) 418 And gave occasion of skirmish .. with some hundred hargubisheers. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Arca-buzier*. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* I. iii. 108 Three hundred Harquebusiers on Horse-back. 1800 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 1752 Sixteen arquebusiers to each regiment. 1825 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XXXII. 387 Bayard .. would give no quarter to harquebusiers. 1838 MOTLEY *Dutch Ref.* II. 272 Arquebusiers, spearmen and halberdmen.

Harquebut, *obs.* form of HARQUEBUS.

†**Harr**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 9 *haur*. [Of echoic origin: cf. ARR v. 2, HURR v.] *intr.* To snarl as a dog; to make a rough guttural trill. Hence *Harring vbl. sb.* (in Montg. *harrand*).

1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 159 Som vsep. harringe, and garringe grisbayting. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* III. 61 3e think my harrand something har. 1656 T. Aoy *Candle in Dark* 77 A witch or false prophet as had that devilish imposture of harring in their throats to deceive the people, called of some Ventrioloquism. *Ibid.*, They spoke with a counterfeit voyce of harring in the throat. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Gloss.*, *Harr*, to snarl like an angry dog. 1825 JAMIESON, *Haur*, to speak with what is called a burr in the throat. *Laurels*.

Harr, *sb.*, var. HAAR, sea-fog.

1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking* Pref., The air being .. cloudy, gross, and full of rotten harrs.

†**Harrage**, *v.* *Obs.* A form used by Fuller, app. as = HARRY or HARASS (cf. *ravage*).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 16 That this [Diocese] of Lincoln, haragged out before, should now lie fallow. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* Pref. § 1 Of late the Danes .. had haragged all this Countrey. a 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) II. 131 Living in a haragged land.

Harrage, -ras(e, -asse), *obs.* ff. HARAS, a stud. **Harrald(e, harrat)**, *obs.* ff. HERALD *sb.*

Harrass, *obs.* form of HARASS *v.*

†**Harraateen**. *Obs.* Also *harateen*. A kind of linen fabric formerly used for curtains, bed-furniture, and the like. Also *attrib.*

1711 DK. NEWCASTLE *Lett. to Dk. Montagu* 26 Sept. (*Sotheby's Catal.* 15 May 1897) Six field Bedsteads with Crimson harraateen furnitures. 1748-9 *General Advertiser* No. 4440 Ready-Made Furnitures .. either of Harraateen, Cheney, Flower'd Cotton, Cheekes. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1800) II. 4 (D.) A wretched howel .. half its nakedness barely shaded with harraateen stretched till it cracks. 1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* xvi. (D.) Thick harraateen curtains were close drawn round the bed. 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage*

Comforts v. § 67, 36 If you have curtains .. the best .. are linen check harraateen.

Comb. 1770 *Sketchley & Adams's B'ham Direct.*, Haywood, John, 15 Cherry Street, Harraateen maker.

†**Harrawnte**, ? *pph. a. Obs.* [perh. = OF. *harant*, pr. pple. of *harer* to incite dogs, etc. by shouts, orig. to shout, a. OHG. *haren* to cry, shout. See Skeat *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1891-3, 362.] ? Shouting. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2449 Thane come the herbarious, harageous knyghtez, The hale batelles on hye harrawnte ther-aftre.

†**Harre, har**. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *heorr*, *hior*, 3-5 *herre*, 4-7 *harre*, 5-6, 9 *dial. har*. [OE. *heorr* (*hior*) fem. and m., and *heorra* m.; the former corresp. to MDu. *herre*, *harre*, Du. *har*, *harre* fem., the latter to ON. *hjarre*, -ri m. = OTeut. types **herra-* and **heron-*.]

1. The hinge of a door or gate; in modern dialect use, the hinge of a gate which bears the hinges: cf. HARROW *sb.* 2

Beowulf (Z.) 999 Heortas to-hliden. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 423 *Cardo*, heor. c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cxlvii. 2 [13] (Bosw.) He gestrangode heortan geata ðina. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 Ure helende brac þo þe irene berre and alto shiured þe ziaten. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 550 Ther nas no dore þat he wolde heue of barre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. vi. (1495) 304 As the sharp corner of a dore meeth in the herre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harre of a dore, *cardo*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. [viii.] 72 Furth of har the staphills hes he bet. 1611 COTGR., *Chardonnerau*, the harre of a dore; the peece, band, or plate, that runnes along on the hidge-side of some dores. 1893 HASLOR *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Har*, the upright pieces of a gate known as the back har and the fore har.

fig. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 7 Seo hior ðe eall god on hwearfab. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 472 Cardinals ben an herre to þe fendis hous.

2 fig. A cardinal point; an important matter.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 84 Æfter þam feowor heorren heofenes and eorðan. 1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* viii. 26 Erthe, and floodis, and the herris of the world. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 143, I hope we gete some harre hastily at hande.

3. *Out of harre*: out of joint, out of order.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 318 Wer never dogges there Hurled out of herre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 139 Wherof this world stant out of herre. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 891 More out of herre, þan is a foolþe bat can not se be-fore. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 195 Alle is out of har, and that shalle he yrk. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 921 All is out of barre.

Harreise, harres, *obs.* ff. HARAS, a stud.

Harriage, harrage, var. AVERAGE *sb.* 1.

a 1712 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) IV. 358 (Jam.) The services .. of harriage and carriage. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Perth.* XV. 605 Harriage.

Harriar, *obs.* var. of HALYARD.

Harrico(t, obs.) forms of HARRICOT.

Harridan (hæ-ri-dæn). Also 8 *harradan*, 8-9 *haridan*. [Generally supposed to be an alteration of F. *haridelle* an old jade of a horse (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*); also, a gaunt ill-favoured woman (Littre); but connecting forms are not known.] A haggard old woman; a vixen; 'a decayed strumpet' (J.): usually a term of vituperation.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Harridan*, one that is half Whore, half Bawd. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* v. vi, D'ye hear, d'ye hear, you plaguy harridan, how those bullets whistle! 1727 POPE *Macer* 24 And in four months a batter'd harridan. a 1745 SWIFT *Misc. Poems* (1807) 57 The nymphs with whom you first began, Are each become a harridan. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 426 This identical hussy was a tutelar spirit in one house, and a haridan in the other. 1865 *Public Opinion* 31 Dec. 714/1 The harpy and harridan of the establishment was punished. *attrib.* 1820 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 102 The old harridan landlady.

fig. 1864 BUSTON *Scot. Abr.* II. 299, I heartily consign that old harridan Etiquette, with all her trumpery, to [etc.] Hence †**Harridanical**, *a. nonce-ud.* *Obs.*

1725 MAS. PENCARVES in Mrs. Delany's *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 118 Her old harridanical mother-in-law has stripped her house in town of all its furniture.

Harrier ¹ (hæ-ri-er). [f. HARRY *v.* (which see for the phonology) + -ER.] See also HARROWER 2.]

1. One who harries, ravages, or lays waste.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 121 Reiners, Raikers, Herriers of the ground. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxxviii. 135 Robbers and harriers of our fields. 1668 LOWELL *Pictures fr. Appledore* II. 54 She hides her mountains and her sea from the harriers of scenery.

†2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Harre*, the voice of a harrier or druner of beasts, *Eia*. 1598 FLORIO, *Vatigaro*, a harrier, a drouer, a druner of cattell.

3. (Also †*harrower*.) A name for falcons of the genus *Circus*, and their allies: cf. HEN-HARRIER, MARSH-HARRIER.

1556 WYTHALS *Dict.* (1568) 4 a/2 A haroer, *rubetarius*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Rubetarius*, a kind of haukes called an henne harroer. 1611 COTGR., *Bondrée*, a kind of short winged Eagle .. some call her a Harrower. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words* Pref. (E. D. S.) 3 Called a *hen-harrier* from chasing, preying upon, and destroying of poultry. 1833 R. MUIRE *Bril. Birds* (1841) I. 99 The harriers are .. very indefatigable in their hunting, and highly destructive of the feathered tribes, and also of rabbits.

4. Comb. (from sense 3): **Harrier eagle**, *Circus gallicus*; **Harrier-hawk**, a hawk of the American genus *Microstur*.

1883 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 270 They retain the facial

ruff of the Harriers, and hence the name of Harrier-Hawk. *Ibid.* 284 The Common Harrier Eagle (*Circus gallicus*) .. found all over Southern and Central Europe.

Harrier ² (hæ-ri-er). Also 6 *haryer*, 7-8 *harier*. [app. f. HARE *sb.* + -IER; but perh. orig. the same word as HARRIER ¹, associated with and referred to *hare*: cf. 2nd *quot.* 1576.]

1. A kind of hound, resembling the fox-hound, but smaller, used for hunting the hare.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 127 b, There bee harryers or buckehounds. 1576 TURBEV. *Venerie* 165 A honnde whiche is a perfect good haryer. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 233 That kind of dog whom Nature hath endued with the virtue of smelling, and draweth into his nostrils the air of the scent of the beast pursued and followed .. we call *Leverriers*, Harriers. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 39 A Kenel of little Hounds called Harriers. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6194/6 A Pack of Harriers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) L. 217 Harriers in general are much slower in the pursuit than fox-hounds.

b. In *pl.* A pack of such hounds; including the persons, huntsmen and others, following the chase.

1877 *Black Green Past.* xx, The harriers had met at Willowby Clump. 1882 *Miss BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* x, The harriers met at Trevena.

2. A member of a 'hare-and-hounds' team.

1891 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 The first prize for the best costumed 'harrier' was awarded to Mr. E. J. Bagot. 1893 *Birkenhead News* 9 Dec. 7/3 A little diversion was caused through one of the Rock Ferry Harriers falling into a ditch in attempting to leap over it.

Harring: see HARR *v.*

†**Harrington**. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* A brass farthing token, coined by John, Lord Harrington, under a patent granted him by James I in 1613.

[Now [1613] my lord Harrington obtained a Patent from the King for the making of Brasse Farthings, a thing that brought with it some contempt though lawful. Spark 1st 14 Years *Pass.* I (1651) l. xxix. 56.]

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i. 83, I will not bate a Harrington o' the summe. 1632 — *Magn. Lady* iv. iii. a 1639 WOTTON *Lett.* 12 Aug. in *Rel. Wott.* (1672) 558, I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one Harrington.

Harringtonite. *Min.* [f. proper name *Harrington* + -ITE.] A variety of Mesolite.

1834 *Edinb. New Philos. Mag.* XVII. 186 (Dana). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 218 Harringtonite forms veins or layers in the .. greenstone of Portrush. 1868 *Dana Min.* § 381 The variety named Harringtonite by Thomson.

Harrisbuck. [Named after Sir W. C. Harris, by whom it was discovered in 1837: see *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1838 p. 2.] The Sable Antelope of South Africa, *Hippotragus niger*.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 187, I saw this morning three beautiful harrisbucks. 1876 MISS FLEWEE tr. *J. Verne's 3 Englishm. & 3 Russians* ix. 71 They brought down a couple of harrisbucks. 1894 LVOEKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* II. 287.

Harrish, *obs.* form of HARSH.

Harrisite (hæ-ri-si-ēt). *Min.* [f. proper name *Harris* + -ITE.] A variety of copper-glance, with cubic cleavage.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 14 *Harrisite*, a variety of cuprous sulphide, Cu₂S, occurring in the Canton mine, Georgia. 1868 *Dana Min.* § 61 *Harrisite* .. is chalcocite with the cleavage of galena.

†**Harro**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. (See *quots.*)

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 The swift fleeting of the Deer afore .. the hounds harroing after, az they had bin a number of skips to the spoyle of a karneil. 1825 JAMIESON, *To Harro, Harro*, v.n. and a., to huzza, to halloo.

Harroer, *obs.* f. HARRIER ¹, HARROWER.

†**Harrohen**. *Obs.* rare ¹. [f. HARROW *v.* 2 + HEN; cf. HARRIER ¹ 3.] The Hen-harrier.

1575 TURBEV. *Faulx*. 55 The harrohen or capped kyte. **Harrold, harrotte**, *obs.* ff. HERALD.

Harrovian (hæ-rō-vi-än), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Harrovī-a* Harrow + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Harrow school. B. *sb.* One educated at Harrow.

1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* II. 177 The Harrow Shootings were abolished in 1771. The Harrovians deeply regretted the ending of their old amusement. 1883 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 402/1 Many eyes besides those of Harrovians must recently have turned with interest .. to the great school upon the hill.

Harrow (hæ-rou), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4 *haru*, *harou*, *harewe*, 4-5 *harwe*, 5-6 *harow(e)*, 7 *harrowe*, 5- *harrow*. [ME. *harwe*, answering to an OE. **hearwe* or **hearge*: app. related to M.L.G. (MDu.) *harke*, Du. *hark* rake, also ON. *herfi*, *hervi* (Sw. *harf*, *härff*, Da. *harv*) harrow; but the form-relations are obscure, and the ulterior origin uncertain.] 1. A heavy frame of timber (or iron) set with iron teeth or tines, which is dragged over ploughed land to break clods, pulverize and stir the soil, root up weeds, or cover in the seed. Sometimes made in two halves, and then locally called the *harrows*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12388 For plough and haru [v.r. *harwe*, *haron*] cuth he dight. a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1365 (Mätz.) Ought .. þat scholde to harewe opur to plouz, He coupe it wurchen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 268 Þise four .. harwed in an handwile al þis scripiture, Wyth two harwes þat þei hadde. .. Id est, vetus testamentum & nouum. [1393 C. xxii. 272 eynes.] a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1063 A harrow foreheld oner with tynde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2

Harowe [v.r. harwe], *erpic.* 1573 TUSSEB *Hush.* xvii. (1878) 37 A barlie rake toothed, with yron and Steele, like paier of harrowes. 1577 B. GooGE *Heresbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 23 b. The Harrowe, is an instrument crosse lettused, to breake the Cloddes withall, and to cover the seedes. 1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art II.* 626 The harrow is employed after the plough... to produce a more complete pulverization of the soil. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XI. 432/2 She was an adept at the management of cart and harrows. *fig.* 1824-46 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* II. 382 Under the harrow of affliction.

b. With various defining words, as *Berwickshire harrow*, *back harrow*; *revolving harrow*, a harrow of which the teeth are fixed on radiating arms, so as to revolve horizontally. Also *brake* (or *break*) *harrow* (BRAKE sb. 3/4), *BUSH HARROW*, *chain-harrow* (CHAIN sb. 19), etc.

1616 SURL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 541 Breake the clods... and then with your back-harrowes runne ower them againe. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scoll.* (1808) V. 420 Break-harrowes and rollers are almost as yet confined to a few proprietors. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 414 The Berwickshire harrow is the most perfect implement of the kind in general use.

c. Phrases and locutions.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 280 Cristene men may seye, as þe poete seiþ in proverbe—þe frogge seiþe to þe harwe, cursid be so many lordis. 1543 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 15 It is an olde sayinge, The oxe is neuer wo, tyll he to the harrowe goo. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Rationale of Evidence* (1827) I. 385 note, Kept like toads under a harrow. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Humi. Life* (1826) xii. vii. Placed, and held, under the harrow. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, 'Ower mony maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a tig.' 1825 JAMIESON s.v., *To rin awa' with the harrow*, applied to those who do not reason fairly; especially, when they go on... disregarding any thing that has already been said in reply. 1827 SCOTT *Frral.* (1809) II. 94 If I die in the harrows, as is very likely, I shall die with honour. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., The Armenians and Cretans are already under the harrow.

2. *transf.* A similar contrivance used for other purposes: see *quots.*, and cf. HEARSE.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 48 b. They have imagined caltrappes, harrowes and other new trickes to defende the force of the horsmen. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xx. 3 Hee brought out the people... and cut them with sawes, and with harrowes of yron, and with axes. 1660 JEA. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. (R.), That David made the people of the Ammonites to pass under saws and harrows of iron is not safely imitable by Christian souldiers.

† b. A kind of sledge: also *harrow-sled*. *Obs.*

151. *Tourn. Tottenham* 203 in Hazl. *Ritson's Songs* (1877) 81 Sum brought gret harows Their husbundes for to hom fech. 1552 HULOET, *Harrowe sled, traha.*

c. In Fortification: see *quot.*

1788 Chambers' *Cycl.* *Harrow*, in Fortification, is a Gate made of timber, whose dimensions are commonly six by four inches, and six inches distant from each other, well fastened to three or four cross bars, and secured with iron.

d. In Gold-mining: see *quots.*

1860 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* Gloss. 613 Harrows are fixed to the pole of a puddling machine, and being dragged round, divide and mix the nuriferous clays with water. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. v. The wash dirt being put into these, there was an iron ring held up by chains, having blunt spikes to it, which was called a *harrow*.

3. A diagonal arrangement of soldiers; also of migratory fowl in the air.

1876 HOLLAND *Sevensnoaks* xii. 158 The wild geese flying over... had called to Jim... and he had looked up at the huge harrow scraping the sky. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 643 (*Temp. Eduv. 117*) Let your men form a harrow on either side of the ridge. *Ibid.* 647 The four-deep harrow formation which gave strength to their array, and yet permitted every man to draw his arrow freely without harm to those in front.

4. [From the verb.] The act of harrowing.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 13 Scarcely the wave foamed white to the reckless harrow of oarsmen.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harrow-beam*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-pin*, *-tooth*; *harrow-shaped* adj.; *harrow-bull* [see BULL sb. 5], one of the pieces of wood which form the frame of the harrow; *harrow-cultivator*, a modification of the harrow supported on wheels; *harrow-spindle*, one of the 'slots' or crosspieces which are mortised through the 'hulls'; *harrow-tine* (+ *-tind*) = *harrow-tooth*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 15 An oxe-harowe, the whiche is made of sixe smal peces of timbre, called *harowe-bulles... in every bull are syxe sharpe peces of yren, called harowe tyndes. 1616 SURL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 662 Harrowbuls, Harrow-teeth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harow or a *harow maker, *erpicarius*. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 528 The *harrow-man's attention... should be constantly directed to [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 *Harowe pynne, *chenille de herse*. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 67 *Harrow-shaped planks, set with sharp stones. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees). The smallest sort of them for *harowe-spindles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An *Harrow toothe, *paillius*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. Plough-graith and harrow-teeth!

Harrow, sb. 2 *dial.* = HARRE, hinge.

1528 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canter.*, Paid for... ye harrow of a gate. 1863 BAILES *Dorset Dial.*, *Harrow of a gate*, the backer upright timber of a gate by which it is hung to its post.

Harrow (hæ'rou), v. 1 Forms: see HARROW sb. 1 [f. HARROW sb. 1: cf. mod.G. *harken* to rake, Sw. *harfoa*, Da. *harve* to harrow.]

1. *trans.* To draw a harrow over; to break up, crush, or pulverize with a harrow. So *harrow over*. *Harrow in*, to cover in (seed, etc.) by harrowing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21303 þe toiber he saus efter þe sede, þe thrid it harus efter wit spede. 1377 [see HARROW sb. 1 i. c 1400] *Pronp. Parv.* 228/2 Harwyn, *erpic.* 1530 PALSGR. 1549/2 He that soweth his seedes must harowe the grounde by and by, for els the hyrdes wyl eate it awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 10 Canst thou binde the Unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he harrow the valleys after thee? 1759 tr. *Dukamel's Hush.* i. ix. (1762) 52 Harrow over your ground, with a heavy wide-tooth'd harrow. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Fernin-Killer* 13 When the farmer sows his seed, before he harrows it in. 1834 Low *Agric.* (1847) 412 In a fortnight or more after planting, the whole field is to be harrowed.

fig. 1650 W. BAUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 482 To plow up thy heart, and harrow thy whole man. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xv. 4 It is evil to sow reports and slanders but worse to harrow them in.

b. absolutely.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 19 Heggen oþer harwen oþer swyn oþer gees dryue. 1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 104 Harrowinge and sawinge upon a Sondaye. 1822 OLIVIA *Maremma* i. 3 They will... plough, and harrow, and sow.

c. *intr.* (for *passive*). Of land: To suffer harrowing; to turn out under the harrow.

1841 *Frral. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 183 It [soil] never failed... to harrow down as mellow as possible.

† d. Back-harrow, bull-harrow: see *quots.* *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Harrow* come when it is in grasse, called back harrowe, *pectino, sarrio*. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 208 Bull harrow it, that is with harrows without teeth.

† 2. *transf.* To cut through as a harrow; to 'plough' (the sea, etc.). *Obs.*

1523 STANVHURST *Ensis* i. (Arb.) 33 His launce staffe thee dust put turuie doth harrow. *Ibid.* iii. 76 The sea by our mariners with the oars cleant canted is harrowed.

3. To tear, lacerate, wound (physically).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 The thorns harrowing his sacred head. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 119 Th' impatient Rider... With galling Spurs harrows his mangled Sides. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 67 Harrowing his cheeks with a few scratches.

† b. To tear up. *Obs.*

1604 A. SCOLLOER *Diaphantus* (1880) 36 Ile haue reuenge, or harrow vp my will.

4. To lacerate or wound the feelings of; to vex, pain, or distress greatly. (Rarely used up.)

1602 SRAKS. *Hann.* i. i. 44 It harrowes me with fear and wonder. *Ibid.* i. v. 16 I could a Tale vnfold, whose lightest word Would harrow vp thy soule. c 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 305 Our thoughts are so pulled and harrowed this way and that way. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 565 Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and fear. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 485 Th' ambitious Wretch, whose discontented Soul Is harrow'd Day and Night. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 152 Dreadful stories, whereby the minds of good people... are harrowed up. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 337 His gentle nature was harrowed by the misery around him.

† b. To vex, disturb. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxi. x. 177 He [Julian] harrowed the memorial [memoriam vexavit] of Constantine, as one that had been a deviser of innovation.

† 5. To castrate. *Obs.*

1753 Stewart's *Trial* 139 He wants to harrow him [a horse] this spring. *Ibid.* 179 At the harrowing.

Hence *Harrowed ppl. a.*, *Harrowing vbl. sb.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 12 As moche plowynge and harowynge. 1552 HULOET, Harrowed after the maner of backe harrowynge, *pectinus*. 1785 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1801) XII. 225 After three ploughings and three harrowings, sowed millet. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 41 The harrowed parts of the back of the unoffending seaman. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi, 'I cannot leave her', thought the harrowed Tancred. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 189/3 The inevitable harrowing of the reader's feelings.

Harrow (hæ'rou), v. 2 Forms: 1 *hergian*, 3 *herehen*, *herhen*, 3-4 *herzen*, 4 *herwen*, *herewe*, *harwe*, *harwee*, *haru*, *horu*, 4-5 *harewe*, 4-6 *harow* (e, *haro*, 6 *herow*, 6- *harrow*. [A by-form of HARRY v., OE. *hergian*, of which the pa. t. and pa. pple. *hergeode*, *hergod*, and vbl. sb. *herzung* regularly became in ME. *heruede*, *herued*, *heruynge*, whence, by change of -er before cons. to -ar, and levelling, came ME. *harue*, *harowe*, *harrow*.]

trans. To harry, rob, spoil. a. Used especially in the phrase to *harrow hell*, said of Christ.

c 1000 [see HARROWING below]. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Pu herehedest helle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26026 Of hell it harus þe hard prisun. 13... *Sir Benes* (MS. A.) 4469 Be him, þat heruede helle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 326 By hym that harwed [v.r. hariede, haried, harowed] helle. c 1500 *How Plowman lerned Pater-Noster* 39 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 211, I hyleve in Jhesu Cryste, Whiche suffred dethe and harowed hell. 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 Let him tell what our Sauour Christ should do, if he did not harrow Hell. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 218 This was before Christ harrowed Hell. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 374 Christ spoiled, or (as they were wont to speak) harrowed Hell. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 168 Christ hath harrowed hell.

b. In the general sense of HARRY v.

1606 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Gl. Brit.* i. iii. xvi. 142 These Picts... did oft-times harrow the borders. 1643 PUYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 112 The County of Gloucester, (which they have pitifully harrowed and spoiled). 1782 Sir W. JONES *Speech Reform.* *Parl. Wks.* 1799 VI. 719 They raked and harrowed the people. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xv. Long harrow'd by oppressor's hand.

Hence *Harrowed ppl. a.*; *Harrowing* (OE. *herzung*) *vbl. sb.*, spoiling (of hell), also in general sense, plundering, sacking (of a country).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 228 Hell oncenow Crist, ðaða heo forlet hyre hæftlings ut, þurh ðæs Hælendes hergunge. a 1450 *Chester Pl.* xvii. (Harl. MS. 2013) See that you doe well, In pagente sett out the harrowinge of helle. 1586

WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. vi. And then in harrowed Hell (Pyrrhous buried) he nor she, nor Theseus longer dwell. 1599 SANVOY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 184 The harrowing and desolating of the Country. 1654 COKEINE *Dianea* iii. 234 He came to the harrowing of our Island. 1859 WEDGWOOD *Dict. Eng. Etymol.* s.v. *Harry*. The harrowing of hell was the triumphant expedition of Christ after his crucifixion, when he brought away the souls of the righteous who had been held captive in hell since the beginning of the world.

† **Harrow**, *haro* (hæ'rou), *int.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *harou*, -ow, -awe, 4-6 *harowe*, *harowe*, 4-7 *harrow* (5 a rowe), 5-7 *harro*, 6 *harrok*, *haroll*, 5- *haro*. [a. OF. *haro*, *harou*, *hareu*, *harol*, *harau*, *hero*, of obscure origin. The popular notion, found already in 14th c., that the expression was *ha Rou*!, a call upon Rou, Raoul, or Rollo, duke of Normandy, is not consistent with the OF. forms of the word.]

1. A cry of distress or alarm; a call for succour. To cry *harrow* (on any one): to denounce (a person's) doings. *Obs.* since c 1600. (Modern instances are either after ME., or from mod.F.)

13... *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 480 Sche... gradde 'Harow!' with gret rage. 1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Huanne þe man... nele arere þet heued to gode he 203e ne gude harou be srrife. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 100 lat Be Nicholas or I wol crie, out, harrow, and alas. — *Reeve's T.* 152 John... gan to crie harrow and weylaway Oure hors is lorn. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. vii. (1850) 6 Lete us cryen a rowe and oute upon them all! c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 307 Oute, haro, out, out! harkny to this horne. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 66, I crye out harowe on them that so falsly haue belyed me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* xii. x. 126 Thai rent thar hair, with harrow, and allak! 1595 Lo. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxviii. [clxxxiv.] 574 Out, harowe, what myschife is this. 1530 PALSGR. 501/2 My mother was afraide there had ben theves in her house, and she kryed out haroll alarome. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 46 Harrow and well away! After so wicked dedde why liv'st thou longer day? a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XII. 253 Harrow, alas! I swelt here as I go. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. iv. 133 Vou may cry Haro upon me for a Cynic. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 208 Harowe! I cry on that vile crew.]

† 2. In Law of Normandy and Channel Isles, in form *haro*!; see *quots.*

1682 WARAUNTON *Hist. Guernsey* § 43 (1822) 100 *Clameur de Haro*, is thus practised. When any man finds another entering upon his possessions... crying out three times *haro*, he in the king's name discharges any workmen... from proceeding or any person from employing them or others... afterwards he commences his action in the court. If he neglect so to do, then the person against whom the *haro* was cried, may... bring his action against him who cried *haro*. 1864 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. 2) 539 Encroachments on property are sometimes met by a very peculiar exclamatory appeal, called 'Ha! Ro!' repeated thrice. It is considered to be the remains of an old appeal to Rollo, Duke of Normandy, and is followed by action.

3. as sb. The calling of harrow!; outcry.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 84 Panne gete we some harrowe full hastily at hande. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 124 Their wes no thing bot harrok, how and cry.

Harrower 1 (hæ'rouə), [f. HARROW v. 1]

1. One who harrows land.

c 1440 *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 687/16 *Hic harpicator*, a harrower. 1552-72 HULOET, Harrower, when it is backe harrowed, or weeder, *sarritor*. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 140 Harrowers have usually 3d., or 3d. two quarters a day. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 243/2 Good Plowman, Sower, Harrower, and Carter.

† 2. [f. HARROW sb. 1] A harrow-maker. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harow or a harow-maker (A. a Harower), *erpicarius*.

3. One who harrows (the soul, feelings).

1814 Mrs. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 283 Harrowers of the soul and slow consumers of the body. 1889 WHITBY *Awaken. Mary Fennwick* III. ii. 58 A glorifier of maudlin sentimentality, a harrower of feelings.

Harrower 2, *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 *harwere*, 6 *harroer*. [f. HARROW v. 2]

1. A spoiler: a by-form of HARRIER 1. *Harrower of hell*, an appellation of CHRIST.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 160 We xulle telle... How harwere of helle Was born this nyght.

2. A bird of prey; = HARRIER 1 3, q.v.

Harrowing, *vbl. sb.*: see HARROW v. 1 and 2.

Harrowing (hæ'rouɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. HARROW v. 1]

That harrows or lacerates the feelings; acutely distressing or painful.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. vi. My soul with harrowing anguish torn. 1884 COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 279 Other details yet more harrowing... were presented to the jury.

Hence *Harrowingly adv.*, *Harrowingness*.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 179 Scarcely any single figure so divinely yet harrowingly expressive. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 19 The prayer for annihilation is more harrowingly terrific. 1883 *Academy* 29 Dec. 426 The... tragic and sordid harrowingness [of life].

† **Harry**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. HARRY v.] The act of harrying; devastation, molestation, vexation. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 157 Ne þorh non oþer harie to do him reise his schelde.

Harry (hæ'ri), *sb.* 2 Also 4-7 *Herry*. [ME. *Herry*, from *Henry* by assimilation of *nr* to *rr*; *er* subseq. becoming *ar*, as in HARRY v.] A familiar equivalent of the Christian name Henry (whence also the feminine name *Harriet*, originally

= Henriette); used also in transferred applications, and as part of many appellatives.

I. 1. The proper name.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prolog.* 34 And therefore Harry Bailly by thy feith be thou nat[ur] wrooth. 1519 *Interlude 4 Elem.* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 30 The most wise prince the seventh Harry. 1648 MILTON *Sonnet to Lucretia*, Harry, whose tune-fall and well-measured song [etc.].

2. As a generic name for: a. A country fellow (? obs.). b. A young Englishman of a low-class type: cf. 'ARRY.

1796 *Grose Dict. Vulg.* Tongue, Harry, a country fellow. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Harry, a country man, a rude boor. 1874 *All Year Round* XII. 617 We have all been introduced to Harry at home. We do not style him 'Arry, as some offensively and in the worst taste do.

3. pl. *Harrys* or *King Harrys*: playing cards of the second quality.

1842 *Bradshaw's Yearl.* 16 Apr. (in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 1867, 63) The best cards are called Moguls, the others Harrys and Highlanders. 1866 in *Stationer & Fancy Trades Register* 1 Sept. (Ibid.). The different qualities of cards are distinguished as Moguls, Harrys, Highlanders, and Merry Andrews. 1867 *Fav Playing-Card terms* (Ibid. 64) Harrys, so called from the device on the wrappers.

II. With qualification, Old, Lord, Blind.

4. Old Harry: A familiar name for the Devil: see also OLD and NICK. To play Old Harry with: to play the devil or the mischief with; to work mischief upon; to ruin.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) III. 54 In the north of England Old Harry is also one of the popular names of the devil. 1796 in *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. viii. There is none but Old Harry, as I know of, that can match ye. 1837 MARRIAT *Out-friend* xlvii. They've played Old Harry with the digging. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg., Merch. Venice Moral*, Pitch Greek to old Harry, and stick to Conundrums! 1880 MAS. LYNN *Linton Rebel of Family* II. ix. These evening damps and chills play Old Harry with one's bronchial tubes.

5. (See quotes.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Old Harry*, a Composition used by Vintners, when they bedevil their Wines. 1796 *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Old Harry, a composition used by vintners to adulterate their wines.

6. By the Lord Harry: a form of swearing; of doubtful origin.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Back*. II. i. By the Lord Harry he says true. 1708 MOUTREUX *Rabelais* IV. xx. (1737) 87 Sound, Friend, in the Lord Harry's Name. 1821 BYRON *Epic. Braiers' Addr. Caroline*, By the Lord Harry! They'll find... much more. 1890 BESANT *Demianiac* xv. Then, by the Lord Harry... if the Devil wins this time, you shall be the prize show of the mad-house!

7. Blind Harry: see BLIND a. 16.

III. Combinations.

8. In apposition: Harry-banning, a local name of the three-spined stickleback. Harry-bird, the Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus major*). Harry Denchman, Harry Dutchman, local names of the hooded or Danish crow. † Harry-lion, 'a horse-godmother' (Halliwell). Harry-long-legs, the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs. † Harry-ruffian, a swaggere.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs, Hackles: or *Harry bannings, are naught and unwholesome. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer & v. Pembrokeshire*, The puffin and the *Harry-bird breed in holes, and commonly in those of the rabbits. 18... W. G. WATKINS *Words not in Forby in Norf. Arch.* VIII. 167 *Harry Denchman, the Danish crow. 1885 SWANSON *Prov. Names Birds* 86 Hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*). *Harry Dutchman. 1607 *Christmas Prince* (1816) 33 Good-wive Spiggot... her self stalked in the midst like a great *Harry-Lion (as it pleased the audience to term it). 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 338 We have also this month a *Harry-long-legs. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 14 Sept. A Harry Longlegs... after much trial to catch, eluded me. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 160 She has caught a Harry-long-legs and holds it by one of its shanks. 1609-10 CORBET *Elegie on Ravis Poems* (1807) 5 When I past Faules, and travell'd in that walke Where all oure Brittain-sinners swaere and talk; Ould *Harry-ruffians, bankrupts, southsayers.

9. attrib. Harry groat, a groat coined by Henry VIII; the old Harry groat, is that which bears the king's head with a long face and long hair. Harry racket, a gold coin of Henry VI. Harry sovereign, a name of Blindman's buff. Harry sovereign, a sovereign of Henry VII or Henry VIII.

1633 MARMION *Antiquary* II. in Hazl. *Doddsley* XIII. 456 A piece of antiquity; sir, 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old *Harry groat. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 26 In Henry the Eighth's time, (when a Harry-groat was the chiefest Silver-Coyne). 1456 *Sc. Acts* 2as. II. c. 7 Mone of vber cuntreis... ilk as the *henry Ingilss noble. 1488 *Ld. High Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 80 Item, in Hari nobilis and salutis forti and anc. 1497 *Ibid.* 345 Item, to Hannis, gunnar... a quartar of anc. Hari nobill. 1611 COTG. *Capfou*, a play... not much unlike our *Harry-racket, or, Hidden-blind. *Ibid.*, *Cline-mucette*, the game called Hodman-blind; Harry-racket; or, are you all hid. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 371 She hath old *Harry sovereigns... to give away on her death bed.

Harry (hæ'ri), *v.* Forms: 1 herzian, 2-4 herzian, 3 herzejen, herzjen, herien, 3-4 herzen, 4 herijen, harre, hare, hari, 4-7 hery(e, 5 hery-zen, 4-6 hary(e, 6-9 *Sc. herry*, 7 harrie, 6-harry. See also HARROW *v.* 2 [OE. *herzian*, *herian*, = OLG. *herron*, MLG. MDu. *heren*, *hergen* Vol. V.

(*heregen*, *herien*), OLG. *harjōn*, *herjōn*, *herron*, MLG. *heren*, *herjen*, *herigen*, *hergen*, ON. *herja*, Da. *hærgje*:-OTeut. type **harjōjan*, f. **harjo*-host, army, HERE *sb.* It is notable that in this word the OE. *g* from *j*, though originally palatal (cf. pple. *heriende* in Ælfred's *Orosius*), passed over into the guttural spirant, giving *w* in ME. This prob. took place first before the back vowels, in pa. t. *hergode*, pa. pple. *hergod*, vbl. sb. *herzung*, whence, by extension, the ME. present, *herwehe*, *herwe*, *harwe*, HARROW *v.* 2, beside the normal *herze*, *herye*, *herry*, *harry*. In ME. the native word may have run together with OF. *harier*, *herier*, *herrier*, in same sense.]

1. *intr.* To make predatory raids or incursions; to commit ravages.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 10 Pa Cwenas herziad hwilam on ða Norðmen. *Ibid.* II. § 1 He was heriende & feohtende fiftig wintra. a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 794 (Earle) 59 Pa hæðenan on Norðhybrum hergodan. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1014 (Earle) 151 Hi... sceoldan... ealle atzædere faran and herzian. c 1205 LAY. 14000 Puth bi lond heo ærned, and herziad, and beried. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 6 They passed through the country and herried and slew wherever they came. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 86 Harrie and make havock of all. a 1616 BRAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iii. Harrying for victuals. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1. The Prussians were harrying and ravaging about Metz. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. v. 312 The Danes spread themselves over the country, harrying.

2. *trans.* To overrun (a place or territory) with an army; to ravage by war or invasion; to lay waste, sack, pillage, spoil.

c 1205 LAY. 1640 He... heriede þat lond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 280 The scottis men all coddikall fra end till end thai heryit haill. c 1460 BALT. *Otterbourne* 14 in *Perry's Rel.*, And boldly brente Northumberland, And haried many a towyn. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 209 How the country hath been over runne, spoiled and heried. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xlix. (1591) 143 Italie he harried as a conquered country. a 1649 DRAUM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II.* Wks. (1711) 31 The earl of Huntly burnt and herried all the lands of the earl of Murray. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 500/2 The Saxons with perpetual landings and invasions harried the South coast of Britain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 73 One band... harried the county of Wicklow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 2. 6 Pirate-boats were harrying the western coast of the island.

† b. *spec.* To despoil hell; as said of Jesus Christ after his death; = HARROW *v.* 2. a. Obs.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 For to be time cam þat he heriede helle. a 1240 *Lofting in Cott. Hom.* 205 [He] burh his holi passiu wep þene deouel adun and heriede helle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1446 Til þat our laured harid [v. r. heried] heil. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacione* 3032 This helle entered Jhesu... And of alle savyes there inne he heriede it.

c. To rob (birds' nests). The current word in mod. Sc.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxii. I was informed, that some parichoners... did herit craw nestes. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* VII. Mony a kittiwake's and lungie's nest hae I harried up among thae very black rocks. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 75, I had come over to harry glads' nests.

3. To harass (persons) by hostile attacks, forced exactions, or rapacity; to despoil.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29340 Paa þat pauer men ouer-lais, and herijs [v. r. robes] þam. 13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1179 He heried vp al Israel. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XIII. 34 Sum is put out of his possession; Sum herriet, and on creddens dynis. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1864) I. 148 It is His honour His servants should not be herried and undone in His service. 1786 BURNS *Addr. Beelzebub* 37 While they're only point'd and berriet. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* VIII. Harried and undone I—body and gudes!

b. To drive forth stripped of house or goods. *Sc.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XV. 135 Sic vane hope... hes gart mony of vs be hareyt furth of house and herberye. 1552 ARR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 49 Qubasa... hurits ony uth man and hareis him out of house and harbarie. 1603 JAS. I. 5A *Hampton Cort. Confer.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. i. I will make them conform themselves; or else I will harry them out of the land, or else do worse. 1755 JOHNSON *s. v.* In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress... as—'he harried me out of house and home'; that is, he robbed me of my goods and turned me out of doors.

4. To worry, goad, torment, harass; to maltreat, ill-use, persecute; to worry mentally.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4484 And othir harlotry 3e hant þat heris þe goste. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 Why do you harie the poore felowe on this facyon? 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 214 He was haunted and harried with the horrible apparitions and spectres of Furies. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* IV. 8 Being wearied with harrying those poor bodies in such fashion, they cast them all battered to pieces into the Sea. 1764 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 22 May. That your mind should be harried it is no wonder. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 358 Thou their tool, set on to plague... and harry me.

† 5. To ravish, violate. *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XII. vii. Thus in his sight to have his mistress harried. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. IV. Wks. 1878 II. 36 He harried her among a throng of Panders.

6. To plunder, carry off in a marauding raid (cattle, etc.). *Now Sc.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 115 The cattell being harried by the one and the other. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. II. 352 They... harrie and drive away prizes both of men and cattell. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xix. Harried the wives of Greenlaw's goods. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. VI. VIII. (1849) 288 Herrying the webs and yarn of the country wives.

7. To drag. *Obs. or dial.*

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. C. 178 Sembled þay were, Herzed out of vche hyrne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4305 (Harl. MS. 6923. II. 62), And denylles sulle harre hym up evene In the ayre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 97. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* xxiv. (1884) 53 Than anon þe holy mayde was haried forth to turnment. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 227/2 Harryn, or drawyn, *trahicio*. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 429 Then the corps... were haried to Thamys syde, where... there in the rubbushes & sande... they buried or conueyed these iiii. bodies. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 He harryeth hym aboute as if he were a traytour. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. § 4. 73 Like wild horses drawing a coach... harrying and herling their Maister at their pleasure. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Harrie*, pull violently. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 17 Harrieng the virgin thence. 1845 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xxxiv. 280 'Th' devil's harried off his soul', he cried.

† Harry, *int. Obs.* Also 5 harrer, 6-7 aree. A call to a horse; = HAIR.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 221/2 Nyhyt, harry. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 5 Harter, Morelle, iofurthe, hyte, And let the ploghe stand. 1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.*, *Harre* (Sp.), a voice of carters to their horses, saying, aree, gee, haight, etc.

† Harry-carry. *Obs.* (See quotes, and cf. HURRY-CURRY).

1493-4 *Ordinance in Yarmouth Bk. Entries* (Norf. *Archaeol.* (1855) IV. 262) Now of late divers of the same inhabitants have devised carts, called Harry Carries, and the owners of the same being called Harry Carmen, set... boys and girls to go with the said carts... Every harry carry man, keeping a harry carry to get money by the same, shall keep to go with the same one hable man. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xix. 37 These narrow rows [at Yarmouth] created a necessity for a special low, long narrow vehicle, first introduced in Henry the Seventh's time, and hence popularly known as 'Harry-carries'.

Harrying (hæ'rijn), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see the vb. [OE. *herzung*, f. *herzian* to HARRY: see -ING I.] Warlike incursion; devastation, laying waste; ravaging, plundering, raiding.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. ix. [xi.] (1890) 32 Seo herzung was burh Alaricum Gotena cnyning geworden. c 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 994 (Earle) 132 note, Hi... worhton þæt mæste yfel... on barnette and herunge and on man slyhtum. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 90 in O. E. *Misc.* 108 To werie þat lond wib hunger and wib heringe. 1557-75 *Dinnr. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 194 The heringe of Bothnie Mure. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Eng.* Ser. I. VIII. 216 The coasts of Britain... desolated by their harryings.

Harry-net. *Obs. or dial.* The same as HARRY-WATER *net*: see below.

1805 *Leslie of Powis* 79 (Jam.) He does not know what a harry-net is. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Harry-net*, a net with such small meshes, and so formed, as to take even the young and small fish.

† Harry-Soph. *Obs.* [Shortened from *Henry-Sophister*, latinized *Sophista Henricianus*, as given by Fuller: see quot. 1661. (By an academic joke referred to Gr. *ἐπισόφος* very wise.)] A class of students in the University of Cambridge: see quotes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 151 *An Henry-Sophister*. So are they called, who after four years standing in the University, stay themselves from commencing Bachelors of Arts, to render them... more capable of preferment. Several reasons are assigned of their name... The truth is this, in the reign of King Henry the eighth, after the destruction of Monasteries, learning was at a loss, and the University... stood at a gaze what would become of her. Hereupon many Students staid themselves, two, three, some four years, as who would see, how their degrees, (before they took them) should be rewarded and maintained. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 20 (Farmer) A Harry, or errant Soph... is one who, having kept all the terms, by statute required previous to his law-act, is *hoc ipso facto* entitled to wear the same garment, and, thenceforth, ranks as bachelor, by courtesy. 1852 *Cambridge Univ. Cal.* 38 A student who has declared for Law or Physic, may put on a full-sleeved gown, when those of the same year, who go out at the regular time, have taken their degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is then styled a Harry-Soph (*ἐπισόφος*).

† Harry-water, *a. and sb.* Also 6 herrie-water. [I. HARRY *v.* 4 WATER.]

1. *adj.* That harries or despoils the water. As *sb.*, short for *harry-water net*, a kind of net with meshes so small as to catch very small fish.

1579 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. c. 89 That destroyes the Smoltes and frye of Salmound... be Polkes, Creilles, Trammel-nets, and Herrie-waters.

2. *transf. and fig.* Cf. *drag-net*.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 4761 Their herywater they spred in all countries. 1620 A. SYMON *Christ's Test.* Unf. E viij (Jam.), [The doctrine of Purgatory] is ane herrie-water-net, and hath over-spread the whole waters. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 488 (Jam.) Alexander had fished the whole world with his herrie-water-net.

Harse, -er, *obs. ff.* HARSH, HAWSE, HAWSER.

Harsegay, var. of ARCHEGAY, *Obs.*

1876 in *Voyl. Milit. Dict.*

† **Harsell**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *harceler*, in 15th c. *harceller*, for *herceler*, f. OF. *herse* to harrow.] *trans.* To aggravate, exacerbate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 614 He... in stead of appeasing, doth harsell and wring them.

Harsh (hā'f), *a.* Forms: 3-6 harsk, 4 arsk, 5 harske, hars, 6 harse, harshe, har(r)sh(e, 6-7 harrish, 6- harsh. [ME. *harsk*, a northern word, found from c 1300, agrees in form (but hardly in sense) with OSw. *harsk*, Sw. *härsk*, Da. *harsk* rank, rancid, rusty (as bacon), not recorded in ONorse; also in form and sense with

MLG. and mod.G. *harsch* harsh, rough. As a general Eng. word, *harsh* (*harrish*) is not found before 16th c. There is a northern by-form *HASK*.

Superior etymology obscure: conjectured to be a deriv. in *-sh*, of *hard* (quasi *hardsk*), or of the root *har-* in *harm*.
1. Disagreeably hard and rough to the touch; coarse in texture; rugged.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21343 Leon dantand harsk and herd.
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Baptista* 278 Ine to arsk hare he was cled. Ya 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1084 Harske as a hunde-fish. So was he hyde of bat hulke hally al over! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. x. 9 Amang huskis harsk. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* l. 36 A kinde of harsh haire like goates. 1606 N. BAXTER *Sidney's Ourania* Dii, Our spokes beene blunt rude harrish uncouth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 516 The Pith and the Kernel, . . . are both of a harsh substance. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) l. 322 An old Horse's Mouth being naturally harsh and thin of Flesh upon the Roof. 1876 PAGO *Ad. Text-Bk. Geol.* iv. 85 Volcanic ash and dust feel harsh to the finger.

2. Repugnant or unpleasant to other bodily senses.
a. Unpleasantly rough to the taste; astringent.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Harske, or harske, as sundry frutys (P. hars, or harske). 1533 ELVOT *Casti. Helhe* ii. vii. (1541) 20b, [Grapes] which are in taste bytter or harryshe. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Ded. (1580) Aij h, This fruite, . . . maie perhaps in the first tastynge, seeme somewhat rough and harshe in the mouthe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 40 Such Astringtion is found in Things of an Harrish Tast. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 3, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 139 The water, . . . is so harsh that it cannot be drunk. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 258 Black Oxide of Mercury, . . . is of a harsh taste.

b. Disagreeably rough to the ear; jarring, discordant.

1530 [implied in HARSHNESS]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 49 He was harrish of voyce, hut yet eloquent. 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. xxvii. § 2 Certain harsh and vnpleasant discords. 1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 20 And with harsh din Brake the fair musick. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 65 The Men have a harsh Language, and speak rattling in the Throat. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 217 Loud and harsh as the scream of the peacock. 1892 W. MINTO in *Bookman* Nov. 56/2 They are the only harsh notes in a volume of delightful verse.

c. Of rough aspect; unpleasing or inharmonious to the eye; forbidding.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 200 His face tanned, and all his lineaments, . . . harsh and blackened by the sun. 1837 W. LIVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 141 The red glare of the fires upon these wild groups and harsh faces. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* I. 177 The energy and harsh proportions, sometimes reaching the height of caricature, . . . in the bronze and terra-cotta figures. 1894 WILSON *Cycl. Photogr.* 179 A picture without half tones is harsh.

d. Disagreeable or forbidding in general physical effect; attended with discomfort; rough, rude.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 422 The Kirgessen, . . . Itseltil, harsh names of harsher people in those most harsh and horrid deserts. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* To Drr., The physician, . . . prescribes harsh remedies to an inveterate disease. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* ii. The harsh and boisterous state of the weather. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 211 A cache of meat deposited, . . . in this harsh wilderness.

3. Repugnant or roughly offensive to the feelings; severe, rigorous, cruel, rude, rough, unfeeling. a. Of actions, systems, etc.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 503 (R.) His speech was not harsh nor churlish, but very mild and pleasant, as appeareth by the letters he wrote. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 289 It can never be, They will digest this harsh indignitie. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* l. iil. (1850) 55 Whatever crime's the cause Of this harsh sentence. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Miss A. Worley* 21 Aug., Repent of your harsh censure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 Under the harsh administration of Land.

b. Of persons.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 431 (N.) The verie shining force of excellent vertue, though in a very harrish subject. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 123 Not on thy soale; but on thy soule harsh Jew Thon mak'st thy knife keene. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* v. 328 As coquerers, they have imitated the policy of the harshest of that harsh race. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 109 He is a harsh master to his servants.

4. Repugnant to the understanding or taste; grating upon the mind or æsthetic faculty; strained, forced; lackingsmoothness, unpleasing, ungraceful.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 12 Easie to be vnderstood, without harrish absurdity. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Pref. I Though the beginning may seeme harsh, . . . a pleasanter Discourse ensues. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 38 It sounds very harsh to say we eat and drink ideas. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* 130 No harsh transitions Nature knows. 1897 GRENFELL & HUNT *Δόγμια Ἰνσοῦ* iii. 10 An accusative after ἡγορεύειν, 'fast to the world' is very harsh.

5. Comb. a. Parasynthetic, as *harsh-featured*, *-mannered*, *-syllabled*, *-tongued*, *-voiced* adjs. b. Adverbial, as *harsh-blustering*, *-echoing*, *-grating*, *-resounding*, *-sounding* adjs. c. † *Harsh-weed*, a name for Knapweed, *Centaurea Scabiosa* (Sir J. Hill *Herb. Brit.* 1760).

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 155 Thy threath'ning voice, 'Harsh-echoing from the hills. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* Pref. (1874) 14 Uncouth shapes, 'Harsh-featured' . . . rude of limb. a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 75 (Jod.) Bars 'harsh-grating. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* l. iil. 135 With 'harsh resounding Trumpets dreadful bray. 1595 - *John* iv. ii. 150 In rude 'harsh sounding rimes. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. l. 30 'Harsh-tongued! thou ever dost suspect me. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 73 Wisdom is not 'harsh-voiced.

Harsh, *v. rare*. [f. prec. adj.]

† 1. *intr.* To give a harsh sound; to creak. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* l. (Arh.) 32 Gates with the metal dooe creake in shrillated harshing. *Ibid.* ii. 63 At leingth with rounseful, from stock vntrunked, yt harssheth.

2. *trans.* To rub or clash roughly against.

1889 H. A. C. DUNN *Fencing* vii. 98 The defender parries tierce with a crisp tap, taking care not to harsh his blade.

Harshen (hā'ʃn), *v. rare*. [f. HARSH a. + -EN 6.] *trans.* To render harsh.

1824 *Mirror* III. 123/1 Sounds of harmony, harshened into discord. 1850 KINGSLEY *Art. Locke* xxxii, A soured and harshened spirit. 1880 BERTHA THOMAS *Violin-Player* II. x. 248 In a strange harshened accent.

Harshish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat harsh.

1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii, How to Jonah sounded harshish, Get thee up and go to Tarshish.

Harshly (hā'ʃli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a harsh or disagreeably rough manner; roughly, rudely, discordantly, unpleasantly, severely, unfeelingly, etc.: see the adj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Margaret* 437 De maydyne . . . hynt hymne harshly be be hare. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 7 'Twill sound harshly in her eares. 1599 THYNNIE *Animadu.* (1875) 32 Although ye sholde be improperlye or harshly applied. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 537 Like ripe fruit . . . Gathered, not harshly pluckt. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 503 Truths Not harshly thundered forth, or rudely pressed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 214 A harsh code harshly enforced.

Harshness (hā'ʃnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being harsh; unpleasant roughness, discordance, severity, rigour, etc.: see the adj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Agnes* 122 With harskenes he can hir assaile. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 19 For harskenes of hir carlich throt. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 15 To avoyde all maner harskenesse, . . . when many consonantes come betwene the vowels. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 86 Hartis tung . . . hath a byndyng taste with a harrishness. 1695 ADDISON tr. *Virg. Georg.* iv. Wks. 1721 l. 21 Luscious sweets, that . . . Correct the harshness of the racy juice. a 1782 BLAIR *Lecl.* xviii. 18 Harshness arises from unusual words; from forced inversions, . . . and too much neglect of smoothness and ease. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 289 My needful seeming harshness, pardon.

† **Harshy**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -Y.] Of harsh quality or character.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arh.) 77 Theatoo skriches harsheye reuynst. 1607 BARLEY-BREAKE (1877) 28 The harshe rocks are all to totters rent.

Harsk(e), *obs. forms of HARSH.*

Harslet: see HASLET.

Harst, a Sc. form of HARVEST.

† **Harstrang**, *horestrong*. *Obs. Herb.* [Introd. 1562 from Dn. *harstrang*, = Ger. *harnstrenge* stranguy, f. *harn* urine + *strenge* tightness, rigidity.] Hog's Fennel, *Pucedanum officinale*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 83 b, Pucedanum is named . . . in Duch Har strang, and because we haue no other name for it, . . . it may be called in English also Har strang. *Ibid.* 84 Harstrang . . . will make hys hede ache and be busy that gathereth it. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* li. cviii. 298 It is called, . . . in English also Pucedanum, Horestrong, or Horestrange. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 430 If the head be annointed with Castoreum incorporat with oile of roses and Harstrang. 1879 PAGO *Plant-n.*, *Harstrong*, or *Horestrong*.

Hart (hāt), *Forms*: 1 heort, heqrot, 1-4 heort, 3-6 hert, 4-6 herte, 5-6 harte, 5- hart. [ME. *hert*, OE. *heort*, *heort* = OLG. *hiort* (MDn., Dn. *hert*, LG. *hart*), OHG. *hiruz*, *hirz* (MHG. *hirz*, Ger. *hirsch*, from earlier *hirsu*), ON. *hǫrtr* (Sw., Dn. *hiort*): -Otent, **herut*, perh. - **herwut*, **herwot*, with dental formative -t, appended to a stem cognate with L. *ceruus* = perh. related to Gr. *κερατ* - horn, as if = 'the horned'.]

1. The male of the deer, esp. of the red deer; a stag; *spec.* a male deer after its fifth year.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliij. 21(1) Swe swe heort gewillað to waelum wetra. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Nan heort ne onscundode naenne leon. c 1205 LAY. 26762 Swa hund bene heort drined. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 Wo so . . . sloh hent oþer hynde. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1121 (*Dido*) Ne bound for hert or wilde bor or der. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxv. 134 As it fayth in horses, camelles, and hartes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 226 As the hart renneth to the water. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* ii. v. 889 Your Hart is . . . the fourth year a Stagge, the fift yeare a great Stag, the sixt yeare a Hart. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the Hart panteth after the water brookes. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. i. 289 To find out the Harbour or Layer of a Hart. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. ii. See him dart O'er stock and stone like hunted hart.

† b. *Hart of grease*, a fat hart. *Hart of ten*, a hart with ten branches on his horns. *Hart royal*, a hart that has been chased by a royal personage.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1750 Gyrfacouns y-muwed & white stedes, & hertes of gresse y wene. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 240 Hys proud hertes of gresse Bereth no chartur of pes. c 1550 *Adam Bell* in Fumiv. *Percy Folio* (1868) III. 421 Eche of them slew a hart of grece The best they could there see. 1598 HAMMOND *Laurel Forest* 24 b, If the King or Queene doe hunt or chase him, and he escape away aliue, then, . . . he is called a Hart Royall. *Ibid.* iv. § 6. 28 When a Hart is past his sixt yeere, he is generally to be called a Hart of Tenn. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* l. ii, A great, large deer! Rob. What head? John. Forked: a hart of ten. 1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* (1677) 6 If hunted by the King, a *Hart Royal*. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, There is a pleasure in looking at a hart of grease.

2. Comb., as *hart-like* adj., *hart-skin*; *hart-berry*, a local name of the Bilberry; † *hart-*

bramble, *Buckthorn*; † *hart-evil* (see quot.); † *hart-fly*, an insect, ? the stag-beetle; † *hart-horse*, tr. Gr. *ἵππελαφος*, 'lit. the horse-deer, perhaps the rusa, *Cervus Aristotelis*' (Liddell & Scott); † *hart-hound*, a stag-hound; † *hart-root*, *hart's-root* (see quots.); *hart's-balls* = *hart's truffles*; *hart's black* (see quot.); † *hart's-crest*, the imaginary horns on the forehead of a cuckold; † *hart's-eye*, a plant: see quot.; † *hart's-head* (see quot.); † *hart's-trefoil*, *Melilot* = *HART-CLOVER*; *hart's-truffle*, a kind of underground fungus (*Elaphomyces*); † *hart-thorn* [tr. L. *spina cervina*], *Buckthorn*, *Rhamnus cathartica*; † *hart-wolf*, a fabulous animal, a hybrid between a deer and a wolf.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 332 Cnua þonne *heort brembel leaf. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. **Hart Evil* (with Farriers), the Stag-evil, a Rheum or Defluxion, that falls upon the Jaw & other Parts, of a Horse, which hinders him from eating. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xviii. (1611) 152 As the 'Hart-fly Beetle, Ladicow, etc.] 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* vii. (1877) 59 Greyhounds, 'harte-hounds, huckehounds, and begles, 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 402 With 'Hart-like legs. 1611 COGGER, *Libanot*, Hearbe Frankincense. *Hart-root. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Harts-root, *libanotis* [= rosemary]. 1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, *Hart-Root*, the *Athamanta* of LINNÆUS. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hart-shalls, *Elaphomyces*. 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, *Hart's Black, that substance remaining . . . after the spirits, volatile salt and oil, have been extracted from hartshorn . . . when . . . levigated it answers the purpose of painters nearly as well as ivory black. 1600 J. LANE *Tel-troths Message* 44 The married men might, . . . shunne the 'Harts crest to their hearts content, With cornucopia, Cornemall, and the home. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 126 Elaphoscom: (that is, as some call it 'Harts eye, others Hart-thorne, or grace of God, others wild Ditany). 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 26 [Clouds] in the form of the letter V, jag'd on each side, . . . called by the water-men the 'Harts-head. 1823 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 An *Harts-kyn . . . nembris. 1624 HARRINGTON *Sch. Salerne* in *Babes Bk.* 255 In the Summer-time I chiefly commend garments of Harts-skinnes, and Calbes-skins. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Table, 'Harts Trefoile is Melilot. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 389 *Deer balls*, a synonym of 'Hart's Truffles'. *Elaphomyces*. 1607 *Hart-thorne [see *hart's-eye*]. 1611 FLORIO, *Spina cervina*, the wilde Hartthorne. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 205 *Harte Woolfes . . . engendered eyther of a Woolfe and a Hynde, or a Hart and a bitch Woolfe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 166 They have, . . . Hart-Wolves brought up to hunt their own kinde.

Hart, *obs. f. HEART*; *obs. var. art* (see BE).

Hart-clover, *hart's clover*. [f. HART: see quot. 1664.] A name for Melilot.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 120 Deos wyrt þe man . . . heort-clæfre nemned. c 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 644/36-7 *Hoc trifolium*, hartclauer. *Hic scissus*, idem. 1664 R. TURNER *Botanologia* 199 In English Melilot, Kings Claver, and Hart Claver, because Deer delight to feed upon it. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 35 *Hart-claver*, Melilot. 1879 PAGO *Plant-n.*, *Hart's Clover*.

Harte, *obs. f. Art sb.*; also of HEART, *q.v.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Nicholas* 56 His fadir . . . Gert in forme hyme . . . In liberale sciens. *Ibid.*, *Eugenia* 52 Scho had leyrtie. Of þe sewine sciens al þe harte.

|| **Hartebeest**, *hartebeest* (hā'tēbēst, hā'tēbēst). [S. Afr. Du., f. Du. *hert* hart + *beest* beast.] A kind of antelope (*Alcephalus caama*) common in South Africa.

1786 SPARRMAN *Voy Cape G. H.* II. xiv. 199 The hartebeest . . . is the most common of all the larger gazels. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 99 One of our party fell in with the fresh remains of a *kaama* or *hartebeest*. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 11 Where the gnu, the gazelle, and the hartebeest graze. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 198, I saw a magnificent herd of hartebeest quietly grazing.

Harth(e), *obs. form of HEARTH*.

Hartheled, *obs. var. of hardleed, HURDLED*.

Harth-pace, *erton. f. HALF-PACE*: cf. HATHPACE. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* ii. (1680) 70 You may make these Stairs . . . Harth-pace-stairs, and so have one or two landing-places.

Hartichoke, *-chough*, etc., *obs. ff. ARTICHOKE*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 76/2 *The Artechoke* (or vulgarly an Hartichough).

Hartin (hā'tin). *Min.* [Named from *Oberhart* in Styria: see -IN.] A fossil resin (C₁₀H₁₇O) found in the lignite of Oberhart.

1863-82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 14.

Hartite (hā'tait). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A fossil resin found with hartin.

1863-82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 14.

Hartleberry, *obs. form of HURTLEBERRY*.

Hartleian (hā'tli'an, hā'tli'an), *a. and sb.*

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the doctrines of David Hartley (1705-57), regarded as the founder of the English associationist school of psychologists. *B. sb.* One of the Hartleian school.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 476 The unnecessary complication of the Hartleian theory. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 57 This *Caput mortuum* of the Hartleian process has been rejected by his followers. 1859 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* etc. (1891) III. 564 The thorough-faced Hartleian walks through these startling paradoxes.

Hart-royal. a. See HART 1 b. b. See quot.

1755 JOHNSON, *Hart-royal*, a plant; a species of buckthorn plantain. [App. an error in J.: cf. HARTSHORN 3.]

Hartshorn (hā'ts, hām). [f. *hart's* (possessive of HART) + HORN.]

1. The horn or antler of a hart; the substance obtained by rasping, slicing, or calcining the horns of harts, formerly the chief source of ammonia.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 234 Wip heafod sare, heortas hornes axan fiþ penega gewæge drinc. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 937 Bent hertis horn. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* iv. lxxx. 544 Putting thereto Hartes horn burnt and washed. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* 335 So of the suffitus of a torch, doe Painters make a velvet blacke... so of burnt Harts horn a sable. 1655 *Mrs. Worcester Cent. Inv.* § 83 A Rasping-Mill for Harts-horn. 1718 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 8 The Spirit of Animals, as what is procur'd from Hartshord. 1732 *Arbuthnot Rules of Diet* 264 Calcind Hartshorn. 1796 *Mrs. Glasse Cookery* xxi. 334 The shavings of hartshorn.

2. Spirit of hartshorn, also simply hartshorn: the aqueous solution of ammonia (whether obtained from harts' horns or otherwise). Salt of hartshorn: carbonate of ammonia; smelling salts.

1685 *Boyle Salub. Air* 109 A colourless Liquor, namely Spirit of Hartshorn or of Sal-armoniac. a 1698 *Temple Gout* (R.). The Count... gave me a receipt of the salt of hartshorn, by which a famous Italian physician... had performed mighty cures. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 2 Down she fell... Hartshorn! Betty, Susan, Alice, throw Water in her Face. 1807 *T. Thomson Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 6 Ammonia... was known by the name of volatile alkali; it was also called hartshorn, because... obtained by distilling the horn of the hart. 1875 *H. C. Wood Therap.* (1879) 557 In the use of hartshorn... it is necessary to exercise care, lest injury should be done to the delicate mucous membrane.

† 3. Applied to two plants having leaves branched like a stag's horn: a. Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus* (also Hartshorn Plantain); b. Swine's Cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*. Obs.

1578 *Lyte Dodoens* l. lxxv. 93 The first Crowfoote or Hartshorne... bringeth forth upon each side of the leafe three or foure shorte startes or branches, almost like to the branches of a Hartes horn. *Ibid.* 95 We may also call it Hartes horne Plantayne, Buckehorne Plantayne. 1656 *Culpepper Eng. Phys. Enl.*, Bucks-horn, it is also called Hartshorn... the Vertues are held to be the same of Bucks-horn plantane. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 142 Juice of an Herb called Harts-horn. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Hartshorn, *Plantago Coronopus*.

4. attrib. and Comb., as hartshorn drops, -rasper, shavings, tea; † hartshorn beetle, the stag-beetle; hartshorn jelly, a nutritive jelly made formerly from the shavings of harts' horns, now from those of calves' bones; hartshorn plantain (see 3).

1658 *Rowland Mousell's Theat. Ins.* 1005 The *hartskeppes*, or 'Harts horn Beetle' is called *Lucanus* by Nigidius. 1706-7 *FARQUHAR Beauz. Strat.* iv. i. Here, here, let's see the 'Hartshorn-drops. 1813 *J. Thomson Lect. Inflam.* 641 Hartshorn drops, and such-like stimulating fluids. 1769 *Mrs. RAFFALL Eng. Housewif.* (1778) 210 To make 'Harts-horn Jelly. 1823-4 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 308 Hartshorn Jelly.—Boil half a pound of hartshorn shavings in four pints of water for three hours. 1735 *Land. Gas. No. 6* 382/111 Richard Sill... 'Hartshorn-Rasper. 1747 *Wesley Prim. Physic* (1762) 38 Two ounces of 'Hartshorn shavings. a 1762 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Song to Lady Irwin* i. Lett., etc. 1887 *Il.* 511 'Tis too soon for 'hartshorn tea.

Hart's-tongue. [A transl. of med. L. *lingua cervi*; so named from the shape of the long entire fronds: so *Ger. hirschaunge*, *Da. hertstong*, *Fr. langue de cerf*, etc.] The common name of the fern *Scolopendrium vulgare*; also extended to other species of the genus; rarely applied to some other polypodiaceous ferns, as *Olfersia cervina* and *Poly-podium Singaporianum*. So *Hart's-tongue fern*. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblew.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 *Cerflange*, hertis-tounge. 1c 1350 *O. E. Med. Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 409 *Hertistonge*, *lyngua cervi*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 238/1 *Hertys tongue*, herbe, *scolopendria*, *lyngua cervi*. a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 103 *Lingua cervina*. gall. cerflange, ang. herttonge. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 86 b, *Hartistunge*, hath nether stalk sede nor floure. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 179 *Fumitory*, *Hartistong*, and such like cooling herbes. 1854 *S. Thomson Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 285 The hart's-tongue fern grows in bunches of long plain leaves. 1882 *Good Cheer* 37 Glossy fronds of hartstongue were uncurling among the wet stones.

Hartwort (hārtwɜrt). [A 16th c. spelling of HEARTWORT, q.v.]

1. Applied by early herbalists to their genus *Seseli*, including various umbelliferous plants now placed elsewhere.

Seseli athiopicum is now *Laserpitium latifolium*, Herb Frankincense.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* li. 135 a, *Seseli* Ethiopium groweth in diuerse partes of hygge Germanye... som call it hartzwurt... wherefore we maye call it Hartwort, wyth the Duché men, vntyll we fynde a better name for it. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Siler*, the hearbe *Seseli*, *Hartwort*. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii. iv. § 4. 90 Umbelliferous Herbs of Finer Leaves... *Hart-wort*. 1693 *SALMON Bates Dispens.* (1713) 23/2 *Hartwort*, or *Bastard Lovage*. 1714 *French Bk. of Rates* 89 *Hart-wort* per 100 weight, or oo. 1715 *PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 239 *Shrub Hartwort*, *Ray 476*, c. 5 [= *Bupleurum fruticosum*]. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hartwort*, the *Laserpitium siler*, and the *Tordylium maximum*. *H. French*, *H. of Marseilles*, *Seseli tortuosum*.

2. A book-name for *Tordylium maximum*, one of the plants formerly included in the genus *Seseli*. 1787 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 269. 1824 *J. E. SMITH Eng. Flora* I. 103. 1846 *SOEBAV Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3), *Great-Hart-Wort*, *Tordylium Maximum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hartwort*, *Tordylium*.

Harum-scarum (hā-rəm-skə-rəm), adv., adj., and sb. colloq. Also 7-g harum-scarum, 8 hare'um scare'um, hairum-scairum, 8-g hare-

scarem. [A riming combination, app. f. HARE v.2 + SCARE v., sometimes taken as = hare 'em, scare 'em.]

A. adv. Recklessly, heedlessly, wildly. ? Obs. 1674-91 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 101 To Hare, to affright or make wild; to go harum starum. 1740 *Round about our Coal Fire* i. (Farmer), While Tom run harum scarum to draw a jug of ale. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Running harum scarum, said of any one running or walking carelessly... and in a hurry, after they know not what. 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* xii. (1831) 114, I should not like a son of mine to run harum-scarum through my property.

B. adj. Reckless, careless, heedless in action; wild, rash. (Of persons and their actions.)

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 71 Such a hare'um scare'um blood of a bitch. 1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* May, He seemed a mighty rattling hare-scarum gentleman. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Belinda* iii. (D.), What I call harum-scarum manners. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene* A. ii. vii, A dissolute, harum-scarum fellow... always in debt. 1861 *L.D. R. MONTAGU Mirror in America* 66 A mere harum-scarum scumble after the whim of the hour is not government.

C. sb. a. A reckless, unregulated person. b. Reckless action or behaviour.

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 39 More mischief... than such a hare'um scare'um as I could accomplish in twenty years. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* xxvi. 133 His reminiscences of Basil as a handsome harum-scarum. 1886 *E. L. BYRNNE A. Surriage* I. 11 Had a tidal wave swept over the rocks and played at harum-scarum? 1896 *J. MORLEY in Daily News* 18 June 3/3 Instead of humdrum you... have got harum scarum.

Hence Harum-sca-rumness, recklessness.

1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1883) I. 345 Accustomed to a life-long luxury of dirt and harum-scarumness. 1883 *L. WINGFIELD A. Rowe* I. ii. 35 A reckless Hibernian harum-scarumness in pecuniary matters.

|| **Haruspex** (hā-rə-spēks). Pl. **haruspices** (-isiz). Also 6-g aruspex, 7 anglicized as (h)aruspick, -pect. [L. (*h*)aruspex, f. a root appearing in *Skr. hīrā* entrails + L. *-spic-* beholding, inspecting.] One of a class of ancient Roman soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who performed divination by inspection of the entrails of victims, and in other ways.

1824 *R. SCOT Disc. Witcher.* ix. iii. (1886) 138 Another sort of witching priests called *Aruspices*, prophesied victorie to Alexander, because an eagle lighted on his head. c 1605 *Rowley Birth Merl.* iv. i. 331 Not an Aruspex with his whistling spells. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 313 Alexander... called his aruspicks to inspect the entrails. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. vi. 454 These terrors alarmed the City, and the Senate consulted the Haruspices. 1879 *FOURDE Cesar* xxvi. 458 'Am I to be frightened?', he said, in answer to some report of the haruspices, 'because a sheep is without a heart!'

Haruspical (hā-rə-spikāl), a. Also ar-. [ad. L. (*h*)aruspical-is, f. *haruspex*, -icem: see prec.] Belonging to, or having the function of, a haruspex. So † **Haruspicate** (ar-) a. [f. L. type **haruspici-*, *haruspical-*], in same sense.

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 26 Their oracles, augurs, and all the aruspicate presagers. *Ibid.* 307 The haruspical diviners. *Ibid.* 327 A great aruspical diviner would needs forewarn Cesar.

Haruspication (hā-rə-spikāl-jən). [n. of action f. L. type **haruspici-* to act as HARUSPEX: see above and -ATION.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of animals.

1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 111 Haruspication belongs... especially to the Malays and Polynesians. *Ibid.* 112 Haruspication has died out more completely than almost any magical rite.

Haruspice, anglicized form of HARUSPEX: cf. F. *aruspice*.

1828 in WEBSTER, who cites *Encyc. Adam*.

† **Haruspicine**, arus-. Obs. [ad. L. *haruspici-* a, fem. of *haruspici-* belonging to a haruspex, used as sb. (sc. ar-)] = HARUSPICY. So † **Haruspical** (ar-) a., relating to haruspicy; † **Haruspicate** (ar-) v. intr., to practise haruspicy; † **Haruspicy** (ar-) = HARUSPICY.

1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus' Hist.* ii. iii. (1591) 54 The skill and arte of Haruspicine. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 189 Augurizing, auspiciating, and aruspiciating. *Ibid.* 294 Tages... taught the Heturians the aruspical discipline. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxv. 210 Will you have a trial of your Fortune by the Art of Aruspicy?

Haruspicy (hā-rə-spisi). Also 6-g ar-. [ad. L. *haruspici-* a, f. *haruspice* -em: see HARUSPEX.] The practice or function of a haruspex; divination by inspection of the entrails of victims.

1569 *J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 51 b, Of Aruspice, which is a kinde of soothsaying. 1759 *B. STILLINGF. tr. Cal. Flora Pref. in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 235 This institution of augury seems to have been much more ancient than that of aruspicy. 1895 *Folk-Lore* Mar. 63 The old Roman haruspicy exists among the Hawaiians.

Harvest (hā-rə-vēst), sb. Forms: 1-2 hærfest, hærst, (1 hærst), 3-6 hervest, 4-5 hervist, -vyst, -wist, 5 harveste, (-weste, -waste, -waiste, her(r)ust, eruyst); 3- harvest, (Sc. 8-9 hairst, 9 hærst, harst, herst). [OE. *hærfest*, *hærst* = OFris. *herfst* (mod.Fris. dial. *harvst*, *heerst*, *herst*), MDu. and Du. *herfst*, MLG. *hervest*, *herst*, (LG. *harvst*, *herst*), OHG. *herbist* (MHG. *herbest*, Ger. *herbst*), all masc.; ON. (with

loss of *r* and contraction) *haust* neut. (orig. masc., Sw., Da. *höst* m.):—O'cut. **hæristo*-z, -usto-z, perh. from a root **harb* = L. *carpere* to pluck, crop, cf. Gr. *kapros* fruit.]

1. The third of the four seasons of the year, the autumn. Obs. exc. dial., or passing into sense 2.

902 *Charter Ep. Dencoult in Cod. Dipl.* V. 151 To hær-festes emnihte sie sinne ætzyed. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 299 Pa fewer timan... lengten, sumor, hærfest, & winter. a 1100 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 317/7 Autumms*, herfest. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Þe holi rode dei, þe latere, þet is iue heruest. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 12/393 Aftur heruest he comez i-lome. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 107 Þe evenes of þe day and þe nyht is ones in þe Lente and eft in heruest. 1422 *tr. Secretria Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* lxxvi. (E. E. T. S.) 243 Al the olde Phylsophers the yere dyuyseden in fowre Parties, wyche ben callid Veere, Somer, Herust, and Wyntyr. *Ibid.* 245 Of Herust. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 32 The 14 day of September... with it beginneth Haruest, which is the third quarter of the year. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. iii. 287 Countries, whose constitutions admit not such tempestivity of harvest. 1774 *M. MACKENZIE Maritime Surv.* 78 Toward the End of Harvest, when the Days are turning short.

2. The season for reaping and gathering in the ripened grain.

(Not distinctly marked from prec. sense before 14th c.) a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 On hærfeirste ripan. c 1300 *St. Brendan* 692 Thapplen were ripe y-nou3t ri3t as hit harvest were. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 523 Sesoune schal yow neuer sese of sede ne of heruest. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxx. 14 And Ruben goon out in tyme of wheet heruest into the field. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 202 The man, whiche hath his londe tilled, Awaiteth nought more redely the heruest. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 252 Reserue in heruest hem that seed shal brynge. 14... in *Archæol.* LIV. 1. 164/106 July for eruyst. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 Harvest, autumpus, messis. 1483 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 28 And cutes corn in harwyste. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xxi. 9 When y' barley harvest begynneth. 1611 *Bible Prov.* x. 5 He that sleepeth in harvest, is a sone that causeth shame. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 890 Seed time and Harvest, Heat and hoary Frost shall hold their course. 178. *BURNS Song* Robin shure in hairst, I shure wi' him. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 242 The harvest of Palestine is in April or May.

b. *transf.* The season for the gathering of other annual products.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 337 Two Honey Harvests fall in ev'ry Year.

c. *transf. and fig.* (From 2 and 3.)

1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* li. 33 The daughter of Babilon hath bene in hir tyme like as a threshingg floore, but shortly shal hir harvest come [1382 *WYCLIF*, 3it a tilil, and come shal the tyme of his reping]. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. iii. 27 It is needful that you frame the season for your owne harvest. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 674 The Lent... so weakening their bodies, that the Moores make that their Harvest of Abissine captives. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 93 Fellow-labourers in that harvest of souls. 1841 *LONGF. God's-acre* iii. The great harvest, when the archangel's blast shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain.

3. The reaping and gathering in of the ripened grain; the gathering in of other products.

1526 *TINDALE John* iv. 35 Loke on the regions: For they are whyte already unto harvest [1388 *WYCLIF*, ben... to reple]. c 1532 *DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 950 To go to heruest, *moissoner*. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 26 The Seedsman upon the slime and Ooze scatters his graine, And shortly comes to Harvest. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 981 A field Of Ceres ripe for harvest. 1797 *WASHINGTON in Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 27, I... shall read it... so soon as I have passed through my harvest, which is now nearly finished. 1880 *Mrs. WHITNEY Odd or Even* xli. 98 When the great hay harvest was not actually making.

b. Proverbs and phrases. To make a long harvest for or about a little corn. Lord of the harvest, (a) the proprietor or farmer to whom the crops belong, hence applied to God (Matt. ix. 8); (b) the head reaper, harvest-lord. Lady of the harvest, (a) the woman chosen to receive honour at the harvest-home; cf. HARVEST QUEEN; (b) the female 'mate' of the head reaper, harvest-lady.

1534 *TINDALE Matt.* ix. 38 Wherefore praye the Lorde of the harvest [1526 harvest lord] to sende forth the laborers into hys harvest. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1857) 38 Surely... ye haue in this time this worne, Made a long haruest for a little come. 1600 *DEKKER Shoemaker's Holiday* ii. (1862) 12, I am sure you make that garland for me against I shall be lady of the harvest. 1750 *TASSER Redivivus in Hone's Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1158 He that is the lord of harvest is generally some stayed sober-working man. 1826 *Ibid.* 1167 The lord of the harvest accompanied by his lady (the person is so called who goes second in the reap)... enters the parlour where the guests are seated, and solicits a largess from each of them.

4. The ripened grain or fruit; the corn-crop.

1526 *TINDALE Math.* ix. 37 The heruest is greate [WYCLIF, there is myche ripe corne] but the laborers ar fewe. 1573-80 *BARET Ato. H* 206 Haruest was so plentiful, that barnes would not hold it. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 312 The waving Harvest bends beneath his [Boreas'] Blast. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xviii. 689 Along the furrow here, the harvest fell. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 80 Those who sow and reap her bountiful harvests are often without bread.

b. The season's yield of any natural product.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 421 This ought to be no marvel, that there should be so great a harvest and store of these Mice. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 753 The Vine her liquid Harvest yields. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Peruv. Bark* xli. 409 The harvest of bark, in 1879... amounted to 106,000 lbs. 1881 *Times* 29 July 4/1 The climatic conditions on which the grouse harvest depends.

5. *fig.* The product or 'fruit' of any action or effort: a supply produced or appearing, a 'crop'.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 225 They shal gather such gleaning as agree with your harvest, namely the same vertue wherewith you are indued. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. ii. 15 To reap the harvest of our labours eat. 1693 DRYDEN *Journals* (J.), Let us the harvest of our labours eat. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlv. 235 I am not now sanguine enough to expect a more plentiful harvest of parliamentary virtue in one year than another. 1833 LYLE *Elem. Geol.* xix. (1874) 336 A rich 'harvest' of fossil ferns has been obtained from them.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to the autumn or harvest.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* 12 Heruest trees with outen fruyt. 1449 PROCK *Repr.* iii. xvi. 383 Thorn3 al an heruest cseason. a 1540 SKELTON *E. Rymyng* 278 Another.. wyth her doth brynge Her heruest gyrdle, her weddyng ryng. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 24 We here doo call *Fruges*, all sortes of harvest grayne. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 120 The ordinary covenants of most conventional tenants are, to... do harvest journeys, grind at the mill [etc.]. a 1661 J. VICARS in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1880) i. 102 All thy full-card Harvest-Swathes. 1688 R. HOLME *Annuary* iii. viii. 336 An Harvest Bottle of Leather. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 286 No toiling Teams from Harvest-labour come So late at Night. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1128 The harvest-treasures all Now gather'd in. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 384 The former tenant... kept a piper... and gave him his harvest-feast. 1801 ELIZ. SCOT *Alonso & Cora* 50 'Twas on a cheerful harvest-morn. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1891) III. 88 Harvest Forks... used in the loading of corn require to have long shafts. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 91 The voice of the harvest-bird brings Theognis sorrow. 1884 MISS SURTEES *Harvest Home* 16 For that harvest-day the fields are white.

b. Of or pertaining to the harvest-home.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 68 (Brand) The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man. 1606 CHANCE, *Chance*, etc. (1881) 28 Another [would] swell with pride, as if she were Mistress of the Harvest cart. 1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 115 The harvest-feast grew blither when he came. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 27 All the feats that crown the harvest supper night. 1827 HONE *Table Bk.* II. 333 Harvest-Catch in Norfolk. 1884 MISS SURTEES *Harvest Home* 17 Compel them to come into the Master's Harvest-home, to the great Harvest Supper.

c. objective, as *harvest-bearing* adj. d. adverbial, as *harvest-trudging* adj.

1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Isl.* (1846) 182 When harvest-trudging clowns went singing by. 1871 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 557 The harvest-bearing earth.

7. Special comb.: *harvest-apple*, a small apple ripening in August; *harvest-bell*, (a) a bell rung in harvest time; (b) a flower, the Autumn bell, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; *harvest-cock*, a salmon of a certain age; *harvest doll*: see quot.; also cf. *HARVEST QUEEN*; † *harvest ears*: see quot.; *harvest festival*, thanksgiving, a thanksgiving service for the ingathering of the harvest, at which the church is usually decorated with grain, fruit, etc.; *harvest-fever*, an autumnal fever; *harvest-fish*, the butter- or dollar-fish of North America, a species of *Stromateus*; *harvest-fly*, a name in U.S. for species of *Cicada*, which appear during harvest time; *harvest-folk*, the people engaged in harvesting; *harvest-goose* = *harvest-home goose*; *harvest-hand*, -hind, -swain, a reaper in the harvest-field; *harvest-herring*, -mackerel, one caught during harvest; *harvest-hog*, 'a young sheep, that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb' (Jam.); *harvest-lady* and *harvest-lord*, the couple of reapers who lead the others in the harvest-field; see also 3b; *harvest-louse*, -mite = *HARVEST-BUG*; *harvest-play*, 'the vacation of a school during harvest' (Jam.); *harvest-rig* *Sc.*, (a) a ridge, rig, or 'land' of a harvest-field, between two furrows; the harvest-field so divided; (b) the couple, man and woman, who reap together during the harvest, cutting a 'rig' conjointly; *harvest-saver*, a machine for economically drying hay, etc. when cut in wet weather; *harvest-spider*, a long-legged spider, *Phalangium*, common in harvest-fields; *harvest-tick*, (a) = *HARVEST-BUG*; (b) any small spider of the family *Leptidae*; *harvest-trow* (*dialect*) = *HARVEST MOUSE*; *harvest-wench*, -woman, a female reaper; *harvest-work*, the work of reaping and gathering in the harvest (so *harvest-worker*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ciii. § 4. 355 Calathian Violet... is called... of some 'Harvestbells. 1860 N. & Q. 2d Ser. X. 356 To ring what is called the 'Harvest Bell'... to warn the labourers in the harvest fields when to begin and cease their labour. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names... 'harvest cock, sea trout, white trout... or by any other local name. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 20 Not far from a century ago, they used everywhere to dress up something... at the end of harvest which was called a 'Harvest Doll. 1608 WITHALS' *Dict.* 46 Thine eares be on pilgrimage... as they say commonly, thou hast on thy 'harvest eares. *Vestris peregrinantur aures.* 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* i. 43 Pentecost was a 'harvest festival. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Epidem. Brit.* 409 Autumnal or 'harvest-fever, was a pestilential fever. 1885 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 191 The species known in Massachusetts and New York as the butter-fish, in New Jersey as the 'harvest fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Harvest-fly, *Cicada*... the name of a large fly, remarkable for the noise which it makes in the

summer-months, and particularly about the time of harvest. 1870 RILEY *Rep. Nox. Ins.* 131 Reminding one of the mode of escape of our Harvest-flies (*Cicadae*). 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lvii. (1878) 132 In harvest-time, 'harvest folke, Seruants and all should make, altogether, good chere in the hall. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* ii. (1586) 65 The mowers and Harvest folkes... carrie great peeces of them to the Field with them. 1400 *Rel. Ant.* II. 113 A yong wyf and an 'arvyst-gos, Moche gail with bothe. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i. 178 'Harvest-hands being greatly in demand just then. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 We have 'harvest heryng, & good hawkes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ii. 10 'Harvest Hinds, o'spient with Toil and Heats. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Gylmyrs and dilmondis, and mouny 'herueist hog. a 1825 FOANY *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Harvest-lady, the second reaper in the row... but does not seem to have been ever so regularly greeted by the title, except on the day of harvest-home. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlvii. (1878) 129 Grant 'harvest lord more by a penic or twoo, to call on his fellows the better to doo. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Harvest-lord*, the principal reaper, who goes first, and whose motions regulate those of his followers. 1775 ASH, 'Harvestlouse, an exceeding small insect very troublesome in harvest time. 1874 RILEY *Rep. Nox. Ins.*, 'Jiggers' or 'Harvest Mites, *Leptus irritans*, L. *Americanus*. 1877 A. MURRAY *Econ. Entomol.* 117 *Trombididae* (Harvest mites). 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 148/1 Models of 'Harvest Savers, already adopted on twenty of the chief estates in the country. 1852 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1863) III. 677 Sometimes the 'Harvest-spider is seen scrambling over the grass with wonderful speed. 1883 J. CURTIS *Farm Ins.* 200 The harvest-bug... is closely allied... to our tick... described by Dr. Geer under the name of *Acarus Phalangii* from its infesting the harvest-spider *Phalangium Opilio*. 1648 HEARICK *Hesper.*, *Hock-cart* 13 The 'harvest swaines, and wenches bound For joy, to see the hock-cart crowd'd. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Harvest ticks, the species of the Genus *Leptus*. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* i. 90 Looking at a nest of 'harvest-trows, as the tiny mice are called that breed in the grass. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 71 r. 14 He saw some reapers and 'harvest-women at dinner. 1562 *Tess* i. 185, c. 4 § 16 Persons... accustomed to goe into other Shires for 'Harvest work.

Harvest (hā'vɛst), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To reap and gather in (the corn, or, by extension, other ripe crop).

1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xxx. 300 Men hervesten the Corn twyes a 3eer. 1719 [see HARVESTING *vbl. sb.*] 1776-90 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (T.), I have seen a stock of reeds harvested and stacked, worth two three hundred pounds. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 222/1 The general crop [of onions] must be pulled, if not already harvested. *Mod.* The tenants had to harvest the lord's grain for him.

b. *intr.* To gather in the corn-crop.

1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 2/5 Texas and Southern Kansas can harvest in June and July.

2. *transf.* To gather and lay up in store; to 'reap', to husband.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 10/1 He... has watched Chicago's growth for fifty years, and harvested a fortune of about 2,400,000 from that city's prosperity. 1889 M. E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* III. iii. xii. 258 The whole of her money was spent. That was soon, for she did not try to harvest it.

Hence *Harvested ppl. a.*

1632 SHERWOOD, *Harvested, mestivē.* 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 8 Artificial shelter, and harvested provision. 1887 RUSKIN *Preterita* II. xi. 404 The pendant gold of the harvested maize.

Harvest-bug. A minute mite or acarid troublesome during harvest; also called *harvester*, *harvest-louse*, -mite, -lick (see *HARVEST sb.* 7). That common in England is a larval form of *Tetranychus (Leptus) autumnalis*; those in the U.S. are species of *Tetranychus* and *Trombidium*. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 371 The flea and the gnat regale on his blood; the harvest-bug burrows in his flesh. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiv. 89 This animal (which we call an harvest-bug) is very minute... of a bright scarlet colour. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. 305 The wound of the Harvest bug occasions an acute burning and insupportable itching.

Harvester (hā'vɛstər), [f. *HARVEST v.*]

1. A reaper.

1589 PEELE *Eglogue Gratulatorie* Wks. (Ritldg.) 562/2, 1595 — *Old Wives T.* *ibid.* 452/1 Soft, who have we here? our amorous harvesters [Oo, harvest stars]. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, *Esther* (1638) 91 The Harvester with bubbling brow Reaping the interest of his painefull plough. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 243 The French ladies... are fond of habiting themselves as harvesters. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Harvesters' disease*, Duclaux's term for a disorder to which persons working out of doors in the hot summer of 1859 were subject.

2. Applied to various insects: a. = *harvesting ant.* b. 'A harvest-man, daddy-long-legs' (Funk).

c. A harvest-bug.

1882 ROMANES *Anim. Intell.* 97 The following points of interest in the habits of the European harvesters [ants].

3. A reaping machine; esp. one which also binds up the sheaves. Also, a machine for gathering in any particular crop, as a *cane harvester*. *Harvester* cutter, one of the section knives of a harvester.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Harvester-cutter grinder*, a machine adapted to the grinding of the section knives of harvesters, which are riveted to the knife-bar. 1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 17 Aug. 524 With the extensive Harvester Works... and other manufacturing building. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/2 The price of sheaf-binding harvesters. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 702 Trials of Self-binding Harvesters.

Harvest-field. A field in which the corn is being reaped or gathered in; a corn-field in harvest. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 286 Thus to pick The very refuse of those harvest-fields. 1850 SCORESBY *Whaleman's Advent.* vi. (1859) 79 The great harvest-field of American whalers. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 227 My brother James is in the harvest-field. 1870 BRYANT *Idiad* I. ii. 41 Like the harvest-field, when west winds blow suddenly from above.

Harvest home, harvest-home.

1. The fact, occasion, or time of bringing home the last of the harvest; the close of the harvesting.

1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 35 His Chin new reapt, Shew'd like a stubble Land at Harvest-home. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iv. 64 At harvest-home, and on the shearing-day. 1757 R. BENTLEY *tr. Hentener's Trav. Eng.* 79 (Brand) We happened to meet some country people celebrating their Harvest Home; their last load of corn they crown with flowers. a 1846 L. HUNT *Months in Hone's Every-day Bk.* I. 1059 Harvest-home is still the greatest rural holiday in England. 1844-61 H. ALFORD *Hymn*, Come, ye thankful people, come, Raise the song of Harvest-home. *fig.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 287, I will use her as the key of the Cuckoldry-rogues Coffin, and ther's my harvest-home. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 85, I have cride harvest home of thome of most judgment In my greene sowing time. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills* 230 Sheaves of whom are ripe to come To destruction's harvest home.

b. A shout or song of rejoicing on that occasion. 1648 HEARICK *Hesper.*, *Hock-cart* 6 Crown'd with the eares of corne, now come, And, to the pipe, sing harvest home. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* v. i. Come, my boys, come! And merrily roar our harvest home. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. *Introd.*, The last blithe shout hath died upon our ear, And harvest-home hath hush'd the clanging wain.

2. The festival or merry-making to celebrate the successful homing of the corn, called in Scotland 'the kirm'. (Now rarely held.)

1573 [see 3]. 1648 HEARICK *Hesper.*, *Country Life*, Thy wales, a Thy sheering-feast, which never faile; Thy harvest-home; thy wassail bowl. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, Summer 290 The long-accustomed feast of Harvest-home. 1864 CHAMBERS' *Bk. of Days* II. 376/2 In England, the festival of ingathering passes generally under the endearing name of harvest-home. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 3/2, I have nowhere found any survival of the old-fashioned 'harvest home'. 'No; it is quite gone. The Union killed that.'

3. *Comb.*, as *harvest-home call*, song; *harvest-home goose*, one killed and eaten at the harvest-home feast; also called *harvest-goose*.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xc. (1878) 181 For all this good feasting, yet art thou not loose, Till ploughman thou giest his harvest home goose. 1813-43 BRAND'S *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 19 The Suffolk peasantry use the following Harvest-home song: Here's a health to the barley-mow! *Ibid.* 29 This 'Harvest-home' Call is the one generally made use of in the country of Devon.

Harvesting (hā'vɛstɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HARVEST v.* + -ING 1.] The reaping and housing of grain, etc.; also *transf.*, the gathering up of resources.

1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* i. viii. The end of all my harvesting. 1841-42 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 95 In the harvesting of fruits in the cellar. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. xiv. 78 In more remote regions... the thrifty soldier thought that there might be... good harvesting for his sword.

b. *attrib.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Harvesting-machine*. 1881 *Times* 18 May 11/4 Employment on English harvesting work. 1892 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 10/5 The Hon. Walter Abbott Wood, the inventor, and founder of the manufactory, of the harvesting machines... died... on the 15th inst... aged 76.

Harvesting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That reaps or gathers in and stores up grain, etc. *Harvesting ant.*, a kind of ant which gathers and stores up the seeds of grasses; *harvesting mouse* = *HARVEST MOUSE*.

1873 MOGGIDGE *Ants & Spiders* I. 52 These harvesting ants will be found all round the shores of the Mediterranean. 1882 ROMANES *Anim. Intell.* 102 The harvesting or agricultural ants of Texas. *Ibid.* 365 Of the harvesting mouse Gilbert White says:—One of their nests I procured this autumn.

Harvestless, a. [-LESS.] Devoid of harvests or crops; sterile, unproductive.

1868 MENKEN *Infelicia* 87 Break up the harvestless ridges where we starved. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. i. Harvestless autumn, horrible agues, plague.

Harvestman.

1. A labourer in the harvest-field; a reaper; esp. one who leaves home to obtain harvest work.

1552 HULOET, *Harvest man, messor.* 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xvii. 5 And it shall be as when the harvest-man gathereth the corne. 1774 JOHNSON *Diary* 4 Sept. in *Boswell*, I saw the harvest-men very decently dressed. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/1 It can hardly be said that the weather of last week was on the side of the harvestman.

2. A name given to certain insects which abound in the fields in harvest-time; esp. a long-legged spider of the family *Phalangida*.

1830 WITHERING'S *Brit. Plants* II. 85 note, Among the almost infinite variety of insects which haunt Grasses... is the *Gryllus viridissimus*... in Devonshire called the Harvestman from the season of its appearance. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 765 The *Phalangida*, or Harvest-men, have two thread-like palpi, terminated by a small hook. 1872 RILEY *Rep. Nox. Ins.* 17 These animals are popularly called 'Grand-Daddy-Long-Legs' in this country, but are also known as 'Harvest men' and 'Grandfather-Gray-Beards'.

Harvest month. The month during which the harvest is gathered in; originally (like Ger. *herbstmonat*, Icel. *haustmánuðr*) a name of September; but in Robert of Gloucester of August.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram. in* (Z.) 43 September, hærfestmonað. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 61 þe nexte moneth æfterward, þat heruest moneth ys, He let clepe aftur hym August y wys.

1826 in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1155 Had my journey taken place during the present harvest moon.

Harvest moon. The moon which is full within a fortnight of the autumnal equinox (22 or 23 Sept.), and which rises for several nights nearly at the same hour, at points successively further north on the eastern horizon.

1706 WATTS *Horse Lyr.*, Vict. Poles over Osman 5 Wks. 1813 IX. 275/1 Seventy harvest-moons fill'd his wide granaries with autumnal joy. 1747 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 538 All the Phenomena of the Harvest-Moon become very plain by this additional Part. 1803 LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* i. 267 The waning harvest-moon shone cold and bright. 1832a LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. xii. The broad harvest-moon was in the heavens, and filled the air as with a softer and bolier day. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iv. § 30.

Harvest mouse. A very small species of mouse (*Mus messorius*, or *Micromys minutus*), which builds its nest in the stalks of growing grain; it is the smallest of British quadrupeds, being just over 2 inches in length.

1812 Pennant's *Zool.* I. 149 heading, Harvest Mouse. 1839 Penny *Cycl.* XV. 505/1 The Harvest Mouse. White, of Selborne, who suggests the name of *Mus minimus*, appears to be the first who drew the attention of naturalists to this the smallest of British quadrupeds. 1849 Sk. *Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 67 The harvest mouse is insectivorous as well as granivorous.

Harvest queen. A name given a. to Ceres, the goddess of agriculture and crops; b. to a young woman chosen from the reapers (or an image or doll dressed up, cf. *harvest-doll*), to whom was given a post of honour at the harvest-home.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 36 Well mought it beseme any Harvest Queene. 1597-8 Br. *Hall Sat.* v. ii. He stole the daughter of the Harvest-Queen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 842 Adam . . . had wove Of choicest Flours a Garland to adorn Her Tresses, and her rural labours crown, As Reapers oft are wont their Harvest Queen. 1778 HUTCHINSON *View Northumbld.* II. Anc. Customs 17 In some places I have seen an image apparelled in great finery, crowned with flowers. This they call the *Harvest Queen*, and represents the Roman Ceres. 1827 *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1161.

c. = *harvest-lady*: see HARVEST 7. *local*.
1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Harvest Lady*, The Dict. call this personage the Harvest-Queen; Dr. D. E. Clark says that, on inquiry in Cambridgeshire, he understood that to be the denomination. He would not have received such information in Norfolk. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s.v. *Harvest-lady*, The second reaper is also called the harvest-queen.

Harvestry. The act or work of harvesting; also, that which is harvested (Ogilvie, *Suppl.*, citing Swinburne).

Harvest-tide. = next.

c. 1200 ORMIN 11254 O sumert, and onn herrfesstid, O winnter, and o lommenn. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4060 He-self was on be feld beside To geder corn in beruisteide. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. v. 31 As in the first frost eftir hervist tyde. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 5. 250 In the long interval between harvest-tide and harvest-tide, work and food were alike scarce in the mediæval homestead.

Harvest time. The time of harvest; the season of autumn (*obs.*).

1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* vii. 107 He schulde ben huyred þer-aftur whan harvest tyme come. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xi. 815 It befel vpon a daye in beruest tyme. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xxiii. 13 [They] came to Dauid in the harvest time. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 53 At last a fever seized On William, and in harvest time he died.

b. *fig.* The time for reaping reward or gathering in results.

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Crisp Aug.*, This is the harvest time of your life. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xiv. 214 But Gage . . . whiled away his harvest-time of honor.

Harvey (hā'vi), *sb.* [Reputed to be named after Gabriel Harvey, d. 1630.] A kind of cooking- and cider-apple; different varieties are named *golden Harvey*, *Siberian Harvey*, etc.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* in R. Hogg *Fruit Man.* (1875) 67 Harvey apple, a faire, greate, goodly apple; and very well relished. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. v. 262 Your Apples must be Pippins, Pearmaines, or Harveys. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 352 Harvey Apple, Aromatick Pippin. 1834 Penny *Cycl.* II. 189/2 The best varieties (for cider) are . . . the Siberian Harvey . . . and above all, the golden Harvey, or brandy apple.

Harvey, *v.* [After the surname of the inventor.] a. To harden (steel) by a process invented by H. A. Harvey of New Jersey, (patented in England 1888, No. 401); = HARVEYZE. b. To fit or supply (a ship) with armour-plates so treated. Hence *Harveyed ppl.* a.

1894 *Daily News* 21 June 2/6 The Harveyed Steel Plate has now been adopted. 1894 *Times* 12 July 8/4 The 'Harveyed' plates in the tests did not show any marked superiority over the St. Chamond plate. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 6/1 The royalties on plates ordered to be 'Harveyed', though not yet completed. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/8 The vessel . . . is Harveyed to the water line.

Also *Harveyize v.*, -ized *ppl.* a.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 6/3 The trial of two nickel steel plates Harveyized. 1892 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 6/3 A patent known as high-carbon nickel Harveyized armour for the protection of men-of-war. 1894 *Times* 6 June 7/4 'Harveyized' steel plates will stop the heaviest cannon shot.

Harwe, ME. form of HARROW *sb.* and *v.*

Hary, -er, *obs.* forms of HARRY, HARRIER.

Harytage, *obs.* form of HERITAGE.

Has, 3rd sing. pres. Ind. of HAVE *v.*

Has, *obs.* var. of AS, ASS; ME. f. HOARSE a.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1073 A ded has. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Nicholas* 301 Has be bad, sa haf þai done. 14. . *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 700/33 *Hic onager*, a wyld has.

Hasagai, var. of HASSAGAI, ASSAGAI.

Hasar, rare *obs.* f. HAWSER.

† **Hasard**, -art, a. (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* [app. a deriv. of OE. *hasu*, *haswe*, or ON. *hass*, accus. *hassan* (= *hasu*-) 'grey, ash-coloured'. See -ARD.]

A. *adj.* Grey-haired, hoary. B. *sb.* A grey-haired man.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prol. 164 Thow ald hasart lychour, fy for shame. *Ibid.* vi. v. 17 This ald hasard careis our fluids hoo Spretis and figuris in his irn hewit boit. *Ibid.* vii. viii. 100 Ouersett with hasart bayr and faynt dotage.

Hasard, *obs.* form of HAZARD.

Has-been hæz'bin), *sb.* (a.) [perf. tense of BE *v.*] One that *has been* but is no longer: a person or thing whose career or efficiency belongs to the past, or whose best days are over.

1666 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 Being now but um-while, and as an he-been. 1786 BURNS *Inventory* 8 My han' afore's a gude ald has-been. 1827 *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 820 John Jones may be described as 'one of the has-beens.'

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1819 *Hermit in London* II. 133 A has-been battered beau. **Hasbe**, *obs.* form of AS *adv.*

c. 1420 *Anters of Arth.* xix. Pride with his puttenans, hasbe prophetes have told.

Hase, *obs.* form of HOARSE, HAZE.

Hasel, -ell, *obs.* forms of HAZEL.

Hasert, *obs.* form of HAZARD.

Hash (hæʃ), *v.* Also 7 *hache*. [a. F. *hache-r*, f. *hache* hatchet: see HACHE.]

1. *trans.* To cut (meat) into small pieces for cooking; to make into a hash.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 34, I gave them some tastes of my Cookery, in hashing, and fricasing this flesh. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mushroom*, You must hash a Piece of Veal or Fowl. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 28 Hash, to mince Meat. 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 136 Meat hashed small and well peppered.

2. *fig.* Also *hash up*.

1742 POPE *Danc.* iv. 221 Be sure I give them Fragments, not a Meal; What Gellius or Stobæus hash'd before, Or chew'd by blind old Scholasters o'er and o'er. 1794 MATHIAS *Purr. Lit.* (1798) 385 His own stale scraps . . . Hash'd up and season'd with an old man's spleen. 1880 *Academy* 25 Sept. 219 Pleased at seeing his walls and strays of thought thus hashed up.

3. To cut up, to slash or hack about; to mangle.

Also *fig.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *intr.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 838 He . . . rain'd a storm of blows so terrible and thick, As if he meant to hash her quick. 1727 WALKER *Peden's Life in Biogr. Scot.* 489 (Jam.) They are haggling and hashing them down, and their blood is running down like water. 1829 SCOTT *Fruit.* 10 Feb. Hashed and smashed as my time is, who can make anything of it? 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 165 A hand in haggling and hashing at Christ's Kirk.

Hence **Hashed** (hæʃt) *ppl.* a., **Hashing** *vbl.* *sb.*; also **Hasher**, one who hashes or makes a hash.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 66 A great Skillet full of Rice with hashed Lamb. 17. . *Battle Sheriff Muir* 1715 in *Child Ballads* (1864) VII. 159 There was such hashing, and broad swords a-clashing. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 648 The cuttings, the roastings, and hashings they undergo. a. 1845 HOOD *Clubs* iii. The Cook's a hasher—nothing more. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xxv. 298 The breast of a hashed fowl.

Hash (hæʃ), *sb.* Also 7 *hache*. [f. *HASH v.*, taking the place of the earlier *hacht*, *hachee*, *hachey*, *HACHY*, and *HACHIS*, from French.]

1. Something cut up into small pieces; *spec.* a dish consisting of meat which has been previously cooked, cut small, and warmed up with gravy and sauce or other flavouring.

1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Jan. I had . . . at first course, a hash of rabbits, a lamb. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 510 They are only Hache, made up of the Fragments that remain'd. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 9, I . . . passed my Eye over several Hashes, which I do not know the Names of. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 47 Lay . . . thin sippets round the dish, and pour in your hash. 1863 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 205 If the meat in a hash or mince be allowed to boil, it will immediately become hard.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Old matter 'served up' or presented in a fresh form; now often coloured by or associated with 3.

1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 368 To serve up to the Reader continually the cold Hashes of plain repetition. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* x. Old pieces are revived . . . the public are again obliged to ruminate over those hashes of absurdity. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 319 Chiefly a well-done hash of my own words.

3. A mixture of mangled and incongruous fragments; a medley; a spoiled mixture; a mess, jumble. Often in *phr.* to *make a hash of*, to mangle and spoil in attempting to deal with.

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 52 The Hash of tongues A Pedant makes. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 23 Feb. (1833) II. 274 (Farmer) About as like it, as my Lady Pomfret's hash of plural persons and singular verbs or infinitive moods was to Italian. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 459 Froude writes up to me we have made a hash of it. 1847 Lb. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. ix. 402 Lord Grey has made somewhat of a hash of New Zealand and its constitu-

tion. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 595 They therefore make a strange hash of the story.

b. *Phr.* To *settle* (a person's) *hash*: to reduce to order; to silence, subdue; to make an end of, 'do for'. *slang* or *colloq.*

a. 1825 *Song* in BROCKETT s.v., The hash of the Yankees he'll settle. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 389 My finger was in an instant on the trigger, and another second would have settled his hash. 1864 BROWNING *Youth & Art* xiv. You've to settle yet Gibson's hash.

4. A term of obloquy, applied to a person who 'makes a hash' of his words, etc. *Sc.*

1655 in BROCKETT N. C. *Gloss.* (1846) I. 211 [In 1655, Henry Hedley was fined 3s. 4d. for calling William Johnson, one of the stewards of the Company of Bricklayers and Plasterers] 'a slaving hash'. 1722-30 RAMSAY *Fables* i. *Two Books*, I cannot thole the clash, Of this impertinent auld hash. 1785 BURNS *Ep. Lausd.* xii. A set o' dull, conceited basbes. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii. 'What was I wanting to say . . . to his honour himself . . . ye muckle hash.'

5. A trade name for waste paper of the lowest quality.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 5/3 'Hash', the paper of lowest marketable value, can be collected and sorted without loss.

6. *attrib.*, as *hash-dish*, -*meat*.

1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love at a Venture* v. Wks. (1723) 312 Your Father . . . swears . . . he'll slice me into Hash-meat.

|| **Hashish**, **hasheesh** (hæʃɪʃ, hæʃɪʃ). Also (6 *assis*), 9 *haschisch*, -ish, *hachisch*, -ish, *hachshish*. [Arab. *hashish* dry herb, hay, the dry leaves of hemp powdered, the intoxicant thence prepared.]

The top leaves and tender parts of the Indian hemp (which in warm countries develop intoxicating properties) dried for smoking or chewing, in Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, etc. Cf. BHANG, an Indian preparation of the same plant.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* i. (1885) II. 116 Bangué . . . is made in three sorts. The first by the Egyptians is called Assis, which is the powder of Hemp, or of Hemp leaves. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. viii. 502 A compound called Lbasis, one ounce whereof being eaten, causeth laughing, dalliance, and makes one as if they were drunken. 1811 tr. Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.* cxx. in Pinkerton *Voy.* X. 153 (Stanf.) As they have no strong drink, they, for this purpose, smoke Hashisch, which is the dried leaves of a sort of hemp. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. vi. 103 It is a well known result of hashish to give an excessive vividness to the sensations. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 They chew hasheesh; cut themselves with poisoned ceases. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 3/3 Victims to the excessive use of hasheesh.

fig. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 113 If you put a single grain of philosophic hashisch into that pacific calumet of his. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 575 Entranced by the hashisch of Mr. Frederic Harrison's eloquence.

b. *attrib.*, as *hashish-house*, -*insanity*, -*smoker*.

1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 944/1 (title) A hashish-house in New York. *Ibid.*, A large community of hashish smokers. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 22 Mar. 5/1 Intoxicating effects which recommend the drug to hashish-eaters in India. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 901, I doubt very much if hasheesh insanity can be at present diagnosed by its clinical character alone.

Hashy (hæʃɪ), a. [f. *HASH sb.*] Of the nature of a 'hash', or mixture of mangled fragments.

1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 452/1 A tale . . . duplicated in that famous collection, showing the hashy manner in which it was put together.

† **Hask**, **haske**, *sb.* *Obs.* [cf. HASSOOK 3.] (See quot. 1579.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 16 Phoebeus . . . hath . . . taken vp his ynnie in Fishes haske [*gloss.*, a haske is a wicker pad, wherein they use to carry fish]. 1598 FLORIO, *Canagena*, . . . a fishers basket, or haske. 1611 DAVISON *Poems* 38 (N.) The joyfull sunne, whom cloudy winter's spight Had shut from us in watry fishes haske.

Hask (hask), a. Now *dial.* [app. a by-form of *harsk*, northern form of HARSH.] Rough and hard to the touch or taste, *esp.* from the absence of moisture; coarse and dry.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Harske or haske, as sundry frutys, stipticus, poriticus. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M ij b, Curled and adorned after the same manner by Spar, but hask and dry, and of no pleasant Colour at all. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. *Gloss.*, *Hask*, coarse, harsh, rough, parched . . . A hask wind is keen and parching . . . Coarse worsted is hask to the feeling. 1828 CRAVEN *Dial.* s.v., 'Hask grass', rough, coarse grass. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hask*, deficient in moisture. 'Hask bread', oft said to be as 'hask as chopped hay'. 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wool Gloss.* 354 *Hask*, dry and hard or unpliant.

b. *fig.* Harsh in sound, tone, or manner. *Sc.*

1594 A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. Ep. to Rdr., Rude Scottish and hask verses. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jnls.* (1841) II. 63 The petition of the Londoners got so hask and insnarcing an answer.

c. Dry, husky: as a cough.

a. 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 343 They have in Wilts a disease on their cows, which they call a hask or husky cough.

Hask, *obs.* form of ASK.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26465, I hask be þen if it be nede.

† **Haskard**, *Obs.* Also -*erd*. [Of uncertain derivation; the suffix as in *bast-ard*, etc.: its locality is opposed to its being a derivative of the northern HASK a.] A man of low degree, a base or vulgar fellow. Also *attrib.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. cl. 152 b/1 As . . . he came out of the hous of a comyn woman He mette

with a lewde haskarde, whyche for to doo the sayd synne of lechery went to the hous. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 Declaryng a very folysshe and an haskard felowe under the person of Thersyte. 1523 SKELTON *Carol. Laurel* 606 They be haskardis & rebawdis. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 14 Priuate persons and haskards of low degree. 1574 WITHALS *Dict.* 602 A haskardre, or of low degree, *proletarius*.

Hence † **Haskardly** *a.*, vulgar, low, base. † **Haskardly**, baseness; haskards collectively.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 208 Some haskardly peizants, and rascall persons. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 4 Ouerthroun at last by Berthreds Hascardy. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) 111. 81 Treason and haskardie in thus leaving their camp at the very point of fight.

† **Haskwort.** *Obs.* [Badly formed in imitation of Ger. *halskraut*, *f.* *hals* neck + *kraut* plant (perh. with some suggestion of HASK *a.*): cf. HALSWORT.] Name given by Lyte to two species of Bell-flower, *Campanula Trachelium* and *C. glomerata*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 170 This Throtewurte or Haskewurte . . . is . . . of three sortes, that is to say, the great aod the small, and the creeping kinde. *Ibid.* 172 The Plante may be very wel called Haskewurte, or Throtewurte. . . in high Douch Halskraut: in base Almaigne Halscrut. 1863 in *Prior Plant-n.* (1879) 105.

† **Hasky**, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [*f.* HASK *a.* + *-y.*] Dry and stony, as soil; gravelly.

1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv.* (1652) 157 Dry, haskey, sandy, hungry Land. *Ibid.* 187 St. Foy is a French Grass much sowed there, upon their barren, dry, hasky Lands. 1840 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 403 Clover seldom succeeds on sandy loam, or this hasky land.

Hasle, *obs.* form of HAZEL.

Haslet (*hæ'slēt*), **harslet** (*hā'slēt*). *Forms:* *a.* 4-5 hastelet, 4-7 hastlet, 5 hasselet, 6 haselet, 6-7 hasletlet, -e, 7- haslet. *β.* 6- harslet, (7 harslet, (harsnet), 8 harcelet). [*a.* OF. *hastelet* (mod. F. *hâtelette*) roasted meat, dim. of *haste* a spit, a piece of roasted meat (cf. obs. F. *hastilles* 'th' inwards of a beast', Cotgr.):—L. *hasta* spear. The spelling *harslet* appears to arise from the long *a*.] A piece of meat to be roasted, *esp.* part of the entrails of a hog; pig's fry; also, the 'pluck' or 'gather' (heart, liver, etc.) of other animals, as the sheep, calf, etc.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1612 He britoze out þe brawen in bryst brode schelde & hatz out þe hastletet. 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 83 Hastlets of Fryt. Take Fygs quartered, Raysons hool, [etc.]. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1399 Hastlettus in galantyne. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Take a Turbut, and kut of þe yvynes in maner of a hastelette, and broche him oo a rounde broche, and roste him. 1530 *Palssgr.* 229/2 Haselet of a hogge, *haste neuve*. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 121 Concerning hogs . . . some . . . sell nothing but the chitterlings, the sweet-breeds, the blood, and the haslets. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* ii. 7 In a hog . . . the haslet which is the liver and crow, kidney and skirts. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xxvi. 106 A rich Haslet at the fire, Will give you all you can desire. 1879 *FRERE Aristoph.*, *Frogs* II. 242 Keep quiet—and watch for a chance of a piece of the haslets.

β. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 87 A haggise: some call it a chitterling: some a hogs haslet. 1664 *Perrys Diary* to Mar., A good hog's haslet, a piece of meat I love. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 235 A roasted Haslet on the Table stood. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr. I.* v. 365 Poultry and meat . . . calf's pluck, pig's haslet and chine . . . finished the course.

attrib. 1677 CHARLETON *Exercit. de diff. et nomin. Anim.* (ed. 2) 13 Apexabones, Haslet-Puddings.

Hasp (*hasp*), *sb.* *Forms:* *a.* 1 hæpse, 3-7 haspe, (6 happys, hosp), 4-hasp (7-dial. haspe). *β.* (north.) 2-7 hespe, 5- hesp. [OE. *hæpse* (:-**hæspe*) wk. fem. 'fastening, clasp, hasp'; cf. OHG. *haspa* fem., a reelful of yarn, MLG. *haspe*, *hespe* reel, hinge, hinge-hook, Ger. *haspe* hasp, clamp, hinge, hook, *dial.* reel, *hæspe* ham of the leg; MLG. *hespe*, *haspe* hinge, MDu. *haspe* hasp or fastening of a door, reel, skein of yarn, *hespe* hinge, joint, ham, ON. *hespa* wk. fem. 'wisp or skein of wool, hasp, fastening'. The sense-history of the group is obscure, and it may be doubted whether the 'hasp' of a door, and a 'hasp' of yarn, though in form identified in all the langs., were originally the same word. (But cf. HANK.)]

I. 1. A contrivance for fastening a door or lid: now chiefly applied to a hinged clasp of metal which passes over a staple and is secured by a pin or padlock; also (in a trunk or box), a hinged plate of metal with a projecting piece of the nature of a staple which fits into a hole and is secured by the lock.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* II. 328 Sum sloh mid slece swide þa hæpsan. *c* 1150 *Voc.* in Wv. Wülcker 546/42 Sera, hespe. 13. *Coer de L.* 4083 Undermethe is an hasp, Schet with a stapyl and a clasp. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 284 To the chambre dore he gan hym dresse. And by the haspe [Lansdowne hespe] he haaf it of atones. *a* 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1104 Up is broke lok, haspe, barre, and pyne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vii. 416 Stapill and hesp. 1515 *Pilton Churchw.* Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 70 For mending off a happys. . . ij^d. 1560 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 96 A stapulle and a haspe for the . . . chest. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 145 Stapyles, hespes, and brages. 1631 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* For charnells and haspes for the two chests in our hall. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 80 In Sussex for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce

hapse, clapse, wapse. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1577/4 One Sugar-Box . . . with a Hasp to fasten it on one side. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 'This trunk has got to be shut and locked'. The hasp snapped sharply in its hole. 1886 HALL *Caine Son of Hagar* II. i. The pony was tied to the hasp of the gate.

b. Applied to other simple contrivances for fastening a door, casement window, etc.; also, a latch for a sash window.

1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 128, I fastened the other end with a small hasp to one of the jambs. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiv. ii. If a hand . . . were laid on the hasp of the window. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hesp*, the door-fastener or button which turns on a pivot in the centre. 1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Hasp*, the fastening to a common casement. 1885 *Law Times* 315/2 He must not break a pane to undo the hasp of the window. 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* vi. The spring of the window hasp.

c. 'A semi-circular clamp turning in an eye-bolt in the stem-head of a sloop or boat, and fastened by a forelock in order to secure the bowsprit down to the bows' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

d. *O. Eng. and Sc. Law.* By hasp and staple: see QUOTS.

[*c* 1250 BRACON *v.* IV. xv. 14 (Rolls) VI. 128 Seysina facta . . . vel per nuntium, per fustim, vel per baculum, vel per haspam. 1292 BRITTON II. ix. § 6 Deliverer al purchaceour la seisine par le haspe on par le anel del uins, ou par encousture de la porte.] 1569 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 175 Or he could be said to be hesp and stapill, as the common use is within burgh. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scott.*, *Hasp and Staple* is the form of entering an heir in a burghage subject. . . The claimant alleges his title, and proves it by witnesses; on which the baillie declares him to be heir, and makes him take hold of the hasp and staple of the door as a symbol of possession, and then enter the house and bolt himself in. [Entry by hasp and staple is now obsolete under Conveyancing and Land Transfer (Scotland) Act, 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. c. 94 § 25).]

2. A clasp or catch for fastening two parts of a garment, the covers of a book, etc.

a 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 A denkes cope for to bere al brennynde on him was kest, With hote haspes i-mad to spere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5254 The haspes of his helme heturly brast. *a* 1698 EVELYN *Voy. Marry-land* (R.), A curious hasp The manteau 'bout her neck to clasp. 1715 *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* I. iv. ii. 155 Shoes . . . either lac'd close . . . or else clasp'd with Taches or Hasps. 1829 HOOD *Eng. Aram* vi. He strain'd the dusky covers close, And fix'd the brassen hasp.

3. (?) A handle of a trunk or case.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *To Sir J. Reynolds* (R.), Four [men] got under each trunk, the rest surrounded, and held the hasps. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonst.* (1889) 118 An old japaned tin case, with a cover to it, and a hasp to hang it up by.

II. 4. A hank or skein of yarn, thread or silk; a definite quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle.

a 1400 OCTAVIAN 1442 The brydel was made of chaynyys, Of grete haspys wer the reynys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3899 Here huet on his hede as haspis of silke. *c* 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 238/1 Hespse of threde, *malaxa*, *haspum*, *filipulus*. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Fifesh.* VI. 43 (Jam.) About 30 years ago . . . a hesp or slip, which is the fourth part of a spindle, was thought a sufficient day's work for a woman.

† 5. A reel for winding yarn, thread, or silk. *Obs.*

[Only in Dicts. Perh. an error of Skinner.]

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Ang.*, *Hasp*, alabrum seu Instrumentum Textorium in quod filum fusi evolvitur. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), An *Hasp*, a Reel to wind Varn on. 1838 WEBSTER, *Hasp*, a spindle to wind thread or silk on (local).

III. 6. 'An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land; a scarifier' (Webster 1864).

7. *Attrib.*, as *hasp-lock*.

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 865 The hasp-lock used for trunks and portmanteaus.

Hasp, *v.* Also 1 hæpsian, 4-7 haspe; 9 *dial.* *hesp*. [OE. *hæpsian*, *f.* *hæspe* HASK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten with, or as with, a hasp.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxvii. (L.) 220 Ic scytte sum loc oððe hæpsige. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 419 With-ouren . . . Hurrok, oþer hande-helme hasped on roþer. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 205 A dore . . . haspet ful faste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8593 Ector. haspit on his helme, & his horse toke. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxvii. 408 (Harl. MS.) Be not a-ferde . . . for I shall haspe the dore, and pyne it with a pyne. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 35/37 To Haspe, *observare*. 1611 COTGR., *Aggraffer*. to buckle, or haspe. 1737 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee hive*, A small light Wooden Shutter, to hasp in cold Weather on the Outside. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15 The companion-head was hasped down. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Hesp*, to hasp or fasten the latch of a door. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* II. 181 She went to the window and hasped it.

† *b. fig.* To fasten together, unite firmly.

1362 LAGEL. *P. Pl. A.* 1. 171 So harde beo heop with Anarice I-haspet to-gedere [1393] — C. II. 193 So harde hath aveyce I-haspet hem to-gederes.]

† 2. To clasp, embrace. *Obs.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1388 He haspez his fayre hals his armer with-inne, & kysses hym. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 367 Hailyng of hed bare, haspyng in armys. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* III. v. Wks. 1878 II. 91 If hee tooke mee haspt within his bed.

† 3. To gird with mail or tight-fitting clothes; to buckle.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 381 He asker heterly a hayre & hasped hym vmbe. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 281 If I were hasped in armes on a heze stede. *Ibid.* 831 Alle hasped in his hez wede.

† 4. To confine or fasten (in a tight place); to lock up. *Obs.*

1680 ELIZ. CELLIER in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 1187 He told me . . . that he had been squeezed and hasped into a thing like a trough, in a dungeon under ground. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. (1700) 65 Haspt in a tombill. . . With one fat slave before, and none behind. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 2 Being hasped up with thee in this publick Vehicle. *Ibid.* No. 155 ¶ 2, I keep a Coffee-house. . . I am unavoidably hasped in my Bar.

Hence *Hasping* *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Aggraffement*, a hooking, clasping . . . a hasping.

† **Haspede.** *Obs. rare.* [deriv. of HASK.] A clasp, a hook.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 189 By þe haspede he hentes hym þenne, & brogt hym vp by þe brest.

Haspicholls, -cols, corruptions of HARPSICAL, HARPSICHOORD.

Hass, *dial. var.* of HALSE; *obs. form* of ASS.

Hassagai, -ay, var. ASSAGAI.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 65 Dexterity in throwing the Hassagaye. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 69 The same Caffre . . . with his hassagai attacks the horry elephant. 1885 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 160 The hassagay-tree (*Curtisia faginea*) one of the largest timber-trees in Africa.

Hassar (*hæ'ssā*). [*?* native S. American name.]

One of the genus *Callichthys* of siluroid fishes, found in the rivers of tropical America, and remarkable for building a regular nest and being able to travel considerable distances over land.

1865 W. HOUGHTON in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 262 These hassars, as they are called. 1883 *Woods in Sunday Mag.* Nov. 676 Many of these rivers . . . are inhabited by a fish . . . popularly called the Hassar, or Hardback. *Ibid.* 676/2 The Hassar is as good a walker as the Climbing Perch.

Hassard, *obs. form* of HAZARD.

Hassassin, an etymological var. of ASSASSIN.

1826 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) II. 403 note, The Sheik or old man of the mountain, the chief of the Hassassins.

Hassel (1, Hasser, *obs. ff.* HAZEL, HAWSER.

Hasslock: see HALSE *sb.* 6.

Hassock (*hæ'ssək*), *sb.* [OE. *hassuc*, of uncertain etymology. Some have conjectured derivation from Welsh *hesg* sedge. It is doubtful whether sense 4 is the same word.]

I. 1. A firm tuft or clump of matted vegetation; *esp.* of coarse grass or sedge, such as occurs in boggy ground; a 'tussock'. Sometimes applied to an insulated clump of bushes or low trees.

986 *Charter of Ethelred* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* No. 655 111. 223 Of ðam wege on ðone hassuc upp an brofan brige. [1147 *Found. Charter Sawrey Abbey* in Dugdale *Mou. Angl.* (1682) I. 853 Pastores . . . nostri super exteriores hassocis versus Walton inter pratum & mariscum debeat stare.] *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* III. vi. (1869) 139 Aod thanne the olde made me gon vp oo a gret hassock. *c* 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 228/2 Hassock, *ulphus*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. xxi. § 5. 209 Leaves, spread upon the ground in manner of a turffe or hassocke. 1664 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking Pref.*, The stink of smoaky hassocks. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 332 Moss . . . lay above the ground, in little Heaps . . . called Hassocks, which were full of Holes, like an Honeycomb. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 444 Great tufts of rushes &c. called hassocks. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 286 With much difficulty I could step from one hassock to another, in laying out the drains. 1814 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 270 The down is entirely spotted with small islets (the country people call them hassocks) of low trees and luxuriant underwood. 1843 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1880) I. 321, I was stumbling over the rough hassocks, and sinking knee-deep in the black mire. 1871 J. R. NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 112 After digging out the hassocks and burning them.

b. *transf.* A 'shock' of hair.

1785 *Fruit. fr. Lond.* to Portsmouth in *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 7 (Jam.) Wi' a great hassock o' hair hingin . . . about her haffats. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv. His tatty pow, that ne'er had a better covering than his ain shaggy hassock of hair! [*a* 1845 *Forss. Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hassock-head*, a shock head; a bushy and entangled growth of coarse hair.]

2. A thick firm cushion or bass, often stuffed with rushes or straw, used to rest the feet on, and *esp.* in places of worship to kneel upon.

According to Forby s.v. 'hassocks in bogs were formerly taken up, shaped, trimmed, and dressed . . . to make kneeling much easier than on the pavement of the church'. Hassocks of turf or peat, formerly used in the church, are still (1897) preserved at Lower Gravenhurst in Bedfordshire.

1516 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 564/3, 20 hassocks for pews. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* v. i. Buy a mat for your bed, buy a mat! A hassock for your feet. 1667 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 202 For a hassock and a matt for our Minister, 6d. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 2 To make them kneel . . . he gave every one of them a Hassock and a Common-prayer Book. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 748 Knees and hassocks are well-nigh divorc'd. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fl.* I. viii. A stately pew with red serge seats and hassocks. 1889 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* iii. They made her comfortable upon the sofa, with a hassock for her feet.

† 3. A rush basket: cf. HASK *sb.* *Obs.*

1573-80 BARET *Alto.* H 209 A hassocke, a baskette made of twiggcs, or rushes, *scirpiculum*.

II. 4. The soft calcareous sandstone which separates the beds of ragstone in Kent.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hassock*, soft Sand-stone. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 58/2 Mortar. . . made . . . of chalk, sand, or hassock. 1851 *Dict. Archit.* s.v., The sandstone that separates the beds of the Kentish rag is known by the name of hassock and hassock stone, the latter . . . when the sand is agglutinated enough to allow its being raised in block. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 281 The calcareous sandstones in the Hythe beds in Kent are locally termed hassock.

III. 5. Comb., as *hassock-grass*, -*plough*; *hassock-filler*, a device for stuffing hassocks; *hassock-knife*, an implement for chopping off hassocks. 1699 *Post Boy* 24-6 Jan. in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XI. 168 They were all arm'd, some with Guns, some with . Hassock-knives. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffol.* 161 The plough made on purpose, and called a hassock plough, cut laterally much beyond the line of its draught. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 34 The hassock-grass and sedges tumbled him over. 1875 KNIGHT *Dial. Mech.*, *Hassock-filler*, a device consisting of a curb and a charging cylinder, whereby the stuffing is packed into the cover.

Hence *Hassock v. trans.*, to furnish with hassocks (sense 2).

1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Sir Rupert*, He... resolves to... new-cushion and hassock the family pew.

Hassocky (hæ'sŏki), *a.* [*f.* HASSOCK + *-Y.*]

1. Abounding in hassocks or clumps.

1645 G. BOATE *Nat. Hist. Irel.* (1726) 62 Hassocky bogs. 1649 *Blith Eng. Impr.*, *Impr.* ix. (1653) 61 Your hassocky morish rough Land. 1863 *BARING-GOULD Iceland* xix. 336 A horse cannot keep up with it over the broken hassocky ground.

2. Of the nature of or consisting of calcareous hassock.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/4 A Rocky or Hassucky sort of Ground. 1881 *WHITEHEAD Hops* 17 The loams... and hassocky detritus of the Hythe beds. 1894 B. FOWLER in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* XII. 362 Towards Bramshott the beds become more hassocky.

Hast, 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. of HAVE.

Hast, obs. form of HASTE.

Hastal, *a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L.* type **hastāl-is*, *f. hasta* spear.] Spear-shaped.

1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. vii. § 3 (1682) 45 It [the cover of the seed] is... *Hastal*, in *Lactuca*.

[**Hastard**, prob. a scribal error for HASKARD. *a* 1529 *Skelton Earl Northumberland* iv. 24 (MS. Reg. 18 D ii. lf. 165) Vilane hastarddis in per furious tene... Conferred together of common concence falsly to slo þer moste singlar goode lorde.]

Hastary, *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L.* *hastāri-us* belonging to the spear, subst., a spearman; *f. hasta* spear. Cf. *F. hastaire*.] A spearman.

1589 *Ive Instruct. Warres* 104 Before the first ranks of the Hastaries.

Hastate (hæ'stæt), *a.* [*ad. L.* *hastātus*, *f. hasta* spear; see -ATE² 2.]

1. Formed like a spear or spear-head; spear-shaped.

1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 117 Lingual teeth... elongate, subulate, or hastate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* i. 667 *Astacus*... Lamellar appendage, dentiform or hastate. 1874 *COWES Birds N. W.* 665 Crescentic or hastate spots. 1885 *CASTLE Sch. Fencing* 44 The hastate weapons: pike, partisan... and poleaxe.

b. *Bot.* Of leaves: Narrowly triangular nearly to the base, where two lateral lobes project at right angles to the midrib.

1788 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. v. (ed. 4) 191 *Hastate*, Javelin-shaped; when they are triangular, the Base and Sides hollowed, and the Angles spreading. 1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 427 *Hastate* leaves that are quite entire. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 313 *Rumex acetosella*; dioecious, lower leaves hastate. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 96 Leaves... *Hastate* or Halberd-shaped.

2. *Comb.*, as *hastate-auricled*, -*leaved*.

1864 *Sowerby's Bot.* i. 187 *Hastate-leaved* Scavvy-grass. 1883 *BENTLEY Bot.* 159 When the lobes of such a leaf are separated from the blade... it is auricled or hastate-auricled.

Hastated, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1748-53 *Sin J. Hill Hist. Plants* 99 (Jod.) The hastated-leaved arum with a clavated spadix. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Leaf.* 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 478 Towards the tops... they became trifid, hastated, and lastly lanceolate.

Hastately, *adv.* [*-LY* 2.] In a hastate fashion; chiefly in comb. with adjs., denoting a combination of the hastate with another shape, as *hastately-cordate*, -*lanceolate*, -*sagittate*, -*two-eared*, etc.

1831 *DON Gardener's Dict. Gloss.*, *Hastately-sagittate*.

Hastato-, combining form of *L. hastātus* HASTATE, used like *hastately*.

1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants Gloss.*, *Hastato-lanceolate*, between balbert-shaped and lanceolate. 1850 *HOOKER & ARNOTT Brit. Flora* 462 *Arum maculatum*... leaves all radical, hastato-sagittate.

Haste (hæ'st), *sb.* Forms: 3- *haste*; also 3-8 *hast*, 4-5 *haast* (e, 4-6 *Sc.* and Coverd.) *haist*, 5 *hayste*. [*a.* OF. *haste* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod.F. *hâte*; -WGer. **haisti*, in OE. *hæst*, *hæst* fem., violence, fury = Goth. *haists* fem., strife, contest; cf. OE. *hæste* adj. violent, vehement, impetuous = OFris. *hást*, *hást*, OHG. *heisti*, *heist*. The French word was taken back into Middle Dutch, and thence into other Tent. langs.: cf. MDu. *haeste*, *haest*, Du. *haast*, MLG. and LG. *hast*, Ger. *haste* hast.]

1. Urgency or impetuosity of movement resulting in or tending to swiftness or rapidity; quickness, speed, expedition (properly of voluntary action). Opposed to leisnrely motion or action. (Most freq. in phrases: see 4 a. §.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5198 To hidd hast now es nan sa frek. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 350 This asketh haste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48, I shall do more in a day than my brother in twayne, for all his haste. 1582 N.

LICHEFIELD *Dr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind. vii.* 17a, They fled, and made away with great hast. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. 13 The old man would have stayed us here... but our business required more haste. 1765 *GOLDEN. Ess.* xv. Wks. (Globe) 328/1 In situations where the action seems to require haste. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv, To make him understand the necessity of haste.

2. Such quickness of action as excludes due consideration or reflection; hurry, precipitancy, want of deliberation, rashness. (See also 4 b. 6.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii[1], 33 Pair daies waned in un-naitnesse, And pair yheres with haste ware lesse. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1605 Greuous to me god wot is youre vnreste, Your haste. *a* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xcix. 320 An yll haste is not good. *c* 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 29 Hast and choler are enemies to all great actions. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 725 Friends, not adopted with a school-boy's haste. 1832 *TENNYSON 'Love thou thy land'* 96 Raw Haste, half-sister to Delay.

3. The condition of being obliged to act quickly on account of having little time; eagerness to get something done quickly; hurry. (See also 4 c. d.)

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 794 *Thisbe* (MS. Gg. 4. 27), This tisbe hath... so gret haste Piramus to se. 1470-85 *MALORV Arthur* i. x. After the hast of the letters, they gaf hem this answer that [etc.]. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 93 b, These joly gallantes left behynde them for hast, all their tentes. 1581 *SAVILLE Agric.* (1598) 198 Many halfe dead... were left for haste of winning the feldie. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 200 ¶ 4 The urgent Hast of another Correspondent. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxvii, She advanced, breathless with haste. 1872 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* 58 (Cent.) The haste to get rich.

II. Phrases.

4. In haste. *a.* (in sense 1.) With energetic speed; quickly, expeditiously (also, *† an, on haste* (obs.): see *AN prep.*). So in *all haste* (arch.), as quickly as possible, with all speed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13402 Þai fild a cupp þan son in hast. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 615 He sloþ þer on haste On hundred bi þe last. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3608 Richard prykede forþ an haste, Ase harde as he may þraste. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2817, I sall hele [= recover] all in haste. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 50 Reuenge in haist the cruell act. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 456 Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting Peers. *a* 1791 *WESLEY Wks.* (1830) XII. 287 Though I am always in haste I am never in a hurry. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 1391 'Not dead!' she answer'd in all haste. 1868 *LYNCH Kivulet* cxvii. i, Arise, sad heart, arise in haste.

b. (in sense 2.) With excited quickness; without deliberation, hurriedly, hastily, in a hurry.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Scribled forth in hast at adventure. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxv. ii, I sayde in my haist: All men are lyers. 1677 *LAUDERDALE in L. Papers* (Camden) III. lviii. 80 So as they may not trouble us any more in hast. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* i. i, Who has seen so little, and as it were, in hast. 1710-11 *SWIFT Lett. to Mrs. Johnson* 16 Jan., I dined to-day with Dr. Cockburn, but will not do so again in haste, he has generally such a parcel of Scots with him.

c. (in sense 3.) With quickness of action due to being pressed for time; with speed, speedily.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 One Mistle-brooke... came in great haste to the hous of one Pottier. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambrisa* 221 The King leuied an armie in Hast. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* v. 60 In hast a Council's call'd. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. i. 181 Four or five men running in great haste up the stairs. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. 607 Prepared at any moment to send such as might be demanded in haste.

d. (in sense 3.) As predicate, often with *infin.*: Eager to get something done quickly; in a hurry.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. iii. 89 Your Father calls for you, He is in hast, therefore I pray you go. 1700 *RAV in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 205, I am in no hast for them, but can well wait your leisure. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* i. iii. 196 Mary was in oo haste to return into Scotland. 1782 *COWPER Glavin* 198 So turning to his horse, he said, 'I am in haste to dine'. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 935 No sooner come than in haste to go.

5. To make haste: To put forth energy producing speed; to move or act with quickness; to use expedition, to hasten. (Often with *infin.*)

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxix. [xl.] 13 Make haste (o Lorde) to helpe me. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *Dr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 19 b, Making hast to the shore, and attaining the same, they ran away. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 13 One while to march on very slowly, another, to make more haste. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. x, It was necessary for him to make haste home. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vii, Make haste down, and come out. 1847 *JAMES F. MARSTON Hall ix*, I made as much haste as I could to get away.

6. In proverbs and phrases: chiefly in sense 2.

c 1375 *BARBOUR Troy-bk.* II. 1682 Of fule haist cummis no speid. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Provr.* (1867) 5 Hast maketh waste. *Ibid.*, The more haste the lesse speid. 1556 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (ed. 2) To Rdr. (Arb.) 19 With more hast then good speid I broughte it to an ende. 1621 *QUARLES Argalus & P.* (1678) 29 Acts done in haste, by leysure are repented. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xiv. 323 The more haste was emphatically not the better speed. 1869 *HAZLITT Eng. Provr.* 153 Haste trips up its own heels. 1883 *Hr. P. SPOFFORD in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 573/1 She married him in all haste—to repent in all leisure. 1897 E. PHILLIPOTS *Lying Prophets* 346 (Cornish phrase) More haste, more let. *Mod. More* haste, less (or worse) speed.

III. 7. Comb.

1552 *HULOET*, Haste maker, *accelerator*. 1576 *FLEMING Fanolth. Epist.* 262 Festination or hast making. 1851 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* xi. (1874) 199 There is no occasion for being excessively emulous, or haste-bitten.

Haste (hæ'st), *v.* Forms: see prec. [*a.* OF. *haster* (11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod.F. *hâter*,

f. haste, *hâte*, HASTE *sb.* Cf. Du. *haasten*, Ger. *hasten*, Da. *haste*, Sw. *hasta*, all from Fr.] Now chiefly literary, the ordinary word being *hasten*.

1. *trans.* To cause to move more quickly; to urge, drive, or press on; to quicken, accelerate, hurry.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26737 Hast nocht bi scrift on þiskin wis. *c* 1330 K. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 Fals Edrike, þat þam pider hasted. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 83 Drye-nesse hasthyt auge. *c* 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 562 The children of reynawde hasted someho the ii. sonnes of foulques... that thei... were... wery. *a* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lix. 206 They were so hastyd and pursewyd. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v.* i. 74 Let's hence, And with our faire intreaties hast them on. 1786 *BURNS Auld Farmer's N-Y. Salut.* *Mare* xiv, Thou... just thy step a wee thing hastit.

2. *refl.* = 3. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5018 Yee most yow hast on your fare. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 469 Þey shulden... haaste hem to make aseþ. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 550, I will not haist me ane fute faster on the way. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxl. [cxli.] 1 Lorde, I call vpon the: haist the vntale me. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 104 Hast thee, and from the Paradise of God... drive out the sinful Pair. 1869 *LOWELL Foot-Path* iv, I look and long, then haste me home.

3. *intr.* To make haste; to come or go quickly; to act with haste or expedition; to be quick, hurry; (of time or events) to come on or approach rapidly. (Often with *to and infin.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2837 'Haste', he said, 'þan þeder yaar'. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 112 Þe seknes na remed Ma haf, bot hastis to be dede. 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* lix. [lxx.] 1 Lorde, hast thou to helpe me. 1581 *MULCASTER Positiōis* xli. (1887) 234 If the reward were good, he would hast to gaine more. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. iii. (1736) i. 689 He hastid away towards Utica. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 867 O friends, I hear the tread of nimble feet Hastening this way. 1712 *POPE Messiah* 23 See Nature hastes her earliest wreaths to bring. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxiv, The hour is hastening but too fast. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* viii. 4 Still ever hastening where she led.

Hasteful (hæ'stful), *a. rare.* [*f.* HASTE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of haste; hurrying, hurried. Hence *Hastefully adv.*, in haste, expeditiously.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 388 With hastfull hot desire. 1873 J. DUNS *Mem. Sir J. F. Simpson* xv. 519 In the excitement of hastful travel. 1890 *SARAH J. DUNCAN Soc. Depart.* 308 We got hastfully back, three-quarters of an hour before she sailed. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 25 Mar. 7/4 This hastful, bustling and forgetful age.

Hasteler, hastler, *Obs.* [*app. a.* AF.

**hasteler*, *f. *hastele* (whence secondary dim. *hastelē*; see HASTLE), dim. of *haste*, mod.F. *hâte* spit, broach: -*L. hasta* spear; cf. the 12th c. *L.* equivalent *hastalarius* (? *hastellarius*), also *hastelāria* the place where broaches were kept (Du Cange). In this sense, Godefroy has only OF. *hasteur*, *hasteur*: -med.L. *hastātor-em* (Du Cange).]

An officer of the kitchen, who superintended or attended to the roasting of meat; also, a turn-spit. (See 1175 *Constit. Domus Regis in Liber Niger Scacc.* (Heame) i. 348 De Magna Coquina... *Hastalarius*.) *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) i. 118 *hasteler*, pasteler, and potager. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 229/1 *Hastlere*, þat rostyth mete... *assator*, *assarius*. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 715 Saying that Nicholas Cadman was Noyes Hastler, that is, such a one as maketh and hasteth the fire.

Hasteless (hæ'stlēs), *a.* [*f.* HASTE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without haste. Hence *Hastelessness*, complete absence of haste or hurry.

1873 W. CORN *Let. & Jyns.* (1897) 313 Men who are as the stars, unconscious, hasteless, steadfast. 1883 *JEFFERIES in Longm. Mag.* June 192 Hastelessness is the only word one can make up to describe it.

Hastelet, obs. form of HASTLET.

Hasteling, *Obs. rare.* In 7 hastling. [*f.* HASTE + -LING.] A hasty person.

1629 *GAULE Holy Madn.* 203 Haue after the Hastling; nay haue at him with an encounter as resolute, as speedy.

Hastely, hastily, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *hastelich* (e, -lyche, 4-lik (superl. -lokest), 4-5 -li, 4-6 -ly, -lie, 5-6 *Sc.* and Coverd.) *haistely*, 5-7 *Sc.* -lie, 6 *Sc.* *hestely*; also 4-6 *hastly*, 6 *Sc.* *haistlie*. [*f.* HASTE *sb.* + -LY²; perhaps, in its origin, a variant of *hastily*, the *e* at length becoming mute.]

1. = HASTILY 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 3/71 He liet him cristni hasteliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15224 Sua hasteli as he might. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 466 The lawe wil I take it, þere I may hastlokest it haue. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 1373 Accidy þat is slownesse When a man shuld do a good dede hastily. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3784 As hastily as he it herd, his ostis he flittis. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 113 Twa cant knaifs of his awin hastelie he bad. *c* 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 451 He called hastily the duke naymes. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxii. 59 Gif I mend nocht hestely. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* li. [lv.] 15 Let decht come hastily vpon them. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 268 *Haistlie*. -to the west cuntry to the Quene he past. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 102 Als *haistlie* as he may.

2. = HASTILY 2.

1552 *HULOET*, Hastely or rashely, *precipitanter*.

Hasten (hæ'st'n), *v.* [*Extended form of HASTE v.*, after the numerous verbs in -EN⁵.]

1. *trans.* To cause to make haste; to urge on; to accelerate, expedite, hurry: = HASTE *v.* i. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Festino, Mortem in se festinanit*, he hastened his owne death. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph.*

Cal. May 152 Sorrowe ne neede be hastened on. 1600 E. BLOUNT. *Comestuggio* 28 Sebastian. hastened his departure, impatient of the least delays. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 210 These preparations hastened the king to Nottingham. 1707 Curious. in *Husb. & Gard.* 181 Nitre mixt with Water. is excellent to hasten the Vines. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* L. xx. We had three leagues to go, and our guide hastened us. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 141 A jet of water is admitted to hasten the condensation. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arav's Astron.* 121 The ultimate effect. . . was discovered in hastening, not in deferring, the time of the appearance of the comet!

+ b. To dispatch or send in haste. *Obs.*
1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xxii. 9 Hasten hither Micaiah the sonne of Imlah. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 309. I pray be still pressing the K. of France to hasten his effectual letters. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 178 Your Excellency will now have hastened over to me 34 foot Companies. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 40 If there be anything in Brand's letter that will divert me, hasten it to me.

2. *intr.* To make haste; to come, go, or act quickly; to be quick; to hurry: = *HASTE* v. 3. (Often with *to* and *inf.*)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 399 King Richard. . . hastened not a little to set all things. . . in order. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ix. So do our minutes hasten to their end. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xviii. 6 Abraham hastened into the tent, unto Sarah. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 142 Nor did he hasten to beat them out of his country. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (L.), I hastened to the spot whence the noise came. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 534 Scotland. . . hastened to sign the Covenant.

Hence *Hastened* *ppl. a.*; *Hastening* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 46 Presaging tears, Which the sad morn had fell on her hastening funeral. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 95 For the speedier hastening of our second breakfast. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 958 Thy hasten'd widowhood. 1770 GOSWOLD *Des. Vill.* 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Hastener (hæ'stənər). [*f. prec.* + *-ER* ¹.]

1. One who or that which hastens.

1597 TURBENV. *Trag.* T. (1837) 156 He and . . his Queene . . that hastners of King Albyons bane had bene. 1686 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* iv. xlv. 177 The Muscles . . called *Acceleratores* or *Hastners*. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 7 Pride and indigence, the two great hasteners of modern poems.

2. A stand or screen for concentrating the heat of the fire on a roasting joint of meat; a *haster*. *dial.* 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hastner*, same as *Haster*. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1888 [see *HASTER*].

+ **Hasteness**. *Obs.* [*f. HASTELY*.] By-form of *HASTINESS*.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 59 Withouten fowle rebukynge or hasteness of vengeance. c1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 482/1 note (MS. Coll. Arms) His eyen . . as sperkelyng fuyre, as lightnyng with hasteness.

Haster (hæ'stər). *dial.* [*f. HASTE* v. + *-ER*; but cf. OF. *hasteur* turnspit, s.v. *HASTLER*, and see *HASTERY*.] = *HASTENER* 2.

1829 HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* 48 (Hall.) *Haster*, a tin meat-screen, to reflect the heat while the operation of roasting is going on. 1830 A. BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 34 Shoo tumbled backwards, and nockt haster upp at beef. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hastener* or *Haster*.

+ **Hastery**. *Obs.* [*f. OF. haster* to roast (see *hastil* in *Godef.*), *f. haster* spit + *-ERY*.] The process or art of roasting meat; roast meats collectively.

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 5, I wylle schawe, Tho poyntes of cure. Of Potage, hastery and bakun mete. *Ibid.* 38 Here endys oure hasterye pat I of spake. 1511 Earl Northumb. *Househ. Bk.* in *Antiq. Repert.* (1809) IV. 244 A Yoman Cooke. . . Who doith hourly attend in the Kitching at the Hastery for roisting of Meat.

Hastif, -ly, -ness: see *HASTIVE*, -ly, -ness.

Hastifoliate (hæstifə'liət), *a. Bot.* [*f. L. hasta* spear + *foli-um* leaf: see *-ATE* ².] Having spear-shaped leaves. Also *Hastifolious a.*

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hastifoliate*. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Hastifolious*.

Hastiform (hæstifə'fɔrm), *a.* [*ad. L. type *hastiformis*, mod.F. *hastiforme*, *f. L. hasta* spear: see *-FORM*.] Spear-shaped. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

+ **Hastihede**. *Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [*f. HASTY* + *-hede*, *-HEAD*.] Hastiness, haste.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 245 Eche of hem in hastihede Shall other slede.

Hastile (hæ'stəil), *a. Bot.* [*ad. L. type *hastilis*, *f. hasta* spear: see *-ILE*. Cf. *L. hastile* spear-shaft.] = *HASTATE*. 1864 WEBSTER *Cites* GRAV.

Hastilude (hæstil'ud). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*ad. med.L. hastiludus*, *hastiludium*, *f. L. hasta* spear + *ludus* play.] Spear-play; a name for a kind of tilt or tournament.

1586 FERRIS *Blas. Gentrie* 366 In any Tilt, Inust, Hastilude or Turney. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkleys* (1882) I. 148 To concurre with swords, fight at barriers, exercise hastiludes. 1845 *Gentil. Mag.* ii. 232 That tangible memorial of round table hastiludes still preserved in the building. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. xviii. 187 One sport, called hastiludes, was no less dangerous than war itself.

Hastily (hæ'stəil), *adv.* Forms: 4-5 *hastilich(e)*, -li(e), -le, (*superl.* -lokest), 4-6 *hastily*, 6 *Sc. hastily*, -yly; 4- *hastily*. [*f. HASTY a.* + *-LY* 2. Cf. also *HASTIVELY*, *HASTELY*.] In haste.

1. Quickly, speedily, expeditiously; + soon, with-

out delay, shortly, suddenly (*obs.*); rapidly, swiftly. Now usually with implication of being pressed for time: *Hurriedly*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 153 To petre & his deciples hastile tell see, pat he is risen. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1989 *Ariadne*. To come & speke with us hastily. c1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xv. 162 The more envynneth the Erthe more hastily than any other Planete. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 58 Ane sterne . . callit ane comete, quhen it is sene, ther occursis hastily eftir it sum grit myscheif. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 6 Up he rose, and clad him hastily. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 Over-hastily blooming Trees. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx. He took the letter, and hastily read it over. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 123 The Northern nobles marched hastily to join their comrades.

2. With undue haste excluding consideration or forethought; precipitately, rashly, inconsiderately.

1586 A. DAV. *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 129 Young men. . . by the . . want . . of aged experience, are hastily led thereunto. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ¶ 1 That the Reader may not judge too hastily of this Piece of Criticism. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 9 She had married hastily, and as hastily grown weary of her choice.

3. With quickness of temper; in sudden anger.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To hate reuengement hastily. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hastily* . . 3. Passionately; with vehemence.

Hastiness (hæ'stɪnəs). [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being hasty.

+ 1. Quickness, swiftness, rapidity; suddenness.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 256 Pi manace . . in hastynes suorn. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/1 Hastynesse, *idem* quod Haaste. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 2 The shortnes . . of this lyfe, the hastynes of dethe. 1591 SPARRY *tr. Cotton's Gheomancie* 24 All hastynesse and swiftnesse is appointed vnto & &.

2. Undue quickness; precipitancy; hurriedness.

c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 167 (Harl.) 3e moste alle dryue out of your herte hastynes [A.M.S.S. hastynesse]. For . . he comune pronerbe is pis; pat he pat some demeth some reppentith. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 88 Hastynesse of speche maketh men to erre. 1561 T. NORTON *Caluyn's Inst.* I. 28 That people with a certayne hote hastynesse, brake out oftentimes to seeke them idols. 1641 BAKER *Apol. Laymen* 189 Oh the wonderfull damage that is incurred by hastynesse and precipitancy. 1751-73 JOHNSON *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), Epiphanius was made up of hastynesse and credulity. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 49/1 Hastynesse of execution.

3. Quickness of temper; tendency to sudden anger or irritation, passion.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 474 He acorsede alle thulke men. . . That of an false preste ne abbe eke him nougt. That word he seide oft in hastynesse. c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 77 He waxed nyge wood by hedy hastynesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 Hastynesse or irefulness. 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 105 Thair ouir hastynes, and ouer bent to reuenge. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 73 You have a little too much hastyness in your temper. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. v. 73 Laund . . had the bluntness and hastyness of a monastic character.

+ b. A fanciful name for a 'company' of cooks. c1491 CAXTON *Bk. Curteise* (ed. 2) finis, A Hastyness of cooks.

Hasting (hæ'stɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. HASTE* v. + *-ING* ¹.] The action of the verb *HASTE*; making haste, speeding; expedition, acceleration.

a1350 *Childh. Jesu* 1590 (Mätz.) Jo Josep was comen in hastynge. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. iv. (1495) 224 The cause of hastyng of Manasses dethe. ?a1400 *Arthur* 377 Bedwer wyf alle hastynge Tolde Arthour alle his bynge. 1568 *Knt. of Curteise* 25 He praieth you in all hastyng To come in his court for to dwell.

Hasting, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* ².]

A. ppl. a.

1. That hastes, speeding: see the verb.

1634 MILTON *Sonn.* ii. My hasting days fly on with full career. 1870 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 343 To keep up with the hasting history.

+ 2. That ripens early: applied to varieties of fruit or vegetables. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodons* i. xxxv. 52 The huskes be. . . like a great hasting or garden pease. 1611 COTGR., *Hastiveau*. . . a hasting apple, or pear. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 243 How to raise hasting Strawberries. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hasting Pear*. . . It ripens in July.

B. sb. [ellipt. use of the adj.]

+ 1. An early-ripening fruit or vegetable; *spec. a* kind of early pea. *Obs.* (or now only *local*).

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xviii. (1878) 45 Sowe hastyns now, if land it allow. 1585 HIGGINS *tr. Junius' Nomenclator* 101/1 *Ficus precoc.* *Figue hastive*. A rathe fig ripened before the time: an hasting. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. Ep. to *Sidrophel* 22 To cry Green-Hastings. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 Common cryers . . persuade people to buy their oysters, green hastings, or new ballads. 1878 *Science Gossip* Aug. 190 A day or two since I heard the cry 'Green Hastings!' . . fifty years ago, it was the usual cry for green peas.

+ 2. Applied to persons who hasten or make haste (with allusion to *prec. sense*). Only in *ppl.*

1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 Toward your woorkynge ye make such tastings, As approue you to be none of the hastings, who, being slow and slack, go about business with no agility. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, You are none of the *Hastings*, of him that loses an Opportunity. . . for want of Dispatch.

Hastish (hæ'stɪʃ), *a. dial.* [*f. HASTE* *sb.* or *v.* + *-ISH*.] = *HASTY a.* 4.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. iii. [An ignorant woman says] A very hastish kind of gentleman.

+ **Hastivity**. *Obs. rare*. In 4 *hastite*. [Worn down from OF. *hastivité*, *f. hastif* hasty: see next. Cf. *jollity*, *F. joliveté*.] Hastiness, haste.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 2900 (Trin.) Pen coom a doom in hastite To hem pat longe had spared be.

+ **Hastive**, *hastif*, *a. Obs.* Also 3-5 -y(e), -ife, -yve. [*a. OF. hastif*, -ive, mod.F. *hâtif*, -ive, speedy, hurried, impetuous, *f. haste*, mod. *hâte* *HASTE* *sb.* + *-IVE*. See also *HASTY*, which is in origin a doublet of this word.]

1. Speedy, swift: = *HASTY a.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxvi. 29 Hastif shal come the kinge of Babiloyne, and waste this lond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 56 And make many hastif rode. a1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2092 Dethe was to hastive, To reuene on the.

b. Offruit, etc.: Maturing early; early, forward: = *HASTY a.* 1 d.

1277-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hastive*, a French term, sometimes used in English for early, forward. The *hastive* fruits are strawberries and cherries. We have also *hastive* peas, etc.

2. Precipitate, rash: = *HASTY a.* 3.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 458 Folc hastyf hii bep ek ynou, & also wipout rede. 1340 *Ayene*, 184 Of hastif red hit worpynge efterward. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1540 (1568) (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Hastyf man wanted neuere care. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4984 Treulie thou were a litle to hastife.

3. Quick-tempered, passionate (= *HASTY a.* 4); in a passion, angry.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 414 Renable nas he noyt of tonge, ac of speche hastyf. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 177 Richard was hastif, & ansuere pat stund, Certes pou lies cheitiff, & as a stinkand hund. c1410 *Chron. Eng.* 667 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 208 The king was hastif ant starte up, Ant hente the thef by the top. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 17 That he be not testyf, hastyf, hoot ne angry.

+ **Hastively**, *hastify*, *adv. Obs.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* ².] Hastily, quickly, speedily.

a1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 Faccheþ me the traytours y-bounde. . . hastifliche ant blyve. a1350 *Childh. Jesu* 1631 (Mätz.) He answered him ful hastifli.

+ **Hastiveness**, *hastifnesse*. *Obs.* [*f. prec.* + *-NESS*.] Hastiness, rashness, passionateness.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 If any man had pleynt of clerk for hastifnesse. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 167 Ye moste alle dryue out of youre herte hastifnesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 Fool hastifnesse.

+ **Hastive'ss**. *Obs.* In 4 *hastiwes*. [*a. AF. hastive'ss*, *f. hastif*, *hâtif* *HASTIVE*.] = *prec.*

[1292 BRITTON iv. ix. § 8 Accus. . . mentent par fole hastive'ss.] c1325 *Met. Rom.* 159 Quen we hald our hert fra wreth, And hastive's.

+ **Hastivity**. *Obs.* In 5 *hastyvyte*: see also *HASTITY*. [*a. OF. hastiveté*, mod.F. *hâtiveté*, *f. hastif* *HASTIVE*: see *-ITY*.] = *prec.*

c1450 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 242 Vengeance and wrahte in an hastivityte.

Hastler, *Hastlet*, *obs. ff. HASTELER*, *HASLET*.

Hastly: see *HASTELY*.

Hasty (hæ'stɪ), *a. (sb., adv.)* [*a. OF. hasti* for *hastif* (pl. *hastis*), mod.F. *hâtif*, -ive, *f. haste*, *hâte* *HASTE* *sb.*: see *HASTIVE*, and cf. *JOLLY*, *TARDY*. The termination was doubtless from the first identified with native *-i*, *-y* from OE. *-ig*; and it is noticeable that the other Teutonic langs. have formed corresponding adjs. of that type: Du. *haastig*, Ger., Da., Sw. *hastig*.] Marked by haste; acting, moving, performed, etc. with haste.

1. Speedy, quick, expeditious; swift, rapid (in action or movement); sudden. *arch.* exc. as in b.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 5324 (Trin.) De kyngte lete write lettres . . wip hasty fare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1548 Gret hasty myscheves. . . Pat tyll be world er nere command. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 Lete me have word in as hasty tyme as ye may. c1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Introd.* 28/1 This people hathe a swyfte hasty speche. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. B ij a, Thys wolfbayne of all poysones is the most hasty poison. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 59 We wish hasty ruin to all Tyrants. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 174 When impetuous Rain Swells hasty Brooks. 1722 DE Foe *Plague* (1756) 198 A very smart and hasty Rain. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 24 The dung of pigeons is a rich and hasty manure. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xviii. The sportive toil. . . Served too in haster swell to show Short glimpses of a breast of snow.

b. Speedy or quick on account of having little time; hurried.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 5 b, A hasty retraite. 1746 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 20 May, Wks. 1871 IV. 317, I have written these hasty lines in no small hurry. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxv, Brushing with hasty steps the dews away. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 113 Aberdovey, of which I made a hasty common-ink sketch. 1844 WILSON *Brit. India* III. 9 [He] had scarcely . . time to cast a hasty glance at the novel circumstances around him. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 20 Rasselas. . . is ill calculated for the hasty readers of to-day.

c. Requiring haste or speed; made in haste. *spec. in Cookery*: see also *HASTY PUDDING*.

c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 359 (Harl. MS.) This axeþ hast, and of an hasty [5 M.S.S. *hastif*] þing Men may nought preche or make taryng. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 184 Sommer Hony, or hasty hony, made in thirty daies after the tenth of June. 1657 NORTH *Plutarch* *Add. Lives* (1676) 90 He [Columbus] built a hasty Fort with wood and earth. 1742 P. FRANCIS *Horace*, Ep. i. lvi. 91 To purchase hasty wealth. 1883 CASSELL'S *Dict. Cookery*, *Hasty Puff*.

+ d. That ripens or comes to maturity early in

the season; early, forward [L. *præcox*]: = HASTING *pph.* a. 2. *Obs.*

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 228/2 Hastybere, corne. *trimesis*. 1523 *Fitzherb. Hush.* § 12 Hasty pees. = be sown before Christmas. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xxviii. 4 As the hasty fruit before the summer. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* Intro. to § 422 How to make the Trees. . . more Hasty and Sudden, than they use to be. 1693 *Evelyn De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 131 Hasty, or Forward-Cherries.

†2. Eager to get something done quickly; in a hurry. (In early use sometimes nearly = Ready, willing; cf. *quick*.) Usually with *inf.* *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Effame* 70 His hasty lykine til fulfil. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 No wise woman ought to be hasty to take upon the new noulities of array. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 376 a/2 She was hasty for to obeye and constaute to suffre. a1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxvi. 227 How is it that ye be so hasty to departe? 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 1. 344 The Queene is not so hasty of your death. 1597 *Shaks.* 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 61 Is hee so hasty, that hee doth suppose My sleepe, my death? 1754 *Foot's Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 85 'Tis partly to prevent bad consequences, that I am . . . so hasty to match him.

3. Characterized by undue quickness of action; precipitate, rash, inconsiderate.

c1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* 223, I have harde . . . That haste mene sholde wande no woo. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 228/2 Hasty. *precept.* 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 44 Hasty and furious of heart, and unaware of perils. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 237 Aptitude . . . to give too hasty beleefe to pretended Miracles. 1762 *Gołosm. Cit.* II. ii. 1. . . will not be hasty in my decisions. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 505 He has been led into many hasty assertions. 1875 *Jowett Plato* V. 146 Do not be hasty in forming a conclusion.

4. Of persons or their dispositions: Quickly excited to anger, quick-tempered, passionate, irritable. Of words or actions: Uttered or done in sudden anger or irritation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Testinesse or impacyency, is a frayle & hasty disposycyon, or rather accustomed & vsed vyce of angre. 1530 *Palsgr.* 315/1 Hasty, disposed to be angry. a1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* xliii. 143 Be not dyspleasyd yf I spake eny hasty worde. 1535 *Coverdale Prov.* xiv. 29 Wrath and haistie displeasure. 1611 *Bible Ibid.*, Hee that is hasty of spirit, exalteth folly. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* III. 45 The natural disposition of Theodosius was hasty and choleric. 1878 *Seeley Stein* II. 129 Do you suppose I do not know myself to be hasty and irritable?

B. as *sb.* The murrain which attacks cattle. *Sc.* 1812 *Agric. Survey Scotl., Caithness* 200 (Jam.) Called the murrain (provincially *hasty*), because the animal dies soon after it is seized with it. 1815 *Ibid.*, *Sutherland* 101 The disease called murrain or *hasty*, prevailed among the black cattle of this county.

†C. as *adv.* Hastily; quickly, rapidly, soon.

c1450 *Lydg. Secres* 847 Discrecyon. That hasty wyl medle on nouthir syde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 54 Mercurius . . . quihik makis revolutione nyne dais mair haistiar nor dois Venus. . . is ay sene befor the sone ryzing, and haisty eftir that the sone is cum to the vest orizon.

D. Comb., as *hasty-footed*, *mindless*, *witted*. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* III. ii. 200 Wee have chid the hasty footed time. For parting vs. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 40 An hasty witted bodie. 1736-1816 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.*, *Hasty-minded*, *ferrens animi*.

†Hasty, *v.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* [i. *prec.*] = HASTE *v.* a1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxxvii. 37 Paire dayes fayld in vanyte and paire 3eris with hastyng [cum festinatione]. c1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 105 He peyned him to hasty be Mule. 1533 *Belleniden Livy* I. (1822) 2 They will hasty themselves to here their novelties and recent dedis. *Mod. Sc.* He told them to hasty.

†Hastefully, *adv.* *Obs.* Corrupt form of HASTIVELY under the influence of HASTY.

c1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 231 He . . . putte hym among the sarasyns more hastyfully than thander falleth fro heven.

Hasty pudding. A pudding made of flour stirred in boiling milk or water to the consistency of a thick batter; in some parts applied to a similar preparation of oatmeal (usually called 'porridge'); in U.S. made with Indian meal and water. 1599 *H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner* Fij. I can thinke of no fitter name then an hasty pudding. For I protest in so great haste I composed it, that [etc.]. 1600 *J. Poav tr. Leo's Africa* II. 45 They cast barle-meale into boiling water. . . stirring the same. . . Then setting this pap or hasty pudding upon the table. 1633 *Heywood Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 28 Like a hasty Pudding, longer in eating, then it was in making. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 160 Take a large Pint of Milk, put to it 4 Spoonfuls of Flour . . . and boil it into a smooth Hasty-Pudding. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 243 The common Breakfasting hereabouts is Hasty-pudden, made of Oatmeal and Water boiled to a Paste. 1820 *W. Irving Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 438 Great fields of Indian corn. . . holding out the promise of cakes and hasty pudding.

†Haswed, *a. Obs.* [i. OE. *hasu*, *haswe* grey, tawny + *-ed*.] Marked with grey or brown. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1723 Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei, Ben don for iacob fer a-we.

Hat (*hæt*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hæt*, *hætt*, 3-8 *hatt* (*e*, 6 (*haite*, *atte*), 3- *hat*. [OE. *hæt*, cognate with OFris. *hat*, north. *Fris. hat*, *hat*, hood, head-covering; ON. *hōtr* (genit. *hattar*, dat. *hatti*): = **hattuz*, later nom. *hattir*, hood, cowl, turban, Sw. *hatt*, Da. *hat*, *hatte* - hat: cf. also Icel. *hatta* (= **hattjón*) hood. The OTent. **hattuz* goes back to earlier **hadnús*, from ablaut-series *had* - *hōd* - whence OE. *hōd* HOOD. Cf. Lith. *kūdas*, *kōdas* tuft or crest of a bird.]

VOL. V.

1. A covering for the head; in recent use, generally distinguished from other head-gear, as a man's cap (or bonnet) and a woman's bonnet, by having a more or less horizontal brim all round the hemispherical, conical, or cylindrical part which covers the head. (But cylindrical 'hats' without brims are worn by some Orientals). a. as worn by men.

c725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1318 *Mitra*, *haet*. c893 *K. Ælfred Oros.* IV. x. § 11 [He] *bær* *haet* on his head. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5314 On his head a *hatt* he *bær*. c1400 *Mundev. (Roxb.)* xxv. 120 He doffez his *hatte*. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2981 Some in stele plates With hard *hattes* on pair heddez. 1484 *Caxton Chivalry* vi. 60 The *hatte* of steel or yron is gyuen to the knight to sygnefye shamefastnes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 81 He was commanded to put of hys *atte*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 h, Wearing on their heads a hygh yellow *hatte* made after the fashion of a sugar loofe. 1694 *Wood Life* 8 Oct. (O. H. S.) III. 469 Dr. Henry Aldrich spoke against *hatts* turned up on one side. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29, I never admired a round *hat*, but with a large wig it is insupportable. 1879 *Spott's Encycl. Indust. Arts* 1102 The feature which distinguishes the 'hat' from other forms of head-dress is the possession of a brim.

b. as worn by women.

c1470 *Henry Wallace* i. 242 A wownyn quhyt *hatt* scho *brassit* on with all. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxvii. 44 *Madinis* . . . With quhyt *hattis* all *broderit* *rycht* *brav[el]ie*. 1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 31 Some [hair], untuck'd, descended her sheaved *hat*. 1598 — *Merry W.* IV. ii. 78 There's her thum'd *hat*, and her muffer too. 1784 *Cowper Task* i. 536 In cloak of satin trimmed With lace, and *hat* with splendid riband bound. 1840 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vii. 'I want to finish trimming my *hat*' (bonnet she meant). 1855 *Tennyson Maud* I. xx. i, The *habit*, *hat* and feather, Or the frock and gypsy bonnet . . . nothing can be sweeter Than maiden *Maud* in either. 1864 *Sala in Daily Tel.* 30 June, By the way, they call a lady's dress here [New York] a 'robe', and a bonnet a 'hat'. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* II. 55 A bonnet has strings, and a *hat* has not.

2. With qualifying words: a. specifying the material, shape, or kind of hat, the place or occasion on which it is worn, etc., e.g. *beaver*, *felt*, *silk*, *straw* *hat*; *high*, *tall* (*chimney-pot*, *stove-pipe*, *top*) *hat*, the ordinary cylindrical silk hat of the 19th c.; *opera*, *tennis* *hat*. See these words; also BILLY-
COCK, COCKED, CRUSH-HAT, WIDE-AWAKE, etc.

c1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (1840) 105 *Fyne* felt *hattes* or spectacles to reede. 1540 *Old City Acc. Bk. in Archæol. Jnl.* XLIII, 113 straw hats. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvi. 107 Covering their head with a felt *hatte*. 1837 C. NEWTON in *Whitting Bk. Trades* (1842) 294 When the outer *batt* is considerably finer than the inner one, the retailer terms it a 'plated *hat*'. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 64/1 There are three descriptions or qualities of hats made of wool, viz. beaver-hats, plate-hats, and felt-hats. *Ibid.*, Silk-hats are composed of a form made of chip or of felt, and covered with woven silk plush or shag. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard*, He wore a three-cornered hat, a sandy-coloured scratch wig. 1874 T. HAROV *Far fr. Maddening Crowd* (1889) 334 He now wears . . . a tall hat a-Sundays. 1886 Mrs. E. KENNARD *Girl in Brown Habit* viii. (1888) 67 Sooner or later, hunting hats all meet with the same fate. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 8/1 The first high hat, it is said, was worn by John Hetherington, a haberdasher, who was in business on the Strand in London. . . It is to be remembered, however, that the beaver hat preceded the silk hat, and the modern top hat is only the successor of the hat with a sloping body commonly worn in the seventeenth century.

b. With the name of some person known to have habitually worn or to have been represented in such a hat, or of some artist (Rubens, Gainsborough) fond of depicting such.

1889 N. F. REDDALL *Fact, Fancy, & Fable* 309 He presented one of the refugees . . . with 'Kossuth' hats. 1890 CARMICHAEL *In God's Way* III. i. 127 A tall man in light clothes and with a Stanley hat on. 1891 *Dobson Hogarth* 100 A red-haired lady in a Pamela hat and white dress. 1891 E. CASTLE *Consequences* II. 259 A young woman . . . with a large black Rubens hat. 1893 *Georgiana Hill Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 254 Anglesa hat with the bell-shaped crown. D'Orsay hat with ribbed silk binding and a large bow to the band.

3. A head-dress showing the rank or dignity of the wearer; esp. a cardinal's hat (see CARDINAL *sb.* III); whence *transf.*, the office or dignity of a cardinal; called also *red hat*.

Hat of Estate, cap of estate (Halli.). †*Hat of Maintenance*: see MAINTENANCE.

a1352 *Minot Poems* (Hall) viii. 41 Cardinals with *hattes* rede. 1431 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 496/1 Fur to Mayor's hat. 1597-8 *Bp. Hall Sat.* v. iii. 85 The red hat that tries the luckless main. 1599 *Sandys Europe Spec.* (1632) 150 Who . . . with dispensation from the Pope would resigne uppe their *Hattes*. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2540/1 The Pope, in a publick Consistory, gave the Hats to nine of the new Cardinals. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl. s.v.*, Pope Innocent IV. first made the hat the symbol or cognizance of the cardinals, injoining them to wear a red hat, at all ceremonies and processions, as a token of their being ready to spill their blood for Jesus Christ. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 13/2 There are . . . fifteen hats vacant in the sacred college. 1850 *Ld. Houghton in Reid Life* (1890) I. 445 Wiseman proceeds to Rome to get his hat. 181. *Knight Crown Hist. Eng.* 133 The pope bestowed on him the red hat. 1884 G. B. MALLESON *Battle-Fields Germany* viii. 229 The electoral hat of Brandenburg.

4. Felting, such as is used in felt hats.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 Giving a preference to wadding made of hat.

5. Phrases and locutions: a. Referring to the

custom of uncovering the head as a mark of reverence, courtesy, or salutation (often reduced to a momentary taking off, raising, or touching of the hat). *Hat in hand*, with the head uncovered in respect; obsequiously, servilely. Cf. CAP *sb.* 1 4 g.

1593 *Donne Sat.* i. (R.), That, when thou meet'st one . . . Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize The silk and gold he wears, and to that rate, So high or low, dost raise thy formal hat. a1659 *Cleveland Poems, etc.* (1677) 98 He is punctual in exacting your Hat. c1660 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) I. 299 The common civility of a hat. 1722 *De For Col. Jack* (1840) 247, I. gave you my hat as I passed you. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 97 The governor . . . gave them the compliment of his hat and leg. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* (1875) III. iii. 27 To compliment Mrs. Crawley, with a profound salute of the hat. 1851 — *Eng. Hum., Congreve* (1858) 65 John Dennis was hat in hand to Mr. Congreve. 1884 *Black Ind. Shaks.* v, Raising his hat and bowing. 1884 Mrs. EWING *Mary's Meadow* i. (1886) 12 The Scotch gardener touched his hat to me.

b. Referring to the collecting of money in a hat by street minstrels or similar performers; hence, to send round the hat, go round with the hat, etc., applied contemptuously to the collection of money by personal solicitation for charitable or benevolent purposes.

1857 [Remembered in colloquial use]. 1870 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1882) 370 After passing round the hat in Europe and America. a1878 C. J. MATHEWS in *Daily News* 11 Sept. (1894) 4/7 It was easy enough to make the hat go round, but the difficulty was to get any one to put anything in it. 1890 *Fenn Lady Maud's Mania* xxi. 331 Allow me to take round the hat for coppers. 1891 *Morning Post* 10 Jan. 4/6 Dispatching men to send round the hat in America.

c. Miscellaneous phrases: *Bad hat*, a scape-grace. *Black hat* (Australian slang): a newly-arrived immigrant. *As black as (one's) hat*: absolutely black. *By this hat, my hat to a halfpenny, I'll bet a hat*: common forms of asseveration. *A brick in (one's) hat* (U.S.): overcome with liquor. (*His*) *hat covers (his) family*, etc.: said of one who is alone in the world, and has to provide only for himself. *Hats to be disposed of*: lives lost. *I'll eat my (old Rouley's) hat*: an asseveration stating one's readiness to do this, if an event of which one is certain should not occur. *To hang up one's hat*: see HANG *v.* 28 b. *To be in a (the) hat*: to be in a fix. *To throw up one's hat*: i.e. in token of joy; cf. CAP *sb.* 1 9.

1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* v. ii. 563 My hat to a halfe-penie, Pompey proves the best Worthie. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 173 By this hat, then he in the red face had it. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 95. 2/1 Three Stumps in her Head . . . as Black as my Hat. c1758 *Chesterf. Lett.* (1792) IV. cccxxxv. 131 It is by no means a weak place; and I fear there will be many hats to be disposed of before it is taken. c1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlviii. 11 With his face as black as your hat. 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xlii. 'If I knew as little of life as that, I'd eat my hat and swallow the buckle whole.' 1849 *Longf. Kavanagh* xxix, Her husband . . . often came home very late, 'with a brick in his hat', as Sally expressed it. 1854 *Dickens Hard T.* 141 They would say, 'While my hat covers my family' . . . I have only one to feed. 1882 Mrs. CROKER *Proper Pride* III. i. 6 I'm in a most awful hat this time, and no mistake. 1882 Mrs. RIDGELL *Daisies & B.* II. 239 'Hat covers his family, don't it?' 'He has no one belonging to him I ever heard of.' 1884 *Besant Childr. Gibbon* II. xxxii, There are always bad hats in every family. 1887 R. M. PRAED *Louise of Korralbyn* xxviii. 277 I'd never let it be said that a black hat had cut me out. 1887 Miss E. E. MONEY *Litt. Dutch Maiden* II. viii. 148 (Farmer) If you don't run up against him next day . . . you may eat your hat! 1887-9 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. 169 The man whose estate lies under his hat need never tremble before the frowns of fortune. 1897 T. M. HEALY in *Daily News* 22 Jan. 3/3 The Irish farmer would throw up his hat on learning that hostilities had broken out.

II. In various technical uses.

6. a. The layer of tan-bark spread on the top of a pile of hides with interposed bark filling a tan-pit.

b. *Metalurgy*. A depression in the tunnel-head of a smelting-furnace to detain the gases (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. In *Soap-making*: A depressed chamber in the bottom of a copper (see quot. 1885).

1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning, etc.* 208 When the skins have all been imbedded in the tan, they are to be covered with a six inch stratum of bark, technically termed the hat. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* vi. 156 The copper, provided with a 'hat', to receive impurities that subside.

7. The pileus of a fungus.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887 *Lancet* 11 June 1215/2 Different parts of the mushroom contain more or less albumen, the 'hat' . . . having twice as much as the stem.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

8. In sense: 'Forming part of a hat', as *hat-brim*, *-crown*, *-leaf*, *-lining*, *-plush*, *-spring*; 'for supporting or holding hats', as *hat-peg*, *-pin*, *-rack*, *-rail*, *-shelf*, *-shop*; also in other connexions.

1859 *Dickens T. Two Cities* I. ii, To . . . shake the wet out of his 'hat-brim. 1670 *Cotton Espemou* II. viii. 402 Leaving an orifice bigger than a 'Hat Crown. c1813 Mrs. SHEERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xvi. 142 Philip took a pair of scissors, and hid them in his hat-crown. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 76 The heavy shot . . . carrying off an entire whisker, a very small portion of ear, and a rather larger portion of 'hat-leaf from the policeman. 1838 *Dickens O. Twist* xliii, To hang 'em up to their own 'hat-pegs. 1891 J. O. HOBBS *Some Emotions* 137 'Would you like that 'hat-pin'?

15

she said. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xxxi. 241 A sort of vestibule, where they used to keep the "hat-rack. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 14/3 Steadying himself with one hand upon the "hat-rail of the (railway) carriage. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 2/1 The programmes, and the "hat-shelves for the guests. 1892 HOWELLS *Mercy* 37 She had been one of the "hat-shop hands. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Hat-spring Maker, a manufacturer of springs for light opera or closing-up hats. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 It may be preferred to "hat-wadding.

9. obj. and obj. genitive, as *hat-bearer*, -dresser, -dye, -hat-doffing, -tipping, -turning; *hat-sizing*, -wearing adjs. Also HAT-MAKER, -MAKING.

1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp*, 216 Graceful "hat-doffings and hand-kissings. 1640 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Lewknor of Canterbury, "hat-dresser. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4580/4 Brian Thompson, of London, "Hat-dyer. 1848 Sir J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia*, etc. I. 167 "Hat-wearing townspeople.

10. Special combs.: *hat-body*, the unshaped or partly shaped piece of felt from which a hat is formed; *hat-brush*, a soft brush for brushing hats; *hat-card*, a card worn in the ribbon of a hat by a partisan in sport or politics; † *hat-commoner* (see quot.); *hat-conformator* = CONFORMATOR; *hat-die* = *hat-mould*; *hat-frame* (see quot.); *hat-grip*, a device for holding a hat on the head; *hat-guard*, a string or cord to prevent a hat from being blown away; *hat-homage*, † honour, reverence shown by removing the hat, a phrase in use among the early Quakers; *hat-mould*, the die on which a hat or bonnet is formed or shaped by pressing; *hat-palm* (also *chip-hat palm*), a name for *Thrinax argentea* and *Copernicia cerifera*, the leaves of which are used for making hats; *hat-piece*, (a) a metal skull-cap worn under the hat as defensive armour, (b) a coin of James VI on which the king is represented wearing a hat; *hat-plant*, an East Indian plant (*Eschynomene aspera*) of the bean family, yielding a very tough pith which is made into hats, bottles, etc.; † *hat-respect* = *hat-honour*; *hat-roller* (see quot.); *hat-shag*, woven silk plush for silk hats; † *hat-shaker*; *hat-stand*, a standing piece of furniture for hats to be hung on; *hat-string* = *hat-guard*; *hat-tree*, a hat-stand with projecting arms for hats and coats; † *hat-worship* = *hat-homage*. See also HAT-BAND, -BLOCK, -BOX, etc.

1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 245/2 Very soft brushes, such as "hat-brushes. 1892 *Times* 24 Nov. 8/4 "Hat-cards... were distributed and worn by hundreds on the polling day. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabrig.* (Farmer), "Hat Commoner, the son of a Nobleman, who wears the gown of a Fellow Commoner with a hat. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Hat-frame, cross-bars of wood placed round three or four dozen hats in sending them out for home sale. 1896 *Bham Weekly Post* 6 June 1/8 A "hat-grip which will make it possible to wear a straw hat in a gale of wind. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn vi.* (1872) 50 "Hat-homage is our social creed. 1669 PENN (*title*) No Cross, No Crown: or Several Sober Reasons against "Hat-Honour, Titular-Respects, You to a Single Person. 1677 G. Fox in *Jrnl.* (1852) II. 206 If this hat-honour, and shewing the bare head, be an invention of men, and not from God. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades x.* 177 Sometimes called... the thack-palm, and the "hat-palm. 1599 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scotl.* II. 99 False "hat-peices, pistuletis and crownis. 1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., I saw him try on his buff coat and "hat-piece covered with black velvet. 1669 PENN *No Cross ix.* 25 Honour was from the Beginning, but "Hat-respects, and most Titles, are of late. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, "Hat Rollers, cast iron or steel rollers, shaped like a hat, revolving upon a vertical pin, for guiding incline hauling ropes round curves. 1698 *Post Man* 12-14 Apr. (N. & Q.), Joseph Briant, a "Hatshaker. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, The "hat-stand (with a whip or two standing up in it). 1892 F. M. CRAWFORD *Three Fates* II. 162 There is no more romance about her than there is in a hatstand. 1858 THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 118 Used for ornamental "hat-trees, together with deer's horns, in front entries. 1742 *Note on Pope's Dunc.* iv. 205 The "hatworship, as the Quakers call it, is an abomination to that sect.

Hat, v. [*f.* HAT *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a hat; to furnish or provide with a hat. Also, to bestow the cardinal's hat upon.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxvii. (1869) 121 Al be it I be mantelled and well hatted. 1598 FLORIO, *Incapellare*... to hat one. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xiii. 164 We had... hatted and cloaked ourselves. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 31 July 1/6 The Pope... held a public consistory... at which the newly appointed Cardinals were hatted. 1891 ANNIE THOMAS *That Affair* I. x. 171 Miss Polthuan hats and veils herself.

b. To place one's hat on (a seat) so as to claim it. 1886 *Philad. Times* 10 Apr. (Cent.), Twenty seats had... been hatted before noon to secure them for the debate.

Hat, obs. f. HATE *sb.* and *v.*, HIGHT *v.*, HOT *a.*; obs. pa. t. HIT; north. f. HOTE *sb.* promise; obs. var. of AT *prep.* and *rel.* (= *that*).

Hatable, var. of HATEABLE.

Hatare, var. HATER *sb.*

Hatband, hat-band.

1. A band or narrow ribbon put round a hat above the brim.

1412-13 *Durh. MS. Alm. Roll*, Pro hatbandys de serico nigro, ijs. 1552 HULOET, Hatte bande, *spira*. 1594 H. DEANE in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 8 A hat-band, with xviii gowld buttons. 1623 Dk. BUCKH. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 146 He hath neyther chaine nor hatband. 1685

Lond. Gaz. No. 2094/4 A Hat, with a Black and Gold coloured Silk Hatband of the new twisted fashion. 1726 AMHEST *Terre Fil.* xlvii. 247 Flapping hats with silver hatbands. 1834 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Seine* 105 Louis XI... loaded even his hat-band with medals of the saints.

b. Phrase. As queer (*tight, odd*, etc.) as Dick's (or Nick's) hatband.

(Dick or Nick was prob. some local character or half-wit, whose droll sayings were repeated. See *Notes & Queries* 8th ser. XII. 37, et seq.)

1795 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s. v. Dick, I am as queer as Dick's hatband; that is, out of spirits, or don't know what ails me. [*Newcastle form* c 1850. As queer as Dick's (Nick's) hatband, that went nine times round and wouldn't meet.]

† c. Gold hatband: a nobleman at the University; a 'tuft' *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Yng. Gent. Univ.* (Arb.) 45 His companion is ordinarily some stale fellow, that ha's beene notorious for an Ingle to gold hatbands. 1889 *Gentl. Mag.* June 598 Nobleman at the universities, since known as 'tufts', because of the gold tuft or tassle to their cap, were then known as gold hatbands.

2. A band of crape or other dark material worn round the hat as a sign of mourning.

1598 *Torfe Alba* (1880) 74 To Hatband black. This sable place doth fit you best to mourne. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Dec., My uncle Thomas, with a mourning hat-band on for his daughter Mary. 1702 *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 It will be allowed as full and proper Mourning, to wear Hatbands of Black English Alamode covered with Black Crape. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 18 Six mourners, in scarfs and hatbands. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 32 The undertaker's mite in streaming hat-band.

3. Comb., as *hatband-hater*, -maker.

1602 *How to Choose God Wife* fr. Bad I. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 17 A hatband-hater, and a busk-point wearer. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 115 A. B. of London, Citizen and Hatband-maker. 1720 *Stov's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xv. 334/1 The master, wardens, and assistants of the incorporated company of Hat band Makers of London.

Hat-block. [See BLOCK *sb.* 4 a.] A form or mould upon which a man's hat is shaped. Hence *hat-block maker*, *turner*.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6192/9 Thomas Bossworth... Hat-Block Turner. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Hat-block maker*, a manufacturer of the solid wooden shapes used in blocking or forming hats.

Hat-box. A box adapted to hold a hat or hats; *esp.* as in quot. 1794.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 219 A Hat-box is a convenience for carrying hats, made of stout leather, in the exact form of a hat. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mem. L. Oliphant* II. xi. 152 Standing before a table on which his hat-box answered the purpose of a desk.

Comb. 1884 *Lond. P. O. Directory*, Hat Box Makers.

Hat-case. = HAT-BOX.

1598 FLORIO, *Porta beretta*, a capcase, a hat case. 1662 *Drayden Wild Gallant* I. ii, The hat-case must be disposed under the bed. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 523/4 A square large Box... with a leather Hat-case upon it. 1890 *Store Catal. Mar.* 1384 Square Hat Cases in Solid Leather.

Comb. 1884 *Lond. P. O. Directory*, Hat Case Makers.

Hatch (hæts), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 hæc(o), 3-7 hacche, 4 hacch, hacchoch, 4-6 hacche, 5-7 hachche, 6 acche, 6- hatch. B. 1 hec(o), 5 hecche, hetchche, 5-6 hech(e). [OE. hæc, genit. hæcce, less commonly hēc (the unmlant of a before c being generally *g* instead of *h*; Sievers § 89. 1 Annm. 1): WGer. *hakyū-: cf. MLG. heck, Du. hek (in Kilian hecke, heck), Da. hekke rack in a stable, Sw. häck. Ulterior history and original signification obscure. The variant OE. forms gave hatch (sometimes hetch) in southern and midl. Eng.; HECK and sometimes hack (HACK *sb.* 2) in north. dial.]

1. A half-door, gate, or wicket with an open space above; the lower half of a divided door, which may be closed while the upper half is open. Also formerly, and still dial., any small gate or wicket. (It is doubtful whether the masc. word in quot. 1015 belongs here.)

[1015 in *Earle Land Charters* 393 Of ðam hæcce to Dudemæres hele... swa eft innon ðane hæcc.] 1062 in *Thorpe Dipl. Aevi Sax.* 395 Of þare hylpe to þare ealden wude hæcce. a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 1056 Thu come sone to hatch hacche. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. xvii. 335 Pauh ich my by-luue sholde begge a-boute at mennes hacches. c 1465 E. E. *Misa*, (Warton Club) 60 Som... lepe over the hache, They had no time to seche the lache. 1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.*, For hangyng of an acche at Syster Sawyers jid. 1595 SHAKS. *John I.* I. 171 In at the window, or else ore the hatch. 1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckhm's Wks.* (1705) II. 126 Affairs were come to that pass, that he durst hardly show his Nose over his hatch. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 336/4 An Hatch... is a diminutive Field Gate... only to let a single Beast in and out of the Field... also for Milk Maids to go in and out safely without Climing or going over Stiles. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 900 A poor... Scholar begging for some Relief at the Kitchen-Hatch. 1879 TROLLOPE *J. Caldigate* (1880) 17 He... passing by the well-known buttery hatches, looked into the old hall for the last time.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 Hec, hek, or hetch, or a dore (K. hecche, S. heke, or hech), *antica*. c 1456 *Turnam. Tottenham* 205 Sum on dore, and some on hech. a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 155 Go begge a byt Of brade, at ylke mennes heche.

† b. *fig. esp.* in proverbial phrase, To keep (*set, have*) a hatch before the door: to keep silence. *Obs.*

1555 R. SMITH in *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 336/2 Seeing God hath given a Tongue, And put it under power: The surest way it is to set A hatch before the door. 1579 GASSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53, I wish that every rebuker shoulde place a

hatch before the doore. 1588 GREENE *Pandoslo* (1607) 21 Tush (quoth his wife) profite is a good hatch before the doore. 1594 *Knacke to Knowe* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VI. 535, I say no more, 'Tis good to have a hatch before the door.

c. 'Salt-making term. The door of a furnace' (*Cheshire Gloss.*, 1886).

† 2. A hay-mck; = HECK *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxv, Hay hely they hade in hacches vn-histe [*Donce MS.* in hacches on hight].

3. *Naut.* † a. Formerly (in *pl.*, rarely *sing.*), A movable planking forming a kind of deck in ships; hence, also, the permanent deck. *Obs.* Hence *Under hatches* = below deck; † *over hatch* = overboard.

b. Now (since *deck* has become the term for the permanent covering of the hold), A trap-door or grated framework covering the openings in the deck called hatchways. (The *phr.* *under hatches* is now associated with the last sense.)

13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 179 A lodes-mon lyttly lep vnder hacches. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2790 [They] busked hem bope sone aboute þe hacches. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 648 *Cleopatras*, He pouyrth pesyn up on the hacchis sledere. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* 177 For x dossen Candell... bought & spent vnder the hacches in tyme of Reparacion of the sayd Ship. 15... *Egyngcoute* 110 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 97 With theyr takyls they launced many a longe bote, And ouer hacche threw them in to the streame. 1530 *FALSGA.* 229/2 Hatche of a shippe, *tiliac, trappe*. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 15 The Scottes foughte sore on the hacches. 1552 HULOET, Hatche of a shyppe where they walke, *pergula*. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H 223 The hacches, or decks in a ship, where men stand to fight, *catastroma*. 1581 L. ALDERSEY in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 178 Vp I went to the top of the hacches. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheira's Conq. E. Ind.* xxv. 64a, Commanded him to prison vnder the hacches. 1588 GREENE *Pandoslo* (1843) 48 The mayners lay and slept upon the hacches. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. 17. I v. We pac'd along Vpon the giddy footing of the Hatches. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in *Arb. Garner* III. 19 They have... cabins above the hacches. 1611 *COTGRA.*, *Tillac*, the Orelap, or Arlop, or more generally, the hacches of a ship. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor*, The Hatches of a shippe, so called because they fall to like an hatch of a doore. 1700 *DRAYDEN Ceyx & Alcione* 146 Seas impell'd by winds... Assault the sides and o'er the hacches tow'r. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* II. 382 Then burst the hacches off. 1855 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 298 When... we came to heave the hacches, we found him. 1869 C. GIBSON *R. Gray* VII, The object crawled along the deck to the hatchway of the hold, raising the hatch cautiously, and disappeared.

β. *1a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3683 Owt of botes on burde was busked with stonys, Bett down of þe beste, byrystis the betches. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enéis* v. xiv. 19 Endlang the hechis lyand heir and thairis.

c. A square or oblong opening in the deck, by which cargo is lowered into the hold; a hatchway.

1793 SMARTEON *Edystone L.* § 99 He was going to see the covers of the Hatches of forty of the fish ships... nailed down. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. I, Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

4. *fig. Under (the) hatches*: Down in position or circumstances; in a state of depression, humiliation, subjection, or restraint; down out of sight.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 21 Ye have... brought yourself... so far under the hatches... that ye cannot find the way to rise again. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vi. (1651) 156 If he be poor... he is under hatches, dejected, rejected and forsaken. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxvii. 521 In this servile condition to have kept us still under hatches. 1678-9 FOULKES *Alarm Sinn.* 7 Conscience has been kept under hatches. 1710 in *Hearne Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 356 The Whigs must... think the Church under Hatches. 1818 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 143 It is impossible to live in a country which is continually under hatches.

5. *transf.* a. An opening in the floor of a timber-shed or other building, which is covered by a trap-door; also, the trap-door itself.

1888 in *Ward & Lock's Techn. Dict.*

† b. *Mining.* An opening made in the ground. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2099 We sink... an Essay hatch (an orifice made for the search of a vein). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Hatches... used in Cornwall, to express any of the openings of the earth, either into mines, or in search of them.

6. A flood-gate or sluice. See also quot. 1727-51.

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 8 § 1 All the sand, stones, grauell, and robell digged about... the said tin, there to be wholly and surely kept, by the said hatches and ties, out and from the said fresh rivers or water-courses. 1587 [see FLOOD-HATCH]. 1669 WOOLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 Hatches, Flud-gates placed in the water to obstruct its Current. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Hatches... the word is particularly used for certain dams, or mounds... to prevent the water that issues from the stream-works, and tin-washes in Cornwall, from running into the fresh rivers. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 60 The Navigation... was impeded by Hatches, Stopps and Wears. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 187 The water suddenly alated, and we then opened the doors, and let it pour from the rooms as from a mill hatch. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 107 The farmers lower down the brook pull up the hatches to let the flood pass.

7. 'A contrivance for trapping salmon' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Cf. HECK *sb.* 1 2.

1826 J. THOMSON *Etym. Eng. Wds.* s. v., A salmon caught in a machine called a hek or hatch.

8. A wooden bed-frame. ? *Obs.*

a 1832 SCOTT (Webster 1864), A rude wooden stool, and still ruder hatch or bed-frame.

9. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) † *hatchstead*; (3) *hatch-man*, -*nail*, -*noup*, -*ring*; (3 c) *hatch-head*, -*ladder*; *hatch-bar*, *hatch-deck* (see *quots.*); *hatch-gate*, (a) a wicket, (b) = sense 6.

1828 WEBSTER'S *v.* *Hatch*, The grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, now called **hatch-bar*. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Hatch-bar*, to secure the hatches. *Ibid.* **Hatch-deck*, gun brigs had hatches instead of lower decks. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 74 We reached the 'hatch-gate, with the white cottage beside it. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 89 Some lock or hatch-gate. 1894 HALL *Caine Nantman* v. iii. The sea ... washed the faces of the men as they sat in oilskins on the 'hatch-head. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 201 Item, for viij. c. 'hache nayle, xvj. d. 1785 *Gentil. Mag.* LV. i. 429 Ventilators ... placed at the fore, main, and mizen 'hatch-poup. 12 1475 *Hunt. Harc* 261 Thei myght not passe the dure therswold, Nor lope ouer the 'hache-styd.

Hatch, *sb.* [f. *HATCH* *v.* 1] The action of hatching, incubation; that which is hatched; a brood (of young).

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 244 A Serpent of a Difficult hatch, and dangerous. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 145 These birds make a second hatch. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1878) 240 Two hybrids from the same parent but from different hatches. 1875 WHYTE *MELVILLE Fetterello* ii. (1876) 15 If she adds all these as she added the last hatch, I'll forswear keeping fowls. 1894 *Field* 9 June 832/1 There was a good hatch of Mayfly, and the fish were taking them fairly well.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 86 Such things become the Hatch and Brood of Time. 1602 — *Hann.* iii. l. 174 There's something in his soule, O're which his Melancholly sits on brood, And I do doubt the hatch, and the disclose Will be some danger. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 297 The canonizing of Saints by Popes is of a latter hatch.

Hatch, *sb.* 3 Also *7 hache*. [f. *HATCH* *v.* 2] An engraved line or stroke; esp. one of those by which shading is represented in an engraving.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 110 Sculptors in their strongest shadows ... do draw their double Hatches. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 118 The conducting of Hatches and strokes, whether with pen, point, or Graver. *Ibid.* v. 129 To discern an Original print from a Copy print ... is a knack very easily attain'd; because 'tis almost impossible to imitate every hatch, and to make the strokes of exact and equal dimensions. 1747 CREED in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 449 Sounds of minute Duration will be expressed by the Pencils by small Hatches geometrically proportion'd to those Durations. 1811 *Self Instructor* 524 Working in hatches with a middling full pencil. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 180 He uses but few hatches in his shadows.

† **Hatch**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* [a. F. *hache* hatchet: see *HACHE*.] A hatchet.

1704 in B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 132, 100 large Hatches or light Axes made pretty broad. 1716 *Ibid.* (1865) I. 33 To run upon them with their Hatches. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 197 To demand three whale teeth and twelve hatches for their ransom.

† **Hatch**, *sb.* 5 *Obs.* [? var. of *HATCH*.] A knot. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 288/2 At a Hundred threads round the Reel. Housewives make a Hatch as some call it, or a Knot, or an Hank.

Hatch, *sb.* 6 *Curling*. = *HACK* *sb.* 1 2 b.

α 1812 [see *HACK* *sb.* 1 2 b].

Hatch, *v.* 1 Forms: 3 *pa. t.* *hazte*, 4 *pa. pple.* *y-haht*, *i-heyzt*, 5 *haughte*; 4-6 *hachee*, 5 *hetch*, 5-6 *hatche*, 7 *hach*, 6- *hatch*. [Early ME. *hache*(n), *pa. t.* *hazte*, prob. :-OE. **hæccan* (not recorded): related to MHG. *hecken* (see Grimm H 746), Sw. *håcka*, Da. *hække* to hatch from the egg. Ulterior etymology unknown.]

1. *intr.* To bring forth young birds from the egg by incubation.

α 1250 *Out & Night*. 105 Thu. ... leidest thar-on thy folc ey; Tho hit bi-com that he hazte, And of his eyre briddes y-razte. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 44 þis brid ... hopith flor to hache or heruest begynne. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 226 That hath lately hatched, or brought forth. *effatus*. 1719 D'URSEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 316 My Hen has hatched to-day. 1879 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/3 Robins and hedge-sparrows are now setting or hatching-out.

2. *trans.* To bring forth from the egg either by natural or artificial heat. (Also with *forth*, *out*.)

a. with the young as obj. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. i. (Tollem. MS.), Whan hire 3onge briddes bep newliche i heyzt (1495 haughtel). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/2 Hetchyd, as byrds, pullificatus, *felatus*. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* 2 These ... will site their eggs and hatche forth their chickens. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 160 You must not take the chickens away as they be hatcht. 1653 WALTON *Angler* x. 189 Barnacles and young Goslings bred by the Suns heat and the rotten planks of an old Ship, and hatched of trees. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 241 In this fortress the male and female hatch and bring up their brood with security. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb. One of them having failed to hatch out a brood.

b. with the egg as obj.: To incubate.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 5 [The ey] that is hachid, shal broken out in a cokatrice. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* 9 Some have already hatched their eggs. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 424 Turtles, or Tortoises ... came ashoar to lay their Eggs, which these Sands hatch. 1834 MCURTRE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 168 No Reptile hatches its eggs. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 4 These eggs are hatched by the heat of the sun.

3. *intr. for pass.* a. Of the young: To come forth from the egg. b. Said of the egg.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 849 Why should ... hateful cuckoos hatch in sparrows' nests? 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Hatching*, After this they put in the eggs to hatch. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 178 Larvæ rising from the bottom to hatch out. 1888 LLOYD *Pavee Pheasant Rearing* 26 The eggs will hatch out in from twenty-three to twenty-five days.

4. *transf. (trans.)* Of other animals, and generally: To bring forth, bring into existence, breed. α 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Geddynges. . . Palefreiours

ant pages, Ant boyes with boste; Alle weren y-haht Of an horse thoste. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Bladud* xvii. Would you not marrell then, what monsters now doth nature hatche. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. (1732) 7 Hatching, or quickening and bringing to Perfection the Seeds. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 7 Serving as a nursery bed to hatch ... the infant plant. α 1845 HOOO *To Sylv. Urban* vii. Parishioners, — hatched, — husbanded, — and wived.

† 5. *intr.* To brood (f. *Obs.*).

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 62 Thick darkness lyes And hatcheth o'er thy people.

6. *fig. (trans.)* To bring to maturity or full development, esp. by a covert or clandestine process; to contrive, devise, originate and develop. Also with *up*, *forth*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 39 Other menses swette hatchede vp you. 1596 BELL *Surr. Popery* iii. x. 436 Transubstantiation ... was first hatched by pope Innocentius the third of that name. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 298 He that mischief hatcheth, mischief catcheth. 1678 WANLEY *Wood. Lit. World* v. i. § 100. 468/2 The Gunpowder Treason was hatched here in England. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. How I wish you would hatch up a comedy between you! 1873 S. & J. HORNER *Florence I.* xviii. 274 Charged with hatching plots against the State.

b. *intr. for pass.* (In to be hatching, orig. from *vbl. sb.* to be a-hatching.)

1546 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 74 Who finds his warm heart hatch into a nest Of little eagles and young loves. 1654 TRAFF *Comm. Jer.* ii. 2 Treason hatching in his heart. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. ii. 140 The great dangers and plots, that were now hatching against the State.

Hence Hatched *ppl. a.*

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 64 These hatched, and those resuscitated worms. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 484 They suspected it to be a hatched rumour.

Hatch, *v.* 2 Also 5-6 *hach(e)*. [a. F. *hache*-r to cut, hatch, draw lines upon metal, paper, etc., f. *hache* hatchet: see *HACHE*; cf. *CROSS-HATCH*.]

1. *trans.* To cut, engrave, or draw a series of lines, generally parallel, on (a metal, wood, or paper surface); chiefly used for shading in engraving or drawing. In quot. 1598 used of 'cutting' a file.

1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 522 He hatcheth files, and hollow vices wormeth. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. 3 Sable ... is aptly expressed by lines hatchid across one another. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 55 This Globular end must be Hatch'd with a fine cut, by a File-cutter. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 194 Distinguished in the plan by being hatchid with slant lines. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 82 Having heated the steel ... they hatch it over and across with the knife.

transf. 1858 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* vii. § 430 (ed. 3) 283 The exterior of another [moon crater] is all hatchid over with deep gullies.

absol. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. x. II. 535 To hatch also, yea and to fill within, requirith ... much labour. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Fict.* 101 Before that you begin to Hatch or shadow, you must draw all the outmost lines with a needle.

2. To inlay with narrow strips or lines of a different substance; to lay strips or plates of gold or silver in or on (a surface) by way of ornament. (In quot. 1480 with the material inlaid as obj.)

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw.* IV (1830) 160, xij yerd of clothe of silver hatched upon satyn grounde. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 77 The fether was blacke and hatched with gold. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 35, I might enamel and hatch over this deuce more artificially and masterly. 1621 HAKWILL *David's Vow* 224 The handle or pummell hatcht or inamell. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1395/4 A Hanger, with a Sawe on the back, hatch'd with silver. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. The poignet being of silver exquisitely hatchid.

3. *transf. and fig.*

α 1556 HARPALUS *Compl.* ix. in Gilfillan *Less-known Poets* (1859) I. 129 It seem'd unhapp had him long hatcht. In midst of his dispaurs. α 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 218 A Rymer is a fellow whose face is hatcht all over with impudence. α 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theodoret* II. iii. A fair design ... To which your worth is wedded, your profession Hatch'd in, and made one piece. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* cxxv, His sword ... Hatch't in Blood Royall. 1658 BRATHWAIT *Honest Ghost*, To State Censor Aiv, A Rubrick Story, ach't in blood.

Hence Hatched *ppl. a.* Hatched moulding: a kind of moulding used in Norman architecture, formed with two series of oblique parallel incisions crossing each other.

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* II. iii. One gilt hatcht rapier and dagger. 1842-76 GWILF *Archit.* § 397 The most usual ornaments were ... The hatched. 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Moulding*, The Hatched moulding is also not uncommon, and is found early in the style, as it can be cut conveniently without the aid of a chisel, with the pick only. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 223 Simple carvings, chiefly hatch work or straight lines.

† **Hatch**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [f. *HATCH* *sb.* 1] *trans.* To close (a door) with a hatch; to close.

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xxxviii. While sleepe begins with heavy wings To hatch mine eyes. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. ii. 37 'I were not amiss to keep our door hatcht.

† **Hatch**, *v.* 4 *Obs.* [var. of *HACK* *v.* 1] *trans.* To hoe (seed) into the ground; = *HACK* *v.* 1 4.

1653 PLAT *Gard. Eden* 78 Hatch them into the ground with a rake striken thicke upon them.

† **Hatch**, *v.* 5 *Obs.* [cf. *HACK* *v.* 1 13.] *intr.* To cough.

1733 *Revolution Politick* III. 63 His Holiness ... when my Lord had gone a pretty way in his Speech, did mimic, hatch, and pretend to be taken with a violent Fit of Coughing.

Hatch, *v.* 6 *obs. var.* of *HITCH* *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/2 Hatchyd, or remeyvd (K'. bichid, S. bychyd), *amotus*, *remotus*.

Hatch-boat. [f. *HATCH* *sb.* 1 + *BOAT*.] a. 'A sort of small vessel known as a pilot boat, having a deck composed almost entirely of hatches' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). b. 'A kind of half-decked fishing boat; one which has a hatch or well for keeping fish' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* iii. 47 The poor little hatch-boat has come near with ... its scanty crew.

Hatchel (hætʃəl), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *hechele*, *hechil*, 5 *hychele*, 6-7 *hetchel*, -*ill*, *hichel*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *hetchel*, *hitchel*. β. 7-9 *hatchel* (l. [A parallel form to *HACKLE* *sb.* 2, q.v. for etymological relations. Of the various Eng. forms, *hechele* (*hetchel*) and *hechele*, are the earlier, and appear to be the southern and northern forms of OE. **hæcel*; while *hackle* and *hatchel* point to a parallel form **hæcel*. *Hatchel* may be merely a late variant of *hatchel* with the vowel assimilated to *hackle*; *hitchel* seems to be a casual variant.] An instrument for combing flax or hemp; = *HACKLE* *sb.* 2, *HECKLE*.

a. α 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xix. in E. E. P. (1862) 155 Ich makid on of 300 sit upon a hechil. 14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 595/12 *Malaxa*, an hychele. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hetchell for flaxe, *serancog*, *serant*. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 261 Spindles, reeles, distaffes, and hutchels for flaxe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hichel*.

β. 1611 COTGR., *Ferreur*, a flax-combe, or hatchell. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* 7 385 They are ... hatchelled with an iron hatchell. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 54 A Hatchell ... has forty sharp-pointed iron teeth, one foot long, fixed in wood. 1853 J. S. BARRY *Hist. Sk. Hanover, Mass.* 38 The hatchel, and swingling-knife, alas! are numbered ... with the things that were but are not!

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hatchel-maker*, *teeth*.

14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 595/13 *Malaxarius*, an hychel-maker. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 4 Kembed with hetchell teeth of yron. 1721-2 in *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 160 To making 36 hatchell teeth o 3 o.

Hatchel, *v.* Forms: a. 4 *hechele*, 5 *hychele*, 6 *hetchyl*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *hetchel*, *hitchel*. β. 6 *hachell*, 6-9 *hatchel* (l. [f. *prec.*; cf. *HACKLE*, *HECKLE*.])

1. *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with a hatchel; to hackle.

a. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 La serence [glost the hechele] dont pernet E vostre lyn serencet [glost hechelet]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (Tollem. MS.), [Flax] is knokked and bett ... ribbed and hecheled [1535 heckled] and sponne. 14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 595/11 *Malaxa*, to hychele. 1530 PALSGR. 583/2, 1 hetchyll, *je cerance*. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 260-1 Hetchelling and dressing it up.

β. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong.* *Serancor du lin*, too hatchell flaxe. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* ii. ii. (Song), She her flaxe and tow did hatchel. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2729/4 Breaking, Swingling, and preparing it to be Hatchelled. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 390/1 The flax is ... hatchelled to ... arrange the fibres for spinning.

2. *fig.* To harass, worry; cf. *HECKLE* *rare*.

1833 CARLILE *Cagliostro in Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 95 Bewritten, fleeced, hatchelled, bewildered and bedevilled. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 8/1 He doesn't 'hetchel' either of them into misery.

Hence Hatchelled *ppl. a.*, Hatchelling *vbl. sb.*; also Hatcheller, a flax-dresser, heckler.

14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 595/13 *Malaxator*, *matraxatrix*, an hycheler. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* III. 62, xx knokes of hatchelled lyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. i. The short shuds or shives that are ... parted in the hetchelling. 1611 COTGR., *Serancier*, a flax-man, a hatcheller, or comber of flax. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* 7 385 That which is separated in hatchelling is hurds and tow. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 56 Over which is the hatching-loft. 1798 F. LEIGHTON *Let. to J. Boucher* 17 Mar. (MS.), I have lately met with a Shropshire word new to me, viz. Hatcheler, it means a dresser of flax or hemp.

Hatcher (hætʃət). [f. *HATCH* *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which hatches (eggs).

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* ix. 381 The Oven producing ... three or four hundred living Chickens. the Hatcher or Curator, is onely recompensed according to the living numbers. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii. (1737) 30 A Curse light on the Hatcher of the ill Bird. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 600 Those diligent hatchers who cackle so much and sit so little.

b. *spec.* A contrivance in which eggs are hatched; an incubator.

1884 DAY in *Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 84 Chester's semi-rotating hatcher. 1888 LLOYD *Pavee Pheasant Rearing* 37 Take them [the eggs] from under the hen, and place them in the drawer of the hatcher.

2. *fig.* A contriver, deviser, plotter, covert or clandestine producer.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. vii. (1591) 5 The crime whereof themselves were the hatches. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Eph.* v. 3 He found theaters to be the very hatches of all wickedness. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. A great hatcher and breeder of business. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Lit. Lyndhurst* v. 135 His informant, as the hatches of anecdotes too often are, was under a delusion.

Hatchery (hætʃəri). [f. *HATCH* *v.* 1 + *-ERY*.] A hatching establishment; *spec.* one for hatching the ova of fish by artificial means.

1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 4/2 Means of introducing each year numbers of young fry from 'hatcheries'. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 481/1 New trout and salmon hatchery opened at Linnithgow. 1885 *Times* 18 Sept. 3 The Government may ... see the importance ... of fish hatcheries.

Hatchet (hætʃət), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *hachet*, 4 *acchett*, *hachit*, 5 *hachytt*, *hacchet*, 6 *hach-*

hatchette, 5- hatchet (7-ed). [*a. F. hatchette* fem. (13th c. *hacete* in Littré), dim. *f. hache* ax. In 15th c., *F.* had also *hachet* (masc.).]

1. A smaller or lighter ax with a short handle, adapted for use with one hand.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* x. 174 A þeman . . suld dryf the vayne, and ber Ane hatchit, that was scharp to þer, Vndir his belt. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. m.* 304 Alle þat bereþ . . Axe, oþer hatchet [*C. iv.* 362 *acchett*]. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxi. 94 Men hewez with a hatchet aboute þe fote of þe tree. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* 61 He ought to haue on his gyrdel a sharpe or croidy hatchet. 1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* l. (1586) 11 b, Axes, Hatchettes, and Sithes, of all sortes. 1677 *W. Hubbard Narrative* (1865) 11. 114 The Indians . . knocked the poor Maid down with their Hatchets, and gave her many Wounds. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 95 The Hatchet . . is to Hew the Irregularities off such pieces of Stuff which may be sooner Hewn than Sawed. 1851 *D. Wilson Preh. Ann.* i. vi. 184 Hatchets or wedges are among the most abundant . . relics of the Stone period.

2. Phrases. + *To hang up one's hatchet*: to cease from one's labours; to take a rest. *Obs.* *To take or dig up the hatchet*: to take up arms in warfare, to commence hostilities. *To bury the hatchet*: to lay down one's arms; to cease from hostilities. (These two phrases are derived from the customs of the North American Indians.) *To throw (sling, sling) the hatchet*: to make exaggerated statements. See also *HELVE*.

a. 1347 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 223 Hang up thy hatchet ant this knyf, Whil him lasteth the lyf with the longe shonkes. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 69 Hange up þin hatchet & take þi reste. c. 1530 *R. Hilles Common-P. Bk.* (1858) 140 When thou hast well done hang up thy hatchet. 1753 *G. Washington Jnl. Writ.* 1889 l. 21 Three Nations of French Indians . . had taken up the Hatchet against the English. 1780 *G. Parker Life's Painter* xii. 85 Many . . habituate themselves by degrees to a mode of the hatchet-flinging extreme. 1794 *J. Jay Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 147 To use an Indian figure, may the hatchet henceforth be buried for ever. 1837 *W. Irving Capt. Bonneville* 111. 219 The chiefs met; the amicable pipe was smoked, the hatchet buried, and peace formally proclaimed. 1893 *T. B. Foreman Trip to Spain* 97 The ladies titter, knowing, as we do, the skipper's habit of slinging the hatchet.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hatchet-edge*, *-head*, *-man*, *-work*; *hatchet-like* adj.; *hatchet-fashion* adv.; *hatchet-face*, a narrow and very sharp face: so *hatchet-fast*, *-jaw*; *hatchet-faced* a., having a *hatchet-face*: so *hatchet-headed* a.; + *hatchet-fitch* (*vetch*), a leguminous plant, *Securigera Coronilla* = *AX-FITCH*; *hatchet-stake*, a small anvil for bending thin sheet metal.

1858 *H. Miller Cruise Betsy* vi. 98 The Scurf . . resembled a sharp 'hatchet-edge' presented to the sky. 1650-66 *WHARTON Wks.* (1683) 389 Their Prodigious Ears, Short Hair, and 'Hatchet-Faces'. 1707 *J. Stevens tr. Quene's Con. Wks.* (1709) 372 A Lanthorn Jaw'd Woman, with a Hatchet Face. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. (1871) 11. 351 They had pulled him about and called him Hatchet-face! a. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, 'Hatchet-face'd, Hard-favor'd, Homely. 1824 *W. Irving T. Trav.* i. 12 A thin hatchet-faced gentleman, with projecting eyes like a lobster. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 18 A most violent and unexpected blow of his 'hatchet fist'. 1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* ii. d. 1055 'Hatchet Fitches. *Ibid.* 1057 In English, Axweed, Axwoort, Ax-fitch, and Hatchet Fitch. 1820-55 *London's Encycl. Plants* 638 Hatchet Vetch. 1845 *STOCQUER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 322 The heavy-shouldered, 'hatchet-headed, zebra-striped brute before him. 1755 *G. Washington Lett. Writ.* 1889 l. 299 note, 'To detain both mulattoes and negroes, . . and employ them as Pioneers or 'Hatchetmen. 1836 *H. G. Knight Archit. Tour Normandy* xxiii. 199 The most common mouldings are the hillet, the half-head, the chevron, the zig-zag, or embattled fret, 'hatchet, nebule, star, rope, beak-head, dog-tooth. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. 85 This their digging or 'hatchet work they help out by fire . . making the inside of their Canoe hollow. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lampy* i. § 10. 20 Choose . . the Norman hatchet work, instead of the Norman frieze and statue.

Hence + *Hatchet v. trans.*, to cut with a hatchet. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* Ded., I . . serve but as Vulcan to hatchet this Minerva from that Jupiter's bigge braine. 1700 *S. PARKER Six Phil. Ess.* 36 A large stump of a Tree . . hatchetted into an Elbow Chair.

Hatchettin (hæ'tʃetɪn). Also *-ettine*, *-etin* (e. *Min.* [Named after C. Hatchett, the discoverer of columbium and tantalum: see *-IN*]. 1. = next. 1821 *Thomson's Annals* Ser. II. i. 136 It should be distinguished by the name of Hatchettine. 1854 *W. Phillips's Elem. Introduct. Min.* 627. 1861 *BRISTOW Gloss. Min.* Hatchettine, a Mineral Tallow. Occurs either flaky like spermaceti, or subgranular like bees-wax. 1881 *Pop. Educ.* VI. 50 Mineral tallow or hatchettine is the lightest of the known minerals, its specific gravity being 0.6078.

2. = *CHRISMATITE*. 1868 *DANA Min.* 728. **Hatchettite** (hæ'tʃetɪt). *Min.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ITE*]. A yellowish-white subtransparent fossil resin or wax-like hydrocarbon found in the coal-measures of South Wales.

1868 *DANA Min.* 732 Conybeare . . stated that . . hatchettite melts in warm water under 170° F.

Hatchettolite (hæ'tʃetɪləɪt). *Min.* [*f.* as prec. + *-LITE*]. A columbate of uranium, of yellow-brown colour and resinous lustre.

1877 *Amer. Jnl. Sc. Ser.* III. XIII. 369 Hatchettolite is doubtless a neutral columbate of uranium oxide and lime.

Hatchety (hæ'tʃetɪ), *a.* [*f.* *HATCHET* + *-Y*]. Resembling a hatchet; thin and sharp: said of the face. Cf. *hatchet-faced*.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 654 Losing had a thin hatchety face. 1873 *MESANT & RICE Little Girl* II. vi. 82 Some of them are flat-faced, some of them are inclined to be 'hatchety'. 1889 *Pail Mall G.* 11 July 3/2 The other a hatchety-faced woman.

Hatching (hæ'tʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *HATCH* v. 1]

The action of *HATCH* v. 1 in its various senses.

14. *Voc.* in *W. Wulker 606/6 Pullificacio*, hatchingye. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fard's Fables* Pref. 18 Euen from the firste hatchinge of the worlde. 1622 *MARBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 257 Good marriages are not chickens of every dayes hatching. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XLVIII. 478/1 The twenty-one days required for the hatching of chickens.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) III. 24 A shop in Leicester Square, where Cantello's hatching-eggs machine was. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 203 Model of hatching house . . fitted up with miniature hatching apparatus. . . Ferguson hatching jars . . hatching troughs . . hatching boxes [etc.]. 1884 *DAY in Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 75 Carp require a hatching-pond. 1885 *Chr. World* 15 Jan. 37/3 That . . hatching-place of hellish plots of wholesale murder.

Hatching, *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f.* *HATCH* v. 2 + *-ING* 1.]

The action of *HATCH* v. 2: the drawing of parallel lines so as to produce the effect of shading; chiefly *concr.*, the series of lines so drawn; hatches.

In *Heraldry* different modes of hatching are used to represent the different tinctures or colours.

1662 *EVLYN Chalcogr.* v. (R.), Hatchings express'd by single strokes are ever the most graceful and natural; though of greater difficulty to execute, especially being any wayes oblique; because they will require to be made broader and fuller in the middle, then either at their entrance, or exit. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 146/1 When one Hatching or Stroke in a piece of Work crosses another . . this is called a Double Shadow, also a Double Hatch. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* The first kind of hatching in pale, or from top to bottom, signifies gules or red. 1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 212 The cross hatching in the print. 1870 *RUSKIN Led. Art* vi. 163 The attempts to imitate the shading of fine draughtsmen, by dotting and hatching.

attrib. 1695 *DRYDEN tr. Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 472 Those hatching strokes of the pencil. 1798 *Characters in Ann. Reg.* 360 A hatching style of pencilling.

Hatching, *vbl. sb.* 3 *Mining*. = *HATCH* sb. 1

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Snpp.* s.v. Digging, Expressing the random openings which they make in search of mines, by the word hatching, or essay-hatching.

Hatching, *phl. a.* [*f.* *HATCH* v. 1 + *-ING* 2.]

That hatches, in various senses.

1856 *AIRD Poet. Wks.* 382 Yearning As if to cast some birth of shape from out Her hatching loins. 1892 *Mrs. H. WARD David Griev* II. 127 To sit at home . . like a hatching hen.

Hatchment 1 (hæ'tʃmənt). [Shortened and altered from *ACHIEVEMENT* (q.v.) through the forms *atchement*, *atchement*, *atchment*.]

An escutcheon or ensign armorial; = *ACHIEVEMENT* 3; esp. a square or lozenge-shaped tablet exhibiting the armorial bearings of a deceased person, which is affixed to the front of his dwelling-place.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 50 The Hachementes wer borne onely by capitaynes. 1572 *BOSWELL Armourie* II. 121 b, Because ye may the better understande what suche achementes bee . . It might be asked of me what thys worde achementment meaneth. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 214 No Trophoe, Sword, nor Hatchment o're his bones. 1687 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) III. 216 A hatchment or achivement hanging over the great gate leading into Magd. Coll. 1747 *HERVEY Medit.* II. 62 The Hatchment suspended on the Wall, or the Crape streaming in the Air, are silent intimations. 1755 *T. H. CROKER Orl. Fur.* xli. xxx, Orlando, to adorn his atchment bright Did lufly Babel thunderstruck display. 1810 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 318 Ye windows dim with achments. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 108 It is customary to place on a Hatchment some brief legend of a religious character.

transf. 1617 *FLETCHER Valentinian* iv. iv. My naked sword Stands but a hatchment by me; only held To shew I was a soldier. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxx, With black hatchments of pictures blotching the walls.

attrib. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxix. (ed. 3) 444 Characteristics of modern hatchment-painting.

+ **Hatchment** 2. *Obs.* [*f.* *HATCH* v. 2 + *-MENT*.]

The 'hatching' with which the hilt of a sword is ornamented. (See *HATCH* v. 2.)

1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornif. Lady* II. ii, Five Marks in hatchments to adorn this thigh. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* clxxviii, Scabbards teare From over-rusted Blades, to furnish them Worthy the Hatchment they intend to wear.

Hatchway (hæ'tʃweɪ). Also 7 *hatches way*. [*f.* *HATCH* sb. 1 + *WAY*.]

1. *Naut.* A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship down which cargo is lowered into the hold; also forming a passage from one deck to another. Qualified, as *after*-, *fore*-, *main-hatchway*.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The hatches, the hatches way, the holes in the comings. 1627 = *Seaman's Gram.* II. 7 The Hatches way is . . where the goods are lowered that way right downe into the howle. 1745 *P. THOMAS Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 137 On the Larboard Side, a-breast the main Hatch-way. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* vi, The sentry standing by me with his lantern over the combings of the hatchway. 1836 = *Midsh. Easy* xii, Kicking Mr. Easthupp . . down the after-lower-deck hatchway.

+ 2. An opening in a weir or sluice; cf. *HATCH* sb. 1 6. *Obs.*

1705 *Act 4 & 5 Anne* c. 8 Preamb., Preventing the . . Fish to pass . . through their Fishing Wyres and Fishing Hatchways from the Sea into the said Rivers.

3. An opening in a floor, etc. which may be closed with a hatch or trap-door. (Applied by Scott to the sliding door of a box-bed.)

1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxxvii, Waverley had repeatedly drawn open, and they had as frequently shut, the hatchway of his cage. 1825 *Beverly Lighting Act* II. 19 Leave open . . the door, hatchway or flap-window.

4. *Comb.*, as *hatchway-netting*, *-screen*.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hatchway nettings*, nettings sometimes placed over the hatchways instead of gratings, for security and circulation of air. *Hatchway-screens*, pieces of fear-nought, or thick woollen cloth, put round the hatchways of a man-of-war in time of action, to screen the passages to the magazine.

Hate (hæt), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-4 (6 *Sc.*) hete, (1 heate, 3 hæte), 3- hate, (3 ate, 4 het, haat(e), hat, 6 *Sc.* heyt, hait). [*OE. hēte* masc. = *OS. hēti* (: *-hati*); cf. *OHG. haz* (*hazges*) masc. and neut. (*Ger. hasz* m.), *MDu. hāte* fem., m., *hat* m., *Du. haat* m., *ON. haat*, *Goth. haitis* neut.; these forms point to an *OTeut. *hatoz*, *-isoz* (: *-pre-Teut. *kodos*, *kodesos*) which passed into an *i*-stem in *WGer.* In *ME.* *hete*, *het* was, under the influence of the verb, and perh. of *ON. hatr*, changed into *hate*.]

1. An emotion of extreme dislike or aversion; detestation, abhorrence, hatred. Now chiefly *poet.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2554 Hete was on-brered. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxix. 3 [cxl. 2] Ða ðohtun heatas in heortan alne deð, c. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* III. xv. [xvi.] (1890) 222 He forseah & on hete hæfde þa men. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 4454 Jiff þu berest hete and nihp. c. 1205 *LAV.* 20441 Muchel hunger & hate [*c. 1275* *LAV.* 8322 *Pat* after hate comþ loue. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 161 Thon bredest thetne storm And alle thys hete. 1340 *Ayeb.* 8 Zenne of hate and of wreþe and of grat ire. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xlii. 15 With to myche greet hate. 1491 *CAXTON Vitae Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 221 b/2 Arelgyouse that shall haue in a hate the delectacyons of the flesche. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xiii. ProL 129 Thus sayt me dredis I sal thoill a heyt, For the graue study I hane so long forleyt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 107 3our Inobedience hes purchastt Goddis hait. 1607 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 54 Unimaginable as hate in Heav'n. 1777 *SIR W. JONES Ess. Imit. Arts in Poems*, etc. 195 Where there is vice, which is detestable in itself, there must be hate. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* i. 10 Generations which succeeded each other in the same hates and friendships.

b. The object of hatred. *poetic.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 140 My onely Loue sprung from my onely hate. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* III. ii, Here lies my hate, Aeneas' cursed brat. 1713 *SWIFT Cadens & Vanessa* 505 Of half mankind the dread and hate.

2. *Comb.*, as *hate-bearing* adj.; *hate-philtre*, *-wile*.

1682 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrin* i. 45 The hideous clang of her hate-bearing wing. a. 1822 *SHELLEY in Athenaeum* 2 Mar. (1895) 276/1, Why is it that we all write love-sonnets? why shouldn't we write hate-sonnets? 1884 *TENNISON Becket* iv. ii. 165 Brew . . A strong hate-philtre as may madden him. 1895 *MORRIS Beowulf* 17 He with his hate-wiles Of sudden harms framed.

Hate, haet (hæt), *sb.* 2 *Sc.* Forms: 6-7 haid, 8-y haet, hait, hate, 9 hade. *orig.* The words *haet* in the phrase *Deil haet* (South *Sc.* *haed*), 'Devil have it!' This deprecatory expression became a strong negative (cf. *DEVIL* 21), and thus equivalent to 'Devil a bit', i.e. not a bit, not a whit. Hence *haet*, with an ordinary negative, as *not a haet*, came sometimes to be understood as equivalent to 'whit, atom', or 'anything, the smallest thing that can be conceived' (Jamieson).

c. 1590 *JAMES VI* in *Rowe Hist. Kirk, Coronis* (a 1650), *Wodr. Soc.* (1842) 419 The King replied: 'The Devill have it ails you, but that, ye would all be alyke, and ye cannot abyde anyto be oner yon'. [*M'Crie Life Knox* (1814) II. 299 *prints* 'The d—l haid ails you.' 1603 *Philotus* cvi. in *Pinkerton Scot. Poems Repr.* (1792) III. 40 For that deumde deuil heid it dowis. 1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. H.* xv, Damm'd haet they'll kill. 1786 = *Two Dogs* 208 Thov' deil haet ails them, yet uneasy. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xlv, Deil haet I do I expect. 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 133 Fient haet ae button would keep stickt. 1825 *JAMIESON s.v. Hate*, *N'er a hate*, nothing at all; *Neither ocht nor hate*, neither one thing, nor another. *Mod. South Sc.* She has-na a haed left.

Hate (hæt), *v.* Forms: 1 *hatian*, 2-3 *hation*, 3 *hatizen*, 3-5 *haten*, 4- hate, (4-5 *hatto*, *Sc.* 4-6 *hait*, 6 *heit*); also 2 *hetion*, 3 *heatien*. [*OE. hatian* = *OFris. hatia*, *OS. hatōn*, *OHG. hazzōn* and *hazzēn*, *Goth. hatan*, a primary & verb, from root *hat-* (: *-kod-*), whence also *HATE* sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To hold in very strong dislike; to detest; to bear malice to. The opposite of *to love*.

c. 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 222 Ðoð þam wel þe eowar hatedon. *Ibid.* xlvii. 353 Mid fulryhte hete ic he hatoðe. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 3if we heticð us bitwene. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 To forleten and hatien his sennē. c. 1205 *LAV.* 29781 We hine hatizen wulleð. a. 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Coll. Hom.* 251 Euehan heated oðer. a. 1300 *Chrscr. M.* 12054 Þai hatte vs all and has in leth. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11673 Wel oughte we hat hem þat hem han hated. 1382 *WYCLIF John* xv. 24 Thai han seyn and hatid me and my fadir. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 404 Oure olde lawes as now þei hatte. 1508 *DUNBAR I na mariit Women* 109, I hait him with my bert. 1553 *GAU Richt Vay* 72 He yat heitis his lift in this vardi he sal kep it in ye euerlestand lif. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Brondt's Banish'd Virg.* 181 Shee hated her selfe for suffering her resolution to bee overcome. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 53 Our Children . . are taught in their Infancy to hate one half of the Nation. 1832 *TENNISON Æneis* 225 Her presence, hated both of Gods and men.

absol. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12236 Þai hatid in hert, as any hed for. a. 1599 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasie* (Rldg.) 134/1 Servants, amold, and masters, leave to hate. 1855

MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. (1880) 11. 158 She hated easily; she hated heartily; and she hated implacably.

b. It is intensified by various phrases.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13070 Herodias him hated to ded. 1530 *Palsgr.* 599/2 He hateth me lyke poyson. 1573-80 *Baret Ato. H* 237 They do hate each other deadly. 1697 *Dampier Voy.* 1. 8 The Spaniards they hate mortally. 1699 *Swift Mrs. Harris' Petiti.* 54 He hates to be call'd parson, like the devil!

2. To dislike greatly, be extremely averse (to do something). Also constr. with *vbl. sb.*

1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 290 Jys god man Seyn Dunston Hatede muche to crouy hym. 1368 *Langl. P. Pl. A. iv.* 106 Haten to don heor harlotrie. 1607 *Beaum. & Fl. Woman Hater* ii. 1 I hate to leave my friend in his extremities. 1653 *Walton Angler* To Rdr. Avj h, I hate to promise much, and fail. 1891 *T. Harow Teas* II. 87 The easy-going who hate being bothered. 1897 *D. Sladen in Windsor Mag.* Jan. 278/2 Dickens .hated to have to blot his manuscripts while he was writing.

3. Comb., as *hate-Christ*, *hate-peace*, etc. adjs.; † *hate-light* a., that hates or shuns light; † *hate-spot* a., that shrinks from the slightest defilement; an epithet of the ermine, which, it was supposed, died if its fur was soiled.

1580 *Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 141 Which leade are with siluer skinnne, Passing the hate-spot Emerlin. 1583 *Babington Commandm.* ix. Wks. (1637) 87 Through speech of hate-light pick-thanks. 1592 *Sylvester Du Bartas, Tri. Faith* 1. 47 The Bridge it was For hate-Christ Turks the Hellespont to passe. a 1618 — *Sonnets upon Peace in Fr.* xxv, Ye hate-peace Hacksters, flesht in Massacres. 1637 *N. Whiting Albino & Bellama* (N.), In this hate-light den.

Hate, obs. var. **HEAT**; obs. north. form of **HOTE** promise, *Hot a.*; obs. pa. t. of **HIGHT** v.

Hateable (hæ'tæbl'), a. Also 7-9 **hatable**. [*ABLE*.] Deserving of being hated; odious.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Hateable*, hateable; fit, or worthy to be hated. 1818 *Topd.* *Hateable*... It should be written *hateable*. 1837 *Carlyle Mirabeau in Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 221 Really a most . . . hateable, lovable old Marquis. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 805/1 Some customs he found hateable.

Hated (hæ'ted), *ppl. a.* [*f. HATE v. + -ED*.] Regarded with hatred, greatly disliked.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4385 (Gott.) Pe most hatid of all his land. 1500 *Shaks. Mids. N.* iii. ii. 264 Unto loathed medicine; O hated poison hence! 1646 *Hammond View Some Except.* 137 Your hatest enemies and your dearest friends. 1671 *Milton P. R.* 1. 47 Hell, our hated habitation. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iv. 59 The hated threshold of the deserter. 1871 *Morley Voltaire* (1886) 9 The hated Voltaire.

Hateful (hæ'tüf), a. [*f. HATE sb. + -FUL*.] 1. Full of hate, cherishing hatred, malignant.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23750 (Trin.) Pe world hateful & couetous. 1488 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 82 Enuyus pepul, scaundersers, hateful peple. 1530 *Palsgr.* 314/2 Hattefull, full of hatred, *hayeux*. 1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI.* ii. 23 Ah Gloster, hide thee from their hatefull looks. a 1618 *Sylvester Maidens Blush* 209 When from a Hill, his hatefull Brethren spid' Him yet far-off. 1712 *Pope Messiah* 58 Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 231 Impetuous And hateful are the gods, and void of ruth.

2. Exciting hate; odious, obnoxious, repulsive.

1382 *Wyclif Rev.* xviii. 2 The keping of ech vncleue foul, and hatteful [odious]. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xii. xviii. (1495) 430 Their crye is hatteful and odious to other byrdes. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 7 Your answerses is hedoune and hatefull to here. 1593 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* ii. 55 My name deare Saint, is hatefull to my selfe. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vi. 264 These Acts of hatefull strife, hatefull to all. 1772 *Priestley Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 113 No vice is universally so hatefull as ingratitude. 1885 *Maurice Learn. & Work* 265 That mother herself who had drawn him into the hatefulllest crimes.

b. as *sb.* A hateful thing. *nonce-use*. 1797 *Mrs. Bennett Beggar Girl* (1813) 111. 110 A remove from the Grange, the Hall, and all the hatefulls belonging to each of them.

Hatefully, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] 1. With hatred; malignantly, maliciously.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* iii. xxii. King Humerus hath a bowe take . . . And hatefully therein set an arrow. 1549 *Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. 120 The Jewes so maliciously and hatefully persecute me. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xxiii. 29 They shall deale with these hatefully. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Jan. 11 Who writes hatefully of folk.

2. In a way that one hates; odiously, abominably. 1632 *Sherwood, Hatefully, odiousment.* 1730-6 *Bailey* (folio), *Hatefully*, odiously. 1754 *A. Drummond Trav.* 75 The ceremony was hatefully tedious.

Hatefulness, [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being hateful.

1. The quality of being full of hatred or strong dislike; loathing.

1548 *Thomas Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Istomacaggine*, hatefulnesse or lothsomnesse of the stomake. 1580 *Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 54 The eternall hatefulnesse of my destinie made Gynecia's ieaousie stop that, and all other my blessings. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 129 Those vices . . . vilenesse, and execrable hatefulnesse.

2. The quality of deserving hatred; odiousness; abominableness.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Haineuselt*, hatefulnesse, odiousnesse. 1679-1714 *Burnet Hist. Ref.* an. 1542 (R.) To inform the people of the hatefulnesse of vice, and the excellency of holiness. 1896 *Fraser Hist. Eng.* i. ii. 110 Able to recognise the past in its true hatefulnesse.

† **Hatel**, a. (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hatol*, 3-4 *hatel*; also 1 *hetol*, -el, 3 *hetol*, *heatel*. [*OE. hatol, hetel* = *OS. hatul* (MDu. *hatel*), OHG. *hazal* = *OTeut. *hatulo-*, **hatilo-*, cognate with

HATE sb., v. 1: see **-LE**.] Full of hatred; malignant, hostile; severe, cruel; fierce, bitter.

a 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr. Wulcker 69/13 *Odisus*, *hatol*. *Ibid.* 85/24 *Odisus*, *hatol*. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* 11. 304 Mid heteful gedance. c 1000 *Scredunga* (Bouterwek) 17 (Bosw.) Se heahengel ðe nu is hetol deofol. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Lo! ich holde her hetel sword our þin heaved. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Me hatele hund quod ha . . . Me ne schendest to nawi. a 1245 *Leg. Kath.* 1971 Peos beane & teos hatele tintreche. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2544 De cstenede king amonaphis, Azenes ðis folc hatel is. 13 . . . E. E. Allit. *P. C.* 481 With hatel anger & hot, heterly he callez. c 1386 *Chaucer Wife's T.* 339 Ponerte is hatel [*v.r.* hatefull] good.

b. *Sb.* Anger; outburst of hatred.

13 . . . E. E. Allit. *P. B.* 200 Ne so hastily watz hot for hatel of his wylle.

Hateless, a. [*f. HATE sb. + -LESS*.] Void of hate, having no feeling of hatred.

1580 *Sidney Arcadia* (1867) 288 Philantus . . . sendeth the greeting of a hateless enemy. 1587 *Misfort. Arth.* v. i. in *Harl. Bodley* IV. 331 You hateless sought the safeguard of them all. 1820 *Shelley Lines to Reviewer* 2 What profit can you see in having such a hateless thing as me?

† **Hatelich**, -ly, a. *Obs.* [*OE. hetellic* = *OS. hetellic* (Du. *hatelijck*); OHG. *hazlich* (MHG. *hazlich*, *hezlich*, *hezzelich*), *f. WGer. hati-* **HATE sb.** 1: see **-LIKE**, **-LY**.] Malignant, hostile; hateful.

Beowulf (L.) 1267 Heoro-wearh hellice. c 893 *K. Ælfred Oros.* i. viii. § 4 Ymb hiora hetelican forlignessa. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 682 He is so drefull and hateliche to alle . . . his fon.

† **Hately**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*OE. hetelice* = OHG. *hazlichho*, MHG. *hazliche*; *f. prec.*: see **-LY**.] Fiercely, bitterly; scornfully, hatefully.

c 1000 *Ælfric Josh.* xi. 8 Hiz hetelice sloh. a 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 281 Hu ha þe bunden was heteli faste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14669 Hetli þat bi-hinted him. c 1300 *Havelok* 2655 He . . . smoth godrich, and Godrich him, Hetelike with herte grim. 13 . . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 10681 *Guy* . . . hetelich smot to Colbrand. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2910 So hetlich [*Dubli.* hetterly] þou spekis.

Haten, obs. form of **HEAT** v.

Hater (hæ'ter), *sb.* 1 [*f. HATE v. + -ER*.] One who hates; an enemy.

1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxvii. 6 The gileful kosses of the hater. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 229/2 Hatare, or he þat hatythe, *osor.* 1535 *Coverdale Ps.* lxxxix. 15 The haters of y^e Lorde shulde mysse Israel. c 1586 *Cress Pembroke Ps.* lxxxix. 15, *Haters* have I, more than haire. 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 9, I wore my life to spend upon his haters. 1738 *Swift Politic Convers.* 102, I suppose, the Gentleman's a Women-Hater. a 1784 *Johnson in Piozzi Anecd.* (1786) 83 Dear Bathurst . . . was a man to my very heart's content; he hated a fool, and he hated a rogue, and he hated a whig; he was a very good hater. 1887 *Ruskin Præterita* II. iv. 124 A violent hater of the old Dutch school.

Hence **Hatress** *nonce-wd.*, a woman that hates.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 3/3 A man-hatress, as clever girls so often are.

† **Hater**, **hatter**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. or dial.* Forms:

pl. 1 *hæteru*, -ra, 3 *hateren*, 4 *hatere*, *hatteren*, 9 *dial. hatteren*. *sing.* 3 *hatter*, *heater*, *hetter*, 4 *hater*, 4-5 *hatere*, 5 *hatir*, -yr, *hatir*. [*OE. hæteru*, prob. from a *sing. *hæt* (? *hät*): cf. MHG. *haz* 'coat, dress, clothing', mod. Swabian *häs*, *hess* (pl. *hesser*), Swiss *häs*, *gehäs*. The ME. plural would thus be parallel to *childer*, *children*; and the *sing. hater*, *hatter*, a new formation. (If the vowel of OE. *hæt* was orig. short, it would be in ablant relation (*hætos*: *hælos*) to the MHG. form.)

1. *pl.* (and *sing.*) Clothes, clothing collectively.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* i. 330 He næfde ne biðleofan, ne hæðe, ne hateru. *Ibid.* 330 Se hund . . . totter his hateru stigmalom of his bæce. c 1205 *Lay.* 30778 Alle his hateren weoren to-toren. a 1225 *Ælf.* 104 Swoti hateren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20211 Of scho did tan al hir hater. 13 . . . *K. Alis.* 7054 Naked they goche, withowten hater [*prime water*]. c 1310 *Man in Moon* in *Ritson Anc. Songs* (1877) 59 Pe pomes bep kene, is hatteren to tereþ. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hatteren*, clothing of all kinds.

2. *sing.* A garment, a vestment.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 3e schulen ligen in on heater [*v.r.* hatter, hetter], and i-gurd. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* x. 157 An hater, to helye with his bones. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 360, I have here a hatir to hyde hym. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 229/2 Hatyr, rent clothe (*K. hatere*, *H.*, *P. hatere*, or hatyr), *scrutim*, *panuicia*.

† **Hater**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. HATER sb.* 2] *trans.* To clothe, attire. Hence **Hatering** *vbl. sb.*, clothing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 In to þesse wrechliche hateringe of þisse worlde. 13 . . . *K. Alis.* 5922 Tinnichlich by þeth y-hatered. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xv. 76 *Feres* . . . follich spenen [*v.r.* spenden] In housyng, in hateringe . . . More for pompe þan for pure charite.

Haterad, -red, -reden, -redyn, -retin, -rid, -ryd, -rent, obs. ff. **HATRED**.

Haterel(l)e, obs. ff. **HATTREL**.

† **Haterell**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [app. related to **HATER sb.** 2:] (?) A garment.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 342 i *Dux.* We will with a goode will for his wedis wende. For we wotte wele anowe what wedis he schall were. *id Dux.* Loo! here is an haterell here at your hent, Alle facioned þefore foolis to feere.

Haterly, -lynge, *hatirly*, var. **HETERLY** *adv.*

† **Hatesome**, a. *Obs.* [*See -SOME*.] Hateful.

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxiv. 30 3e han maad me haatum to . . . the dwellers of this loond. — a *Sam.* xiii. 15 And ful haatum amon hadde hir. — *Prov.* i. 29 Haterum thei hadden discipline. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* xi. iv. 89 The caus . . . that this haitsum lyfe sustene he wald.

Hatful (hæ'tful). [*See -FUL*.] As much as a hat will contain; loosely, a considerable quantity.

1662 *J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 9 Having Goosberries to sell, whereof we bought a hatful for a Copee. 1686 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2153/3 The Soldiers divided Ducats and Dollars by Hat-fuls. 1866 *Mrs. H. Wood St. Martin's Eve* vii. (1874) 66 Mr. Pym had gone home, loudly promising Benja a hatful of physic as a punishment for his carelessness. 1887 *Miss Braddon Like & Unlike* xviii, I mean to earn a hatful of money by literature.

† **Hath**, (?) a. *Sc. Obs.* [*Cf. ON. hadd* mocking, scoffing. (*Cf. HETHING*.)] (?) Scornful.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Margaret 435 (She) saynit hyr, & rase vp hath, & rakit to þat body rath.

Hence † **Hathful** a., scornful, mocking.

a 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 279 For hu mon þe ofte seide schomeliche wordes and haðful hokeres.

Hath, arch. 3rd pers. *sing. pres. ind.* of **HAVE**.

† **Hathel**, *Obs.* Also 5 *hathil* (l. [app. var. of **ATHEL**.] Noble, man of worth; man. (Chiefly in alliterative verse.)

13 . . . *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 2065 His habel on hors watz þenne þat bere his spere & lance. c 1350 *Wynne & Wastoure* (Roxb. 1897) 68 Appon ynglysse tonge 'bething hane the hathell þat any harme thynkes'. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 84 Sicke a somme . . . þat any hathil vnder heuen were hardy to rekyne. *Ibid.* 2086 Þai haue hedid of oure hathills [*v.r.* athel-lys] & a hepe wounde. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxviii, The hathills in hie, hor horses haue hente. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 293 Why, what harmes has þis hatell here haunted? c 1450 *Gologras & Gau.* 1299 All his hathillis in that heir. 1515 [*See ATHEL*].

Hathen, **Hathen**(n)es, obs. ff. **HEATHEN**, -ESSE.

Hather, -ir, obs. forms of **HEATHER**.

Hathful, a. *Obs.*: see *s.v.* **HATH** a.

Hathorn, obs. var. **HAWTHORN**.

Hath-pace, *erron. f.* **HALF-PACE**; cf. *harth-pace*.

a 1661 *Fuller Worthies, Montgomerysh.* iv. (1662) 47 A Hath pace of fourteen foot square, on the midst of which is placed a Dorrick Colunne.

Hatine *ppl. a. Obs.*, called: see **HIGHT**.

Hating (hæ'ting), *vbl. sb.* [*f. HATE v. + -ING*.] cf. OHG. *hazunga*.] The action of the *vb.* **HATE**; hatred, detestation, malice.

a 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* cviii. [ix.] 5 (Bosw.) Hiz 7esetton hatunge for lufredenne minre. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Wraðe and onde and hatunge and oðer iuele collas. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Rancor sine odium: þet is, hatunge. c 1586 *Cress Pembroke Ps.* lxxxix. v, Powring out their inward hating. 1895 *Month Oct.* 201 Fond likings and fond hatings.

Hatir, var. **HATER sb.** 2 *Obs.*, clothing.

Hatless, a. [*f. HAT sb. + -LESS*.] Having no hat; not wearing a hat.

c 1450 *Gologras & Gau.* 388 He inclynand agane, Hatles, but hude. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 98 Hated among his hatless disciples. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xxiv, The chief clerk came rushing hatless after him.

Hat-maker, A maker of hats.

1477 *Charter Jas. III.*, in *W. Maidland Hist. Edin.* i. i. (1753) 8 The Hatmakers and Skynners forment thame. 1562 *Act 5 Ellis.* c. 4 § 3 The Sciences, Crafts, Mysteries or Arts of . . . Turners, Cappers, Hatmakers or Feltmakers. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4322/4 Samuel Delamare, late of Wandsworth . . . Hat-maker. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Hat-makers' Battery*, a large boiler with a surrounding set of benches for a number of workmen.

Hat-making, The trade of making hats.

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 4 Yarn . . . wrought in Hats, or employed to Hat-making. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 64/2 The greatest modern improvement in hat-making.

Hat-money, [*In fr. chapeau, Sp. sombrero*, app. because dropped in a hat.] (See *quots.*)

1676 *C. Molloy De Jure Maritimo* ii. ix. § 6 (1688) 270 Petty Averdege is another small Duty which Merchants pay to the Master . . . The French Ships commonly term the Gratuity *Hat-money*. 1755 *tr. Ordenanzas di Bilbao* in *Magens Insurances* II. App. xiv. 395 By reason of what the Captain's *Hat-Money* [*sombrero*] or Primage is wont to vary. 1808 *C. Abbott Law Merch. Ships* ii. vi. § 3 (ed. 3) 270 The word *primage* denotes a small payment to the master for his care and trouble. . . It is sometimes called the master's hat money. 1825 *Ryan & Moody's Rep.* (1827) 177 It was called *hat-money*, sometimes *pocket-money*. 1861 *W. Bell Dict. Law Scott.*, *Hat-Money*, or primage, is a small sum . . . paid along with the freight, to the master of a ship for his care. It is entirely regulated by usage.

† **Hatous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [*f. HATE sb. 1 + -OUS*, after words of OF. origin.] Hateful, odious.

c 1470 *Harding Chron.* LXIII. xx. (1543) 52 Malga kyng of Pighes, painimes hatous.

Hatred (hæ'tred). Forms: a. 3-5 *hatereden*, (4 *hatredyn*, *hattedrin*, *hateretin*, 4-5 *hatere-dyn*, 5 *haatredyn*). b. 2-4 *hatrede*, 4 *hatred* (also 4 *hatted*, 4-6 *hatered* (e, 5 *haterad*, -ryd, *hattered*, 6 *haterid*, *Sc. haitred*, -rid). 7. (*Sc.*) 5 *hattrende*, -rent, 5-6 *haterent*, 6 *hat(er)-hait*, *hattrent*, *het* (s)rand. [Early ME., *f. HATE sb. 1* (or *v.*) + *-RED*, OE. *riðen* condition (also direction, reckoning), cf. *brðorriðen*, *frændriðen*, *huf-riðen*, etc. The historical sequence of forms must have been *hatereden*, *-rede*, *-red*, although the extant examples do not quite show this. With the *Sc.* form in *-rent* cf. *kinrent*, *manrent*.]

The condition or state of relations in which one person hates another; the emotion or feeling of hate; active dislike, detestation; enmity, ill-will, malevolence.

a. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. 5 (Mätz) Þai set againe me

for godes wa, And hatereden for mi loveden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7394 *Pat* salue be fulle of hatereden þan. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 56, I holde it but hatereden. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1781 *An Hateredyn*. *inimicitia, invidia*. *odium*.
 B. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 *Pat* 3ie haterede and widerwardnesse azenes me 3e win sceolde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27752 (Cott.) A wreth . . . hatted [*v.r.* hatted] it es, and it to strang. *Ibid.* 6666 (Gott.) *Par* hatered wonys, or were, or pride. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2519 Whether he war worthy after his dede To hafe luf of God or haterede. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* iii. 140 She . . . hangeth hym for hatted [*C.* haterede], þat harme dede neure. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 229/2 Haterede, idem quod *Hate*. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 28 Ware that ye be no mokers for that engendreth hatted. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 All this great hatered betwene these two beastes. 1596 *DARVMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 131 Stryfe, hatrid and invie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 500 Yet live in hatred, enmity, and strife. 1773 *Mrs. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 28 The detestable sentiments of hatred and revenge. 1844 *DISRAELI Comingsby* i. ii, A family famous for its hatreds. 1874 *DARWIN Emotions* x. 239 Dislike easily rises into hatred. 1893 *Bookman* June 86/1 Her most vital trait was a hatred of conventionality.

Y. c 1375 *BARBOUR Troy-bk.* l. 422 Our-all quhar þat scho hatrende hayde. 14 . . . *Burgh Laws* lxx, For wroth na for haterent. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua narrit Women* 333 Hatrent I hid within my bert all. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 59 Quhen Abbotshaw sic haie baitrent tuik At the hailt hous of Lennox. a 1574 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 l. 58 A haterent against the pride and avaritiousness of the preastis.

Hatreel, -relle, var. HATTREEL Obs.

Hatte, obs. form of HATE v., HOT a.

Hatte, obs. pa. t. of HEAT v., HIGHT v.

Hatted, ppl. a. [f. HAT v. or sb. + -ED.] Wearing a hat, having a hat on.

1552 *HULOET Hatted, pelatus*. 1559 *MORWYNG Evonym.* Pref. Hens with your hatted Mercury, and with his rod also. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* i. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 19 It is as easie way unto a Dutchesse, As to a Hatted-dame [= peasant woman]. 1791 *MAD. D'ARLAVY Diary Angl.* Ready hatted and cloaked. 1858 *CARVILLE Fredk. Gt. l. v.* (1872) l. 40 We will pity the crowned head, as well as the hatted or even hatless one.

b. *fig.* Capped, crowned.

1880 *CHARLOTTE M. MASON 40 Shires* 376 Here and there they are hatted with trees.

c. **Hatted kit:** † (a) A dairy vessel: ? a pail 'kit' with a cover (*obs.*). (b) A preparation of milk, etc., with a creamy top.

1574 *Inv. Ger. Salvyn in Wills & Inv. N. Counties* (Surtees 1835) 349 One butt skepp, ij hattyd kitts. 1600 *Let. in Mem. J. Napier of Merchiston* v. (1834) 219 We would have prepared ane fyne hattyd kit, with succar, comfets and wine. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xi, He has spilt the hatted kitt that was for the Master's dinner. 1831 *LOUGHOON Encycl. Agric.* (1857) 1048 *Hatted kitt*, a gallon of sour buttermilk is put in the bottom of the milk-pail, and a quart or more of milk drawn from the cow into it. The new warm milk . . . rises to the top and forms a creamy scum or hat over the other; whence the name.

Hatten, pa. pple. Obs.: see HIGHT v.

Hatter (hæ'tɛr), sb. [f. HAT sb. + -ER¹.]

1. A maker of or dealer in hats. As *mad as a hatter*: see *MAD*.

1289 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 12 Johannes de Thame civis, et Hatter Londonie. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 9* No hatter nor capper. [shall] put to sell any hatte . . . above the price of xxxd. 1576 *OSCOIGNE Steele Gt.* (Arb.) 80 When hatters vse to bye none olde cast robes. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 331 Goats-Wool. . . with which our Hatters know well how to falsify their Bevers. 1836 *MARRYAT Japhet* lxx, I . . . stopped at a hatter's and purchased a hat according to the mode. 1837-40 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* (1892) 109 Sister Sall. . . walked out of the room, as mad as a hatter. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. iii, He's a very good fellow, but as mad as a hatter. 2. *Australian Mining*. (See quot. 1869.)

[Cf. *Hat covers his family* in *HAT* sb. 5 c.]

1864 *ROGERS New Rush* ii. 49 Some days ago a sturdy hatter joined. 1869 *R. B. SMYTH Goldf. Victoria* Gloss. 613 *Hatter*, one who works alone. The hatter leads an independent life, and nearly always holds a claim under the by-laws. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* iv. 37 To take to fossicking like so many 'hatters'—solitary miners.

Hatter, v. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [? Onomatopoeic, with freq. ending: cf. *batter, shatter, tatter*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To bruise with blows; to batter the edge or face of, to erode. ? *Obs.*

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 702 Helmys of hard steill thai hatterit and beuch. 1630 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), Where hattering bullets are fine sugred plums. 1806 *J. TRAIN Poet. Reveries* 49 (Jam.) This hatters and chatters My very soul w^t care.

2. To harass; to wear out, exhaust with fatigue or drudgery.

1687 *DARVEN Hind & P.* i. 371 Religion shows a rosy-coloured face, Not hattered out with drudging works of grace. a 1700 *DARVEN* (J.), He's hattered out with penance. a 1895 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hatter*, to harass and exhaust with fatigue. 1850 *BLACKIE Eschylus* II. 116 From hattering chase of undeserved unrest. She rests. 1893 *NORTHUMB. Gloss. s.v.*, 'He wis sair hatter' is said of a person who has had a bad time of it in his circumstances generally.

Hatter, dial. var. of HATTER sb. and v.; obs. f. *hatter*, comp. of *HOT a.*; var. *HETER Obs.*

Hatter, -ir, -orn: see *HATER* sb.² *Obs.*, clothing.

Hattered, hatted, -redin, hat(te)rent, hatrende, -rent, obs. ff. HATRED.

Hatters, int. [perh. the pl. of *hatter* *HATER* sb.², used as an oath. Cf. *ZOUNDS*, *ZOOKS*.] An asseveration (perh. = Christ's or holy garments).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 113 Bot hatters! I can fynde no flesh, hard nor pesh, Salt nor fresh, Bot two tonie platers. [In 19th c. use in South of Scotl.]

Hattery. [f. *HAT* sb. + -ERY.] a. Hatters' wares; hats collectively. b. A hat manufactory.

1823 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 120/1 Silk fabrics, hattery, jewellery and cutlery. 1871 *R. S. FERGUSON Cumbld. & Westm. M.P.'s* xi. 307 The marble works . . . the hatteries.

|| **Hatti.** In full, a. *hatti-sherif* (hatti-jérif), b. *hatti-humaiun*, -humayun (hatti-humā'yūn).

[Persian *خاٹ شریف* *khāṭ-i-sharīf*, *خاٹ همايون* *khāṭ-i-humāyūn*, f. Arab. *khāṭ* line, written line, writing + *i* (Pers.) connective + (a.) Arab. *sharīf* noble, honourable, sacred, and (b.) Pers. *humāyūn* sacred, august, royal, imperial.]

A decree or edict issued by the government of Turkey, differing from a *firman* in being personally approved of by the Sultan, and bearing his special mark, which is considered to render it irrevocable.

1858 *LD. MALMESBURY Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) II. 126 He will take this opportunity, if he finds one, to urge on the Sultan the observance of the *Hatti*.

a. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2320/2 The *Chiaus Basha* . . . with Tears, gave him the *Hattesherrif* (or Imperial Decree). 1799 *TROUBRIDGE in Naval Chron.* XXIII. 23 It was a *hattesherrif*. 1861 *T. H. DYER Mod. Europe* I. 9 The Sultan . . . promulgated his decrees in *Firmans*, or simple commands, and *Hattisherrifs* or rescripts.

β. 1876 *GLADSTONE Bulg. Horrors* 11 The reforms, which were publicly enacted in an Imperial *Firman* or *Hatti-humayoun*. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 651/2 The Porte published a *firman*, the *Hatti-Humayun*, professing to abolish 'every distinction making any class of the subjects of the empire inferior to any other class'.

Hatting, vbl. sb. [f. *HAT* v. and sb. + -ING¹.]

a. = *HAT-MAKING*. b. Material for hats. c. The covering of a tan-pit with its hat of bark: see *HAT* sb. 6 a. d. The taking off or lifting of the hat in reverence or courtesy; giving a hat.

1796 *MOORE Amer. Geog.* l. 542 Hatting is a business long established. 1853 *MORRIS Tanning*, etc. 208 The hatting of the pit is completed. 1880 *G. ALLEN in Academy* 24 Jan. 59/1 The kneeling, bowing, and hatting of modern Europe.

† **Hattir, a. Sc. Obs. rare¹.** Of maple. (It renders *L. acernus*.)

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. iii. [ii.] 99 This hors. . . Of hatty [1513 *hattr*] geistis beidit w^t.

Hattock, dial. Also *haddock, huttock*. [app. a dim. of *HAT* sb.: see -OCK.]

† 1. A little hat. *Sc. Obs.*

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* ii. 153 And Quintine with ane huttock on his heid. 1662 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 604 (*Isobel Gowdie's Confession*) I had a little horse, and wold say 'Horse and Hattock, in Divellis name!' And then we wold flie away, quhair ve wold. a 1800 *Famie Telfer* in *Scott Black Dwarf* viii, Now horse and hattock speedilie They that winna ride for Telfer's kye, let them never look in the face o' me. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vii, Get your boots and your beasts—horse and hattock, I say.

2. a. A shock of standing sheaves of corn, the tops of which are protected by two sheaves laid along them with their bottoms in contact in the centre, and their heads slanting downwards, so as to carry off rain. b. The two covering sheaves themselves, called also in various districts *head-sheaves* and *hoods*. (This is prob., from the etymology, the earlier sense.) *dial.*

1674 *RAV N. C. Words* 24 *Hattock*, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. 1763 *R. BURN Eccl. Law* II. 406 It [rape-seed] is never bound up in sheaves, or made into hat-tocks. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 280 The grain . . . is mostly set up into what are provincially termed *stooks*, *stouks*, *shocks* or *hattocks*. 1846 *Brockett's N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) l. 234 The huttock consists of ten sheaves of corn, set two and two upright, with two hoods, one at each end to cover them. 1849 *Frim. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 133 The wheat is . . . immediately put into small 'haddock' or 'mows'. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Hattocks*, sheaves of corn inverted over the 'mow' to protect it from wet. The two end sheaves of the 'mow', which consists of eight sheaves, are taken as hat-tocks for the remaining six. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Huttock*.

† **Hattrel, Obs.** Forms: 4 *haterel*, *hat*, *haatreel*, 5 *haterell* (e), *haterelle*, *hattrel*. [ME. a. OF. *haterel*, *haterel*, *hatrel*, nape of the neck, head.] The apex or crown of the head; also, the nape of the neck; the neck.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxxviii[1]. 4 Our Lord ristful shal keruen the haterels of the sinners [*ceruices peccatorum*]. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1492 Fra þe haterel oboven þe crown . . . tyl be sole of þe fot down. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 80 It wendys vp to þe haterell with attempre hete. 14 . . . *Nom.* in *Wt. Wülcker 674/4 Hec vertex*, *haterelle*. c 1440 *Partonowe* 3492 Joye and sorow take hym be the haterell. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 35 And strake the Hattrel of his head away. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker 745/14 Hic vertex*, a *naterelle*.

Hat trick.

1. Any trick with a hat, e.g. one performed by a conjurer. (In quot. applied to securing a seat in the House of Commons by placing one's hat on it.) 1886 *Daily Tel.* 10 Apr. 5/2 He may soon acquire the hat trick and other ways of securing a place.

2. *Cricket*. The feat of a bowler who takes three wickets by three successive balls: considered to entitle him to be presented by his club with a new hat or some equivalent.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, He thus accomplished the feat known as the 'hat trick', and was warmly applauded. 1896 *West 1st Year at School* xxvi, The achievement of the hat-trick afforded Eliot the proudest moment of his life.

Hattyn: see *HIGHT v.*

† **Hature, Obs. rare¹.** [irreg. f. *HATE* v. + -URE.] = *HATRED*.

1538 *BALE Comedy* 7. *Baptiste* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) l. 215 To appeyse thy hature.

Hatyr, var. HATER sb.² Obs., clothing.

Hau- (in ME. and 16th c.): see *HAV-*.

Haube, obs. form of ALB.

c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker 649/11 Hec alba*, haube.

Hauberd(e, -bert, obs. forms of HALBERD.

Haubergeon, -gloun(e, -gyon, -jeon, -joun, obs. forms of *HABERGEON*.

† **Haubergier, Obs. rare.** [a. obs. F. *haubergier* (1275 in *Godefroy*, in same sense).] A maker of hauberts or coats of mail.

1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* cx. 168 They were named in theyr langage *Bam* and *Cyrra*, that is. the sones of haubergiers.

Hauberk (hō'bɜ:k). Forms: 3- *hauberk*; also 3 *hauberc*, 3-5 *haubert*, 4 *haberke*, 5 *hau-*, *hawbergh* (e), 4-6 *hawberk* (e), -brek, 5-6 *haubrek*, 6 *hawbrik*, *habrik*. [a. OF. *hauberc*, earlier *holberc*, later (and mod.F.) *haubert* = Pr. *auberc*, It. *osbergo*, *usbergo*, med.L. *halsberga*, etc., a Com. Rom. deriv. of OHG. *halsberg*, *halsperc* masc. (also *halsberga* fem.) = OE. *healsbeorg*, ON. *halsbjörg* fem., f. *hals* neck + *-bergan* to cover, protect (cf. *HAUBOURD*). The OE. word did not survive: the OF. form was introduced in ME. See also the deriv. *HABERGEON*.]

A piece of defensive armour: originally intended for the defence of the neck and shoulders; but already in 12th and 13th c. developed into a long coat of mail, or military tunic, usually of ring or chain mail, which adapted itself readily to the motions of the body.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 99 Wyþ haubert noble and ryche. *Ibid.* 174 With swerd or hauberk eny batail to do. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10029 Hauberk wip plates y-burnuscht ful wel. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1573 The Statue of Mars bigan his hauberk ryng. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5628 Hurlet þurgh the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore. c 1450 *Melvin* 118 Thei . . . ronnen agein hym . . . and snyeten hym on the shelde and on the haubrek. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Armours Defensives, as Jakkes Salettis Brigandynes. . . Haubertis Cureses [etc.]. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. viii. 44 And on the hauberk stroke the Prince so sore, That quite dispard all the linked frame. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* i. lxxii. 15 Some doud a curace, some a corslet bright, An hawberke some, and some a haberton. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* III. lviii. 434 His breast was defended by an hauberk or coat of mail. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 242 My ears no sweeter music know Than hauberk's clank with saddle-bow. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* v. 259 Hauberk woven of polished chain.

† b. worn as a garment for penance. *Obs.*

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 28 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 71 þe moder werede harde hare . . . and harde hauberk aboute; In suche penance heo ladde hire lyf. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7. 980 Clothing of whiche Ihesu crist is moore apayed than of heyres or haubergeons or hauberkis.

Haubersion(e, haubrischoune, obs. Sc. ff. HABERGEON.

Haubitzer, obs. form of HOWITZER.

Hauceour, -or, obs. forms of HAWSER.

† **Han'cepy. Obs.** [a. F. *haussepied*, -*piéd*, 'a net or engine wherewith Wolnes, etc. are caught' Cotgr.; f. *hausser* to raise, lift up + *piéd* foot.] A kind of trap for wolves and other wild beasts.

c 1425 *Bk. Huntynge* (MS. Bodl. 546, ff. 36b). Also men takeþ hem yn puttys. . . and wip haucypys or with venemous powders þat men gyeþ hem yn fesh.

Hauch, int. and sb. Sc. [Cf. Ger. *hauch* breath, aspiration.] 'The forcible reiterated respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke' (Jam.); a panting sound.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. ix. 79 With mony pant, and fellown hauchis and quhaikis.

Hauch, Hauck, obs. ff. HAUGH, HAWK.

Haud, Sc. form of HOLD.

Hauerite (hou'ɛrit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1846, after Von Hauser, an Austrian geologist.] Native disulphide of manganese, occurring in reddish-brown crystals, usually octahedral.

1847 *Amer. Jmil. Sc. Ser.* ii. IV. 108 Hauerite belongs to Mohs' order of blende. 1892 *Dana's Min.* 87 The hauerite crystals are sometimes coated with pyrite.

Hauf, Sc. f. HALF; var. of *HOWFF Sc.*

Haugh (hāy, hāy', hāf). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *halche*, 4-6 *hawch*, 4-7 *hawgh*, 5-*haugh* (8 *haw*); also in north. Engl. *halgh* as in *Greenhalgh*. [app. a phonetic descendant of OE. *health*, *halh* 'corner, nook' (see *HALE* sb.²): cf. *Sc. sauch, saugh* :- OE. *sealh*; *Sc. tawch* = ME. *talj*.] A piece of flat alluvial land by the side of a river, forming part of the floor of the river valley.

The original sense was perh. 'corner or nook (of land) in the bend or angle of the river'. A northern stream usually crosses and recrosses the floor of its valley, striking the

base of the slope on each side alternately, and forming a more or less triangular 'haugh' within its bend, on each side in turn.

1814 *Charter of Cammelf in Cod. Dipl.* I. 257 Of bam gebyhte. .oð cýninges heall. **967** *Charter of Oswald* [ibid. III. 15] Se westra easthealh. **1375** *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 336 In the hawch [v. r. halche, hawgh] of Lyntoun-le. **1513** *Douglas Æneis* xiii. Prol. 22 Amyd the hawchis, and euerly lusty vaill. **1525-6** *Durh. MS. Celt. Roll*, Operantibus apud Rayls circa le haughe in bearpark. **1637-50** *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 330 Inundations of waters took away to the sea wholl large haughs full of shorn corne. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Have*. in the North it signifies a green plot of Ground in a Valley. **1786** *Burns Scotch Drink* iii, Let husky Wheat the haughs adorn. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 15 All the land, which has been occasionally flooded, time immemorial, is commonly called Haugh. **1809** L.D. MINTO in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 157, 1. 1. . . . one day to see his wandering staff planted in some Teviot haugh. **1827** *Mackenzie Hist. Newcastle* II. 743 Proposed to excavate the haughs above bridge.

b. attrib., as haugh-land.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Lanark.* XII. 34 (Jam.) The haugh-ground is generally ploughed 3. years for oats. **1805** *Trans. Soc. Arts XXIII.* 61 A quantity of haugh-land. **1832** *MacGillivray Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 255 The stream . . . covers all the haugh lands with its turbid waters. **1873** *Burton Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 81 The great haugh flats.

Haugh, obs. f. **HOE**, **HAW** int. and sb.

Haught (hōt), a. arch. Forms: a. 5-6 haute, hawt(e), 6 halt, 6-7 haut, hault(e). β. 6-haught. [orig. *haut*, *hault* from contemporary French: see **HAUT** a.; corrupted late in 16th c. to *haught* after words like *caught*, *taught*, etc. in which *gh* had become mute: perh. influenced by *high*, *height*.]

1. High in one's own estimation; bearing oneself loftily; haughty. arch.

a. **1430-40** *Lydg. Bochas* v. xxiv. (1554) 138 a. He was haute in his prosperite. **1494** *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 516 Many howe wordys were blown on eyther partye. **1531** *Elyot Gov. II.* v. A proude and haulte countenance. **1648** *Milton Ps.* lxxx. 35 Nations proud and hant.

β. **1608** *Shaks. Rich. II.* iv. 1. 254 (2nd Qo.) *North.* Mylord. *Rich.* No Lord of thine, thou haught insulting man. **1814** *Scott Ld. of Isles* i. xxxi, That bearing haught and high, Which common spirits fear! **1875** *Browning Inn Album* I. 313 As the haught high-bred bearing and dispose.

† 2. Of exalted character, esp. in the matter of courage; high-minded, noble; lofty. Obs.

a. **1470** *Tiptoft Caesar* (1530) 12 He was a man of haute courage. **1566** J. Heywood *Spicer & F.* lix. 97 With corage hawte, Thonset to giue, this castell to assawte. **1565** *Goldring Ovid's Met.* iv. (1593) 99 Valiant deedes and halt exploits. **1577** *Sir T. Smith Commw. Eng.* ii. xxvii. (1609) 97 The nature of our Nation is free, stout, hault.

β. **1590** *Spenser F. Q. I.* vi. 29 His corage haught Desyrd of forreine foemen to be knowne.

† 3. Of exalted rank or station; high-born, noble.

1470-85 *Malory Arthur* ii. vi. Calahad the haute **1634** [haughtly] pryncce. **1553** *Bale Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* F. ij. In hault estate of worldly power. **1590** *Greene Or. Fur.* Wks. (Rldg.) 106/1 That boast the pride of haught Latonas son. **1627** *Middleton & Rowley Sp. Gypsy* II. ii, As brave a Spaniard As ever spake the hant Castilian tongue.

† 4. High, in literal and other senses. *Of hawt graes*, tr. F. *de haute grasse*, 'full, plump, goodlie, fat, well-fed, in good liking' (Cotgr.). (In Bailey prob. only Fr.) Obs.

c. **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 409 Capon, & hen of hawt gree, þus wold þey be dight. **1587** *Turberv. Trage.* T. (1837) 5, I know how haunt thy muse doth fie. **1731** *Bailey, Haunt*, high or shrill. *Haunt Counter* (in Musick Books) signifies Counter Tenor. *Haunt Dessus*, first Treble.]

5. Comb., as haught-hearted, -minded.

1540-1 *Elyot Image Gov.* (1556) 23 Haulte mynded and steme towards the communaltee. **1547-64** *Baldwin Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 103 Th' ambitious and haughtehearted felowe. **1595** *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 145 Haught minded, and hot spirited Simon.

Haughte, obs. p. pple. of **HATCH** v. 1

Haughtily (hōt'li), adv. Also 6 hawt-. [f. **HAUGHTY** + -LY 2.] In a haughty manner; proudly, arrogantly.

1573-80 *Baret Adv. H* 261 Hawtily, elate . . . *excluse*. **1611** *Bible Micah* ii. 3 Neither shall ye goe haughtily. **1720** *Sheffield (Dk. Buckbm.) Wks.* (1753) II. 176 To be neither remiss, nor haughtily imperious. **1832** *Macaulay Armada* 19 Haughtily the trumpets peal, and gaily dance the bells. **1838** *Dickens Nick. Nick.* xvi, He . . . strode haughtily out of the office.

Haughtiness (hōt'niēs). Also 6-7 haut-, halt-, etc. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being haughty; loftiness of demeanour; pride, arrogance, disdainfulness.

1555 *Eden Decades* 165 He coule not longe abyde the hautesnyes of Petrus Arias. **1571** *Golding Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 23 The haultness wherewith they be pufft up. **1592** *Warner Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 179 Honors made him haughtie, and his haultness to erre. **1645** *Milton Petrarch* (1851) 206 To lay their haughtinesse under a severity which they deserv'd. **1745** *Swift Will. II.* Lett., etc. 1768 IV. 261 King William discovered so much haughtiness and disdain, both in words and gestures. **1872** J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings, Chas. I.* 331 The dignity of hearing . . . was . . . often replaced and travestied by a frigid haughtiness.

β. as a mock title.

1641 *Milton Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 76 To send home his Haughtiness well bespurred with his own Holy-water. **1794** *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Ode* Wks. 1812 III. 261 Their most high Haughtinesses.

† 2. Exalted character, loftiness, nobility, grandeur; loftiness (of courage), bravery. Obs.

1564 *Golding Justine* 77 (R.) In haultnesse of courage . . . and in strength of body, he farre excelled all. **1577-87** *Holinshed Chron.* III. 1176/1 Which answer . . . moved a marvellous shout and reioising . . . the haultnesse thereof was so wonderful. **1613** *Purchas Pilgrimage* I. ix. 44, I hope that the haughtinesse of the Attempt . . . shall rather purchase pardon to my slippes, then blame for my rashnesse.

† **Haughtly**, adv. Obs. In 6 hawt-, haute-. [f. **HAUGHT** a. + -LY 2.] = **HAUGHTILY**.

1523 *Skelton Carl. Laurel* 1177 She looked hawtly and gave on me a glum. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 77 b, So hautely and arrogantly enhaunced. **1586** *Warner Alb. Eng.* iii. xvi. (1589) 67 As haughtelic doest thou reuenge, as humble I repent.

† **Haughtness**. Obs. In 5-6 hault(e)-. [f. **HAUGHT** a. + -NESS.] = **HAUGHTINESS**.

1489 *Caxton Fayles of A.* iv. xvii. 280 Dyuerse deuyses taken by haultnesse for the tyme ryght auncient. **1548** *Udall Erasmus. Par. Luke* iv. 58 High solemnitie and haultnesse of continuance. **1594** *Carew Tasso* (1881) 114 O how she haultnes now and pride forgoes!

Haughtonite (hōt'noit). *Min.* [Named 1878, after Dr. S. Haughton.] A variety of BIOTITE, in which iron replaces much of the magnesium.

1878 *Min. Mag.* V. 183 Plates of bronzy Biotite (or Haughtonite). **1881** *Academy* 6 Nov. 350 The black mica which Dr. Heddle described as Haughtonite.

Haughty (hōti), a. Forms: a. 6 haltie, haultie, -y, hawtie, -y, 6-7 haultie, -y. β. 6-haughty. [An extension of *haut*, **HAUGHT** a., either as in *dusky*, *worthy*, or simply by assimilation to *doughty*, *mighty*, *naughty*, *weighty*, etc.]

1. High in one's own estimation; lofty and disdainful in feeling or demeanour; proud, arrogant, supercilious. (Of persons, their action, speech, etc.)

a. **1530** *Palsgr.* 315/1 Hawty as one that is proude, *haultain*. **1563** *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rich. III.* x, Pufft vp in pride, so hawtie then I grewe. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 55 Haultie wordis. **1659** *Hammond On Ps.* xlv. 4 The prides of the haultiest heathen obdurate hearts. **1667** *Milton P. L.* iv. 858 The Fiend, . . . like a proud Steed reind, went haultie on.

β. **1598** *Florio, Orgoglio*, proud, disdainfull, haughtie. **1611** *Bible Ps.* cxxx. 1 Lord, my heart is not haughtie. **1667** *Milton P. L.* v. 852 Whereat rejoic'd Th' Apostat, and more haughty thus replid'. **1725** *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 101 The cruel haughty temper of the Spaniards. **1876** *Rock Text. Fabr.* 105 The humble broom-plant—the haughty Plantagenet's device.

β. *fig.* Of an appearance that seems to claim or assume superiority; imposing in aspect; grand, stately, dignified: often with some mixture of sense 3.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. v. 78 With their great tufts of feathers upon their heads, they seem in their appearance proude and hawty. **1697** *Dayden Virg. Georg.* iii. 641 His haughty Crest. **1700** T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 86 Philosophers build those bawty Edifices they call Systems. **1850** W. IAVING *Mahomet* iv. 254 I'll carry the war into yon haughty mountains.

2. Of exalted character, style, or rank; elevated, lofty, eminent; high-minded, aspiring; of exalted courage or bravery. arch.

a. **1563** B. GOODE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 72 The hawtye verse, that Maro wrote. **1576** *Fleming Panoph. Epist.* 438 Sithence your estate is so hantie and high. **1577-87** *Holinshed Chron.* III. 1171/2 His stoutnesse and haultie courage. **1667** *Milton P. L.* ix. 484 Of courage haultie, and of limb Heroic built.

β. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 25 Men of haughtie corage, that no force or strength of Indians can offende. **1590** *Spenser F. Q. II.* x. 1 Who now shall giue unto me words and sound Equall unto this haughtie enterprise? **1613** *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 280 These their haughtie attempts were stayed. **1805** *Scott Last Minstr.* vi. xxiii, No haughty feat of arms I tell.

† 3. High, lofty (in literal sense). Obs. (Often with some shade of sense 1.)

1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 50 b, From the toppes of hawtie towres. **1576** *Fleming Panoph. Epist.* 272 Plantas as growe in high mountaines, in loftie and hantie places. *Ibid.* 288 Others . . . pufft upp in the pride of their nature, advance themselves to the hantie heavens. **1578** *Mirr. for Mag.* II. *Vortiger* xiii. (1610) 206 God who rules the haughtie heauen a hygh. **1621** G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1626) 156 In mind they beare their ancient fall and haughtie places feare.

4. Comb., as haughty-hearted, -minded, -stomached.

1576 *Fleming Panoph. Epist.* 5 Some . . . report you to be proude and hantie harted. **1605** *Tryall Choc.* i. iii. in *Ballen O. P. III.* 281 Were his power and spirit Ten times more hauty-ventrous. **1777** *Fawkes tr. Apollon. Rhod.*, *Argonautics* iii. (R.), The haughty-minded Pelias.

Haugou, -gout, obs. forms of **HAUT-GOUT**.

† **Haucht**, **hahht**. Obs. Also 3 *hazt* (azte).

[*Cf.* ON. *hætta* (:-**hæhtjōn*) danger, peril, risk.]

Peril, risk.

c. **1200** *Vices & Virtues* 11 Ha michel haht hit is godes forbot to brekene. — *Ibid.* 87 Ac dat is michel haht, lute ðu hierof neme michele zieme. **c. 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 486 Of his soule heð mikel hazt. *Ibid.* 2082 Ic am in sorze and hazt. *Ibid.* 3384 Amaleckes folc fiedde for azte of dead.

Hauke, **hauler**, obs. ff. **HAWK**, **HAWKER**.

Haukim, obs. form of **HA-KIM**.

Haul (hōl), v. Forms: 6-8 haul, 7 hawle, 7-9 hawl, 7-haul. [A variant spelling of **HALE** v. 1, in 16th c. also *hall*; representing a different phonetic development of ME. *hale* (hāl): cf. *small*, beside OE. *smæl*, ME. *smal*, *smale*, Sc. *smale*, *smail*. For the spelling *au*, *aw*, which dates only from 17th c., cf. *crawl*.]

1. *trans.* To pull or draw with force or violence; to drag, tug (*esp.* in nautical language).

1581 *Pettit tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 110 If hee hung backe, hee shall be halled forward. **1597** *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 37 Thy Dol . . . is in base Durance, and contagious prison: Hald' thither by most Mechanical and dirty hand. **1626** *Capt. Smith Accid. Ing. Seamen* 27 Heaue out your top-sayles, hawle your sheates. **1667** *Dayden Tempest* I. i, All within, Haul catt, haul catt, haul catt, haul. **1669** *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* 17 Haul down both Top-sails close. **c. 1680** *Beveridge Serm.* (1729) I. 352 See him hald' from one judgement seat to another. **1773** *Goldsm. Stoops to Cong.* III. (Globe) 664/1 Didn't I see him hawl you about like a milk-maid? **1787** *Winter Syst. Husb.* 101 The expence of halling must be governed by the distance they are halled from. **1798** *Coleridge Satyrane's Lett.* I. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 246 We hauled anchor, and passed gently up the river. **1810** *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 264 They were pushing and hawling every body about. **1853** *Reade Chr. Johnstone* 160 He began to haul in the net. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 24 Feb. 5/2 [They] would rather be stoned and hauled before the magistrates.

fig. **1725** N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 141 There is no Necessity always to hall in fermenting Humours to cause pain.

† b. To search, examine thoroughly, overhaul (*cf. drag*). Obs. rare.

1666 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II. 83 Continually hauling taverns and alehouses (for undergraduates).

† c. *collog.* To worry, torment, pester. Obs.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xiv. v. 506 They went up and down . . . preaching, . . . tho' daily beaten, whipped, bruised, halled, and imprisoned therefore. **1737** *Whiston Josephus, Antiq.* xix. i. § 1 Cairns . . . pulled and hauled its other citizens, especially the senate. **1743** *Gan Distress'd Wife* v. Wks. (1772) 328, I won't be hauled and worried.

d. *collog.* To bring up for a reprimand, to call to account. Also, to haul over the coals (see **COAL** sb. 12).

1795 *Nelson* 25 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 107, I think the Admiral will be hauled over the coals for not letting me have ships. **1805** *Livingstone Zambesi* vi. 142 The first native . . . refused to sell his fowls at the Government prices [and] was hauled up before the irate commandant. **1882** B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. ix. 215 They were all young officers, . . . and probably at times require to be hauled up sharply. **1893** *St. Aubyn Junior Dean* xxix. 233 He was what, in figure under graduate language is termed 'hauled'.

2. *intr.* To pull, tug (*at or upon* something).

1743 *Bulkeley & Cummins Voy. S. Seas* 115 All Hands hauled. **1791** 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106, I . . . pulled, and hauled, to try to turn him [a horse]. **1857** *Lawrence Guy Liv.* xiv. 129 He was hauling nervously at the reins. **1859** *Reade Love me Little* II. iv. 177 He . . . made the rope fast to her [the schooner's] thwart, then hauling upon it, brought the lugger alongside.

β. *intr.* for *refl.* in passive sense.

1797 *Nelson* in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 42, I found . . . the Spanish ensign hauling down. **1871** *Plagryae Lyr. Poems* 138 Till their flag hauls down to the foe.

3. *Naut. (intr.)* To trim the sails, etc. of a ship so as to sail nearer to the wind (also to haul up); hence more generally, to change or turn the ship's course; to sail in a certain course. (Also *trans.* with the ship as object; also, to sail along a coast.)

1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 113 We halled off our ships to fetch the winde as neer as wee coulede. **1599** H. SMITH *Ibid.* (1599) I. 445 The wind being at West, we did hall the coast East northeast, and East . . . Wee . . . hald along the coast East and East southeast, and all the same night wee halled Southeast, and Southeast by East. **1697** *Dampier Voy.* (1729) I. 51 He halled into the Harbour, close to the Island. **1743** *Woodroffe in Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xxiii. 101 We hauled round Zelo island for Baku bay. *Ibid.* iv. lix. 272 Hauling out north north-east. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 48 The enemy . . . hauled up on the Terpsichore's weather-beam. **1858** C. KIRTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 209, I hauled in to S. 23° E., true. *Ibid.*, I told the Chief Officer to haul her off four points.

β. *Phr.* To haul upon or to the wind, also *trans.* to haul (a ship) on a wind, and to haul the (her, our, etc.) wind: to bring the ship round so as to sail closer to the wind.

1726 *Shelvoke Voy. round World* (1757) 328 Unwilling to run . . . into the enemy's clutches, I hauled again on a wind. **1762** *Falconer Shipwr.* II. Argst, The ship bears up: again hauls upon the wind. **1768** *Wales in Phil. Trans.* LX. 112 At 15 h. we hauled the wind to the southward. **1797** *Nelson* in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 40 The Spanish fleet . . . hauled to the wind on the larboard tack. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 24 The enemy hauled their wind and made off. **1820** *Marrat F. Mildmay* xxi, My intention is to . . . haul dead on a wind. **1835** — *Pirate* xiv, The Enterprise took in her topmast studding-sail, and hauled her wind. **1867** *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Haul your wind*, or *haul to the wind*, signifies that the ship's head is to be brought nearer to the wind.

c. *transf.* and *fig. (intr. and trans.)* To change one's course of action; to withdraw, retreat; to make one's way, to come or go.

1802 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 495 He took it in mortal offence, and from that moment has been hauling off to his former enemies. **1825** *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 177 Such works haul but slowly into this northern region. **1858** B. TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* xxii. 230 The morning looked . . . threatening, but the clouds gradually hauled off to the eastward. **1867** *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haul my wind*, an expression when an individual is going upon a new line of action.

4. Of the wind: To change direction, shift, veer.

1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789), *Echars*, a wind that veers and hauls; a light and variable wind. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 111 The wind hauled to the southward. **1864** *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 123 The wind also is hauling round to the right quarter. **1867** *Smith Sailor's*

Word-bk., Haul round, said when the wind is gradually shifting towards any particular point of the compass.

Haul (hōl), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of hauling; a pull; a tug; *spec.* the draught of a fishing-net.

1670 W. HAKKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) II. 82 We caught in our Sean at one Haul no less than seven Hundred. 1726 THOMSON *Winter 627* The leap, the slap, the haul. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 220* The largest haul, taking 1452 salmon. 1858 PEARD *Water-Farm*. viii. 87 This first haul of the net. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 156 On October 5th... both the sun and the moon will give a particularly vigorous haul upon the earth's waters.

b. With *adv.*, as *haul-down*, the act of hauling down. *Haul-down promotion*: see HAULING *vbl.* *sb.* b. quot. 1867.

1882 *Navy List* July 512/2 Haul down promotions abolished by Circular 75, of 10th November 1874.

2. *concr.* a. A draught of fish.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xx. (1860) 212 The entire haul consisted of rather more than twelve barrels. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/8 When they make good hauls of fish the price immediately drops.

b. *Rope-making*. (See first quot.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 53 A Haul of Yarn is about four hundred threads, when warped off the winches, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred. *Ibid.* 61 It is generally tarred in hauls, as other rope. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The haul is dragged through a *griff*, *gape*, or sliding nipper which expresses superfluous tar.

3. *fig.* The act of 'drawing' or making a large profit or valuable acquisition of any kind; *concr.* the thing or amount thus gained or acquired.

1776 A. ADAMS in *J. O. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 220, I think we made a fine haul of prizes. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 176 If I can but wheedle him out of a few anecdotes, it would be a great haul. 1891 *Lit. World* 24 Apr. 306/1 £25,000 is said to be the great haul made... as the result of his recent lecturing tour.

4. *Comb. haul-rope*, a rope for hauling something; *haul-seine*, a large seine that is hauled, a drag-seine.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl., Haul Seine*. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calendar in Portugal* 32, I have seen the whole population of a coast hamlet... at the haul-ropes, and drawing home... the harvest of the sea.

Haulage (hōl'edj), [f. as prec. + -AGE.]

1. The action or process of hauling or pulling; the traction or conveyance of a load in a wagon or other vehicle; the amount of force expended in hauling (quot. 1883).

1826 J. ADAMSON *Sch. Inform. Rail-roads* 39 The company have actually let the haulage of their coal. 1857 SMILES *Stephenson* ix. 81 The haulage was both tedious and expensive. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/5 The impossible gradient of one in 25... is... denounced... as the haulage would have to be trebled, and three horses employed in place of one.

2. The expense of or charge for hauling.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 822 He estimates his pair of cottages... at 205t. plus the haulage.

3. 'A traction-way' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haulage-clip* (see quot. 1883), -power, -road, -rope, -work.

1864 *Reader* 7 May 594 The diminution of haulage power owing to the wheels becoming rail-bound. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Haulage* *Clp.*, levers, jaws, wedges, etc., by which trams, singly or in trains, are connected to the hauling ropes. 1896 MRS. H. WARD *Sir G. Tressady* 555 The air in the haulage road was clearing fast.

Haulbergyn, obs. form of HAUBERGEON.

† **Haul-bowline**, -bowling = HALF-BOWLINE.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haul-bowlings*, the old name for the able-bodied seamen.

Hauld, *Sc. f.* HOLD.

Hauler (hōl'ar), [f. HAUL *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which hauls; a man employed in hauling something, e.g. coal in a mine (= HAULIER).

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., Whatever is a Nonesuch, will draw enough as 'tis, without the Hogou of the stifling Haulers. 1846 WORCESTER, *Hauler*, one who draws. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Hauler*, 2. A device for catching fish, consisting of several hooks connected together and hauled through the water by a line... as, a hauler for bluefish. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Dravers*, also called 'haulers', are the workmen in a coal mine who fill the tubs at the face and draw or haul them to the pit bottom.

Haulier (hōl'iar), [f. HAUL *v.* + -IER, cf. *collier, sawyer* and *HALLIER*.] A man employed in hauling or pulling something; *spec.* a workman in a coal mine who pulls or drives the tubs which convey the coal from the working to the bottom of the shaft.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 461 Maister... of the hauliers. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 5/4 They found in the upper roadway two hauliers or carters... overcome by the foul gas. 1893 *Times* 9 Aug. 9/2 The hauliers employed at the Prince of Wales Colliery, Risca.

Hauling (hōl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAUL *v.* + -ING.]

The action of pulling, dragging, or traction.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acad. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Marshall is to... see Justice executed... ducking at Yards arms, hawling under the Keele. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 134 There will be hauling and pulling, and irregular proceedings. 1721 SWIFT *Adv. Repeating Test Wks.* 1841 II. 243/2 Pullings and haulings backward and forward. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 2 Aug. 8/1 The hauling down of the signal.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1791 *Selby Bridge Act* 3 To... make any hauling roads. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 212 The hawling track for the navigation by horses. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-fend* x, He is

drawn aft by a hauling line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hauling down vacancy*, the colloquialism expressive of the promotion of a flag-lieutenant and midshipman on an admiral's hauling down his flag.

Hauling, *pp. a.* [f. -ING.] That hauls.

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 170 A driver sitting upon one of the hauling horses.

Haulm, halm (hōm, hām), *sb.* Forms: 1 halm, healm, 6-7 halme, hawme, ham(e), 7-8 hawm, 7-9 haum, 5- halm, 7- haultm. (See also HELM *sb.*) [OE. *halm* = OS. (MDu., Du.), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *halm* stem or stalk of grass, stalk of a plant, ON. *hålmr* (Sw., Da. *halm*) straw: > OTeut. **halmō-s*, repr. a pre-Teut. **kalmos*: cf. Gr. *κάλamos*, L. *calamus* reed.]

a. *collective sing.* The stems or stalks of various cultivated plants, as peas, beans, vetches, hops, potatoes, etc., now less commonly of corn or grass; *esp.* as left after gathering the pods, ears, etc., and used for litter or thatching; straw.

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxiij. 14 [13] Swe swe halme biforan onsiene windes. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 134 zenim cetelthrum and berenhealm, zebarn & gnid togedere. *Ibid.* 148 zenim rizen healm eft and beren. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/2 Halm, or stohyl. *stipula*. 1570 *Stanford Churchw.* Acc. in *Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 170 For hame to thatche the church the howse. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* lvii. (1878) 130 The hawme is the strawe of the wheat or the rie, which once being reaped, they mowe by and bie. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 282 Finish the gathering and drying of your Hops; cleanse the Poles of the Hawn. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 68 *Haulm* or *Heim*, stubble gathered after the corn is in. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 308 These apparent tangles were the ham of the beans. 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *November*, Cut off the Asparagus Haulm when it is become Yellow. 1808 *Curwen Econ. Feeding Stock* 11 note, The potatoe top, or haulm, when properly dried, makes very good litter for cattle. 1887 *Spectator* 23 July 284/5 Peas often produce a great show of pods on short haulm in a dry summer.

b. with a and *pl.* A stalk or stem (of a bean, potato, grass, etc.).

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* iii. 12 Da halmas... forbernes fyres in undrysende. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 5 Great plenty of greene Pease and Fitches... the hawmes of them are good fodder for cattell. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 61/2 The decaying haulms of the potato. 1881 *Darwin Veg. Mould* 117 A thin cylindrical object such as a haulm of grass.

c. *attrib.*

1862 T. HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 241/2 They... came upon haulm walls and hurdles, within which were a flock of sheep.

Haulm, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To lay (straw or haulm) straight for thatching. (See also HELM *v.*)

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 60 Sometimes... wee have been forced to hawme wheate and rye stubble and therewith to thatch our stacks. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* To People 205 Haulming, at one shilling and six-pence. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. i. 40 Without having to wait for hauling the stubble.

Haulmy (hō'mi, hā'mi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Having haulms; having long or large haulms.

1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) *Gloss.*, *Haulmy*, long-stalked. *Ibid.* 19 The Grass... is much discoloured, and grown so hawmy. *Ibid.* 326 Pease or other hawmy stuff.

Haulse, haulser, obs. ff. *HALSE* *v.* 2, *HAUSER*.

Haul-seine: see *HAUL* *sb.* 4.

Haulster. [f. HAUL *v.* + -STER: cf. *HAULER*.]

A man or beast that hauls; a horse used to haul.

1882 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/6 Four of Pickford's most magnificent haulsters were in the shaft team.

Hault, haultie, haultness, obs. forms of

HAULT, HAUGHT, HAUT, HAUGHTY, HAUGHTNESS.

Haultain, -ayn(e), -eyne, -igne, var. HAUTAIN, *Obs.*

Hault-boy, -goust, obs. ff. HAUTBOY, -GOUT.

Haulyard: see HALYARD.

Haum(e), obs. form of HAULM, HAME.

Haumed, (*Hr.*): see HAWMED, HUMET.

Hounce, variant of HANCE *sb.* and *v.*

Haunch (hōnf, hānf), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-7 hanche, haunche, (5 honche), (Sc. 6 hench(e), 6-8 hanch, 6- haunch, (mod.Sc. hainch). [a. OF. *hanche* (ONF. *hanke*), 12th c. in Hatz-Darm. = Pr., Sp., It., Pg. *anca* hip, buttock of the horse, med.L. *hancha* (1275 in Du Cange), prob. of German origin: cf. OHG. *anchā* (*enchā*, *einkā*) leg, lit. joint. It is only since the 18th c. that the spelling *haunch* has displaced *hanch*.]

1. The part of the body, in men and quadrupeds, lying between the last ribs and the thigh; the lateral expansions of the pelvis; of a horse, that part of the hind quarters which extends from the reins or the back to the hough or ham.

a. 1225 [see 6]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9108 And noþer body, ne þe arme, Bledde neuer blode, colde ne warme, But was as drye wyþ al þe haunche. As of a stok were ryue a braunche. c. 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 1088 In þe haunche rist Tristrem was wounded sore. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Bonys of haunchis ben maad fast wþ þe lattere bond of þe rigboun. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 268 Thorough herte, other thorough honche, Wyth hys sper he wyll launche. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 55 With hoppir hippis, and hanches narrow. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Clunis*... the buttocke or hanche. 1595 GOSSON *Quippes Upst. Gentlewoman*. 151 in Hazl. E. P. IV. 256 These hopes, that hippes and haunch do hide. 1596 DALRYMPLE in *Leslie's Hist. Scot.*

viii. 81 Strukne in the hench or he was war. 1674 ti. *Scheffer's Lapland* 130 The Rain-deer... are white not only on their belly but on their haunches. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Hanch*, the Hip, a Part of the Body. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* t. 196 On their Haunches rear'd. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anal.* 118 The pelvis properly so called, or that expansion which constitutes the haunches. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1863) 12 A fine black retriever... sat on his haunches, and watched him as he went to and fro.

b. The leg and loin of a deer, sheep, or other animal, prepared for, or served at, table.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 320 For bryngenge of half a haunche. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 66 An hanch of venison. a. 1612 *HARINGTON Epigr.* II. li. 9, I was no ghest, Nor ever since did tast of side or haunch. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 482 P. 4 The best Pickle for a Walnut, or Sauce for an Haunch of Venison. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 292 When the Huntsmen come in to the Death of the Hart, they should cry, *Ware Haunch*, that the Hounds may not break in to the Deer. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29, 57 No where can the equal of a Sussex haunch or saddle be obtained.

c. The pelvis as containing the womb. (Cf. Scriptural use of *loins*.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* n. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 778 O too fruitfull hanches! O wretched root! O hurtfull, hatefull branches! 1664 BUTLER *Iud.* n. iii. 693 A Vine, sprung from her hanches O'er-spread his Empire with its branches.

d. *fig.* The hinder part, the latter end.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 92 A Summer Bird, Which euer in the haunch of Winter sings The lifting vp of day.

e. Phrases. (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, *Putting him* [a horse] *upon his haunches*... to couple him well, or to put him well together, or make him compact... To drag the haunches, is to change the leading foot in galloping.

2. The coxa or basal joint of the leg in insects, spiders, and crustaceans.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 314 The two anterior feet much larger than the others, with long haunches. *Ibid.*, Anterior legs with a blackish blue spot on the internal side of the haunches. 1834 McMURRAY *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 302 Xyphosura... the haunches of the first six pair of feet are covered with small spines, and perform the office of jaws.

3. *Arch.* The side of an arch between the crown and the piers, the flank; = HANCE *sb.* 3, q. v. Hence the corresponding part of any arched figure.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 87 note, When the arch had stood two years, the haunches were filled up with bricks. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 230 Let the substance of the rope, on the convex side, be increased in some parts, for example at the haunches; it will then no longer describe a catenary. 1877 LL. JEWITT *Half-hrs. among Eng. Antiq.* 158 The decorations upon bells consist of encircling inscriptions, usually on the haunch. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1173 The sides of the arch between the crown and the piers are called its haunches or flanks.

4. *Naut.* a. (See quot. 1823). b. = HANCE *sb.* 2 a.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Haunch*, (Mar.) a sudden decrease in the size of a piece of timber. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haunch*, a sudden fall or break, as from the drifts forward and aft to the waist. The same as *hance*.

5. A mechanical contrivance for lowering one end of a wine-cask while drawing off the contents.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as + *haunch-evil*, -*hoop*, -*joint*; *haunch-vent Sc.* (see quot. 1824); (from sense 3), as *haunch-stone*. Also HAUNCH-BONE.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Hu ueole þe grimme wrastlare of helle breid up on his hupe, and werp, mid þe haunche turn, into golnesse. 1562 TURNER A ij b, *Baths, Names of Sicknesses* The sciatica or hanchevel. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloria. Enycl.*, *Henchvents*, the same with 'gores', pieces of linen put into the lower parts of a shirt... to give 'vent' or room for the 'haunch'. 1824 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edin.* (1825) II. 59 There were the breast-knots, two hainch-knots, (at which there were also buttons for looping up the gown behind). 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 98 A venerable lady who always wore a haunch-hoop. 1828 — F. M. *Perth xxxiii*, Henry... swung the ponderous implement far behind his right haunch joint. 1883 *Surv. W. Palestine* III. 407 With narrow key-stone and broad haunch-stones.

Hence *Haunchless a.*, not having haunches.

Haunchy a., having prominent haunches.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* xviii. (1809) 394 Greasy and haunchy brutes. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 300 Ill-cut, and haunchless shape.

Haunch, sb. 2 (Sc. *hainch*): see under HAUNCH *v.* 3

† **Haunch, v.** 1 *Obs. rare.* [f. HAUNCH *sb.* 1] *trans.* To bring down (a deer, etc.) upon its haunches.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 256 When the said King John saw a faire bucke haunched.

Haunch, v. 2 [f. HAUNCH *sb.* 1 4 a.] *trans.* To reduce in thickness. *intr.* Of a piece of timber: To decrease suddenly in thickness.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Cleats*... are haunched on the back with a hollow. *Ibid.* 31 The square... haunches from thence into the round.

Haunch, v. 3 In *Sc. hainch*, *hench*. [f. HAUNCH *sb.* 1, in *Sc. hainch*, *hench*.] *trans.* To throw with an underhand movement, the arm being jerked against the haunch; 'to elevate by a sudden jerk' (Jam.).

1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 75 (Jam.) To hainch a chield aboon the moon. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. *Gloss.*, *Haunch*, *Hainch*, to throw; as a stone from the hand by jerking it against the haunch. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 110 With a pebble cunningly 'henced'.

Hence *Hainch, Sc. hainch*, *hainsh sb.*, a jerked underhand throw; *Hauncher, Sc. haincher, hencher*; *Hannching, henching vbl. sb.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Hainching*, throwing, by springing the arm on the haunch. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 11. No. 11. 54 The bowl...launched in the manner which in Scotland is called a *hainsh*, being precisely the fashion after which the Greek *Διακος* was impelled. *Ibid.* 58 The bowls were sometimes thrown by raising the arm...but more frequently they were propelled in the *hainshing* mode. 1863 J. BROWN *Biggar*, in *John Leech*, etc. (1882) 328 A dextrous hench of stones. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 30 Throwing stones at them in the manner known as 'henchin'.

Haunch-bone. The bone of the haunch: sometimes applied to the *os innominatum* as a whole, but more frequently to the *os ilium*.

c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 93 He...heeld hire harde by the haunche bones. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* x. (1888) 84 The thye bone...the roundnes that is at the vpper ende...is receyved into the...hole of the haunche bone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 105 The haunch bones in women...are more protuberant then they are in men. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquic's Anat.* 171 The Coxal, Iliac, or Haunch Bone...which is a double unsymmetrical bone...the largest of all the flat bones, and occupies the lateral and anterior parts of the pelvis. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 2 The *os ilium*, hip or haunch bone, is the largest of the 3 divisions of the *os innominatum*.

Haunched, a. [f. HAUNCH sb.¹ + -ED².] Having haunches; usually in comb.

1611 COTGR., *Hanchu*, big haunched...great hipt.

Haunching. [f. HAUNCH sb.¹ 3.] The parts of an arch belonging to the haunch collectively.

1886 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Ser. 11. XCI. 433 The arch was of brick while the haunching, as shown by the dotted lines, was of rubble. Above the haunching was gravel filling.

Haunchman, erroneous form of HENCHMAN.

Haune, obs. form of AWN.

1889 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 25 Least...they be choaked with the haune before they can come at the karnell.

Hauns (e), haunsel, obs. f. HANCE, HANDSEL.

Haunt (hənt, hānt), v. Also 3-4 haunten, 4 hauntyn, hanten, 4-6 haunte, 4-7 hant(e), 5 hawntyn. [a. F. *hantier* (12th c. in Littre), of uncertain origin: see Diez, Littre, Hatz-Darm.

From the uncertainty of the derivation, it is not clear whether the earliest sense in F. and Eng. was to practise habitually (an action, etc.) or to frequent habitually (a place). The order here is therefore provisional.]

I. trans. + I. To practise habitually, familiarly, or frequently. *Obs.*

c1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Unseli horlinges unhaleliche bit haunte in inwarde helle. *Ibid.* 33 *pe* nuten neuer hwat hit is & hatieð pat ba haunteð. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 *pe* kyng said...*pe* pape...haunted Mauntrie. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol. 74 And leueþ hit to losels pat lecherie haunten. c1375 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 601 Haunte studie, þauz þou haue Wel conceyved þi craft. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* 11. xi. 214 Men woned for to haunte daili contemplacioun. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Folsy* (1874) 1. 195 His preceptis hant kepe and exercise. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* lxvii. (1878) 155 The honestie in deede I graunt, is one good point the wife should haunt, To make hir husband thrive.

+ 2. To use or employ habitually or frequently; *refl.* to use, accustom, or exercise oneself. *Obs.*

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 1. 1 *Perfor* is þis psalme mast hauntd [v. r. vrede] in halykirke. c1340 - *Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Men or women the which haunten leuefully worldly goodes. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xiv. 31 The greet boond that the Lord hauntdie 32ens hem. - 1 *Tim.* iv. 7 Haunte [exercise] this self to pite. 1412-20 *LDGE, Chron.* Troy ii. xii. How wyues and maydens in that companie...haunted be, and used at their luste. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* G. j. Diners and sundry goodes...which...ye may reduce into your vsuall money, such as you daili haunt. [1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hant*, to haunt, to accustom, as a pigeon to its dovecot.]

3. To resort to frequently or habitually; to frequent or be much about (a place).

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 413/381 Formest he gan haunti wakes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 534 Sir Edward...haunted tomiens with wel noble route. 1382 *Wyclif Dan.* xiii. 6 These ofte hauntiden the hous of Joachym. c1394 P. Pl. Crede 106 We haunten none tauerne. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2063 Hit were...semly for women, þaire houses to haunt & holde hom within. c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 201 Takynge a waye whiche was not moche haunted. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Hunne had haunted heretikes lectures by nighte long before. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* 111. 33 The Town was hauntd with Shippes of diverse Nations. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 11. xxii. 59 b. The Turks wifes...delight at all times to haunt the bathes. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* 1. 12 Ye Nymphs that haunt the Mountains and the Plains. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 12 The rest of the country to Astracan...is haunted by the Calmucks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 459 She was the daughter of a poor Cavalier knight who haunted Whitehall. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 46 It is difficult, unless you have haunted these seas, to realise the interest we take...there in currents.

4. To frequent the company of (a person), to associate with habitually; to 'run after'. (Now chiefly transferred from 5 b.)

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 Yf thou haue haunted eny felowe, and thou se hys companye is not conenable vnto the, spare it. 1880 STONEY *Acadia* (1622) 5 A man who for his hospitalitie is so much haunted, that no newes stirre, but come to his eares. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 130 The preacher...who hath the conditions of a perfect Orator...is more haunted than he that wanteth them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) 111. 914 He [was] removed from Shrewsbury where he was much haunted by his party. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 11 A certain doctor is observed of late To haunt a Vol. V.

certain minister of state. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 98 Rather given to haunting rich men.

5. transf. and fig. Of unseen or immaterial visitants. a. Of diseases (*obs.*), memories, cares, feelings, thoughts: To visit frequently or habitually; to come up or present themselves as recurrent influences or impressions, *esp.* as causes of distraction or trouble; to pursue, molest.

1576 FLEMING *Paup.* Epist. 228 One that is haunted with a fever or quivering ague. *Ibid.* 363 Heaviness shall never haunt your heart, whiles your mind is marching with the Muses. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* 111. i. ii. 122 Your beauty, that did haunt me in my sleepe, To vndertake the death of all the world. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 240 He is ever haunted with a blushing weakness. 1724 R. WELTON 18 *Disc.* 469 He hath no secret guilt that haunts and dogges him. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 7 Regret of another kind still seems to haunt you. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. i. 8 12 A painful recollection will haunt a person through life.

b. *esp.* Of imaginary or spiritual beings, ghosts, etc.: To visit frequently and habitually with manifestations of their influence and presence, usually of a molesting kind. To be haunted: to be subject to the visits and molestation of disembodied spirits.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* 111. i. 107 O monstrous, O strange. We are haunted; pray masters, flye masters, helpe. 1593 - *Rich.* 11. ii. 158 Some haunted by the Ghosts they haue depos'd. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* 11. ii. Bug-beares and spirits haunted him. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 312 They were told...how there was a Chamber haunted with spirits, and strangely molested with horrible rumblings. a1679 Ld. OAKLEY *Herod* Gt. iii. My ghost shall haunt thee out in every place. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) 1. iv. 244 It was much talked of, that spirits haunted this dungeon, and walked there. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 301 We need not that hoy's Ghost amongst those who haunt us. 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* 11. vii. 1, Phantoms haunt those shadowy streets.

II. intr. + 6. To be wont or accustomed. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 12683 Sna haunted he on knes to lij. c1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 123 Al her gret trost...With þe whiche thei haunted her goddis for to calle. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 33 Thocht bruckill wemen hantis In lust to leid thair lyvis.

7. To resort habitually; to stay or remain usually (in a place); to associate (with a person). Now usually said of the lower animals.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 15742 Indas wel he kneu þe stede quar iesus was haunted. a1375 *Lay Folks Mass* Bk. App. iv. 439 þer a Neddre hauntes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xiv. 47 (Promp. Parv.) It is good for to haunte amonge the vertuous men. 1526 TINDALE *John* xi. 34 Jesus...there haunted with his disciples. 1532-3 *Act 24* *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 All maner of choughes...breedyng or haunteynge within or vpon anye the sayde manours. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 11. ii. 111. *Colonies* 391 Where now fell Tartars haunt In wandring troops. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. i. 96, I haue charg'd thee not to haunt about my doores. 1627 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) 1. 25 Be diligent to know with whom she loveth to haunt. 1780 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii. (1853) 52 Some birds haunting with the mistle-thrushes. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fawn* (1879) 1. xvi. 158 A homeless dog, that haunted thereabouts.

+ 8. To have resort, betake oneself, go to. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 13691 Mont oliuet it es an hill pat iesus hanted mikel till. 1525 Ld. BERNERS *Friss.* 11. cccxlii. [ccxix.] 695 There haunted into Turkey a marchaunt genonoy of the isle of Sic. 1570 *Satir. Poems* Reform. xv. 132 My counsell is expres, That thv wyfis ye hant. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* 1. 28 To Lorette people haunt with naked feete.

Haunt (hənt, hānt), sb. Also 4-6 haunte, 6-7 hant. [f. HAUNT v.]

1. Habit, wont, custom, usage. Now *dial.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 4730 Ilkman after his aenauant Made offryngs, as was his haunt. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* 248 So grette Evidences of the Faith...ben hadde in so greet Haunt & nce. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 11. ii. iv. (1651) 275 When once they have got a haunt of such companies, and habit of gaming. 1674 TEMPLE *Let. to Coventry* Wks. 1731 11. 307 'Tis hard for a Man to lose a good Haunt, or an ill Custom. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Haunt*, a habit. 'He has a sad haunt on't', a fixed habit of doing so and so. 1894 *Hetton-le-hole Gloss.* s.v. *Hant*, 'He has a nasty hant of doing that'.

+ b. Habitual practice or use (of anything).

c1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 447 Of clooth makynge she hadde swich an haunt [*Camd. MS. hand*]. She passed hem of ypres and of Gannt. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* 1. xviii. 103 Summe ben...avocaters in greet haunt and contynuaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prol. 249 Eschew thine haunt, and myniss all thy mycht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) 11. 216 Than we not usit sic hant of dise and cartis as ar now usit. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 111. iii. 74 For their haunt and traficke of merchandise.

+ 2. The act or practice of frequenting or habitually resorting to a place, etc.; resort. *Of great haunt*: much frequented. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 223 Of Axholm to þe Ile he scaped himself alon...þer he held his haunt. c1345 *Orpheo* 295 Of game they fonde grete haunt. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xvii. 94 A straw for þe stywes...And þey hadde non oþer haunt bote of poure peple! 1565-73 COOPER *The Sauris* s.v. *Copiosus*, *Uris celebris & copiosa*. a cite of great haunt and well peopled. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. 11. i. 15 This our life exempt from publicke haunt, Fyndes tongues in trees, bookes in the running brookes. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 1. vii. John Bull...had got such a haunt about the courts of justice.

+ b. Companionship, society, company. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 7 Sic hant of harletis with thame bayth night and day. 1552 HULOET, *Haunte* or fellowshipp, *familiaritas*, *frequentia*.

3. concr. A place of frequent resort or usual abode; a resort, a habitation; the usual feeding-

place of deer, game, fowls, etc.; often, a den or place frequented by the lower animals or by criminals.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 1753 In þat tyme wer here non hauntes Of no men bote of geauntes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. xi. (1495) 396 Snowe is noyefull to wyld beestes; for he...sheweth and dyscouereth theyr hauntes and steppes. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Meter of Utopia (1895) p. xciii. We Utopie cleped Antiquitie, Voyde of haunte and herborouge. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* 11. i. 53 We talke here in the publike haunt of men. 1684 R. H. School *Recreat.* 145 To know the Haunts and Resorts of Fish, in which they are to be usually found. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* 11. 261 From Brake to Brake she [a hare] flies, and visits all Her well-known Haunts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* 11. i. (ed. 4) 169 This place being the usual haunt of the buccaners and privateers. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* 1. 345 One of the most noted haunts of the ancient highwaymen. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and hern.

Fig. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 116 Sinne where it hath gotte an haunt looketh for more. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cx. The feeble soul, a haunt of fears.

+ 4. (?) A topic, a subject of discussion. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* clv. (ed. Alford) VI. 213 When some...points that beat upon that Haunt, had been ventilated. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 162 Appius Claudius (still upon the old haunt) would have it [etc.]. 1658 - *Prærog. Pop. Govt.* 11. v. (1660) 81 But this...is not to come off from the haunt, but to run still upon the People in a common or publick capacity.

5. A spirit supposed to haunt a place; a ghost. *local U.S. and Eng.*

1878 MRS. A. W. HUNT *Hazard of Die* 1. vi. 131 Our Cordy is terrible for being afraid o' haunts.

+ **Haunt-dole**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. HAUNT v.] That haunts doles, or the givers of doles; of or pertaining to a parasite.

a1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 38 The haunt-dol gown [*trechedipnal*], Quirinus, thy Clown wears, And his oil'd neck rewards of Mast'r's bears.

Haunted, ppl. a. [f. HAUNT v. + -ED.]

1. Practised; used, habituated, or accustomed (to a course); wonted. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. 15 V sal be haunted [*exercitor*] in thy comaundment. c1425 *Found.* St. Bartholomew's (E. E. T. S.) 17 Bewtyfied with hawntid and vsnall tokens of celestiall vertu. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 31 Hantit to ryn in wodis [assueti silvis] and in schawis. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Hee...keepeth them a weeke till they be wonted and hanted together. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v., To be Haunted, to grow used to, or become accustomed.

2. Frequented by many people, much resorted to.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 77 Their populous and great haunted Cities. 1600 J. FORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 11. 359 Africke hath ever beene the least knowne and haunted parte in the world. 1838 PRABED *Home of Childhood* 11. The play-haunted lawn.

b. Frequented by noxious creatures; infested.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 504 Few instances...of plants and animals in perfect health being thus haunted. 1887 J. M. BROWN *Shikar* Sk. 14 A tiger-haunted jungle.

3. Frequented or much visited by spirits, imaginary beings, apparitions, spectres, etc.

[1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 347 The Isle of Devils, so called because they hold it to be haunted with spirits.] 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 P. 1, I like this Retirement the better, because of an ill Report it lies under of being haunted. 1832 W. LARVING *Athambara* 1. 110 Here was the haunted wing of the castle. 1848 DICKENS (*title*) *The Haunted Man*. 1859 - *The Haunted House*.

Hence **Hauntedness**.

1888 MRS. JOCELYN £100,000 *versus Ghosts* 11. ix. 134 That will put a stop to its hauntedness.

Haunter (həntər, hāntər), [f. HAUNT v. + -ER¹. Cf. OF. *hanteur*.] One who or that which haunts, in various senses; a frequenter.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 Hawntare, frequenter, frequentatrix. 1538 STARKEY *England* 11. i. 154 Hauntaries of the vayn plesures, and tryfelyng thyngys. 1548 CRANMER *Catch.* 69 He that is a whore haunter. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 1. (1895) 57 Dice, cardes, tables...do not all thys sende the haunters of them streyght a stealyng when theyr money is gone? 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 123 To call an alehouse haunter a dronkarde. a1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* 84 (R.) Haunters of theatres. 1794 J. VAILLANT tr. *Dyer's Rep.* 254 b. The presentee was refused because he was a common haunter of taverns. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 31 Plants...haunters of waste ground.

Haunting (həntɪŋ, hāntɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. HAUNT v. + -ING¹.] The action of HAUNT v. + a. Practice, exercise. b. Customary resort; frequenting; visitation by fears, suspicions, imaginary beings, spirits, etc.

a1325 *Prose Psalter* lii. [lv.] 2 Ich am made sori in my haunteynge [*in exercitatione mea*]. c1400 *Rom.* Rose 6084 Telle in what place is thyn haunteynge. 1489 CAXTON *Fables of A. T. x.* 27 The haunteynge and continuance therof be nedefull. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* iv. Kjb, A byrd that nere the bankes of seas his haunting keepe. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 57 Avoid the haunting of brothell houses. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 126 To escape the hauntings of Ghosts. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 222 She had a sore grief of her own, A haunting in her brain. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* 11. 389 I have...No ghostly hauntings like his Highness.

Haunting, ppl. a. [-ING².] That haunts, in various senses of the vb.

1388 *Wyclif Prov. Prol.*, The hauntende puple [*frequentis turbis*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 Hawntynge, *exercens, exercitans*. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* 1. vi. 4 The Temple-haunting Barlet [*mod. edd. martlet*]. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* viii. Postscr.

(1848) 412 Exempting them from haunting doubts. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/1 We seek in vain for haunting cadences or phrases of rare felicity.

Hauntingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly* 2.] † *a.* Frequently, customarily. *Obs.* *b.* So as to haunt the thoughts or memory.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 Hawntyngly, or ofte, frequenter. 1859 *FARRAR J. Home* xv. 200 Those words rang hauntingly in Kennedy's ears. 1889 ANNIE THOMAS *That other Woman* III. ix. 152 The idea of death by drowning clung hauntingly to him all the evening.

† **Haunty**, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [Origin uncertain.] Unruly, wanton, restive.

1671 S. CLARKE *Mirror Saints & Sinners* 631 Abner, Ishbosheth's servant, grew so haughty, and haunty that he might not be spoken unto. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Haunty*, wanton, unruly; spoken of a horse .. whose provender pricks him.

Haurient (hō'riēnt), *a.* *Her.* Also 6-7 *hauriant*, 7-9 *hauriant* (erron. 6 *airant*). [ad. L. *haurient-em*, pr. ppl. of *haurire* to draw (water, etc.).] Of a fish borne as a charge: Placed palewise or upright with the head in chief, as if raising it above the water to draw in the air.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 64 b. Twoo Delphines d'Argent, addorseez hauriant. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshead* III. 1370/1 Charged with foure fenses heads airant. 1610 GUILDM *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 233. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 66 When [a fish is] in pale .. as if rising to the surface for breathing, it is *hauriant*.

transf. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 534 A flapping prawn mounts hauriant to the top.

Hauri(l), variants of *HARL* sbs. 1, 3 and *v.* 1
Hause, hawse (hōs). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [mod. northern dial. form of *HALSE* neck, used in a special sense.] A narrower and lower neck or connecting ridge between two heights or summits; a *col*; the regular name in the English Lake district and on the Scottish Border.

Generally at the head of two stream valleys which descend opposite sides of the house, forming a pass over the ridge or mountain chain at this point; e.g. the Hause between Fleetwith and the Newlands Mountains crossed by Honister Pass, Esk Hause between Scawfell Pike and Bowfell at the head of Eskdale, Buttermere Hause, Deepdale Hause, etc. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hause*, see *Hose*. *Hose, Horse*, a deep vale between two mountains. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumb.* (1808) I. xv. 229 The mountain over which we passed, is called, in the language of the country, a hawse. 1822 *Lights & Shadows Scot. Life* 114 (Jam.) A storm is coming down from the Cairnbrae-hawse. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide to Eng. Lakes* (1879) 218 Between Esk Hause and Bow Fell is a mountain called Hanging Knott, which can be scaled from the top of the Hause in about twenty minutes.

Hause, hauser: see *HALSE*, *HAUSE*, *HAUSER*. [*Hauselins*, in Cockeram (1623-31), error for *HANSELINS*.]

|| **Hausen** (hauz'n, hōz'n). Also 8 *hawson*. [Ger. *hausen*, MHG. *hāse*, *hāsen*, OHG. *hāso*.] The largest species of sturgeon, of the Black and Caspian Seas and their rivers, *Acipenser huso*.

1745 R. POCOCKE *Descr. East II.* ii. 251 They say that the hawson fish in the Danube has been taken twenty-one feet in length. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 210 Their larger fish are called hawsens, being about twenty feet long, and not unlike a sturgeon in the taste. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes, Acipenser*, the Hausen .. from rivers falling into the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov .. sometimes 12 feet long and yielding an inferior kind of isinglass.

† **Hau-sible**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -o. [f. L. *haus*-, rare ppl. stem of *haurire* to draw (water): see *-BLE*.] 'That may be drawn or emptied' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

Hausmannite (han'mānait). *Min.* [Named 1827, after Prof. J. F. L. Hausmann (1782-1859).] Native proto-sesquioxide of manganese, found in brownish-black tetragonal crystals; pyramidal manganese ore.

1831 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XI. 128 Dr. Turner and myself propose to call the present species, Hausmannite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 162 Hausmannite .. occurs with porphyry along with other manganese ores.

|| **Hausse** (hos). [F. *hausse*, from *hausser* to raise.] A kind of breech-sight for a cannon.

1787 J. JEFFRAY *MS. Th. on Guns* addr. to *Dk. Richm.*, I have never seen this Hausse de culasse. 1818 *Descr. Sights for Navy proposed by Congress* 34 Neither the Hausse nor any other sort of dispart. a 1859 *Ordnance Man. U. S.* 112 Pendulum Hausse or tangent scale. 1887 *Rep. Chief Ordnance U. S.*, 8 Pendulum Hausse: 3 inch gun.

|| **Hausse-col** (hos'kol). *Armour*. [F., f. *hausse* raise + *col* neck.] A gorget of chain-mail, or (later) of plate-armour.

1821 S. R. MEYERICK in *Archæol.* XX. 507 In consequence of hausse-cols, or gorgets of plate, becoming more generally worn than mail, the basnet acquired a different form. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 215 The salade and the hausse-col, or gorget of steel, was still worn [under Richard III].

Hausmannize (han'mānzait). [f. name of Baron Hausmann, who, when prefect of the Seine (1853-1870), carried out the remodelling of a great part of the city of Paris.] *trans.* To open out, widen, and straighten streets, and generally rebuild, after the fashion in which Hausmann rebuilt Paris.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 5/3 The street .. is now Hausmannised, open, airy, beautiful; but then, on the other hand, it is now 'up' for the fourth time within twelve

months. 1884 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.*, etc. (1891) 238 Paris has fewer records of the feudal ages than London; and it is hopelessly Hausmannised. 1892 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 326/1 To remodel the thoroughfares and otherwise 'Hausmannize' the Charing Cross district.

Hence **Hausmannization**.

1865 *Let.* in F. M. Whitehurst *Life in France under Napol. III* (1873) I. 85 The Budget has again attracted the public attention to the Hausmannisation of Paris. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.*, etc. (1886) 276 These Attilas .. of modern society .. are rapidly achieving the Hausmannisation .. of every mediæval city of Europe.

† **Haust** (hōst), *sb.* [ad. L. *haustus* draught.] 1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & St.* (1602) 339 To drinke vp the Thames at a haust.

† **Haust**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *haust*-, ppl. stem of *haurire* to draw (water).] *trans.* To draw in, drink up, drain, absorb.

1542 BOORNE *Dietary* xl. (1870) 261 *Heute breade* .. doth lye in the stomache lyke a sponge, haustynge vndecoth humours. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* v. vii. 161 When the liquor hausted to the Gurgulio is again revoked.

Haust, var. *HOAST sb.* and *v.*, cough.

Haustellate (hōstēlēt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *haustellat-us*, f. *haustellum*: see *-ATE* 2.]

A. adj. 1. Provided with a haustellum or mouth fitted for sucking; of or pertaining to the *Haustellata* or suctorial insects.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 754/1 The Haustellate Crustacea. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 364 The mutual relations of flowers and haustellate insects.

2. Adapted for sucking, suctorial.

1835 KIRBY *Nab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 316 The instrument of suction in a Haustellate mouth consists of pieces .. analogous to those employed in mastication in a Mandibulate one. 1856 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* § 630 That which prevails among the Lepidoptera or Butterfly tribe .. adapted for suction, is termed the haustellate mouth.

B. sb. A haustellate or suctorial insect; a member of the *Haustellata*, or suctorial insects.

1842 in *BRANDÉ Dict. Sc.*, etc.

So **Haustellated** *a.* = **HAUSTELLATE** *a.* 1.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 855/2 Fabricius .. divided Insects .. into .. the Mandibulated .. and the Haustellated.

Haustellous, *a.* = **HAUSTELLATE** *a.* 2.

In mod. Dicts.

|| **Haustellum** (hōstēlōm). *Zool.* Pl. -a. [mod. L. dim. of *haurum* a machine for drawing water, f. *haurire*, *haust* - to draw (water).] The sucking organ or proboscis of an insect or a crustacean.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 233 Species also of Empis whose haustellum resembles the beak of a bird. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 893 The beak, or haustellum, arises from the under part of the head. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 308 An haustellum formed of setæ.

|| **Haustement**. *Obs.* An under-garment fitting the body, over which the armour was worn. (Planché *Encycl. Costume*.)

a 1483 in *Archæol.* XVII. 292 An haustement for the body with sleeves. 1821 S. R. MEYERICK *Ibid.* XX. 497 The Haustement or Adjustment .. was made to the shape and worn with the shirt .. The doublet and haustement of this period supplied the place of the wambais and hoqueton previously worn.

|| **Haustorium** (hōstōrīōm). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., f. L. *haustor* a drawer, drainer, f. *haurire*, *haust* - to draw, drain: see *-ORIUM*.]

A small sucker of a parasitic plant, which penetrates the tissues of the host; a specialized branch or organ of the mycelium of a fungus, whereby it attaches itself to its host.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 733 These haustoria and adhesive discs .. are altogether indispensable for the life of the plant; for *Cuscuta* is nourished exclusively by the haustoria which penetrate into the tissue of the host.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 311 The ramified mycelial filaments extend over the epidermis, crossing and re-crossing one another, and throw out haustoria at numerous points which penetrate into the cells of the epidermis.

† **Hausture**. *Obs.* [f. L. type **haustūra*, f. *haust*-, ppl. stem of *haurire*: see *HAUST v.*] The action of snacking or drinking up.

a 1650 T. ADAMS *Serm. Luke* xvii. 19 Wks. 1861-2 II. 199 With an avarous hausture to lick up the mud of corruption.

† **Haut**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *haute*, 7 *haut*: see also *HAUGHT*. [a. F. *haut*, *haute* high, height, in OF. *halt*, 14-16th c. *haut*: -L. *altum* high, the initial *h* in OFr. being due to the influence of Ger. *hoh*, *hoch* high. In English changed in end of 16th c. to *HAUGHT*, after native words in *-aught*.]

A. adj. High, lofty, haughty: see *HAUGHT*.

1430-1648 [see *HAUGHT*].

B. sb. Height; a height.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 31 The souerayne hautes of heuen. 1686 GAO *Celest. Bodies* i. iii. 9 The Difference arises from the difformity of the parts of the Earth amongst themselves, of Haut or Bate.

† **Haut**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *hawte*. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To raise, elevate, exalt.

a 1400 *Arthur* 113 He daunted þe proude & hawted þe poure. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 230/2 (MS. K.) Hawtyn .. *Pyson* hawten or heithyn vp, exalto, eleuo. 1583 STANWORTH *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 23 Chiefe stags vpbeare croches high from the antlier hauted.

† **Hautain**, *-tein*, *a.* (*sh.*) *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *hautein*, 3-6 *hawteyn*, 4-6 *hauteyn*, *-tain*, *hawtane*, *hauten*. (Also 4-6 *hawteyne*, 4-5

-tayne, 5 *-ten*, *awtayne*; 4 *hautyn*, 4-5 *teyne*, 4-6 *taine*, 5 *-tyng*, 5-6 *north*.. *-tand*, 5 *haughten*, *haltyn*, *hautand*, *-tayne* (e, *-tigne*, 6 *hautain*; *Sc. haltand*, *-tane*.) [a. F. *hautain*, OF. (*h*) *altain* (11th c.), 15-16th c. *hautain*, f. *haut* high, after L. type **altān-us*: see *HAUT*, and for the formation cf. *sovereign*, F. *souverain*, L. type **superānus*.]

1. Holding or behaving oneself loftily; proud, arrogant: = *HAUGHTY* 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 66 þe kyng, þei he hawteyn were, ches þe best won. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 7 540 Som tyme detraction maketh an hauteyn man þe moore humble. c 1440 *York Myst.* iii. 27 For to a-bate his hautand cheere. c 1489 CANTON *Blanchartyn* xlv. 173 He was soo proude and soo hauten. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. ix. 119 Proud and haltand in his hert. 1549 PAGET in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. 114 Ve se how lofty they are and haltain in al their proceedings.

2. Of the voice: Raised, loud.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2187 Herty houndes, hanteyn of cryes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 2 In chirches when I preche, I peyne me to han an hauteyn [v. rr. *hautyn*, *haunteine*; *Glasgow MS.* (1476) *haughten*] speche. c 1475 *Partenay* 236 With his hautyn voice the erle answering. *Ibid.* 2829 Raymounde gan speke with vois full hautain.

3. High-flying.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1120 *Dido*, Ne gentil hawteyn faucon heron.

4. Of exalted courage, courageous: = *HAUGHTY* 2. c 1450 *Golgagros & Gaw.* 923 Syne laught ont suerdus .. And hewit on hard steill, woudir hawtane. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 203 By hautayn and grete pyssaunce thou shalt surmounte thyn enemies.

B. as *sb.* The treble in music.

c 1320 *Owein Miles* 41 Foules .. breke her notes with miri gle, Burdon and mene gret plente, And hautain with heighe steuen.

† **Hautainesse**. *Obs.* In 3-4 *hautenesse*, 5 *hauteynesse*. [deriv. of *HAUTAIN*; the suffix may be F. *-esse* as in *justesse*, etc., or Eng. *-NESS*; cf. *HAUGHTINESS*.] Haughtiness, pride, arrogance. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 29 Heo was best and fairest, & to hautenesse drow lest. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 90 Pryde & hauteynesse he hated.

† **Hautainety**. *Obs.* In 5 *hautynete*. [a. OF. *hautaineté*, *-leined* highness, hauteur, f. *hautain*.] Haughtiness.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 The woman defamed for her hautynete and her foly and chidinge.

† **Hautainly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *HAUTAIN* + *-ly* 2.] *a.* Haughtily, proudly. *b.* With raised voice, loudly. *c.* Boldly, courageously.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5820 That sworne hath ful hanteynly. c 1475 *Partenay* 1906 Ful lowde he spake And ful hautaynly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xi. 98 Richt haltandly, as curagous vnder scheyld, [She] Musturis this ymage.

Hautboy, hoboy (hō'boi). Forms: 6 *hautboi*, *halboie*, *hawboy*, (*howbowe*), 6-7 *hoeboy*, 6-9 *hautbois*, *hoboy*, 7- *hautboy*, (6-7 *ho*-, *how*-, *haut*-, *haugh*(t)-, *hoa*-, *hout*-, 7 *haut*-, *heat*-, *-bole*, *-bois*, *-boy*(e), *hoybuck*, *hobo*). See also *OBOE*. [a. F. *hautbois* (15th c. in *Hatz*-Darm., *hautbois* Cotgr. in sense 1), f. *haut* high + *bois* wood. In sense 1, from 17th c. frequent in naturalized spelling *hoboy*; the italianized spelling of the French, *Oboe*, is now usual.]

1. A wooden double-reed wind instrument of high pitch, having a compass of about 2½ octaves, forming a treble to the bassoon. (Now usually *OBOE*.)

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 7 This Pageant was clozd vp with a delectable harmony of Hautbois, Shalmz, Cornets, and such other loud muzik. 1579 80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1612) 451 The sound of flutes and hoboyes. *Ibid.* 553 *Howboies*. *Ibid.* 21 *Howboyes*. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 156 Winding the Cornets, Haughtboyes. 1604 *DEKKER King's Entertainment* Wks. 1873 I. 321 This song went fourth at the sound of Hautboyes. 1610 *GUILDM Heraldry* iv. vi. (1611) 200 He beareth Azure three Howboies betweene as manie crosse Crosselets. 1611 *COTGR.* *Hautbois*, a Hobois or Hoboy. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* iv. 67 The lively Hoboy, and the sweet-mouth'd Flute. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 157 7 5 The Hautboy is the most perfect of the Flute-species. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 281 Drums, trumpets, hautboys, and flutes are exempted from this proscription, as being manly and warlike.

† *b.* Humorously applied to a clyster-pipe. *Obs.* a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Malta* II. iv. Wilt thou give me another glister .. where's thy hoboy?

c. A reed-stop on an organ: = *OBOE* 2.

c 1700 *Specif. Organ St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 595 Echo.. 25. Trumpet. 26. Hautboy. 1829 *Specif. Organ St. James's, Bermondsey* *Ibid.* 599 Hautboy.

d. transf. One who plays a hautboy.

1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* iv. ii. Wire-string and catgut men, and strong-breathed hautbois. 1686 *Land. Gas.* No. 2142/1, 12 English Trumpets with Silk Banners, and Six Hoe-Boys, all in Red Coats, playing by turns. 1724 *RAMSAY The Cordial*, When the hoboyes are gawn by. 1773 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) I. 199 A very fine concert .. for Mr. Fischer's (the celebrated Hautbois) benefit.

e. attrib. and Comb.

1789 *BURNAY Hist. Mus.* IV. 257 His admirable Hautbois concerto in F. 1793 *BURNS Let.* to Thomson June, Frazer, the hautboy-player in Edinburgh. 1871 *HILES Dict. Mus.* T. *Hautboy-claron*, a 2 ft. reed stop in an organ, also called octave-claron. 1874 *CHAPELL Hist. Mus.* 342 The box .. exceedingly shallow, so as only to take in hautboy reeds.

+2. *Forestry*. Lofty trees, as distinguished from shrubs or underwood. *Obs.*

1674 N. Cox *Genl. Recreat.* (1677) 15 Vert is of divers kinds. Some called Hautboys, serving for food and browse of and for the Game, and for the defence of them; as Oaks, Beeches, etc. Some Hautboys for Browse, Shelter, and Defence only; as Ashes, Poplars, etc. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Haut-bois, Oaks, Beeches, Ashes, Poplars, etc.

3. A species of strawberry (*Fragaria elatior*), of taller growth than the common strawberry, and having fruit of a musky flavour. Also *hautboy strawberry*. (In this sense also spelt *hautbois*.)

1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Fragaria*, The Scarlet Strawberry should be planted a Foot square Plant from Plant, and the Hautboy sixteen or eighteen Inches Distance each Way. c 1759 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 58 Here's fine savoy, and ripe hautboys. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Fragaria*, The Hautbois have plicated, rugose leaves, and the fruit has a musky flavour, which many persons greatly prefer. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longin. Mag.* July 373 The hautboy, a taller plant, with fewer and larger blossoms and a richer flavour.

Hautboyist (hō'boyist). [*f. prec.* + -IST: cf. F. *hautboiste*.] A player on the hautboy: = OBOIST. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 tr. *Spahr's Autobiog.* I. 45, I had the opportunity of hearing... the hautboyist Scherwenka.

Haute, hautely: see HAUGHT, -LY.

Hautein, -en, -eyn, var. HAUTAIN Obs.

Haute-pace, -pase, -pass, obs. ff. HAUT-PAS.

Haute-piece. *Obs.* [*f.*; lit. 'high piece', 'a Poldron; or the upper part thereof' (Cotgr.).] The shoulder-piece in plate armour; = PAULDRON.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxii. (E. E. T. S.) 145 Vryan... attened hym with his trenchant swerde betwix the heed & the sholders... and his hawtepyce fell of with the forsaide stroke. *Ibid.* xlix. 325 Thenne Geffray smote hym (the giant) with his swerd vpon the sholder, for he myght not reche his heed, and cutte the haulte piece of his barneys.

Hautere, obs. form of ALTAR.

+ **Hautesse.** *Obs.* Also 4-7 hawtesse, 5 hautes, 7 -ess. [*a. f. haultesse* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), *f. hault* high, HAUT.] Highness, height; loftiness of rank or character, nobility; haughtiness, pride; grandeur, stateliness; length (of time).

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 245 Weldez non so hyze hawtesse, pat ho ne can make ful tale. 1399 *LANG. Rich. Redeles* iii. 13 The heris that hawtesse of yeris That pasture prikkyth, and her prey age. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2835 Hoo with pi hautes and pine vnhomed wittis, A-vaille of pi vanite and of pi vayne pride. 1415 *Crowned King* 127 So shall thy hawtesse highlich be honoured. 1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms* 217 This Perewie of hawtesse. 1667 - *Fire Lond.* 166 Caesar and Pompey's hawtesse being revived in them.

+ **Hauteur** (hō'tr). Also 7 haughture. [*f. haulteur* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), *f. hault* high.]

1. Loftiness of manner or bearing; haughtiness of demeanor.

a 1688 F. GAEVILLE *Sidney* iii. (1652) 37 In his Spanish haughture. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) I. 413 (Stanf.). A comparison between him [Lord Chesterfield] and the *hauteur* of all other lord-lieutenants. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 96 That your habits of expression indicated a *hauteur* disgusting to those, who happen to differ from you in sentiment. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiii. xiv. Both seem'd secure—She in her virtue, he in his *hauteur*. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 96 He seemed to think *hauteur* an essential feature of the clerical office.

+ 2. A height. *Obs. rare.*

1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4983/2 The Enemy have drawn off all their Cannon from the Hauteurs of Waverchin.

+ **Hautful.** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 hawtful. [*f. HAUT + -FUL*.] Exalted, lofty: = HAUGHT *a.* 3.

c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perfi.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv. Some tyme sheweth Jhesu... himself as an hawtful mayster and sometime as a reverent fader.

Haut-goût (hō'gu). *Forms:* 7 haugou, hau-gou, hau-, hautgoust, haut-goust, haut-goust, haut-gust, haut-gust, hautgout, (hought-goust), 7-8 hautgout, 8 haugust, 7- haut-gout, 9 hautgoût. See also HOGO. [*f.*; lit. 'high flavour', 'anything that excites the appetite, and is put into sauces, such as pepper, lemon, musk, verjuice, etc.' (Littre), as in sense 1; *f. hault* high + *goût* (formerly *goust*) taste, savour, flavour. (The 17-18th c. spellings, show that the pronunciation was sometimes anglicized (hō'tgōst, hō'gōst); but *hogo* bears witness to the French form.)]

+ 1. A high or piquant flavour; a strong relish; something that gives a relish, seasoning. *Obs.*

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. v. xxxviii. He can marinat fish, make gellies, he is excellent for a pickant sawce, and the *Haugon*, a 1661 *FULLER Worthies Cornwall* I. (1662) 194 [Garlick] giving a delicious Haut-gust to most meats they eat. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.* Country Mouse 18 For a Hautgoust there was mixt with these The swerd of Bacon, and the coat of Cheese. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 166 Our English-Tobacco... many are of Opinion that it's better than Forreign, having a more *Haut-gust*, which pleaseth some. 1743 *Lond. & Country Breu.* II. (ed. 2) 97 Which will... greatly improve the Drink, by giving it a fine Haugust, or a true Tincture of the Malt. 1752 *Milton's P. R.* I. 344 note (Jod.) A little book writ by a gentlewoman of Queen Elizabeth's court, where ambergis is mentioned as the hautgout of that age.

D. fig. 'Flavour', 'spice'. [So in French.]

1650 CHARLETON *Paradozes* 88 Their conjecture hath ever had a strong hautgout of absurdity. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. 40 Every impudent story or insipid jest must have

the haut-goust of an oath to recommend it. 1683 KENNETT *Erasm. on Folly* 12 What stage of life is not melancholy... unless we spice it with Pleasure, that haut goust of Folly? 1711 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 31 Danger gives a *haut goût* to everything.

2. In later use: A 'high' or slightly putrescent flavour; a taint.

1693 CONGREVE *Juvenal*, Sat. xi. 224 (Jod.) Nor is there ever left any unsav'ry hautgout from the holt. 1796 *PIEGGE Anonym.* 185 People affect to eat venison with a haut-gout in the country. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. in Sicily* II. i. 26 (Stanf.) Oil... is relished the better for a slight taint or haut-gout. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 287 (Stanf.) This gives a haut goût, as putrefaction does to the aldermanic haunch.

+ 3. A highly-flavoured or seasoned dish. *Obs.*

1656-7 DAVENANT *Rutland House Dram.* Wks. 1873 III. 226 She having not known... the sufficient mystery of haut-gouts. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 598 Or season her, as French Cooks use Their Haut-gouts, Bouillies, or Ragouts. 1693 *Humours of Town* 10 Rather... than come within forty miles of the smell of the Hought-goust. 1702 MORTUUX *Prod. to Farquhar's Inconstant*, Your rakes love haute-goûts, like your damnd French cheese. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl Leaves* Poems II. 312 Each haut-gout cook'd by monk or priest.

4. *attrib.*

1651 STANLEY *Excitations* Poems 93 This hau-gou Car-bonade.

+ **Hautther, hawther.** *Obs.* (See *quots.*)

1611 *COTGR.*, *Annelet*, a gimmew, or little ring for the finger; also, a hawther. *Ibid.*, *Maille*, mayle, or a linke of mayle... also, a Hawther; or, any little ring of metall resembling a linke of mayle. *Ibid.*, *Porte*... any entrance, or way to enter at; also, a hawther, or eye.

Hautin. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. hautin*, also *hautaigne* (16th c. in *Littre*), *hautain*, deriv. of *haut* high.] A tree used as a support for a vine.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 534 Gon this bath for curant many yeares past... That the best and most dainty Wines came of those grapes onely which grew vpon such Hautins or trees... Yea... that the higher a Vine climbed vpon these trees the better grapes it bare.

Haut-pas. Now only as Fr. (hō'pa). *Forms:* 5 hautepace, hautg passe, 6 hautepace, haulte pace, 7 haute pass, 7- haut-pas. [*f. hault pas*, lit. 'high step'; in common use in 15-16th c. and anglicized in the form HALPASE, whence also the corrupted forms HALP-, HATH-, HEARTH-PACE.]

A part of the floor of a hall, etc., raised one or more steps above the level of the rest; a dais: = HALP-PACE 1.

1460 *Will of Burgate* (Somerset Ho.), The hautepace that y made for the maidens & women surrents to pray for my soule. a 1482 *EARL RIVERS Lett.* in *Gairdner Hist. Rich. III.* (1878) App. B. 305 That the steyres of my [h]aught passe schulbe vj fote. 1540 *Haulte pace* [see HALPASE]. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 65 b, There was made from the West doore to the quere doore of the church egall with the highest step, a hautepace of tymber of xii fote broade, that the kyng and the Ambassadors might be sene. 1670 F. SANFORD *Dk. Albemarle* (1722) 5 At the upper end upon a Haute-passe, a Bed of state of black Velvet was placed. 1735 in *Etienneaux* x. (1865) 157 The... hall was fitted with a haut-pas at the upper end, and a choir of state upon it. 1761 *GRAY Lett.* 24 Sept. in *Leisure* II. (1884) 752 f. Below the steps of the *haut pas* were the tables of the nobility.

Haut-relief (hō'rīl'f). [*f. (ho'rīl'f)*.] High relief, ALTO-RELIEVO: opp. to *bas-relief*.

1850 *LEITCH Müller's Anc. Art* § 244. 251 Colossal haut-reliefs of imaginary animals. 1886 A. D. AINSLIE *Reynard* x. 241 Graved in haut relief... Rich clustered grapes.

Haut ton (hō'tōn). [*f.* = high tone, the manners of the higher circles of society. (Now little used in Eng.)] High fashion; *ellipt.*, people of high fashion.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 22 People of the *Haut Ton* are about to return to town. 1807-8 W. I. I. I. *Salmag.* (1824) 6 The gentlemen, who doze away their time in the circles of the *haut-ton*. a 1849 *POE Wks.* (1884) I. 348 (Stanf.) An air of extreme *haut ton*. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 288 [It] has excited the attention of the *haut ton* abroad.

Hauty, earlier spelling of HAUGHTY.

Hauwitz, obs. form of HOWITZER.

Hauy, obs. form of HEAVY.

Haüyne (hā'win). *Min.* [*a. f. haiiayne*; named 1807 after the French mineralogist Haüy.] A silicate of aluminium and sodium with calcium sulphate, occurring in certain igneous rocks in crystals or grains of various shades of blue or green.

1814 L. GMELIN (*title*) Some Account of the Mountains of Ancient Latium; in which the Mineral called Haüyne is found. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vessiv.* x. 293 Haüyne, or Latialite, occurs... in cavities of gray micaceous or argillaceous lava.

Haüynite (hā'winīt). [*f. prec.* + -ITE.] = *prec.* 1868 *DANA Min.* 332 *Haüynophyr*, a black to brown rock containing the haüynite disseminated through it.

Haüynophyr (hā'winōfīr). *Min.* [*f. as prec.* + Gr. *φύρις* to mix, mingle.] A name for various rocks having haüynite disseminated through them.

1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.*, *Haüynophyr*, a name applied to the lava of Melfi on the Vulture. 1868 [see *prec.*]. 1878 *LAWRENCE tr. Colla's Rocks Class.* 133 *Haüynophyr*... a rock... which essentially consists of augite and haüyne.

Havage (hæ'vædʒ). *s.w. dial.* Also haveage. [*f. HAVE v.* + -AGE.] Lineage, parentage.

1846 *Spec. Cornish Prov. Dial.* 55, I do know all the havage of thee. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. West of England* Ser. II. 245 He came of good havage. 1897 *Western Times* (Exeter) 3 Jan. 2/2 A man of Western havage, of Western education, and once Bishop of this Westernmost See.

Havana (hävæ'nä). Also Havanna (h. [Name of the capital city of Cuba, now in Spanish *Habana*. Cf. F. *havane*].) (In full, *Havanna cigar*): A cigar of a kind made at Havana or in Cuba. (Also applied to the tobacco of which these are made.)

1711 *Advt. in Spect.* (1868) 903 Barcelona, Havana, and Old Spanish Snuff. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grcy* IV. v. (Stanf.), A grilled bone, Havannahs, and Regent's punch. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xvi, Having very fortunately about a couple of dozen of real Havannahs in my pocket. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 426/2 Genuine ('legitimas') Havana cigars are such only as are made in the island; and the cigars made in Europe... from genuine Cuban tobacco are classed as 'Havanas'.

b. *Comb.* *Havana-brown*, the shade of brown which is the colour of havanna cigars.

1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 189 Havanna brown. *Ibid.* II. 778 *Havana brown*, this name has been given to aniline-brown. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June 3/6 Floral design upon a ground of Havana-brown.

Have (hæv), *v.* *Forms and Inflections:* see below. [A Common Tonic verb: OE. *habban*, *hafde*, *hafed*, = OFris. *hebbā*, *hêde*, *heved*, *hevd*, OS. *hebbian*, *hæda*, *habda*, -*habd*, -*hadd* (MDu.), Du. *hebben*, *hadde*, *gehad*, MLC. *hebben*, (*hân*), *hadde*, *gehat*, OHG. *habên*, *habêta*, *gihabêl* (MHG. *habên*, *hâte*, *gehabet*, Ger. *haben*, *hatte*, *gehabt*), ON. *hafa*, *hafða*, *haft* (Sw. *hafva*, *hafvde*, *haft*, Da. *have*, *havde*, *havt*), Goth. *haban*, *habaida*, *habaid*:- OTeut. stem **habē*-. On account of its correspondence in form and sense with L. *habē-re*, generally referred to a hypothetical Aryan radical form **khabhē*-. The OE., OFris., and OS. had in all parts of the present, exc. 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. Ind., the stem *habj-* (from *habē*-), reduced by gemination to *habb-* (*habb-*, *hebb-*), while these two persons and the past retained *hab-* (*hav-*, *haf-*); hence OE. *habban*, *hebbe*, *habbað*, *hebbende*, etc., beside *hafast* (*hafst*), *hafap* (*hafp*), *hafde*, *hafed*. In ME. the *habb*-forms were gradually reduced by levelling to *have*- (*have(n)*, *I have*, *they have(n)*, *having*); while the original *haf-* (= *hav-*) forms at length lost their *f* (*v*), before the following consonant (*ha-st*, *ha-th*, *ha-s*, *ha-d*). Even the later *v*, for OE. *bb*, was worn down in colloquial and dialect speech, so that OE. *habban* passed through ME. *habben*, *haveren*, *han*, to later *ha*, *ha'*, Sc. *hae*. These phonetic weakenings, due largely to the weakness and stresslessness of the word in many uses, both as principal verb and as auxiliary, have given rise to a very great number of historical forms for every inflected part, a number further increased by the graphic interchange of *f*, *v*, and *u*, and by the frequent dropping of initial *h*. The *ne plus ultra* of all these tendencies is seen in the reduction of OE. *habban* to *a*, or its entire elision, as in *I would a been*, occas. Sc. *I wad been*. In ordinary English, contracted forms are now only colloquial or metrical, in *I've*, *thou'st*, *he's*, *we've*, *I'd*, *he'd*, *we'd*. By coalescence with *ne*, this verb had also, in OE. and early ME., as in OFris., a negative form *nabban*, *nave*, which held in OE. the rank of an independent word (cf. *will*, *nil*, L. *volo*, *nōlo*); it is here included under the positive form.]

A. Inflectional Forms.

1. Infinitive.

a. *Simple Infinitive*, have (hæv, hæv, hæv, æv). *Forms:* a. 1 *habban*, *haban*, 2-3 *habben*, -*eon*, 3-4 *haven*, 4-5 *havyn*, *hawyn*, *han*, (*hanne*). β. 1-2 *habba*, *hebbe*, *have*, 2-4 *habbe* (*abbe*), 3-4 *hæfe*, *haf*, 3- (*haue*), *have* (4 *have*, 4-5 *haff*, 5-6 *Sc. haif* (*f*, *hayf*, 9 *dial. hab*), 7- 3-5 *ha*, 3-7 *a*, a, 5- (now *dial.*) *hay*, 6- *ha'*, 7- *Sc. hae*.

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 107 *Ponne* mazon we... *habban*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 647 *Alle* þa þat shulenn habbenn blisse. c 1220 *Bestiary* 196 Ðat tu milce mote hauen. c 1300 *Ilavelok* 78 He dede hem sone to hauen richth. 13. *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 294 Let me of him han a sight. 1377 *LANG. P.* Pl. B. Prol. 109 To han þat power. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/1 *Han*, or *havyen*, *habeo*.

β. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 24 He scile habba. *Ibid.* xviii. 9 Ðon tuco ezo habbe. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Let ham habba agenne cire. *Ibid.* 241 Hi sculen habbe þat brad. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Ho ne scal... habbe nan oðer uuel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 315 Þat myste abbe ys grace. a 1300 *Sarmun* xix. in E. E. P. (1862) 3 How hi hit mow hab and wiane. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8572 O riches sal þou haf god wan. 1340 *Ayeneb*, 5 Pou ne selt habbe uel godes. 1340 *HANPOLE Pr. Cons.* 98 He... Grete payne sal have. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 25 He wald haf refyn. c 1400 *MAUNOEY* (Roxb.) i. 4 Men wald... hafe putte be appel. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* I. 52 How thai suld haif an end. *Ibid.* 383 Fysche we wald have [rime gawe]. 1583 *HOLLIVRANO Campo di Fior* 379 Will you have your long cloke? 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hab*, a corruption of have.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17343 Par he o naman suld ha [v.r. hae] sight. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 351 Pou schalt ha vengauce. 1434 *MISVN Mending of Life* viii. (1896) 120 Begynnyng þou may hav of oþer mens wordis. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Hunn* lviii. 197, I wolde not a refused him. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* III. iii. 231, I wold not ha your dissembler. 1602 - *Ham. v.* i. 26 Will you ha the truth on't? 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 27, I thought you would a come in.

1786 BURNS *Ep. Yng. Friend* iv. A man may hae an honest heart. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, *Hay* i. have it.

b. *Dative Infinitive* (with *to*) to have (*tühav*); in OE. *tō habbaune* (*hæbbenne*), ME. *to habben(n)e*, habben, habbe, haven, have.

971 *Blisch. Hom.* 59 Alcon men . . . to hæbbenne. c. 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1085 He ahte to habbanne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Me breked þe nute for to habbene bene curnel. c. 1205 LAY. 145 To habben to wife. a. 1300 *Leg. Road* (1871) 18 Ryt is to habbe in munde. c. 1330 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 168 Knights to haven & holden of pris. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Matthew* 62 To haf na mycht. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* cxvii. To have a soue of his. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* i. 122 As he thocht best to haid [= hae] t. 1562 *Winger Cert. Tractates* l. Wks. 1888 l. 5 To hait brocht the baronis. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abs.* l. (1879) 75 Be sure neuer to have good day with them. 1859 *TROLLOPE Bertram* (1867) 287 If you knew what it is to have an empty heart.

2. Indicative Present.

a. 1st pers. sing. have. Forms: a. 1-3 hæbbe, (1 hebbe, hafu, hafa), 2-4 habbe, 3 (abbe, ab), haf, 3- (haue), have, (ha?); Sc. 4-5 haff, 6 haff; 8-9 colloq. 've, Sc. hae. B. north. 4- has, hes.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 2523 Ic me on hafu bord ond byrnau. 83a *Charter in O. E. Texts* 447 Ic beboden hebbe. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 9 Ic hæbbe þegnas under me. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe. c. 1205 LAY. 462 Ich abbe . . . seoue þeused kempen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 205 þe pyte, þat ychabbe of þe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 961 Haf I na frend. *Ibid.* 3294, I ha ben [Fair], Trin. haue bene] sundel in suinc. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 14 One haff I tane. 138a *WYCLIF Luke* xvi. 28, I haue fyue bretheren. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxx. 37 In it haff I in pulpet gon. 1526 *TINDALE John* iv. 17, I have no husband. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gorton* iv. i. In Hazz. Dodsley III. 226 Alas, 'ch a lost my good neele. 1885 F. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* vii. 95 I've a good mind to take the tram. 1892 R. KIRK- LING *Barrack-r. Ballads*, *Tomlinson* 73 This I ha' heard. B. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14135 (Fair.) As I be-fore 3ou has talde. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 13 Sen I with pen . . . hes serve you. *Mod. Sc.* To me that has seen him.

b. 2nd pers. sing. hast (haest, host). Forms: a. 1 hafast, hæst, 1-3 hafest, 2-6 (hauest), havest, 3 hafuest, hæfuest, hæuest, hafust, (afest, auest), hafst, 3- hast, (4 host, 5-6 hastes, 7-'st). B. north. 3-5 haues, 3- has, hes, 3-4 havis, (3-5 as), 4 habbes, -ez, 5 hauys, hais, 5-6 hase, (6 hess).

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1850 þu þin feorh hafast. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 569 (Gr.) gif þu his willan hæst. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Penne hafest þu þes hundes laze. a. 1225 *Juliana* 35 þu hauest feorliche fan. c. 1300 *St. Margarete* 144 þu hast poer ouer mi bodi. 1340 *Ayend.* 20 þe ilke xenne þet pou heest ine þine here. c. 1460 *Frere & Boye* 79 in Ritson *ANC. Pop.* p. 38 Thou haste gyuen mete to me. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. i. 81 Thou hast it, at the fingers ends.

c. 1250 *Gen.* & Ex. 1760 Qui as þu min godes stolen? a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2464, I sal ta me þat þu haues left. *Ibid.* 2976 þou has anoper mannes wijf. 13- *Gau.* & *Gr. Kat.* 327 þat þu boden habbes. c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* i. 262 Der sone, this lang quhar has thou byome? c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 400 Why haues thou not refreyned? 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburg* i. 3157 Why haste thou vs lefte? c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiii. 39 Thou hess þi borne ay in þair syde. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmid. Dial.* 32 What haesta ithe cart?

c. 3rd pers. sing. has (hæz, hæz, æz), orig. north.; arch. hath (hæp). Forms: a. 1 hafap, hæp, 1-3 hæpf, hæp, (2 afeð), 2-3 hafæð, hæueð, habbeð, 2-5 hap, 3 hafueð, hæfueð, hæueð, hauif, (auep, abbeþ, ap), 4 heþ, 4-7 (8-9 arch.) hath, (5 avyth, hat, 7 haith). B. 1 hæfis, 3-5 haues, hafs, 4 habbes, -ez, habes, havis, haffys, 4-5 hase, 5 hais(e), 6 hase, 3- has, (5- Sc. hes, 6- colloq. 's). 7. 6- dial. have.

a. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 635 (Gr.) Þonne he his gewæld hafad. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mark* iii. 30 He hæfð unclænne gast. 1254 O. E. Chron. an. 1154 [He] fair hauf begunnon. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Se gode man . . . godes lufe hæfð 3e- folged. *Ibid.* 239 Heo hæfð mid hire þreo wurdliche mihte. *Ibid.* 99 He hæueð alle blisse. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 396 þatt ilke manna þat hafepþ 333 god wille. c. 1205 LAY. 1331 Hit hæfð þes wurse taken. c. 1275 *Ibid.* 3369 þat aueþ Amari. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 2 Wateres he hafþ. 1340 *Ayend.* 90 Huo þet mest heþ, mest is worþ. 1435 *Paston Lett.* No. 191 l. 260 Every man . . . auyth gretely to marveyll. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 53 Varro hath an excellent schoole. 1648 *HAMILTON Papers* (Camden) 226 There haith happened a misfortune this morning. 1822 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. 649 In so far as meaning he hath. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nbr.* I. 112 This it is which hath prevented my answering thee.

b. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 20 Sunu monnes ne hæfis huer heafud gehlutes. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15317 (Cott.) He þat has [Gott, haf] his bodi cleane. c. 1300 *Ibid.* 19008 (Edin.) þe gifstis, giuin us havis he als je se here. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1980 He haues a wunde in the side. 13- *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 995 A stonien statue þat salt sauer habbes. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 434 Tharoff hafys he nane. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 235 Man þat hafþ his spirit in his onie. c. 1450 *J. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 886 God haues pur- uayde for our best. c. 1450 *Gologros & Gau.* 794 He is makar of man, and alkyt myght hase. c. 1450 *Bk. Curiasye* 138 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 303 At borde to sitt he hase no my3t. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburg* i. 1733 Eche kyngte at other lysence taken hace [vime place]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* l. iv. 15 No body but has his fault. 1605 - *Macb.* l. iii.

79 The Earth hath bubbles, as the Water ha's. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Alisc. Poems* xxv. 77 Quhais beutie hes me burt? 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* iii. Wks. (1894) 799/1 Steer. Hes the cow cawed? *Dora*. No. Father.

γ. 1547 *BALE Sel. Wks.* (1849) 236 Of monks have it gotten a purgatory . . . Of the universities have it caught all the subtillties. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Classe* i The Race that every man . . . have to runne. *Ibid.* 55 A point . . . is that which have no partes. *Mod. E. Anglian dial.* Have he come? Yes, he have.

d. plural have; contracted 've. Forms:

a. 1 habbað, hæbbað, (habað); 2-4 habbeð, (2 habeð, 2-4 abbeþ, 3 abbiþ), 3-4 haueþ, (abbeþ), 4 hebbeþ, 5-6 hath, -e. B. north. 1 habbas, 3-4 habbes, (4 -ez), havis, 3- has, (4 hase, haffis, hafs, as, 5 hafez, hays, 6 haves, 5- Sc. hes). γ. mid. 2 hafen, habben, 3 habben, 3-5 (hauen), haven, 3-6 haan, 3-7 (dial. -g) han, (4-7 an). δ. 3- (haue), have, (3-5 haff, haf, 3-6 hafe, 5 hafte, 6- Sc. hef), colloq. 9 've. ε. 3-6 (dial. -g) ha, 6-7 haf, (6 haie), 8- Sc. hae.

a. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiii. [cxv.] 5 Muð habbað he ne sprecað. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 313 (Gr.) Þæt hæbbað he on æfen. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Luke* xvi. 29 Hif hæbbað moysen and witegan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Ure sunne þet we abbetidon. a. 1225 *ANC. R.* 20 3if þe habbeð neode. c. 1275 LAY. 364 We abbeþ seue. 1340 *Ayend.* 32 þo þet hebbeþ drede of nat. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Fols* (1874) II. 41 Whan these caytyfes hath hurt a manny's name. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 9 All hath offendyd. a. 1555 *LATIMER Serm.* & *Rem.* (1845) 201 The rulers of this realm hath no better a God . . . than the poorest in this world.

b. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 16 Ne habbas ned. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21638 (Cott.) Meracles . . . Has [Edin. havis] ben in semblance and in sight. c. 1300 *Ibid.* 23114 (Edin.) Murperers . . . þat . . . of kirk as tint þe help. *Ibid.* 23706 (Edin.) Al þat euir hafþ herd þis bok. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 57 þe creatures þat skill has nane. 13- *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 308 Alle þat lyf habbez. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 þe tressees . . . hafez lefes of a fute brede. c. 1420 *AVOUM. Arth.* xxxix. Thenne sex . . . Hase amut hom. 1578 *Ps. Lxxviii.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 109 Our neighbours has mocked vs. a. 1600 *Turnam. Tottenham* 31 We er rycher men then he, and mor gode haves. *Mod. Sc.* Thaim at hes aye gets mair.

γ. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 His nome þet we of him hafen. *Ibid.* 69 Halde we us from uniwil, and habben feir lete and ec skill. 13- *K. Alif.* 1040 Ne hebban þy non other fyre. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 15066 (Trin.) We han desired þe. 138a *WYCLIF Luke* xvi. 29 Thei han Moyses and the prophetes. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/1 The ordinance that Thomas Archbisshop of Canterbury, and Richard Lord the Grey . . . haven made. 1452 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 364 The said Meire and Cominalte . . . han putte to their comune sealle. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 62 When shepherdes grooms han leave to playe. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Han*, they have, an old contraction for haven. *Mod. Lancash. Dial.* We han seen them. Han you any?

δ. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3591 Quen þai it haue. c. 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 8 þe lordschip þei toke, & haf it 3it. c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* l. 12 How thaif haf wrocht. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* xvi. 29 They have Moyses and the prophetes. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 320 We hafe a true gyd. 1611 *BIBLE John* viii. 41 We haue one Father, euen God. *Mod. colloq.* They've done it; we've seen them.

ε. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5173 Yee ha sin. *Ibid.* 5182 Ha yee broght him wit yow! 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. iii. (1544) 64, Some ha be lost. 1589 *Papye w. Hatched Biji*, Haie ye anie gold ends to sell? 1793 *BURNS Bannockburn*, Scots wha hac wif Wallace bled. 1892 R. KIRK- LING *Barrack-r. Ballads*, *Tomlinson* 26 Give answer-what ha' ye done? *Mod. Sc.* Hae ye ocht to say for yersel?

3. Indicative Past.

a. 1st and 3rd pers. sing. had (hæd, hæd, æd); contracted 'd. Forms: 1-3 hæfde, hefde, 2 hefede, hefede, heofde (efde), 2-3 heuede, hafde, 2-4 haued, 3 hæuede, hæfuede, hæfede, hauede, hafuede, hafede, heuede, hefuede, hefste, hafste, hauid, hædde, hadd (efste, afste, adde, ad), 3-4 hafd, hedde, hede, 3-7 hædde, 3- had (4-5 hade, haid, 6 haved, Sc. 4- had, 6 hayd).

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvi. 6 [lxxvii. 5] Ger ece in mode ic hefde. c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xvii. (1890) 446 Osred . . . hæfde rice. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Godalmihti heofde writen þa ten laze. *Ibid.* 25 Erðon he hefde anfaled sunne. *Ibid.* 121 Al swa þe prophete hefede ibode. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 113 He . . . hafde an duhtit wif. c. 1205 LAY. 2624 Cnihtes he hæfde gode. *Ibid.* 4316 Anne hird-cniht he hauede. *Ibid.* 6552 þe æfre hedde kinedom. c. 1275 *Ibid.* 15729 Þisse cnaue ic hadd. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9234 (Cott.) Salatiel he had to suu. c. 1300 *Ibid.* 24824 (Edin.) He hauid al þair wil. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 103 He hafð charite inoh. 1340 *Ayend.* 14 Hit hedde zeve heaueades. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 38 Alexander . . . That Scotland haid to steyr and leid. 138a *WYCLIF Matt.* iii. 4 Joon hadde cloth of the heiris of cameylis. 1526 *TINDALE John* xiii. 29 Judas had the bagge. 1741-2 RICHARDSON *Pamela*, *passim*, I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd. *Mod.* I'd seen him before.

b. 2nd pers. sing. hadst. Forms: a. 1 hæfdes, -est, 2-3 hefdest, 3-4 heuedest, haddist, 4-6 haddest, 4 hadest, 6-hadst. B. north. 3-5 hade, 3-had.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 12 Ne hæfdes þu wede. a. 1000 *Crist* 1383 (Gr.) Þæt þu onsyn hæfdest. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 þu hefdest mair deruenece. a. 1225 *ANC. R.* 38 Uor þe ilke muclele blisse þet tu heuestest. *Ibid.* 40 þet tu heuestest. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17046 þi sorus . . . þou had [v. rr. hade, 'haddist, -est] in hert. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1836 Of hadnesse hadestow neuer. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 474 Aud haddest mercy on þat man. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxx. 30 It was little which thou hadst [WYCLIF haddist, COVERD. haddest] before I came.

c. plural had; contracted 'd. Forms: a. 1 hæfdon, hefðan, 2 heofðen, heoueden, 2-3

hefðen, (efðen), hafeden, 2-5 hæfðen, hadden, 3 hafueden, hafðen, (afðen), haueðen, hæðden, (adden), 3-4 hedden, haden, haddyn, hadon. B. 2-3 hæfde, hefde, 2-5 hadde, 3 hafde, hauede, hafð, haued, (adde), 3-4 hade, 3-had, (4- Sc. haid).

a. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 25 Hafdon gielp micel. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 þe . . . men ne haddan nan more to gyuen. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 þa þe hi alle hafeden þisne red . . . 3efestnod. c. 1205 LAY. 19008 þa hæðden [c. 1275 haden] heo . . . Merlin þer. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1428 Clað þat ha hadden. c. 1300 *Havelok* 238 Mikel sorwe haudeðen alle. a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 244 þei . . . hedden de-deyn. c. 1400 *Deidr.* *Troy* 12456 þai hadon hom in hate. c. 1450 *Merlin* 193 Alle they that eny hadden.

b. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo nomen . . . þe beste þet heo hefde. c. 1205 LAY. 1933 þa hæfde þa Troinisse men ouer- comen heora teouen. c. 1275 *Ibid.* 26538 Ou [c. 1205 hu] his iveres hadde idon. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 (Cott.) All þai had i-nogh at ette. *Ibid.* 24326 (Edin.) Miht hafð we oan. *Ibid.* 16767+149 (Cott.) þai haufed of him drede. c. 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 111 þey þat haufd served me. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 514 To þayd that thai forspokyu haid.

4. Subjunctive Present.

a. sing. have. Forms: 1 hæbbe, hebbe, 1-4 habbe, 2-3 æbbe, abbe; 3- have, etc., as Indic. present.

805 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 442 Gif hio bearn hæbbe. 835 *Ibid.* 448 Se ðæt min lond hebbe. a. 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 675 þes papa curs. he habbe. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Bute ic þis habbe. c. 1230 *Halt Meid.* 37 þah þu riche beð & nurice habbe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3999 (Cott.) Ar he þe half of þaa haa [v. r. haue] slayn. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 334 Bot he haf wit to steyr his stede. 138a *WYCLIF Eph.* iv. 28 That he haue wherof he schal 3yue. 1607 *BEAUM. & FL. Woman-Hater* ii. 1, If he have the itch of knighthood upon him.

b. plural have. Forms: 1 hæbben, habban, hæbbe, 1-3 habben, 3-5 haven, 3- have, as Indic.

a. 1000 *Guthlac* 644 (Gr.) Þæt ge . . . bryuewylm hæbben. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxx. 5 [lxxx. 4] Habban þa mid wyne weorðe blisse. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Halde we us from uniwil and habben feir lete. 136a *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 8 Hauen [B. i. 8 haue] weo worsche in þis world. 1431 E. E. Wills (1882) 88 Y wille that .my parisshe churches haue alle here duettes.

5. Subjunctive Past had: as in Indic. Past.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2328 Nere sleighte and queyntise hadde ben. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 238 Sterand, as þai lyf had hade. 138a *WYCLIF Acts* xiv. 19 If thei hadden oay thing [1526 TINDALE had ought] ægens me. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iv. 147 O that I had her heere. 1891 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Janet* II. v. 81, I wish I had.

6. Imperative: have.

a. sing. Forms: 1 hafa, 3-5 hafue, hafe, 3- have (3-4 haf, hab, 4 hawe, hafe, 4-6 ha, a, 6 Sc. haif).

a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2429 Hafa arna þanc. c. 1205 LAY. 31401 Hafue þu al þi kine-lond. *Ibid.* 25787 Hafe mine gode me. c. 1230 *Halt Meid.* 12 Hafe trust on his help. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 966 Of alkin fruit haf þou þe nine. *Ibid.* 3889 Haa lya in þi bedde. a. 1300 *Fragm.* 14 in E. E. P. (1862) 19 Bepeache þe, man, and hab drede. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1177 A mynde on me. c. 1400 *Towneleye Myst.* (Surtees) 71 Hafe good day! 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. ProL 145 Hail mercy, lady. c. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 321 in *Babes Bk.* 91 Doe well, and haue welle. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 21 Then ha with thee. *Mod.* Have a cigar.

b. plural. Forms: a. 1 habbaþ, 3 habbeð, 3-4 habbeþ, 4 haueþ, hauithe. B. 3-4 haues, havis, has, 4 haffis. γ. 3- (haue), have, (4 hab, 4-5 ha).

a. 1000 *Andreas* 1360 (Gr.) Habbað word gearu. c. 1205 LAY. 32172 Habbeð þat load auer mære. a. 1225 *ANC. R.* 16 þis word habbeð muclel on vs. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1884 Hafe [v. r. has, haueþ] god day. *Ibid.* 9049 (Gott.) Havis some of me merci. c. 1300 *Beket* 2067 Hif bodi habbe 3are. 1370-80 *XI Pains of Hell* 276 in O. E. Misc. 230 Poul, Michael, on vs ha merci. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 305 Haffis gud day! 138a *WYCLIF Mark* xi. 23 Hafe ge the feith of God [1611 Hafe faith in God]. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 15 Hauithe yore loke. c. 1475 *Babes Bk.* 183 A Trenchoure ha ye cleue. *Mod.* Have your tickets ready!

7. Present Participle having (hævin).

Forms: 1 hæbbende, habbende, 1-3 hæb- bende, 3 habende, 4-6 hafand, hauvyng(e, 6- having (Sc. haifand, havand).

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 250 We beoð hæbbende ðæs ðe we ær hopedon. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Eugenius* 351 Hafand at hyr gret wlatsumnes. 138a *WYCLIF Matt.* xv. 30 Hauvyng with hem doumbe men. 14- *Nom.* in *W.* Wulcker 709/26 *Idropicus*, hafand the dropsy. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xxii. 24 If a man dye having no children. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 78 Nouthor to God nor honour haund Ee.

8. Past Participle had (hæd, hæd, hæd, æd).

Forms: a. 1 gehæfð, 3 ihaued, ihafð (hi- hafð), 4 yhet, 4-5 yhaddeþ, ihadde, yhad. B. 1 hæfed, 2-4 haueð, 4- had (4-6 hadde, hade, Sc. haid).

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 148 Æfter ðisum wordum wearð zemot gehæfð. c. 1205 LAY. 6223 We habbeð ihaued moni burst. c. 1275 *Ibid.* 2683 He hafde many wimmen hi-hafð. *Ibid.* 4501 Het he hire i-wedded, and i-hafð. 1340 *Ayend.* 40 To yelde þat hi habbeþ y-het kuedealiche of oþran. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* vi. xxxi. Vot-men . . . hadde y-hadde þe meynstry. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* lxxx. 65 Our folke haue it louge y had.

b. c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. ii. (1890) 154 Is seo stow . . . in micre arwyrdnesse hæfð. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2659 þat þou has had. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 8 He & his

haf had þe lond. *Ibid.* 15 If he had hauced myght. 1482 WARKW. Chron. 5 That they shuld be hadd to the Toure Hyll. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. xi. [x.] 38 In bondage with hir haid. c. 1531 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 Thei caused suche dilidit watch to be hadde. *Mod.* Have you had enough?

9. Negative Forms.

Inf. OE. nabban, ME. nabbo(n), nave(n); *Ind.* pres. OE. næbbe (nafu); næfð, nabbað, ME. nabbe, naveþ, nap; *Ind. pa.* OE. næfde, ME. nafde, nauede, nadde, nedde, nad, etc. In OE. nabban was sometimes treated as an independent verb with pa. pple. *genæfð* 'not had'.

c. 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xiv. §1 Donne sint he þe plicolran . . . gehæfð þonne genæfð. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ix. 41 Næfde ge nane synne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Moni mon næfð ehta. c. 1205 *LAV.* 557 Neafde [c. 1275 nafde] he neune oder. *Ibid.* 4905 Ah he neunde [c. 1275 nafde] neune sunc. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 Nabbe ge þis also? c. 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 211 Nabbið nowder in me wisdom ne wurschipe. c. 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 65 Ac rowst ne mihte he nabbe none. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1066 Naf I now . . . bot bare þre dayes. 1340 *Ayeb.* 210 To we wreche fayleþ; þet he heþ and þet he nep. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 157 3e nane no merit. *Ibid.* v. 4 Pat I nedde sadlokke t-slept. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 214 (MS. F.) Hit nad be sold. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1876 þai nane no will to my notis. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 176 Necessite nat neuere haliday.

B. Signification.

From a primitive sense 'to hold (in hand)', *have* has passed naturally into that of 'hold in possession', 'possess', and has thence been extended to express a more general class of relations, of which 'possession' is one type, some of which are very vague and intangible. For just as the verbs *be* and *do* are the most generalized representatives of the verbal classes *κείσθαι* (*situs*) and *πάσχειν* (*actio*) in Aristotle's classification of verbal predication (*κατηγορίας*), so *have* is the most generalized representative of the class *ἔχειν* (*habitus*, having). For although *have* in its primitive sense of 'hold' was a verb of action, in the sense 'possess', and still more, in the weakened senses 2, etc. below, no notion of any action upon the object remains, what is predicated being merely a static relation between the subject and object. In the older languages this relation was often predicated not of the possessor but of the thing possessed, the possessor standing in the dative, thus *L. est mihi liber*, there is to me a book, I have a book. The extended use of *have* and its equivalents to express this relation is a general feature of the modern languages. Like the two other generalized verbal types *be* and *do*, *have* also tends to uses in which it becomes a mere element of predication, scarcely capable of explanation apart from the context, and at length an auxiliary verb.

General scheme of arrangement. I. As a main verb (*trans.* or *intr.*). * To possess, and connected uses. ** To keep in possession, hold, maintain, etc. *** To come into possession of, to get, and connected uses. **** Phrases. ***** Idiomatic uses, *had better*, *rather*, etc. II. As an auxiliary verb. III. Combinations.

I. As a main verb (*trans.* or *intr.*)

* In the sense possess, and uses thence arising.

1. *trans.* To hold in hand, in keeping, or possession; to hold or possess as property, or as something at one's disposal.

Beowulf (Z.) 814 Hine se modega mæg Hyzelaces hæfde beonda. c. 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xxiv. §4 He hæfþ on his ærgemod genoh. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 22 Soplise he hæfde mycel æhta. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 þa þe ðuereccen me ne hadden nan more to gycun. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Sprenged on mid half water þet ge schulen euer habben mid ou. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 689 Quat has þou in þi hand? 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 17 We han nat here, no but fine locutes and two fishes. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. xxxvi. 106 Men askiþ hov muche a man haf. 1483 *Lett. etc.* Rich. III & Hen. VII (Rolls 1861) l. 9 Sir William a Parre . . . having an eye in his hand. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 46 My lord you have very good strawberries at your gardayne in Holborne. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) A v. b. But, trust me, Coridon, there is diversite betwene to have riches and to have them. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1609) 56, I have them about me. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxii. 31 Satan hath desired to have you. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor* East iv. iv, What have you there? 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Anussem. Ser. & Com.* 26 For I have Insured more by a Thousand Pounds, than I have in her. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 366 My will is that my son shall have and enjoy the manor of B. only for his life. *Mod.* How many shares have you in the company?

b. *absol.*

c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 20 Witodlice ælcon þæra þe hæfð man sylþ. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 25 Sothely it shal be 3oven to hym that bath. 1593 DRAYTON *Idca* 867, I have, I want, Despaire, and yet Desire. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 115, I count my selfe the same man whether I want or have. c. To have and to hold, a phrase app. of legal origin (cf. law *L. habendum et tenendum*: see HABENDUM), retained largely, as in German, Dutch, etc., on account of its alliterative form: To have (or receive) and keep or retain, indicating continuance of possession.

Beowulf (Z.) 659 Hafa nu oð ge-heald husa selest. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 55 þa þe Godes riches geleafan habbað & healdap. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 70 þe Yle of vsure. To habben and to holden. c. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 24 He gaffe hym his syster Acheffour, to have and to holde. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, I N. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to have and to holde from this day forward. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.*, Lady's Answer 96, I fear they'll prove so nice and coy To have, and t'hold, and to enjoy. 1839-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* s.v. *Habendum*, The habendum commences in our common deeds, with the words 'to have and to hold'.

2. To hold or possess, in a weakened sense; the relation being other than that of property or tenancy, e.g. one of kindred, relative position, etc.

The relation is often reciprocal: the father has a son, the son has a father; the king has subjects, his subjects have a king; the man has a wife, she has a husband; or it may be reciprocal to sense 1: a man has (sense 1) a house, the house has an owner or tenant.

c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 28 Ic hæbbe fif zebroþru. c. 1200 ORMIN 113 He . . . hæfde an duhttiþ wif. c. 1205 *LAV.* 462 Ich abbe i min castlen Seoue þusend kempen. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 661 Bot þe haf I na frend. 1340 *Ayeb.* 5 þou ne sselst habbe god bote me. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 36 As sheep nat hauinge a sheperde. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 23 Whose specyall pleasure and counforte were to haue his brother with hym. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 44 If we note well what enemies we have. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iii. 134 Wherefore haue these gifts a Curtaine before 'em? 1601 — *Jul. C.* i. ii. 192 Let me haue men about me, that are fat. 1708 MRS. SCOTT in *Caldwell Papers* i. (Maitland) 212 So having none but men, our ceremonies was the less. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. vii. 71 We had fifty-two fathom of water. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 535 He having no son at the time. 1890 W. F. RAE *Amer. Duchess* I. 50 The worst Administration which we have ever had.

b. with complement or adverbial extension, particularizing the relation of the object or expressing some qualification, condition or limitation thereof.

c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 9 We habbað abraham us to fæder. — John viii. 41 We habbað anne god to fæder. c. 1290 *Beket* 2042 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 165 3e to þe kingus wille is bodi 3e habben al-zare. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15317 He þat has his bodi clene. 1388 WYCLIF i *Tim.* iv. 2 That . . . haue her conscience corrupt. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. Cii. b. A knyght which had to name malechete. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 4 This Jhon had his garment of camels heer. *Ibid.* xxii. 11 A man which had not on a wedding garment. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 183 As long as we have this monkey to our cooke. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. i. 112 When Oxford had me downe, he rescued me. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 They used to have their Wives in common. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 14 We still had France on the left of us. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* i. II. 21 A person who had a forger to his mother. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v. You . . . have the laugh on your side now. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* i. iii. They had him to dine with them at the inn. 1891 MRS. NEWMAN *Begun in Jest* I. 112, I have women at work for me.

3. To possess, bear, contain, as an appendage, organ, subordinate part, or adjunct; to contain as parts of itself. (In this last shade of meaning now chiefly confined to time, 'Thirty days hath September', 'the year has twelve calendar months'.)

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* II. xiii. [xvi.] (1890) 144 He . . . hæfde blæc feax, and blacne oðdwiltan. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xi. 13 An fig-treow þe leaf hæfde. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia VIII.* 300 gif se monð seal habban . . . xix. nihta. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 153 þu havest wel sharpe clawe. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xx. 24 Schewe 3e to me a peny; whos ymage and writyng aboue hath it? c. 1410 *Sir Cleges* 349 Harlot, hast nou longe? 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 144 A lake, is that which continually hath water. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* l. iii. 3 The saide llande hath two cities. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 389 The sea hath bound. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 101 The leaves . . . having many veins. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 113 Intercalary years, there is one day added to February, which then hath 29. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 6 She had 12 Guns, and 150 Sea-men and Souldiers. 1704 W. PENN in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 80 Virginia has not a town bigger, if half so big, as Knightsbridge. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 9 If riches have wings to fly away from their owner, they have wings also to escape danger.

4. To possess, as an attribute, quality, faculty, function, position, right, etc.; to be characterized by; to hold; to be charged with. (With very various immaterial objs.)

Obsolete uses are to have right, wrong, to have a certain age, so many years.

c. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 280 Ic hæbbe geseald micel to zyrwanne godlecan stol. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ix. 21 Acsiað hibe sylfne, ylide he hæfð. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He hæfde anidale sunne and seodðan he hauet twafald. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Euch meiden þat hæuð meidene beawes. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6029 þan said þe king 'I have þe wrang, And al þis wrak on me es lang'. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vii. 57 Thou hast not yet fifty zere. 1489 PASTON *Lett.* No. 914 III. 359 Having the auctorite to se the Kynges money leved in the North parties. 1540 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 159 The Coriathians had no suche contencions among them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 Eyes Diamond-like, having blacke lustre. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 32 They have a Fashion to cut holes in the Lips. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 102 They have a very austere and acerb taste. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/1 Every poor family in the neighbourhood had reason to regret his departure. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xxi. 293 If two circles have different magnitudes, they will then have different curvatures. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. xiii. 243 Their policy had the desired effect.

5. To be possessed or affected with (something physical or mental); to be subjected to; to experience; to enjoy or suffer.

c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iii. 11 Swa fela swa untrumnessa, & unclene gastas hæfdon. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe. 1183 Hwet node efde moncup þet he Mon were? c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Uor vuel þet he hæuð. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28004 (Cott. Galba) When þou ese any haue hunger or calde. 1382 WYCLIF i *Cor.* vii. 28 Suche schulen haue tribulacioun of fleisch. 1464 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 486 II. 153 My Lord bath had gret cotes syn he came hedyr. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* B vj b. Such as have the collicque. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 119 He had a Feauer when he was in Spaine. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. ii. Hussy, you shall have a rod. 1710 LADY MANSELL in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 542, I had a tolerable night of it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 94 Some patient of his, has inflammation of the lungs. 1890 W. F. RAE *Amer. Duchess* I. 123, I have had a real good time! *Mod.* He has very had health.

6. To possess as an intellectual acquirement, to be versed in, to know; to understand, grasp with the mind.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 33 Have you the Tongues? 1596 — *Merch. V.* i. ii. 74 Hee understands not me, nor I him; he hath neither Latine, French, nor Italian. 1601 — *Twel. N.* i. iii. 131, I think I have the backe-tricke. 1602 — *Hann.* II. i. 68 You haue me, haue you not? 1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv.* 20. B. Jonson vii. (1842) 9 He hath by heart some verses of Spenser's Calender. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. cxxvii. 26 Our young countrymen have generally too little French. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* iii. 'Ah! I have it', he added after a moment's deliberation. 1868 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 21/2 A person who having no mathematics attempts to describe a mathematician.

7. To possess as a duty or thing to be done. With object and dative inf. expressing what is to be done by the subject.

(This is in origin a particular case of 2 b.) 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Uton we forþon zepencean hwylc handlean we bin forþ to berene habban. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vii. 40 Ic hæbbe þe to secgenne sunðing. c. 1225 *Juliana* 9 þe þat se beh þing hefde to heden. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16487 Ha we noht þar of to do. 1382 WYCLIF i *Joh.* 12, I haunye no thinges for to writje to 3ou. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 181 We have othere thynges at to. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 179 Wishing Adonis has his team to guide. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 55 He will have too much to do. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 415 He had absent to see. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 106 Every absent Member . . . has it to reproach himself with the Consequences that may follow. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 42 Condensing what they had to say into a very portable compass. 1892 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 105/1 The time limited . . . had still three years to run.

b. Hence to have to do: see *Do v.* 33 c, d.

c. With infinitive: To be under obligation, to be obliged; to be necessitated to do something. It forms a kind of Future of obligation or duty.

[Cf. the Future tense of the Romanic langs., e.g. *je parlerai*, *je finirai*, I have to speak, to finish.]

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 6 He told him, he had not to beleue, that the countessnesse of Virginio . . . had moud Ferdinand. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. i. §1 We have . . . to strive with a number of heavy prejudices. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 657/3 This is the manner of the Spaniards captaynes, whoe never hath to meddle with his souldiours paye. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto v.* (1798) 80 Having to talk with him on urgent affairs. 1831 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Mann.* *Amer.* (1894) II. 271 But 'we had to do it' as the Americans say. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix. Mary had to change some clothes after her walk home. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 In 1831 the firm had to suspend payment. 1892 *Loves in Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 144/1, I regret to have to say that I do not believe that evidence. *Mod.* I have to go to London to-morrow.

** To keep possession of, to hold; and related uses.

8. To hold, keep, retain (in some relation to oneself: as to have in use, to use (habitually); to have in mind, to remember; to have in possession, to possess; etc.)

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvi. 6 [lxxvii. 5] ger ece in mode ic hefde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 On bendum hic wæron hæfde. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Þis word habbeð muchel on vs. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28456, I. has had it in myn vsage. O mete and drink to do vtrage. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* x. 6 Hauynge in redynesse for to venge al vnobediene. c. 1400 *Sevidone Bab.* 3243 The kinge hade wel in mynde The tresone of Genelyne. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 230/1 Have yn possession, possideo. 1462 *Plumpton Corr.* 7 Whom our Lord govern & haf in His keeping. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* II. (1895) 151 But lynen clothe is . . . hadde more in vse. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 37 The northe Pole, Still we have in sight. 1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 339 We had a Moorish Frigot in Chase. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Government hath had some things in desire. 1777 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 Aug. Which they have in contemplation—there's the word now.

9. To hold or entertain in the mind (a feeling, opinion, etc.); to entertain, hold, cherish.

c. 1000 *Gospel Nicod.* viii. in *Thwaite's Heptat.*, Buton hig habbaþ andan to hym. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Ne we ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu. c. 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Hwi abbe ic ane clicung in oþer þing bene in þe? c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1161 Haf na drednes. *Ibid.* 17273 Inus had til him envie. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 What lufe he had til his sugetis. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 61 Of this have not any doubt. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 5 Let me see . . . what you have against it. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 227 Who . . . had a mind to act the mad-man. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. xv. 280, I have no doubt the Italian is at the bottom of all this.

b. Hence. To show, exhibit, exercise, exemplify (such sentiment, etc.) in action.

Have a care: see *CARE* sb. 1 c; *have the face*: see *FACE* sb. 7; see also DILIGENCE, HEED, MERCY, REGARD, etc.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 þet he abbe ihersumnesse and ihumsumnesse. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22474 Lauerd, ha merci on al nu. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4355 Of þis pure man haue hede. 1483 *Lett.* etc. Rich. III & Hen. VII (Rolls) I. 45 Hauynge respecte . . . to othere presidentes passed afore. c. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* xviii. 26 Sir, haue pacience with me, and I will paye the all. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 131 All diligence is to be had to search such a one. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 It doth certainly belong vnto Kings to haue care of Religion. c. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 341 There was less regard had to them afterwards. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 193 Have the goodness to permit an old friend to say a few words in his own defence. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 266/2 The court will have regard to slight indications.

10. To hold in (some specified) estimation; to esteem or account as; to consider or regard as. *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. [i]. (1890) 154 Is seo stow . . in micelre arwyrdnesse hæfd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20133 Saint iohn hir keyped and had ful dere. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 438 5if . . he be lettid of his preching. . . teche he his floe bi hooly lif and god wole haue hym excusid. 1382a — *Luke* xiv. 18. I prete thee, haue me excusid. c 1475 *Ranf. Coll.* xiv. 188 They haue me all at Inny. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk.* M. Aurel. (1534) Elij. Truly, wyse men haue hym as suspect. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii. [i]. 51 The proude haue me greatly in derisoun. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* i. (1895) 86 That their lawes were hadde in contempte. 1571 *HANMER Chron. Inet.* (1633) 70 They were then had in great reverence. 1728 *T. SHERIDAN Persius* vi. (1739) 95 The Athenians had him in so great Esteem.

11. To hold, keep up, carry on (sonic proceeding or performance); to engage in, maintain, or perform, as a chief actor; to engage in and perform some action.

(This has many affinities and connecting links with other senses.)

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 Efter þisu hæfde se cyng mycel geþeah. 13. K. *Alis.* 466 How he hadde money bataillies With wormes. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xiv. 154 The Kyng had Werre, with hem of Sibthie. 1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 7 pat þe Demysis . . sulde cum out and half cours throu þe Realm. 1523 *Sir W. BULMER* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 327 If it pleas youe to haue spech with the said Scottishman. a 1535 *More Ibid.* Ser. i. ll. 48 In eny suit that I shold after haue to your Grace. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 79 b, Socrates sheweth that Aspasia had this talke with Zenophon and his wife. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Idolatry* i. (1850) 178 note, That any true Christian ought to haue any ado with filthy and dead images. 1664 *DRYDEN Rival Ladies* v. ii. Why should we haue recourse to desperate ways? 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Queen has had a Circle every Evening. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* 45 She and I had some Words last Sunday at Church. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Law Eng.* (1874) II. 257 Whenever a marriage shall not be had within three calendar months after the entry of the notice.

b. When the action or proceeding is treated as something experienced, got at, attained, or enjoyed, the sense blends with 14.

1590 *LODGE Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1609) 54 Lets haue a little sport with him. 1697 *Collier Immor. Stage* (1730) 351 He had, says he, an admirable Stroak at the Pathos in general. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* i. (1781) 31 Shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* v. You will then have a good shot at him. 1868 *W. COLLINS Moonst.* iii. I went and had a look at the bedroom. 1891 *Mrs. WILFORD Pinch of Expec.* 268 Rhoda went, had an enchanting walk.

† 12. *refl.* To comport oneself, behave. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 769, I shewe you how ye shul haue you . . in gaderyng of riches. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 þai hæfe þam rist warly and wysely. c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 46 How ye Babees . . Shulde haue youre sylf whenne ye be sette at mete. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* (1864) i. How . . temporall lufis sulde haue thame in thare officis.

13. To assert, maintain; to phrase it, put it (with reference to the manner).

c 1449 *PROCK Repr.* i. xvii. 96 Also Johun vj^o cap. it is had. *Ibid.* Thous it mai be had by the texts that God schal 3ene and do. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* 44 All the Town has it, that Miss Caper is to be married to Sir Peter. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 71 Wonder, as Plato has it, is a truly philosophic passion. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 303/1 The fox . . has run to earth, or, as we have it, 'has holed'.

b. With *will*: To maintain or assert as a fact.

With *will not*: To refuse to admit as a fact, etc. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 266 þa læwdan willað habban þone monan be þam ðe hi hine geseoð. 1577 *HARRISON England* l. xix. (1881) iii. 145 A traeller of my time . . noth the said street to go another waie, insomuch that he would haue it to crosse the third Auou. 1591 *SHAKS.* i. *Hen. VI.* iii. l. 30 If I were couetous, ambitious, or pernerse, As he will haue me. 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. § 12 Stephanus . . will not haue him to be Hellen the son of Decalation, but the Son of Pthius. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 271 p. 3 Some will haue it, that I often write to my self. 1829 *Bengaltee* 462 Nawab, or Nabob, as John Bull will haue it. 1864 *PUSLEY Lect. Daniel* iv. 227 The Anti-Messianic interpreters will haue it to be written after the event.

*** To come into possession of, to get, and connected uses.

14. To possess by obtaining or receiving; hence, to come or enter into possession of; to obtain, receive, get, gain, accept, take; to have learned (from some source); to take (food, drink). To let one have, to allow one to get, to give one.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 885 þa Seaxan hæfdun size. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xix. 16 Hwæt godes do ic þæt ic ece lif hæbbe? a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Ealle . . heora land ongan hæfdou. c 1205 *LAV.* 10273 Seuerius wende anan to hæbbene þisne kinedom. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9574 Pat he moght haue forgiuþnes. 1382a *Wyclif John* iii. 15 That ech man that bileueth in to him, perische not, but haue euerelastig lyf. 1466 *MARG. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* No. 560 II. 291 Remember that yf the lyfwer had from you, ye kowd never gyte no moo. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* i. 17 Yf we can haue him, I shall make hym to be shamefully hanged. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 318 The winde was so contrarious that he could haue no passage. 1580 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* iv. 10 b, Hee should haue . . anye thing . . that was to be had in his Country. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 229 [She] had two children at a birthe. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 536 You shall haue a kiss. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* a What thanks had he? 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eronema* 131 Would you haue me marrie, when there is no mau . . that will haue me? c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon.* They haue it . . from his own mouth. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* ii. iv. 166 On their having no news of us . . they were perswaded that we . . had perished. 1751 *LABELYK Westm. Br.* 94 The Gentle-

men of Westminster . . made Application to Parliament for hauen a Bridge. 1803 *G. ROSE Diaries* (1860) II. 35 If Lord Spencer returns he must haue the Admiralty. 1861 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* (1866) 78 The number of marks banco which are to be had for the pound. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xxiii. Haue another egg, Jess? *Mod.* There is nothing to be had here.

b. The imperative is used *absol.* in the sense 'Here!' 'take this!' Now *dial.* *Have to, towards*, used in drinking to any one = here's to. *arch.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 49 Haue, haukyn! . . and ete his whan þe hungreth. a 1529 *SKELTON El. Rummyng* 563 Haue, here is for me, A cloute of London pinnes. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 37 Petr. Spoke like an Officer: ha to thef! lad. [Stage direct.] Drinkes to Hortentio. 1639 *W. CARTWRIGHT Royal Slave* iii. i. Str. Here's to thee Leocrates. Leoc. Haue towards thee, Philotas. Phil. To thee, Archippus [pledging one the other]. 1861 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. ii. 44 He came back in a few minutes, crying, 'Hae'. *Mod. Sc.* He's nane sae deaf, that he canna hear 'Hae'!

c. To have it: to gain the victory or advantage, to win the match; to have the superiority.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 181 Well go thy waies olde Lad, for thou shalt ha't. 1847 *L. HUNT Men, Women, & B.* i. xiv. 232 Upon the whole, the dark browns, chestnuts, etc. haue it with us. 1865 *DICKENS Mul. Fr.* iii. xvii. As many as are of that opiniou, say Aye, — contrary, No — the Ayes haue it.

d. To have it: to receive (or have received) a drubbing, thrashing, punishment, reprimand; to let one have it, to 'give it' one. *collog.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. l. 112 They haue made wormes meat of me; I haue it, and soundly. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Harold*, Notes to iv. cxlii. When one gladiator wounded another, he shouted 'he has it', 'hoc habet', or 'habet'. 1848 *RUXTON Life in Far West* 8 (Farmer), I ups . . and let one Injun haue it, as was going plum into the boy with his lance. 1891 *L. MALET Wages of Sin* II. 102 If she catches him she'll let him haue it hot. 1892 *Mrs. H. WARD David Grieve* iv. i. I shall let her haue it, you'll see.

15. Hence, in pregnant sense: To get or have got into one's power, or at a disadvantage; to have caught (fig.), to have got up on.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. l. 334 Now infidell I haue thee on the hip. — i. *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 145 She's neither fish nor flesh; a man knows not where to haue her. 1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Dealing* 6 One had better sometimes play with a good gamester then a bungler, for one knows not where to haue him. 1723 *STEELE Consc. Lovers* i. i. O, I haue her; I haue nettled and put her into the right Temper to be wrought upon. 1744 *M. BISHOP Life & Adv.* 190 We had them [the French] all Ways, Front, and Rear, and Flank. 1892 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Marr. Elinor* II. xx. 81 Women are all hypocrites alike. You never know when you haue them.

b. To have caught (a person) in argument or discussion; to have put into a fix or non-plus. *collog.* 1820 *Examiner* No. 631. 306/1 We haue you there; you must concede the solemnity of the Proclamation. 1848 *THACKERAY Lett.* 12 Aug. I eagerly seized — the newspaper (ha ha! I had somebody there). 1890 *BARING-GOULD Arminell* i. xv. 249, I admit that you haue me there. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 464/2 M. Renan 'has' Leo XIII on the subject of his dallies with the Republic.

c. To get the better of, outwit, take in, deceive, 'do'. *slang.*

1805 *G. HARRINGTON New Lond. Spy* (ed. 4) 26 (Farmer) Ten to one but you are had, a cant word they make use of, instead of saying, as the truth is, we haue cheated him. 1847 *DE QUINCY Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 65 The good shadora . . was not . . to be had in this fashion. 1879 *MISS BRADON Clov. Foot* xviii. There's not a real diamond among them. If you've advanced money on 'em, you've been had.

16. To 'get' into a place or state; to cause to come or go; to take with one; to bring, lead, convey, take, put. *arch.* Also † *refl.* To betake oneself.

c 1205 *LAV.* 19008 þa hædden heo mid ginne Merlin ber wið iune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16913 (Cott.) Ioseph wald haf awai þe rode. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 15 That na man haue out of the realm gold nor silver. c 1430 *Arte Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Eury part of the nombre multiplying is to be had into eury part of the nombre to be multiplide. 1453 *MARG. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* No. 189 I. 256 This day I haue had inne ij. cartfull of hey. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Alysoun* i. He was had before the Judge. 1490 — *Eneydos* l. 144 His knyghtes toke hym and hadde hym awaye from the bataylle. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 800 The next daie the corps was had to Westminster. a 1600 *Turnam. Tottenham* 183 They wold haue tham to Tyb. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* xi. 15 Haue her forth without the ranges. 1690 *W. WALKER Idiomatic Anglo-Lat.* 230 Make haste to haue away the woman. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xvii. 131 There I was had into a whole room full of women. 1889 *STEVENSON Master of B.* vi. 176 A little later he was had to bed.

b. Have up: to take up or cause to go before a court of justice in answer to a charge; to summon; to call to account. *Have out*: to cause to come out to a duel.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. xi. So the fellow was had up, and Frank was had up for a witness. 1820 *Examiner* No. 638. 427/2 Sir Matthew has been had up before his brother Magistrates on charges connected with bill-broking. 1855 *SMEDLEY H. Coverdale* iii. If he feels aggrieved, he can haue you out (not that I admire duelling). 1861 *MISS YONGE Stokesley Secret* xi. (1862) 169 I'd haue you up for that. 1892 *Mrs. H. WARD David Grieve* II. 173 The man who had let them the rooms ought to be 'had up'.

17. With object and complement: a. (with *adj.*, *adv.*, or *adv. phr.*): To get (something) into a

specified condition. b. (with *pa. pple.*, or *dative inf.*): To get (something) done; to cause, procure, or oblige (something) to be done, or a person to do something).

a. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 541 So that the clerkes adde the strete stone iler. 1791 *G. GAMBADO Ann. Horsen.* ix. (1809) 105, I haue . . determined to haue the apple trees down. *Mod.* They are haueing the pavement up for the electric light. b. 1390 *ROBT. III.* in *Records Priory Coltingham* (Surtees) 67 We haue had den Johnne of Acliff . . at spekyng wyth the byschop of Sant Andrew. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 33 He had gette hym a synger of psalmes. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxxv. 150 Hanybal . . cam by fore the cyte for to haue hyt destroyed. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 28 Preamb., Divers . . made . . pursuete . . to haue the seyde atteyndours reversed. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. iii. 258 To haue their Balmie slumbers wak'd with strife. 1618 *BOLTON Florus Ep. Ded.* (1636) A ij. So desirous . . to haue it understood by others. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 28 She would needs haue the young Counts . . go to the Inn . . to Complement them. 1678 *Trials Ireland, Pickering, Grove* 24 Grove would haue had the Bullets to be Champt. 1722 *DE FOR Plague* (1754) 32 To haue their Fortunes told them. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* i. xii. That he might haue a bed prepared for him. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. 571 Before their parents were compelled to haue them baptized. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/3 He had counted the guis, or had had them counted.

18. To have something done to one: to be subjected to the doing or infliction of it, to receive, experience, or suffer it as the action of others or of fate; to 'get' (such a thing) done (to one). Also in same sense, to have some one do something, to have something happen to one.

13. K. *Alis.* 940 Som the throte, and som the heorte Hadyu y-perced. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* ciii. 343, I haue had slayne mo then xx.M. men, besyde my thre newewes and my yonger brother. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 141 If they had any parte of their liberties withdrawne. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 73, I had myselfe twentie Angels giuen me this morning. 1603 — *Hamlet* iii. iv. 206 (Qo 1611) For tis the sport to haue the engineer Hoist with his owne petar. 1611 — *Cymb.* i. vi. 3 A Wedded Lady, That hath her Husband banish'd. 1641 *HINDE J. Bruen* xxxiv. 107 Jacob had his wife Rachel to dye suddenly in his journey on his band. 1719 *DE FOR Crusoe* ii. x. Another had one of his hands . . burnt. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* i. We often had the traveller or stranger visit us to taste our gooseberry wine. 1860 *Grandmother's Money* I. 119 (Hoppe), I had a horse run away with me. 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Oct. 565/3 A man . . who certainly deserved to haue his biography written.

b. with *will, would*, or the like: To wish, will, require that something be done (to oneself or others).

c 1205 *LAV.* 32197 þa com him ufel on, Swa godd hit wolde habben idon. 13. *Coer de H.* 112 All they gunne . . aske her what she wolde haue doo. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. ccclv. 572 Thenglyssmen wolde gladly haue had hym to ben married in Heynalt. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* i. 17, I will not haue the to be afraid of them. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. l. 80 What would you Grace haue me to do in this? 1630 *B. JOHNSON New Inn* iii. l. 22 Sir Pierce, I'll haue him a cavalier. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xlviii. 185 Good luck would haue it that this young Damsel came hither. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 33 Those who will haue us judge of distance by lines and angles. 1787 *G. GAMBADO Acad. Horsmen* (1809) 34, I would haue you make an essay to accomplish it. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 24 As good fortune would haue it.

c. with a negative, sometimes *Times*: Not to allow, bear, or suffer.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 21 Thy mother will not haue it so. 1596 *SHAKS.* i. *Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 106, I must not haue you . . question me. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. p. v. [He] would by no means consent to haue him chosen. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* vii. Intro. Song ii. Vet, O my friend, I will not haue thee die! 1890 *E. R. ESLEY Way of Transgressors* III. xiv. 238, I will not haue the merits of the poor forced upon me. *Mod.* I would not haue it spoken about.

† 19. *intr.* (for *refl.*) or *absol.* To betake oneself, go. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 937 And ougt of þe chapell in gret hast he bedde. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Fobys* (1874) II. 260 Cryng with lowde voyce: caphayne abyde, haue in. 1849 *AYTOUN Lays, Heart of Bruce* xxv. Haue down, haue down, my merry men all! — Haue down unto the plain.

† b. *Have over*: a call to a ferryman. *Obs.*

1590 *GREENE Never too late Wks.* (Rldg.) 300/1 'Haue over, ferryman', there cried a boy. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) l. 224 How happy are they who . . can cry to Christ 'Lord Jesus, haue over: come and fetch the dreary passenger'. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour* II. 238 Hanover . . took its present name . . because of a ferry here over the Leina, Hanover . . signifying as much as have-over in English.

20. *intr.* or *absol.* *Have at*: To go at or get at, esp. in a hostile way; to have a stroke at, make an attempt at. Chiefly in imperative; app. 1st pers. plural, but often singular in sense, announcing the speaker's intent to get at or attack. *With* other preps. as *after, among, through, to, with*.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Cant.* 2288 'Haf at þe penne', quod þat oper. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. C. W.* 1383 *Hipsiphile*, Haue at the Iason now thy horn is blowe. a 1529 *SKELTON Bouge of Court* 391 Haue at all that lyeth vpon the burde! 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Provs.* (1867) 65 Haue among you bynd harpers (sayde I) The mo the merier. 1575 *R. B. Appius & Virginia* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 119 Haue with ye, haue at ye, your maunhod to try. 1848 *Wells* 138 Well, sith here is no company, haue with ye to Jericho. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 63 Haue through the verie midst of you. 1600 — *A. J. L.* i. ii. 268 *Cel.* Will you goe *Coez?* *Ros.* Haue with you. 1602 — *Ham.* i. iv. 89 *Mar.* Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him. *Hor.* Haue after, to what issue

will this come? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1647) 128 He wintered in Askelon, intending next spring to have at Jerusalem. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. Charles S. Careless...you shall be auctioneer; so come along with us. Careless. Oh, have with you, if that's the case. 1853 READE *Never too late* xvi. Well, come here and I'll have at you in the vulgar tongue.

**** Phrases.

21. *Have* is used in numerous phraseological expressions, which are treated under their distinctive words; e.g. *to have ADO*, *h. at AVAL*, *h. BUSINESS*, *h. in CHARGE*, *h. CONCERN*, *h. COURSE*, *h. DONE*, *have an EYE on or to, h. a FINGER in, h. at one's FINGER ENDS*, *h. a HAND in, h. in HAND*, *h. on HAND*, *h. at HEART*, *h. a MIND*, *h. ON (clothes)*, *have it OUT*, *h. PART*, *h. RECOURSE*, *h. under one's THUMB*, *h. in VIEW*, *h. the WIND of*, etc.

**** Idiomatic uses.

22. The past Subjunctive *had*=would have, is used idiomatically with adjectives (or adverbs) in the comparative, as *better*, *liefer*, *sooner*, *rather*; in the superlative, as *best*, *liefest*; or in the positive with 'as', as *good*, as *lief*, as *soon*, as *well*, to express preference or comparative desirability.

In the earliest form of these expressions, in OE. the adjs. *lofre*, *betre* were construed with *be* and the dative, e.g. *him wære betere*=it would be better for him. In ME., side by side with this, appears *have* and the nominative, in the sense 'he (1, etc.) would hold or find it better or preferable'. The use with the positive, and superlative, and the extension to *rather* are later; the use of *as soon*, *sooner*, *well*, is recent, since *liefer* and *better* began to be felt as adverbs. (See exhaustive treatment by F. Hall in *Amer. Jnl. Philol.* II. 281.) The following instances illustrate this idiom generally; fuller illustration will be found under the several words.

[O. E. Chron. an. 755 Pa cædon hie þæt him nænig mæg leofra nære. 971 Blickl. Hom. 25 Him were betere þæt he næfre geboren nære. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xxix. 19 Leofre me ys þæt ic big sylle þe. c. 1330 R. BAUNNE Chron. (1810) 172 Better him wer...in clostre hæf led his life. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 794 Yet were hym leuere abyde. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 306 He cast wot thing him were best to do. c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 16 Perfor lerne þe bylene leuest me were. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. (1772) 21 Lener me were be slaine.]

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6235 (Fairf.) We had leyner [Cott. vs leuer ware] euermore to serue in egipte...þen in þe wilderness to deye. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 25 Thei had welle leuer have bene stille. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 276 An old rebekke, That hadde almost as lief to lese hire nekke, As for to yeue a peny of hir good. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1186 Better he had to have be away. 14... Chester Pl. (E. E. T. S.) iii. 99. I had as lief thou sleppit. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) II. 109 Of alle knyghtes... I had leuest have you. 1478 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 818. III. 231. I had rather that ye never maryd in yowyr lyffe. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 47 She bad as leef to deye as to lyue. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 168 They had rather that their lord therie shulde take...the kyng of Englandes daughter. a. 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L vij. I had rather to bee Cato. 1537 etc. [see BETTER a. 4 b]. 1559 etc. [see BEST a. 4]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 36 Sconce call you it?...I had rather haue it a head. 1595 *True Tragedie*, etc. in *First Sketches* (1843) 169. I thinke I had as good Goe with you. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 34. I had as lief be a Brownist, as a Politician. 1665 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1769) 134 He had better, far...have ben down'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 3 There had better be none at all. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. (Globe) 622/2 You had as good make a point of first giving away yourself. 1844 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 27 You must give way; and you had as well do so voluntarily. 1844 B. BARTON *Selections* (1849) xvii. I had almost as well never have been a child. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx. I had rather that you had fired through his arm. 1859 TROLLOPE *Bertram* (1867) 335 I'd as lief have an old man as a young one; perhaps liefer. 1878 W. H. MALLOCK *New Republic* 145. I had best not give her any.

b. Formerly the indicative (present and past) was also thus used.

c. 1350 *Will. Paterne* 918. I baue leuer it layne. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 422 (471) Yet have I lever maken him good chere. c. 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 632 Yet baue I leuere to lese My lif, than [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 93 This knight hath lever for to deie. 14... *St. Wenefrid* in *Hearne R. Brunne* Pref. Append. xv. I have lever that thou do me to dethe then [etc.]. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 101. I have leuer to quytte yow and gnye yow my parte. 1456-7 *Past. Lett.* No. 297 I. 407. I have lever other men go to the Dille...than I do. 1595 SIOENEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arab.) 61 Poetrie...like Venus...hath rather be troubled in the net with Mars, then enjoy the homelic quiet of Vulcan.

c. Confusion of the two forms of expression produced *he (I, etc.) were better* (see BE v. 19), and *him (me, etc.) had liefer, rather*.

13... *Coeur de L.* 3502 Hym hadde leuer have ben at home. 13... *Syr Degarre* in *Utterson Pop. Poetry* I. 139 Me had lever...That I were fayre out of this lande. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 388 Al had hir leuer han had a knaue childe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 192 Me rather had, my Heart might feele your Love, Than [etc.].

23. *Had like* (*liked, likely*) to: see LIKE. *Had need* to: see NEED.

II. As an auxiliary verb. As in the other Germanic (and Romanic) languages, the various moods and tenses of *have* are used with the pa. pple. of

another verb, to form a series of compound or 'perfect' tenses of the latter, expressing action already finished at the time indicated, and answering to the Latin perfect tenses *dedi, dederam, dederō, dedisse*, etc.

This use arose directly from sense 2 b, the object possessed having in agreement with it a passive participle of a transitive verb as attribute or complement; thus, *I have my work done*=I possess or have my work in a done or finished condition, whence, by inference of antecedent action from result, the actual sense 'I have done my work': cf. the series 'have you the article ready?', 'have you the article completed?', 'have you completed the article?' In some dialects the distinction between the original and developed forms, e.g. 'He has the house built', 'he has built the house', is still in regular use; with some past participles, as *begun, completed, done, finished*, etc., it is recognized generally. With transitive verbs the developed use was already frequent in OE.; the pa. pple., which originally agreed in number and case with the object, was sometimes left uninflected. In early ME. the usage is found with verbs of action without an object, whence it was extended to intransitive verbs, especially, at an early date, to the verb *to be* (as in French and other Romanic languages, and in opposition to continental Teutonic use), as *he has been, had been, will have been*, etc. (cf. *F. il a été, Ger. er ist gewesen*). Verbs of motion and position long retained the earlier use of the auxiliary *be*; and *he is gone* is still used to express resulting state, while *he has gone* expresses action. See BE 14 b.

24. The present tense of *have*, forms a present of completed action, or 'present perfect'. a. To a trans. vb. with object.

Here in origin and form belongs *I have got*, colloquially used for *I have*: see GET v.

832 *Charter* in *Sweet O. E. Texts* 447 Dis. ðet ic beboden hebbe in ðisem gewrite. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xlii. 36 Bearn-leasne 7e habbaþ me gedonne. — *Exod.* v. 21 7e habbaþ us gedon laþe Pharaone. c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 69 Ic babbe ifinde hu me mei in sunne benibunde. c. 1200 ORMIN 4458 Himm haffist tu slazenn. a. 1225 *Juliana* 33 Mi feader and mi moder...habbe forsake me. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5182 Ha yee broght him wir yow? a. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 71-2 The briddes, that haven lefte her song, While thei han suffrid cold so strong. c. 1430 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xii. 30 (Gibbs MS.) Dere sone what hastow done to vs? c. 1450 *Merlin* 25 Sithe that Vortiger hath do sle oure kyng. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 61 Having burnt Holyhed. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* II. (1676) 20 An opinion that has the most offended me. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* II. 3/2 The having satisfied necessity is a very small matter. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 274 One of those objects which it is more pleasant to have seen, than to see. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* vi. I've got a great deal on my hands now. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* v. (1877) 118 It was open to Christianity to have prohibited property and war.

b. Extended to verbs of action without object.

c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 77 We habbeþ bigunnen on to seggen...hwat bi-qu[e]þ þe crede. c. 1200 ORMIN 11 Icc hafe don swa sumþ þu badd. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 It is known þat many popis han synnyd, & ben snibbid. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 133 Els [thei] came of a meaner house then we have done. 1809-10 WORDSW. in *Coleridge Friend* (1837) III. 23 Every age hath abounded in instances.

c. Extended to intransitive verbs generally. Used at an early date with *been*, pa. pple. of BE, and hence with the passive voice. With verbs of motion later, partly displacing *be* as auxiliary.

c. 1205 LAV. 8325 Twien þu hafuest ibeon ouer-cummen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 3 Engclond hap i be y nome. ylome. c. 1300 Beket 133 Lute we habbeth togadere ibeo. c. 1300 St. Margaret 180 Pe were betere habbe bileued atom. c. 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 43 Hard gates haue gon. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6050 (Fairf.) Yet ys pharaon als he as bene & ay will be. c. 1420 Chron. Vilod. 387 Bot rather ha stoud by hurr' fufft styllt. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 The Englishe...made semblaunt to haue come to them. 1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. x. 12. Having sojourned there a night. 1722 DEFOE *Plague* (1756) 174 What I found to ha' been the Case. 1826 J. WILSON *Nat. Ambr.* Wks. 185 L. 174 Things has really come to a queer pass. 1882 L. KEITH *Alasnam's Lady* III. 165 Why haven't you been to see me?

25. The past of *have* forms a past tense of completed action or 'pluperfect'. a. With transitive verb and object.

a. 800 O. E. Chron. an. 755 Op þæt hie hine ofslæzenne [Land MS. ofslæzen] hæfdon. a. 1175 Cott. Hom. 221 Paða he 7e sceapen hæfde. c. 1200 ORMIN 354 Hiss faderr...hæfde itt all forworpen. c. 1325 *Metr.* Hom. 86 That joy that he hafd tinte. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xii. 20 The hurting hadde moust destroyed them. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 15 Thou haddest chosen nie for thy wife. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 393. I had thought I had ended this Chapter and our Persian Expedition. 1676 RAY *Curr.* (1848) 123. I had not blamed him had he acknowledged his authors. *Mod.* Had you met him before? Who had caused the disturbance?

b. With active verbs without object, and with intransitive and passive verbs.

c. 1205 LAV. 112 Heuened Eneas...widen iwalken. a. 1240 *Lofting* in *Cott. Hom.* 213 Hefdið 7are so idon. c. 1275 O. E. Misc. 37 He hedde so longe ibeo ine wreche lyue pisse. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14256 Had þou her wit vs bene Mi broþer had noght ben ded, i wen. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 111 Als myn harte wolde, and I had ought. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 17 They had sojourned there in great ease. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 The Company had no doubt been enriched...had it not been prevented, by a Rascall. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 190 It did not return me sensation for sensation, as my former feelings had done. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 1 He had been taught to dislike politeness.

26. The compound tenses (*shall have, will have, should have*, etc.) are similarly employed.

c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 11 Ec crist hit walde habben idon. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 438 If he cuth hafe born it wele. 1307 *Elegy* *Edm.* I. viii. So fain thou woldest hit han ywonne. c. 1420 Chron. Vilod. 536 Þæt he shulnot havy come to þæt joyfull place. 1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 384 II. 4 Bybrys that wold a robbed a ship. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 42. I should haue lost the worth of it in Gold. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 186 Multitudes...would ha' been continually running up and down the Streets. *Ibid.* The Person...would as certainly ha' been incurably infected.

¶ In 15th and 16th c. occur many instances of redundant *have, had*, in the compound tenses.

1442 BR. BERYNTON in *Official Corr.* II. 213 He might never have had escaped. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) I. 152 Had not he have be, we should never have returned. c. 1482 W. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 867 III. 297 Sir John...wold have largely have recompensed. 1509 J. STYLE in *Mem. Hen. VII.* 433 The sayd kyng had not so sone have returnyd. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1696) 37 Cleanthes might well have fail'd...had not accident have helped him. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. (The Monk, Calais), Nature seemed to have had done with her resentments in him.

III. 27. Comb. (mostly *nonce-wds.*) † *Have-at-all* (cf. sense 20), 'a desperate risk: a phrase taken from the practice of gamblers' (Nares); also of a person (quot. 1742). *Have-been*, something that has been but is no longer; a thing belonging to the past: cf. *HAS-BEEN*; so *had-been*, that had been at a former time. † *Have-likeness*, the possession of likeness or resemblance. *Have-not*: see HAVE sb. 2. *Have-something*, one who has something; so *have-nothing*.

1622 *Good News & Bad N.* (N.). Her dearest knight...What with his debts, and what with 'have at all, Lay hidden like a savage in his den, For feare of bayliffes, sergeants, marshals men. a. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-Glasse* (N.). But you will starve yourself, that when y' are rotten, One have at all of mine may set it flying. And I will have your bones, cut into dice, And make you guilty of the spending of it. 1742 NASH in *Guide Watering Places* (1806) ix. That the younger ladies take notice how many eyes observe them...N.B. this does not extend to the *Have at All*. 1874 *Daily News* 21 Oct., Swept into the 'have-beens'. 1892 Sir H. MAXWELL *Meridian* 9. I am a have-been—a phantom—a mere *simulacrum*. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xii. 93 A 'had-been' beautiful woman. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 52 Such an 'have-likeness' being as needful on the behalf of the organ and object both. 1842 MIALI in *Nonconf.* I. 280 All the 'have-somethings' would be earnest to impart knowledge.

Have (hæv), sb. [f. prec. vb.]

1. Having, possession. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Man hoh...of þan þe god him hæuð lend lode to chirche bringen...and wurdin þe-mid godes bord als his hawe beð. a. 1605 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* xlii. 21 For half, 3e heir, is haldin half a fill. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 358 Want is a growing giant, whom the coat of Have was never large enough to cover.

2. *collog.* One who *has* or possesses; one belonging to the wealthier class. (Usually in *pl.*; and in conjunction with *have-not*.)

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 328 The division...of the Rich and the Poor—the Havenots and the Haves. 1883 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. liii. 338 In the hostility of rich and poor, or of capital and labour, in the fears of the Haves and the desire of the Have-nots. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 7/1 An excellent thing it was to see the Not-Have and the Have colliguing over the wrongs of the people.

3. *slang.* 'A swindle; a take-in; a do' (Farmer *Slang*). Cf. HAVE v. 15 c.

Have, obs. pa. t. of HEAVE v.

Haveable (hævəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. HAVE v. + -ABLE.] That can be had; obtainable.

a. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 64 A thing not haveable in this world. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 104 No more Justice...than is haveable from a Spoyley.

† *Havegooday*, obs. form of HAGGADAY [*ʔ* ha' good day, as a form of leave-taking in going out of the door], a kind of door-latch.

1396 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 76 [The purchases in 1396 included a new key and a] havegooday [of iron, with two plates of iron for the same].

Havek (o, obs. forms of HAWK.

† *Havel*, sb.¹ *Obs.* Also 5 *hawwelle*. [Derivation obscure.] A term of reproach applied to a man; ? low fellow.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 314 Ther syt thai so Alle nyghte, With hawwelle and jawwelle, Syngyng, of lawwelle, Thise ar howndes of helle. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 95 Hauell and Haruy Hatter, Jack Trauell and Cole Crafter. *Ibid.* 604 Stowpe, thou hauell, Rynne, thou iauell!

Havel, sb.² *Local.* The beard or awn of barley.

a. 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.*

Hence *Havel v. trans.*, to free (barley) of the awn.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 281 Machines for hawelling barley, in lieu of the old-fashioned barley-choppers.

Havel, sb.³ *Local.* [cf. ON. *hafald*: see *HEALD*.] ? A heald or heddle.

1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 (Occupations of the people) Havel and heald maker.

Haveless, † *havenless*, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: a. 1 *hafenleas*, 3 *hauenleas*, 5 *superl.* *hauenlest*, 9 *dial.* *avenless*. β. 2-4 *hafeles*, 2-5 *haueles*, 3 *hauelless*, 4 *hefies*, 4-5 *hafies*, 5 *Sc.* *hawless*, 9 *dial.* *have-*, *haiveless*. [OF. *hafenleas*, f. *hafene* = ON. *hafn* (genit. *hafnar*) possession, holding, f. ON. *haf*, OE. *haf*, *hef*-stem of *habban* to HAVE + -LESS. The current form

rests immed. on the verb-stem: cf. Du. *have loos*, OHG. *habalōs*.]

† 1. Without possessions, destitute, indigent. *Obs.*
a. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 176 Sum hafelēas man.
a. 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 312/21 *hafelēas*, hafelēas. c. 1200
Trin. Coll. Hom. 157 Me hit shal giuen hafelēas men.
a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1864 Of þe hafelēst here is hōuen
to be sternes.

β. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Pet hafelēas monnam meie fre-
man. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Gief þe nedfulle, help þe
hafelēas. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28873 Hafe-les lete ga fra þe
nan. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 362 Thougħ a man be hafelē,
Yet shall he dought by theste stele. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert*
(Surtees) 5439 Bot hafelēas away he past. c. 1450 *Holland*
Novolat 982 A foule carioun, Hatit and hawless [v.r. hafes].

2. (Sc. hēvles). Without resource, shiftless, help-
less; careless, slovenly. *Sc. and dial.*

1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 83 Dinna ye think
I'm the hafelēst craiter I used to be. 1871 W. ALEXANDER
Johnny Gibb (1873) 118 Eli, he's a hafelēss man. 1879
Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Avenless*, shiftless, with-
out any faculty for contriving. 1880 JAMIESON, *Havless*,
slovenly. *Banffs*.

Havelock (hæ'vɒlk). *U. S.* [Named after Gen.
Henry Havelock, distinguished in the Indian
Mutiny 1857.] A white cloth covering for the cap,
with a flap hanging over the neck, to be worn by
soldiers as a protection from the sun's heat.

1861 Mrs. H. B. STOWE *Lt. in Life* (1889) 365 He is a fine-
looking man with black eyes and hair, set off by a white
havelock. 1863 O. W. HOLMES *Inevitable Trial in Old Vol.*
Life (1891) 116 Two years ago our women's fingers were
busy making 'Havelocks'. It seemed to us then as if the
Havelock made half the soldier.

† **Havelon**, -ilon, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* Also 4
have-, havi-, havyloune, 5 havylon, (erron.
hamylon). [a. OF. *havellon*, *havillon*, *havril-
lon*, of obscure origin; possibly related to *havet*
= *crochet*, a sharp change of direction.] Doubling,
as of a fox; wile, guile; double-dealing.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 Whi þat he not sped,
þis skille mot it be, With havelon þam led, to mak þe purale
[i.e. perambulation]. 1377 *LANGT.* P. Pl. B. x. 129 Þo þat
veth þis haneloune [v.r. hanyloune, -loun, hanelons] to
blende mennes wittes. a. 1422 *Venerie de Twely in Rel.*
Ant. I. 154 If yowre boundes renne to one chace, that is to
seye, russet or haunyon [printed hamylon], or croiseith.

Hence † **Havelon** *v. intr.*, to double, or use wiles,
as a fox. *Obs.*

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1708 þe fox . . trantes & tornayeez
þurȝ mynne tege greue; Haneloune [printed Hamilonne];
& herkenez, þi heggez ful ofte. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. v. j. b.
And the beest begynne to renne, as hertis be wont, Or
for to haunyon as doos the fox with his gyle, Or for to
crose, as the roo dooth or while.

Haven (hæ'vən), *sb.* *Forms:* 1 *hæfen*, *hæfene*,
3-5 *hauene*, 3-6 *hauen*, 3- *haven*, (4 *have*, 4-5
heven, *Sc. hawin(e)*, -yn(e), 4-6 *havin*, -yn, 5
havayn, 6 *heaven*, *Sc. heiven*, *heavin*, *haivin*,
hevin, -yn). [OE. *hæfen*, str. fem. and *hæfne* wk.
fem. = MDu., Du. *haven*, MLG. *havene*, LG. *haven*,
MHG. *hafen*, *haven*, *habene* (mod. G. *hafen*), ON.
höfn; usually considered to be a deriv. from the
root either of HAVE *v.* or of HÆVE *v.* (Goth.
hafjan = L. *capere*), though possibly of ON. *haf*,
Da. *hav*, OE. *hæf* sea.]

1. A recess or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a
river, affording good anchorage and a safe station
for ships; a harbour, port.

1031 *O. E. Chron.*, þa hæfenan on Sandwic. c. 1205 LAY.
7415 þat hauen of Donere he hænde inmen. 1297 R. GLOUCE.
(1724) 134 Heo wolpē to morwe arȝue æt haue [v.r. havene]
of Tottenays. *Ibid.* 423 An hanene . . þat me clæpe Portes-
monbe. 1340 *Aeneid* 182 Nyxt þe haene spilt ofte þet ssiþ
þet geþ zikerliche in þe heze ze. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII.
1068 A hundredth schippys . . in hawyn was lyand thar. 1535
COVERDALE Ps. cvii. 30 So he bryngth them vnto the
hauen where they wolde be [1611 vnto their desired hauen].
1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane skypkar can nocht
gyde his schip to aue god hevin with direction of his Com-
pas. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 161 Weymouth, a very
convenient Harbour and Haven. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit.*
Const. xi. 152 Goods imported and exported at the havens of
the realm.

2. *fig.* A place of shelter, safety, or retreat; a
refuge; an asylum.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 33 Lead me þurh þis lease. lif. to þe
hanene of heale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25711 Penance . . schal
him hauen of merci win. 1547-64 BAULDOWN *Mor. Philos.*
(Falfr.) 98 To the godly, death is. . the port of paradise, the
hauen of heanen. & harbour from all misery. 1573 TUSSEN
Husb. xxxviii. (1878) 92 Cause rooke and rauen to seeke a
new hauen. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. *True Courage* 44 The
fair hauen of eternal bliss. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xviii
vii. (1872) VII. 215 My sole refuge and only haven . . is in
the arms of death.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haven-finding*, -keeper,
-master, -mouth. Also HAVEN-TOWN.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/a Havene Kepar, or gonername,
portunus. 1599 E. WRIGHT (*titl.*) The Haven-finding Art,
or the way to find any haven or place at sea, by the latitude
and variation. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 953 (R.) To sink them
in the verie haven-mouth, for to choke it up. 1835 *Munic.*
Corpor. Rep. 2399 The Haven Master is an officer appointed
under the charter of James I, by which the admiralty rights
were acquired. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 206 The
fall Of the low haven-waves when night was still.

Hence **Havenful** *a.*, full of havens; **Haven-
ward** *adv.*, towards the haven.

1616 CHAPMAN *Mureus* 364 The havenful shore he sought.
1842 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 44 Blowing havenward With
silks, and fruits, and spices, clear of toll.

Haven, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* To put into or shelter in a haven or port.
c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nicholas* 310 Sa þai sailyt furth &
land has sene & hawnyit. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xx. 15 An
other day we hauenēde at Samum. 1535-1621 [see below].

2. *trans.* To put (a ship, etc.) into a haven.

1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* II. ii. (1631) 322 They are never
hauened, and their Anchors hold not. 1795-7 SOUTHEY
Juven. Poems Poet. Wks. II. 206 Safe haven'd from the
sea. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 41 The
creek, in which the good providence of God had hauened us.
fig. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xviii, Blissfully haven'd
both from joy and pain. 1890 A. AUSTIN in *Spectator*
14 June, They havened you from strife.

Hence **Havening** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*, as *havening-
place*, *Sc.*).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 60x Ane hevnyng place tha
fand syne in that steid. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1888) II. 17.
I hid me self in the heinnyng place of religioun. 1621
Sc. Acts Jas. VI. c. 68 (1874) 658/2 The sey pointis and
havening places of Eymouth and Coldinghame.

Havenage (hæ'v'nɛdʒ). [*See* -AGE.] Har-
bour-dues. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Havener, -or (hæ'v'nɔɪ). [*f.* HAVEN *sb.* + -ER,
-OR.] The overseer of a haven, a harbour-master.

Hence **Havenship**, the office of havener.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 33 § 10 Thoffice called the
Havenshippe and of Collectour of our Custumes . . in our
Porte of Plymouth. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 79 a, Speciall
officers, as . . Havener, Customer, Butler, Excheate, Feodary.
1885 *Law Times* 4 Apr. 403/4 Casual profits of the office
of Havener (proceeds of sale of unclaimed wreck).

† **Havenet**. *Obs.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ET.] A small
haven or harbour.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 53 To Whiteby, wher is an havenet
holp with a peere, and a great fisher Tonne. 1577-87 HAR-
RISON *England* I. xiv. (R.) A portlet or havenet also for
ships. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* I. 441 Shoberie a
village . . which sometime was a cite an Havenet.

Havenless (hæ'v'nɪləs), *a.1* [*f.* as *prec.* + -LESS.]
Without a haven; having no haven.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxx. (1495) 520 Icaria
is havenlesse in enery syde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 352 (R.)
The havenlesse and harbourlesse coasts of Italie. 1867
Contemp. Rev. V. 145 The one great port of a havenless sea.

† **Havenless**, *a.2* *Obs.*: see HAVELESS.

† **Havenlet**. *Obs.* [-LET.] A little haven.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 29 A litle Havenlet, wither Alen
that rennith thorough S. David Close cummith.

† **Haven-town**. *Obs.* A town having a haven
or harbour; a seaport town.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1789 At Mansur. . . A haunyn town. 1548
HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 175 b, To prohibite their landyng . .
haven townes were watched. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685)
186 Porto, a Haven-Town at the Mouth of the Duera.

Havouir, var. of HAVIOUR.

Haver (hæ'vɔɪ), *sb.1* [*f.* HAVE *v.* + -ER.] One
who has or possesses; a possessor, owner. Now
rare in general sense.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 9 To selle is þe hauer to 3eue his þing
for price tane. c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. 153 Hauers and vsers
of ymagis. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 32 b, He taught
true . . vertue, which dooth specially abone all other thynges
commende and sette out y^e hauer. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii.
89 It is held, That Valour is the chiefest Vertue, And most
dignifies the hauer. 1728 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891)
I. 199 Havers thereof shall be liable in an pecuniary
punishment.

b. *Sc. Law.* One who has possession of a deed
or writing which is called for by a court of justice;
the holder of a document.

c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 188 The haver of ane
manis evidētis may be chargit to deliver the samin within
sax dayis to the awner. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809)
395 The apparent heir may . . sue havers, i.e. custodians or
possessors, for exhibition of all writings pertaining to his
ancestor. 1837 Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict. c. 41 § 3 The
officer summoning parties, witnesses, or havers. 1868 Act
31 & 32 Vict. c. 100 § 19 Any witness or haver requiring
to be cited to attend said Court.

Haver (hæ'vɔɪ), *sb.2 dial.* Also 5 *hafyr*, *havyr*.
[ME. 14th c. *haver* (*hafyr*), corresp. to OS. *hab-*,
havoro (Du., Efris. *haver*, LG. *haver*), OHG.
habaro (MHG. *habere*, *haber*, G. *haber*, *hafer*),
ON. *hafre*, pl. *hafrafr* (Sw. *hafre*, Da. *havre*):
Otent. **habron*-wk. masc. In Eng. only northern,
and presumably from Norse.] Oats.

1362 [see HAVER-CAKE]. 14. *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker
726/19 *Hec avena*, hafyr. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 178/2 *Havyr*,
avena. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 29 In the North
this grayne is called Hauer; the Southern people call them
Otes. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 99, I mann oft to
deetin haver. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xii. x. (1872) IV.
218 The hay, straw, barley and haver, were eaten away.

b. = HAVERGRASS, oat-grass.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 40 Wild oat or haver.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haver-bannock*, -bread,
-malt, -meal, -straw. Also HAVER-CAKE, -GRASS.

a. 1804 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 114 *Haver
bannock, cald dumplin, and a potatoe pie. 1666-7 MS. *Hos-*
till. Roll. *Durham*, Super l. *Hauerbarne infra manerium.
1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 52 The furthest roomstead
in the haver barne next the East. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.
Wulcker 657/19 *Panis avenacius*, *hafyrbred. 1839 BARING-
GOULD *Pennyconiques* x. 149 note, In Yorkshire cake is
white bread, bread is oat-cake, Haver-bread. 1572 *Inu.* in
T. D. Whitaker *Craven* (1812) 332, lx quart of *haver-malte,

at viii s. the quarter. 1624 *Naworth House. Bks.* (Surtees)
217, xli bushells of haver malt. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New*
Work II. 33 A dabbler of *haver-meal. 14. MS. *Lincoln*
A. I. 17. li. 282 (Halliwell) Take and make lee of *haver-
straa. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 154 To harkle down on
a heap o' haver straw.

Haver, *sb.3*, usually in pl. **havers** (hæ'vɔɪz).
Sc. and north. dial. Also *haviers*. [Origin un-
known.] Foolish or senseless talk; nonsense.

1787 BURNS *To Gudewife o' Wauchope House*, Wi clavers,
an' haviers, Wearing the day awa. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet*
Let. x, Dinna deave the gentleman wi' your havers. 1893
CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 30 The haviers the twa o' ye talk
aboot auld Tam. 1896 J. M. BARRIE *Margaret Ogilvy* vii.
141 It's a haver of a book.

Haver (hæ'vɔɪ), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Also
haiver. [*How* with *prec.*] *intr.* To talk garru-
lously and foolishly; to talk nonsense.

1721 [see below]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiquary* xlv, He just
havered on about it to make the ma' of Sir Arthur. 1825
BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Haver*, to talk foolishly, to
speak without thought. 1881 CHESNEV *Private Secret* II.
xix. 148 Hilda shuddered as her father havered on.

Hence **Havering** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; **Haverer**.
1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Town Council* Edin. ii, Gleg-eyed
friends. 'Receiv'd it as a dainty prize, For a' it was sae
hav'ren. 1809 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 15 Feb. (1894) I. v. 131 A
little havering and fun upon the other side of the question.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 00 The dull, stupid, superannuated,
havering Edinburgh. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks.
1855 II. 23 Unhappy haverers are they over tumbler or jug.
Haver, var. HAGER *a.*, skilful; *obs. f.* HAVIER.

Haver-cake, *north. dial.* [*f.* HAVER *sb.2*:
see CAKE *sb.1* a and b.] Oatcake.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 269 (MS. U.) A fewe Cruddes
and Craym and an haur cake [1377 B. vi. 284 hauer cake].
1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 259 Hauer cakes in Scot-
lande is manyng a good . . lodes dysse. 1606 PEACHAM *Art*
of Drawing 68 A blew stone, such as they make Haver or
Oten cakes upon. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 198 Oat
bread, or Haver-cake is the food of a large portion of the
Derbyshire peasantry. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857)
104 Oatmeal porridge, and oat-cake, enter largely into the
diet of country people in this part of Lancashire. They used
to pride themselves in the name of 'the Havercake Lads'.

Haverel (hæ'v'ɪl). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also
-al, -il, *haivrel*. [*f.* HAVER *v.*]

1. One who 'havers' or talks without sense.

a. 1818 MACNELL *Poems* (1844) 105 Gley'd Sawnie, the
haivrel. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., 'Paritly ridiculous
is that havenil there.' 1871 CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's *Lett.*
II. 103 Their only child 'Bett', a loud haverer of a lass.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Given to havering or foolish
idle chattering.

a. 1774 FERGUSON *Drink Eclogue* 90 Ye haveril Scot!
1785 BURNS *Halloween* 32 Poor havrel Will fell aff the
drift. 1842 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 176 A good-hearted,
rattling, clever haveral sort of woman.

Havergrass, *Obs. exc. north. dial.* [*f.* HAVER
sb.2] 'Oat-grass'; a name for several wild grasses
resembling oats; species of *Avena* and *Bromus*.

1578 LYTE *Dodons* iv. xlv. 505 Havergrasse is . . much like
to Otes, in leaves, stemmes, and eares. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal*
I. xxii. (1633) 30 Hauer-grasse hath small creeping roots.
1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 Single spiked
Havergrass. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Haver* or
Haver-Grass, the northern name for 'oat-grass'. *Bromus*
sterilis; *Avena elatior*; *Bromus mollis*.

Haversack (hæ'vɔɪsæk). Also *havresack*,
and as *F. havresac*. [*a. F. havresac* (1680 in
Hatz.-Darm.), ad. G. *habersack* lit. 'oat-sack' (cf.
HAVER *sb.2*), orig. the bag in which cavalry
and horsemen carried the oats for their horses (Grimm),
thence extended to a bag in which travellers and
others carried personal property, and to that used
by French and English soldiers.]

A bag of stout canvas, worn with a strap over the
shoulder, in which a soldier carries his current
day's rations. Also, any similar bag used for a like
purpose by travellers, etc.

(In Cavendish's *Wolsey* edd. Singer 1827, Morley 1885, and
error for *half hawks*.)

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* II. viii. (1782) I. 158 A long sword lay
by him on the grass, with an havresack, of which he had un-
loaded his shoulders. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* iv, The vener-
able man From out his havresack and can Prepared and
spread his slender stock. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII.
257, I . . strapped on my havresac. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I.
xi. 71 Converting my waterproof havresack into a cushion.
1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 7 1128 Both straps of the havre-
sack are to be worn outside the waist belt. 1879 M. PATTI-
SON *Milton* xiii. 165 Every private in the French army
carries in his haversack the bâton of a marshal.

† b. 'A gunner's case for ordnance, being a
leather bag used to carry cartridges from the
ammunition-chest to the piece in loading'. *Obs.*

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

Haversian (hæv'ɔɪsiən), *a. Anat.* [*f.* the name
of Clopton Havers, an English anatomist (c. 1690).]
Applied to certain structures in bone discovered by
Havers, as in

Haversian canal, one of the minute cylindrical passages
in bone which form the channels for blood-vessels and
medullary matter. *H. glands*, the fringed vascular folds of
the synovial membranes, described by Havers as mucila-
ginous glands, and regarded by him as the source of the
synovial secretion; also called *H. folds*, *H. fringes*. *H.*
lamellæ, hollow cylinders of bone tissue surrounding and
concentric with a Haversian canal. *H. space*, the name
given to a Haversian canal when large and irregular, as in

growing bone and the cancellous tissue of adult bone. *H. system*, term applied to the H. canal, its concentric lamellæ of bone, and the lacunæ with their canaliculi' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 785/2 The fatty structure named Haversian gland. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 2 The cells represent the Haversian canals, and are each surrounded by concentric lamellæ. 1845-6 *Todd & Bowman Phys. Anat.*, Haversian system. 1855 *HOLDEN Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 15 Almost all the compact substance of bone is made up of a multitude of these 'Haversian systems'. 1862 *Woods Nat. Hist.* I. 9 The reptiles possess very few Haversian canals.

Haversine (hæ'vərsin). *Trigonometry*. [Abbreviation of *half versine* (versed sine).] In nautical phraseology: Half the versed sine.

1875 *Bedford Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 381 Add together the log. secants of the two first terms... and the half haversines of the two last.

Havie, -y, obs. forms of **HEAVY**.

Havier (hæ'vɪər). Also 7-9 *haver*, 8-9 *havior*, -our, 9 *heavier*. [Etymology uncertain: the earliest recorded form is *haver*, which Pegge took as = *halver*, from *half*, comparing Latin *semimas* 'castrated'. The forms in -ier, -iour, would in this case be corruptions: cf. *saviour*, *haviour*.] A gelded fallow deer. Also attrib.

1676 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33 The finest haver deer... that ever I saw. *Ibid.*, Lady Stanhope... to whom I sent the hanch of the haver. 1796 *Pegge Anonym.* iv. xlii. (1809) 152 A *Halfer*... means a male Fallow-deer gelded... Those that pronounce half, *håfe*, say *håver*; and those that speak half with an open, say *haver*: but many, through ignorance of the etymon, will call it *havior*, which is very absurd. 1803 *Ann. Agric.* XXXIX. 556. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 369 It has been known for a haver to be hunted three times a season for ten years. 1850 *LD. BRAYBROOKE in N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 230/1 The word *Havier*, by which all park-keepers denote an emasculated male deer... Never having seen the word written or printed, I am guided, in attempting to spell it, by the usual pronunciation. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 332/1 A poll haver has no antlers, nor even the stumps, because he was added to the list in his infancy.

Havil. A small kind of crab.

1857 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXI. 70/2 A small species (of crab) known by the French as *F. Etrille*, and called in some parts of our country grubbion, or crabbin... in London havill.

|| **Havildar** (hæ'vɪldər). Also 7 *havaldar*. *E. Ind.* [Pers. *حوالد دار* *hawāl-dār*, *hawāla-dār*,

f. Arab. *حوالة* *hawālah* charge + Pers. *دار* *dār* holding, holder.] 'A sepoy non-commissioned officer, corresponding to a sergeant' (Yule).

1698 *Faver Acc. E. India & P.* 126, I sent to the Havaldar, to know when he would pass us up the Gaot. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 1. 68/1 (Stanf.) A second flag, with a Sabahdaur and two Havildars, was sent in. 1830 *THACKERAY Major Gahagan vii*, The... havildars were absent. 1866 *LIVINGSTONE Last Trls.* ii. 1, I left the havildar, sepoy (etc.).

Having (hæ'vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAVE *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action or condition expressed by the verb HAVE; possession.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, Johannes 121 Of riches þe haffynge is nocht ill, bot þe ill spendinge. 1579 *Fulke Confut. Sanders* 679 He would not consent to the idolatrous having of images. 1644 *BULWER Chirol.* 65 The covetous desire of goods and the thirst of having. 1698 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. 1. 743 Find all his having and his holding Redu'd t'eternal noise and scolding. 1890 *ESLER Way Transgressors* II. 221 If a book is worth buying and having it is worth taking care of.

2. *concr.* (often in *pl.*) That which one has or possesses; possession, property, wealth, belongings.

c 1325 *Rel. Ant.* II. 119 Litel and povere is myn having. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 162 For nothyng Thi neighbors goodys yerne wrongwysly; his house, his rent, ne his haffynge. 1652 *BROME Novella* I. ii. Wks. 1731 I. 114 Looke to my house and havings; keepe all safe. 1851 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1. x. § 8 Neither imagination... nor industry, nor sensibility, nor energy, nor any other good having. 1875 *TENNYSON Q. Mary* II. ii. Your havings wasted by the scythe and spade.

3. (Often in *pl.*) Behaviour, manners, demeanour, deportment. Chiefly Sc. (cf. HAVE *v.* 12.)

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 135 The kyng... Persuait weill be thair hawying That thair luft hym in na thing. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. i. 41 Þe wykkyd & wondryfull hauyngys & beringes of men. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* ii. xliii. The merie speiche, fair haunngis, his renoun Of thame. 1789 *BURNS Kirks Alarm* xiii. Ve may ha'e some pretence To havins and sense. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. xii. By and attour her gentle havings.

Having, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That has or possesses; possessing property. Now rare or Obs. exc. as participle.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28043 Til him þat has bene hauand... and falles in-to state o nede plight-les. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 178/2 Havynge, habens, possidens.

2. Desirous of having or possessing; greedy, covetous, grasping. Now only dial.

1501 *GREENE Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 3 To be of a haning and covetous mind. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 213 To a having mind, all is too little. 1860 *Geo. Eliot Mill on Fl.* i. vi. She's as jealous and having as can be. 1892 *EMILY LAWLESS Grania* II. ii. 91 A... spending, having, brood they are.

|| **Havingness**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] a. The quality of having or possessing. b. Desire of having, covetousness.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 609 God... by whome, in whome, and to whome all things are, being himselfe a perpetual and most absolute *εὐκλεία*, or perfite hauning-

nes. 1646 *J. BENBRIDGE Vtura Accommod.* 17 Mens Havingness... will be the onely Remora to this good work.

Haviour (hæ'viər), † **havour**. *Forms:* 5 *hauoyr*(e), -ore, 5-6 *havoir*, -oire, -ur(e), -eour, -your(e), 5-7 *havour*, -oure, 6- *haviour* (6 *hauoir*); see also **AYER** sb. [Orig. a. F. *avoir*, *avoir* 'having, possession, property, estate, wealth, etc.', subst. use of *avoir*, OF. *avoir* to have. First used in Eng. in the Norman form *aveyr* (see **AYER**); the Central Fr. form *avoir* appeared about 1400, and displaced *aver*, exc. in the northern dialect, where that form survived in a specific sense. In 14-15th c., association with the Engl. *have*, *having*, introduced the variants *haver*, *havoir*, *havour*, and the *h* was established before 1500. At the same time the parallel *behaviour* was formed on the Eng. *behave*; and in 16th c. *havour*, beside its original sense of 'possession', took also that of *behaviour*. Subsequently the termination of both words passed through -*cour* to -*iour* (cf. *saviour*, and vulgar 'lover'); the original sense 'possession' became obs.; and, in the new sense, *haviour* came down alongside of *behaviour*, of which it may often have been viewed as a shortened by-form.]

†1. The fact of having; possession; a possession, property; estate, substance, wealth. *Obs.*

[1330, etc., in form *aveyr*, *avoir*, etc.: see **AYER**.] c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4720 Love, it is... Wit withoute discrecioun; Havoire withoute possesioun. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 Havure, or havynge of catel, or ober goodys (K. havour, or werdly good...), *averium*. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 94 He toke all his havoire and put hyt in a shippe. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 84 After her power and havyonure. 1478 *SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 814 III. 223 Every man off hys havoire. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 185 Prisoners of havoire takyn in the kynges armye. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holmshed* III. 1378/1 Persons of wealthie haidor. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxiii. xlii. 502 Manlius had levied of them certayne money... according to the havoire and abilitie... of each of them. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. clxiv. 409 Food, Cloath, and havoire competent. 1616 *J. BULLOKER Eng. Expos.*, *Havoire*, possession.

2. The action of having or bearing oneself; deportment, bearing, behaviour, manner. Also *pl.* manners. *arch.* or *dial.*

1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* vi. (Arb.) 22 Mylde in her hanour, dyscrete of chere. 1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* (1556) 4 b. Of base havoire. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 66 Her heavenly havoire, her princely grace. 1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* v. i. Nearer the havoire of a funeral, Than of a wedding. 1752 *FOOTE Taste* i. Wks. 1799 I. 13 Mind your havoires. Where's your best bow? a 1756 *WEST Abuse Trav.* (R.) A courteous havoire, gent and debonaire. a 1800 *S. PEGGE Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1814) 378 *Havoires*, manners. 'Do you think I have forgot my havoires?'

Hence **Havoured** a., in Comb., as *modest-havoured*, modestly behaved.

1878 *C. & Mrs. C. CLARKE Recoll. Writers* 177 The modest-havoured woman simply sitting there.

Havok (hæ'vɒk), *sb.* *Forms:* 4-5 *havok*, 5 *hauoke*, *haue ok*, 6-7 *havooke*, 6-9 *havock*, 6-*havoc*. [a. AFR. *havok*, altered in some way from OF. *havot* (c 1150 in *Du Cange, havu*), used in same sense, esp. in phrase *crier havot*. Prob. of Teutonic origin.]

1. In the phrase *cry havoc*, orig. to give to an army the order *havoc*!, as the signal for the seizure of spoil, and so of general spoliation or pillage. In later use (usually after *Shaks.*) *fig.*, and associated with sense 2.

1385 *Ord. War Rich.* II, in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 455 Item, qe nul soit si hardy de crier havok sur peine davoire la test coupe. 1405 *ABP. SCROPE in Historians Ch. York* (Rolls) II. 296 Item dominus Henricus... bona regia ubicunque fuerant inventa vastavit, et clamando havok, fideles homines, tam spirituales quam temporales, quosdam spoliavit. 1419 *Ord. War Hen. V.* in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 462 That noman be so hardy to crye havok upon peyn that he that is fondee begynner to dye therefore. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 207 And for his euylle dedys his godys be cryed be þe kyng 'haue ok'. c 1525 in *Grose Hist. Eng. Army* (1801) I. 194 Likewise be all manner of beasts, when they be brought into the field and cried havoke, then every man to take his part. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. i. 273 Caesars Spirit... Shall... with a Monarkes voyce, Cry hauooke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 375 His quarry cries on hauooke. 1858 *BUCKLE Civilis.* (1869) II. i. 76 That bold and sceptical spirit which cried havoc to the prejudices and superstitions of men.

2. Devastation, destruction; esp. in phr. to *make havoc*, *play havoc*, in which the earlier sense of spoliation or plunder has gradually passed into that of destructive devastation.

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cccxxix. 265 They... slowe al alyens and despoiled al hir goodes and made hauoke. 1560 *BECON New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 92 Whole Jewry came to havoc, and finally both destruction and desolation. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 202 Make havoc of them one with another. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxvi. Comm. By discord al thinges goe to havooke. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1642) 66 What havock the flood had made. 1745 *P. Thomas Trul. Anson's Voy.* 22 The Scurvy... made a most dreadful Havock among us. 1868 *TENNYSON Lucretius* 22 The wicked broth Confused the chemic labour of the blood... Made havock among those tender cells. 1871 *FREEMAN*

Norm. Cong. IV. xviii. 289 The work of William at this time was simple unmitigated havoc.

Havoc, *v.* Infl. -oeked, -oeking. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To make havoc of; to devastate; to lay waste. Also *absol.*

1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* 171 A great Prince... entreh into the land of his enemy... to surmount and hauck his enemy. 1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* (1649) 38 To havock and turn upside-down whole Kingdoms of men. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 617 See with what hee these Dogs of Hell advance, To waste and havoc yonder World. 1884 *TENNYSON Becket* i. i. Those baron-brutes That havock'd all the land in Stephen's day.

2. *intr.* To make havoc, work devastation.

1796 *Mrs. INCHBALD Nature & Art* xli, Remorse... havocked on his firm inflexible mind as it would on a weak and pliant brain.

Hence **Havocking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Havocker**, one who havocs or makes havoc.

c 1640 *J. SMYTH Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 148 This lords vast havocking of his patrimony. 1680 *OTWAY Cains Marius* i. i. This Havocker... That... hunts Our senate into holes. 1844 *J. SYMMONS tr. Aeschylus' Agam.* 145 The havocker meets havock in his turn.

Havoir, **Havour**, earlier forms of **HAVIOUR**.

Havy, *obs.* Sc. form of **HEAVY**.

† **Haw** (hɔ), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* *Forms:* 1 *haza*, 3 *haze*, *hahe*, 5 *hawze*, 4-6 *hawe*, 7 *dial. haghe*, 5- *hawe*. [OE. *haghe*, corresp. to MDu. *hage*, *haghe*, Du. *haag*, in same sense (whence 's Graven *hage*, the Count's Haw, the Hague), MLG. *hage*, ON. *hagi* (Sw. *hage* pasture-field, Da. *have* garden) — OTeut. **hagon-*; co-radicate with OHG. *hag*, *hac*, enclosure, Ger. *hag* hedge, bush, coppice, fenced place; also OHG. *hagan*, MHG. *hagen* thorn, thornbush: cf. *HAY* sb.² and *HEDGE*.] A hedge or encompassing fence (OE.); hence, a piece of ground enclosed or fenced in; a messuage (OE.); generally, a yard, close, or enclosure, as in *timber-haw*. See also **CHURCH-HAW**.

Beowulf (Z.) 2893 Heht ða þæt heaðo-weorc to hāzan biðdan. c 825 *Kent. Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 70/15 *Sepis*, *haza*. 1044 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 86 Se haza binnan port be Ægebric himsylfan zetimbord hæfde. a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 585 Wane þu comest to manne haze, þar þornes bop and ris i-draze. *Ibid.* 1612 Heo hongh me on heore hahe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* T. 507 Ther was a polcat in his hawe. That... his capons hadde yslawe. 1442 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 387 For cariage of xxxij lodes of lome... in to the tembre haw. 1457 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 72 Wharles kranes tymbre hawes. 1594 *NORDEN Spec. Brit.* Essex 10 Certaine ladinges... wher they take in wood... which places are called upon the Thames, westward, haws or woodwarves. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 68 A *Haw*, (Kent.) a close. 1726 *Dial. Russ.* (ed. 3), *Haw*... a Close or small quantity of Land near a House; as *Beanhaw*, *Hemp-haw*. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 76. 614 St. Mary, called *Wool-church*, because in its haw or churchyard is the beam whereby wool is appointed to be weighed.

b. *transf.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 121 Then wolle the see wyt-drawe, And wend to hys owyn hawe.

c. *attrib.*, as *haw-yard*.

1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 58 A great Haw-yard, or garden, of old time called *Coleman Haw*.

Haw (hɔ), *sb.* 2. *Forms:* 1 *haza*, 3-7 *hawe*, (5 *hawghe*, 9 *dial. hag*, *hague*, *haghe*, *haigh*), 4-*haw*. [OE. *haga*, in *pl. hagan*.

App. the same word as prec.; perh. short for **hagberie*, i. e. hedge-berry; but this sense appears in none of the other langs., and the history of its development is not clear.]

1. The fruit of the hawthorn.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 204/20 *Cinnim*, *hagan*. 13... *R. Alis.* 4983 Other mete that ne habben Bot hawen, hepen, slon, and rabben. c 1374 *CHAUCER Former Age* 7 They eten mast hawes and swyche pownage. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/1 An *Hawghe*, *cinnim*. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 87 He ate none other meate but only berries and hawes. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 737 Stores of Haws and Heps do commonly portend cold Winters. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 120, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws. 1883 *F. M. PEARO Contrad.* xxxii, The old thorns... ruddy with a wealth of haws. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Hag*, a haw, or berry of the hawthorn. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Haghe*, or *Haigh*, the haw.

† 2. Used as a type of a thing of no value. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 138/39 *Gignalia*, *hagan*. a 1100 *Voc.* *Ibid.* 269/5 *Quisquilia*, *hagan*. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 524 Al has wurft an hawe. c 1340 *HAMPPOLE in Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton* M.S. (1867) 81 No latyn ne lawe may helpe an hawe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 659, I sette noight an haw Of his proverbes. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 99 Of suche fresh lustes set not an hawe. 1593 *JACK STRAW* II. in *Hazl. Dodsley* V. 394 We'll not leave a man of law, Nor a paper worth a haw.

3. The hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*. (Also applied with qualifying words to other species of *Crataegus*, or other similar shrubs.)

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 260 *Testament Hawthorne*, I, Sely Haw, whose hope is past. 1821 *COL. TRIMBLE in Open Court* (U. S. A.) XI. 244 Clearing away the haw, dog-wood, and pawpaws. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* c. *Hony knoll* of ash and haw. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* iv. 10 Sweet is the air with the budding haws. 1884 *MILLER Plant-m.*, *Haw*,.. *Black Viburnum prunifolium*. *May*, or *Apple*, *Crataegus aestivalis*. *Summer*, *Crataegus sava*.

† 4. A head or ear of grass. *Obs.*

[Etymologically perh. a different word.] 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 145 Wild Otes... beareth in the haw or head certain grains hanging down, which resemble small locusts. *Ibid.* 235 Then the haw or ears that it

beareth, ought to be taken away. *a 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Haw*, the ear of oats.

5. attrib., as *haw-berry*, -*blossom*; *haw-gros-beak*, the *HAWFINCH*.

1772-84 Cook Voy. (1799) V. 1787 We saw some currant, and hawberry bushes. *1838 Penny Cycl.* XII. 67/1 *Hawfinch*. Haw Grosbeak, Grosbeak of the modern British.

Haw, *sb.* Also *6-7 hawe*. [Etymology uncertain.] The nictitating membrane or 'third eyelid' of a horse, dog, etc., being a triangular cartilage lying just within the inner corner of the eye, which is capable of expansion, so as to sweep dust, etc. from the eye-ball.

The haw is liable to inflammation and temporary enlargement, and it was to this affected form, which the old farriers considered an 'excrecence,' that they usually applied the name.

1533 FITZHERB. Husb. § 89 The hawe is a sorance in a horse eye, and is lyke gristell, and maye well be cutte oute, or els it wyll haue out his eye. *1587 MASCALL Gent. Cattle* II. (1661) 131 The haw in the eye of the horse is a little white and hard gristle in the inner corner of the eye, and it will grow. *1737 BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1763) 140, I take what the Farriers call the Haws, to proceed from a long and continued Defluxion of Rheum upon the Eye. *1839 Nat. Philos., Prelim. Treat.* 30 (U. K. S.) A third eyelid... in the horse... called the haw; it is moistened with a pulpy substance... to take hold of the dust on the eyeball, and wipe it clean off. *1865 YOUATT Horse* VIII. (1872) 159 The old farriers strangely misunderstood the nature and design of the haw. *1880 Times* 5 June 6/5 A chief point in bloodhounds was the appearance and quality of the 'haw'. *1893 H. DALZIEL Diseases of Dogs* (ed. 3) 62 Enlargement of the haw. This membrane sometimes becomes inflamed and enlarged, interfering with the sight and preventing the eyelids from closing.

† *b. transf.* Applied to an excrecence in the human eye. *Obs.*

c 1550 LLOYD Treas. Health (1585) Fij. The joyce of the Lylyrote put into thy eye taketh awaye the hawe. *1684 Lond. Gaz.* No. 1295/4 Joshua Bugge, Aged 15 years... having a Haw or Speck on his left Eye.

Haw, *sb.* 4: see *HAW int.*

Haw, *a. Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: *1 heawi, hewi, hæwi, hawi, hæwen, 5 haa, 6-haw* (8 *Sc. haave*). [OE. *hæwi, hæwi, hæwi*, whence *hæwen* blue, discoloured.] † *a.* Blue, azure; bluish, grayish- or greenish-blue; of a dull leaden blue. *Obs.* *b.* Discoloured, livid. *Sc.*

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 221 *C(a)erula*, haeuui [*Erf. hawi*]. *c 725 Corpus Gloss.* 444 *C(a)erula*, haeui. *Ibid.* 981 *Glaucum*, haeui, gree. *c 1420 Anturs of Arth.* II. Hur hud of a haa bew. *c 1450 HENAVSON Test. Cres.* 257 Hawe as the leed, of colour nothing clere. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* III. l. 121 Crownit with garlandis all of haw see hewis. *16.. Sir P. Spens in Child Ballads* III. lvi. (1885) 28/2 He saw the green haw sea. *1768 Ross Helenore* 23 (Jam.) Twa shepherds out of breath... and as haw as death. *1785 R. FORBES Poems in Buchan Dial.* 8 (Jam.) He look'd sae haave as gin a dwam Had just o'ercast his heart.

Haw, *int.* and *sb.* 4 [Echoic.] An utterance marking hesitation: cf. *HA int.* 3. Usually in collocation with *hum*. See also *HAW-HAW*.

1679 Hist. Somervilles in Ann. Lesmahagow (1864) 73 She had a little laugh in her speech. *a 1680 BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 180 His frequent and pathetic hums and baws. *a 1729 CONGREVE Wks.* (1761) III. 459 (Jod.) If thro' any hums or haws, There haps an intervening pause. *1886 Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 14/1 Pauses filled by a prolonged 'haw'.

Haw, *v.* [f. *HAW int.*] *intr.* To utter 'haw!' as an expression of hesitation. Usually in the collocation *hum (hem) and haw*: see *HUM v.*

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy IV. i. Nov. Ha? Bella. D'ee stand Humming and hawing now? *1739 Joe Miller's Jests* cxlii. The Fellow was loath to speak, but humm'd and haw'd for a good Space. *1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VII. 47 Such a humming and hawing cautiif. *1814 L. HUNT Feast of Poets* II. A whole court of Aldermen hawing and humming. *1884 W. C. SMITH Kid-drostan* 6a Public meetings where no heart is, And a chairman haws and hums.

Haw, *obs. form of AWE.*

Haward, *obs. form of HAYWARD.*

Hawbart, *obs. form of HALBERD.*

Hawbe, *obs. form of ALB.*

c 1475 Voc. in Wr.-Willeker 755/23 *Hec alba*, a hawbe.

Hawberg, -*berke*, -*brek*, *obs. ff. HAUBERK.*

Hawbergeon, -*beriou*n, -*byrschown*, etc., *obs. var. HABERGEON.*

Hawbitzer, *obs. form of HOWITZER.*

Hawbuck (hō'bŭk). [perh. f. *HAW sb.* 1 or 2 + *BUCK sb.* 1. 2.] An unmannerly lout; a country bumpkin.

1805 Times in Spirit Pub. Jnals. (1806) IX. 312, [I] Damned the hawbuck who quizzed us, and agreed to cross the fields towards Newington. *1851 Beck's Florist* 32 Davy... called all the boys in our brig a set of haw-bucks. *1855 KINGSLEY Westw. Ho* (1861) 97 'S'life, Sir, sorrow is making a hawbuck of me. *1858 Leeds Express* 14 Aug. 4/3 The veriest hawbuck that ever grew and flourished in the wilds of Kent.

Hawcubite (hō'kŭbeit). Also *Hawca-*, *Hawku-*. One of a band of dissolute young men who infested the streets of London in the beginning of the 18th century; a street-bully, a ruffian.

1712 SWIFT Wonderf. Proph. Wks. 1755 III. i. 174, I am the porter, that was barbarously slain in Fleet street: by the Mohocks and Hawcubites was I slain. *1880 BREWER Reader's Hand-bk., Hawcubite.* *1882 Athenæum* 25 Nov.

693/1 Pounce in the 'Tender Husband'... having a whole-some distrust at his return of possible Mohocks and Hawcubites.

† **Hawdod**, *dial. Obs.* [app. f. *HAW a. blue* + *DOD sb.* 2.] A name for the Blue Cornflower, *Centauria Cyanus* (Britten and Holland).

1523 FITZHERB. Husb. § 20 Diners maner of wedes, as thistyls, kedlockes, dockes... gouldes, haudoddes, dogfennel. *Ibid.*, Hawdod hath a blew flower, and a few lyttel leues... and groweth comonly in rye vpon leane grounde, and dothe lyttel hurte. *1730 in Yorks. Diaries* (Surtees) 296 (Brit. & Hol.) A flower call'd hawdodds.

Haw(e), *obs. var. HOE.*

Hawe, *obs. Sc. and north. form of HALL.*

† **Hawe-bake**, *Obs.* In the following, usually taken as = 'haw(s) baken', baked haws, equivalent to 'plain fare'; but this is doubtful.

c 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's Prol. 95 But natheless I recche nought a bene Though I come after hym with hawe-bake [*Camb. MS. aw bake, Lansdowne halve bake*] I speke in prose and lat him rymes make.

Hawel, *obs. form of HAIL sb.* 1 and *v.* 1

Hawer, [f. *HAW v.* + *ER* 1.] One who 'haws'. *1800 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 119 He is such a doubter,—such a hummer and hawer.

Hawes, *obs. f. hawse*: see *HALSE sb.*

Hawfinch (hō'fɪnʃ). [f. *HAW sb.* 2 + *FINCH*.] The common grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, a bird about six inches in length, having a large strong beak adapted for breaking the hard seeds and kernels which form its food.

1674 RAY Collect. Words, Birds 88. *1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. Biberg's Econ. Nat. in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 66 The cross-bill that lives on the fir-cones, and the hawfinch that feeds on the pine-cones. *1881 Standard* 2 Mar. 5 The hawfinch some years ago was as common in Epping Forest as are pigeons in the Guildhall-yard.

Hawghor, *obs. form of HEIFER.*

Haw-haw (hō'hō'), *int., sb., and a.* [Echoic; cf. *HA HA*.]

A. int. An expression of hesitation uttered repeatedly in an affected tone. Also, the representation of loud or boisterous laughter.

1834 SEBA SMITH Maj. J. Downing's Lett. (1835) 160 'Major, call back Jany, and Barry, and Amos, and haw-haw-haw', says the General.

B. sb. The utterance of *haw haw*; a loud or boisterous laugh, a guffaw.

1834 JAMES Robber i. The first indication of his coming was a peal of laughter, a loud 'Haw, haw, haw'. *1889 A. R. HOPE in Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 715/3 There was another chorus of haw-haws, which made Ronald's temper boil over.

C. attrib. or adj. Characterized by the utterance of *haw haw* as an affected expression of hesitation.

1841 LYTTON Nt. & Morn. (1851) 314 (Hoppe) 'Hush!' said the stranger, perfectly unconcerned, and regaining the dignity of his haw haw enunciation. *1866 Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 464 The affected, lisping, and haw-haw fool. *1867 F. HARRISON Choice Bks.* (1891) 102 Lounging with that ineffable haw-haw air of your Rotten Row.

Hence **Haw-hawism**, the habit of affectedly uttering *haw haw*.

1867 E. YATES Forlorn Hope x, Forbes would assume a languid haw-hawism.

Haw-haw, *v.* [f. *prec.*] *intr.* To utter *haw haw*; to laugh loudly or boisterously. Hence **Haw-hawing** *vbl. sb.*

1834 SEBA SMITH Maj. J. Downing's Lett. (1835) 160 He step'd up to me... throw'd his head back, and haw-haw'd right out. *1889 A. R. HOPE in Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 715/3 The other rustics haw-hawed at their master's repartee.

Haw-haw, *var. HA-HA sb.* 2

Hawin, -*yn*, *obs. forms of HAVEN.*

Hawk (hōk), *sb.* 1 Forms: *1 hafoe, hafoe, -uo, (haefuc, habuc, hæbuc), 2 hauek, heauek, 2-4 havek, 3 havec, 3-4 hauck, 3-7 hawk(e), 5-6 halk, 5-7 hawkte, 7 haulk, 7-hawk*. [Com. Tent.: OE. *hæuc, haefoc* = OS. *hæoc* (in proper names) MDu. *havic, havec, hawic*, Du. *havik*, Efris. *håfke, Wfris. hauck*], OHG. *habuh, hapuh*, MHG. *habeck, -ich*, G. *habicht*, ON. *hawk-r*, from **hafukr* (Sw. *hök*, Da. *høg*):—OTent. **habuko-z*; generally referred to root *hæb-*, *haf-* to seize, as *L. accipiter* to *capere*.]

1. Any diurnal bird of prey used in falconry; any bird of the family *Falconidae*. In *Nat. Hist.*, restricted to a bird of the subfamily *Accipitrinae*, with rounded and comparatively short wings, which chases its prey near the ground; distinguished from a falcon or bird of the subfamily *Falconinae*, which has long pointed wings and lofty flight.

Hawk of the fist, the lure, the soar: see *quots.* *1841, 1879.*

a 700 Epinal Gl. 1023 *Horodius*, unalh[h]ebuc [*Erfurt unalh[h]ebuc*]. *c 725 Corpus Gl.* 1890 *Soricarius*, mushahuc. *a 800 Leiden Gloss.* 51 in O. E. *Texts* 112 *Accipitres* [-*iler*], haefuc. *a 1000 Wyrdre* 86 in *Exeter Bk.* II. 88 b (Bosw.) Sum seal wilde ne fuzol atemian haefoc. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 49 pe habbeð feire huses... heauekes and hundes. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Nom.* 179 Hundes and hauekes and hors and wepnes. *a 1250 Owl & Night.* 307 pe havec folþe gode rede He flitþ his wei. *c 1325 Rel. Ant.* I. 125 Y gladiet for no song, Of haveke ne of hounde. *c 1440 Prompt. Parv.* 230/2 *Hawke, falco.* *1538 STARREY England* II. ii. 189

Theyr hawkys and theyr houndys. *1550 J. COKE Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* § 8 (1877) 60 We have hawkes of the towre, as leonardes, leonettes, fawcons, jefawcons, hobbess, & merlyons. *1612 DRAVTON Poly-obj.* iii. 42 His deepe mouth'd Hound to hunt, his long-wing'd Hawk to flie. *1614 B. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 161 The Soule, like unto some noble Hauke, lets passe the crowes. *1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 162 The Age of a Hawk; The first year, a Soarage. The second year, an Interview. The third year, a White Hawk. The fourth year, a Hawk of the first Coat. *1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. When... carefully looked after, she [the merlin] proves an excellent hawk. *1801 STRUTT Sports & Past.* I. ii. 33 The books of hawking assign to the different ranks of persons the sort of hawks proper to be used by them... The eagle, the vulture, and the merlon, for an emperor... The gos-hawk, for a yeoman... The sparrow-hawk for a priest. *1841 BELANY Falconry* 6, *Hawk of the Fist*. One that flies direct off the fist without mounting or waiting-on. *Ibid.*, *Hawk of the Soar*. One that mounts in the air, and waits-on until the game be put up. *1879 E. D. KNOXFIELD in Encycl. Brit.* IX. 6 The first class comprises 'falcons', 'long-winged hawks', or 'hawks of the lure'; the second class is that of 'hawks', 'short-winged hawks', or 'hawks of the fist'. *1893 NEWTON Dict. Birds, Hawk*, a word of indefinite meaning, being often used to signify all diurnal Birds-of-Prey which are neither Vultures nor Eagles, and again more exclusively for those of the remainder which are not Buzzards, Falcons, Harriers or Kites.

b. With prefixed word indicating species, varieties, sorts used in hawking, etc.: as *brush-, field-, fishing-, game-, long- or short-winged*, etc. Also **Black hawk**, the American rough-legged buzzard; **Jack-hawk**, a male hawk; **Kitchen hawk** (see *quot.* 1686); **Musket-, Small-bird-, or Sparhawk**, the Sparrow-hawk; **Ringtail hawk** (*Falco Hudsonius*); **Sharp-shinned hawk** (*U.S.*), a small species (*Accipiter fuscus*) with extremely slender shanks, also called *Pigeon hawk*. (See under their first element *Duck-, Fish-, Lark-, Mouse-, Partridge-, Quail-hawk*; also *GOSHAWK, HOBBY-, PIGEON-, SPARROW-HAWK*, etc.).

1486 Bk. St. Albans Div. Ther is a Spare hawke, and he is an hawke for a prest. *1615 W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 45 If you have a... Sparhawk in Winter to make the Black-bird stoop into a bush or hedge. *1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 172 This is a great fault, and more incident to and worse in Field-Hawks than such as are fitted for the River. *1686 BLOME Gentl. Recreat.* II. 29 The Lanner... is a Hawk well known... being called a Kitchen Hawk. *a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Jack-hawk*, the Male. *1774 FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 382 This species [Pigeon Hawk] is called a small-bird hawk at Hudson's Bay. *1874 COUES Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 528 *Accipiter fuscus*, sharp-shinned Hawk, 'Pigeon' Hawk, so-called, but not to be confounded with *Falco columbarius*. *Ibid.* 549 American 'Rough-legged Buzzard' 'Black Hawk'. *1873 SIR W. BULLER Birds N. Zealand* I. 222 The continuous screaming of the Bush-Hawk is understood by the natives to be a sure indication of change.

c. Proverbs and phrases. (See also *BUZZARD sb.* 1 *b*, *HANDSAW b*, *HERNSHAW*.)

c 1386 CHAUCER Reeve's T. 214 With empty hand, men may none hawkes tulle [allure]. *c 1530 H. RHODES Bk. Nurture* 740 in *Babes Bk.* 102 For empty fystes, men use to say, cannot the Hawke retayne. *1832 J. P. KENNEDY Swallow B.* (1860) 17, I entered Richmond between hawk and buzzard [= at twilight]. *1846 G. S. FABER Lett. on Tractarian Secess.* 171 As different from... modern Popery, as a hawk from a handspike.

2. With qualifying word as *night-hawk, dor-hawk, gnat-hawk, moth-hawk, screech-hawk*, applied to the gatsucker. (See these words.)

3. *fig.* Applied to a person, in various senses derived from the nature of the bird of prey: *e.g.* one who preys on others, a rapacious person, a sharper or cheat; one who is keen and grasping; an officer of the law who pounces on criminals (as in *vagabonds'* phrase, *ware the hawk*: see *WARE*).

1548 HALL Chron., *Edw. IV.*, 199 b, If he might... allure the duke to his party, that king Edward should be destitute of one of his best Hawkes. *a 1553 UDALL Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 48 Ye were take vp for haukes. *a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Hawk*, a Sharper. *1824 GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) III. 328 Men are hawks when they view their interests singly, and beetles when they are to lose in crowds. *1834 H. AINSWORTH Rookwood* I. iii. (Farmer), The game's spoiled this time... the hawks are upon us. *1843 LEVER J. Hinton* ix. (1878) 56 He... ended by becoming a hawk, where he had begun as a pigeon.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* *a.* Obvious combs., as *hawk-cage*, -*hood*, -*perch*; *hawk-headed* *adj.*

1483 Cath. Angl. 199/1 An Hawke bage, *cassidile*. *1743-51 G. EDWARDS Nat. Hist. Birds* 165 The Hawk-Headed Parrot. *1812 Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 27 The hawk-cage. *1832 G. Long Egypt. Antig.* I. x. 222 The hawk-headed sphinx. *1859 TENNYSON Enid* 280 O wretched set of sparrows... Who pipe of nothing but of sparrow-hawks! Speak, if you be not like the rest, hawk-mad. *1891 KIPLING Man & Beast in India* 55 The hawk-hood of soft deerskin... jesses, lures, and hawk-bells, are still regularly made in the Punjab.

b. Special combs. **Hawk eagle**, an eagle of the genus *Nisaetus*; **hawk-eye** (*U.S.*), colloq. appellation of a native or inhabitant of Iowa, popularly called the 'Hawk-eye State'; **hawk-eyed a.**, having eyes like a hawk's; very keen-sighted; **hawk-fly**, a fly of the family *Asilidae*, also called hornet-flies, which prey on other insects; † **hawk's-foot**, -*feet*, an old name for the columbine; **hawk-kite**, a kite made of silk or cotton in form of a hawk, used in shooting to make the birds lie;

hawk's meat, food for a hawk; also *fig.* (cf. 3); hawk-nut, a name for the earth-nut or pig-nut; hawk-parrot, a parrot of the genus *Deroptyus*; hawk-swallow, a local name for the swift; hawkwise *adv.*, in the manner of a hawk.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* 111. 284. *Hawk Eagles (*Nisaetus*), remarkable for their long legs. 1818 Todd, *Hawk-eyed. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. 1. xiii. (1866) 227 The hawk-eyed deities of Egypt, implied omniscience. 1890 BOLDFE-wood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 335 The hawk-eyed Pambok had described the stranded coach... about a mile off. 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 6 The Dragon, or more properly, large *Hawk-fly. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 86 These insects (the *Asilidae*)... from their habits, might very well be called 'Hawk Flies'. a 1500 Sloane MS. 5, 1f 6/1 *Columbina, pes aucipitis, idem* [Gallice] *columbine*, [Alogice] *hauekesfet*. 1888 L. PRYCE *Pheasant Rearing* 161 Who can make a really satisfactory 'hawk kite'? 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) 1. 34 A minister taking a benefice... was enforced to paie to his patron twenty quarters of otes, ten quarters of wheate, and sixteen yerelle of barleie, which he called 'hawkes meat'. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 82 Wash you Hawksmeat with the Juice thereof when you feed him. 1744 Ray's *Synops. Stirp.* 209 Earth-nut, or Kipper-nut... by the Vulgar Pignuts... in some Places 'Hawknut'. 1885 SWAINSON *Provi. Names Birds* 96 Swift. *Hawk swallow. From its habit of hawking for flies. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 514 Her steed a little higher soard, and then Dropt 'hawkwise to the Earth.

† **Hawk**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [Cf. HECK *sb.* 1 2.] A kind of fish-trap: see *quots.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 252 There is a sort of Engine, by some termed a Hawk, made almost like unto a Fish-pot, being a square frame of Timber fitted to the place... and wrought with Wire to a point almost, so that what Fish soever go through the same, cannot go back again. 1705 *Act 4 & 5 Anne* c. 8 § 5 Nets, Pots, Racks, Hawks, Gins or other Devices to kill Salmon.

Hawk (*hōk*), *sb.* 3 [Origin uncertain.] A plasterer's tool: see *quots.* Hence **Hawk-boy**.

1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 12 Tools relating to Plastering... 3. A Hawke, made of Wood about the higness of a square Trencher, with a handle... whereon the Lime and Hair being put, they take from it more or less as they please. 1823 *Builder's Perp. Price-Bk.* (Kelly) 142 Hawk-boy, per day 15. *gd.* 1842-76 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.* Hawk, a small quadrangular tool with a handle, used by a plasterer, on which the stuff required by him is served... He has always a hawk attending on him, by whom he is supplied with the material. The boy in question is called a Hawk boy. ~ 1892 SIR G. DUFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 152 A plasterer called to the boy to bring him his hawk.

Hawk, *sb.* 4 [f. HAWK *v.* 3] An effort made to clear the throat; the noise made in such an effort.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 18 After a rotten hawk and a hem, he began to spit. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hawk*, an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

Hawk, *dial.* form of HACK *sb.* 1 b.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hawk*, a dung fork. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hawk*, an implement or hand-tool for filling manure.

Hawk (*hōk*), *v.* 1 [f. HAWK *sb.* 1]

1. *intr.* To chase or hunt game with a trained hawk; to engage in or practise falconry.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 299 For to hanke ne hunte hane we no leuc. c 1345 *Orpheo* 294 Every on an hauke on honed bere, And went haukyng by the rivere. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 They hauke, they hunt, they card, they dyce. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* i. iv. 81 [He] went hence, to his own House, to Hawk (after the Harvest was in) for a Month. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 45 Where is the King? .. Gone hauking on the Nene.

b. *trans.* Cf. to hunt a cover.

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. s.v., Let us first hawk this ersh, for here lieth a covery.

2. *intr.* Of birds or insects: To hunt on the wing.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 389 Thus hawkyd this egle, and hove above. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* XII. 693 As the black swallow... Now hawks above, now skims along the flood To furnish her loquacious nest with Food. 1768 G. WHITE *Seiborne* xxi. (1853) 89 The bird [a martin] was hawking briskly after the flies. 1854 THOMAS in *Zoologist* 3650 As daybreak advanced, I could see the fern-owls... hawking for moths. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 318 A dragon fly, hawking to and fro on the sunny side of the hedge.

b. *trans.* To pursue or attack on the wing, as a hawk does; to prey upon while flying.

1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. xvii. 316 The lark sings to the moment when she is hawked. 1868 KINGSLEY *Christmas Day* 15 Flitting bats Hawk the pale moths of winter.

3. To hawk at: to fly at or attack on the wing, as a hawk does. Of a person: To fly a hawk at.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 13 A Faulcon trowing in her pride of place, Was by a Mousing Owle hawkt at, and killd. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xxiii. Who does hawk at eagles with a dove? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und. Ep.* to Rdr. 7 He that hawks at Larks and Sparrows has no less Sport... than he that flies at nobler Game. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 36 Will you hawk at game or carrion? *fig.* 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lvii. (1739) 106 He hawked at all manner of game, France, Scotland, England, Laity, Clergy. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xx. To hawk at one brother with another, is less than fair play. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* I. ii. 28 Accustomed to be welcomed with smiles, and even hawked at by young ladies on promotion.

b. *trans.* To let fly.

1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 563 They straightway hawked at their adversaries the terrible name of the high commission.

† 4. To hawk after (for): to hunt after, to endeavour to catch or gain. *Obs.*

c 1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 15/1 All the aduantage that ye hawke after, and all the fauour of the court. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 107 To hawke for a wayne opinion of holines. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1076 When we do any good deed... we should not hunt and hanke after the praise of men. 1700 ASTAY tr. *Saavedra-Fazardo* II. 98 It hawks after his Favour, with the Nets of Flattery. 1720 Lett. fr. *Lond. Jrnal.* (1721) 9 A Bookseller... hawked at the Inn for Oxford Scholars.

Hawk (*hōk*), *v.* 2 Also 6 hawk (e). [app. a back formation from HAWKER *sb.* 2]

1. *intr.* To practise the trade of a hawker.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 2 Euill disposed persons... vse daily the craft and subtilty of hauking abroad in the Country, to Villages and to mens houses, putting the same naughty ware to sale secretly. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 33 The little Emissaries... hawke about from London to Westminster with their Britches stiffe with the Coppies, and will sell them to any one. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iv. To go hauking and peddling about the streets, selling knives, scissors, and shoe-buckles.

2. *trans.* To carry about from place to place and offer for sale; to cry in the street.

1713 SWIFT *Imit. Hor.* i. vii. 41 His works were hawk'd in ev'ry street, But seldom rose above a sheet. 1750 *Compl. Let-writer* (ed. 6) 215 They immediately hawked it about to every surgeon. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1840-50) I. vi. § 56. 51 Inflammatory addresses were hawked in every street. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 457 Salt was hawked about by retail dealers.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1745 SWIFT *Friendly Apol.* (R.), All this with design... To hear his praises hawk'd about. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. ii. 28 Last winter, when I was at Bath... this Belinda Portman was hawked about everywhere. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 237 She consented to be hawked about as a sort of nurse and overseer. 1869 LOWELL *Winter-Even.* *Hymn* ix. I come not of the race, That hawk their sorrows in the market-place.

3. *trans.* To traverse as a hawker with something to dispose of; to canvass.

1865 CARLYLE *Fraser* *Gl.* xiii. i. v. 3 That is all her Hungarian Majesty has yet got by hauking the world, Pragmatic Sanction in hand.

4. *intr.* *slang.* (See *quot.*)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 328 They have a man... sometimes at a fair, to hawk, or act as a button (a decoy) to purchase the first lot of goods put up.

Hence **Hawked** *pp.* a., **Haw'king** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 3 No... couerlet-makers... shall... vse the said craft of haukyng, or go as hawkers... a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Hawking*, going about Town and Country, with Scotch-Cloth, &c. or News-papers. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVE *Bustle Body* v. i. Those little Hawking Females that traverse the Park, and the Play-House, to put off their damag'd Ware. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 346 Hawk'd-about Tryal-Pamphlets. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* vi. I call it hauking and peddling, that going round the country with your goods on your back. It ain't trade.

Hawk (*hōk*), *v.* 3 Also 6-7 hawk (e), 7 hawk. [Of uncertain origin; probably ehoic.]

1. *intr.* To make an effort to clear the throat of phlegm; to clear the throat noisily.

1583 [see *hawking* below]. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 9 Then they will hamme and hawke, and saie they are not eury bodie, and so take their mony. 1638 MEDE *Rever. God's House Wks.* (1672) II. 349 Nor is it lawful for us... to hawk or hem in the Church. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 272 A man... began to hawk and spit. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxx. 'I shall prove a wretched interpreter' said M'Intyre... coughing and hauking as if the translation stuck in his throat. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 299 There is a frequent tendency to cough and hawk.

2. *trans.* To bring up with a strong effort of clearing the throat.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 For hauking vp of blood. 1676 WISEMAN (J.), A stinking tough phlegm which she hawked up in the mornings. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xiv. He hawked up, with incredible straining, the interjection ah! 1843 SIA T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* xxviii. (1891) 593 He hawked up in the course of the day a considerable quantity of ropy mucus.

Hence **Hawking** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a.

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 7 In such hanking wise, as if he were throated with the chinconge. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 12 Shal we clap into 't roundly, without hauking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse? 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 149 A gawky... hilious, hauking Frenchman. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* xx. 307 The violent hauking of a man clearing his throat.

Hawk-bell: see HAWK'S BELL.

Hawk-bill.

1. A species of turtle; = HAWK'S-BILL 1.

1782 P. H. BAUCE *Mem.* XII. 424-5 Many sorts of tortoises, of which the hawk-bill is the most valuable for its fine shell. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 27, I found a hawk-bill turtle lying on the surface.

2. An instrument. (See *quots.*)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Hawk-bill*, a pliers with curved nose, to hold pieces in blow-pipe soldering. *Ibid.* *Hawk-bill-tooth-saw*, a saw having a curving, hooked saw-tooth, somewhat resembling the upper mandible of the hawk.

So **Hawk-billed** *a.*, having a mouth like a hawk's beak, as the *hawk-billed turtle* (= HAWK'S-BILL).

Hawkbit (*hōkbit*). [f. HAWK (WEED) + (DEVIL'S) BIT. Called by Ray and others, 'Hieracium minus premorsu radice', Hawkweed with bitten roots, Yellow Devil's bit' (after Devil's bit Scabious); the compressed form *Hawkbit* was introduced by Petiver in 1713.]

A book-name for the genus *Apargia* of composite plants, resembling hawkweeds.

1713 PETIVER *Herb. Brit. Raii Catal.*, Common Hawkbit, Jagged Hawkbit [etc.]. 1825 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* 111. 351. 1843 W. GAZE in *Zoologist* I. 30 The autumnal hawk-bit and dandelion. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vienettes fr. Nature* xxii. Some golden heads of the autumnal hawkbit.

Hawked (*hōkt*), *a.* 1 [f. HAWK *sb.* 1 + -ED: cf. *hooked*.] Curved like a hawk's beak; aquiline.

1577 HELLOWES *Guenard's Chron.* 72 Adrian had an high bodie... nose somewhat hawked. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 333 Flat noses seem comly unto the Moore, an Aquiline or hawked one unto the Persian. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) 111. 439 He had a hawk'd Nose. 1845 JAMES STEPMOTHER (1846) II. xxiii. 351 A stout, well-made, hawked-faced man.

Hawked (*hōkt*), *a.* 2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *hawkit*. [Derivation obscure.] Of cattle: 'Having white spots or streaks' (Jam.); spotted, streaked, as in *red-hawked*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Fenzelt Feir* 103 He maid a hundreth nolt all hawkit. 1612-3 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 11 A cow... red hawked in colour. 1658 W. CHAMBERLAINE *Love's Victory in Pharonidia* IV. (1850) 181 As much as the slit in our hawked bullock's ear. 1811 W. ATON *Agric. Ayrshire* xiv. 425 A cow with much white on her neck was termed a hawked cow. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mith.* xxxix. I do still haud by the real hawkit Airshire breed.

Hawker (*hōkər*), *sb.* 1 [OE. *hafocere*, f. *hafoc* HAWK *sb.* 1: see -ER 1 (cf. *fowler*).] One who hawks, or engages in the sport of hawking; one who tends or trains hawks; a falconer.

a 975 *Canons Edgar* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 258 We lærað þæt prest ne heo hunta, ne hafecere. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 225 Item, the same day my mastyr gaff to the hawkerys, xij. d. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. viii. (R.), The hawkers and foulers when they have caught the fowle, divide the bootie with the hawks. 1893 EAT. DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 269 Hassan Beg... enlisted the services of a professional hawk... so off we went with our falcon.

Hawker (*hōkər*), *sb.* 2 [app. a. MLG. *hoker*, in LG. and Ger. *hōker*, Du. *heiker*, higgler, hawker, huckster, costermonger. The LG. word is usually referred to *hocken* to take upon the back, to carry pick-a-back, also, to squat, keep sitting in the same place; and has been variously explained as one that carries a pack or load on his back, and one that sits at a stall.]

A man who goes from place to place selling his goods, or who cries them in the street. In mod. use technically distinguished from *pedlar*: see *quot.* 1895.

1520 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 104 Pro correctione habenda de les Hawkers, lijs. iiij. d. 1533 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 6 Sundry idle disposed persons, which commonly beene called hawkers... goe about from place to place within this Realme, vsing buying and selling of Brasse and Pewter. 1542-3 [see *hawking*: HAWK *v.* 2]. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1432/4 A sort of loose and idle persons, called Hawkers, who do daily publish and sell seditious Books... contrary to Law. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 P. 1, I heard the Hawkers with great Vehemence crying about a Paper. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper Wks.* 1834 II. 118 The rattling hawkier vends through gaping streets. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 7/7 He saw defendant acting as a hawkier... He asked him if he had a licence, when he produced the paper. A hawkier is a man who travels about selling goods with a horse and cart or van. A pedlar carries his goods himself. The cost of a pedlar's licence is 5s., and is granted by the police. Hawkers' licences are granted by the Inland Revenue, and cost 2s.

fig. a 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 26 The Churches Hawkers in Divinity, Who 'stead of lace, and Ribbons, Doctrine cry. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. x. iii. This broad-brim'd hawkier of holy things.

b. A horse used in hawking goods.

1719 D'URVEY *Pills* IV. 13 On Pads, Hawkiers, Hunters, on Higlars and Racers.

Hence **Hawker** *v. intr.*, to act as a hawkier; whence **Haw'king** *pp.* a.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 620 [He] was implacable and auker'd To all that Interlop'd, and Hawker'd. 1682 OLDHAM *Sat. to Friend Wks.* (Bell) 221 They are forced to ply For jobs of hawking divinity.

Hawker, *obs.* form of HOOKER, a small vessel.

Hawker (*hōkəri*). *nonce-ud.* [f. HAWK *sb.* 1; cf. *rookery*, and see -ERY.] A place where hawks are kept.

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 35 Lord Berkeley had proposed to shew them a hawkery of his in the neighbourhood.

Hawkey, hawkie (*hō'ki*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

[Of same origin as HAWKED *a.* 2, with denominative -ie, -y, as in *blacky, brownie*, etc.] 'A cow, properly one with a white face; often used as a general name for a cow or an affectionate name for a favourite cow' (Jam.).

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. iii. Nae mair the hawkies shalt thou milk. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* XI. xi. The soupe their only Hawkie does afford. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hawkie*, a white-faced cow. Also a general pet-name for the cow.

Hawkey, hawkie, var. HOCKEY.

Hawking (*hō'kin*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. HAWK *v.* 1]

1. The sport or practice of chasing birds or small animals by means of trained hawks.

c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* III. 1779. c 1375 BARBOUR *Troybk.* I. 279 Quhar-throw of halkinge ande of huntinge Hawboundauly thar hade þe kyng. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of*

Aymon iv. 120 Theyr fader was a hawkyng vpon the ryver. a 1533 LD. BEARNES *Huon* xii. 35 Desyring me to ryde with hym an hawkyng. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 45 Dost thou loue hawking? 1660 H. AOS *Fanaticks* Mite 7 He runs not to Hawkings nor Huntings. 1841 LANE *Arab. Mts.* i. 126 Hunting and hawking were common and favourite diversions of the Arabs.

fig. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 166 What dost thou go a hawking after me?
2. *attrib. and Comb.* Relating to or used in hawking, as *hawking-bag*, *costume*, *gauntlet*, *glove*, *language*, *pole*, *pouch*, *spaniel*.

1598 FLORIO, *Falconiera*, a faulkners bagge, a hawking pouch. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xx. The falconers take their hawking-poles in hand. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 185 His Tongue is not acquainted with the hawking Dialect. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 52, I can seclude Æolus and his Sons in a Hawking-bag. 1676 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1124/4 A large well made Hawking-Spaniel. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii. A hawking gauntlet on his left hand, though he carried no bird. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 255 Behrām took advantage of Akber's absence on a hawking party. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* i. 1, The Chelsea lady was in hawking costume.

Hawking, *ppl. a.1* [f. HAWK *v.1* + -ING²]. That hawks; addicted to the sport of hawking. In SHAKS. 1601, 'hawk-like, keen' (Schmidt).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. 1. 105 His arched brow, his hawking eye. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* xxii. Me thinks a drunken Coblér, and a meere hawking Gentleman ranks equally. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 770 His sarcastic remarks on the hunting, hawking bores.

Hawking, *vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs.2* and 3: see under HAWK *v.2* and 3.

Hawkish (hō'kif), *a.* [f. HAWK *sb.1* + -ISH]. Somewhat of the nature or appearance of a hawk. 1841 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 245 Of temper most accipitral, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* I. vi. 64 She... was now too fierce and hawkish looking, though you would still call her handsome.

Hawkit, *Sc. var. of HAWKED²*.

Hawk-like, *a.* Like a hawk, or like that of a hawk.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 121 Who, hawk-like, ayres swiftest passenger That holds a timorous dove in chase [etc.]. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* xliii. 100 This species may be easily distinguished from the common buzzard by its hawk-like appearance. 1892 MAS. H. WARD *D. Grievé* I. 6 With a sudden hawk-like gesture... she tried to get hold of it.

Hawk-moth. A moth of the family *Sphinxidae* or *Sphingina*; a sphinx-moth; so called from their manner of flight, which resembles the hovering and darting of a hawk. There are many genera and species, as DEATH'S-HEAD *h.*, ELEPHANT *h.*, HUMMING-BIRD *h.*, PRIVET *h.*: see these words.

1785 M. MARTIN (*title*). The Aurelian's Vade Mecum; containing... Catalogue of Plants affording Nourishment to Butterflies, Hawk-moths... and Moths in the state of Caterpillars. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 707 The larvae of the Hawk-Moths have always sixteen feet. 1851 MIDDLETON *tr. Schöeller's Zool.* 565 Lepidopterous insects are... ranked as Butterflies, Moths, and Sphingides or hawk-moths.

Hawk-nose. A nose curved like a hawk's beak; and an aquiline nose.

1533 UDALL *Flowers Lat. Speakyng* 192 (R.) Crokyng or bowyng inwarde, like as the bil... of an hauke, and such we call in scorne or derision hauke-noses. 1611 COTGR. *s.v.* Nez, A high-raised, or hawkie, nose. 1680 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1544/4 A Dapple Grey Mare... seven years old, a Hawk Nose. 1889 BROWNING *Imperatrice* Aug. 122 Those sparkling eyes beneath their eyebrows' ridge (Each meets each, and the hawk-nose rules between).

Hawk-nosed, *a.* Having a nose curved like a hawk's beak.

1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hawk-nosed, bequ. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy.* Ambass. 271 He was... somewhat Hawk-nosed, as most of the Persians are. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 120 A fierce, game-looking set of fellows; tall and hawk-nosed, and very much resembling the Crows.

Hawk-owl. A name given to: a. The Short-eared Owl, *Asio brachyotus*. b. The Day-owl, *Surnia ulula* or *funerea*. Both so called from their smaller heads, and habit of seeking their food during the day.

1743-51 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* 62 The Little Hawk Owl. This Bird is rather bigger than a Sparrow-Hawk. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 242 The Hawk Owl comes to us in October. 1812 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 64 Hawk Owl... This is another inhabitant of both continents... a connecting link between the Hawk and Owl tribes. 1856 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* IV. 926 *Surnia funerea*... it hunts frequently in the day-time. The smaller head... combined with these habits, have obtained for it the name of Hawk-Owl.

Hawk's-beard. A book-name for the genus *Crepis* of composite plants, allied to the hawk-weeds.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 347 *Crepis*, hawk's-beard. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 180.

Hawk's bell, hawk-bell. A small spherical bell, for fastening on the leg of a hawk.

[1468 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 557/2, 2 hawks' bells.] 1483 *Act. i. Rich. III.* c. 12 That no merchant Straungier... bryng into this Realme... bellis except haukes bellis [etc.]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij (heading), Of hawkys Bellis... Off spare hawk bellis there is chooce and lyttill of charge of thaim. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xx. The trembling fowl that hear the jiggling hawk-bells ring. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. ii. 93 They... received from them hawk-bells, glass beads or other baubles. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVI. 132 Beads and hawk-bells. 1835 W. IRVING

Crayon Misc. (1849) 298 Morris-dancers, gaily dressed up with ribands and hawks'-bells.

Hawk's-bill.

1. (Also hawk's-bill turtle.) A species of turtle, *Chelone imbricata*, having a mouth resembling the beak of a hawk, inhabiting the Indian Ocean and the warmer parts of the Atlantic, and furnishing the tortoiseshell of commerce. Also HAWKBILL.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle, and the Hawks bill Turtle, of which sorts, the latter is the best. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 103 The Hawksbill Turtle is the least kind; they are so called because their mouths (resemble) the Bill of a Hawk: On the backs of these Hawksbill Turtle grows that Shell which is so much esteem'd for making Cabinets, Combs [etc.]. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 20 There is Plenty of Tortoises, or Turtle, but not very good to eat, being a sort of Hawksbill. 1892 *Chamb. Jnl.* 14 May 318/2 The thirteen plates of tortoise-shell on the carapace of the hawk's-bill tortoise.

2. Part of the striking action of a clock.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Hawk's bill*, a catch-piece attached to a vibrating arm, which acts as a detent in the rack of the striking part of a clock, and assists in effecting the proper number of strokes.

3. (See quot.)

1708 PHIL. *Trans.* XXVI. 78 Gryphites, the Hawk's Bill, or Ague-sbell.

Hawk's eye. Also hawk-eye.

1. The eye of a hawk; hence, a sharp or keen eye like a hawk's.

1684 OTWAY *Alchemist* iv. i, A plague of her Hawk's Eyes! 1687 CONGREVE *Old Ach.* i. 1, I have a Hawk's Eye at a Woman's Hand. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 119 Your hawk-eyes are keen and bright. 1884 SPURGEON in *Sword & Trowel* July 338 There are persons in the world who seem to have hawk's eyes where anything evil is concerned.

2. A name given to some species of plover, as the golden plover and the black-bellied plover.

1813 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 42 It is said, that at Hudson's Bay it [the black-bellied plover] is called the Hawk's-eye on account of its brilliancy.

Hawkweed (hō'k-wid). [transl. of L. *hieracium* = Gr. *ἱεράκιον*, f. *ἱερά* hawk, falcon; but the ancient application of the name was different (see Liddell and Scott).] The common name for plants of the large genus *Hieracium* (N.O. *Compositae*).

Also sometimes loosely applied to other yellow-flowered composites, as *Senecio hieracifolius*, *Picris hieracioides*, and the genus *Crepis* (*Bastard Hawkweed*).

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Hæfocwyrp on hluttrum ealoð.] 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 14 b. The nature of Hawke weede is to coule and partly to binde. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxxii. 232 Haukeweede is also a kinde of Succorie. 1794 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* xxvi. 381 Hieracium or Hawkweed is a numerous genus of this order. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 340 *Picris hieracioides*, hawkweed ox-tongue. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, N. Devon I. 281 Crumbling rocks, festooned with heath, and golden hawkweed.

Hawky (hō'ki), *a.1* [f. HAWK *sb.1* + -Y]. Of the nature of a hawk; greedy as a hawk.

1732 ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* 98 in *Britten Old Country Wds.* (E. D. S.), [Gravel] is of a hawkly voracious nature.

Hawky (hō'ki), *a.2* *nonce-wd.* [f. HAWK *v.3*] Characterized by hawking.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 204 Speech of the most haggly, hawkly, pinched and meagre kind.

Hawle, obs. form of HAIL *sb.1*

† **Hawler**. Obs. [f. *hawle*, HALL *sb.* + -ER; cf. HALLIER².] The keeper or steward of a hall.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 A kyng es porter, anoper hawler, anoper chaumberlayne.

Hawling (e, var. HALLING Obs., tapestry.

Hawm (hōm), *v. dial.* [Etymol. unknown.] *intr.* To move about awkwardly; to lounge.

1847-78 HALLIWELL *Hawm*, to lounge about. *Leic. Ibid.*, *Hawming*, awkwardness. *Linc.* 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., *Hawm*, to move about awkwardly. 1880 TENNYSON *North. Coblér* iv, Guzzlie' an' soakin' an' smokin' an' hawmin' about it the laänes.

Hawm (e, obs. forms of HAULM.

Hawmbel, -ble, etc., obs. ff. AMBLE, etc.

† **Hawmed**, *a.* Obs. [Derivation doubtful.

It may possibly be f. *hawm*, *hawm*, HAME *sb.2* (of the collar of a horse) as resembling them in their curvature. Another suggestion is f. *hawm*, HAULM + -ED²: in allusion to the prominent joints or frequent crookedness of jointed stalks.] Of legs: Bandy, curved.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 530 The diuels of Crowland with their... crooked and hawm'd legs [*uncis curvibus*].

Hawmed, haumed, ? corrupt form of HUMET, HUMETTE.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 14 b, The Hawmed in this Cote armour, is a manifeste demonstration of buriall, and is an aunciente token in Armorie. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1611) 373 He... beareth, a, a cross haumed s.

† **Hawm-legged**, *a.* Obs. Also haume-. [See HAWMED *a.*] Bandy-legged, bow-legged.

1608 *Withals* *Dict.* 286 That is hawme legged [1634 haume-legged, legges turned outward (as some say) that bath a paire of lett legges, *valgus*].

Hawse (hōz), *sb.1* *Naut.* Forms: 5-7 halse, 6 haulse, 7 hause (houlse, 8 harse), 6- hawse. [A phonetic spelling of 16th c. *halse*, *haulse*, app. a. ON. *hals* neck (cf. *HALSE sb.*), fig. part of the forecable or bow of a ship or boat, also, the front sheet or tack of a sail, the end of a rope, etc.]

1. That part of the bows of a ship in which the

hawse-holes are cut for the cables to pass through; hence, sometimes, in *plural*, the hawse-holes themselves.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 313, ij peces of tymbre for the halse of the seyd ship. 1567 G. FENNER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 147 We cut our cable at the hawse. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxiv. 130 To let slippe their Gabels by theyr illais. a 1668 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 28 After many attempts to wind up the anchor I was forced to cut cable in the haulse. 1677 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 10 The Haulses are those great round holes before, vnder the Peak-head, where commonly is used the Cables when you come to an Anchor, the bold or high Haulse is the best. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 46 Our Cables froze in the hawse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *s.v.*, A *Bold Haulse*, is when the Hole is lofty above Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 330 We were in a leaky ship, with three cables in our haulses. 1842 F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. 140 Two men appeared near the Knight-heads... looking at the vessel's hawse.

† 2. A cable, a hawser. Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Alzana*... a halse or cable to draw a bote or ship withall (1611 *Alzaniere*... a halse or halsier in a ship). a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. 1704/1 246/1 Cat-holes are over the Ports in the Gun-Room... to heave the Ship a stern by a Cable, or Haulse.

3. The space between the head of a vessel at anchor and the anchors, or a little beyond the anchors, esp. in phr. *athwart* († *thwart*) the hawse (cf. *athwart-hawse*, *s.v.* *ATHWART C.*), to cross the hawse, etc. Also fig.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks. III. 39/1 In the darke night they might have chained two or three Frigots together, and turniug them vpon them, vpon the Ebbe, thwart their hawse, might much haue endangered them. 1665 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 332 Both fell foul one anothers boulders, through which mischance her boltsprit gave our mizen shrouds a [etc.]. 1666 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 21/4 He fell thwart the Man of Wars Halse. 1667 *Ibid.* No. 160/4 The Vice Admiral... intended then to cross the Haulse. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 350 Then I lay a-thwart the Enemy's Harse. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxxv, Nothing would suit Nelson but this four-decked ship; so we crossed the hawse of about six of them, and... were abreast of her. 1859 READE *Love me little* (Ward) ix. 112 'There are mischief-makers behind'. 'Ay?... I'll teach them to come across my hawse'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *s.v.*, If a vessel drives at her anchors into the hawse of another she is said to 'foul the hawse' of the vessel riding there; hence the threat... 'If you foul my hawse, I'll cut your cable'.

4. 'The situation of the cables before the ship's stem, when she is moored with two anchors out from forward, one on the starboard, and the other on the port bow' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

b. Phr. *Clear hawse*, when both cables lead directly (without crossing) to their respective anchors. *Foul, open hawse* (see quots.). † *Full hawse*, with all the cable run out (obs.). † *To clear the hawse, fresh* (freshen) the hawse (see quots.). *Cross, elbow, round turn in the hawse* (see quot. 1881, and ELBOW *sb.2* e).

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee, full hawse in tumbling roades. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Burning in the Haulse*, is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Stress. *Clearing the Haulse*, is the untwisting of two Cables, which being let out at two several Haulses, are wound about one another. *Riding upon the Haulse*, is when any weighty Substance falls directly before the Haulse, or lies across it. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, *Fresh the Haulse* when there is reason to suspect the cable may be fretted in those holes, they veer out a little, to let another part endure the stress. *Freshing the hawse* is also used when new pieces are laid upon the cable in the hawse. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 116 These... gusts make it difficult for ships... to keep a clear hawse when anchored. 1788 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.*, *Hawse, foul*, implies that the cables lie across the stern, or bear upon each other, so as to be rubbed or chafed by the motion of the vessel. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 254* When a ship at her moorings has her cables lead strait to her anchors, without crossing, she is said to ride with an open hawse. 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl. s.v.*, If from an open hawse a ship swings 180° she brings a *cross* in the hawse, a second half swing in the same direction makes an *elbow*, a third, a *round turn*, a fourth, a *round turn* and an *elbow*, and so on.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hawse-bag*, -block, -bolster, -box, -boxing, -buckler; *hawse-fallen* *pa. pple.*, *hawse-full a.*, *hawse-hook*, -timber: see quots.; *hawse-wood* = *hawse-timber*. Also HAWSE-HOLE, -PIECE, -PIPE, -PLUG.

1819 *Pantologia s.v.*, **Hawse-bags*, are bags of canvas made tapering, and stuffed full of oakum... to prevent the sea from washing in at these [hawse] holes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hawse-blocks*, bucklers, or pieces of wood made to fit over the hawse-holes when at sea, to back the hawse-plugs. **Hawse-bolsters*, planks above and below the hawse-holes. Also, pieces of canvas stuffed with oakum and roped round, for plugging when the cables are bent. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The 'hawse boxes, or deck pipe. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hawse-box*, or *Naval Hood*, pieces of plank bolted outside round each of the hawse-holes, to support the projecting part of the hawse-pipe. 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl.*, **Hawse-Fixing*... was formerly a projection left upon the hawse-timbers in the wake of the hawse-holes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hawse-bucklers*, plugs of wood to fit the hawse-holes, and hatches to bolt over, to keep the sea from spurting in. *Ibid.* 373 To ride hawse-fallen, is when the water breaks into the hawse in a rough sea, driving all before it. 1692 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 81 To Ride **Hawse-fall*, is when in a rough Sea the Water breaks into the Haulses. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 373 *Riding hawse-fall*, pitching bows under. c 1850

Rudin. Navig. (Weale) 123 *Hawse-hook, the breast-hook over the hawse-holes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hawse-timbers, the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stem, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

Hawse, sb.², var. of HAUSE.

† **Hawse**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 hause, 6-7 halse, 7 haulse. [a. F. *hausser*, in 16th c. *haulser*, OF. *hancier*, *haucier* (12th c.) = Pr. *alsar*, *ausar*, It. *alzare*, Sp. *alsar* = late L. type **altiare*, f. *altus* high. For the initial *h* in Fr. see HAUT; and cf. HANCE v.] *trans.* To raise, exalt, hoist.

c.1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 166 He made to be hauled a lytel galyote out of the grete galeye with viii hores. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 62/1 Every thing was hawsed about the mesure: amercementes turned into fines, fines into raun-somes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III.*, 11 b, Haled up their sailes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. 568 Bomilcar .. having sea-roume, haled up sailes.

Hence † **Hawse** sb.³ *Obs.*, exaltation, enhancement. c.1475 *Partenay* 498 Puttyng my hole hert .. and thought ay To your honour, hawse, and encrease also.

Hawse, var. of HALSE sb. and v.²

Hawse-hole. *Naut.* A cylindrical hole, of which there are two in the bows of a vessel, for the cable to run through. *Phr.* To enter (come, creep, get in) by the hawse-holes: to enter the service at the lowest grade, to rise from before the mast.

1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 8 Provided that the Rails .. fall not fowl of the halshols. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. iv. 330 We made a great quantity of water through our hawse-holes. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 321 This .. accident was owing to the hawse-holes being extremely large and low, the hawse-plugs not being in, and the holes being pressed under water by a crowd of sail on the ship. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xvii. Working my way up as regularly as one who gets in at the hawsehole and crawls aft to the cabin windows. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 341 Very few captains and flag-officers came in at the hawseholes.

Hawse-piece. *Naut.* One of the timbers of a ship through which a hawse-hole is cut; one of the timbers which compose the bow of a vessel and whose sides look fore and aft.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1526/4 The Adventure Pink, Dogger built .. new Hawse pieces. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ecubiers* .. also the hawse-pieces, through which those holes are cut. c.1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hawse-pieces*, the timbers which form the bow of the ship, whose sides stand fore and aft, or nearly so; that is, parallel to the middle line of the ship.

Hawse-pipe. *Naut.* A cast-iron pipe fitted into a hawse-hole to prevent the cable from abrading the wood.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 465 The chain attached to the anchor, and made fast through a hawse-pipe to the bow or forepart of the vessel, acts as a pivot on which it swings. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 2/7 Abbey Home .. left this morning for Dover Harbour, with hawse-pipe broken.

Hawse-plug. *Naut.* A plug made to fit into the hawse-pipe to prevent water from entering. 1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Grann.* ii. 10 They [use] a Hawse-plug at Sea. 1803 [see HAWSE-HOLE]. 1886 J. M. CADLFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 8 When .. heavy weather [is] expected .. hawse-plugs [should be] put in.

Hawser (*hō-zər*). *Naut.* Forms: 4 hauceour, haucour, haucer, (5 *erron. answer*), 5-8 hauser, 6 halsor, 6-9 halser, haulser, (7 *hauser*, harser, -or, hasar, 7-8 hasser), 5- hawser. [app. Anglo-Fr. *haucour*, f. OF. *haucier* to HAWSE, hoist; in reference to the original purpose of a hawser. Cf. obs. F. *hausser*, *haulser* 'the drawing, or hauling of Barges, or great Boats vp a river by the force of men ashore' (Cotgr.) from same source. Evidently from an early period associated in form and sense with HAWSE sb.¹: cf. sense 1 b, and HAWSE sb.¹ 2.]

1. A large rope or small cable, in size midway between a cable and a tow-line, between 5 and 10 inches in circumference; used in warping and mooring; in large ships now made of steel.

1338 *MS. Sacrist's Roll, Durham*, Item j cabitus magnus xl cubitorum. Item j haucour xxx cubitorum. 1355-6 *Ibid.*, Item j haucour et j alia corda. 1373 in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 369, 2 haucers pour boyropes, 2 touropes, 3 werropes. 1465 *Mann & House. Exp.* 200 An answer weying iij. stone, viij. li. 1485-6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 18 Cables of sundrie sortes vj, Cagging cable j, Hanser j. *Ibid.* 36 Hawser for the botes take iij. 1592-3 *Act 35 Eliz.* c. 8 *Preamb.*, Cables, Halsors, and Cordage. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ii. 600 With well-wreath'd halsers hoise Their white sailes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 46 Ships .. have a Hasar or Rope ready to send one end ashore. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 178 We .. carry'd out two Hawser and Anchors to heave the Ship off. 1831 TRE-LAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 230 He desired me to make fast a halsar .. to the ring-bolts of her hob-stays. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 393 Saturnia snaps the halsar. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 205 With three huge hawsers the ship's stern was made fast.

b. Used by confusion for HAWSE sb.¹ 3.

1684 OTWAY *Atteist* II. i. Laying your self atwart my Harser. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 443 note, A harge .. in great danger of running, as they call it, atwart the hawser and of oversetting.

2. *Comb.*, as *hawser-fashion* adv., *hawser-like* adj.; *hawser-bend*, a kind of hitch or knot; *hawser-clamp*, a gripper for a hawser to prevent its veering out (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † *hawser-hole* = HAWSE-HOLE; *hawser-laid* a., made

of three or four strands laid up into one; † *hawser-work*, towing.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 197 A rope laid *hawser fashion is a rope consisting of any number of yarns according to the strength required, which divided into three strands, and each being twisted equally, are prepared to be laid into a rope. 1802 MITCHELL in *Naval Chron.* VII. 52 Daley was looking out at the *hawser-hole. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Ropes*, Ropes are either cable-laid or *hawser-laid. c.1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 When three cables are laid up together, it is called 'hawser-laid' rope. 1875 BEFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Running rigging is hawser-laid, right-handed. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iii. (1688) 411 The seamen, whom he encouraged at their *Hawser-work.

Hawstock: see HALSE sb.⁶.

Hawson, obs. form of HAUSEN.

Hawt(e), obs. ff. HAUGHT; var. HAUT v. *Obs.*

Hawtane, -en, var. HAUTAIN a. *Obs.*

Hawtere, obs. form of ALTAR.

Hawthorn (*hō-zəm*). Forms: 1 hazu-, haza-
dorn, 3 hawz-, 4 hāzborn, 4-6 hau-, haweporn,
-thorne, (7 hethorn), 5-hawthorn. β. 1 hæz-,
hæzuporn, 5 heiþorne, 6 hai-, haythorne. [OE.
haga-, hægu-, hæþorn, f. haga HAW sb.¹ + þorn
THORN. Cf. MDu. *hagedorn*, Du. *haagdoorn*, MHG.
hage n'dorn, *hagelorn* (Ger. *hagedorn*), ON. *hag-
þorn* (Sw. *hagtorn*, Da. *hagetorn*).]

1. A thorny shrub or small tree, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, N.O. *Rosaceae*, extensively used for forming hedges; the White-thorn. It bears white, and, in some varieties, red or pink blossom (called 'may'); its fruit, the haw, is a small round dark red berry. (Also extended to other species of *Crataegus*.)

a.800 *Exford Gloss.* 19 *Alba spina*, hazudorn. c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 16 Hæder somnigas .. of haza-dornum fic-beamas. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4532 Piderward sir Gij him droug, And loked vnder an haweporn boug. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 744 Pe hasel & þe hāzþorne. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 173 A man .. As hore as an hawethorne. c.1450 *Merlin* 681 A bush .. of white hawthorne full of floures. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 68 And every shepherd tells his tale Under the hawthorn in the dale. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 Nor any tree bigger than a small Hawthorn. 1728-46 *Thomson Spring* 89 The Hawthorn whitens. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libm. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 317 The Hawthorn is justly considered the best plant for hedges.

β. a.700 *Epinal Gloss.* 19 *Alba spina*, hæzþorn. c.725 *Corpus Gloss.* 114 *Alba spina*, hæzþorn. c.1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 54 Hæzþornes blostman. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 572/45 *Chnus*, an haythorne & an hawe. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxvii. (1878) 76 The box and bay, Haythorne and prim, for clothes trim. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xviii. (1886) 218 Haythorne, otherwise white[thorne] gathered on Maie daie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 386/2 Before .. finding out of the Needle .. our Fore-fathers are said to make use of an Hay-thorn, or a Thorn Prick.

2. *Angling*. Short for *hawthorn-fly*.

1884 *Senior in Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 399 The Gran-nom, Yellow-dun, Hawthorn, and Sedge.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hawthorn bough*, *bud*, *bush*, *hedge*, etc.; *hawthorn china*, a kind of Oriental porcelain, in which the decoration represents flowering branches of the Japanese plum-tree in white on a dark blue ground; *hawthorn-fly*, a small black fly appearing on hawthorn-bushes when the leaves first come out; an artificial imitation of this fly used by anglers; *hawthorn-gros-beak*, the hawfinch (? *U.S.*); *hawthorn pattern*, a pattern in which the hawthorn is represented in flower; the pattern used in hawthorn china. Also HAWTHORN-TREE.

13.. [see 1]. c.1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 650 Were it of wodebynde or hawthorn [*Lansdowne* heiþorne] leues. 1423 *Jas. I. Kings* f. xxxi. And so with treis set Was all the place, and hawthorn hegis knet. 1590 *Suaks. Mids. N.* iii. 1.4 This greene plot shall be our stage, this hawthorne brake our trying house. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 116 You may also make the hawthorn-fly, which is all black and not big, but very small, the smaller the better. *Ibid.* 118 The small black fly, or hawthorn fly is to be had on any Hawthorn bush, after the leaves be come forth. 1770 *Goldsom. Des. Vill.* 13 The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade, For talking age and whispering lovers made. 1890 DOROTHEA GERARD *Lady Baby* I. viii. 187 The hedges were strung with pearls of hawthorn-buds. 1892 A. T. FISHER *Rod & River* 177 The Hawthorn-fly .. at times proves so good a killer that I have placed it on the list. 1896 *Daily News* 5 May 7/3 The characteristic of the Sakura silks is the design of Japanese plum blossom with a fine and delicate tracery of stems, very similar to the 'hawthorn' pattern familiar upon china.

Hence **Hawthorned** a., furnished or planted with hawthorns. **Hawthorny** a., characterized by hawthorns, redolent of the scent of hawthorn blossom.

1831 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl. in Rec. Girldood* (1878) III. 42 Read one of Miss Mitford's hawthorny sketches out of 'Our Village' .. they always carry one in fresh air and green fields. 1885 W. P. BREED *Abroad & Abroad* 23 A narrow path, with high hawthorned inclosures on each hand.

Hawthorn-tree. = HAWTHORN 1.

c.1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 350/185 Onder an hāzþorn [*v.r.* hāzþorn-tre]. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* II. 73 b. Our haw thorn tree leseth hys leues euer yere. 1786 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 27 Aug. There is a hawthorn-tree, which rises like a wooden pillar through the rooms of the castle. 1876 MACRAV *Poems, Secr. Hawthorn* I, O thou snow-white hawthorn tree!

Comb. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 99 The Thoru or Hawthorn Tree fly.

† **Haw-tree**. *Obs.* [f. HAW sb.¹ or 2 + TREE.] 1. The hawthorn.

13.. *Scuyn Sage* (W.) 905 Up to the hawe-tre he stegth. c.1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesu*, in Wright *Voc.* 162 Awe-tre [*v.r.* hawethen], *cencler*. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. (*Susanna*) 54 Vndur an haw tree. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Hawe tree, *espine blanche*. 1570 LEVINS *Monif.* 46/37 An Haw tree, *sentis*.

2. Applied by Hudson to the Whitebeam (*Pyrus Aria*) and the Service tree (*P. torminalis*).

1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Angl.* (1798) 214 *Crataegus foliis cordatis* .. wild Haw-tree or Service. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

Hawur, var. of HAGHER a. *Obs.*, skilful.

Hawvle, var. HAVEL sb.¹ *Obs.*

Hawves, rare obs. pl. of HALF sb.

Hax, obs. form of AX.

c.1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 807/17 *Hec securis*, a hax.

Haxter, variant of HACKSTER, *Obs.*

Haxyn = *ashen*, obs. plur. of ASH.

1515 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 68 For ye ledde haxyn. .iiii. .iiii.

Hay (*hē*), sb.¹ Forms: 1 hies, hīs, hēz, (heiz, hoēs), 2-4 hei, 3-7 hey(e, 4 hai, 4-5 hey3(e, 4-7 hays, 5 hei3(e, heygh, heey, 6-7 haie, 4-hay. [Com. Tent.: OE. *hleg*, *hlē*, *hēz*, = OS. *houwi*, (MLG. *hoi*, *houwe*, MDu. *hōy*, *hōzi*, *hoey*, Du. *hooi*), OHG. *hewi*, *houwi* (properly, nom. *hewi*, gen. *houwes*, MHG. *hōu*, *hou*, *houwe*, G. *heu*), ON. *hey* (Sw., Da. *hø*), Goth. *hawi* (gen. *hawjis*): OTeut. **haujom*, app. an adj. used subst. = (that) which can be mowed, f. stem of vb. **haww-*, OE. *heaw-* to HEW, cut down, mow.]

1. Grass cut or mown, and dried for use as fodder; formerly (as still sometimes) including grass fit for mowing, or preserved for mowing.

c.825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. 2 Swe swe heg hredlice adruziad. c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 10 Ues. .gærs vel heiz micil on ðam styd. c.975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 30 Þæt londes heoz þæt to dæge is and to mærgen vel marne bið in ofne sende. c.1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 178 On .vi. nihtne monan do þonne hīs on þio beð. c.1205 *LAV.* 24441 Per com hey, per com gras. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 39 He comandeide to hem, that thei schulden make alle men sitte to mete aftr cumpenyes vpoun greene hey. c.1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 126 Seynt Elene. .founde þe same heize þat crist was leyde in yn þe manger. c.1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 450 Ye be not worthe a botelle of heye. 1535 COVERDALE *Kings* xviii. 5 Go thorow the londe vnto all the welles of water & ryuers, yf haplye we maye finde hay. c.1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. 47 They leave it dry many dayes like Hey. 1725 SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 575, I gave over all hopes of my hay .. for I reckoned the weather had ruined it. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1270 Amid the fragrant hay. 1830 TENNYSON *Owl* I. 9 Rarely smells the new-mown hay. 1897 GRANT ALLEN in *Strand Mag.* Oct. 404/x Mice, shrews and lizards .. can conceal themselves less easily than they were wont to do in the long hay before the cutting.

2. *Burgundian* or *Burgundy* hay, Lucerne, or Sainfoin: see BURGUNDY, BURGUNDIAN A. *Camel's hay*, an oriental grass or rush: see CAMEL 5.

3. Phrases and Proverbs. To carry hay in one's horns: to be ill-tempered or dangerous (Lat. *ferum habet in cornu*, Horace; from an ox apt to gore, whose horns were bound about with hay). To look for a needle in a bottle (bundle) of hay: see NEEDLE. To make hay: (a) lit., to mow grass and dry it by spreading it about and exposing it to the sun's heat; (b) fig., to make confusion. To make hay of: to throw into confusion, turn topsyturvy, upset. To make hay while the sun shines: to lose no time, to seize or profit by opportunities.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 6 When the sunne shineth make hay. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Pal.* (1869) 176 He's sharpe as thorn, And fretfull carries hay in 's borne. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 138 She .. was resolv'd .. to make Hay whilst the Sun shin'd. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jerns.* (1732) 144 No Hay being here made. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Rose, Thistle, etc.* I. ii. Oh! father, how you are making hay of my things! 1886 *I'll Mail G.* 9 June 3/2 Sussex made hay of the Gloucestershire bowling. 1891 J. M. DIXON *Dict. Idiomatic Eng.* *Phr.* s.v. *Between hay and grass*, in an unformed state; hobbled-de-hoy. *Familiar*. An Americanism, said of youths between boyhood and manhood.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *hay-bottle*, *-bundle*, *-farm*, *-green*, *-ground*, *-land*, *-market*, *-mead*, *-meadow*, *-month*, *-season*, *-stalk*, *-wisp*; (used in the cultivation, carriage, storage, etc. of hay) *hay-basket*, *-boat*, *-cart*, *-chamber*, *-crook*, *-hook*, *-knife*, *-press*, *-spade*, *-wagon*, *-wain*, *-yard*. b. objective genitive (as name of a person, or of a mechanical contrivance), as *hay-binder*, *-carter*, *-dryer*, *-farmer*, *-loader*, *-mower*, *-pitcher*, *-presser*, *-raker*, *-stacker*, *-tedder*, *-tier*, *-tossor*. c. objective, as *hay-binding*, *-carting*, *-pitching*, *-tedding*. d. instrumental, as *hay-fed* pa. pple., *hay-fed* v. e. parasynthetic, as *hay-coloured*, *-scented* adjs.

1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 96/1 Your Cart .. Harrow, Yoke, *Hay-baskets and the like utensils. 1826-44 *LONDON Encycl. Agric.* 384 The *hay-binding machine is an invention by Beckway for weighing and binding straw or hay. 18.. WHITTIER *Countess*, The heavy *hay-boats crawl. 1552 HULOET, *Haye bottell, *Joensuavum*. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. vi. § 6 While he was making hay-

bottles in the barn. 1696-7 *Act 8-9 Will. III.* c. 17 Preamb., 'Hay Cartes and Straw Cartes which are daily brought into and stand in a Street .. called the Hay-Market. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 159 We entered the meadows, where the men were at haycart. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4187/4 A.. House, with.. Barns, Stables, *Hay-Chambers. 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 'Hay colour is the fashionable tint for the straw of rustic hats. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 As for stacks, they.. cutte them caven downe to the bottome with an hey-spade made for that purpose; but for pykes, they usually pull out the hey with *hey-crookes. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 41 Very good arable grounds and *Hay-ground. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 The *Hay Hook is.. for the pulling out of Hay made either in a Rick, Stack, or Mow. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hay-knife, a sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow. 1690 *Act 2 Will. & M. Sess.* II. c. 8 § 15 Noe person.. shall.. suffer his.. Wagon Cart or Carr to stand.. in the place now called the *Hay Market neere Pickadilly.. laden with Hay or Straw.. after two of the Clocke. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 14 The merry *hay-mountain gone, now August throw Her golden mantle over every plain. 1530 *Palsgr.* 230/1 'Hey mower, *fancheyr de foin.* 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 145 'Hay-scented fields. 1866 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 182 The delicate hay-scented fern (*Lastraea emula*). 1508 FISHER *J. Penit.* f. s. cit. Wks. (1876) 146 It shall perysshe and weder awaye as a floure in the *hey season. 1641 'Hay-spade [see *hay-crook*]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Hay-knife*, The hay-spade has a sharp blade, a handle, and a tread. *Ibid.*, *Hay-stacker, a portable derrick for the suspension of tackle in the use of the horse hay-fork in stacking. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 214 As small as an *Hay-stalk. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hay-tedder, a machine to scatter hay to the sun and air. 1826-44 *Loudon Encycl. Agric.* 420 The *hay-tedding machine, invented about 1800, by Salmon of Woburn. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/3 A farm labourer, *hay tier, and thatcher. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 It is very behoovefull to see that an *haywaine bee well raked. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xv. (1857) 260 The hay-wains.. pass and repass to and from the hay-field. 1798 BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 403 Robbing, plundering, and burning houses, *hay-yards, corn, &c.

5. Special combs.: hay-barrack (U.S.) = BARRACK 1 b; hay-bearded *a.*, having a beard of the colour or texture of hay; hay-cap, a piece of canvas or tarpaulin put on the top of a haystack or haystack to protect it from rain; hay-crome, an old kind of hay-rake (cf. CROME); see also quot. 1825; †hay-dust, hay-seed; hay-goaf (†golph, †gulf), a hay-mow; hay-grass, grass preserved for hay; hay-harvest, the season when hay is made, hay-making time; hay-man, a man who sells hay, a hay-salesman; hay-pack, a large bundle of hay packed in a sheet; hay-plant, an umbelliferous plant of Tibet, *Prangos pabularia*; hay-rig, rigging, a framework projecting from the sides of a wagon so as to increase its carrying capacity, a shelving (U.S.); hay-rope, a rope twisted of hay, a hay-band; hay-tallat, a HAY-LOFT; hay-tea, a decoction of hay used for cattle; hay-time, the season at which hay is made and carried; hay-worm, a worm or caterpillar bred in hay.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 129 This contrivance is called a 'hay-barrack, in Pennsylvania, where they are equally used for the protection of hay as well as of corn. 186-. O. W. HOLMES *Hunt after 'the Captain'* in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 29 A grave, hard, honest, *hay-bearded face. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 116 The white *hay-caps, drawn over small stacks of beans or corn in the fields on account of the rain. 1595 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 40 They fell downe on their mary-bones and lift vp their *hay-cromes vnto him. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hay-crome*, No rustic implement is now literally called by this name, but a metaphorical use of the word is very common. The characters scrawled by an awkward penman are likened to 'hay-cromes and pitchforks'. 1607 FORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 1715 The seed of grasse, commonly called *Hay-dust, is prescribed against the biting of Dragons. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1654) III. 744 The poor man and woman were compelled to step into an *Hay-golph to hide themselves from their cruelty. 1604 PARSONS 3 *Convers.* II. xv. 254 They two being taken together in a hay gulfe.. were carryed to the assises at Berry. 1895 *East Anglian Gloss.*, *Hay-goaf*, hay mow. 1601 *HOLLAND Fluyt Mag.* 286 Among the kinds of *hay-grasse. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* July 446/1 What a leap from the grass of an English meadow.. to the hay-grass in Bengal! 1552 HULOET, *Hay harvest, *foenisecium*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 178 His master.. had begun the hay-harvest that very morning. 1800 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 285 The 'haymen.. who sell the Kentish wheat. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* cii, Already some *hay-packs were thrown in. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/1 We came in sight of some men, with hay-packs ready for the downward leap. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 490/1 The Prangos *Hay-plant is herbaceous and perennial.. The crop consists of the leaves, which.. have a highly fragrant smell, extremely similar to that of very good new clover hay. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 19 Mar. 414/1 Two great farm wagons, provided with those wide projecting frames, technically known as *hay-rigs. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* I. (1894) 4 We met several *hay-riggings and farm-wagons.. each loaded with three large, rough deal boxes. 1523 FITZGERALD *Husb.* § 38 Bynde her heed with a *heye rope.. to the syde of the penne. 1507 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* II. (1661) 123 If your horse be sprained.. then bind him round in a hay rope. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 2) 29 To tuck it out of the Rick by little and little, as you have occasion to use it, makes it spend much better than it would otherwise do out of the *Hay-tallet. 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, Being forced to dress in the hay-tallet. 1826 *Loudon Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 905 To make *hay-tea. 1530 *Palsgr.* 230/1 'Heytyme, *temps de fener*. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.*

I. x. 1. (1869) I. 121 The demand for country labour is greater at hay-time. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., It [hay] is a proper nidus of itself, sometimes, for a much larger species of insect called the *hay-worm, whose origin and changes have not, as yet, been properly observed.

Hay, sb.2 Now arch. or dial. Forms: 1 hege, (heize, heaze), 3 heie, 4-7 haie, hey, 5 hey3, heze, 6-7 heye, 4-haye, 5- hay. [OE. *hege* (:-*hagi-) a deriv. of the same root as *haga* HAW sb.1, HAG sb.2, and HEDGE. In its ME. form the word became more or less identified with Fr. *haie* :-OLG. *haga* (cf. MDu. *häge*) hedge, a word of cognate origin.]

1. A hedge, a fence. (In some 17th c. writers distinguished as a 'dead hedge'.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 606 *Crates*, hegas. 845 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 437 *El jacit* be norðan hege. c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* II. 448 *Widutan* minum hegum. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 817 The vox kan crope bi the heie. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii[1]. 41 [40] Pou for-dide his haies. 1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* *Troy* III. xxiv, Both on hayes and in freshe greues. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 13 § 7 The Heyes, Fences, Dikes or Hedges next adjoining.. any high or common failing Way. 1568 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xx. § 5 (1615) 172/2 The wild beasts.. must have their free passage.. without any forestalling or foresteting of them.. either with dogges, gunne, crosbow, longbow, dead bey, quick hey, or any manner of engin or let whatsoever. 1607 *Norden Surv. Dial.* in *Harrison's England* II. Suppl. 126 A hedge implieth quickest and trees: but a hay a dead fence, that may be made one yeere, and pulled downe another. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* I. i. 17 The game was usually enclosed with a haye or fence-work of netting. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hay*, a hedge; more particularly a clipped quickest hedge. 1867 *JEAN INGELWOLD Story Doom* II. 235 The golden bilhook, wherewithal He went to cut his way, when tangled in The matted bayes. 1880 *HARTING Brit. Anim. Extinct* II. 224 Great tracts of forest were.. inclosed within a pale, baye, or wall.

2. An enclosed space; an enclosure; a park.

c 1630 *RISON Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 108 (Exeter) Another (religious house) was for. Nuns, which is now the kalender-hay. 1679 *BLOUNT Auc. Tenures* 57 This Hay of Hereford was a great Woodland ground near the City, and heretofore reputed a forest. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 38 The Plains or Hays below in great part being covered only with.. Ling. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* v. iii. (1862) 381 Five hays, or royal parks, each fenced in, and furnished with its lodge. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/1 The sale of 1,270 acres to one of the Dukes of Kingston out of the hays of Bilbagh and White Lodge.. [in] Sherwood Forest.

†3. *Mil.* An extended line of men. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *haie*.]

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 55 Then draw up in Hay to the Rear. 1753 *Execution Dr. A. Cameron* (Tower Rec.), The Yeoman Warders were formed into a Hay. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hay*, a straight rank of men drawn up exactly in a line.

4. Comb. †Hay-brier (*heybriere*), hedge-brier; haymaids, ground-ivy; †hay-saule, a hedge-stake. Also HAYBOTE, HAYWARD.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cliii. (1495) 704 Sudes.. is an heysaule other a stake sharped at eyther ende. 14-. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 568/25 *Bocharius*, heybriere. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot. v.* xciii. 677 Wee in English [call it]. Gill creepe by the ground, Catsfoot, Haymaides, and Alehoofe.

†Hay, sb.3 *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 haie, 5-8 haye, 6-7 hey(e, 5- hay. [AFr. *haie*: origin uncertain.]

A conjecture is that it may have been an extension of HAY sb.2 (cf. sense 1 there, quot. 1598), or of the equivalent F. *haie*; but evidence is wanting.]

A net used for catching wild animals, esp. rabbits, being stretched in front of their holes, or round their haunts.

1389 *Act 13 Rich. II.* Stat. I. c. 13 § 1 Nene use furettes haies ree bare pipes ne cordes. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 220/2 Haye net to cathe conys wythe (1499) *Pynson* hay net, *W. hanet*. 1531 *ELYOT Gov. II.* xiv, He which entendeth to take the fierse and mighty lyon pytcheth his haye or nette in the woode, amonge great trees and thornes. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Puerp.* 139 A Rabbet, who having escap'd a Weasel, fell into the Hayes. 1710 *Act 9 Anne* c. 27 § 5 The pernicious Practice of driving and taking them with Hayes, Tunnells and other Nets, in the Fens, Lakes, and broad Waters. 1774 *MS. Redsham Manor, Suff.*, Game-keeper to destroy hays, nets, and snares. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hays, nets, low-bells, hare-pipes.

Fig. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* VIII. iv. § 4. 389 Harold.. tooke counsel how he might traîne into his Haye the sonnes of Queene Emma. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. i, How'll you then subdue them? By policy; set Hays, and Traps, and Springs, And pitfalls for 'em.

b. Comb. Hay-net, in same sense.

1499 [see above]. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 214 In his pocket were found several bag nets and a hay net. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hay-net*, a bedge-net. A long low net, to prevent hares or rabbits from escaping to covert, in or through hedges.

Hay, hey, sb.4 Forms: 6 heye, 6-8 haye, 7 haie, 6- hay, 7- hey. [Of uncertain origin: *haye d'allemaigne* is used in 15th c. Fr. by Marot.]

1. A country dance having a winding or serpentine movement, or being of the nature of a reel.

a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garnesche* 170, I cannot let the knave to play to dauns the hay and run the ray. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Thai dancit al cristyn mennis dance, the north of scotland.. ihonne ermistrangis dance, the alman haye, the bace of voragon, [etc.]. 1596 *DAVIES Orchestra* lxiiv. in *Arb. Garner* V. 39 He taught them Rounds and winding Heyes to tread. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) Lij, They doe most nimbly bestirre themselves, sporting and playing in and out as if they were

dancing the Hey. 1656 *DAVENANT Siege Rhodes* IV. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 418 Scourge him As boys do tops; or make him dance The Irish hey over a field of thistles Naked. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xvii. 237 One of the most pleasing movements in country-dancing.. is what they call 'the hay': the figure of it, altogether, is a cypher of S's, or a number of serpentine lines interlacing or interlocking each other. 1810 MAR. EDGEWORTH *M. Lewis* (1849) 151 He.. danced the Hays round two elbow chairs. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet* II. iv, The hymns they sang might have been a bey or a jig in a country dance.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To dance the hay or hays: to perform winding or sinuous movements (around or among numerous objects); to go through varied evolutions like those of a dance.

1597 C. LEIGH in *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 200 Through variety of iudgements and euill marinership we were faine to dance the hay four dayes together. 1607 *CHAPMAN Busby D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 14 The King and subiect, Lord and euerie slau Dance a continual Haie. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 28 p. 12 To make him thus dance the Hay of Scepticism and Latitude. 1813 *HANSARD Parl. Debates* XXVI. 614 Lord Ellenborough considered the Bill as a most arbitrary measure; it tended to make property dance the hays, and to alter every description of tenure. 1887 *BROWNING Parleyings*, *Daniel Bartoli* xvi, To be duchess was to dance the bays Up, down, across the heaven amid its host.

c. Comb. hay-fashion adv.

1777 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 196 He.. made his horse dance in and out by every other tree, Hay fashion.

†2. Hay-de-guy, -guise. Forms: 6 hay the gy, haydeguyes, -guyes, hey-day guise, heideguyes, 6-7 heydeguyes, 7 haydeguyes, -digyies, hey-de-gay, -gey, -guize, hydeguy, hy-day-gies, *erron*, hadeguyes. [lit. *Hay of Guy* or ? *Guise*.] A particular kind of hay or dance, in vogue in 16th and early 17th c. *Obs.*

a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Venom*, *Tongues* 13 Enforce me Nothing to write but hay the gy of thre. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* June 27 With Heydeguyes, and trimly trodden traces. c 1580 *Robin Goodfellow* 101 in *Percy Rel.* (1765) III. 205 By wells and rills in meadows greene, We nightly dance our hey-day guise. 1612 *DAVYON Polyph.* v. Arg't, Whilst the nimble Cambrian rills Dance hy-day-gies amongst the hills. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglogues* Wks. (1712) 112 With an heydeguyes, pipy by Tom piper, or a lorrel-lad. 1633 J. FISHER *Feuimus Procs* III. ix. in *Harl. Dodley* XII. 507 Be bonny, buxom, jolly, Thy haydeguyes belive. 1638 *FORD Fancies* IV. I, Not in a hey-de-gay of scurvy galantry. 1694 *Ladies Dict.* 217 *Hadeguyes*, a Country dance.

Hay, v.1 [f. HAY sb.1]

1. *trans.* To furnish or supply with hay; to put (land) under hay.

1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4409/4 An Estate to be sold.. well Hay'd and Wooded. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* (1858) 143 The postillion stopped.. to hay his horses. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., Part of the land is hayed, the hay put in large cocks of about four tons each.

2. *intr.* To make hay. (Chiefly in *gerund* or *pr. pple.*)

1556-1677 [see *HAYING vbl. sb.*]. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hay*, to dry or cure grass for preservation. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 1/2 A great many of the Irish voters in towns go regularly haying, harvesting, hopping.

3. *trans.* To make into hay.

1884 W. BARROWS *Oregon* 332 The bunch grass.. is hayed by the sun uncult. 1893 *Times* 11 July 4/1 In making hop bins into hay the bins must be got together directly they are 'hayed'.

†Hay, v.2 *Obs.* [OE. *hegian*, f. *haga* HAW, *hege* HAY sb.2] *trans.* To enclose or fence in by a hedge; to hedge.

a 1050 *Liber Scintillarum* xvi. (1889) 80 Heza [sepi] earan pine mid þorum. c 1425 *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 12 B 1 ff. 78 *Septio*.. to heghyn. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Collaterage Actine, as siding, furrowing, balking.. baying, hedging or shawing. *Ibid.*, Compound Contigall Boundage is more significant, as side-baying, head-shawing, etc.

†Hay, v.3 *Obs.* [f. HAY sb.3] *intr.* To set 'hays' or nets for rabbits, etc.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 221/1 Hayyn for conys, *cassio*. 1552 *HULOET*, Hayen for conyes, *cassio*. 1572 *Lease Manor Hawsted, Suffolk* in *Prompt. Parv.* 221 note, Hawking, haying [=rabbit-netting]. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Coxcomb* I. iii, We shall scout here, as though we went a-baying.

†Hay, v.4 *Obs.* [f. HAY sb.4] *intr.* To dance the hay. Hence *Haying vbl. sb.*

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 492 What pretty country-dancings, and hayings, your five million of million of corpses make! 1777 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 199 We danced round the room, Hayed in and out with the chairs, and all that.

†Hay, *int.* and *sb.5* *Obs.* [a. It. *hai* (pron. ai) thou hast (it). Cf. L. *habet*, exclaimed when a gladiator was wounded.]

A. *int.* An exclamation on hitting an opponent. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii, O, it must be done like lightning, hay!

B. *sb.* A home-thrust. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 27 Ah the immortal Passado, the Punto reverso, the Hay.

Hay, *obs.* or dial. form of HAVE.

Hay, *obs.* var. HEIGH, HEY; see also HAYE.

Hay-a-sthma. [In F. *asthme de foin*, Ger. *heuasthma*.] = HAY-FEVER.

1827 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (ed. Warton) IV. 61, I escaped from the hay-asthma with a visit of one month. 1840 *Twecdie's Syst. Pract. Med.* III. 86 In cases of hay-asthma, Dr. Ellis-ton recommends the diffusion of chlorine in the air of the

patient's apartment. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 760/1 The name 'summer catarrh' is perhaps preferable to the more commonly used 'hay fever' and 'hay asthma'.

Hay-band. [BAND sb.¹ 2.] A rope of twisted hay used to bind up a truss or bundle of hay.

1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 They twine two long hay-bands and cast over the toppe of it. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Streets* (1850) 30 Decayed cabbage-leaves, broken haybands, and all the indescribable litter of a vegetable market.

Hay-barn. A barn in which hay is stored.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 13 My Hey-barn, which hath in the upper roomes my Hey, and beneath, Waynes, Cartes. 1774 JOHNSON *Tour Wales* 1 Ang. in Boswell (1848) 418/2 The hay-barn, built with brick pillars from space to space, and covered with a roof. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1891) 111. 22 The hay-barns are now, as a rule, constructed entirely of iron.

Hay-bird.

1. A name given locally to various small birds that build their nests with hay, esp. of the genera *Sylvia* and *Phylloscopus*, as the Blackcap, Garden Warbler, and Willow-Wren.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) s. v., A much more compact structure than the Hay-bird usually makes. *Ibid.* s. v. *Pettychaps, Lesser*, Dr. Latham says [the Lesser Pettychaps] is called in Dorsetshire the Hay-bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 24 Blackcap. Hay-bird (Northants). 1880 H. SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 64 In many places the Willow-Wren is also known as the Hay-bird.

2. The Pectoral Sandpiper or Grass-snipe, *Tringa maculata*. (New Jersey, U.S.)

Haybote. Also 5 heybote. [f. HAY sb.² + BOTE, BOOT sb.¹] Wood or thorns for the repair of fences; or the right of the tenant or commoner to take such material from the landlord's estate, or the common. By legal writers also called HEDGE-BOTE.

1170 *Charter in Mon. Angl.* (1830) VI. i. 263-4 [H]usbotam et heybotam ad sufficientiam in bosco meo de Dicton. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 83 Haybote similiter sine vasto. 1844 *Lease of Scotter Manor* (N.W. Linc. Gloss.), 12 caret subbosc pro le heybote. 1594 WEST and PT. *Symbol.* § 55 Housebote, haibote, and plowbote, may be demanded by the name of estovers. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Haye bote*, is used in our common lawe for a permission to take thorns and freeth to make or repair hedges. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Mansfield*, Nottingham. . . has . . . the privilege of having housebote and haybote out of his majesty's forest of Sherwood. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* l. iv. (1895) l. 251 When this allowance [of wood] is for . . . repairing hedges and fences, it is termed haybote or hedge-bote.

Haycock (hæ'kpk). [f. HAY sb.¹ + COCK sb.²] A conical heap of hay in the field.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXIII. ii. Walter Wareyn among the hay cockes bushed. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 25 Toward nyght make it in wyndrowes and than in smal haycockes. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 90 To the tanned haycock in the mead. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 98 Of an oval form, resembling the construction of an haycock. 1851 D. JEAROLD *St. Giles* xxx. 306 Perched upon a Kent haycock.

Hay-day, obs. form of HEY-DAY.

Hay-de-guy, haydigyes: see under HAY sb.⁴

Haydenite (hæ'dēnōit). *Min.* [Named 1822 after H. H. Hayden.] A yellowish variety of chabazite.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 478 Haydenite. . . occurs in reddish or garnet colored crystals. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 435 Haydenite is a yellowish variety in small crystals . . . from Jones's Falls, near Baltimore, Md.

† **Haye.** *Obs.* Also 7 hayen, hay. [a. Du. *haai*, pl. -en, W.Flem. *haate*, in Kilian 1599 *haeye*, whence also Sw. *haj*, mod. Ger. *hai* (in 1711 *haye*), all = shark; cf. ON. *hár, hárr* 'dog-fish', and *há* in comb. marking fish of the shark kind, as *hákarl* shark, etc.] A shark, or a particular species of shark. (Also hay-fish.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 They have of Hayens or Tuberos which devour men, especially such as fish for Pearles. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 6 The greedy Hayen called Tuberon or Shark. 1604 *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* 11. (1711) 139 They do not fling away the Hays in Spain, but sell them. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 282 When the Haye seizes his Prey he is obliged to turn himself on his Back. 1731 MEDLEY *Kalher's Cape G. Hope* II. 103 There are in the Cape sea two sorts of Sharks. The Cape-Europeans call 'em Hayes. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* III. 105 The Frozen Ocean . . . teems with . . . the sen-dog. . . sea-hog, hay-fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haye*, a peculiar ground-shark on the coast of Guinea.

Hayel, obs. form of HAIL.

Hayer, -yr, var. HAIRE, *Obs.*

Hayesine (hæ'zain). *Min.* [Named 1844 after A. A. Hayes.] A hydrous borate of calcium found in globular fibrous masses.

1844 F. ALGER *Min.* 318 Hayesine . . . occurs in globular masses of a fibrous structure. 1873 *Fournes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 341 Much borax is now manufactured . . . from . . . hayesine, which occurs in southern Peru.

Hayey, a. *nonce-wch*. [f. HAY sb.¹ + -y; cf. *clayey*.] Of the nature of or resembling hay.

1611 COTGR., *Fenewx*, hayie, full of hay.

Hayfar(r)e, -fer, -fre, obs. forms of HEIFER.

Hay-fever. [f. HAY sb.¹] A disorder of the early summer, characterized by a catarrhal condition of the ocular, nasal, and respiratory mucous membranes, accompanied generally by asthmatic symptoms; usually caused by the pollen of grasses

and some flowers, sometimes also by the dust of other substances or the odorous emanations of some fruits and animals.

First described under the name of *Summer Catarrh* by Boetius in *Trans. Medico-Chirurg. Soc.* 1819, X. 161, and 1828, XIV. 437. Gordon in 1829 used the names *Hay-asthma, Hay-fever*.

1829 GORDON in *Med. Gaz.* IV. 266. 1835 SYD. SMITH *Lett. No.* 354, I am suffering from my old complaint hay-fever (as it is called). 1840 *Tweedie's Syst. Pract. Med.* III. 84 The Summer Catarrh, hay-fever, or hay-asthma as it is termed from its supposed connexion with the effluvia of new hay. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. ix. 379 The King enjoyed an exemption from his annual attack of hay-fever.

Hayfield. [f. HAY sb.¹] A field in which haymaking is going on, or in which grass is standing to be cut for hay.

1784 COWPER *Task* 1. 295 From the sun-burnt hay-field homeward creeps The loaded wain. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. iv. They were now in the hayfield.

Hay-fork. [f. HAY sb.¹] A long-handled fork used for turning over hay to dry, or in pitching and loading it.

1552 HULOET, *Hay forcke, furca, fureula*. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 Sharp sikle and weeding booke, haie fork and rake. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. (Race) Wks. Bohn II. 26 If a farmer has so much as a bayfork, he sticks it into a King Dag.

b. A large fork elevated by a horse and pulley in unloading hay from a wagon to a mow, or vice versa (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

c. *altrib.*, as hay-fork frame, a frame (of a tricycle) made in the shape of a hay-fork.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 330/2 (Tricycle) A hayfork frame carries the wheels on short independent axles.

Hay-house. [f. HAY sb.¹] A building in which hay is stored, a hay-barn; *spec.* a structure having a roof supported on pillars, and without side or end walls.

a 1000 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 237/36 *Fenile, hexhus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 160/2 An Hay howse, *fenierium*. 1588 *Bursar's Roll* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 26 [There were . . . a] haye house [and a hen-house]. 1611 COTGR., *Foinil*, a Hay-stacke. Hay-loft, Hay-house.

† **Hayhove.** *Obs.* In 4 heyhowe, hayhof, 5 heyhowe, -offe, -oue, haihouse. See also ALE-HOOF.

[f. HAY sb.² + HOVE sb.¹] The herb Ground Ivy.

11325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 *Eyre terestre*, heyhowe. a 1387 *Sinon. Bayhol.* 18 *Edera nigra*, *Edera terestre*, idem sunt i. hayhof. 14. . . Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. if 74 h, *Edera terestris* ys an herbe pat me clepyth erth yuy, or heyone. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 993 Hey hove, heyryff, herbe benet, brewesort, and smallache.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal App.*, Heihow is *Hedera terestris*.

Haying (hæ'ing), *obl. sb.* [f. HAY v.¹ + -ING ¹.] The process of making and storing hay.

1677 *Dade's Prognost.* Avij. In this Month [July] ply your Haying. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 108 The haying being over, fires blazed or smouldered against the stumps in the fields. 1882 *Times* 30 Nov. 11 The object of ensilage is to maintain the sap as nearly as possible in its original state, without . . . transformation into grain or straw, or the fermentation of haying.

b. *altrib.*, as *haying season, time*.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 2 a/1 Haying time, *fenificium*. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 152/2 Till harvest or haying time. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 206 One Sunday in the haying season. 1883 MRS. KOLLINS *New Eng. Bygonies* 83 In haying-time, thrice a day, a score or more of stout-limbed laborers gathered around my grandfather's board.

Hay-jack. [cf. HAY-BIRD.] A name given to several small birds which build their nests of hay.

a 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hay-jack*, the lesser reed-sparrow, or sedge-bird of Penn. 1888 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 553/1 The nests of each of these species [of *Sylvia*] are very pretty works of art, firmly built of bents or other plant stalks. This style of nest-building . . . has obtained for the builders the name of 'Hay-Jack', quite without reference to the kind of bird which puts the nests together.

Hayl(e, haylle), obs. forms of HAIL, HALE.

Haylice, -se, var. of HAILSE v. *Obs.*

Haylemote, haylife, obs. ff. HALLMOTTE, HAIRIF.

Hayllyer, obs. form of HALYARD.

Hayloft (hæ'lōft). [f. HAY sb.¹] A loft or storing place for hay over a stable or barn.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxix. (1878) 179 Feare candle in halloft, in barn, and in shed. 1789 P. SMYTH *tr. Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 128 The stables with the hay-lofts placed over them. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* III. 148 The ruined house, used as a stable and hay-loft, which stands near the Tiber at the foot of the Aventine.

Haym, obs. Sc. form of HOME.

Haymaker. [f. HAY sb.¹]

1. A man or woman employed in making hay; esp. one engaged in lifting, tossing, and spreading the hay after it is mown.

14. . . *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 582/36 *Fenissa*, a beymaker. 1528 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canturb.*, For mete & drynk for the hay makers. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 103 A womans smile is as good to a Louer, as a sunshine day to a haymaker. 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 28 July, A shower brought all the haymakers home. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. iii. For the refreshment of the thirsty haymakers.

2. An apparatus for shaking up and drying hay.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 67 Patent Improved Double Action Haymaker. 1862 J. WILSON *Farm-ing* 149 Haymakers are valuable implements.

3. *pl.* The name of a country-dance. Also called *haymakers' jig*.

Haymaking, *obl. sb.* [f. as prec.] The process of cutting and drying grass for hay.

1588 *Marpel. Epist.* (Arb.) 45 Tooke his servants and went a heymaking. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 290 How that at York the Monkes of Saint Mary Abbey and the Nunnes of Clement Thorpe met together at heymaking. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks.* III. 447 The lightest labour, that of hay-making. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv. Where there was merry hay-making in the summer time.

b. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haymaking season, time*, etc.; *haymaking furnace*, an apparatus in which the heat of a coke furnace is driven by a fan through new-mown hay in order to dry it; *haymaking machine*, an apparatus for drying grass for hay.

1752 THYER *Note on Milton's L'Allegro* 92 The hay-making scene in the lower lands. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* ii. 39 To catch Woodcocks in haymaking time. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 420 Horse Rakes and Haymaking Machines. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lassies Langley* ii. 60 There was hay-making-machine-work going on at the farm.

Hay-mow (hæ'mau). Also 5 -moghite, 7 -mough. [f. HAY sb.¹] A rick or stack of hay; in some places applied to the pile of hay stored in a hay-house or barn, or to the compartment of a barn in which hay is stored.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 170/1 An Hay moghte, *arconius*. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Heymowe, *tas de foyen*. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) III. iv. 26 The poor Fellow thinks belike that we sleep here in a Hay-mow. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 77 Which I have tried . . . in a Barn, from one end to the other, on an Hay-mow. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 13 A little white short-leg'd Spider which you shall find . . . in a sweating Hey-mough. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) 198 Fields of grass beyond, where stand the hay-mows of last year. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 303 Our inability to find a needle in a hay-mow is no proof that the needle is not there. 1888 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* 182 The Hay-mow at the other end of the floor was full of men and boys.

† **Hayne**¹. *Obs.* Also 4-5 heyne, 6 haine, hayn. [Origin obscure. Connexion with HAIN v.¹ 3 has been suggested. (The phonology shows connexion with OE. *hēan* to be impossible.)] A term of reproach: A mean wretch, a niggard.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 766 He . . . in his sleue . . . hadde a siluer teyne He slyly tooke it out, this cursed beyne [v.rr. hayne, haine, Lansd. hyne]. a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 328 It is great scorn to see such an hayne As thou arte. . . With ns olde seruantes such maysters to playe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. 51 a, Haines and niggardes of their purse. *Ibid.* II. 215 a, That sparing, pinching, and playing the nygards or haynes, belonged to cookes, and not to kinges. 1570 LEVINS *Manit.* 200/6 Hayne, *verna*.

† **Hayne**². *Astrol. Obs.* [f. HAIN v.² to raise, elevate.] = EXALTATION 3.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxx. 416 The Significator of the Man hath no manner of affliction, viz. 2 she being in her Hayne, and free from the least manner of misfortune.

Haynous, obs. form of HEINOUS.

Hayr, obs. form of HAIR, HOAR; var. HAIRE.

Hay-rack. [f. HAY sb.¹]

1. A rack for holding hay for cattle.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1601 A crow cawing on the hay-rack. 1888 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* 191 [They] had to climb over a hayrack and thence down to the ground.

2. A light framework projecting from the sides of a wagon to increase its carrying capacity for hay or other bulky material; a shelving. *U.S.*

Hay-rake.

1. A hand-rake used in haymaking.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 552 A Boy . . . with a Hay-rake upon his Shoulder. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 370 The hay-rake is usually made of willow, that it may be light and easy to work.

2. An implement drawn by a horse for raking hay into windrows ready for pitching.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hayrick (hæ'rik). Also 5 heyrek, 6-8 hay-reck. [f. HAY sb.¹ + RICK.] A haystack.

14. . . *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 582/39 *Fenile*, heyrek. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 24 A bocher had a sonne that fel out of a hyghe haye-rycke. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Almiar*, a Hay reeke. 1679 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1451/4 Many Hay-Reeks are spoiled. 1721 CIBBER *Rival Fools* II. I'm mute as . . . a goose in a Hay-Reck. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii. In the meadow or at the hay-rick. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. The rich, sweet smell of the hayricks.

Hayrif, var. HAIRIF, cleavcrs.

Hayron, Hayse, obs. forms of HERON, HAZE.

Hay-seed, hayseed. [f. HAY sb.¹]

1. The grass seed shaken out of hay.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 44 b, Some doo cast Hey seede, gathered from the Heyloaft or the racks, over the gronde. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 350 With rye grass and clovers . . . and what are termed hay seeds, a permanent pasture of the best quality cannot be made. *Note.* Hay seeds consist of the sweepings of hay-lofts, or the seeds and chaff obtained from hay. *fig.* (cf. sense 3). 1894 W. C. RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohack* I. 43 They were fresh from a rural parish; the hayseed smelt strongly in their hair, as the sailor says.

2. The redseed, brit, etc., on which mackerel and other fish largely feed. *U.S.* (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. Humorous name for a rustic. *U.S.*

1829 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 29 Apr. 2/2 To send a glimmer of returning reason through the mind of the frontier hayseed. 1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 705/3 Dickey thought it a base presumption for an 'old hayseed' to try to enter

the town's society. 1896 *Daily News* 9 July 4 1/2 His 'hay seed' following sent him to the U. S. Senate.

Hayseel (hā'sēl). [*f.* HAY sb.¹ + ME. SELE season.] The hay season. (Proper to East Anglia.) 1674-5 *Watertown* (Mass.) *Rec.* 9 Mar. (1894). The town agreed to allow him for his salary 30 pounds and A fortnites time in hay-sill [*printed* hay fill]. 1825 in *Foray Voc. E. Anglia*. 1865 *Times* 14 Feb. [Lett. fr. Suffolk] Only at certain times—as in haysel and harvest. 1869 *Gr. Words* Mar. Suppl. 5 It was glorious weather for haysel. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 240 In the period between 'haysel' (hay-harvest) and November.

Haystack (hā'stāk). [*f.* HAY sb.¹] A stack or large pile of hay built in the open air, of regular form and finished off with a pointed or ridged top. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/3a *Hic arconius*, a haystack. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 351 The myddelmose is lyke a heyse stack. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 73/1 A Hay Stack is... shaped broad at the bottom and narrow at the top. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 205 If these rats meet a haystack, they eat their way through it.

b. attrib. and Comb., as haystack roof; haystack boiler, an old tall form of steam-boiler somewhat like a haystack in shape.

1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* i. iii. 42 A large white house, with a kind of haystack red roof.

Haysugge. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 heze-sugge, 3 heisugge, 4-5 heysogge, -soke, -sugge, 5 eysogge, haysugge, 9 dial. haysuck, -zick, [OE. *hegesugge*, *f.* hege HAY sb.² + fem. form of *sugga*, *sugga* sucker, *f.* *sugan* to suck.] The hedge-sparrow. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/3a *Cicada*, *nicetula*, hezesugge, a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 305 Thu singst worse than the heisugge, bat flithþ bi grunde among the stnbb. c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 612 Thow mortherer of the heysogge [w.rr. beysogge, heysugge, haysugge]. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 577/6 *Cu[m]pruca*, an heysugge. c. 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* i. 295 Eysogges, and other smale briddes. 1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expos.*, *Heysugge*, a bird which hatcheth the Cuckoos egges. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Haysuck* or *Haynick*, the hedge sparrow. Generally pronounced 'Isaac'.

Hayt, obs. form of HOT; var. HEIT int.

Hayte, obs. form of AIT sb.¹, an islet. 1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 108 A certain parcel of meadow called a hayte, lying between the said meadow... on the east, and the Thames on the west.

Haythe, Haythen, Haythorn, obs. forms of HEIGHT v., HEATHEN, HAWTHORN.

Haytorite (hā'tōrit). *Min.* [Named 1827, from Hay Tor, in Devonshire.] A pseudomorphic chalcodolite, having the form of datolite.

1827 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. II. i. 39 We contemplate calling it Haytorite in honor of its birthplace. 1868 DANA *Min.* 382 Haytorite is datolite altered to chalcodolite.

Hayuie, obs. Sc. form of HEAVY.

Hayward (hā'wārd). Also 3 heiward, 4 haiward, 5-7 heyward, 7 haward. [*f.* HAY sb.² + WARD, OE. *weard* guardian.] An officer of a manor, township, or parish, having charge of the fences and enclosures, esp. to keep cattle from breaking through from the common into enclosed fields; sometimes, the herdsman of the cattle feeding on the common.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 418 Peonne mot heo þenchen of þe knes foddre... oðlunnen þene heiward. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 436 Pe emperor... made his bishops haywards of þe world. 1393 *LANGLE. P. Pl. C.* vi. 16 Canstow... have an home and be hayward, and ligen oute a nyghtes, And kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and þeeves? c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Heyward, *agellarius*. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 9 The said accountantes... that is to saye, Feodaries Bailliffes Reves Heywardes and Bedelles. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Hayward*,... signifieth with us one that keepeth the common heard of the towne. 1638 in *Coffin Hist. Newberry, Mass.* (1845) 28 Thomas Hale and John Baker are appointed hay wards till the town shall appoint new. 1654 in *Picton Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 191 The Heyward... shall take and impound the said swyne. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 399 Are not 5000 Oaks worth the fencing and inspection of a Hayward? 1880 *Daily News* 18 Feb. The hayward at Corfe Castle has charge of the beautiful common which lies on the Swanage side of the village, on which the inhabitants are allowed to turn their cattle. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 443/2 In some parts of Massachusetts a 'hayward' was employed to attend the cattle of a whole township. 1892 *Oxford Chron.* 23 Apr. 8 From 1810 to 1852, the time of the Cowley Inclosure, he had frequently tended the cattle as hay-ward in these grazings.

Hazard hæ'zārd, sb. (a). Forms: 4-6 hasard, 5-6 arde, 6 hazarde, (hassard(e), hazered, Sc. hasart), 6-7 hazzard, 5- hazard. [a. OF. *hasard*, -art (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*): cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *azar*, It. *la zara*, *azzardo* (from Fr.), med.L. *azarum*, *azarum* (Du Cange).

The origin of the French word is uncertain, but its source was prob. Arabic. According to William of Tyre, the game took its name from a castle called *Hasart* or *Asart* in Palestine, during the siege of which it was invented: see *Littre* s.v. The true Arab name of this castle appears to have been *Ain Zarba* (Prof. Margoliouth). *Mahn* proposes vulgar Arab. *الزهر* *az-zahr* or *الزار* *az-zār* 'die' (Boethius); but early evidence for this sense is wanting.]

1. A game at dice in which the chances are complicated by a number of arbitrary rules.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 2326 Leyk of mine, of hasard ok, Romanz reding on þe bok. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 152 Þei fallen to nyse pleies, at tables, chess & hasard. c. 1440 *Promp.*

Parv. 228/2 Hasarde, play, *aleatura*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 229/2 Hasarde a dyce playe, *hasart*, *azart*. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* III. vii. 93 Who will goe to Hazard with me for twentie Prisoners? 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 340 They can play at chesse, irish, passage, in and in, hazard. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 209 The Game of Hazard... may be played by any Number of Persons. He who takes the Box and Dice throws a Main, that is to say, a Chance for the Company, which must be above four, and not exceed nine [etc.]. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* iv. 52 The principal game played was hazard, of which there were two kinds: French hazard, in which the players staked against the bank, and English, or chicken hazard, in which they played against each other.

2. Chance, venture; a chance.

1583 STANBURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71, I viewd with wundring a grisly monstrous hazard. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iv. 10 Slauie, I have set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* II. (R.), These mighty actors, on the hazard of a bad exchange, Have venturd all the stock of life beside. 1641 *HINDOE J. Bruen* xxxix. 121 All games depending vpon hazard or chance are to be eschewed. 1697 *Conf. at Lambeth* in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 44 They very unfairly threw out the Bill without so much as giving it a hazard. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii, On what hazards turns our fate!

3. Risk of loss or harm; peril, jeopardy.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 219 In so many hasardes and ieperies of his life. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 164 To enlarge your dominion: yea, and that without hassard and detriment. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 46 By preservation of himselfe from Hazards of Travell. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 33 Love... in case of distance and long absence would be in hazard to languish. 1701 *PEPYS Corr.* 4 Dec. I should not fear the hazard of sending him abroad. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 284 Profits proportionable to their expence and hazard. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 723 A service of some hazard was to be rendered to the good cause.

4. That which is risked or staked. *Obs. rare.*

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* I. i. 151, I do not doubt... Or to finde both, Or bring your latter hazard backe againe.

5. In various phrases belonging to prec. senses.

1340 *Ayemb.* 177 He hise hef folliche y-spended... and al played to an hazard. 1530 *PALSGR.* 582/1, I play at the hazarde, or put a thyng in daunger, *je hazarde*. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 197 b, To abyde the hasarde of hys dishonour. *Ibid.* 222 To put the estate of y^e realme on [GRAFTON in] an yll hazard. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. iii. iv. ii. (1651) 628, I had rather marry a fair one, and put it to the hazard. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 91 Allured... to runne a bold hazard with him to the gates of Death. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. viii. 21 What a sad hazard a poor maiden... stands against the temptations of this world. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 2 15 Lest they should put their reputation in hazard. 1789 *MRS. PROZIO Journ. France* II. 368 They would have run such hazards getting home! 1834 *MACAULAY Ess., Pitt* (1854) 304 To put both his power and his popularity to hazard.

b. At hazard (+hazards): (a) by chance, fortuitously, without design or plan; (b) at stake, in danger. *At (to, with) the hazard of*, at the risk of. *At all hazards*, at every hazard, at all risks, in spite of every peril. *By hazard* (F. *par hazard*) = at hazard. *In hazard*, in peril. *On the hazard*, at stake. *Out of hazard*, out of peril.

a 1547 *SUREV in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 19 In hazarde of his health. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 181 Selling al at hazard. *Ibid.* 260 My reputation, and my worship had bene in hazard. 1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christs Counsell* 24 He did let and suffer his spiritual estate to run on at hazards. 1641 *TRAPP Theologia* *Tract.* 267 S. Hierome learnt Hebrew with the hazard of his life. a 1700 *DAYDEN tr. Ovid's Art Love Wks.* 1760 IV. 118 Some choose, and some at hazard seize their mate. 1725 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 304 It was resolved, at all hazards, to go. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 93 10 No man can justly aspire to honour, but at the hazard of disgrace. 1801 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Solitary Wand.* II. 337 The life of Montgomery appeared to be out of hazard. 1804 *Something Odd* I. 126 He once saved me... to the imminent hazard of his own life. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 2 The two following examples, taken at hazard. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. v. 235 He determined to relieve it at every hazard. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xxi. (5862) 334 Where their worldly interests were at hazard. 1876 *DAWSON Cross-Fertil.* ix. 339 Two plants taken by hazard were protected under separate nets. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. xii, Messala's whole fortune was on the hazard.

c. † *To fall into* (a person's) hazard, i.e. his power to hurt or harm: cf. DANGER sb. 1. (*Obs.*) *To make a hazard*, to make a guess or venture.

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 75 At last they fall into the usurers hazard. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 107 Making a hazard at the direction in which the trail ran.

6. Tennis. Each of the winning openings in a tennis-court. *Hazard side*, the side of the court into which the ball is served.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. ii. 263 We will in France... play a set, Shall strike his fathers Crowne into the hazard. 1611 *COTGR., Pelouse*... also the lower hazard in a Tennis-court. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* iii. (Arb.) 20 When at the racket court he had a ball struck into his hazard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. v. 265 They that serve upon the Pent-house, are to serve between the Blew on the Hazard side, else it is a loss. 1702 *BOVEY Dict. Royal, Trou.* *Le petit trou* (au jeu de Pannet), the hazard at Tennis. 1876 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennisiv.* 148 The positions of these various hazards, on a system which can only be excused by their name, seem to have been left very much to chance, or to the individual fancy of the builders of Courts. *Ibid.* 149 That writer says 'The players on the hazard-side have two openings to defend, the last gallery and the grille'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* LXXII. 600 The hazards, or winning openings, of modern tennis courts are three in number—the Pedans, the Grille,

and the Winning-Gallery. To strike the ball into any one of these, at any point of the game, is to score a point.

fig. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Custom Country* v. iv, Our adverse fortune Bandying us from one hazard to another.

7. Billiards. One of the holes or pockets in the sides of a billiard table. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Scaduta*, a hole or hazard at billiard board. 1679 *EVELYN Diary* 4 Dec., A billiard-table, with as many more hazards as ours commonly have. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 262/2 The Hazards, the Holes in the four corners and sides of the... Billiard Table. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Billiards*, Hazards, or holes, on the edges and corners.

b. Hence, A stroke at billiards by which one of the balls is driven into a pocket.

Losing hazard, winning hazard (see quot. 1856).

1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 197 Common Odds of the Hazards. 1836 T. HOOK G. Gurney III. 153 Why, you cannot make a hazard, Gilbert; what is the matter? 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 532 The full (or straight) winning hazard should first be practised. 1856 *CRAWLEY Billiards* (1850) 14 The Winning Hazard is one in which the object ball is struck with your own ball and sent into a pocket; the *Losing Hazard* is a stroke in which the striker's ball is pocketed from off, or after contact with, another. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 713 A white winning hazard is made when you play at the white ball and pocket it... A red winning hazard is when you pocket the red.

8. Golf. A general term for bunkers, furze, water, sand, loose earth, or any kind of 'bad ground'.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693 He possibly drives his ball into some hazard—such as sand or whin-bushes—from which he is only extricated after expending several strokes in the operation. *Ibid.*, Driving it over hazards, such as bunkers, whins, etc. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 5/2 At Wimbledon certainly there are some very good 'hazards', or perilous places. 1889 *LINSKILL Golf* II. (1895) 8 The ground should be of an undulating character, and... should abound in hazards of every description.

9. A cab-stand (in Ireland).

1882 *Times* 9 May, Being on a car 'hazard' (stand) at Park-gate-street on Saturday evening. 1884 *Freeman's Jnl.* 5 Dec. 5/2 What about providing a hazard at each arrival platform?... the public would then know that it was beyond the power of a cab or cabman to refuse the first call.

10. attrib. and Comb., as (from sense 1) *hazard-bet*, -board, -table, etc.; *hazard side*: see sense 6. 1570 *LEVIUS Manib.* 30/36 Hazard play, *alearium ludus*. c. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 301 There are two hazard boards. a 1737 *POPE Wks.* (1836) X. 263 Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table. 1829 *Bengalloe* 109 Salary, wasted at keen Hazard-bets. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 65 His ill luck at the hazard table was such that his estates were daily becoming more and more encumbered.

† *B. adj.* = HAZARDOUS. *Obs. rare.*

1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* D. ij, But one of more experience... Such hazard rash proceedings did not like.

Hazard, v. Forms as in sb.; also Sc. 6 *haszard*, *hasert*, *hazaird*, 7 *haisard*. [a. F. *hasarde-r* (1407 in *Hatz.-Darm.*, in sense 'play at hazard'), *f. hasard*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To put (anything) to the risk of being lost in a game of chance or other doubtful issue; to stake; to expose to hazard or risk.

1530 *PALSGR.* 582/1 It is a great folye for a man to hazarde his life for the mucke of this world. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* G. J, For thinordinate gain wherof we do alwaies hazard our honoures, lifes, and cuntry. 1614 Sir R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 11 Nor hazard the reputation of my owne workes under the discretion or skill of an other. 1624 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 At Passage, or In and In, they (Chinese) will hazard all their worth, themselves, wives, children and other substance. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Announ. Ser. & Com.* 98 When a Sick Man leaves all for Nature to do, he hazards much. When he leaves all for the Doctor to do, he hazards more. 1857 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. iv. 263 He would not hazard the prize by clutching at it too soon.

absol. 1736 *LEONARD Life Marlborough* II. 31 Unfortunate Gamblers... hazard on, thinking to recover their Loss.

b. refl. To expose oneself to risk; to run or incur risks. Also *intr.* in same sense (*obs.*).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 176 3e maye haszard and fecht quhen that 3e think 3our comodius tyme. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 88 Nobillis, quha durst courageously Hazard thame self to saif vs. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 135 He shunnes blowes, and will not hazard himselfe, yet requires as much as wee who hazard our lives. 1653 *HOLCOTE Procopius* iv. 151 Thinke not that the Hunnes, Herulians, and Lombards will hazard to the death. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* p. 157 Not willing to hazard himself on a Voyage undertaken only for Pleasure.

2. *trans.* To run or take the risk of (a penalty or misfortune). Also with *inf. obj.*

1577 *Lo. BUCKHURST* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 172 To hazard... your dishonor and her Ma. dislike. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* III. 1451 What Censures thou shouldst hazard, in thy stay. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtdg. 1893) 282 He will hazard to be furnished. 1686 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 2) 93 That your Adversaries being forced to follow you, may hazard stumbling. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 181 Hazards the breaking off the String. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 179 Your son would... perish in the dust before he would hazard to offend her. 1824 *LABOR Wks.* (1846) I. 223 They hazard to... break their shins by stemming the current. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps. cxix.* (1830) 78 We shall be ready to hazard all consequences.

b. With object and infinitive.

1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref. I.* App. vi. 8 Hazarde... ourselves to be... drowned in the waters of schisme. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1292/2 Forced to... hazard himselfe to fall into the hands of naughty people. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 480 It hides it self, and will not hazard its tender flower to be shaken.

†3. To endanger (any person or thing). *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Tril.* Wks. (Globe) 651/2 There will he lye in wayte, and . . . will dangerously hazard the troubled souldier. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 172 The king of Biarma in our times greatly hazarded the states of Pagu and Siam. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 868 Lillies limnd' on cheeks, and roses, With painted perfumes, hazard noses. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Oct. (1882) 111. 109 Mr. Lynde comes up from Nantasket, having . . . been much wearied and hazarded with the Storm. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 558 His death, with that of the king of Prussia, would hazard the tranquillity of Europe.

†4. To get by chance or luck; to chance upon.

1575 R. B. APPINS & VIRG. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 132 Be you not afraid, And so you may happen to hazard the maid: It is but in hazard and may come by hap: Win her or lose her, try you the trap. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 155 Might not such Microscopes hazard the discovery of the Aerial Genii, and present even Spiritualities themselves to our view?

5. To take the chance or risk of; to venture upon; to adventure, venture (*to do something*).

1581 PETTIE *Guanzo's Civ. Comp.* I. (1586) 18 Who that otherwise hazardeth to enter into it, exposeth himself to a great danger. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 103 Not daring to hazard the fight, or by stratagem break out to hazard their deliverance. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* XXVIII. That what both love, both hazard to destroy. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 175 ¶ 9 It is not believed . . . that the Enemy will hazard a Battle for the Relief of Douay. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* & Scarification was hazarded without being looked on as an approved Method. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 337 The Koles . . . rarely hazarded an action.

b. To venture to offer (a statement, conjecture, or the like).

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 188 If one may be allowed to hazard a conjecture. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 174. I have hazarded the few preceding pages. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 314 [This] justifies me . . . in hazarding the bold assertion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XXVII. 379 He did not hazard an explanation of the phenomenon.

†6. Billiards. To 'pocket' (a ball). *Obs.*

1679 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Dec. The game being only to prosecute the ball till hazarded, without passing the port . . . It is more difficult to hazard a ball . . . than in our table.

Hence *Hazarded ppl.* a., risked, ventured.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. III. 12 How to save hole her hazarded estate. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 26 These disagreeing dates are all hazarded conjectures.

Hazardable (hæ'zædäb'l), a. [See -ABLE.]

†1. Involving hazard; hazardous, risky. *Obs.*

1623 WINTHROP *Let. in New Eng.* (1825) I. 342 It is so difficult and hazardable. . . I cannot tell how to convey that, or anything else to thee. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 47 We made it hazardable and doubtful, by dallying with him. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* III. 16 [It] was an hazardable peice of art.

2. That can or may be hazarded or risked.

In mod. Dicts.

Hazarder (hæ'zædər). Now rare. Also 4-6 *hasard-*, (5) *hass-*, 5-6 *-erd-*, 4-6 *-our*, 5 *-ar*, 5-6 *-er*. [ME. and Afr. *hasardour* = 14th c. F. *hasardier*, f. *hasarder* to HAZARD: see -ER 2 3.]

1. A player at hazard or dice; a dicer, a gamster. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26854 Thief, reuer, or hazardour, hore or okeror, or logolour. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 268 It is reprof and contrair to honour for to balde a comun hasardour. 14. . . Nom. in Wr. Wülcker 694/23 *Hic aliator*, a haserder. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 56 The hasertouris haldis thaim heryit, hant thay nocht the dice. 1533 *Morse Ansv.* *Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 An honest man or els a false haserder. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 293 None hasardours at cards nor dyce. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 115 A common hasarder. 1896 J. H. WYLLIE *Hist. Eng. Hen. IV.* III. 397 No simoniac, adulterer, hasarder, drinker.

2. 'He who hazards' (Johnson).

† **Hazardful**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. HAZARD sb.]

+ **FUL**. Risky, hazardous, perilous.

1626 CRT. & Times *Chas. I.* (1848) I. 86 How hazardful are the events of the most parts of such conferences. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Ellis.* (1641) 86 Her infirmity being hazardful, but not mortal. 1679 J. CLUDE in *Naphtali* 504, I judge the loss of my Soul to be more hazardful.

Hazarding, *vbl. sb.* [f. HAZARD v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. HAZARD in various senses.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B iij b. To the hazarding of their own lives. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 90 Without the hazarding of battell.

attrib. 1552 HULOET, *Hasarding house* [gaming-house], *alcatorium, alcastrum, forum alcatorium.*

† **Hazardize**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. HAZARD sb.]

+ -IZE. To put in hazard; to jeopardize, risk.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 339 We will hazardize Our peace, our fame, and our posterities. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 297 They make you idolize yourselves, and . . . hazardize the state of your soules.

† **Hazardize**, sb. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [For *hazardize*, f. HAZARD sb. + -ize as in *merchandize*.] A hazardous position, a condition of peril or risk.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. XII. 19 A . . . ship which . . . Her selfe had runne into that hazardize (*primes merchandize*, *mesprize*).

† **Hazardly**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. HAZARD sb.]

+ -LY 2. Risky, dangerous.

1575 R. B. APPINS & VIRG. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 123 A hazardly chance may harbour a clap.

Hazardous (hæ'zædəs), a. [f. as prec. + -OUS. Cf. F. *hasardeux*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. Of the nature of the game of hazard; dependent on chance; casual, fortuitous.

VOL. V.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. XII. 47 b, The adventure thereof on the one side and the other was very hazardous and variable. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.* Ath. II. IX. (1712) 66 In other Generations that are more hazardous. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 257 They may indeed stop short of some hazardous and ambiguous excellence. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* I. 9 Hazardous betting or playing for stakes. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) IV. 285 Hazardous contracts, in which the performance depends upon some uncertain future event.

†2. Addicted to risks; venturesome. *Obs.*

1580 STONEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 323 Who was in the disposition of his nature hazardous. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 769 Hazardous Mariners. 1651 HOAGS *Leviath.* II. XXIV. 129 Too hazardous in engaging the publique stock into a long, or costly war.

3. Fraught with hazard or risk; perilous; risky.

Hazardous insurance, an insurance effected at a high premium, on a life, building, etc. exposed to more than average risks. *Hazardous occupation table*, an actuarial table showing the probability of life in trades or professions the members of which are exposed to more than average risks. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. XVII. (1636) 51 A most hazardous War. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 228 The enterprise so hazardous and high. 1783 WATSON *Philipp III* (1839) 47 The most hazardous enterprise in which he had ever been engaged. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 419 To attempt to analyse the motives of a double-minded man is always a hazardous experiment.

Hazardously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a hazardous manner; venturesomely; perilously.

1611 COTGRA., *Audaciously*, boldly, audenterously . . . hazardously, daringly. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 447 Grotius his either judgment or conscience does very hazardously lie at the stake. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 252 Lord Bacon said once too boldly and hazardously [etc.]. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXXIII, Cottages . . . apparently clinging hazardously to the ascent.

Hazardousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hazardous; riskiness; perilousness.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 219 The hazardousness of these terms. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 74 That no difficulties, or hazardousness of these assemblies, may make us indifferent about thy service. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. VI. 141 The hazardousness of their employments.

† **Hazardry**, *Obs.* Also 3 *hasarderye*, 4-6 *-drie*, -drye (6 *hasarttrie*). [f. OF. type **hasarderie*, f. *hasardeur* HAZARDER: see -ERY.]

1. The playing at hazard; dicing; gambling.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 195 Ydelnesse hem sasl brynge to synne lechery, To tauerne, and to sleupe, and to hasarderye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 262 Now wol I yow defendden hasarderye. a 1555 LYNDSEY *Tragedy* 306 Leif hasarttrie. 1562 LEIGN *Armorie* (1612) 78 Hazardrye and going to common Taverns. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 57 Some fel to hasardry.

2. The incurring of risk; venturesomeness. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 13 Hasty wroth, and heedlesse hazardry, Doe breede repentance late, and lasting infamy.

Haze (hæ'z), sb. [Of obscure origin.]

Not known till nearly a century after HAZY a., so that it may be a back-formation from that word. For the derivation, connexion with OE. *hasu*, *hasue* 'grey', has been suggested; but there is a long gap in time between the words, and there are difficulties both of form and early sense: see HAZE v. 2.]

1. An obscuration of the atmosphere near the surface of the earth, caused by an infinite number of minute particles of vapour, etc. in the air. In 18th c. applied to a thick fog or hoar-frost; but now usually to a thin misty appearance, which makes distant objects indistinct, and often arises from heat (*heat-haze*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Haze*, a Rime, a thick Fog. 1721 BAILEY, *A Haze*, a thick Fog or Rime. 1755 JOHNSON, *Haze*, fog; mist. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 4 To trust ourselves to the haze and mist and doubtful lights of that changeable week. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze . . . marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* VIII. 128 Till he disappeared in the silvery night haze. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tam Cringle* XIX. (1859) 526 A hot haze hung over the whole. 1849 D. P. THOMSON *Introd. Meteorol.* 114 When . . . the temperature falls below the dew-point, the moisture becomes visible in the form of a haze, mist, or fog; haze when there is merely an obscuration near the surface of the earth; mist when it presents a defined outline, resting on, or hovering a few feet above the ground; fog when the humid vesicles are so numerous as to produce a general obscuration in the atmosphere. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. XIV. There was a thin yellow haze from incense mingling with the breath of the multitude. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Jerusalem* 435 The soft hills on the other side in a haze of sunshine.

b. *transf.* Something having a misty appearance, or obscuring the view.

1879 St. George's *Hosp. Repts.* IX. 526 Ulceration (in the eye) . . . sufficiently deep to leave a permanent haze. 1891 DOUGALL *Beggars All* 181 The corpse . . . showed nothing but a haze of gray and reddish twigs.

2. *fig.* A condition of intellectual vagueness and indistinctness; the obscurity of a distant time.

a 1797 BURKE (L.), In the fog and haze of confusion all is enlarged. 1843 MIALI in *Nonconf.* 111. 489 A haze of false and wretched morality. 1873 BORTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 44 The annalists . . . were peopling the haze with obscure persons. 1879 McCARTHY *Owen Times* II. XXIX. 362 No shade or faint haze of a doubt appeared anywhere. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. LXXX. 55 Nor do their moral and religious impulses remain in the soft haze of self-complacent sentiment.

3. *Comb.*, as *haze-cradled*, *haze-hung* adjs.; *haze-fre*, brilliantly luminous mist.

1842 FABER *Styr. Lake*, etc. 328 The Carpathian chain, A fence of white haze-fire compassing the plain. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Summer Night* 21 The blue haze-cradled mountains spread away. 1894 *Rev. of Rev.* Feb. 170 The low and haze-hung country.

Hence *Hazeless* a., free from haze.

1874 TYNDALL in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 826 A calm and hazeless atmosphere.

Haze (hæ'z), v. 1 [Cf. OF. *haser* (1450 in Godef.) 'irriter, piquer, fâcher, insulter, aiguillonner'.]

1. *trans.* To affright, scare; to scold; also, to punish by blows. *dial.*

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To haze or hawze one, *perterrefacio, clamore obtundo*. 1721 BAILEY, *Haze*, to affright with a sudden Noise. *Ibid.*, *Hawze*, to confound or frighten, to stun one with Noise. [Country Word]. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Haze*, to scold; also, to beat. 1881 N. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Haze*, to thrash soundly; to upbraid.

2. *Naut.* To punish by keeping at disagreeable and unnecessary hard work; to harass with overwork.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* VIII. 18 Every shifting of the studding-sails was only to 'haze' the crew. *Note.* Let an officer once say 'I'll haze you', and your fate is fixed. You will be 'worked up', if you are not a better man than he is. 1846 J. R. BROWNE *Etch. Whaling Cruise* (1850) 187 The captain disliked him . . . and continually hazed him for his awkwardness. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 283 Now then, fore-top, there, shift your pins, or I'll haze you.

3. To subject to cruel horseplay (as practised by American students); to bully. *U.S.* See HAZING 3.

1850 *Poem bef. Ladma* 22 in B. H. Hall *College Wds.* (1856) 251 'Tis the Sophomores rushing the Freshmen to haze. 1868 in G. M. SLOAN *Life J. MacCosh* XIV. (1896) 216 Did you not hear that he had been hazed? . . . They gagged his mouth . . . shaved his head, then put him under the pump, and left him tied on the campus. *Ibid.*, I called the hazed student to my house. 1886 *Century Mag.* 905/1 Two of our roughs began to haze him. 1897 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* Aug. 293 The man who assists in hazing you in Freshman year, and who compels you to stand on a street-corner and scan Greek verse for the edification of the by-standers. *Ibid.*, Hazing, in its offensive signification, is practically dead and buried at Yale.

4. *intr.* To frolic, 'lark'. *U.S.*

1848 N. Y. *Com. Adv.* 2 Dec. (Bartlett), W. had been drinking and was hazing about the street at night. 1855 H. A. WISE *Tales for Mariners* (ibid.), Hazin' round with Charity Bunker and the rest o' the gals.

5. *Haze about*, to roam about aimlessly; to loaf about. [? Associated with HAZY 2 b.]

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 592 It would be idle to follow [her] . . . in hazing about—a capital word that, and one worthy of instant adoption—among the usual sights of London. 1870 MRS. PRENTISS *Let. in Life* (1882) 335 The boys are hazing about.

Haze, v. 2 [In sense 1, related to HAZE sb., HAZY a.; perh. a back-formation from the latter; in sense 2 from the sb.]

1. *intr.* To drizzle. *dial.*

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 36 *It hazes*, it misles, or rains small rain. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 33 O'er Valladolid's regal turrets hazed The drizzly fogs from dull Piserga raised. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Haze*, to drizzle, to be foggy.

2. *trans.* To make hazy, to involve in a haze.

Hence *Hazed ppl.* a.

1801 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) V. 353 The noble mountains . . . are here [i.e. in the picture] softened and hazed away into indistinctness. 1881 R. G. HILL *Voices in Solit.* 180 The hazed sun with lurid weakness stared.

Haze, v. 3 *dial. trans.* To dry.

a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Haze*, to dry linen, etc. by hanging it up in the fresh air . . . anything so exposed is said to be hazed, as rows of corn or hay, when a brisk breeze follows a shower. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Hazed*, surface-dried.

† **Haze** = *hæ'z*, syncope, form of *have* us. *Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 49 Nay and ye will haze, haze . . . And ye will not haze, then giue vs our gearre againe.

Hazel (hæ'zəl). Forms: 1 *hæsel*, *hæsil*, *hæsl*, *æsil*, 3 *hasle*, *asele*, 3-4 *hesel*, 4-6 *hasil*, 4-7 *-ell* (e), 4-8 *hasel* (e), 5 *hesil* (l), *-yll* (e), *-elle*, 5-6 *hasill*, 6 *-ille*, *-yll* (e), *heasle*, (*Sc.* *hissill*), 6-7 *hazell*, 6-8 *hasle*, 7 *hasael*, *hassle*, 7- *hazel*, *hazle*, (*mod.Sc.* *heazle*, *heezle*). [OE. *hæsel* = MDu. *hazell* (are), Du. *hazell* (aar), LG. *hassel*, OHG. *hasal* masc., *hasala* fem. (MHG., *mod.G.* *hasel* f.), ON. *hasl* (Sw., Da. *hassel*): -O Teut. **hasalo-z* = pre-Teut. **kōsolos* = L. *corulus*, *corylus*, OIr. *coll* (: -*cost*). ON. had also *hesl* neut. (: -**hasili*?) whence *app. north.* ME. *hesel*, *hesyl*, *mod.Sc.* *heezle*.]

1. A bush or small tree of the genus *Corylus*, having as its fruit a nut. The European species, *C. Avellana*, grows to a small tree; the North American species are *C. Americana*, a shrub forming dense thickets, and the Beaked or Cuckold Hazel, *C. rostrata*, found in Canada, etc.

There are other species, as the Constantinople or Turkey Hazel, *C. Colurna*, Japanese Hazel, *C. heterophylla*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 236 *Corylus*, *hasil* [so *æsil*]. a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 536 *Corylus*, *hasil*. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 96 *Hæslas* ragu, & helen rinde nipwearde. c 1205 LAV. 8697 *Hasles* [c 1275 *aseles*] per groeven. a 1307 *Thrusch & Night* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 50 *Somer* is comen with loue to tounes. The note of hasel springeth. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. vi. 5 If thou desire grapes thou goest not to the Hasell. c 1400 MAUNVEY (Roxb.) XVIII. 83 It es lyke vnto be flour of be hesill, þat springes oute before þe lefes.

18

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/1 Hesyl, tre, corulus. 1538 *Lelano Itin.* v. 67 The Place where the Town was ys al over grown with Brambles, Hasylles, and lyke Shrubbes. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* vi. lviij. 733 There be two sortes of Hazel or wood Nut trees. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* v. 4 Beneath the grateful Shade, Which Hazles, intermix'd with Elms, have made. 1769 *HOME Fatal Disc.* v. A dell, whose sloping sides are rough With thick-growne hazel. 1861 *DELAVER Kitch. Gard.* 153 The variegated and Purple Hazels are ornamental shrubs of some esteem.

b. The wood of this tree.

1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* 54 Ther is a lake that torneth hasell in to assehe and assehe in to hasell. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* xxi. 251, I leave it to their [Anglers'] owne discretion, whether to use either Hasyll, or Cane. 1665 *J. WENS Stone-Heng* (1725) 161 Hasle was the Material of which the Stokes were at first made.

c. A stick or rod of this wood.

1603 *OWEN Pembroke.* (1891) 276 The horsemens cudgell to be a hasell. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Rich. II.* cxxxv. The Hasle soe will bend (A Rhabdomye, was observ'd of old) Stretch'd on the Earth, vnto a Mine of Gold. 1686 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* iv. 71 Let the Angler fit himself with a Hazle of one piece or two set conveniently together. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* xxi. (1749) l. 144 Mr. Solmes . . fell to gnawing the head of his hazel.

d. Short for hazel-nut.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xv. xxii. (R.). As for other nuts, their meat is solide and compact, as we may see in filberds and hazels.

e. *Oil of hazel*, a jocular name for an oil alleged to be contained in a green hazel rod, and to be the efficacious element in a sound drubbing; to *anoint with oil of hazel*, to drub with a hazel rod. So *sap of hazel* in the same sense: cf. *hazel-oil*, 4 c.

c1678 *Roxb. Ball.* (1882) IV. 359 Take you the Oyl of Hazel strong; With it anointe their Body round.

2. Applied with qualification to other plants, as *Evergreen Hazel*, *Guevina Avellana*; *Australian H.*, *Pomaderris lanigera* of N. S. Wales, *P. apetalata* of Victoria; *WITCH or WYCH HAZEL*, q.v.

3. The reddish brown colour of a ripe hazel-nut.

b. *adj.* Of this colour; used esp. of eyes.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 82 The different colours of the eye are the dark hazle, the light hazle, the green, the blue, the grey, the whitish grey. 1805 *T. HARRAL Scenes of Life* I. 52 An eye . . the index of an intelligent soul; it was a full, bright hazel. 1829 *LYTTON Disowned* 5 Of a light hazel in their colour.

b. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 22 Thou wilt quarrell with a man for cracking Nuts, having no other reason, but because thou hast hasell eyes. c 1730 *SWIFT Dick, a Maggot* 4 You know him by his hazel snout. 1743-51 *G. EDWARDS Nat. Hist. Birds* 69 The Eye of a yellowish Hazel Colour. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* vi. xix, O'er her white bosom stray'd her hazel hair. 1813 — *Rokeby* iv. v. Her full dark eye of hazel hue. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* viii. ii, In the quick glance of his clear hazel eye.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hazel bank*, *bavin*, *bough*, *bower*, *bush*, *copse*, *cover*, *leaf*, *rod*, *stiff*, *twig*, *wand*, etc.; *hazel-hooped*, *leaved* *adjs.*

a 1307 *Thrusch & Night.* 106 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 54 Fowl, thou sitest on hazel bow. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* (Camden) 22 (Promp.) It was lytelle as a hesylle styke. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* x. vii. (1886) 147 There must be made vpon a hazel wand three crosses. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 255 Kate like the hazle twig is straight, and slender. 1698 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. ii. 1547 He's mounted on a hazel bavin. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1269 Close in the covert of a hazel copse. 1828 *J. M. SPEARMAN Brit. Gannet* (ed. 2) 59 Budge barrels . . hazle hooped. 1855 *TENNYSON Brook* 171, I slide by hazel covers. 1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 693 Hazel rods have been supposed to have magical properties, as it was of them that the *divining-rod* was formed. 1864 *SOWERBY'S Eng. Bot.* III. 193 Hazel-leaved Bramble. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 549/1 The virtue of the hazel wand was supposed to be dependent on its having two forks.

b. From sense 3.

1769-74 *J. GRANGER Biogr. Hist. Eng.* (R.), Cherry cheeked, hazel-eyed, brown haired. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 24 Black and hazle colour soils. 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* IV. 228 A deep hazel-coloured loam. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. v. 141 A dark hazel-eyed, slim-made, lively girl. 1891 *MRS. ALEXANDER Wom. Heart* I. 3 Large hazel-brown eyes.

c. Special combs.: *hazel carpet*, a geometer moth, *Cidaria corylata*; *hazel crotches*, the lichen *Stictia pulmonaria*; *hazel-fly*, *Phyllopertha horticola*, also an artificial fly imitating it; *hazel hoe*, 'a grubbing hoe for working in brush and bushes' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); † *hazel-mouse* [Ger. *haselmaus*], the common dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*); *hazel-oil* (*humorous*): see 1 c; *hazel-rag*, *-raw* = *hazel crotches*; † *hazel-rise* [cf. Ger. *haselreis*], a twig or bough of the hazel; *hazel-rough* (U.S.), a hazel copse; *hazel-worm* [Ger. *haselwurm*], the blind-worm (*Maander's Treas. Nat. Hist.* 1854). Also *HAZEL-GROUSE*, etc.

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) IV. 55 Lungwort. *Hazel Rag*, or *Hazel Crotches*. (On the trunks of old trees. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 117 The Welchman's Button, or *Hasle-Fly*. 1883 *A. RONALDS Fly-Fisher's Entomol.* (ed. 9) 104 *Hazel Fly*, *Coch-A-Bondu*. 1807 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 423 Of the Nut-mouse, *Hasel-mouse*, or *Filbird-mouse*, so called because they feed upon Hazel-nuts and Filbirds. 1825 *JAMIESON, *Hasel-oil*, a cant term, used to denote a drubbing. 1804 *CROCKETT Raiders* 46 *Ve shall suffer for this*, if there's *hazel oil* in *Dumfries*. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Pulmonaria*, after some lungeworte: after other *hasel ragge*. 1778 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scotl.* (1789) 831 Lungwort Lichen. *Hazleraw*, *Scotts*. 13. *K.*

Alis. 3293 (Bodl. MS.) When notte brouneþ on *hesel rys. a 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirke Gr.* xvi, Heich Hutchon with a hissill ryss. 1893 *ADVANCE* (Chicago) 23 Nov., Among the 'hazel-roughs' are still a few chewinks.

Ha'zel², hazle. Also *hassell*, *hasel* (1. [Of uncertain origin; known first in attrib. use or comb., and in the adj. *HAZELLY* 1.

Markham's *hassell ground*, *hassell earth*, correspond to Ger. *haselboden* 'ground consisting of gravel, reddish clay, and somewhat black earth' (Grimm), said also to be called in Switzerland *haselerde*. The latter implies connexion or association with *hasel* *HAZEL* 1, and some would so explain the word in Eng., with reference to the colour of hazel ground, its suitability for hazel, or other reason.]

1. A kind of freestone: see *quots. local*.

1855 *PHILLIPS Man. Geol. Gloss.*, *Hasle*, a hard, often cherty, griststone. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Hasle*, a tough mixture of sandstone and shale.

2. *attrib. and Comb.* Consisting of a mixture of sand or gravel, clay, and earth, as *hazel earth*, *ground*, *loam*, *mould*, *soil*, etc.

1613 *MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman* i. i. vi. (1635) 36 If it bee a rich hassell ground. *Ibid.* xiii. 83 Blacke Clay mixt with red sand, which is called of Husbandmen an hassell earth. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 556 Any mixed earths or hassell-grounds which are clays and sands or clays and gravells mixed together. 1686 *Plot Staf-fordsh.* 341 The manner of tillage that is also given light or hazel loam. 1796 *J. BOYS Agric. Kent* (1813) 70 To make summer-fallows on light land, such as hazel loam, sand, gravel or chalk. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 26 On all soils, except those of a deep hazel mould or sandy loam.

Hazeled (hæ'z'ld), *a.* [See -ED 2.] *a.* Full of or clad with hazel bushes. *b.* Of a hazel colour.

1566 *GASCOIGNE Yocasta Wks.* (1587) 115 Eyes . . whose hazeled light Shadows of dreadful death be come to close. 1651 *WITTIE Primrose's Pop. Err.* 159 Hazeled cocks, which are quick for motion, strong to fight. 18. in *Miss Pratt Flower. Pl.* I. 148 Up yon hazeled slope. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 263 In our hazeled deans.

† **Hazelen**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *heslen*, 4 *haselne*, *heslyn*. [f. *HAZEL* 1 + -EN 4 (= Ger. *haseln*): cf. *HALSEN* *a.*] Of or pertaining to the hazel.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 104 xenim. *heslennne sticcan* ofþe ellenne. 1288 *WYCLIF Pref. Ep.* 72 Of the haselne 3erd. 151400 *Morte Arth.* 2504 Holtis and hare woddies with heslyne schawes.

Hazel grouse. = next.

1783 *LATHAM Hist. Birds* sv. *Grouse*, *Hazel Grouse*, *Haselhuhn*. 1862 *MEDLOCK tr. Schædler's Treas.* Sc. 538 Under the section of grouse . . we note . . the black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), and the hazel grouse (*T. bonasia*). 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 141 The Hazel Grouse . . does not come to England, but is found over Northern Europe and North Asia, and is a pretty bird with a fine crest.

Hazel-hen. [transl. mod.G. *haselhuhn*, f. *hasel* *HAZEL* + *huhn* hen.] The European ruffed grouse (*Bonasia sylvestris*).

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Intro.* The . . heath-cock, hasle-hen, land duck. 1822 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph.* II. 195 Floundering in the dirt like hazle-hens. 1893 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 5/3 Ptarmigan and hazel hens are now the only inexpensive game procurable.

Hazeline (hæ'z'elīn). [See -INE.] An alcoholic distillate from the Witch Hazel, *Hamamelis virginica*.

1881 *NETHERCLIFF in Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 18 June, The new product of *Hamamelis virginica* called 'Hazeline'. 1882 *W. SYMES in Lancet* 4 Nov., Hazeline was highly recommended two years ago for cases of hæmoptysis.

Hazelly (hæ'z'li), *a.* 1 [cf. *HAZEL* 2.] Consisting of a mixture of sand, clay, and earth.

1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1543/1 The stuffe carried . . for the erection of the walles at Dover, was earth, being of a hasellie mould, chalker and sleech. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* III. (1708) 53 All sorts of Land may be reduced to Sandy, Gravelly, Chalky, Stony, Rocky, Hazely, Blacke-earth, Marsh or Boggy, and Clay-land. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pine*, Any dry Soil, especially light hazelly Brick Earth will do. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden.* xix. (1813) 383 The soil proper for carnations is a hazelly or sandy loam, procured from a pasture.

Hazelly, *a.* 2 [f. *HAZEL* 1 + -Y.] Abounding in or clad with hazel bushes.

1790 *BURNS Elegy Henderson* 20 Ye hazly shaws and briery dens! 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 642 The Steep and hazelly banks of the Woodburn. 1835 *CLARE Rural Muse* 158 From the hazelly wood.

Hazel-nut (hæ'z'nl), *n.* Forms: see *HAZEL* and *NUT*. [OE. *haselnut* = Du. *haselnoot*, LG. *haselnut*, *haselnöt*, OHG. *hasalnuz*, mod.G. *haselnuss*.] The nut of the hazel, a well-known fruit.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 33 *Abelena*, *haselnut*. c 1050 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 345/15 *Abellana*, *haslnut*. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1811 *Hasel-noves*, & ober fruit. *pat* in forest grown. c 1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xvii. 79 *Dymandenes* . . of þe mykylines of hesill nuttes. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* n. (1586) 95 b, Among Nuttes, is also . . the Hasell Nuttes, a kinde whereof is the Filberte. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 209 The common hazel nut yields an oil most valuable for the delicate machinery of watches.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hazel-nut oil*, *tree*, etc.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 457/14 *Nuculus*, *sine nucibus*, *haselnute* *cynel*. 1762 *W. HUDSON Flora Anglica*, *Corylus stipulis ovatis*, etc., common *Hazel-nut-tree*. 1884 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 310 *Hazel-nut Cakes*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. J. c.v.*, *Hazel nut oil* . . is pale yellow . . and is not a drying oil.

Hazel-tree. The hazel, *Corylus Avellana*.

14. *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 575/45 *Corulus*, an *baseltre*.

1573-80 *BARET Abv.* H 207 An hassell tree, or nut tree, a filbert tree. 1656 *COWLEY Pindar. Odes, To Mr. Hobbs* Note, *Virgula Divina*, or a Divining Wand, is a two-forked Branch of a Hazel-Tree, which is used for the finding out either of Veins, or hidden Treasures of Gold and Silver. 1832 *TENNYSON May Queen* 14 On the bridge beneath the hazel-tree.

Hazel-wood.

1. A wood or thicket of hazel bushes.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1374 From *hasel-wode*, there Ioly Robin pleyde. 1864 *TENNYSON En. Ard.* 7 A *hazel-wood* By autumn nutters haunted.

2. The wood or timber of the hazel.

1573-80 *BARET Abv.* H 208 The magnificent and heroicall vertues of the *haselwood*. 1848 *Sir J. G. WILKINSON Dalmatia & Montenegro* I. 516 On the neighbouring mountains much *hazelwood* grows.

† 3. In phrase *hazelwoods shake*, or merely *hazel-wood*! (in Chaucer) app. = Of course. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 841 (890) A ryng quod he, ye *haselwodes* shaken, Ye Nece myne þat ryng moste han a stone *Pat myhte* a dede man a-lyue maken. *Ibid.* v. 505 Ye *haselwode* boughte his *Pandare*, And to hym self ful sobrellich he seyde, God wot refreynd may þis hote fare.

Hazelwort. *Herb.* [An adaptation of 16th c. Ger. *haselwurtz*, OHG. *haselwurz* (also *hasel-wurzel*), f. *wurz* herb, *Wort*, *wurzel* root.] A book name in the herbalists for *Asarabacca*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. Eijb, *Asarum* is called . . in english *folote* . . and *asarabacca* in duche *hasel wurt*: because it groweth aboute *hasel tree roots*.] 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iii. v. 319 This *herbe* . . is called in English *Asarabacca*, and *folefoote*, it may also be called *Haselworte* . . in Germanie *Haselwurtz*: in Brabant *Haselwortel*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* n. ccvii. (1623) 837. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Cabarick*, an Herb otherwise call'd *Hazelwort* [*uniop.* *Harlewort*]; so 1730-36 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1862 *MEDLOCK tr. Schædler's Treas.* Sc. 460 The Pipe tree . . and the *Hazelwort*.

Hazen (hæ'z'n), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also -an, -on. [prob. from same source as *HAZE* v. 1: see -EN 6.] *trans.* To scare, terrify; to scold, threaten.

1605 *Hist. Evordanus*, Night . . sent . . fantasie for to hazan idle heads. 1630 *LENNARD tr. Charrol's Wisd.* iii. xiv. § 12 That custome . . to beat, and to box, and with strange words and out-cries to hazen Children. 1647 *HAMMOND Power of Keys* vii. 141 To awake, and hazen, and drive those that will not be allured and drawn. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Hazon*, to scold or threaten. 'Now dwaon't 'ee hazon the child for t'.'

Hazer (hæ'z'az), *U.S.* [f. *HAZE* v. 1.] One who hazes or practises cruel horseplay on another.

1887 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 Sept. (heading) A *Hazer* in Trouble. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 636/1 The hazers in college are the men . . to whom the training and instincts of the gentleman are unknown.

Hazily (hæ'z'ili), *adv.* [f. *HAZY* + -LY 2.] In a hazy manner; dimly, indistinctly. Also *fig.*

1833 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire* 31 The river . . glittered hazily in the last rays of sunset. 1889 *'RITA' Sheba* III. iii. 36 The light and the shadows seemed to swim hazily before her sight. 1894 *ADVANCE* (Chicago) 31 May, One is so likely to think hazily of African territory.

Haziness (hæ'z'iness), [f. *HAZY* + -NESS.] The quality of being hazy.

1. Mistiness, foginess.

1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 71 Though there be no extraordinary fog or haziness. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 106 The haziness of the weather. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 315 The sun . . being obscured by a general haziness in the atmosphere.

2. The quality of being intellectually indistinct; vagueness of mental perception; uncertainty.

1872 *LIDDON Elem. Relig.* i. 25 In no department of human knowledge is haziness deemed a merit. 1882 *MASSON in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 235 Carlyle himself seems to have become aware of the haziness of his dating of the transaction.

Hazing, *vbl. sb.* [f. *HAZE* v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. A sound beating, a thrashing.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 396, I gave him a hazing.

2. *Naut.* See *HAZE* v. 1 2.

1893 *J. A. BARRY S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 285 The process is called 'hazing'. The sufferer gets all the dirtiest and most disagreeable . . jobs to be found on shipboard.

3. A species of brutal horseplay practised on freshmen at some American Colleges.

a 1860 *Harvard Mag.* I. 413 (Bartlett) The absurd and barbarous custom of hazing, which has long prevailed in the college. 1892 *Daily News* 28 June 5/3 'Hazing' at Yale has unhappily led to the death of an unfortunate young student named Rustin, and to a general denunciation of this custom as 'stupid and brutal'. 1894 *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 5/4 The freshman class of Princeton is smaller this autumn than last . . due in part to the hazing outrages of recent years.

Hazle, hazzle (hæ'z'l), *v. dial.* [freq. of *HAZE* v. 3: see -LE. OF. had *hasler* as variant of *haler* to burn, to dry; but this was prob. not connected.] *a. trans.* To dry superficially. *b. intr.* To become dry on the surface.

1642 *ROGEAS Naaman* 886 Who by that happy wind of thine . . didst hazle and drie up the forlorne dregges and slime of Noahs deluge. a 1825 *Forsy Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hazle*, to grow dry at top. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Hazzle*, to dry slightly. 'If the clothes don't dry much, they'll hazzle'. 1893 *Sheffield Gloss. Suppl.*, *Hazzle*, to dry slightly . . It is better, if the ground is damp, to let the sun hazzle the surface of the land before the second harrowing.

Hazle, Hazly: see *HAZEL* 1 and 2, *HAZELLY* *a.* 2

Hazy (hæ'zi), *a.* Forms: 7 *hawsey*, *heysey*, *hasie*, *-ey*, *haizy*, 8 *hazey*, 7- *hazy*. [In form,

as if from HAZE sb. + -y; but known nearly a century before the sb., so that their mutual relation is uncertain. The early forms also offer difficulty.]

1. Of the atmosphere, weather, etc.: Characterized by the presence of haze; misty. (orig. *Naut.*) In 17-18th c. use = foggy; but now usually applied to a kind of atmospheric indistinctness less determinate than mist or fog, and often caused by heat.

1625 *Impeachment. Dk. Buckham* (Camden) 7 The weather being thick and hawsey, the wind high. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 27 Moistness of the Air... which the Seamen call a Heysey weather... as though the Sun shine out bright, yet we cannot see his body, till nine a clock. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 183 An hasie Morning. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* 1. 241 The Air being light, though moist and a little hazy. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 2 The Air was hazy and full of fogs and snow, so that we could not see far. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hazy Weather*, when it is Thick, Misty, Foggy. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vii. 72 We had little wind, with thick hazy weather. 1799 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxi. (1810) 231 A diffused light, which made the air seem hazy. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 64 It was too hazy to see anything in the distance.

2. fig. Lacking intellectual distinctness; vague, indistinct, uncertain.

1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Newspapers* 35 Yrs. Ago, A hazy uncertain delicacy. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 35 His communications about the material wants of life were hazy. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii. Some hazy idea. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 211 The chief article of Rousseau's rather hazy creed.

b. Somewhat confused with drink. *collog.*

1824 T. HOOK *Sayings & Doings* Ser. I. *Friend of Family* II. 10 Hazy, Sir—You understand? smoking and drinking. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *St. Cuthbert*, Staggering about just as if he were 'hazy'.

He (hī, hē), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. nom.* Forms: see below. [The simplest form of the (orig. demonstr.) base *hi-*, which supplies not only the pronoun forms *him, his, her, (h)it, (h)em*, but also the adverbs *here, hence, hither*. OE. *he, hē* was cogn. with OFris. *hi, he* (fem. *hiu*, neut. *hit*), OS. *hi, hē, hie*. The other old Teutonic langs. (with OS. in the oblique cases) have parallel forms from stem *i-*: OHG. *ir, er, Goth. is*. Fragments of a *hi-* stem, in sense 'this', are found, however, in Gothic, in dat. *himma*, acc. m. and n. *hina, hita*; they differ only in the initial *h* from the corresponding inflexions of *is* 'he'. In OHG. the East Franconian had also *her* in place of the usual OHG. *er, 'he'*. In English, the typical form in all ages has been *he*, from which emphasis probably produced *heo, hye, hee*, and tonelessness *hā, ē*, which last long prevailed in representations of familiar speech, as in the dramatists, and is still a prevalent dialect form. In OE. the base *he* supplied all parts of the third personal pronoun, singular and plural; it was thus inflected:

SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> <i>he, he</i>	<i>hī, hē, hie, hī</i>	<i>hīe, hē, hie, hī</i>	<i>hī, hē, hie, hī</i>	<i>hī, hē, hie, hī</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>hiene, hine</i> (hyme)	<i>hīe, hīe</i> (hēo)	<i>hīe, hīe</i> (hēo)	<i>hīe, hīe</i> (hēo)	<i>hīe, hīe</i> (hēo)
<i>Dat.</i> <i>him</i> (hym)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)
<i>Gen.</i> <i>his</i> (hys)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)

1. In all the cognate languages, even in the early period, certain parts of the *hi-* or *i-* stem were lost, and supplied by the corresponding parts of the demonstrative base *sā, sē*, a derivative of *sā, sē*. This extended to English also in the 11th or 12th c. when the fem. *hio, heo*, became supplanted by the fem. demonstrative *sio, syo*, which appears as *sco, scho*=*she* in northern, and *sch=she* in midl., now *she, q.v.* In the south and west *heo (ho, hoo)* survived in literature till the 15th c. and is still native in the dialects in various forms; but *she* has been the only literary Eng. form since the introduction of printing. In the oblique cases *Hea* remains.

2. The original plural has been supplanted by a plural of the demonstrative *that*. In the northern dial. *c550*, the OE. *hā*, plural of *hē*, was often used instead of *hīa, hī*; within the next two centuries the equivalent ON. *þeir* must have been adopted, as it appears *c1200* in full use in *Orm*, as *þe33*, whence the later *they, thei, thay, thai*, which gradually spread south, and before 1500 superseded *hi, hy*, first in the nominative, and then also in the other cases, so that the plural forms are now *they, them, their*. But a relic of the earlier pronoun survives, in southern dialect and colloquial use, in the dat.-accus. *hem*, commonly written *em*.

3. The original accusative forms have everywhere, except in the neuter, been replaced by an extended use of the dative: this began in the midl. dial. before 1000, and was completed in the southern by 1350. In this change, the analogy of the 1st and 2nd persons was followed (see *Me*). Traces of the original acc. sing. masc. *hine* remain as *en, 'n* (wn), in southern dialects: see *Hin*.

4. In the neuter the acc. *hit* remained, and also displaced the dative *him*; in all constructions *hit* lost its initial *h* between 12th and 15th c. in Standard English; and in 16-17th c. the original neuter genitive *his* was displaced first by *it*, and then by *its*.

5. The genitive cases *his, hire, hire, (their)*, were treated after 1100, on the earlier analogy of *mine, thine, our, your*, as adjectives, and inflected to agree with substantives; the plurals *his-e, hire-e* were still used by Wyclif. Like the other possessives, they also developed two forms, an adjective and an absolute, the latter being *hers, theirs* (the *-s* of which was originally the possessive *'s*); *hists* was used by Wyclif, but in mod.Eng. *his* and *its* take no additional *s* in the absolute form. *Hism, hern, theirn* (perhaps by false analogy with *my, mine*) appear in 16th c. in midl. counties, but are now only dialectal. The changes which these, originally genitives of the Personal Pronoun, have undergone, make it more convenient in modern grammar to treat them separately as Possessive Pronouns.

The present inflexion of this pronoun (with its derived possessives) is therefore:

SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> <i>he</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>they</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>him</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>them</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>him</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>theirs</i>
<i>Possess. adj.</i> <i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>theirs</i>
<i>absol.</i> <i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>theirs</i>

The following explanations and illustrations refer only to the nominative singular masculine *He*; the other inflexional parts are treated separately, each in its alphabetical place. So also the now colloq. *Em*, formerly *HEM* 'them', the obs. or dial. *Heo (hoo)* 'she', *Hi* 'they', *Hin* (dial. *en, un*) 'him', the ME. *HEMEN* (dial. *min, nun*) 'them', the early ME. *Hise* 'her', and *Hise* 'them', and the dial. *Hism, HERN, THEIRN*.

A. Forms.

a. 1-*he* (6-7 h); B. 2-3 *hi*; γ. 2 *heo*, 3-4 *3e, ghe*; δ. 3 *hæ*; ε. 3-4 *ha, 4 ho*; ζ. 3 *e*, 3-9 *(dial.) a*; η. 4-5 *hye*, 6 *hie*; θ. 4-7 *hee*.

α. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 13 *He cwæð þæt he bude on þam lande.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 636 *Thanne wolde he speke and crie as he were wood.* 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* x. H iij b. H hath made a common-place booke out of plaies. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 85 And when h' hath done, 'tis good to lay t' aside.

β. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 29 And cweðen in his þonke þar hi bið. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 221 *Neure in helle hi com.*

γ. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 *He [God] is heforen liht.* *Ibid.* 225 *Heo and his wif þa bearn pestrinde.* a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 874 *Mid mine songe ich hine pulte that he gromi for his gulte.* c 1315 SHOREHAM 123 *Tho 3e [Jesus] was hote twelf wynter ald.*

δ. c 1205 LAY. 23113 *Hæ hæfæd al his kineriche bi-queðe her Lodde.*

ε. c 1250 Kent. *Serm. in O. E. Misc.* 27 *Gop, ha seide, into beethelm.* *Ibid.* 30 *Ha maket of þo watere wyn.* c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 573 *Pey hie hym, and ho goþ withoutyn any stryfe.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 30 *Ha beat and smit and wyf and children, . . . ase ha were out of his wytte.*

ζ. c 1205 LAY. 15636 *E [c 1275 he] wende þat he ilad weore limen for to leosen.* c 1250 *Meid. Margrete* lxiv. *E cleped forð malcus is monquellere.* 1250-1610 [see A. *Prolog.*] 1756 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* I. i. *I got as far as the Jesuit before a went out of town.* 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (Passim).

η. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6376 And for he him so miseise y-seye Of prison aschaped, bliþe was hie. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 40 *Maist wit hes hie that moniest owrylis.* 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 50 *The hie Salmonte haueg castne the meltis, and the sche salmonte the Rounis.*

θ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+165 *His name neuend hee.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 2 Of a craft of vittalliers was hee. c 1440 [see B. 2]. 1567 [see B. 7]. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 23 *He was so loth to cum forward.* 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* x *Hee was no babe, but a great cleare.* 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 *That whereof before hee was so scrupulous.*

B. Senses and constructions.

I. As proper masculine pronoun of the third person, nominative case.

1. The male being in question, or last mentioned: Used of persons and animals of the male sex.

α. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 13 *Othhere sæde . . . þæt he ealra Norðmonna norþmest wip.* *He cwæð þæt he bude on þam lande norþweardum wiþ þa Westas.* c 1000 AGR. *Ps* (Th.) ix. [x.] 8 *Drihten þurhwunad on ecnesse.* And he gearwād his dom-sett, and he demō ealne eorlan swyðe emne. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 7 *His witegeda dauid . . . þis he witegeda bi drihtne þurh þene halie gast.* c 1220 *Bestiary* 146 *De neddre . . . If he naked man se, ne wile he him noȝt neggen, oc he fleð for him als he fro fir sulde.* 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 6 And sche . . . eet, and ȝaf to hir hesebonde, and he eet. a 1400-50 Alexander 1141 *þan drafte he sa to Damac with dukis and princes.* c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 28 *He is the noat of the male; as, he is a gud judge; he is a wyse man; he is a speedie horse.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 297 *For contemplation bee and valour form'd, For softness shee and sweet attractive Grace; Hee for God only, shee for God in him.* 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 40. 49 *He will go about to prove that there is something besides He-knows-not-what.* 1697 DAVEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 700 *He first, and close behind him follow'd she.* 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. viii. 122 *Our Saviour spake of man as he is.*

b. In some northern dialects (Westmorland, Cumberland, etc.), *he* is used instead of *thou* or *you*, in addressing a boy or inferior (cf. Ger. *Er* so used): e.g. 'Well, Joe! where has he been? what is this he has brought me?'

2. Of things not sexually distinguished: † a. Things grammatically masculine. *Obs.* b. Things personified as masculine, as mountains, rivers, oak-trees, etc.

It is not easy to say when grammatical gender ceased to be used, this differing according to dialect. In dialect speech, *he* is still used for most things of definite shape, without any feeling of personification.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 144 *Swines brede is swiðe swete . . . swa is of wilde dore . . . also dore he is nūht!* c 1320 *Cast. Love* 40. *Ichulle tellen him Wherefore þe world was i-wrought, And aftur þow he was bi-taucht.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* *Prolog.* & T. 314 *The Philosophous stoon Elixer clept . . . With al oure sleighte he wol nat come vs to.* c 1440 CARPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1379 *Yet was this fyre soo horryble that hee . . . Brent men eke.* c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* A. This present booke . . . he schal have v. principal parties. *Ibid.* 8 *An argument if he be ful and foormal . . . is mad of twey propositions.* 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 126 *The better the stake wyll be drypen when he is well bounden.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. C vja. *Dyll. . . bath . . . a spokye top as fenell hath, whome he doth represent wondrous nere.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 65 *The blushing discontented Sunne . . . When he percerius the enuious Clouds are bent To dimme his glory.* 1598 GRENWEEY *Tacitus Descr. Germanie* iv. 265 *That, euerie nation that he was strong, should not set himself in possession.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 409 *Jove's own Tree . . . Full in the midst of his own Strength he stands. His Shade protects the Plains, his Head the Hills commands.* 1823 BYRON *Island* III. i. *The flashing . . . Which robes the cannon as he wings a tomb.* 1832 TENNYSON *New Year's Eve* ii. *To-night I saw the sun set: he set and left behind The good old year.*

3. Peculiar constructions: a. Used pleonastically along with its noun. Common in ballad style, and now in illiterate speech.

c 1000 *Prose Life St. Guthlac* v. (1848) 32 *Moyses ærest and Helias hi fasten, and swylce eac se Hælend . . . he fæste.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 120 *þe kyng he sende aftur hem.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4055 *Ioseph he sagh a night in sueven.* c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 744 *The kyngys sone of Armony . . . To Tryamowre he ranne.* 15. *Chery Chase* 74 *The first man that did answer make, Was noble Percybe.* 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 85 *'Fair and softly,' John he cried, But John he cried in vain.* 1839 LONGF. *Wreck of Hesperus* III. *The skipper he stood beside the helm.*

¶ b. Erroneously for objective *him*.

1560-2 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573-4) II. 36a, *These instrumentes helpeth much more him that besiegeth a towne then he that is besieged.* 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. ii. *Yet he, whose heart [s] of adamant or flint, My tears nor plaints could mollify a whit.* 1642 tr. Perkins' *Prof. Bk.* xi. § 770. 338 *It behoveth not he to be ready upon the land to make the foeftment.*

c. In s.w. dialects *he* is the emphatic objective, beside the unemphatic *'en, 'un*. 'I zeed un drow it tu *hee*', I saw him throw it to him.

1863 BARNES *Dorsel Dial.* 23 *G'e the money to I, not he.* 1878 ELWORTHY *Grammar of W. Somerset* 34 *Our objective him is always un, n, unless it is emphatic, when it is ee. . . uur ded'n zai nou'rt tū ee, 'she did not say anything to he'.*

d. *He self*: earlier form of *himself* nom., *he himself*: see *SELF*.

II. As Antecedent pronoun, followed by relative, etc.: = OE. *se, þe*; Fr. *celui*; Ger. *derjenige, der*. (The nenter is that, the plural *they* or *those*.)

4. The or that man, or person of the male sex (that or who . . .). Hence *Indefinitely*, Any man, any one, one, a person (that or who).

a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 259 *He sit on beh þat is ow on helpe.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3693 *If þou be he I lue sa wele.* c 1380 *Sir Perum.* 2186 *þis is he þat fader myr ordeyneþ my lord to be.* 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciii. 9 *He that plauntede the ere, shal he not heren?* c 1400 MAUNDEV. *Prolog.* (1839) 2 *He that wil pupplische any thing.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ix. 8 *As he that was yong and lusty desyryng all honour.* 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 15 *He that hath eares to here, let him here.* 1581 PETTIE *Guzzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 77 *There is not he, who is not glad with all his heart to be honoured.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 43 *He that the stubborne Sprites can wisely tame.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 34 *Are you not hee, That frights the maidens of the Villagere?* 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 4 *He who considers himself abstractedly.* 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 127 *He that roars for liberty.* 1899 — *Elaine* 1083 *He makes no friend who never made a foe.*

b. Followed by a prepositional phrase; as 'he of Modena', 'he of the sevenfold shield', 'he with the scar on his face'.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 173 *He in the red face had it.* 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 *If he of the bottomlesse pit had not long since broke prison.* a 1821 KEATS *2nd Sonn.* to Haydon, *Great spirits now on earth are sojourning; He of the cloud, the cataract, the lake.*

III. As demonstrative pronoun.

5. *He and he*: this and that, the one and the other, both. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16161 *For he and he had samen ben, forwit selcuth wrath.* c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 166 *It likyth hym at wastelyng for to he, And demyn ȝit wher he do bet or he.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. xii. 68 *And gan begyn desyre, baith he and he, In bodis ȝit for to returne agane.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 371 *Talkand thai raid togidder to the toun, Hand for hand rycht hamelie he and he.* c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* vii. (1865) 18 *He snapped me on this hand and he on that.* 1848 CLOUGH *Bothe* iii. 20 *Arthur . . . Leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty.* 1876 TENNYSON *Harold Introd.* *Sonn.*, *But he and he, if soul be soul, are where Each stands full face with all he did below.*

IV. As *sb.* (not changing in the objective).

6. Man, person, personage. *Any he*: any person whatever. *arch. and poet.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *Ho. Fame* III. 979 *And nat so sone departed nas That he fro him, thoo he ne mette With the thrid.* 1472 SIR JOHN PASTON in *Let.* No. 703 III. 59. *I mente weell by my trowthe to hyr . . . as any he that owythe heer best wyll in Ingelond.* 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1439. *I am no other but euen the very he.* 1574 tr. Marlorat's *Apocalyps* 25 *The way, truth, and lyfe, and to be short, the only he that can saue vs for euer.* 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 1501 *Who . . . challenged the proudest He of the Macedonians, to a single combat.* 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 275 *He has shewed as much honesty and bravery of spirit as any he in Mansoul.* 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* (L.). *The best he in the kingdom.* 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 230 *He—that great he—covers all.*

7. Opposed to *she*: Male. (Also as adj.: see 8.) c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Mark x. 6 *From fruma . . . scæftes woepen mon vel hee and hiu vel wifmon worhte bi god.* — Luke II. 23 *Ezhucl he vel woepen-mon-to-unynes brif . . . balig drihtne ge-ceised.* c 1000 ALFRED *Gram.* vii. (Z.) 18 *Elc nyten byð oððe he oððe heo.* *Ibid.* 19 *He Croun des hremm, swa hwæð swa hit bið, swa he, swa heo.* 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 105 *It is also carful in laying vp wood for Winter, both the Hee and Shee.* 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 467/1 *Any one not a poet, whether he or she, might tell, [etc.].*

b. A male. (With pl. *hes*, *he's*, + *hees*.)

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 53 The *hes* to sum laughing, but the *shes* to more sport. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. x. Wks. (1851) 415 The dissolute rabble of all his Courtiers . . both *Hees* and *Shes*, if there were any Males among them. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth*. iv. i. 1725 The greatest *he*. . . Must have confest Woman's superior Wit. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleasure* I. 225 Unprotected by some ostensible *he* or *she*. 1801 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 12 Jan. I. 102 Good spouses to the *shes*, and none at all to the *hes*! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 331 Do we divide dogs into *hes* and *shes*, and take the masculine gender out to hunt?

V. attrib. (Now generally hyphenated to following noun; sometimes written separately like an adjective.)

8. Male. (Now confined to the lower animals, as *he-goat*; in 16-18th c. with nouns denoting persons; this is now contemptuous.) + *He-she*: see *quots.* 1661, 1754.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6667 A clene *he* lambe, wit-vten sake. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571/24 *Catla*, a hecatte. 1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 10 On *he* swan. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* viii. 5 Then came there an hegoate from the west. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 759 Be there *he* Angels and *she* Angels also? 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn Amoureux*, a *hee* louter. *Amoureuxse*, a *shee* louter. *Ibid.*, *Barbier*, a *hee* barber. 1596 [see A. 1] 1605 JERONIMO in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 357 I'll be the *he-one* then, and rid thee soon of this dull, leaden, and tormenting elf. 1630 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxi. 171 Thou and thy Wife, with two of thy *He-friends*, and two of her *She-friends*. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. iv. 15 Pope Joan . . this *He-she*. . . is generally believed born at Metz. 1665 PERVIS *Diary* 11 June, My aunt James and *he-cosen* Harman. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 93 You now make *He-Saints*, and *She-Saints*, at your pleasure, as if you were a true genuine Pope. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* I. Wks. 1882 X. 44 A woman . . may speak to one of her husband's *he-friends* there. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 88 A *He-she* Thing! a Disgrace to his Sex. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* iii. 8 A *He-cook*, of course! . . n'er keep a *She-cook*. 1889 MARRAT *F. Mildmay* xxi. Great *he-fellows* of footmen. 1836 HANSARD'S *Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. XXXII. 1201 The appropriate language of a noble Lord . . who . . said, 'I have not risen to defend these *he-pensioners*, and *she-pensioners*, whom I find in this list'. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 46 Safe is thy *he-goat*.

b. Sometimes with names of plants. *He-oak*, an Australian tree, *Casuarina stricta*; also *C. suberosa*. Cf. *She-oak*, applied to other species.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 608 For the difference of Sexes in Plants, they are oftentimes by name distinguished; as *Male-Piony*, *Female-Piony*. *He-Holly*, *She-Holly*. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/3 'Wattle' in large variety, *he-oak*, *she-oak*, and very many others. 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamilaroi* 252 They chose a tall *He-oak*, lopped it to a point.

c. Of things. Cf. *male* and *female screw*. 1816 *Specif. J. Welch's Patent* No. 4052 The claws or prongs of the *he* part received or inserted in the *she* part. Hence *He*, *v. trans.*, to speak to or of (a person) as '*he*'.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 17, I must *he* and *him* him now; for *he* has lost his Dignity with me.

+ *He*, *int.* Obs. [Cf. *F. he*, and *HEH.*] An exclamation used to draw attention or express emotion.

13... *K. Alis*. 880 *He*! fyle asteunte horsone! To misdo was ay thy wone.

He (*hi*), *int.* 2 [A natural exclamation: cf. *L. he*, *hæ*, *Ger. he*, etc.; also *HA*, *Ho*.] Repeated, as *he, he*, or in combination with *ha, ha*, etc.: A representation of laughter expressing a closer utterance than *ha, ha*, or *ho, ho*, usually affected or derisive.

a. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlviii. (Z.) 279 *Ha ha* and *he he* getacniad hlehter on leden and on englisc. 1567 TRIALL *Treas.* E. iij. We, *he, he, he*, *he* I was the horse heles, I saye. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 23 How now! interjections? why then, some be of laughing, as *ha, ha, he*. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. He! he! he! he! he's my wife's gallant; he! he! he! 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* II. Pray, sir, what do you mean by *Ha!* ha! ha! . . Precisely, sir, what you mean by *He!* he! he! . . You need not dispute about terms; they are two modes of expressing merriment. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* vii. 'O, ho, ho! ha, ha, ha! he, he, he!' And he nearly choked himself with laughing.

Hence *He-he* *v.*, to utter *he he* in laughter.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxii. This was said with much archness and *he-he-ing*.

He, obs. form of *EYE*, *HIGH*.

Heach, var. *HECH*.

Head (*hed*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *heafod*, -ud, -ut, 1-2 *heofod*, 2 *hefed*, -et, *heavet*, 2-3 *heafd*, *hæfed*, 2-4 *hefd*, *heaved*, 2-5 *heved*, 3 *heafd*, *heifd*, *hafed*, *hafd*, *hafved*, *hæfved*, *hefved*, *hæved*, (*hæhvød*), *hevød*, *hevð*, 3-5 *hevid*, -yde, 3-6 *heed*, 3-8 *hed*, 4 *hewide*, -yde, 4-7 *hede*, 6- *head*; (5-6 *heede*, *hedd* (e), 6 *heade*, 5- (*Sc.*) *heid*, 6 *heide*, *heyd*). [Conv. Teut.: OE. *heafod* = OFris. *hæved*, *hæfd*, *hævd*, *hād*, OS. *hōbid* (LG. *hōved*, *hōfd*, MDu. *hōvet* (d), Dn. *hoofd*), OHG. *houbit*, *haubit* (MHG. *haubet*, G. *haupf*), ON. *haufuð*, later *hefuð* (Sw. *hufvud*, Da. *hoved*), Goth. *haubif*: -Oteut. **haubud*-, -iðo (with suffix *ablaut*). Notwithstanding a close consonant correspondence with *L. caput*, *capit*-, the difference of the root vowel makes it very difficult to identify the

words, or to refer them to a common root. Some refer the Teutonic word to an ablaut stem *heud-*, *haub-*, *hūd-*, whence OHG. *hūba*, Ger. *haube*, OE. *hulfe*, head-covering, cap. The phonetic development of the word in Eng. has been *heafod*, *hæved*, *hēvd*, *hēd*, *hed* (*hēvd*, *hēvd*, *hēvd*, *hēvd*, *hēd*, *hēd*, *hēd*); in *Sc.* (*hēd*, *hād*, *hād*, *hād*). In some dialects a diphthongal (*hæəd*) has developed as (*hiəd*, *hieəd*, *hyed*, *yed*).

I. The literal sense, and directly connected uses. 1. The anterior part of the body of an animal, when separated by a neck, or otherwise distinguished, from the rest of the body; it contains the mouth and special sense-organs, and the brain.

a. In man, the upper division of the body, joined to the trunk by the neck.

a. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iii. 4 Uphebbende *heafud* min. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xiii. 9 Honda and *heofod*. c. 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp. Matt.* v. 36 Ne ðu ne swere purh ðin *heafod*. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 3if þin *hefet* were offe. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205 Uppeo his holi *hæfde*. c. 1205 *LAY.* 1596 He gurde Suard on þat *heaf*. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Lustne me wið earen of þin *heafed*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 17 And smot hym vpon þe *hed*. a. 1300 *K. Horn* 641 Þat *heud* i þe bringe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 528 (Cott.) Mans *hefd* has thirls seven. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 5314 (Trin.) On his *heede* his hatt he bare. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* v. 36 Neither thou shalt swere by thin *heud*. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* a From þe *hed* to þe foot. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 924 His fete vpwarde, his *heud* doun. 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 93 I. 125 Oon of the lewdeste of the shippe hadde him ley down his *hedde*. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* viii. 20 The sonne of the man hath not wheron to lye his *heede* [1557 *Geneva head*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 230/1 *Head* of a man or best, *teste*. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* vi. 24 Ithon baptistes *heade*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 70 God sende that *hed* (said she) a better nurs. For whan the *head* aketh, all the bodie is the wurs. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* III. ii. 40 Keepe a good tongue in your *head*. 1726-7 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. viii. (1865) 130, I had like to have gotten one or two broken heads for my impertinence. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* viii. As if I had brought the Gorgon's *head* in my hand. 1850 *Geo. Eliot A. Bede* xxvii. 233 He'd leave his *head* behind him, if it was loose.

b. In lower animals. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 15 *Heo* tohyrt þin [the serpent's] *heafod*. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3151 *Heued* and fet . . lessen fro ðe bones and eten. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 93 *He* his hors heved aside *Tho* turned. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 Take fayre garbagys of chykonyas, as þe *hed*, þe fete, þe lyuerys. 1577-77 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1808) VI. 412 The great and venomous hydra was thus shortened of one of his *heds*. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* lii. 407 *He* [a stag], tosses high his beamy *head*. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 246 The asexual 'head' or 'nurse' [of the tapeworm] is armed with a double circle of spines. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 333 *Colomata*. A shorter anterior region or *head* which is preoral, and a longer postoral region, the body. fig. 1865 *Gosse Land & Sea* (1874) 5 An envious sea curled up its green head right over the quarter.

c. As a measure in comparing persons' heights, as *taller by a head*; to cut shorter by the *head*, i.e. to behead. So in *Racing*, as *to win by a head*, i.e. by the length of the horse's head. (See also *head and shoulders*, 47 b.)

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 166 b, Byeng taken . . was made shorter by the *hedde*. 1588 *SHAKS. L.L.L.v. i.* 44 Thou art not so long by the *head* as honorificabilitudinitatibus. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. xiii.* § 69 Near the *head* higher than most tall Men. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* III. 153 She stood Among her maidens, higher by the *head*. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 480 A is taller by a *head* than B. 1886 *World* 17 Nov. 21 To be beaten by a *head* or a neck.

2. a. As the seat of mind, thought, intellect, memory, or imagination; cf. *BRAIN* sb. 3. Often contrasted with *heart*, as the seat of the emotions: see *HEART* 9. Formerly (rarely) in reference to disposition (quot. a. 1450). (See also in phrases, 33-62.)

a. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 845 (894) Discrecion out of þoure *heud* is gon. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 134 Monnis hond helpis his *heved*. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 22 Thei that haue an euille *hede* and wold chide. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 159 There is now an other dout entred into my *hed*. 1573-80 *BARRT Ate.* H 271 They remembered, or it came into their *heads*. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 46 To set their *Heads* to work at it. 1708 *SWIFT Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 258 *He* had often had it in his *head*. 1808 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 153 Accounts . . which he kept in his *head*. c. 1820 *Houlston Juvenile Tracts* No. 17 *Forethought* 3 We ought not to expect old *heads* to grow on young *shoulders*. 1863 *Mrs. GASKELL Sylvia's L.* (1877) 282 Tell him, *Sylvie* . . for my *head's* clean gone. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 696 The story . . was running in the *heads* of those who devised it. 1886 *Mrs. C. PRAED Miss Jacobson's Chance* I. xvi. 312 That young man hasn't got a *head* on his *shoulders*. 1887 *EDNA LYALL Knight Errant* xvi. (1889) 144 Your *head* will be turned with all this triumph. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 29 Mar. 573 Whether he bows with his *head*, as it is called, or turns himself into a catapult.

b. As a part essential to life; hence, in phrases, = life.

a. 1000 *Lawes Edgar* IV. c. 2 § 11 (Schmid) Sy he þeof and þolize *heafdes*. c. 1205 *LAY.* 28148 Min *hæfud* bode to wedde þat ic æð ich þe habbe soð buten lese. 1382 *Wyclif Dan.* I. 10 þe shuln condempne myn *hed* to the kyng. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dh. *Clarence* V. The peril of my *hed*. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. iv, Many's the man would have given his *head* to have had my lady told. 1887 *P'CESS CHRISTIAN Mem. Margrav. Baireuth* 42 *Proofs* enough against this scoundrel, *Fritz*, to cost him his *head*.

3. A representation, figure, or image of a head.

c. 1430 *LVDG.* in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Gargoyle, & many hydous *heede*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. iii. 33 The statue of a woman . . certayne yeeres before the *head* had been taken away. a. 1719 ADDISON *Paria* Wks. 1871 II. 13 A *head* of Titian by his own hand. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Vert, a chevron gules, between three Turks heads, couped, side-faced, proper. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 296 Any other coin with a *head* impressed upon it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 650 William and Mary must be king and queen. The *heads* of both must appear together on the coin.

b. The obverse side of a coin, when bearing the figure of a head; the reverse being called the *tail*; in phr. *head(s) or tail(s)*, used in tossing a coin to decide a chance. *collog.*

1684 *ORWAY Atheist* II. i, As Boys do with their Farthings . . go to *Heads* or *Tails* for 'em. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* (1810) 296 One person tosses the halfpenny up and the other calls at pleasure *head* or *tail*. 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 82 In 100,000 tosses, between what limits is it 99 to 1 that the *heads* shall be contained? 1846 *Dr. RUTLAND in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 59 A game which a sharper once played with a dupe, intitled, 'Heads I win, and *tails* you lose'. 1853 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* I. 189 'We tossed up', to settle the question . . 'Heads' came up.

4. In reference to, and hence denoting, the hair on the head. (See also *head of hair*, 42.)

13... *K. Alis*. 1999 His *hed* was crolle, and yelow the *hed*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 662/1, I holde best to polle my *head*. *Ibid.* 694/2 You muste nedes rounde your *head* for shame or you go home. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Crines enuiss*, . . *heare* cast abroad as a woman loosing hir *heade*. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* I. i, He'll never forsake his bob, though all the college should appear with their own *heads*! 1832 *TENNISON Sisters* vi, I cur'd d and com'd his comely *head*. + 5. The hair as dressed in some particular manner; applied esp. in the 18th c. to the heads of powdered and pomaded hair drawn up over a cushion or stuffing, and dressed with gauze, ribbon, etc., then worn; hence, a *head-dress*. *Obs.*

1794 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. ccxxiv. 251 For that tyme clerkes vved hussbed and brayded *hedys*. 1866 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3199/4 A striped Muslin *Head*, laced with a fine small edging. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* IV. viii, To buy . . some high-heads of the newest cut, for my daughters. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 323 7 At my toilette, try'd a new *head*. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 191 7 Ladies . . asked me the price of my best *head*. 1753 *Mrs. COLLIER Art Torment*. I. ii. 70 *note*, Blushing is full as much out of date as high-heads. 1792 *Northampton Merc.* 20 Dec., The ladies now wear the lappets to their gauze heads worked with aces of spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs, and call them quadrille heads. 18... *MRS. MARKHAM Hist. France* xxxix. (1855) 539.

b. A horse's headstall. 1897 *Price List*, Best Billeted Weymouth Heads and Reins, with Noseband. Double-Rein Snaffle Head and Reins.

6. *Venerary*. The 'attire' or antlers of a deer, roe-huck, etc.

c. 1420 *Venerary de Twety in Rel. Ant.* I. 151 *He* [a hart] goth wexyng tyl he come to . . xxxij. yere . . his *hed* after that tyme weyeth no further. a. 1547 *SURREY Descr. Spring* 6 The hart hath hung his old head on the pale. 1611 *MARKHAM Countr. Content.* I. iv. (1668) 24 The Red Deer is said the first year to have no *head*. *Ibid.*, Stags yearly cast their *Heads* in March, April, May or June. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 87 The Rain-deer . . intrapped with Nets . . by reason of his great, and spreading *head*. 1892 *Chamb. Frml.* 14 May 318/2 The state of a deer's antlers, by which his age is known, is spoken of as his 'head'.

b. Phr. *Of the first head*: said of a deer, etc. at the age when the antlers are first developed; hence *fig.* of a man newly ennobled or raised in rank.

c. 1420 *Venerary de Twety in Rel. Ant.* I. 151 The . . y. yere a hert at the fyrst *hed*. . . for alway we calle of the fyrst *hed* tyl that he be of . . x. of the lasse. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. iv, Robucke of the first *hede* he is at the iij. yere. 1509 *BARCLAY Skyp of Folyis* (1874) I. 36 A fox furred Jentelman: of the fyrst yere or hede. 1603 *HOLLAND Plularch's Mor.* 439 Reproaching him . . that he was a new *upstat*, and a gentleman of the first *head*. 1774 *GOLOSME Nat. Hist.* II. v. (1862) I. 329 The buck is called . . the fifth year, a buck of the first *head*. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxxi, But here is my lord, just upon us, like a stag of the first *head*.

7. Put for the person himself: a. in reference to his mind or disposition (cf. 2 a), or to some quality or attribute.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 88 b, Some *heddes* are verie bolde to enter farther than witte can reach. 1573-80 *BARRT Ate.* P 476 A pleasant companion, a merrie *head*. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Gen. Arg.*, Saving the leaue of such learned *heddes*. a. 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arh.) 21 Pestered with the admission of too many young *heads*. 1794 *GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 424 Montesquieu . . is certainly one of their best *heads*. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xv, The swaggering Smith, and one or two other hot *heads*. 1840-1 *DE QUINCEY Rhetoric* Wks. 1862 X. 57 Different crowned *heads* . . bidding against each other. 1887 *P'CESS CHRISTIAN Mem. Margrav. Baireuth* 281 Those wise *heads* came to the conclusion that there was hope.

b. in enumeration: An individual person. *Per head*: for each person.

1535 COVERDALE *I Chron.* xiii. [xii.] 23 This is the nombre of the *heades* harnesssed vnto the warre which came to David vnto Hebron. *Ibid.* xxiv. [xxiii.] 24 Counted after the nombre of y^e names *hed*ed by *heade*. a. 1687 *PETTY Fol. Arith.* viii. (1691) 105 Forty Millions, that is 47. per *Head*. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* xxx, A play at Kingston, where the places are two-pence a *head*. 1847 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Life* xxi. 355 An anna a *head* for each boy. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xl. 57 Except by taking the votes not by *heads*, but by tribes, cities, or cantons.

c. As a unit in numbering cattle, game, etc. (Plural, after a numeral, *head*.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. i. 96 Wyth thretty heyd . . of grysas syne. 1523 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1800) 105, x hed of shepe and lams. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) 11. 186 Thirteen Head of Neat Cattell were also killed by them. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 160/2 The low grounds were laid under water, and many head of cattle drowned. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 219 Next year, twenty head of black men, direct from Africa, were landed from a Dutch ship, in James River, and were immediately bought by the gentlemen of the Colony. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvi. 183 Every head of cattle about the place had died.

d. An indefinite number or collection of animals, esp. of game.

1601 *Death Earl of Huntington* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* viii. 292 This howling like a head of hungry wolves. 1854 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 5 Adapted for the . . accommodation of a better and larger head of stock. 1862 *Land. Rev.* 26 July 69 Everything has been lost sight of except the possible head of pheasants to be bagged next Christmas. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 7/3 Shooting tenants ought to be obliged to wire-in their woods where they kept a large head of rabbits.

II. A thing or part of a thing resembling a head in form or position.

8. The upper or principal extremity of various things, esp. when rounded, projecting, or of some special shape.

a. The striking or cutting part of certain weapons and instruments (as distinct from the shaft or handle): as of an ax, spear, arrow, hammer, club, etc. b. The rounded or knobbed extremity of a pin, nail, screw, etc., opposite to the point. c. The extremity of a bone, at which it articulates with another bone; esp. when rounded. d. The relatively fixed end of a muscle (usually consisting of a tendon) by which it is attached to a bone; the origin of a muscle. (A muscle may have more than one head; e.g. the Biceps.) e. The bulb at the end of a tube as in a thermometer. (Cf. *BOLTHEAD*.) f. The rounded part of a comet, comprising the nucleus and coma, as distinct from the tail. g. *Music*. That part of a note (in modern notation round or oval) which determines its position on the staff, as distinct from the stem or tail. h. That part of a lute, violin, etc. above the neck, in which the tuning-pins are inserted; usually of a rounded form, and often artistically carved. i. The upper end or point of a violin-bow; also, the projecting part at the handle end in which the hairs are inserted. j. The upright timber of a gate at the opposite end from the hinges (opposite to the heel); each of the two upright pieces at the ends of a hurdle. k. The flat end of a barrel, cask, or similar vessel; the membrane stretched across the top or end of a drum. l. The capital of a column. *Obs.* m. The cover of an alembic or crucible. n. A cover or hood for a carriage. o. A collective trade-name for the larger plates of tortoiseshell (usually thirteen) on the carapace of the hawk-bill turtle. (Cf. *Foot sb.* 17.) p. The upper member or part of various other things; see *quots.*

a. 13. *Coer de L.* 2201 King Richard. Let him make an ax. The head was wrought right well; Therin was twenty pounde of stele. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 171 His spere it was of fine Ciprees. The head full sharpe ygreunde. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1284 This arrowe . . I anon die al my crafte For to drawen out the shafte. . . But in myn herte the head was lefte. a. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* viii. 19 A spere with a sharpe hed. 1545 ASCHAM *Toph.* (Arb.) 123 A shaft hath three principall partes, the stele, the fethers, and the head. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 248 The hedde of the mase fell off. 1562 [see HAMMERHEAD 1]. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xix. 5 A stroke with the axe . . and the head sleppeth from the helme. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Head*, the striking part of a hammer. 1896 PARK *Golf Gloss.*, *Head*, the lowest part of the golf-club.

b. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Pinnes . . such as . . have the heads sodered fast to the shanke. 1505-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Acus*, Thou hast hitte the nayle on the heade. 1694 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 119 Those Chissels Joyners use have their wooden heads made hollow to receive the Iron Sprig. . . to endure the heavy blows of the Mallet they lay upon the head of the Chissel. *Ibid.* 157 That the Head of the Rivet be on the outside. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 83 Which drives the Nail to the Head. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) vii. 153 Little protuberances . . as large as a pin's head. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 1 § 424 Measured by means of a divided head fixed perpendicularly to the screw at one end.

c. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., When a bone has a round tip, or end, which advances, or projects forward. it is called the head of the bone. 1793-1804 J. BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (1829) i. 35 The head of each rib has . . a small articulating surface. 1871 HUXLEY *Vertebr. Anim.* 155 Head of the hyomandibular which articulates with the skull.

d. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Head* is also used for the extreme of a muscle, which is fastened or inserted into the stable-bone. The head of a muscle is always a tendon. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* (1881) 13 The ends are spoken of as the head and tail, of the muscle.

e. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 120 Take a long Tube, with a Head like a Weather-Glass, onely open at both ends. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. Cb, I prepare a pretty capaceous Bolt-head . . with a small stem about two foot and a half long, . . and then fit the whole . . that almost half the head . . may lye buried in a concave Hemisphere cut into the Board. f. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Comet*, Their tail is a very thin, slender vapour, emitted by the head, or nucleus of the comet. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. v. Nucleus and coma . . are together called the head of the comet.

g. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Note*, There are three things to be considered in these [musical] notes: 1. The quantity, i.e. the size and figure, of the head. 2. The quality, i.e. the colour, of the head; whether it be white or black, or full or open. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* h. 1611 COTGER, *long* . . the head of a Lute, Viol, etc. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The head of a lute, theorbo, or the like, is the place where the pins, or pegs, are screwed, to stretch or slacken the strings.

i. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 280 Their hend . . is so

regulated as to cause the nearest approach made by the stick to the hair to be exactly in the middle, between the head and the nut. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* i. 264 The bow now [13th c.] gradually loses more and more the actual bow-shape; the head is distinct from the stick.

j. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 To a barre [=hurdle] belongeth two heads . . into which the 4 spelles are to bee putte. 1826 LOUDON *Enycl. Agric.* (1831) 500 When gates are hung to open one way only, their heels and heads generally rest against the hanging and falling post. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* xv. n. 251 The head, heel, and top rail of a gate should be of oak.

k. 1390-1 in *Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 41 Hans Couper pro barelhedes et pro impositione corundem in dictos barellos, v. scot. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 He opene ye heued of yeother barell. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xii. 155 As a man should pat Small stones vpon a dromslets head. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 159 The diameter at the bung 30, and at the head or either end 21 inches. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. 1701 271 A membrane . . stretched like the head of a drum. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 22 A paper cylinder with two small heads or bases. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* ii. I was directed to take the head out of the cask.

l. 1552 HULOET, *Heade* or chapter of a pyller. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A, The Corinthian head.

m. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* ii. 3 Let the bucket, or cooler in the head containe as much more colde water, as our ordinarie Limbeckes doe. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Alembic* . . consisting of a matras or body, fitted with a roundish head, terminating in a sloping tube. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* i. 230 Fill therewith a crucible. . heat it till it melts: then set it on fire, and when its whole surface is lighted place it under a large glass head. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 91 An alembic of pure silver, furnished with a glass head.

n. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1807) i. 202 Heads to phaetons, &c. are found great conveniences for sheltering from the sun, wind, or rain. 1851 VOY, to Mauritius v. 174 A 'bogy'—a gig with a head but no back. 1868 RUMPF *Techn. Dict.* s.v., Head of a carriage (covering which may be taken down).

o. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 May 318/2.

p. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* x. 19 V^a heade of the seate was rounde behynde. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Archit.* 30 A post with a turn'd or carv'd head. 1663 GEARDE *Counsel* 22 Cover the top of Chimneyes, the smoake holes can be . . made on the sides of the heads of them. *Ibid.* 29 The middle part of the head of the Windowes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Head of an Anchor*, the Shank or longest part of it. 1848-52 *Dict. Archit.* IV. 34 *Head of a Down Pipe*, a sort of small cistern . . which receives the water directly from the gutter and conveys it into the . . down pipes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Capstan*, Capsterns. agree in having a horizontal circular head, which has square holes around its edge, and in these long bars are shipped. 1868 RUMPF *Techn. Dict.*, *Head*, cap of a wind-mill. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* 232 The rudder generally tapers considerably from the head to the heel. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* II. xxxii. 181 Captain Otley . . put the silver head of his cane to his mouth. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. viii. 271, I offered to design the entire window head.

9. a. Any rounded or compact part of a plant, usually at the top of the stem;

e.g. a compact mass of leaves (as in the cabbage and lettuce), of leaf-stalks (as in the celery), of flower-buds (as in the cauliflower), or of flowers, esp. of sessile florets upon a common receptacle, as in the *Compositæ* (= *CAPITULUM*); one of the young shoots of asparagus; an ear of corn; the 'cap' or pileus of a mushroom, etc.; the capsule of the poppy. Also applied to the compound bulb of garlic, and formerly to a simple bulb, as in the onion.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 376 Nim þes leaces heafda and dryz swiþe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/1 Head of a garlek, jely, or oþer lyke (*Harl.* or of a leke), *bulbus*. 1505 J. SPARKE in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 57 The head of maye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 56 The great Cabbedge with broad leaves and a great head. *Ibid.* 61 Garliche groweth both of the head and the seede, as the Onyon and other of this kind dooth. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 135 The great, hard, and compact heads of Cole, commonly called Cabbage. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 128 Resembling the head of a mushroom. a. 1697 AUBREY *Wilts* (1862) 108 The mowers. . . have always a pound of beefe and a head of garlick every man. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 425 Bearded Grain: While yet the Head is Green. a. 1738 GAY (J.), How turneps hide their swelling heads below, And how the closing cole-worts upwards grow. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 67 An aggregate or capitulate flower, or a head of flowers. 1865 *Treas. Bot.* 842/2 A decoction of poppy-heads. 1880 GRAY *Strucht. Bot.* v. 147 A Head or Capitulum is a globular cluster of sessile flowers, like those of Red Clover.

b. The rounded leafy top of a tree or shrub.

1523 FITZHEAR, *Husb.* § 133 And euery boughe wyll have a newe head. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. 8 Most dainty trees, that . . seeme to bow their blossoming heads full lowe. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 157 Your Trees . . should be cut. . by taking off their Heads. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* i. Oaks. . . that had once a head. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. PL* V. 80 A large tree. . . with a bushy head.

10. A collection of foam or froth on the top of liquor, esp. ale or beer.

1545 ASCHAM *Toph.* (Arb.) 117 Newe ale. . . wil sone lease his pith, and his head, afore he be longe drawn on. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* i. (1708) 574 Stirring of it twice a day, and beating down the Head or Yeast into it. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) i. 50 Palm-wine. . . bears a greater head than heer, and is of a very inebriating quality. 1810-20 B. SILLIMAN *Jrnl. Trav.* (ed. 3) III. 89 The porter drinkers of London reject the liquor unless it foams, or has a head, as they call it.

b. A collection of cream on the surface of milk.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxv. (1636) 179 Creame . . is indeed the very head or heart of Milke.] 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* ix. 11. 480 The extent of surface in the large milk-pans produces a large 'head' of cream. 1888 ELWORTH *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'I ont break my head vor nobody'—meaning, now that the head or cream has begun to rise, I will not disturb it. *Mod.* (Devonshire Farmer's Wife) Would you prefer raw head or scald head?

11. Various technical uses.

a. A bundle of flax or silk: see *quots.* b. A tile of half the usual length, used at the eaves of a roof. c. Local name for certain geological formations: see *quots.* d. *Gold-mining*. A rammer for crushing quartz. e. (*pl.*) *Tin Manuf.* (See *quot.*)

a. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Head of Flax* . . signifies twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a bunch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Trade, Head* . . a bundle of flax measuring probably two feet in length, and weighing a few pounds; in the North of Europe 18 head of hemp or flax are about 1 cwt. 1876 TOLHAUSEN *Techn. Dict.*, *Head of silk*.

b. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 165 *Heads* . . a Term used by Bricklayers, by which they mean a Tile in length, but to the full breadth of a Tile; these they use to lay at the Eaves of a Roof.

c. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 452 'Heads' or prominent parts of the substratum of sand rising up through the substratum of brick earth in the manner that 'heads of marl' shoot up towards the surface. 1876 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng.* (1887) 485 During later Tertiary times, a great part of the country was dry land, and then no doubt much 'head' or subaerial detritus was formed. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. ii. 340 'Brick-earth', 'head' and 'rain-wash' . . earthy deposits, sometimes full of angular stones, derived from the subaerial waste of the rocks of the neighbourhood.

d. 1890 *Goldf. Victoria* 7 Forty additional heads will be shortly added to the crushing power, bringing the battery up to sixty heads. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 11/5 The new ten heads are running well, but the old 10-head mill has been giving trouble.

e. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 98 (*Tin-washing*) The rack or frame . . consists of a long table on a slight incline down which the slimes are carried by a gentle stream of water. . . The purest ore called 'heads' collects at the upper part of the table.

12. The top, summit, upper end (of an eminence, or erection, as a pole, pile, mast, sail (cf. *Foot sb.* 18 d), staircase, ladder, etc.).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16577 Apon þe hefd o þis rode, ouer-thwart was don a brede. c. 1425 *Craft Nonbrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 7 Þea write þe articulle þat is ten ouer þe figuris hed of twene as þus 1. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 135 b, 30 is represented by the ioyynge together of y^e headdes of the foremost fynger and the thombe. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 51 Ane man beand on the hede of a ne hill. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 276 The skyish head Of blew Olympus. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 The head of the fore top Mast. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 114 The upper Part is called the Head of the Sail. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 17 From the Head of these Steps you have a general View of the Garden. 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Dec. I then accompanied her to the head of the stairs. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. 1, But when the sun his beacon red Had kindled on Benvoirlich's head. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 *Head*. The upper end of a spar.

13. The top of a page or writing; hence, Something, as a title, written at the top of a page, section, etc.; a heading.

1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary To Rdr.* (1625) A iiv, Peruse but the head of every page, and there you shall finde what in the same page is contained. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 58 Being stated (as in the head of the table). *Ibid.*, *Archit.* 9 Contracted to heads in necessary particulars. 1685 LOCKE *Comm.-Pl.* Bk. Wks. 1812 III. 317 The heads of the class appear all at once, without the trouble of turning over a leaf. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ Without seeing his name at the head of it. a. 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vii. (1855) 189 The heads of chapters are ornamented with artistic woodcuts. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc. etc.* II. 101 In Printing. The divisions and subdivisions of a work, when they are set in lines and chapters are also called heads.

14. The matured part of a boil, abscess, etc., at which it tends to break. Chiefly in phrases, as to come to a head, to suppurate: see also 31.

1611 COTGER, *Aboutir*, to wax ripe, or draw to a head, as an impostume. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 69 To lance the Sore, And cut the Head. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Impr.* (1756) I. 15 Suppuration, or coming to a Head, as it is vulgarly called. 1871 DIAZ W. *Henry & Lett.* 134 Come to a head—like a boil or a rebellion.

15. The upper end of something on a slope or so regarded; e.g. that end of a lake at which a river enters it; the higher end of a valley, the inner extremity of a cave, gulf, etc.; that end of a bed, grave, etc. towards which a person's head lies; that end of a table at which the chief seat is (cf. 26).

847 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 434 Fram smalan cumbes healde to graewastane. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 6/179 Pe heued of þis valeie. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 219 Pat one at þe fote of þe graf, þat other at the hede. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 49 Vndir here beddis hed. c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 At þe heued of þis see of Galie. . . es a castell. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 32 b, He caused his crowne to be set on the pillowe at his beddes heade. 1676 WALTON & COTTON *Angler* xx. (Chandos) 341 The head of the pond. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 July, I was offered the seat . . at the head of the table. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 286 A point which must . . be considered the head of its delta. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 98 A crevasse that extended quite round the head of the valley. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. viii. 159 At the head of the Gulf.

16. *spec.* The source of a river or stream. Now chiefly in FOUNTAIN-HEAD, q.v.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 589 Till þai come to þe hed off tay. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 9 The riuers Seuar and dee almost to the heedes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 51 The Hed of Isis in Coteswalde risith about a Mile a side Tetbyri. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 35 Cleane running water, issuing out of the heades of freshe springes. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. ix. (1635) 142 Nilus in Africke is thought to haue his valley head in the mountains of the

Moone. 1718 WATTS *Ps.* cxiv. ii, Jordan beheld their March and fled With backward Current to his Head. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 426 Where the spring head has been boggy. 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxf.* iii. 25 The refreshing rivulet which has been honoured by the name of 'Thames Head' or 'the very head of Isis'.

b. *fig.* Source, origin: usually FOUNTAIN-HEAD. 1548 CRAWMER *Catech.* 206b, The wel and heade, out of the which all these euylle do spring is original synne. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 96, I will go to the head of the matter. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 112 By referring all Things to one Head and Fountain. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 80 Acquiring facts at the fountain head.

17. A body of water kept at a height for supplying a mill, etc.; the height of such a body of water, or the force of its fall (estimated in terms of the pressure on a unit of area). Sometimes, the bank or dam by which such water is kept up.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxxvii. 261 Brekyng hir fishponde hedes and lete the water of hir pondes, stewes and riuers renne out. 1530 PALSGR. 506/2, I damme or make the head of a water. 1593 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 21 § 1 Any Hedd or Hedges, Damme or Dammes, of any Pondes, Pooles, Motes, Stanges, Steues, or severall Pites. 1723 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 6135/2 Heads of Fish-Ponds. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* i. 274 Here is a very large Pond, or Lake of Water, kept up to an Head by a strong Battre d'Eau, or Dam. 1791 R. MYLNE *2nd Rep. Thames* 15 Millers, working their Heads of Water in a spendthrift way. 1814 *Gen. Rep. Agric. State Scotl.* xiii. § 4 II. 671 Heads, or banks of earth, for the confinement of water in artificial lakes or ponds. 1832 *Examiner* 289/1 He has dammed the stream to give it head. 1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* i. 178 The head of water is 132 feet. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 181 At certain seasons the head of water attains to as great a height as forty feet.

b. *transf.* The difference of pressure (per unit of area) of two columns of fluid (liquid or gaseous) of different densities communicating at the base; the pressure (per unit of area) of a confined body of gas or vapour.

1862 *Times* 27 Mar., The 'Merrimac'...made direct for the 'Cumberland' under a full head of steam. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (Tauchnitz). I. 141 By the time I had got a good head of reserved steam on.

c. A high tidal wave, usually in an estuary; = BORE sb. 2, EAGRE.

1570 *Tarlton's Jest* App. 127 At twelve a clock at night, It (the rushing river) flowde with such a head. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* III. 380 The tide (in the Parrot) instead of rising gradually, flows in a head. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1, 5 (The) river came down with a 'head' similar to the tidal phenomenon on the Severn.

d. *Founding.* (See *quots.*)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Feeder*,...a large head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mould in heavy castings. 1867 GUILT *Archit.* § 2265 h, Cannon, pipes, columns, &c., are stronger when cast in a vertical than in a horizontal position, and stronger still when provided with a head or additional length, whose weight serves to compress the mass of iron in the mould below it. 1869 (See *DEAD-HEAD* 2). 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Head, over the thickest part of heavy castings, a large flow-gate or riser for the metal is placed. Through this the contracting mass below is fed from time to time with hot metal, while a boy keeps the head open with a feeding or working rod.

18. The foremost part or end; the front. (See also *AHEAD*.)

a. The front of a procession, army, or the like.

1205 LAY. 8671 Per com Julius teen form axien heore haue. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* ix. 610 And syne schir Eduardis cambar... Set stoutly in the hedis agane. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ii. (1636) 288 Caesar... ranne like a mad-man into the head of the battell. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 116 If gradual and inconsiderable changes of direction are to be made during the march of the column, the head will, on a moveable pivot, effect such change. 1863 KING-LAKE *Crima* i. xiv, The head of the vast column of troops.

b. The front, outer or projecting end of a fortification, a pier, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Head of a Work* (in *Fortif.*), the front of it next the Enemy, and farthest from the Body of the Place. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Head of the Camp* is the front, or foremost part, of the ground an army is encamped on; or that which advances most towards the field, or enemy. 1758 BOWLER *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* iv. 53 The Seyn-boats, riding at the head of the pier. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Head (Gunn.)*, the fore part of the cheeks of a gun or howitz carriage.

c. The front part of a plough which bears the share. (Cf. *plough-tail*.)

1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bl. Farm* (1871) I. 76 The attachment of the sock is with the lower end of the head of the plough. *Ibid.* 488, I caused to be fitted to the plough... a shifting head with unequal sides. 1844 *London's Encycl. Agric.* 391 The materials with which ploughs are constructed is, generally, wood for the beam and handles, cast iron for the head.

†19. The beginning (of a word, writing, etc.).

b. *Astrol.* The commencement of a zodiacal sign, i.e. the point where the sun enters it, Obs.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 486 E. es be first letter and be hede Of be name of Eve. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxix. 8 [xl. 7] In the hed of the boc it is writte of me, that I do thi wil. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 17 In this hede of cancer is the greatest declinacioun northward of the sonne. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, 'When she [the moon] is in her fifteenth mansion, which mansion is in the head of Libra.'

20. The thick end of a chisel or wedge, opposite to the edge.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 238 [see 46]. 1842 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 24 Here the wedge is seen to taper from a thick end or head... to a thin edge or point.

21. The fore part of a ship, boat, etc.; the bows. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 50 Shelves of Iren in the bote Hede. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxx. 73 b, The Shippes laye with their beake heads close to the same [land]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 4 They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to land. 1795 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. xxx, We are getting on very fast with our caulking; our head is secured. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vi. (1867) 108 We were riding with our head up the river. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxviii. 374 They were moored by anchors head and stern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Head*,... the whole fore-part of a ship, including the bows on each side.

b. Phrases. *By (down by) the head*, with the head lower in the water than the stern; hence *fig. (slang)*, slightly intoxicated. *Head on*, with the head pointed directly towards something: see *On adv.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* Univ. iv, The vessel is too much by the head. *Ibid.* (1789), *Order*, to row against the wind, or row head-to-wind. 1860 *Times* 17 Dec. 10/5 He said he was a little by the head, but not drunk. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* v. iii, The boat was brought head to the wind.

c. *spec.* The work fitted in front of the stem in some (mostly obsolete) types of ships, including the knee of the head, the figure-head, rails, etc. Also used simply for *FIGURE-HEAD*.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 A square stern'd Sloop with a Deck, a small Head, and the Figure of a Cat thereon. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3668/1 The Privateer... carried away her Head and Boltsprit. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 *Head of a Ship*, that part which is fasten'd to the Bow or foremost part of the Ship without-board. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 19 A Head is an ornamental figure erected on the continuation of a ship's stem. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Head*... particularly applied to all the work fitted afore the stem, as the figure, the knee, rails, etc. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Head*,... in a confined sense that part on each side of the stem outside the bows proper which is appropriated to the use of the sailors for wringing swabs, or any wet jobs.

22. A projecting point of the coast, esp. when of considerable height; a cape, headland, promontory. Now usually in place-names.

c. 1155 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 45 Usque ad Gladeneheide. 1461 *Liber Pseudocardiensis* ix. xxxiii, Apud locum qui Sancti Abbis Heid vocatur. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 5/1 The name of an head of land in Britaine called *Promontorium Herculis*. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vii. 52 Our one-plus of shipping will be burne, And with the rest full mannd, from th' head of Action Beate th' approaching Caesar. 1843 MACAULAY *Armada* 38 High on St. Michael's Mount it shone; it shone on Beachy Head. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 162 Hardly were we within the 'Heads', when the wind dropped.

b. A projecting point of a rock or sandbank.

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 34, 11 miles E. from the land are a parcel of dangerous sunken heads called the Hen and Chickens. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 61 The Bunt Head, on the west side [of the Goodwin Sands] is very dangerous.

23. *Coal-mining.* An underground passage or level for working the coal: = *HEADING* 11.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* 177 If a Pistol be shot off in a head remote from the eye of a pit, it will give but a little report. 1894 *Times* 15 Aug. 13/3 He knew that gas existed in one of the heads, and fences were placed there to indicate that it was dangerous.

24. An end, extremity (of anything of greater length than breadth). *Obs.* exc. in certain special uses, as of a stone or brick in a building (cf. *HEADER* 5), or of a bridge.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1672 At the tother hede of be halle was... A wonderfull werke. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 242 His Lond... durethe so ferre, that a man may not gon from on Hed to another, nouthir he See ne Lond, the space of 7 heer. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 336 [A message] abbuttyng at the one heved upon the high strete and at the other heved vpon the said College. 1622 *Ibid.* II. 74 The east hed abbutting upon the strete and the west hed upon the buildings belonging to Katherine Hall. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 29 If a Barn consist of a Floor, and 2 Heads, where they lay Corn, they say a Barn of 2 Bays. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br.* *Thames* 4 A House on each Head of the Bridge... to receive the Toll. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 82 Two Headers or bond pieces; whose heads being cut dovetail-wise, adapted themselves to and confined in the stretchers. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome*, *Horatius* xxxv, As that great host, with measured tread... Rolled slowly towards the bridge's head.

III. Various figurative uses arising from preceding senses.

25. A person to whom others are subordinate; a chief, captain, commander, ruler, leader, principal person, head man.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 112 Ða ic ðe zesette eallum Israelum to heafde. c. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1087 Hine þe was ærur heafod to þam nraðre. c. 1200 OMIN 362 He was prest Hæfod of alle prestost. a. 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 247 Þat heafod þe is þe feont [fiend]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12788-172 He ordend him hede of heli kirk. c. 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2, I rede we chese a hede, þat vs to werre kan dight... For were withouten hede is not wele, we fynde. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 339 Heod of þis chirche is Crist, boþe God and man. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xv, Thai all haue an hed, or a cheef to rule þe counsell. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 314 The head of the vnyuersall chirche is the pope. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Preamb., This Realme of Englon is an Empire... governed by oon Supreme hede and King. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 83 The soueraigne head Of shepheards all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1555 Why didst not thou the Head, Command me absolutely not to go? 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* 186/1 166 Madam Brick

is a Gentlewoman whose Head [i.e. Husband] has been cut off, and yet she lives and walks. 1725-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A dean is the head of his chapter. 1793 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 71 The President and heads of departments ought to be near Congress. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1843) I. iv. 198 The head of the house of Mendoza. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* I. v. 47 That a single head is not necessary to a republic might have been suggested to the Americans by... ancient examples.

b. *spec.* The master or principal of a college or 'house' in a university; also short for *HEAD-MASTER*.

1565 in Strype *Parker* (1821) III. 127 All Hedges, and all other Scholers... shal weare in ther cherches or chappels... surples and hodes. 1576 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 111 The said Vice-chancellor and heds of Colleges. 1583 *Ibid.* 406 Reverend Doctors and heads of houses all on horse-backe. 1631 T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 147 From the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of your famous University. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 42 He never knew any Fellow turn'd out in the Heads Absence. 1780 V. KNOX *Lib. Educ.* (R.), In the presence of heads of houses, public officers, doctors, and proctors. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 360 Delivering sea'd dispatches which the Head Took half-amazed. 1889 A. R. HOPE in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 697/3 Who could... mix on equal terms with those ineffable beings the head's daughters.

c. A collection of persons holding a position of command or leadership; in quot. 1665, translation of *CAPUT* 3, q.v.

1665 J. BUCK in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B 66 The V. C. readeth all the graces, some one of the Head holding the Posers Bill to stay those whose names are not in the said Bill.

d. Applied to things or places: The chief city, capital; the chief or most excellent part.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. i. § 3 Sameramis... ætymbrede þa þurg Babylonie, to þon þæt heo weafof ealra Asiria. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4081 Bygyn at Rome; For it es heved of all cristendome. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 18 This Cite was hede and chief Cyte of alle Venedocia. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxv. (1636) 179 Creame... is indeed the very head or heart of Milke. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vii. 8 The head of Syria is Damascus.

26. Position of leadership, chief command, or greatest importance; chiefly in phr. at (+ *in*) the head of. (Sometimes with mixture of sense 18 a.)

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xviii. 44 (Mätz.) Þou sal in heved of genge me set with al. a. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton *MS.* (1867) 5 Our gastely fladire þat has heuede of vs. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1842) I. 341 Thus Rome first began to take a head above all other churches. 1599 Broughton's *Let.* ix. 32 To keepe their wines from souerantie, and not suffer them... to take head and ouerrule. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* i. ii, Tho' you charged me I' the head of your troops. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 Certain opinions of his... in the head of which he names this of the Prae-existence of the Soul. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 51 Having such a Prince as the Duke of Yorke at the head of our Armies. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 22 Some leading Men... who thought it better to be at the Head of a Sect, than at the Tail of an Establishment. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 7 At the head of the class of the pictorial historians stands Augustin Thierry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 166 At twenty-one... he was placed at the head of the administration. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 143 Anatomy places Man at the head of all other animals that were ever made.

b. *Head of the river* (in Bumping races): the position of being first boat; also said of the boat, crew, or college, which gains this position in a race or series of races, such as the Oxford 'Eights'.

1853 C. BODE *Verdant Green* x, The placing of the Brazen-face boat at the head of the river. 1897 WHITAKER's *Alm.* 632/1 On the first night New College bumped Magdalen and went head of the river.

27. One of the chief points of a discourse; the section of it pertaining to any such point; hence, a point, topic; a main division, section, chapter of a writing; a division of a subject, class, category. (Partly arising from sense 13, and often associated with it, as in the phr. *under this head*.)

c. 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 185 This gentylman thanne reheryed to them fro hed to hed... all thauntere of their vyage. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 271 Set this on my head in your booke, or write that you haue lent it, or deliuered it to me. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. v. 28 As if they labour'd To bring Man-slaughter into forme, and set Quarrelling vpon the head of Valour. 1634 J. LEE *Short Surv.* A iii, The Contents or principall heads handled in this whole Discourse. 1652 CATAKER *Antinom.* 5 We were acknowledged to agree in those two heds. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 209 He made me many compliments upon this head. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. (Globe) 653/2 Make yourself easy on that head. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxii. 241 The accusation comprised several heads. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 306 The expenditure under this head must have been small indeed. 1868 HELPS *Reabnak* xv. (1876) 411, I have very little to say upon this head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 603 The heads of our yesterday's discussion.

28. Turning of the head, backward change of the course: = *HEADING* *vbl. sb.* 4, ? Obs.

1607 TOPSELL *Foair. Beasts* (1658) 208 The wandring hares... making heads upon the plain ground, to the confusion of the dogs. *Ibid.* 211 In her course she taketh not one way, but maketh heads like labyrinths to circumvent and trouble the Dogs. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 3 After much manoeuvring, heads and doubles, as well as equally good racing in view, she [the hare] was killed in the rickyard of the Sun Inn.

29. Advance against opposing force; resistance; insurrection: in certain phrases, as *to make or gain head* (see 52); *to bear or keep head against*, to resist successfully, hold one's own against.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xi. If any harder than the rest offer head that idle fear to stay. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 101 Young Laertes, in a Rottish head, Ore-bears your Officers. 1612 MAYNARD *Ann. Eliz.* (Camden) 43 Unable... to bear head against this storme. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introduct. This 'gypsy-jargon'... Which is gaining head upon us every hour. 1818 KEATS *Isabella* xviii. The bream Keeps head against the freshets. +30. A body of people gathered; a force raised, esp. in insurrection. (See also to make a head, 52 b.) *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 63 The Gothes have gather'd head. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 284 To save our heads, by raising of a Head. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 69. 115 Korah... impudently gathered an head against Moses and Aaron. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Jan. Some talk to-day of a head of Fanatiques that do appear about Barquet.

31. Issue, result; conclusion, summing up; culmination, crisis; maturity; pitch, height; strength, force, power (gradually attained): in various phrases, as to come, grow, gather to a head; to bring, draw to a head; to gather head.

App. a blending of various senses: often, in reference to evils, consciously *fig.* from 14. Cf. also *F. venir à chef, mettre à chef*, and the derivative, *achever*, *ACHIEVE*.

1340 AYOEN. 183 He yelp red huserby me comp to guode heande and to guode ende of bet me nimb an hand. 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 31 Sith these abuses are growne too head and sinne so rype. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl. Wks.* (Globe) 673/2 To keepe them from growing to such a head. 1598 HAKLUT *Voy.* I. 56 To take away the head or force from the fire. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 166 There (which is the head of all thy felicity) these eyes shall see him whom now thine heart longeth for. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct. Some plots there hath ben, though not brought to a head. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s. v., To draw to a head, or to sum up, *recapitulari*, in *summan colligo*. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 156 Vice is risen to such a head, that it is impossible to suppress it. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. ix. Where valiant Lennox gathers head. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. vi. 207 Religious troubles in France had been fast gathering to a head. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 281 The revolt of Sardinia was stamped out before it came to a head. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. ix. 168 It might bring things to a head, one way or the other. 1888 R. F. HORTON *Inspir. & Bible* vi. (1889) 170 But it is time to draw to a head this somewhat lengthened discussion.

IV. PHRASES.

* With a preposition.

32. At or in the head of: see SENSE 26.

+33. Of one's own head. Out of one's own thought, device, or will; of one's own accord, spontaneously. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 121 Tak him as off thine awyne heid, As I had gevyn thar-to na Reid. 1420 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 69. I of myn owne heude have wryte vn to hym a lettre. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 27 The master carpenter would worke all of his awne hedde without con-sayll. 1613 SIA H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 181 He that entereth into land of his owne head, and receiveth the profits of it. 1687 WOOD *Life* 30 May. The Bishop sent it of his owne head. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii. It [the pistol] may go off of its own head. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 313. I do not propose to give you all this trouble merely of my own head, that would be arrogance. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Newsp.* 35 Yrs. Ago. He never went in of his own head.

34. Off one's head. Out of one's mind or wits, crazy. *colloq.*

1845 HOOO *Turtles* iii. He 'was off his head'. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiii. 177 He is off his head: he does not know what he says. 1883 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 156 One poor girl went off her head in the midst of all.

35. On or upon . . . head.

a. On one's head: said of evil, vengeance, etc., or of blessing, etc. figured as falling or descending upon a person; also of guilt, 'blood' (see BLOOD 5b. 3c.), or responsibility of any kind, figured as resting upon him.

[c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 17 Sie gecerred sar his in heafde his. 131. Coer de L. 1732 On his head falleth the fother. 1388 WYCLIF *Josh.* ii. 19 The blood of hym schal be on his head, that goith out at the dore of thin bows. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 191 What hee gets more of her then sharpe words, let it lye on my head. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 123 You Gods looke downe, And from your sacred Viols poure your graces Vpon my daughters head. 1735 POPE *Prolog.* Sat. 348 The distant threats of vengeance on his head. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 253 If Harold sinned, his guilt was on his own head.

+b. On one's own head = of one's own head, 33. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8874 Yhit wille I ymagyn, on myne awen hede, ffor to gyf it a description. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 1/2 That he [S. Paul] thrust not in himselfe, vpon his owne head, but that he was appointed of God. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* iii. 133 If the persons so banished will return on their own heads. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* Titus ii. 7-8 Wks. 1831 IV. 179 Let no man, on his own head, reprove the religion that is established by law. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 123 He had quitted the army in discontent and upon his own head.

+c. On head: Straight forward; towards the front, or in front; AHEAD. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 44 It runnes on head. 1590 SPENSER *Muioh.* 420 Some vngacions blast . . . perforce him [the butterfly] drove on hed. 1672 H. SAVILE *Engagem.* w. *Dutch Fleet* 4 Sir F. Holles in the Cambridge, came . . . on Head of us. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiii. (1737) 256 We were becalm'd, and could hardly get o' head. 1741 CONPL. *Fam.-Piecc* II. i. 288 To make forth on Head.

+d. On (upon) head (a, the head): Headlong, precipitately, hastily, rashly, inconsiderately. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATERMAN *Parde Facions* I. iii. 36 Rolling and rownyng vpon head, heather and thether. 1565-73 COOPER

Thesaurus, Abruptum ingenium, a rashe braine that doth all things on heade. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 129 So went Lucius upon a head to present battle to the Enemy. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 306 Rebels contrariwise run upon an head together in confusion. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 207 The Faulcon . . . is apt presently to fly on head at the check.

36. Out of one's own head. From one's own mind, imagination, or invention. (Somewhat *colloq.*)

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii. It came from you, and not out of my own head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 288 Were not all these answers given out of his own head?

37. Over . . . head.

a. Over one's head, up aloft; cf. OVERHEAD. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. ix. 46 The rooffe hereof was arched over head. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 278 Bridge . . . coped over Head. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 188 It was dry over head. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* viii. (1867) 134 A faint distant strain of solemn music seemed now to float over head.

b. To such a depth that the head is submerged. 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Petit. Def.* 35 That silly women shall be dipt over head in a Gumble-stool for scolding?

c. Over (one's) head: lit. above one, e.g. in the sky or air, or affording shelter; also of something (e.g. waves) rising and overwhelming one; hence *fig.* of danger or evil impending, or of some overwhelming or oppressive force.

1530 PALSGR. 595/2 They have jomhled so over my head to nyght I coude nat slepe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 The danggers hanging over their heades. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli. Dinna be cast down—there's a heaven over your head. 1883 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Rossmoyne* III. v. 156 You will have the roof burned over your head one of these dark nights. 1886 *Cassell's Mag.* Dec. 12 That the father and child might have a roof over their heads.

d. Over (some one's) head: passing over (a person) who has a prior right, claim, etc.; said esp. in reference to the promotion of a person into some position above another who is considered to have a better right to it.

c. 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxviii. 12 Du onsettes men ofer heafud ur. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 142 They take one another's ferme over their heades. 1635 R. N. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* an. 7. i. 59 [He] divorcing his first wife, married over her head in her life time. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. vi. 25 The younger being often brought over the head of the elder to be principal. 1887 *Times* 31 Oct. 9/3 It is no compliment . . . that an ex-diplomatist should be chosen for promotion over their heads.

e. Over (one's) head: (of time) past, over.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 24 Persuade your self . . . that her uttermost houre passed over head. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 141 When all these strokes are over your head, what will ye say to see your wellbeloved. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 118, I have now another Month over my head. 1755 RAMSAY *Ep. to J. Clerk* 69 Now seventy years are o'er my head. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* I. ii. 26 Ere many more days were over her head!

f. Over (one's) head: beyond one's comprehension or intellectual capacity (cf. SENSE 2a).

1622 BACON *Holy War* Ep. Ded. Misc. Wks. (1629) 86 It flies too high over Mens Heads. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1886) 111 Talking over the heads of the company. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* II. ii. 20 Westlead quickly became cognizant that his wife was over his head.

38. To (one's) head. To one's face; directly to the person himself. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. IV. iii. 147 And to the head of Angelo Accuse him home and home. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art. Pref.* § 31 (1625) The 22. Brethren tell K. James to his head, how the Subscription . . . is more then the Law requireth. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., We say, 'I told him so to his head', not to his face, which is the usual phrase.

** With another substantive.

39. Head and ears.

a. By the head and ears: roughly, violently, as one drags a beast; see EAR 5b. I c. (Cf. 47 a.)

1590 NASHE *Pasquill's Apol.* I. Cb. They have all vowed to hale thee out of thy trenches by the head and eares. 1873 *Punch* 17 May 200 An . . . utterly irrelevant story, lugged in by head and ears.

b. Over head and ears: completely immersed; also *fig.* deeply immersed or involved (e.g. in love, in debt). Rarely *head and ears*.

1530 PALSGR. 725/2 He souced him in the water over head and eares. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 353 That Man . . . should lye . . . and shrowde himselfe, head and eares, in slouthfulness. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 104 To dippe their new borne children into extreme cold water over head and eares. 1663, 1768 [see EAR 5b. I c.]. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 875 The Commonwealth . . . would run over head and ears in debt. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 233 He is over head and ears in love. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. iii. The poor lad plumped over head and ears into the water. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. liii. 103 You are over head and ears in debt. ¶ Also corruptly head over ears (cf. 'head over heels', 44 b.).

1887 CAROLINE FOTHERGILL *Enthusiast* II. 95 He was head over ears in debt when he married her.

40. Head . . . foot.

a. From head to foot: all over the person; *fig.* completely, thoroughly, 'all over'. (Also *head to foot, head and foot*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16435 Fra the hefd vnto be fote, Oneral be blod vte-wrang. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 12 If . . . the rennyng lepre . . . coner al the flesh, fro the head vnto the feet. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 228 *Ham.* From top to toe? *Foot.* My Lord, from head to fote. *Ibid.* II. ii. 478 *Head* to fote. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786)

II. 188 He . . . leaves . . . to Lord Rothes the King's picture from head to foot. 1784 R. BAGE *Barkham Downs* I. 269 He overthrew it head and foot. 1886 TENNYSON *Promise of May* III. A gentleman? . . . That he is, from head to foot.

+b. Neither head nor foot: = 'neither head nor tail', 48. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1837-41) V. 479 When the bishop looked on the writing, he said nothing to him, saying, 'What shall this do it? It hath neither head nor foot'. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supplies* II. i. (D.), I find neither head nor foot in it.

41. Head and front. A Shaksperian phrase, orig. app. denoting 'summit, height, highest extent or pitch' (cf. 12, 31); sometimes used by modern writers in other senses.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 80 It is most true: true I have married her; The verie head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent; no more. 1813 SCOTT *Lett. to J. Ballantyne* 25 July in *Lockhart*, The head and front of your offending is precisely your not writing explicitly. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men II. xii. 375 He was the head and front of every movement for good in his neighbourhood.

42. Head of hair. The covering or growth of hair on the head, esp. when long or copious. (See 4.)

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 328 This head of haire they call a glibe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 36, I have a good head of haire. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless Mar* 1 Apr., I never saw in my life so many fine heads of haire. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* viii. 131 It was a head of haire more than a yard long . . . which he had bought.

+43. Head to head. Face to face; in private conversation. (*F. tête-à-tête*.) *Obs.* rare.

c 1728 EARL OF AILESBUURY *Mem.* (1890) 595 An account of a long discourse. I had head to head with the Baron of Rens-woode. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 453 Head to head, as the French have it, he was by no means silent.

44. Head . . . heel(s).

a. From head to heel: = from head to foot, 40 a.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7720 Fro be hede to be hele herit as a capull! 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 184 So polished and compact from head to heel. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Regillus* xxiii. And many a curdling pool of blood Splashed him from heel to head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 29 Disprised from head to heel. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lady Branksmere* I. iv. 96 A tall figure . . . clothed from head to heel in sombre garments.

b. Head over heels: a corruption of heels over head, frequent in modern use: see HEEL 5b. I

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 133 He gave [him] such a violent involuntary kick in the Face, as drove him Head over Heels. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 32 Why did you . . . hurl royalty . . . head-over-heels out of yonder Tuileries' windows? 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* I. 4 Away he went head-over-heels like a shot rabbit.

45. Head of horns. The horns of a deer, etc. as forming the adornment of the head. (See 6.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 757 To make an Oxe or a Deere haue a Greater Head of Hornes. 1786 BURNS *Calf*, That you may wear A noble head of horns.

46. Heads and points. Said of nails, wedges, etc. placed alternately in opposite directions, so that the head of one lies against the point or edge of the next; hence *transf.* of persons lying; also of whales (see quot. 1889).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bechevet*, *Teste a teste Bechevet*, the play with pins, called, heads and points. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 21 On these round about the house, they lie heads and points one by thother against the fire. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 238 The two wedges in each groove would then lie Heads and Points. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., To blow heads and points, to run . . . hither and thither, spouting and blowing . . . said of whales when attacked.

47. Head and shoulders.

a. By head and shoulders (sometimes with ellipsis of *by*): by force, violently; with *thrust*, *push*, *drag*, *bring* (*int.*), etc.; *fig.* of something violently and irrelevantly introduced into a speech or writing.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 All theyr Wayes . . . thrust in Clownes by head and shoulders. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24 Any, whom necessity . . . thrusts nut by head and shoulders. 1679 *Hist. Jetter* 20 The Lecturer brought in this whole affair by the head and shoulders into his Sermon. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 116 He . . . hunts perpetually for texts . . . introduces them by head and shoulders upon the most trifling occasions. 1887-9 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. iii. 44, I must drag the mention of the fact in head and shoulders here, or else I shall forget it.

b. (with *taller*, *higher*, etc.) By the measure of the head and shoulders (cf. 1 c); hence *fig.* (in reference to intellectual or moral stature), considerably, by far.

1864 WEBSTER s. v., He is head and shoulders above them. 1895 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* II. IV. v. 124 Job walked leisurely among them, head and shoulders higher than his neighbours.

48. Head or tail.

a. Either one thing or another; anything definite or intelligible. (With negative expressed or implied.) Now always to make head or tail of.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 213 On a loose sheet or two that had neither head nor taile. 1679 MARG. MASON *Tickler's Fickl.* 7 Their Tale . . . had neither head nor Taile. 1729 FIELDING *Author's Farce* III. i, Pray what is the design or plot? for I could make neither head nor tail on't. 1890 J. H. MCCARTHY *Rev. Rev.* II. 88 It is difficult to make head or tail of the whole business.

b. Head(s) or tail(s): see SENSE 3 b.

*** With a verb. To come to a head: see SENSES 14, 31. To BEAT one's head. BREAK *Priscian's h.*,

EAT one's h. off, HIDE one's h., KNOCK on the h., TURN h., etc.: see the verbs.)

49. Get head. To gain force, ascendancy, or power; to attain to vigour. (Cf. 26, 31.)

1625 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 226 The times were such, as wherein sin had gotten head. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 84. 341 Whereas . . . Haman . . . got some head, the Lord had ware with him. **1722** DR Foe *Plague* (1884) 252 A great Fire . . . gets a Head. **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 92 Hydrophobia . . . will occur and get head even in the coldest weather.

50. Keep one's head. To keep one's wits about one, retain self-control, keep calm: the opposite of *to lose one's head*, 51 b. (Cf. 2 a.)

1717 PRIOR *Alma* iii. 186 Richard, keep thy head, And hold thy peace. **1876** TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. i. 22 If only the man in the post of responsibility . . . can contrive to keep his head.

b. *To keep one's head above ground*: to keep oneself in life; so *to keep one's head above water*; also *fig.* = out of debt or insolvency.

1627 DRAYTON *Moon-Calf* Wks. (1753) 513 Scarce their heads above ground they could keep. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. i. I have almost drowned myself, to keep his head above water. **1886** TENNYSON *Promise of May* iii. Farmer Dobson, were I to marry him, has promised to keep our heads above water.

51. Lose one's head. a. *lit.* To have one's head cut off, be beheaded (as a form of capital punishment).

1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 849 Namore vp on payne of lesynge of youre heed. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ii. iii. Which have been cause of theyr dethe and to lese theyre heedes. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 242 Vp to some Scaffold, there to lose their heads. **1888** BARING-GOULD *Eve* I. iii. 31 Coppelstone . . . escaped losing his head for the murder by the surrender of thirteen manors.

b. *fig.* To lose self-possession or presence of mind, to become confused.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 59 The gravest citizen seems to lose his head. **1849** POE *Marginalia* lxxiv. (D.). It has now and then an odd Gallicism—such as 'she lost her head', meaning she grew crazy. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 121 He lost his head, almost fainted away on the floor of the House.

52. Make head.

a. (in sense 29): To advance, press forward, esp. in opposition to some person or thing: also formerly to *make a head*. Usually, *To make head against*: to advance against; to resist; to rise in insurrection or revolt against; to resist successfully, advance in spite of.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) VI. 82 That . . . they might the better make head against both Romans and Britons. **1640** tr. *Verdere's Romant of Romants* I. 50 That done, he made head to the Giants, who battered him. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* ii. 992 That mighty leading Angel, who of late Made head against Heav'n's King. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* iii. i. 89 [They] make strong head against the rebels. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxiv. They made head against the wind.

b. *To make a head* (sense 30): to raise a body of troops. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. i. 141 In the Marches heere we heard you were, Making another Head, to fight againe. **1627** DRAYTON *Miseries* O. *Marg.* 153 That Warwick . . . Had met the Duke of York, and made a head Of many fresh and yet unfought with bands. **1648** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 8 To make a handsome head, and protect such as shall recruit.

53. Put (a thing) in or into (a person's) head: to suggest it to his mind, make him think of it; formerly also, to remind him of it. So *to put out of one's head*, to cause one to forget.

1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 158h, Putting into mens heades secretly his right to y^e crown. **1682** CLAYVERHOUSE in *Napier Life* (1859) I. i. 135 What those rebellious villains they call ministers put in the heads of the people. **1735** POPE *Ep. Lady* 178 She bids her footman put it in her head. **1816** SCOTT *Antig.* xliii. You said something just now that put every thing out of my head. **1844** HARVING *Stone* ix. (1846) 127 If you had not put it into my head, I should never have done it!

b. Hence, by corruption, to *put* (a person) in the head of (a thing): to suggest the idea of it to him; to remind or put in mind of. *Obs.*

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 60 (D.) Putting the king in head that all these great castles . . . were onely to entertaine the partie of Maude. **1668** PEYS *Diary* 31 Jan., Griffin did . . . put me in the head of the little house by our garden . . . to make me a stable of. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. vi. And now you put me in the head of it, I verily and sincerely believe it was the devil.

54. Show one's head. To show oneself publicly; to appear abroad. Cf. *to show one's face* (see FACE sb. 2 b.).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 49 This manne . . . durst not once for his life shewe his hedde, for feare. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. vi. 44 With Caine go wander through the shade of night, And neuer shew thy head by day, nor light. **1610** *Crt. & Times* *Jas. I* (1849) I. 122 He hath scarce shewed his head ever since. **1775** J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 50 The Tories there durst not show their heads.

55. Take . . . head.

a. *To take . . . head*: to make a rush forward, to start running. *Obs.*

1674 N. Cox *Genil. Recreat.* (1677) 129 Having broken out of a Forest and taken head end-ways, he [a boar] will not be put out of his way either by Man, Dog . . . or any thing. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* xvii. (1792) IV. 5 So I took a head, and ran into the country as fast as my feet would carry me.

b. *To take a head*: to make insurrection; to raise a tumult. (Cf. 29.) *Obs.*

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., To take a head, *tunultuor.*

c. *To take (one) in the head*: to come into one's mind, occur to one. *Obs.*

1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 12b, Moved either by some sodaine toie which taketh them in the head. **1591** F. SPARRY tr. *Cattail's Gemonie* 38 He . . . will not do any thing but that which taketh him in the head. **1609** HOLLAND *Ann.* *Marcell.* (Farmer), Now, it took him in the head . . . to set first upon Constantino. **1632** T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. xx. (1642) 70 It took him in the head to . . . visit Rome.

d. *To take into (in) one's head*: to conceive the idea or notion of; to have (something) occur to one's mind: usually, *to take it into one's head* (that . . ., or to do something).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 7 When every Body takes it in his Head to make as many Fools as he can. **1837** DISRAELI *Venetia* (Tauchn.) I. x. 66, I took it into my head to walk up and down the gallery. **1876** E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 17 Little Ben had taken it into his head . . . that the sign-board . . . could be improved.

**** With adverb.

56. Head first, head foremost: with the head first or foremost; hence *fig.* precipitately, headlong, hastily. (Also with hyphen, or as one word.)

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. i. 8 [She] thrust him . . . his head foremost, into an ouen. **1697** [see FOREMOST a. 3 d.]. **1813** A. WILSON *Loss of the Pack* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 86 Frae that day forth I never mair did weel, But drank, and ran headforemost to the deil! **1828** WEBSTER, *Headfirst*, adv. with the head foremost. **1845** HOOD *Sub-marine* iv. Down he went, head foremost. **1877** [see First 3 b.]. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 3/1 The . . . Dean . . . plunged headforemost into the controversy.

***** Various figurative and proverbial phrases.

57. To give (a horse) the head, also to let him have his head: not to check or hold him in with the bridle; to give him freedom, let him go freely. So *to take the head*, to throw off control or restraint. Hence *fig.* in reference to persons.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 24 You are no sooner entred, but libertie looseth the reynes, and geues you head. **1597** J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 29 Thrusting theme to rashenes, vnruines, and to take ouermoeche heade and bridle. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 43 With that he gaue his able Horse the head. **1703** STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. i. What a Fool have I been to give him his Head so long. **1886** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Pastor Carver* xxiv. He had yielded so far to the necessities of the case as to give Lady Jane her head. **1886** BESANT *Childr.* *Gibeon* III. 148 She let him have his head for a bit.

b. *To give one's head for the polling or washing*: to yield tamely without resistance. *Obs.*

1583 J. HOOKER *Descr. Excester* (1765) 82 Such a one as would not give his Head for the polling, nor his Beard for the washing. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 256 For my Part it shall ne'er be sed, I for the washing gave my Head.

59. To lay († run, put, † cast, † draw) their heads together: to consult or take counsel together.

1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 554 The watyr foulis han here hedis led Togeðere . . . They seydyn sothly al be on assent How that [etc.]. **1523** L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137 Whenne they sawe hym, they began to murmur, and began to ron togyder three heedes in one hood, and sayde, beholde yonder great maister. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 572 Nay, let vs or heddes togyder cast. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* I. (1895) 70 They will laye theyr heddes togither and conspire agaynst the weale publyque. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 122 And there lay their heads together and consult of matters. **1886** BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. i. 17 We'll put heads together and consider what is to be done.

60. In spite of or maugre his head: in spite of himself; notwithstanding all he can do. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 31 Of which mayde anon, maugree hir heed By verray force birafte hir maydenhed. **1449** PECKOK *Repr.* I. x. 52 He schal consente in his witt . . . amagrey his heed. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 114 He gave them all to the French men in spight of their heades. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* xxx. xxx. 760 You pulled me maugre my head out of Italie.

61. To talk (etc.) a person's head off (humorous): i.e. until he is too weary to reply, or thoroughly sick and tired of it, *ad nauseam*. So *to beat his head off*, i.e. to beat him out and out; etc.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* vi. He pretends to teach me billiards, and I'll give him fifteen in twenty and beat his old head off. **1872** MRS. OLIPHANT *Mem. Montalembert* I. 29 In society in the evenings yawns his weary head off. **1897** D. GERALD *Spotless Reput.* vii. (ed. 2) 88 If it were not for the standing danger of having one's head talked off one's shoulders.

62. Prov. Two heads are better than one (cf. sense 2 a, and Eccl. iv. 9).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 18 Two heddis are better than one. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 82 Two is better than one head. **1772** FOOTE *Nabob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 289 Here comes brother Thomas; two heads are better than one; let us take his opinion. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii. O certainly; but two heads are better than one, you know.

V. Attributive uses and Combinations.

* *Simple attrib. or as adj.* (Often hyphenated.)

63. At the head (sense 26); in the position of command or superiority; chief, principal, capital. **1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 420 Abiathar, ðæra Ludeiscra heafod hiscop. **1200** ORMIN 299 Aaron was hæfæd preost. *Ibid.* 8469 Zertsalam was hæfæd burh Off Israealæss richa. **1225** *Ansr.* R. 392 Uour hæued lumen me iuint iðisse**

worlede. **1300** *Cursor M.* 22229 Þe kingrikes o grece and pers war hæfð kingrikes. **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1002 Thurgh helpe of þat hynd, and hir hede maidons. **1548** HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 58b, London . . . the hed cite of hys realme. *Ibid.* *Hen. VIII.* 10 The lord Stuard nor the head officers could not cause them to abstaine. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 43 Which is the head Lady? **1588** A. Fox *Wurte Surg.* I. vi. 22 Having cleared the two head points . . . I will touch also other abscisses. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 318 How the inferior imps appear, when the head-goblin is securely laid. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 82 At the Market Cross of the Head-burgh of the Shire, Stewarty, or other Jurisdiction. **1822** BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* lxxxix. He . . . scribbles as if head clerk to the Fates. **1842** TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* i. O plump head-water at The Cook.

b. Applied *spec.* to the 'cardinal virtues' and the 'deadly sins'; see CARDINAL a. 2. *Obs.*

1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 592 Þa heafod leahtras sind mansliht, cyrc-brace [etc.]. **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Nu beoð . . . viii. heafod sunnan. *Ibid.* 105 Nu beoð . . . viii. heafod mihtan þe mægen ouercomen alle þas sunnan purh drihtnes fulum. **1200** ORMIN 10213 Gredinesse is hæfæd plihht. **1300** *Cursor M.* 10010 Four vertus principals, þe quilk man clepes cardinals; All ober vertus o þam has hald, For-þi er þai hede vertus tald. **1357** *Lay Folks Catech.* 448 The seven heued synnes or dedely synnes. **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (1494) II. xi. Of pryde or enuye, of couetyse or lechery, or of any other hede synne. **1654** GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 67 His Popish reckoning of the seven Hed-sins.

c. As adj. in superl., *headest* = *chiefest*. *Obs. rare.*

1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 181 b, To kill the heddest of the dissention, and to appease the fury of the fighters. **1658** J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 101 Content is a lesson too hard for the headest Of the highest forme a King.

64. Situated at the head, top, or front (see senses 12-24); † initial (quot. 1387); coming from the front, meeting one directly in front, as a *head wind*.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 209 þe heed letres of þe vers speleþ his menyng. **1607** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 If your course be right against it, you shall meet it right a head, so we call it a head Sea. **1659** WILLES *Foran Scales Comm.* *Archit.* 8 Part of . . . (the) head wall . . . is brick. **1796** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 153 The head division of each . . . regiment. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perik* 107 This fence . . . because it ran across the head of every farm . . . was called . . . the head-dyke. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 53, I was kept by storms and head winds for three long days. **1893** W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 226 The vessel paid off under the weight of her head canvas.

** Combinations.

65. General Comb. a. attrib., 'of or for the head', as *head-affection*, *attire*, *brush*, *covering*, *end*, *fillet*, *hair*, *knob*, *notion*, *rest*, *room*, *shake*, *top*, *vein*, *wing*, *wrapping*, etc.

1862 J. B. HARRISON *Let. Dis. Children* iii. 47 In relation to 'head affections. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 533 With their hoods and other 'head attire of sundry colours. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. v. Duel and 'head-breakage. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 135 His case of 'head-brushes and beard-brushes. **1860** FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 482 The Anglo-Saxon 'head-coverings were very simple. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 The 'head ende would euer be downwards, and neuer flye straight. **1676** COTTON *Walton's Angler* (Chandos ed.) 155 It must not be at the head-end of the worm. **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülker* 156/30 *Capilli*, 'headfodher. **1398** TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxxvi. (Add. MS. 27,944), If a man is withoute hed-her. **1717** PRIOR *Alma* ii. 332 Her scarf pale pink, her 'head-knot cherry. **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 þe 'haued line [linen] sword, and hire winn wip. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 23 Absolon is snatcht up, by his long 'head locks. **1884** H. N. HUNSON *Stud. Wordsw.* 243 The 'head-logic grows so . . . as to stifle and crush the heart-logic. **1886** H. P. WELLS *Amer. Salmon Fisherman* 84 'Head-nets, to go over the hat and tuck in under the shirt-collar. **1801** W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* Ded. 22 Filled with 'head notions from commentators rather than the grace of God in their hearts. **1853** *Handbk. Photogr.* App. § 37. 72 Instruments have been constructed called 'head-rests, to assist the sitter. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/2 Invalids' Bedstead and Mattress, with adjustable headrest. **1851** J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 190 The frames . . . should be set . . . perpendicular to the slope; more 'head-room is thus obtained. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 174 With Armes encombreth thus, or this [i.e. thus] 'head shake; Or by pronouncing of some doubtful Phrase. **1696** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3188/4 Two laced 'Head-Suits. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 A certeyn lightning on his 'headtop glistered harmelesse. **1838** ELWIN *Bk. Fam. Crests* II. 17 The 'head-trappings of their horses. **1600** ROWLANDS (title) The Letting of Humours Blood in the 'Head-Vaine. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 273 [Mercury] had 'head-wings also behind each of his eares. **1887** RIDER HAGGARD *She* xvii. 198, I looked up at Ayesha, whose 'head-wrapping had slipped back.

b. *objective and obj. genitive*, as *head-breaking*, *combing*, *hanging*, *purging*, *shaking*, sbs. and adjs.; *head-breaker*, *maker*.

1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy) 11 Dysmymulynge beggers, 'hede breakers. **1843** BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 8 To use your utmost endeavours to promote 'head-breaking. **1845** HOOD *Crantol.* i. By simple dint of 'Head-combing. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 137, I would wyshe that the 'head makers of Englande should make their sheafe arrowe heades more harder poynted. **1591** SPENSER *Mutopot.* 127 Veyne-healing Verven, and 'head-purging Dill. **1847** L. HUNT *Men Women & B.* II. ix. 189 In very solemn, 'head-shaking style. **1883** BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvii. There is to be a tremendous 'head-smashing when he and Murthog meet. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 57 Importable 'head-tearings and neart-searchings

c. *locative*, as *head-felt*, *wise*, *wrong* adjs.; *instrumental*, as *head-lined*, *lugged* adjs.; *similitive*, etc., as *head-high*, *like* adjs.

1880 T. W. ALLIES *Life's Decis.* 137 Heart-felt and *head-felt difficulties. 1842 WILSON *Ess.*, *Streams* (1856) 32 The ancient Moss with its heather *head-high... is now drained. 1874 *Pop. Encycl.* s.v. The so-called head of... tape-worms is only the end of attachment, the globular hook-bearing mass being *headlike on a long neck. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 514 *Head-lined helmets, heav'n from their trunks. 1605 SHAKS. *Leary* iv. ii. 42 (1st Qo.) A gracious aged man Whose reverence even the *head-lugd beare would lick. 1673 PENN *Life Wks.* 1782 l. 43 Carnal *head-wise opposers... skilled in science falsely so called. 1863 MAS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 415 The headlong and *headwrong Richard II.

66. Special Comb.: †head-angles, vertical or opposite angles; head-ax (*Whaling*), an ax used in cutting off the head of the whale; head-bay, the water-space just above a lock in a canal; head betony: see BETONY b.; also a name for *Pedicularis Canadensis* (Cent. Dict.); †head-bone (OE. *heafod bân*), the skull; head-boom (*Naut.*), a boom at the ship's head, a jib-boom or flying-jib-boom; head-bound *ppl. a.*, wearing a turban, turbaned; head boy, the senior pupil in a school, the captain of the school; †head-brand (ME. *hed-bronde*), a brand or log placed at the back of the fireplace to keep the fire in during the night; head-cap (*Bookbinding*), the leather cap over the head-band; head-case (*Entomol.*), that part of a chrysalis which covers the head of the insect; head-cell (*Bot.*), a cell at the end of the manubrium in the *Characeæ*; head centre: see CENTRE sh. 8; head-chair, a chair with a high back forming a rest for the head; head-cheese (*U.S.*), pork-cheese, brawn; head-chute (*Naut.*), a tube leading from the ship's head down to the water, for conveying refuse overboard; head-coal, the upper portion of a thick seam of coal which is worked in two or more lifts (Gresley *Coal-mining Terms*); head-collar, the leather headstall of a horse; head-cone (*Zool.*), one of two or three conical appendages surrounding the mouth of certain pteropods; head-cowl (*Zool.*), one of the two coverings on the head of certain pteropods; head-cracker (*Whaling*) = head-spade; head-crinkle (*Naut.*), a cringle at the upper corner of a sail (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); head-earing (*Naut.*), an earing attached to a head-crinkle (*ibid.*); †head-edging, †an ornamental edging to a head-dress; head-fish (*U.S.*), 'a sun-fish of the family *Molidae*' (Cent. Dict.); head-footed *a.* (fr. CEPHALOPODA), having the organs of locomotion attached to the head; †head-fountain = FOUNTAIN-HEAD; head-frame, the frame of a head-block in a saw-mill; also, a structure at the head of a shaft in a mine, a gallows-frame; head-gate, (see quot.); †head-height (*Arch.*) = HEADWAY 3; head-hid *a.*, having the head or source hidden; head-house (*Mining*), the 'house' or structure forming a shelter for the head-frame; †head-hung *a.*, hanging the head, despondent; head-hunter, one who practises head-hunting; head-hunting, the practice, among certain savage tribes, of making incursions for the purpose of procuring human heads as trophies, etc.; so head-hunting adj.; head-kidney (*Embryol.*), the foremost of the three parts of the rudimentary kidney in a vertebrate embryo, the pronephros; head-knee (*Naut.*): see quot.; head-knife (*Whaling*), a knife used in cutting off the head of the whale (Knight *Dict. Mech., Supp.*); head-lease (*Law*), a lease granted directly by the freeholder; head-ledge (*Ship-building*), one of the thwart-ship pieces which frame the hatchways and ladderways; head-lessee (*Law*), a person to whom a head-lease is granted; head-light, a light carried on the front of a locomotive, or on the mast-head of a steamer; head-lining (*U.S.*): see quot.; head-lobe, an appendage on the head of the embryo in certain molluscs; head-louse, the common louse (*Pediculus capitis*), which infests the hair of the head; †head mass penny: see quot.; head-matter (*Whaling*), the substance obtained from the head of the sperm whale, consisting of oil and spermaceti, also called shortly *head*; head-netting (*Naut.*), 'an ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the fayed planking to the head-rails' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); head-page (*Printing*), a page on which the beginning of a book, chapter, etc. is printed; †head-polles sh. pl., a name for the swan, crane, and bustard, †as the chief or largest of fowl used for the table (F. poule); head-post, (a) one of the posts at the head of a four-post bedstead; (b) the post nearest to the manger in a stable; head-pump (*Naut.*), a small pump at the head of a ship, communicating with the sea, and used for washing the decks; Vol. V.

head-reach *v. intr.* (*Naut.*), to shoot ahead, as a sailing vessel while tacking; head-rent (*Law*), rent payable to the freeholder; head-ridge (Sc. head-rig) = HEADLAND 1; head-ring, (a) see quot. 1794; (b) a decoration consisting of a leaflet of palm fixed to the hair, worn by Kafir men after marriage; head-shield (*Zool.*), a horny plate on the head of a snake, lizard, tortoise, or armadillo; head-sill, (a) the upper part of the frame of a door or window; (b) a piece at each end of a saw-pit, on which the end of the log rests; †head-silver = HEAD-MONEY 1 (*obs.*); head-skin (see quot.); head-spade (*Whaling*), an instrument with a long handle and steel blade, used in cutting the bone which joins the whale's head to the body; head-station (*Australia*): see quot.; head-stool, a kind of small pillow, formerly used to rest the neck or cheek upon without disturbing the hair or head-dress; †head-strain = HEAD-STALL sh. 1; head-territ = head-ring (a); head-timber (*Ship-building*), one of the upright pieces of timber, which support the frame of the head-rails; head-tin: see quot.; head-tone = HEAD-NOTE 2; head-tree (*Coal-mining*), 'a piece of wood about a foot long set across the head of an upright prop to support the roof in a pit: cf. crown-tree' (*Northumb. Gloss.*); head-turner, 'a machine for rounding and beveling barrel-heads' (Knight *Dict. Mech., Supp.*); head-valve, in a steam-engine, 'the delivering valve, the upper air-pump valve' (*ibid.*); head-veil, a veil worn over the head and falling behind it, not over the face; †head-well = HEAD-SPRING, FOUNTAIN-HEAD; head-word, a word written or printed at the top or beginning of a chapter, paragraph, etc.; a word forming a heading; head-yard (*Naut.*), one of the yards on the foremast.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xv. 24 If two right lines cut the one the other: the *head angles shall be equal the one to the other. 1874 SCAMMON *Mar. Mammals* 232 The rest of the cutting gear... which consists of toggles, spades... *head-axes, etc. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 126 Monnes *heafod ban bern to ahsan. c. 1205 LAV. 1467 He smot Numbert. bat his heafd-bon to-brec. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1190 He... Made the Sarazenes hede bones Hoppe, als dose hayle stones, Abowtte one the gres. a 1616 BAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* i. iii. *Head-bound infidels. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.*, Steele (1853) 120 The person to whom he has looked up with the greatest wonder and reverence, was the *head boy at his school... Addison was always his [Steele's] head boy. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 607/33 *Reposolium*, an *head-bronde. 1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 87 The head-band and *head-cap, the fillet of silk worked in buttonhole stitch at the head and tail, and the cap or cover of leather over it. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 249 The *Head-case covers and protects the head of the inclosed imago. 1887 K. GOEBEL *Morphol. Plants* 58 Each *head-cell is surmounted by six smaller cells (secondary head-cells). 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Head-Cheese, the ears and feet [ed. 1877] scraps of the head and feet of swine cut up fine, and after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese. 1852 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 174/2 The *head-cowls are shown partially folded back, so as to display the conical appendages (*head-cones) which the cowls enclose and protect. 1731 Chron. in Thackeray *Four Georges* ii. (1861) 96 Her Majesty... wore a flowered muslin *head-edging. 1843 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 11 A fish found upon Squam Beach N. J. called by the fishermen the *Head-fish. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 248 [The head] is surrounded by a circle of fleshy processes, or feet, from whence the name of the class, *'head-footed', is derived. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* i. iii. 24 The Heart is... the *Head-fountain of Life. 1878 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII. 291 The *head frame... is supported by track wheels secured to axles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Head-gate (Hydraulic Engineering), (a) one of the upper part of gates of a canal-lock. (b) a crown-gate, flood-gate, water-gate, by which water is admitted to a race, run, sluice, etc. 1680-55 I. JONES *Stone-Hewn* (1725) 40 There could not possibly be a convenient *Head-height remaining a Passage underneath. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argents* i. xii. 33 A land where *head-hid Nile his streames divides. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* iv. ii, You must not be so *head-hung. 1632 — *Bird in Cage* III. ii, Gentlemen, be not head-hung, droop not. 1853 H. KEPPEL *Ind. Archip.* I. 141 A chief named Dungdong... had... adopted the Dyak costume, and become a notorious *head-hunter. *Ibid.* 129 Some... Dyaks have... stated that they would give up *head-hunting, were it not for the taunts and gibes of their wives and sweethearts. 1884 RAJAH BROOKE in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 2/1 The *head-hunting Dyaks. 1880 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 644 The hypothesis of Gegenbauer and Fürbringer as to the relation of the *head-kidney to the hinder part of the excretory system. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Head-knees, pieces of moulded compass timber fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem, to steady the former. 1882 *Law Rep.* 8 Queen's Bench Div. 329 The contract of a sub-tenant to perform the covenants of the *head-lease. 1819 REES *Cycl. s.v.*, *Head-LEDGES, are the thwart-ship pieces which frame the openings in the decks. 1869 *Sir E. REED Shipbuild.* xv. 275 Half round iron is riveted to the upper edges of the plate coamings and head-LEDGES. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 132 There are no land-lords, *head-lessees, main-masters, or butties in Wodgate. 1864 WEBSTER, *Head-light, a light... placed at the head of a locomotive, or in front of it, to throw light on the track at night. *Ibid.*, *Head-lining, the lining of the head or hood of a carriage; the oil-cloth or other textile lining of the roof of a railway car (U.S.). 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 99 The eggs of the fresh-water limneids... are not hatched until the young have passed the larval condition, and their

ciliated *head-lobes... are superseded by the creeping disk, or foot. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 273 *Head lyce, body lyce, crabbe lyce. 1861 HUMLE tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vi. 1. 292 The Head (or Common) Louse... is found on the head, in people who are neglectful of their person. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 104 To gyf alle in my cofer, To morne at next to offer Her *hed mas penny. 1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 144 For a hedmesse penny, a penny. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 44 A cargo of 76 tons of spermaceti oil and *head-matter. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* III. 239 The oil taken from the case of the Sperm Whale is... when put into casks... known as head, or head-matter. 1838 TIMPERLEY *Printer's Man.* 114 *Head page, the beginning of a subject. 1553-4 *Act Comm. Council Lond.* (Journal 16, fol. 334-5) That there be no Swanne, Crane, nor bustarde, which are wonte to be called *hed polles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Head-post, a stanchion by the manger in a stable. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 382 Beginning from this head-post, I wrought at the bedstead till I had finished it. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 The crew rig the *head-pump, and wash down the decks. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 310 Lying *head reaching, under close-reefed storm-sails. 1859 *Rules* 15 July (*Landed Estates Act Ireland* 1858) § 31 What sums are due for arrears of rates, cess, taxes, *head rents, quit rents. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 452 The earth of a *head-ridge. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 42 A path along the head-ridges of some fields. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss. 189 *Head Ring, or Head Terrell, a ring, placed on the top of the bridle of the wheel harness, through which the leading reins pass, when four horses are drove in hand. 1893 H. N. HUTCHINSON *Extinct Monsters* 31 The eyes are placed on the margin of the *head-shield. 1694 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 144 The Window Frames are so framed, That the Tennants of the *Head-sell, Ground-sell, and Transum, run through the outer Jaums about four Inches. 1467 *Rolls Parli.* V. 582 Hidage, Beaupleder, Frithsilver, *Hedysilver. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Capitatio*... headsilver: subsidie. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* I. viii. 75 This [whale's nostril], with the 'case', is protected by a thick, tough, elastic substance called the *'head-skin', which is proof against the harpoon. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush-Life Queensland* I. 42 A *headstation, as the homestead and main buildings of a station are invariably called. 1598 FLORIO, *Testiera*... the headstall of a bridle, a *headstaine. 1658 *Hist. Christina Q. Swedenland* 371 With Furniture of Velvet... twisted with Silver, with buckles, bridles, and head-strains of the same metall. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Head-timbers, the pieces that cross the rails of the head vertically. They are bolted through their heels to the cutting-down of the knee, and unite the whole together. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. When the [fin] ore has been pounded and twice washed, that part of it which lies uppermost or makes the surface of the mass in the tub, is called the *Head-tin. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Gij b, If the Wholes be too soft... we put a Sill under them... and drive them fast up against the *Head-tree. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 30 Head-tree, a piece of a crowntree, a foot long, placed upon a prop to support the roof; the head-tree being to extend the bearing of the prop. 1896 L. ECKENSTEIN *Woman under Monast.* 115 The dark *head-veil is given up for white and coloured head-dresses. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 868 On *heued-welle of flum Jordan. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Head word. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre.* n. Arg't, The *head yards braced aback.

Head (*hed*), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *hefd(en, heued, (5) hefed)*, 4-6 *hedde, hede, hed, 5-6 heed, 6 heade, Sc. heid, 6- head.* [*f. HEAD sh.*; in many senses having no connexion with each other, but formed independently on the sb. and its phrases, at various times. Not in OE., which had, however, in sense 1, *beheafdian* to BEHEAD.]

I. To take off the head.

1. *trans.* To cut off or remove the head of; to decapitate, behead. † *a.* a person. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7587 Dau... hedded him wit his aun brand. *Ibid.* 20990 Heffid he wit dint o suord. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 30 The king... gert draw hym, & hede, & hing. c. 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xiv. 6 Pare es a kirk of sayne George, where he was henedid. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 160 Hym... caused... to be hedded, and his head to be fixed on a poole. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 251 If you head and hang all that offend that way. 1608-33 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1676) 397 Are weheaded? so was John Baptist.

b. an animal.

c. 1470 in *Hors, Shep. & G.*, etc. (Caxton 1479. Roxb. repr.) 33 A pigge hedded & syded. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 284 They head and gut the fish.

2. To lop off the branches forming the head of (a tree or plant); to top, poll. Also, to head down. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 132 Excepte thou hede thy trees & cut of the toppes. 1640 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 172 [The Lime-tree] being headed and set in walks in roes, makes a very gallant shady walk. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 145 The Willow... is headed every three or four Years. 1769 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 120/1 Your fruit-tree is planted and headed down. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 111, I was obliged to head them [Ash trees] the first year. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/3 Stocks intended for grafting are headed down in readiness for that operation.

II. To put a head on; to form a head.

3. *trans.* To put a head on; to furnish or fit with a head; to fit with an arrow-head.

(The first quot. is, from its date, very doubtful: Chaucer may have written *hedid*: see HEADED *ppl. a.*)

[c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. (993) 1042 Yf a peyntour wolde peynte a pyk With asses feet and hede it [*M.S. G.* 4. 27 *hedid*] as an ape.] 1530 PALSGR. 582/2 Heed your arrowes with Strande heedes. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 31 Like two drums which are headed, the one with a sheeps skin the other with a wolffes hide. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 357 Let him... what the shining Share... Or sharpen Stakes, or head the Forks. 1766 POSTLETHWAYT *Dict. Trade* (ed. 3) s.v. *Fisheries*, The Coopers put the

finishing hand to all, by heading the casks. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 111. 300 Engines, to cut and head nails. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Sch.* (1858) 510 Acquiring the ability... of heading a pin with the necessary adroitness. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 363 The fence... is then headed or finished with 2 feet of grass sods.

b. To close up (a barrel or cask) by fitting the head on; to enclose (something) in a barrel or cask by these means.

1611 COTGRA, *Foucer*, to head a peece of Caske. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring-Busse Trade* to [He] then fills them up, and Heads up the Barrels. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Herrings*, In a fresh Barrel... close packed and headed up by a sworn Cooper. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ii. 59 To open and again head-up the casks. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 57, I was going to pack my most valuable seeds, and head them up in flour-barrels.

c. To form or constitute the head or top of.

1637 *DAVENANT Brit. Triumph.* Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 279 His hook was such as heads the end of pole. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 389 The Mangers were... so placed that the range of them headed the end of the barn. 1870 *Mas. GATTY Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* v. (1871) 67 Carved oaken finials headed the divisions of the open sittings.

4. a. To furnish with a heading or head-line; to place a title, name, etc. at the head of. b. To stand at the head or form the heading of (a page, list, etc.). See also HEADED 6.

1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair W.* 201 Heaven heads the count of crimes With that wild oath. 1844 *Hawthorne* (1846) I. iii. 34 Mr. Lomax very liberally headed it [a subscription-list] with two pounds. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* II. xviii. 80 We have so headed this chapter. 1895 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/2 At the last general election Mr. L. headed the poll with 4,159 votes.

5. To head a trick (at cards): to play a card of a higher value.

1863 *PARDON Hoyle's Games* 130 (All Fours) It is not incumbent on the player to head the trick with one of the same suit or a trump.

6. *intr.* To form a head; to come or grow to a head. Also with *out*, *up*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 156 Now leek, ysowe in veer, transplanted be. That hit may hede. 1577 B. GOODE *Heretick's Husb.* ii. (1586) 60 b. If you will not have it [onion] seede but head, plucke off the blade still close by the ground. 1606 *MARSTON Fawne* ii. i. I charge you check Your appetite and passions to our daughter, Before it head. 1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 242 All my early wheat... was headed and heading. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 289 The crop of early muscle that heads out under the forcing-glass of the gymnasium. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. (1885) 23 Cabbages would not head.

7. Of a stream: To have its head or source, to take its rise, to rise. Chiefly U.S.

1762 J. BARTRAM in *Darlington Mem.* (1849) 423, I believe Haw River... heads in the high hills on the south side of the bottom. 1814 *BRACKENRIDGE Jrnl.* in *Views Louisiana* 220 The Kansas, a very large river... heads between the Platte and the Arkansas. 1881 *Academy* 21 May 366/1 The upper waters of the Cubango, the great artery which heads... in the highlands of Bihe... and dies of drought in the Ngami Lake. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. Victoria* 9 [These rivers] head from a range which forms the divide between their waters and those of the Morwell.

8. *trans.* (with *up*): To collect (water) so as to form a head. Also *fig.*

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 281 The means of diffusing religious knowledge long... accumulated and headed up above the level of the plains of China. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heading up the land water*, when the flood-tide is backed by a wind, so that the ebb is retarded, causing an overflow.

III. To be at the head, to lead.

9. *trans.* To be the head, chief, captain, or ruler of; to be or put oneself at the head of.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) liii. 188 Hir heret holliche on him pat be heuene hedes. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* II. i. They head those holy factions which heads... in the highlands of Bihe... and dies of drought in the Ngami Lake. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. Victoria* 9 [These rivers] head from a range which forms the divide between their waters and those of the Morwell.

10. To go in front or at the head of; to lead; to go before, precede; *fig.* to surpass, outdo, excel. 1711 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 7 The old Dogs, which had hitherto lain behind, now headed the Pack. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Ess.* (1765) 14 Some find their account in heading a cry of hounds. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 4/7 The Cambridge crew... took the lead from the first, were never headed, and won by upwards of three lengths. *Ibid.* 11 June 5/2 [He] has headed all the records of mountaineering by a long stretch.

IV. To direct the head, advance, face, etc.

11. *intr.* To direct the head or front in a specified direction; to face, front.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Confrontage Actue may enter the Plot with these or the like Epithetons, Abutting, Heading, facing, fronting... etc. Or Passive headed, faced, etc. 1850 *SCORESBY Whalerman's Adv.* iii. (1859) 34 Sing out when we head right! 1880 C. C. ADLEY *Rep. Pioneer Mining Co., Lim.* 2 Oct. 1 Two strong veins... heading on in the direction of the main lode. 1897 *tr. Nansen's Farthest North* II. 566 The Fram lay moored... with her bow heading west.

b. To have an upward inclination or slope: opp. to *dip*.

1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 409 The secondary strata... are not horizontal, but rise or head towards the west, dipping towards the east.

c. *trans.* To cause to take a specified direction. 1610 [see 11].

d. To point towards with the head, to face.

1887 *FLORENCE MARRYAT Driven to Bay* 111. viii. 126 The ship... drifted along idly, with her nose heading every point except the one she was wanted to follow.

12. *intr.* To move forward or advance towards (a particular point); to shape one's course in a specified direction; to make for. (Especially of a ship.)

1835 *WILLIS Pencillings I.* xxiv. 167 We head for Venice. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 We saw a small, clipper-built brig... heading directly after us. 1887 *Sin R. H. ROBERTS In the Shires* ii. 23 Out [the fox]... comes, heading down the field for the main road. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 96/2 Wagons were coming into view, heading for the court-house.

† b. To head it: to make head, advance; cf. 13.

1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 137 That which heads it against the greatest opposition, gives best Demonstration that it is strongest.

c. *trans.* To direct the course of.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 4/7 The vessel was then headed for Brodick. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* 111. xi. 200 Joshua heads his troops towards Caesarea Philippi.

13. *trans.* To move forward so as to meet; to advance directly against, or in opposition to the course of; to face, front, oppose; to attack in front.

1681 *TATE in Dryden's Abs. & Achil.* II. 597 At once contending with the waves and fire, And heading danger in the wars of Tyre. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Franchir la lame*, to head the sea; to sail against the setting of the sea. *Ibid.* E. e. i. j. The wind heads us, or takes us a-head. 1877 *CLEAV Min. Tact.* v. 63 Headed and attacked in flank. 1881 *MISS BRADDON Asph.* 111. 34 In a district where he has to cover his face with a muffler, and head the driving snow.

b. To get ahead of so as to turn back or aside; now often with *back*, *off*; also *fig.*

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 133 Concluding that if they headed him and beat him back, that he would take back in his own track. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 232 The fox being repeatedly headed, the hounds ran into him. 1822 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 6 Mar. (1894) II. xviii. 136 The Bavarian General... tried to head back Bony in his retreat from Leipzig. 1891 R. H. SAVAGE *My Offic. Wife* iii. 35 To head my rival off I indulged in a tremendous flirtation. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 75, I saw that I must head my eland before she crossed the valley.

14. To go round the head of (a stream or lake).

a 1657 *BRAEFORD Plymouth Plant.* x. 81 They... headed a great creak. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 12 Jan. in *Stork Acc. E. Florida* 33 Soon came to a little lake which we headed. 1866 *HUXLEY Lay Sermon* (1870) i. 14 It is shorter to cross a stream than to head it.

V. 15. *trans.* To strike or drive with the head.

1784 *Laura & Aug.* II. 29 Old Crabtree... headed and handled the door so dexterously, that he sprained his collarbone. 1887 [see *HEADING* *vbl.* 5]. 1897 *ROSEBERRY in Westminster Gaz.* 12 Apr. 4/1 The way in which the [football] players headed the ball.

-head (hed), suffix, later form of ME. hêde, hêd, found already in 12th c., but not known in OE., though pointing etymologically to an OE.

*-hêdu-, -o (obl. cases -hêde) fem., beside OE. -hêd masc., corresp. to OHG. -heil masc. and fem.

This suffix was orig. an independent subst. (O. Teut. *hêidu- masc. in Goth. *hêidu* m., manner, way (see *HAD* *sb.*, *HEDE*), which, after coming to be used only in comb., was practically only a suffix of condition or quality. In its primary use, -hede appears to have been appropriate to adjs. as *boldhede*, *biterhede*, *drunkenhede*, *fairhede*, *falschede*, etc., but it was soon extended to sbs., as in *knyghthede*, *manhede*, *maydenhede*, *womanhede* (all in Chaucer), being thus used indiscriminately with -hêd (-hede, -hood) from OE. -hêd. In Cursor M., *faderhede*, *faderhede*, *preistes hede*, *pristis hede*, occur as MS. variants. This led the way finally to the obsolescence of -hede, -head, and the substitution, even in adjs., of -hood, as in mod. *falsehood*, *likelihood*, etc. One or two special forms in -head, e.g. *godhead*, *maidenhead* (distinguished from *godhood*, *maidenhood*), only remain. In Scotch, on the contrary, -hede, -heid, remained the current form, but is now more or less obsolescent. See also *HAD* *sb.*, *HEDE* *sb.*, and -HOOD.

Headache (he'deik). Forms: see *HEAD* *sb.* and *ACHE* *sb.* Also 5-8 -ake, 7-9 -ach.

1. An ache or continuous pain, more or less deep-seated, in the cranial region of the head.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wip heafod ece hundes heafod gehærn to ahsan... lege on. a 1225 *ANCR. B.* 370 Ase pauh hit were betere to bolien golnesse brunc þen heafod eche. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 104 Also heed ache cometh of grete fastinge and abstynences. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 How many head-aches a passionate life bringeth vs to. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 119, I like not him that will cure the Headach by cutting the Throat. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 154 Having a severe head-ache. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 90 His most frequent assailant was the headach. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 128, I was confined... to my bed by a headach. a 1861 *Mas. BROWNING Ld. Waller's Wife* vii, Will you vow to be safe from the headache on Tuesday? 1884 *OUIDA Pcess Napraxine* i. (1886) 5 No doubt, it is utterly wrong, and would give [him] a sick headache.

2. A rustic name for the wild poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*), from the effect of its odour.

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Head-ache*, the wild field-poppy. Any one, by smelling it for a very short time, may convince himself of the propriety of the name. 1827 *CLARE Sheph. Cal.* 47 Corn-poppies... Call'd 'Head-achs' from their sickly smell. *Mod. (Northampton)*, The barley field is red with head-aches.

3. *Comb.* Headache-tree, a verbenaceous shrub, *Premna integrifolia*, found in the East Indies and Madagascar, the leaves of which are used to cure

headache (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); headache-weed, a shrub, *Hedyosmum mutans* (N.O. *Chloranthaceae*), found in the West Indies (Miller *Plant-n.*, 1884).

So *Head-aching* *sb.*, aching of the head, = *HEAD-ACHE* 1; *adj.*, causing headache.

1679-80 *MARLBOROUGH in Wolsley Life* (1894) I. 228, I never had so long a fit of headaching. 1824 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) I. 259 She, an excellent, head-aching woman. 1860 *Geo. ELIOT in Life* (1885) II. 155 Written in six weeks, even with headaching interruptions.

Headachy (he'de'ki), a. [*f. prec.* + -X.]

1. Suffering from or subject to headache.

1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* vi. 136 Mts. Temple arose, head-achy and feverish. a 1834 *LAMB Final Mem.* i. To Coleridge, From your afflicted, headachy, sore-throated, humble servant. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 234, I go, dead tired and still head-achy... with my host.

2. Accompanied with or producing headache.

1828 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) II. 26 The consequence... is the heavy headachy accablement. 1862 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* I. 44 The wine, 'sweet but headachy'.

Hence *Headachiness*.

1872 *Geo. ELIOT in Life* (1885) III. 149 Dragged back into headachiness by a little too much fatigue.

Headband (he'dbænd).

1. A band worn round the head, a fillet.

1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* iii. 20 Headbandes, rynges and garlandes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 120 Coyfe of white Linnen. Like the Headband which the Conservators of their Laws wore at Athens during their Office. 1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sleeping*, To promote Sleep, take common Roses with the white of an Egg well beaten... and make an Headband or Fillet of it. 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 547 Let me wear the head-band as conqueror.

b. *tr. l. capistrum* a halter. (Cf. *FILLET* 1 c.)

1782 *ELPHINSTON tr. Martial* i. civ. 77 A beast, like Calydon's of yore, Boasts headbands never bristler wore.

2. A band round the top of trousers or drawers.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, Giving the head-band of his breeches a... hoist with one hand. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* x. (1863) 180 The iron-hook was... passed through the head-band of his nether garment.

3. *Bookbinding.* An ornamental band or fillet (usually of silk or cotton) fastened to the inner back of a bound book at the head and tail; also, the material of which this is made.

1611 *COTGRA, Trenchefile*, the head-band of a booke. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Book-binding*, The headband... is an ornament of silk of several colours... placed at each extreme of the back, across the leaves. 1817 *DIBDIN Bibl. Decameron* II. 526 His great error lay in double headbands, and brown-paper linings. 1892 *ZAEHNSDORF Binding of Bk.* 11 In cheap work this headband, bought by the yard, is fastened on by glue... In early times this headband was twisted as the book was sewn, and... laced into the wooden boards.

4. *Arch.* The band of mouldings on the inner contour of an arch; = *ARCHIVOLT*.

1723 *CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 57 The Archivolte or Head-Band.

5. *Printing.* a. A thin slip of iron forming the top of the tympan of a printing-press. b. A printed or engraved band of decoration at the head of a page or chapter. (U.S.)

1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Print.* 370. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 774/2 These tympanes are light square frames covered with parchment. They consist of three slips of thin wood with a headband or top slip of thin iron.

Hence *Headbander*, the person who fastens on the headbands of books; *Headbanding*, the process of fastening these; also *concr.* the headband.

1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2401 Bookbinding shall be handled in all its Parts... Folding, Sewing, Headbanding. 1873 *SFON Workshop Rec.* (1875) 366 Headbanding, there are two kinds, stuck on and worked. 1892 *ZAEHNSDORF Binding of Bk.* 11 Headbanding next follows, and is the work of women, it is the silk or cotton finish at the edges, head and tail. *Ibid.* 18 Headbander, the person who works the fine silk or cotton ornament at head or tail of the book.

Head-block (he'dblɒk).

† 1. A log put at the back of the chimney to keep the fire in by night: cf. *head-brand* in *HEAD* 66.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 439 These Netherlands being like the head-block in the chimney, where the fire of warre is always kept in (though out every where else).

2. In a saw-mill: The device for holding the log upon the carriage, while it is sawn.

1864 *WEBSTER, Head-block (Saw-mill)*, the movable cross-piece of a carriage on which the log rests. 1878 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII. 291 An improved head block... for saw mills.

3. The piece which connects the wheel-plate or 'fifth wheel' of a carriage with the fore-body.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Head Block Plate (Carriage)*, an iron resting on the fore-axle and supporting the head block.

Head-board (he'dbɔ:rd).

1. A board at the head or upper end of anything, as a bedstead, a grave, etc.

1730 *SOUTHALL Bugz* 34 Deal Head-Boards. avoid. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria Gloss.*, *Head-Board*, a wedge of wood, or part of a slab, placed against the hanging-board. 1895 *HOFFMAN Beginn. Writing* v. 65 The head-board, erected to the memory of a woman, has displayed upon it various articles used by her in life. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 412 A big wooden bedstead of the native type—a wooden bench without sides, but with a head- and foot-board.

2. *Naut. (pl.)* 'The berthing or close-boarding between the head-rails' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*).

Headborough (he'dbɔːrɒ). Forms: 5 -borwe, 5-7 -borow, 6-7 -borowe, -borouge, 7 -burrowe, -burrough, 8 -bourg, 6-- -borough.

Originally, the head of a *frithborh*, tithing, or frankpledge (see *BORROW* sb. 3); afterwards a parish officer identical in functions with the petty constable; = *BORROWHEAD*, *BORSHOLDER*, *TITHINGMAN*.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 Heed borow (K., H. hed-borwe), *plegius capitalis*. c1525 *Cocke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 20 Constables, hede borowes, and katers. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Eueri...counstable, hedborowe, thyrd-borouge, borsolder, and enery other lay officer. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr. Induct.* i. 12, I must go fetch the headborough. *Beg.* Third, or fourth, or fift Borough, He answer him by Law. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 228 Oh! yee Headburrows, and Officers of Townes, let this truth of God convince yee. 1722 *De For Plaque* (1884) 307 There died six and forty Constables and Headboroughs. 1766 *ENTICK London IV.* 389 The officers stand thus; 6 church-wardens...3 headboroughs. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 11 The Whig theory is...that the right of a king is divine in no other sense than that in which the right of a...judge, of a jurymen, of a mayor, of a headborough, is divine.

b. *transf.* An official holding a similar position in foreign countries.

1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* i. iv. 47 The headborough of the Citie (whom we call the Mayour). 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* i. 152 Two other headboroughs, one of Dantick, and the other of Elburg. 1843 *BOAROW Bible in Spain* xlix. (1872) 283, I was visited by various alguazils, accompanied by a kind of headborough who made a small seizure of Testaments and Gypsy Gospels.

Head-cloth (he'd'klɒθ). [See *CLOTH* sb. 1.]

1. A cloth or covering for the head; in *pl.* the pieces composing a head-dress.

a 1000 *Voc.* in *Wr.*-Wülcker 199/13 *Capitale*, heafodclap, uel wangere. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 424 Hore heued cloð sitte lowe. 1554 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 46 Item iiij or hed-clothes. 1653 *H. MOORE Antid. Ath.* iii. vii. (1712) 106 The Spirit...stuck two pins in the Maid's head cloaths, and hid her keep them. 1707 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Platon. Lady* iii. Wks. 1760 II. 214 Head-cloaths to shorten the Face, Favourets to raise the Forehead. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1812) I. 12 (D.) Two suits of fine Flanders laced head-clothes. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER A. Europe* 126 A...bodice of coloured prints with a cotton head-cloth to match.

2. A piece of cloth at the head of a bed.

1730 *SOUTHALL Bugs* 34 Head-Cloths lined with Deal, or Rails of that Wood.

3. 'A canvas screen for the head of a ship' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Head-court. *Hist.* A chief court (of justice); *spec.* in Scotland, a court or meeting of the freeholders of a county, anciently held thrice a year, in later times once a year; now obsolete.

This court was for some time, under an act of 1681 and Act 16 Geo. II. c. 11, used as a court for the registration of county voters, a function which it ceased to have after the Reform Act of 1832.

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* 22 Gret and wayghty matters, which may be brought to one head court of the reame. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 55 Advocate to the kings head court. 1748 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50 § 12 Whereas the ancient usage of the vassals of the king and other subject superiors, being obliged to give suit and presence, or to appear at head courts at certain times of the year, has of a long time been useless. 1773 *EASKINE Inst. Law Scotl.* i. iv. § 5 All freeholders were bound to attend the three head-courts which were held by the Sheriff yearly. 1830 *SCOTT Monast. Introd. Ep.*, The laird...had to attend trustee meetings, and lieutenant meetings, and head-courts.

Head-dress (he'd'dres). Any dress or covering for the head; *esp.* an ornamental attire for the head worn by women.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3743/4 Lost...a Deal Box...having in it...three Head-Dresses. 1773 *MRS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 112 As ridiculous as an old woman with a head-dress of flowers. 1877 *M. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* vii. It is the old national head-dress of the women of Russia.

transf. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 3 Among Birds...the Male...very often appears in a most beautiful Head-dress; whether it be a Crest, a Comb, a Tuft of Feathers, or a natural little Plume.

† **Head-dressing.** *Obs.* The dressing or attiring of the head; *concr.* a head-dress.

1568 *in Antig. Rep.* (1808) II. 394 She hath a new Devoyce of Heade dressyng. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1325/4 A laced Apron, a laced Head-dressing.

Headed (he'ded), *a.* and *pa. pple.* [f. *HEAD* sb. and *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Having a head (of a specified kind). b. Of a stag: Having a 'head' of horns.

c 1374 [See *HEAD* v. 3.] 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* ii. 21 þe seson was paste For hertis y-headid so hy and so noble. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* 133 (R.) Schinocéphalos, as much as to say, headed like an onion. 1607 *TOWSE Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 Setting their horses in a double front, so as they appeared headed both ways. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jm.* in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* i. (1694) 59 They are...headed and beaked like a Crow. 1876 *JAS. GRANT One of the 600 ix.* 75 Headed like a snake.

c. Frequent in parasynthetic combinations, as *bare-headed*, *clear-headed*, *light-headed*, *many-headed*, etc., *q.v.* under the first element.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 645 He...hire forsook for terme of al his lyf Nought but for open-headed he hir say Lokynge out at his dore vpon a day. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 15 They are all naked...and go bare headed. 1863 *E. V. NEALE Anal. Th. & Nat.* 16 Clearest headed thinkers.

2. Of things: Furnished with a head; tipped, as an arrow, etc. (Often as *pple.*, *const.* *with*.)

c 1450 *HENRYSON Test. Cress.* 168 Flanis fedderit with yse, and heidit with hail-stanis. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 853 With speris hedyt weill. 1624 *T. SCOTT Vox Dei* To Rdr. 5 All the arrowes they shoote...are both headed and feathered. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jm.* in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* i. (1711) 98 A Cane...headed with Silver. 1830 *TENNISON Poet. III.* The viewless arrows of his thoughts were headed And wing'd with flame.

3. Of a plant: Having a head, grown to a head. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 60 The headed, or sette Leeke. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 51 Good chinnell-oates, that are large and well headed. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Brassica*, The headed cabbage. 1822 *J. FLINT Lett. Amer.* 227 Oats, at that time, were headed out and luxuriant.

4. That has come to a head or matured, as a boil. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 67 All th' imbosed sores, and headed eulls.

† 5. Of flints: = *Faced*; see *FACE* v. 14.

1671 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Oct., Buildings of flints so exquisitely headed and squared. 1717 *TABOR in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 A very firm...Wall, made of Roman Brick, squared Stone and headed Flint. *Ibid.*, Pitch'd with small Flint and Stones, Pointed at their lower ends, and Headed at their upper ends.

6. Furnished with a heading, written or printed. (Usually as *pple.*, followed by *with*, or simply by the word or words which constitute the heading.)

1838 *GLADSTONE State in Rel. Ch.* vii. § 30 (L.) Prayers...headed with the promise that such and such religious advantages shall be given to all who devoutly recite them. 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 69 A column headed t. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb. 5/6 The following five-lined whip, headed 'Most important', has been issued to members of the Opposition. 1894 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 2/7 A letter on the headed notepaper of a firm in New Bond-street.

Header (he'də). Forms: 5 *hevedare*, *hefdare*, *heder* (e, -are, 6 *heeder*, 7 (g) *headder*, 6 *header*. [f. *HEAD* v. and *sb.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which removes the head.

† a. One who beheads; a headsman, executioner. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* V. 113 Alban...couerterde his heder in to the feithe of Christ. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 Hedare, or hefdare...decapitator. 1529 *HOAMAN Vulg.* 136 An hangeman or an heeder is odiose to loke vpon.

b. One who removes the heads of fish; also, a machine used for this purpose.

1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 82 Skillfull headders, and splitters of fish. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXXI. 22 The header cuts open the fish, tears up its entrails, and...breaks off its head.

c. A kind of reaping-machine which cuts off only the heads of the grain; also, a machine for gathering the heads of clover for the seed.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Clover-seed Harvester*,...it is known as a header. 1883 *HARPER'S Mag.* Aug. 389/1 Here are...no 'headers' devouring fields and delivering sacks of clean grain. 1884 *Ibid.* Sept. 503/1 The use of 'headers' rather than the ordinary mowers and reapers.

2. One who puts a head on something, e.g. casks, nails, pins, etc. b. An apparatus for shaping the mouth end of a cigar.

1755 *JOHNSON, Header*, one that heads nails or pins, or the like. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Header*, a cooper who closes casks. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 599/1 A 'header'...shapes the head or mouth end of the cigar.

† 3. One who makes head against or resists something; an opponent. *Obs. rare.*

1537 *HILSEY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxviii. 232 The headers of that truth that God techyth cannot escape just judgment.

4. One who heads or leads a party, etc.; a leader. *rare.*

1818 *TODD, Header*...2, one who heads a mob or party. 1882 *W. B. WEEDEN Soc. Law Labor* 94 The header, captain, intertaker...must conduct the operation.

b. 'A ship's mate or other officer in charge of a whale-boat; a boat-header' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *Building.* A brick, or stone, laid with its head or end in the face of the wall; opp. to *stretcher*, which is laid lengthwise. Also applied to sods, etc., similarly placed in fortification.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* 261 *Header*, is the laying the end of a Brick in the outside of a wall. 1700 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 36 The Header half the length of the Stretcher. 1725 *W. HALFFENY Sound Building* 51 The Course...consists of two Stretchers and one Header. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 82 The tail of the header was made to...bond with the interior parts. 1851 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif.* 63 The third kind of revetment...made with sods of unequal sizes, called headers and stretchers. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* i. ii. 73 Making good the interval between parapet and gabions with filled sandbags, header, and stretcher.

6. *Pugilism.* A blow on the head.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 279 The latter almost instantly surprised Johnson with another header.

7. A plunge or dive head foremost. *collog.*

1849 *ALA. SMITH Pottleton Leg.* 298 A 'header' from the bank through a thin coat of ice. 1859 *W. H. GREGORY Egypt* i. 276 Four blacks one after the other took a header into the boiling current. 1873 *G. C. DAVIES Mount. & Mere* xiv. 113 The delights of a header off a rock ten feet high, and an unknown depth of clear, cold water below. *transf.* and *fig.* 1860 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* (1870) II. iv. 59 Till we...take our final header out of this riddle of a world. 1870 *H. MEADE N. Zealand* 286 The mast...took a clear header overboard. 1891 *Spectator* 25 July, The world in general goes a header for the new system.

8. One who dives head foremost. *rare.*

1848 *CLOUGH Bothie* iii. 20 There they bathed, of course, and Arthur, the glory of headers, leapt from the ledges with his Hoop, he twenty feet, he thirty.

9. *Mining.* A collier or coal-cutter who drives a head (see *HEAD* sb. 23).

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining.*

10. *Needle Manuf.* A person who turns the needles all one way for drilling (*Cent. Dict.*).

Headfast (he'dfast), *sb.* *Naut.* Also 7 *-fest*. [f. *HEAD* sb. + *FAST* sb. 2.] A rope or chain at the head of a vessel, to make her fast to a wharf, buoy, or other point.

c 1569 *HAWKINS 3rd Voy.* (1878) 77 So leeing her headfasts, and haying away by the stearne fastes shee was gotten out. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) i. 146 They cut the head-fest from the sterne of their ship. 1724 *De For Tour Gt. Brit.* i. 98 The Ships ride here...with their Head-fasts on Shore. 1837 *COLQUHOUN Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 31 The painter is the rope attached to the stem to make fast by, and is otherwise called the headfast. *attrib.* 1876 *T. HAARV Ethelberia* (1890) 349 A strong pull from a headfast rope might drag the erection completely over.

Hence *Headfast* v. *trans.*, to make fast with a headfast.

1889 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/4 The point in the river at which the barge may be headfasted.

Head-foremost, headforemost, *adv. phr.* and *a.* *a. adv. phr.* See *head foremost*, *s.v.* *HEAD* sb. 56. b. *adj.* Headlong, precipitate. *rare.*

1871 *Member for Paris* i. 180 That headforemost kind of rhetoric which capsize a jury.

Headful (he'dful), *sb.* [f. *HEAD* sb. + *-FUL* 2.]

As much as the head contains or will hold. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 234 A headfull of vapours. 1633 *FORD 'Tis Fity* i. ii, I'll undertake, with a headful of silver, to buy a headful of wit at any time. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 54 For all his headful of knowledge.

Head-gear (he'd'gɪə). 1.

1. That which is worn on the head; a hat, cap, bonnet, or head-dress of any kind. 1539 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 53 (Jam.) Item, ten heid geiris of fedderis for hors. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. iii, Glittering attires, counterfeit colours, headgears, curled hairs. 1799 *SOMERVILLE Ep. to Ramsay* 65 In her tartan plaid And all her richest headgear trimly clad. 1875 *J. H. BENNET Winter Medit.* i. iii. (ed. 5) 76 The peculiar headgear used in India as a protection against the sun. 1888 *J. PAVN Myst. Mirbridge* i. iii. 47 His headgear—a hilly-cock-hat.

2. The parts of the harness about a horse's head.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Head-gear*, the bridle of a horse. The head-stall and bit.

3. *Mining.* Apparatus at the head of a shaft. (See also *quot.* 1881.)

1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 200 The erection of head-gear will depend much...upon the description of machinery to be employed. 1875 *R. F. MARTIN tr. Havre Winding Mach.* 97 An iron head gear consisting of two vertical lattice girder legs and two struts. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Head-gear*, that part of deep-boring apparatus which remains at the surface.

4. The rigging on the fore part of a vessel.

Headgrow, *dial. form* of *EDGROW*.

† **Headhood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 heedhode. [f. *HEAD* sb. + *-HOOD*.] = *HEADSHIP*.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 439 If Crist wolde Petir or hise Successours to stonde in Heedhode of al the chirche in Erthe.

Headily (he'dili), *adv.* [f. *HEADY* + *-LY* 2.]

In a heady manner; headlong, precipitately, hastily, rashly; violently, impetuously; † eagerly.

c 1450 *Merlin* 119 Antor...met hym so hedylyche with a grete spere, that bothe the tymbrir and stelen beede shewed thorough his shuldre. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* Epist. (1593) 10 A person sage and wise...who headily will nothing enterprise. 1683 *R. GROVE Persuas. Communio* 17 Why should we run so headily into opposite Parties? 1736 *L. WELSTED Scheme Provid.* iv. Wks. (1787) ii. 454 The multitude...ran headily into mischief.

Headiness (he'dinēs). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

The quality or condition of being heady.

1. Rashness, hastiness, precipitancy; unruliness, self-will, obstinacy, headstrongness.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 79 Usid after his owne wilfulness and hedinesse and without couceile. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Ded.*, Of willesse headinesse in iudging, or of heedeles hardnesse in condemning. 1768-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1852) II. 414 The rationalist, who complains so loudly of the headiness and hastiness of zeal. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I. 85 Famous for headiness and the spirit of contradiction.

2. The quality of going to the head; intoxicating quality.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 65 b, He was not able to beare his drinke nor resist the least headinesse and strength thereof. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* i. x. § 2 (1669) 56/1 Water to dash this strong wine of joy, and take away its headiness.

Heading (he'din), *vbl. sb.* [—ING 1.]

1. The action of *HEAD* v. 1, in various senses.

1. The cutting off or removal of the head: a. of persons: beheading, decapitation. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2286 Men...wit heffding draught, or hanging spilt. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* ii. xxxvii. 27 Rybeddyng, fleyng, brennyng, & other cruel executions. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* i. v. 66 To be perjured was headyng. 1692 *WAGSTAFFE Wind. Carol.* xv. 102 Their frequent Headings and Gibbettings. 1893 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 346/1 Plots and rumours of plots, with their consequences of headings and hangings.

b. of trees, etc.

1552 *HULLOET*, Headynge, or choppyng, or clippyng of

any thynge, *truncatio*. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* i. (1708) 335 As 'tis a large tree you must avoid heading of them if you can. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 396 Heading-down, that is, removing all the branches to within a foot or two of the main fork or the stem of the tree. 1886 G. NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard.* s.v., Heading-down will be requisite with fruit-trees which it is intended to graft.

2. The action of furnishing or fitting with a head. 1390-1 *io Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 22 Pro hedyng iij doliorum pro flour impoendo. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxh.) 193 For hopyng and bedyng and setting in of heds of pypys and barells. 1599 MINSHEU, *Enastadura*, heading with iron.

3. The process of forming a head or coming to a head; *fig.* culmination. Also *heading-up*. (See *HEAD sb.* 9 a, 17, 31; *HEAD v.* 6, 8.)

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Brassica*. The true purple kind is superior both in size and perfection of heading. 1837 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Serv.* II. 98 It was... the heading-up and the final effort of a form of thought, which... had for near a century past been gathering momentum. 1873 F. ROBERTSON *Engin. Notes* 12 The heading up of the water.

4. A facing or advancing in a particular direction; the doubling of a hare, etc. (= *HEAD sb.* 28).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 107 Remembring and preventing... the subtle turnings and headings of the hart. *Ibid.* 120 The nature of this hare is sometimes to lead and make headings, sometimes to tread softly. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 98 With your present heading you will run aground.

5. *Football*. The action of striking or driving the ball with the head.

1887 *Sporting Life* 28 Mar. 4/5 Their kicking and heading being perfection. 1887 M. SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football*. (Badm. Libr.) 347 Heading is often quicker than 'footing' when the ball is high in the air.

II. Concrete senses.

6. A distinct or separable part forming the head, top, or front of a thing; b. in *Needlework*; c. in *Mining*: see *quots.*

1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 40 The Heading is made like the Heading of k. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 The east window has [a] low four-centred arched heading. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heading*, (*Fireworks*), the device of a signal-rocket, such as a *star-heading*, a *hoop-heading*.

b. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heading*, (*Sewing*), the extension of a line of ruffling above the line of stitch. 1880 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Heading*, a term used sometimes instead of *Footing*, to distinguish the edge of the lace that is upon the side of the lace seen to the dress from the edge that is left free. 1886 *Queen* 22 Jan. 114 Two curtains... with headings made in soft silk.

c. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Headings*, in ore-dressing, the heavier portions collecting at the upper end of a buddle or sluice, as opposed to the tailings, which escape at the other end, and the middlings, which receive further treatment.

d. The highest part; that which is at the top.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. i. 56 The middle or heading of the stetch would grow little. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Heading*,... the top portion above the tub sides of the load carried.

7. Material for the heads of casks.

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 230/a Bounties... to be allowed upon the importation of white oak staves and heading. 1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 17 Aug. Wks. 1850 II. 344 They had vast forests, and could make their own heading, staves, and hoops. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Heading*, pieces of wood suited for closing sugar hogheads, and other casks.

8. The title or inscription at the head of a page, chapter, or other division of a book, manuscript, etc.; cf. *HEAD sb.* 13.

Dead heading (*Printing*), the numbers indicating the pagination; *live heading*, the running title at the top of the page (Tolhausen *Technol. Dict.* 1874).

1849 FREES *Comm. Class-bk.* 53 The Heading... should be written the whole width of the paper on which the account is to be made out. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1870) I. App. 667 This is the date given in the heading of one of the manuscripts. 1885 SIR K. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 672/1 A group of sections, the heading of which is 'Official Receivers and Staff of Board of Trade'.

b. *fig.* A division, section of a subject of discourse, etc.; cf. *HEAD sb.* 27.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 122 The principle discussed under the last heading may be applied to our present subject. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxxii, The woman Bolster is in the next room, And I... will take down the headings of what evidence she can give.

9. A fancy striped border at the end of a piece of calico, or the like.

†10. ?A bank or dam: cf. *HEAD sb.* 17. *Obs.*

1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking* xlv. 234/1 The Hevedings of Spalding, on Westone Side, had used and ought to be whole, but then were cut through in divers places. 1793 *Southburn Inclos. Act* 14 Cuts, drains... headings, trays. 1832 *Holderness Drainage Act* 13 Dams, mounds, headings, cloughs.

11. A horizontal passage driven through in preparation for a tunnel, for working a mine, or for draining, ventilating, or other purpose; a drift or drift-way; also, the end of a drift or gallery.

1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Headings* are small soughs or tunnels driven underground to collect and draw off the springs of water from any tunnel, deep-cutting, or other large work. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Fish. Wks. Gl. Brit.* 32 The heading must be carried through before any part of the main tunnel is commenced. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 422 The bottom of the landslip... was drained by underground headings of great depth.

12. A top layer or covering: in various technical applications.

1777 MACBRIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 115 Ooze is then poured on, to fill up interstices; and the whole crowned with a sprinkling of bark, which the tanners call a heading. 1846 WORCESTER, *Heading*... foam on liquor. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria Gloss.*, *Headings*, coarse gravel or drift overlying the washdirt. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 143 The lignite is covered by a thick heading of sand [etc.].

13. A mixture for producing a 'head' on beer, etc.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 85 The heading... is a mixture of half alum and half copperas ground to a fine powder.

14. Homespun cloth. Southern U.S.

1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 236 A roll of homespun for a pillow, which the women called 'heading'.

III. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. From sense 1 a:

used for beheading, as *heading ax*, *block*, *hill*, *man*, *†stead*, *sword*. b. from sense 8, as *heading-line*.

c. In the names of tools used in various trades for making or manipulating the 'head' of an article, as *heading chipper*, *chisel*, *circle*, *hammer*, *jointer*, *planer*, *saw*, *tool*, etc. d. heading-course, a course of bricks lying transversely or consisting of headers; heading-joint (see *quot.*); †heading-stone, a faced or pitched stone: cf. *HEADED* 5. Also *HEADING-KNIFE*, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xiv. 46 So bryme and fellow with the 'heading ax. 1679 in *Daily News* 1 Jan. (1894) 5/6 [A] 'heading axe' [does not appear in the Tower Inventories before the year 1679.] a 1533 Lo. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D iij. There should be no nede of... 'headding' blockes for traitours. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heading-chisel*, a chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise, a mortise-chisel. *Ibid.*, *Heading-circle* (*Coopering*), a machine for cutting down and dressing the pieces to form the head of a cask. 1659 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Arch.* 2 The length of 2 bricks or 18 inches for the 'heading course. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 116 The Parapets... must rest on a heading Course of cut Stone.

1874 TOLHAUSEN *Technol. Dict.*, *Heading-hammer* (*needle-making*), a 1800 *Young Waters* xiv. They have tnen to the 'heading-hill His lady fair to see. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Heading Joint* (*Carpent.*), the joint of two or more boards at right angles to the fibres. 1874 TOLHAUSEN *Technol. Dict.* s.v., *Heading-line*, head-margin, running title.

1890 CHILP *Ballads* vii. cviii. 125/2 He orders the 'heading-man to make haste. c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints*, *Christofore* 594 Christofore forth þan haf þai lede, Furth one to be 'heding stade. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 424 St. James's-square... is neatly paved with 'heading-stone all over. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xiv. 30 'Heding sword, baith felloun, scherp and gair. 1564-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) 3 Feb. (Jam. Suppl.), His tua handit sword to be visit for ane beiding-sword. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 120 Make sharp thy fearful heading sword. 1854 APPLETON *Dict. Mech.* I. 693

The 'heading tools... are made of all sizes and varieties of forms. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heading-tool* (*Forging*), a tool used in swaging heads on stems of bolts.

Heading, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That heads or forms a head.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Brassica*, Of the... common heading cabbage, the varieties are numerous. 1826 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 515 The sheaves are set on end in pairs... and covered... by what are called heading sheaves.

Heading-knife. A knife used for heading. Applied a. to various kinds of knives used by coopers, saddlers, curriers, etc.; b. to a knife for removing the heads of fishes.

1574 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 580/2 (*Carpenter's tools*) 23 heading knives. 1880 TURNER *Catal. Tool Wks.* (Sheffield) 10 Cowpers Heading Knives.

Heading-machine. a. A kind of harvester; = *HEADER* 1 c. b. A machine for forming heads, as for casks, pins, bolts, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heading-machine* (*Agriculture*), a machine for cutting off the heads of grain in the field.

1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 2/4 Heading-machine, for hicycle spokes.

† **Head-dish**, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. *HEAD sb.* + -ISH.]

Headly, headstrong.

1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Heedysshe or heedstronge, *testu.*

Headkerchief (he'dkərtʃɪf). *rare.* Also *headkercher*. A kerchief for the head.

1540 COVERDALE *Frutif. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 327 The clothes wherein the Lord was wrapped, the headkerchief, every thing folded together in his several place.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* (1580) 3 They doe perfume therewith their head kerchers, when they doe goe to sleepe.

1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Disco.* *Nineveh* 78 Over his Kiffah or headkerchief was folded a Turban. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/1 The costumes and headkerchiefs are infinitely picturesque and varied in colour.

Headland (he'dlənd). [f. *HEAD sb.* + *LAND sb.*]

1. A strip of land in a ploughed field, left for convenience in turning the plough at the end of the furrows, or near the border; in old times used as a boundary. Called in Scotland, *headrig*, † *head-room*.

In some districts the headland is left only at the two ends of the ridges or 'lands', but in others it runs parallel to the fence, round the whole field; it is ploughed last, with furrows parallel to the fence, which at the head and foot of the regular furrows of the field cross these at right angles.

956 *Charter of Eadwig* in *Earle Land Charters* 291 On þæt heafod lond þe heafodon and lang fura. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 147/18 *Limites*, hafudland. 14. *Voc.* *ibid.* 584/8 *Forarium*, an hedeolande. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 An Hede lande, *ausages*, *artifinium*. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 58 Now plough vp thy hedlon, or delue it with spade. 1598 KIRCHEN *Courts Lett* (1675) 209 Custom to turn his Plough upon the Head-land of another is a good Custom. 1637 *Watertown (Mass.) Rec.* 26 Feb. (1894) 3 There shalbe two Rod of hadland lying next to every mans

particular meddow. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Head-land, that which is ploughed overthwart at the ends of the other Lands. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. vi. 81 After the centre of the field has been ploughed, the head-lands will remain to be ploughed separately.

2. A point of land projecting into the sea or other expanse of water; a cape or promontory: now usually, a bold or lofty promontory.

1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 253 An head lond called Capo verde. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 350 A rounde hyll ouer the hedde lande. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 283 An high headland thrust far into the sea. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 179 In all the coast from head-land to head-land. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 312 The Cape or Head-land of St. Bees... still preserves its Name. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 102 Lofty headlands walled it in.

attrib. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 699 The towering bluffs of Pachynum's headland brow.

Headle, variant of *HEDDLE*.

Headless (hed'less), a. [See -LESS.]

1. Without a head; having no head; deprived of the head, beheaded.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 159/1 *Truncus*, headless bodiz. 13. *Seign Sag.* (W.) 1333 The headless bodi... Was i-drawe through eueri strete. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 331 Hym that never shall come agayn, but he be headles. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 86 Cuddie, I wote thou kenst little good, So vainly tadance thy headlesse hood. 1596 — *F. Q.* iv. iii. 20 The headlesse tronke, as headlesse of that stower, Stood still awhile. 1773-91 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xlii. (R.), The headless trunk of Agramant. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xix. 126 Headless figures are the symbols of the dead.

(*Headless hood*, in *quot.* 1579, is explained in the *Globe ed.*, followed by recent *Dicts.*, as = *headleshood*; but Spenser elsewhere always distinguishes *headless* and *headless*.)

† b. In grimly jocular phr. to *hop headless* = to have the head struck off, to be beheaded. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1082 Hedles schal þou hop. c 1330 *King of Tars* 1039 Hou the Sarazins that day Hopped hedles for heore pray. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 9 Many are of the cheif nobilitie... the Bruse gart hap headles. 1635 R. N. T. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* i. 111 Lest she saw ere long those on whom she most leaned, hop headlesse.

c. Having no head, or having lost the head (in various senses, see *HEAD sb.* II); without the top.

Headless cross (*spec.*) = *tau cross*; see *CROSS sb.* 18.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 881 Brenne heer and ther the headles garlek stelis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xiii. 12 That lenys him apion his headless speir. 1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 163 There shalhe CC blew bedles Crosses made with all convenient spede. 1693 C. MATHER *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 137 Several Poppets... with headless Pins in them, the Points being outward. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. ii. 86 Each cylinder is made of gabions or headless casks, placed end to end, and lashed together.

d. Having no part distinctly organized as a head; = *ACEPHALOUS* 3.

1880 BASTIAN *Brain* vii. 107 Sedentary animals, though they may possess a Nervous System, are often headless. 1883 *American VI.* 46 11 [the oyster] is a headless creature.

2. Having no chief or leader. b. Subject to no ecclesiastical head. (Cf. *ACEPHALI* 2.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6617 A lond bedles in tyme of nede. 1549 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1260/1 Now to this great glory can ther no man come headlesse. Our head is Christ. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortit. Faith* 93 b, Headles heretikes because they were vnder no bishops. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 28 Not to send them out like headlesse men. a 1647 SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 17 (Rldg.) 41 It will lie in the hands of the headless multitude. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiii. ix. (L.), He... would... appeal to Christendom against the decrees of a headless council.

3. Wanting in brains or intellect; brainless.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 That the kynge of heuen wolde marry his onely entell sone to a hedles woman. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 22 Neither... touched of headlesse Captaines, nor holden of brainlesse Rebels. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 4/2 A landowner, perfectly heartless and headless.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Senseless, stupid.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Hotinshed* II. 86/1 Their bare words or headlesse sayings. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. ix. § 2 (1622) 62 Headlesse Old-wives Tales. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* *Introd.* (1751) 12 The main hazard... will be, of a rash, raw, giddy and headless direction.

Hence **Headlessness**, headless condition.

1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 112 This singular example of sanitary headlessness.

Headlet. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. *HEAD sb.* + -LET.] A little or miniature head.

1577 HARRISON *England* iii. viii. (1878) II. 55 The heads [of the crocus] are said to child, that is, to yeeld out of some parts of them diuerse other headlets. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Headlets*, buds of plants. *West.*

Head-line.

1. *Naut.* a. One of the ropes that make a sail fast to the yard. b. See *quot.* 1794.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng.* *Seamen* 15 Diuere other small cordage, as head lines. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 Head lines, are the ropes that make all the sailes fast to the yard. 1794 *Figging & Seaman'ship* I. 169 *Head-line*, is the line sewed along the upper edge of flags to strengthen them.

2. *Printing*. † a. See *quot.* 1676. † b. See *quot.* 1823. c. The line at the top of a page in which the running title, pagination, etc., are given; a title or sub-title in a book, newspaper, etc.

1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 6 The Head-line is the upper line that bounds the Short Letter. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Head*, *Head-line*, the line which is drawn across the

top or head of a page. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 133 Head-lines are generally set in small capitals of the same font, or in Italics. 1825 HANSARD *Typogr.* 411 Having placed the head-line at the top, and signature or direction line at bottom. 1890 DILKE *Probl. Greater Brit.* I. 78 The amazing headlines which are so conspicuous a feature in the leading journals of New York.

3. A line or rope attached to the head of an animal, as a bullock (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Head-line** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a head-line; **Head-liner**, one who writes head-lines.

1891 *Punch* 25 Apr. 196/2 A daily newspaper gave a head-lined account of the speech. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 2/2 The Times is becoming quite smart as a 'head-liner'. 1892 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 2 Aug., The headliner of the Journal. 1897 *Literary Guide* 1 July 199/1 The book is head-lined with the announcement that [etc.].

† **Headling**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *heafod*-, -ud-, 3 *heuedling*. [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LING* *v.*; cf. *DARLING*.] In OE., Equal, fellow, mate; in quot. 1275, Chieftain: cf. Ger. *hauptling*.

c 950 *Liudisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 49 Gif... yfe ðrael... on gann slae heafudling his. c 1275 *LAV.* 9986 Hadden hii anne heuedling [c 1205 to here-tose].

† **Headling**, *adv.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LING* *v.*; cf. OE. *heuling*.]

A. *adv.* 1. With the head foremost; headlong. 13... *K. Alis.* 2261 Heore hors hedlyng mette. 1380 *Wyclif Matt.* viii. 32 Al the droue went heedlyng [1526 *TINDALE* hedlinge] in to the see. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 354, J. schall... put the out hedlyng. 1540 *CRANMER Bible Pref.*, To tumble a man headinge downe the hyl.

2. Without thought or regard; precipitately.

1421-2 *Hoccleve Dialog* 647 Thou wilt nat haaste, I trowe, Vn-to thy penne and ther-with wirke heedlyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 To renne heedlyng... vpon all icopardyes. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 170 The rest of his discomfited armie flying heading back againe to Constantinople.

B. *adj.* Precipitate. c 1510 *BARCLAY Murr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Bv, In sentence remise is lesser injury, Then in heading sentence pronounced hastily.

† **Headlings**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 -es, -is. [*f.* *prec.* with adverbial genitive -es: see -LINGS.]

1. = **HEADLING** 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7485 [He] hurilt hym down hedlynges. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* ix. 33 Cast her downe headinges. 1550 - *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 66 In a slippery and sliding place he might fall headinges ouer & ouer.

2. = **HEADLING** 2.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 190 Ipei gon headingis to helle. 1528 *BP. WATSON Sev. Sacram.* xx. 127 Whether so euer the fleshe and the deuyll leadeh hym, thither he runneth headinges. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 118 Mony walde be drawne headingis into the deip swalie of al abhominable vice.

Headlong (*he'dlɒŋ*), *adv.* and *a.* Also 5-6 *hedlong*. [Alteration of the earlier **HEADLING**, by erroneous assimilation to -LONG: cf. *sidelong*.]

A. *adv.* 1. Head foremost, in falling or plunging; head downmost.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* xli. (Arb.) 85 Oftyn times he fy3e down hedlong. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 32 To cast a man hedlong into the ryver. 1594 *BLUNOEVIU Exerc.* iii. i. xxiv. (ed. 7) 330 Capricornus... riseth right up, and goeth downe hedlong. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 36 Achaus whom his subjects took And hang'd him heading in the golden brook. 1725 *POPE Odys.* viii. 556 To plunge it heading in the whelming wave. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* v. 176 Headlong into the waters the laggard helmsman he threw.

fig. 1602 T. FITZGERBERT *Apol.* 28 a, He casts him selfe head-long to hel. 1652 *COTTERELL Cassandra* iii. (1676) 34 He plunged himself heading into his grief.

2. Head foremost, as in rushing forward; with ungoverned speed; with blind impetuosity.

1576 *GAUCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 117 The harbrainde colte Which heading runnes and for no bridle bydes. 1607 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 140 He bears his Rider heading on the Foe. 1719 *YOUNG Revenge* i. i, Darting heading to thy arms, I left The promis'd fight. 1884 *Chr. World* 11 Sept. 678/4 A train ran off the line, and went heading into a morass.

b. *fig.* With unrestrained course; without regard to where one is going; precipitately.

1530 *TINDALE Answ. More* I. xxix, They... runne heading vnto al mischief. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Lov C. Warrs* 129 This cast the Duke head-long upon Counsels, dangerous, and full of desperation. 1721 *BERKELEY Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit. Wks.* 1871 III. 205 To see their country run heading into all those luxurious follies. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 362 He among us who would be divine... should not rush heading into pleasures.

B. *adj.* 1. Of heights, etc.: Such as one might fall heading from; precipitous. Now rare.

c 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* viii. 32 Bi an hedlong place in to y^e see. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Rom* (1737) ix, You tumble down a heading Precipice. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. xli, Like a tower upon a heading rock. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 890 Such a heading hill.

2. Plunging downwards head foremost, as when one falls or dives: a. of actions.

c 1586 *CITTES PEMBROKE Ps. LXXIII.* v, They fell with heading fall. 1608-11 *BR. HALL Medit. & Fous* I. § 60 The descent...[is] easie and heading. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* I. 617 Heading leaps of waters. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 612 Taking a heading dive into the deep Atlantic.

b. *poet.* of a person, etc.

1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 870 The Friendly Rug preserv'd the ground, And heading Knight from bruise or wound.

1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* viii. 124 Down... Plunged the headlong Hiawatha.

c. Hanging head downmost. rare.

1710 *POPE Windsor For.* 210 Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies The headlong mountains and the downward skies.

3. Rushing forward impetuously; wildly impetuous. Of actions or agents.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xl. 18 Nor bounds nor banks his headlong ruine may sustayne. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angl.* i. in Arb. *Garner* I. 158 The rivers making way... With headlong course into the sea profound. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xii. 120 The moving legions speed their headlong way. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 88 ¶ 4 At her Call, he plunged into the headlong Stream. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 122 They saw a brigade of their countrymen... drive before it in headlong rout the finest infantry of Spain. *Ibid.* 540 Wild mountain passes... torn by headlong torrents.

4. *fig.* Characterized by unrestrainable or ungoverned haste; precipitate, madly impetuous; rash, reckless. Of persons, their actions, etc.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 58 Of most high wickednes or of hedlonge arrogancie. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 89/2 The lord Thomas being youthful, rash, and headlong. 1640 *YORKE Union Hon.* 29 The headlong crew of London favour the rebelles. 1791 *COWPER Odys.* II. 322 Injurious Mentor! headlong orator! 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. xxi, The sparkling glance... Of hasty love, or headlong ire. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 Rash and headlong leaders.

Hence † **Headlongwise** *adv.*, in a headlong way, precipitately. *Obs.*

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 29 Should still run on end, and headlongwise fall into such base varlets.

† **Headlong**, *v. Obs.* [*f. prec.*]

1. *trans.* To cast headlong; to precipitate.

c 1586 *CITTES PEMBROKE Ps. LXXII.* ii, To headlong him their thoughtes devoke. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Soc. Occ.* II. (1637) 170 That place from which he was headlonged. 1655 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861-2) III. 93 (D.) Our own sinful ignorance that headlongs us to confusion.

2. *intr.* To proceed in a headlong fashion.

1654 *TRAPP Comm. Esther* vi. 14 [They] hurried and headlonged in a turbulent manner.

† **Headlongly**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. HEADLONG a.* + *-LY*.] In headlong manner; = **HEADLONG** *adv.*

1610 R. ABBOT *Old Way* 29 Warning vs... to doe nothing headlongly and rashly. a 1612 *DONNE Badauvaros* (1644) 94 In France the Lawes about against Duells, to which they are headlongly apt. 1653 *Consid. Dissolu. Cr. Chancery* 16 They were not hurried, or headlongly driven on.

Headlongness, *rare.* [*see* -NESS.] Headlong quality or speed; precipitateness, rashness.

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange in Phenix* (1721) I. 517 By the Headlongness or Hastiness of some. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec., It... saves him from any dangerous headlongness of impulse.

Headlongs, *adv. Obs. exc. dial.* [An alteration of the earlier **HEADLINGS**.] = **HEADLONG** *adv.*

[c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 70980 [MS. 16th c.; cf. *HEADLINGS* 1] He hurilt down hedlonges to the hard erthe.] 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* i. (1560) 21 She should have bene brought into a high mountaine & there throne down headinges. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* I. (1895) 101 To rome headinges the contrary way. 1558 *BP. WATSON Sev. Sacram.* xxvi. 166 To runne hedlonges without bridle, from one crime to another. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* vi. 135 That's the road you'd all like to go, headinges to ruin.

† **Headly**, *a. Obs.* Also 1 *heafodlic*, 4 *hauedliche*, *hedly*. [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LY*.] Chief, principal; capital; (of sins) deadly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Past we us headlan... wiþ þa heafodlican leahtras. 1340 *Ayenb.* 15 þe zenen hauedliche zennes. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 162 Þis weddyng is broken by iche hedly synne. [1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* III. iii. 32 The filthy and contagious Clouds Of headly Murther, Spoyle, and Villany. *Fols.* 2, 3, 4 heady.]

† **Headly**, *adv. Obs.* Also 4 *heedli*. [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LY*.] In a heady manner; impetuously; precipitately; headily.

1388 *Wyclif Judg.* v. 22 The strongeste of enemyes fledden with bire, and felden heedli. 1477 *NOOTON Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 45 Headly they proceed as men well nigh madd.

Head-man, headman, head man. Forms: see *HEAD sb.* [*OE. heafodman*: cf. *MHG. houbetman*, *houbtman*, Ger. *hauptmann*, ON. *höfuðsmaðr*, Sw. *hufvudman*. See *HEAD sb.* 63.]

1. Chief man, chief, leader. In various contextual applications.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr. Willeker 155/20 *Primas*, headfodman, bel begn. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101 þa wurdon þa headfodmen widærræden togeanes þam cyng. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 3if þa hefdmen of pisere worlde heden icnawen crist. c 1300 *ORMIN* 297 Moyses was hafed mann Off Israæle þeode. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 441 To be halden heufdman of all þe hale werde. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii. 50 An headman, & a doctor of the lawe. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 164 All Lords, and heidmen of all parts of this Realme. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 489 The head men, or chiefs of the whole nation, were convened. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Head-man*, the chief hind on a farm. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 407 The landholders and head-men of the villages. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 § 2 The term 'foreign state' includes any foreign nation... sovereign, prince, chief, or headman.

† 2. = **HEADSMAN** 2. *Obs. rare.*

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 69 Probationer for the headmans office. 1816 *BYRON Parisina* xv, The headman [some odd. headsmen]... Feels if the axe be sharp and true.

Head-mark, *Sc.* [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *MARK sb.*]

1. The peculiarity of head, face, and features, which distinguishes each individual of a species:

said primarily of sheep, and opposed to any artificial mark as of a brand or 'buist'. Hence to *know by head-mark*: to know by personal appearance, recognize by face.

1727 P. WALKER *Remark. Passages* 169 (Jam.) K. James VI. knowing them all by head-mark. 1805 *POSSYTH Beauties Scot.* II. 180 An intelligent shepherd knows all his sheep from personal acquaintance, called head-mark, and can swear to the identity of a sheep as he could to that of a fellow-servant. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xi. note, He knew every book, as a shepherd does the individuals of his flock, by what is called head-mark. 1888 *BAVCE Amer. Commu.* II. lx. 426 In cities where people do not know their neighbours by headmark.

2. A headland marking the limits of fields.

1820 D. TURNER *Normandy* II. 101 Not a fence to be seen; nor do there even appear to be any balks or head-marks.

Head Master, head-ma'ster. The principal master of a school, having assistant masters under him.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 357 The head maister of the scholē lysteneth. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Gymnasiarch*, the head Master of the place where Champions did exercise, also the head Master of a School. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 29 Apr. an. 1778, We were all as quiet as a school upon the entrance of the head-master. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* I. iii, The head-master publicly complimented him.

Hence **Head-ma'sterdom** (*nonce-wd.*), the world or sphere of Head Masters. **Head-ma'stership**, the position or office of Head Master.

1827 *ARNOLD Let.* 21 Oct. in *Stanley Life & Corr.* ii. (1890) 48 Wishing to procure for me the head-mastership at Rugby. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/2 The successful removal of Uppingham to Borth by Mr. Thring was always regarded as one of the greatest triumphs in the annals of headmasterdom.

Head Mistress, head-mi'stress. The principal mistress of a school, having assistant mistresses under her.

1872 (May) *Prospectus School Women's Educ. Union*, The School will be under the general superintendence of a qualified Head Mistress, who will have the same powers and duties as the Head Master of a Public School. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 483 The attendant soon brought the head-mistress.

Hence **Head-mistress-ship**, the position or office of Head Mistress.

Head-money. Money paid for or by each person or head.

1. A fee, tax, etc. paid per head; a poll tax; a capitation fee.

1530 *PALSGR.* 230/1 Heed money, *truaige*. a 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1644) 101 He used David's Law of Capitation or Head-money, and had of every Duke ten marks. a 1716 *Politia United Prov.* in *Somers Tracts* (1810) III. 632 All the people of the land... pay yearly for head money... x^d. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Louis XVI.* 119 An ancient custom... by which a kind of poll-tax was levied upon the subjects of either nation in the other, called, in England, *head-money*; in France, *argent du chef*. 1819 *Rees Cycl.* s.v. *Head*, Capitation... called also *poll* and *head-money*.

2. A sum paid for each prisoner taken at sea, for each slave recovered, or for each person brought in certain circumstances.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5999/3 Her Majesty's Bounty for the Head-Money of the Prisoners taken in the... St. Francis. 1868 *Every Boy's Ann.* (Rtldg.) 219 The freed Africans were made over to the civil authorities, and the ship's company... received the head money allowed by government. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 67 A small sum per head for all recruits [Polynesian labourers] brought to Queensland... The practice of paying 'head-money' was stopped 10th March, 1884.

† 3. Payment for redemption from death. *Obs.* a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xlii. 142 To pay me for a knowlege euery yere... iiii. drams of gold for thy hed money.

Headmost, *a.* [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-MOST*.]

1. Most forward or advanced in order or progression. a. Said *esp.* of the foremost ship of a line.

1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* 36 My sattia (that was headmost by much) kept sight of her all night. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. l. 226, I kept in the headmost Jonk, and a good officer in the sternmost. 1799 *NELSON in A. Duncan Life* (1806) 40 The Excellent was engaged with the headmost, and... leewardmost of the Spanish division. 1850 *SCORESBY Whalerman's Adv.* v. (1859) 72 Each striving to be headmost in the chase.

b. Foremost of any advancing series.

1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 62 [65] They... would joyn, and at least be the Headmost in the Persecution of their own former Party. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. ii, Then, as the headmost foe appeared. 1856 *Mas. Stowe Dred* II. xxi. 216 They saw the headmost squirrel walk into Dred's hand.

2. Topmost. Chiefly *dial.*

1798 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1820) I. i. ix. 423 Where you may use indifferently... Topmost, Upmost or Headmost. *Mod. Sc.* Gang up the glen to the headmost house.

† **Head-mould**, *l. Obs.* [*f.* *MOULD skull*.] The skull. Only in **Head-mould-shot**: see quot. 1719. So **Head-mould-shottenness**: see quot. 1684.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Confit.* ix. 321 Sciriasis, or, An Inflammation of the Brain, and of its Membranes, attended with a Hollowness of the Mold of the Head... It may be called Head-mold-shottenness most properly. 1719 *QUINCY Phys. Dict.*, *Head-Mould-shot*, is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride; that is, have their Edges shoot over one another. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 633 (*Lond. Bills of Mortality*) Headmouldshot, Horseshoehead, and Water in the Head... 20.

Head-mould *l.*, -moulding. *Arch.* A variant of **HOOD-MOULD**, -ING, given in some mod. Dicts.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Head-molding. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, Head-mold, -molding.

Head-note.

1. *Law*. A summary prefixed to the report of a decided case, stating the principle of the decision, with, latterly, an outline of the facts.

1855 *Sir R. B. Crowder Comm. Bench Rep.* XVI. 491 The head note or the side or marginal note of a report, is a thing upon which much skill and exercise of thought is required. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 812 The facts... may be gathered from the above head-note.

2. *Mus.* A note produced in the second or third register of the voice: cf. HEAD-VOICE.

1869 in *Eng. Mech.* IX. No. 220. 259 The result will be the emission of a firm, clear, sharp head note. 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 322 The peculiarity of the female voice is the possession of a large range of fine head-notes in the place of the male falsetto.

† **Head-pan.** *Obs.* [OE. *heafodpanne*, f. *heafod* HEAD + *panne* PAN.] Skull, brain-pan.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 33 On þa stowe þe ys genemmed golgotha, þæt is, heafod-pannan stow [*Lindisf. G. heafodpannes stow*]. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 370 Hundes heafodpanne 3ecnacud. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2876 A karf at his heued pan.

Head-penny. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1. A poll tax or capitation fee. Cf. HEAD-MONEY. c 1200 *Ormin* 3293 He sholdde þær forr himm Hiss hæfedd-pennig recennan. 1444 *Act 23 Hen. VI.* c. 7 La somme de ix li. & plus, appeller hede peniez. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 70 Byd ych man cam to you holly, And bryng to you a hede penny. 1624 *Capt. Smith Virginia* iv. 167 A Penny vpon euery Poll, called a head-penny.

2. A personal or individual ecclesiastical payment or offering.

1550 *Crowley Inform. & Petit.* 11 b. .i. d. to the curate, which he called an hede penye, and .vi. d. to .ii. clarkes. 1635 *Pagitt Christianogr.* 182 First-fruits, Redemption of the first-borne, head-pence, and such like, were by his Laws reserved to the use and benefit of the priests.

Head-piece. The piece that covers or forms the head.

1. A piece of armour for the head, a helmet.

1535 *Latimer Serm., Insurrect. North* (1844) 31 Take also the helmet or head-piece of health. a 1627 *Hayward Eduv.* VI (1630) 37 He finding the Earle... without his helmet... tooke of his owne head-piece and put it on the Earles head. 1697 *Dryden Enclid* vii. (1886) 176 The shining headpiece and the shield. 1843 *Macaulay Lays Anc. Rome, Lake Regillus* xxviii, Mamilius smote Herminius Through head-piece and through head. 1874 *Boutell Arms & Arm.* 106 The head-pieces of these warriors.

2. Any covering for the head; a cap.

1552 *Inu. Ch. Goods Surrey* (1869) 90 Vj amyses or hed peases. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* iii. 1. 26 He that has a house to put 's head in, has a good Head-piece. 1824 *Miss Fearien Inher.* xvii. His ordinary head-piece, a striped woollen nightcap. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* i. (1863) 213 A fine plain clear-starched caul... was plaited on a Scotch gauze head-piece.

3. The head, skull, cranium. *arch.*

1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* May 241 In his headpiece he felt a sore payne. 1677 *F. E. Hist. Eduv.* II (1680) 89 One and the self-same Hood doth fit the head-piece of divers Actors. 1836-8 *B. D. Walsh Aristoph., Acharnians* ii. ii, I will speak, sir, with my head-piece On a butcher's chopping-block.

b. The figure-head of a ship.

1807-8 *Syd. Smith Plymouth's Lett. Wks.* 1859 II. 136/1 A wooden image of Lord Mulgrave, going down to Chatham, as a head-piece for the Spanker gun-vessel.

4. The head, as seat of the intellect; brain.

1588 *Fraunce Lauiers Log.* i. 1. 2 Not lurking in the obscure head-pieces of one or two luytering Fryers. 1613 *Crt. & Times Jas. I.* (1849) 1. 262 The hurt... which was feared had somewhat crazed his headpiece. 1741 *Richardson Pamela* (1824) 1. 79 You have an excellent head-piece for your years. c 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* V. 231 An easy, good-natured, and gentlemanly being... with no great head-piece. 1890 *Baldrewood Col. Reformer* (1891) 402 With a real good headpiece too, though there 's not much hook-learning in it.

b. A man possessed of brains; a man of intellect.

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 309 Of all the head-pieces that were there, he was thought to give the strongest reasons. 1720 *Gav Poems* (1745) I. 226 Is not this Steward of mine a pure ingenious fellow now... a rare head-piece? 1803 *Chalmers Let. in Life* (1851) I. 475 Exhibiting yourself... as a great philosopher, a wonderful head-piece.

5. † a. The protective covering of the forehead

of a hardened horse (*obs.*). b. A halter, a headstall.

1530 *Palsgr.* 230/1 Head pece of harnesse, armet, chafrayn. 1611 *Cotgr., Chantre de Cheval d'armes*, the front-stall, head-piece, or forehead-piece, of a hardened horse. 1632 *Sherwood*, The head-piece of a bridle. 1678 *Littleton Lat. Dict.* s.v., The head-piece of a bridle, capistrum. 1844 *Alb. Smith Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. iii. 20 Horses [with] head-pieces and bearing-reins.

6. The top piece or part of various things.

a. The lintel of a door or window. b. The head-board of a bed. c. The upper part of a section of a made mast. d. The top part of a yoke for attaching cattle.

1611 *Cotgr., Linleau*, the lintell or headpiece ouer a doore. 1726 *Leoni Alberti's Archit.* II. 46/1 The Windows... Their head-piece may be upon a line with the top of the Columns. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The heel-piece... coaks on to the heel of the lower tree, and the head-piece to the upper tree. 1807 *Vancouver Agric. Devon* (1813) 473 A button or knob at each end... put into the circular holes of the flat head-piece [of a yoke].

7. *Printing*. A decorative engraving placed at the top of the first page of a volume and at the beginning of books, chapters, etc.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 70 p. 1, I am at a Loss for a Head-Piece to my Paper; to speak in the Printer's Language. 1762-71 *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 156 This and several head-pieces in the same book were designed by Holbein. 1866 *Brande & Cox Dict. Sc., Lit. etc.* II. 101 Headpieces have been revived of late years; they are mostly copied from old works.

† **Head-place.** *Obs.*

1. The residence occupied by the owner of a property containing several messuages; the capital messuage.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20, I will y^e my newe hous... be deserverd and partyd froom the hefd place. *Ibid.* 21 The said hefd place or whoo that occupyeth it, to paye the hool rente.

2. A head or chief division of a subject.

1559 *Br. Scotin Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 15 For the better understandinge of the same [reasons], I will bryngte them unto three head-places.

Head-plate.

† 1. *Coach-building*: see quot. 1794. *Obs.*

1794 *W. Felton Carriages* (1801) I. 171 Head Plates... are ornaments made to fix on the upper quarters of a coach or chariot, and on the flats of a chaise head. *Ibid.* 172 Fig. 21, a fashionable head-rim head-plate for a crest to go in. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 276 The crests, in raised silver, will be placed in a garter in the head-plates.

2. *Artillery*. 'The plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

3. *Saddlery*. 'The plate strengthening the point or cantle of a saddle-tree' (*Ibid.*).

1874 in *Tolhausen Technol. Dict.*

4. *Entom.* The chitinous upper surface of the head of a caterpillar or other larva.

1836 *Shuckard Man. Entomol.* § 53. 37 Larvæ with a distinct corneous head-plate.

Head-quarters, *sb. pl.* (Rarely *sing.* head-quarter.) [f. HEAD *sb.* 63.]

1. *Milit.* The residence, permanent or temporary, of the commander-in-chief of an army; the place whence a commander's orders are issued.

1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* vi. § 80 Edge-hill... where the head-quarters of the earl was. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 158 The head-quarters of the army were at Windsor. 1767 *T. Hutchinson Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 279 To repair to the head quarters on the... western frontiers. 1837 *W. Irving Capt. Bonneville* I. 12 He... was on his way to report himself at head-quarters, in the hopes of being reinstated in the service.

b. The offices belonging to head-quarters.

1811 *A. H. Crauford Crauford & Light Div.* (1891) 218 Lord Wellington and the whole of head-quarters moved in the mournful procession. 1893 *Forbes-Mitchell Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 5 It turned out to be the Mauritius with head-quarters on board.

c. 'The man of war, or transport, which carries the staff of an expedition' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

2. A chief or central place of residence, meeting, or business; a centre of operations.

1851 *D. Jearold St. Giles* xix. 202 Whereupon the canvassing party returned to their head-quarters. 1860 *Tyn-Dall Glac.* i. xxiii. 161 The Mattmark hotel, which was to be my head-quarters for a few days. 1888 *Buigon Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 178 Sound guidance... and a strong continuous impulse from head-quarters.

3. *attrib.*, usually in form head-quarter.

1879 *Lubbock Addr. Pol. & Educ.* i. 5 For recruiting expenses, headquarter expenses, or non-effective charges. 1887 *Rider Haggard Jess* 194, I must drive round by the headquarter camp to explain about my going.

Head-race. The race or flume which brings water to a mill-wheel. Cf. *tail-race*.

1846 *Kane tr. Rühlman's Turbines* 12 Head race and tail race. 1873 *Act 35 & 37 Vict.* c. 71 § 17 No person shall catch... any salmon... in the head race or tail race of any mill.

Head-rail 1.

1. One of the rails at the head of a ship.

1833 in *Craab Technol. Dict.* c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Head-rails*, those rails in the head which extend from the back of the figure to the cat-head and how, and which are not only ornamental to the frame, but useful to that part of the ship.

2. The upper horizontal piece of a door-frame.

1874 *Tolhausen Technol. Dict.*, Head-rail, *linteau en cloison*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Head-rail 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *heafod-hrægl* (Sweet), f. *heafod* head + *hrægl* garment, dress.] The kerchief or head-dress of women in Old English times.

1834 *Planché Brit. Costume* 35 The head-dress of all classes is a veil or long piece of linen or silk wrapped round the head and neck... The Saxon name for it appears to have been hæfodes rægel (head-rail) or wæfles. 1860 *Fairholt Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 43 The hood, coverchief, or head-rail (the latter being the genuine Saxon name).

Head-roll 1. A phylactery. *Obs.*

1583 *Golding Calvin on Deut.* xvi. 275 Men must have Gods lawe continually in their sight and make as it were a headroll thereof.

2. A roll or list of names of individuals.

1864 *Burton Scot Abr.* I. iii. 114 Froissart gives a head-roll of those whose names he remembered. 1877 *W. Baucé Comm. Rev.* 306 Names which hold an honorable place in the annals and headrolls of the Church.

† **Head'droom.** *Sc. Obs.* = HEADLAND 1.

1572 in *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 337 It is statute... that the haill inhabitantis... euery one to big their awne heid-roume betuix the Tolbuth to Peblis brig. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* 439 All landis... In Scotland's partis, has merchis

thre; Heid-roume, water, and monthis bord... Heid-roume is to the hill direct, Fra the hangh callit in effect.

Head-rope.

† 1. One of the stays of a mast. *Obs.*

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3668 Thane was hede-rapys hewene þat helde vpe þe mastes. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 805/5 *Hec autemnis*, a headrope.

2. 'That part of the holt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge, and to which it is accordingly sewed. Also, the small rope to which a flag is fastened, to hoist it to the mast-head, or head of the ensign staff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1627 *Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 The Robbings are little lines reeved into the eyelet holes of the saile vnder the head ropes. 1762-9 *Falconer Shipw.* II. 207 To each yard-arm the head-rope they extend. 1861 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 205 A head-rope along the top edge.

3. A rope along the top of a fishing-net.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 94 The floating barrel fixed to the head-rope of a pilchard-net.

4. A rope for leading a horse, or for tying him up. 1854 *H. H. Wilson tr. Rig-veda* II. 115 The halter and the heel-ropes of the fleet courser, and the head-ropes.

† **Head-roping.** *Obs.* = HEAD-ROPE 3.

1615 *E. S. Britains Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 630 Round about the head and two sides of each net, but not at the bottom, must be set a small cord, about the bigness of a bow-string, which is called [the] Head-roping or Nostelling.

Head-sail. *Naut.* A general name for any of the sails belonging to the foremast and bowsprit.

1627 *Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 All head Sails, which are those belonging to the fore Mast and Boltsprit, doe keepe the Ship from the wind, or to fall off. 1670 *Narborough Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 21, I braced the Head-sails to the Mast. 1806 *A. Duncan Nelson* 123 The enemy appeared in great confusion, being reduced to his head-sails. 1875 *Bedford Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 221 Her sails should be much reduced, a half-lowered foresail or other small head-sail being sufficient.

Head-sheet.

† 1. (?) A sheet put at the head of a bed. *Obs.*

1423 in *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 228 Item, 1 Hedeshete de Reynys veix, de 11 toelx. c 1460 *J. Russell Bk. Nurture* 925 Bope hedshete & pillow also. 1c 1475 *Sgr. Iowe Degre* 843 Your hedshete shall be of pery pynght, With diamondes set and rubyes bryght.

2. *Naut.* A sheet belonging to the head-sails.

c 1860 *H. Stuart Seaman's Catech.* 6 The mea... to... stand firmly on the head sheets.

Headship (hed'ship). [f. HEAD *sb.* + -SHIP.]

The position or office of head, chief, principal, or supreme governor; chiefship, leadership; the first place or position; supremacy, primacy.

1582 *Bentley Mon. Matrones* III. 272 Knocke Sisera of Roomein the temples of his usurped headship. 1654 *Gataker Disc. Apol.* 54 Headship of one of the principal Colleges. 1660 *R. Corke Power & Subj.* 73 Henry the Eighth, (who being of all mortal men the most unfit for a Churchman, ascribed to himself the Headship of the Church). 1736 *Neal Hist. Purit.* III. 342 As to the Supremacy, he thinks such an Headship as the Kings of England claim... is not to be justified. 1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiv. The prize is the headship of the river. 1870 *Rogers Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 113 The headship of a college is the best prize which the fellows of the society have to bestow. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* I. vii. 209 Keeping... the headship of her class [in school].

Head'sman. [f. head's, genitive of HEAD + MAN: cf. draughtsman.]

1. A chief, leader, head man. Now rare.

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 281 Thei... Hyngeed of þeire heddys-mene by hundrethes at ones. 1536 *Bellenoe Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 478 Many other noblis and heidismen. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parmass.* iv. iii. 1864 The worshipfull headsmen of the towne. 1890 *Baldrewood Miner's Right* xix. 183 One boss or headsmen.

2. One who beheads; an executioner.

1601 *Shaks. All's Well* iv. iii. 342 Come headesman, off with his head. 1625 *K. Long tr. Barclay's Argenis* i. vi. 14 Brought upon the scaffold to offer her tender necke to the Headsmans axe. 1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* v. xxvi, The griesly headsmans 's by his side.

3. The man in command of a whaling boat, who steers till the whale is struck, and then moves to the head of the boat.

1839 *T. Beale Sperm Whale* xiii. 157 The crew of the boat... consists of the headsmen, boatsteerer and four hands... The headsmen... has the command of the boat. *Ibid.* 164 The line is running through the groove at the head of the boat... the headsmen, cool and collected, pours water upon it as it passes. 1854 *Chamb. Jnl.* I. 53 We gain on one fine fellow, which our headsmen is steering for.

4. *Mining*. A labourer in a colliery who pushes coal from the workings to the tramway; a 'putter'.

1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 227 These (who push a tram singly) are called hewing putters or headsmen: the others are two to a tram, and are called headsmen and foals. 1851 *Greenwell Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 This little boy is called a foal. He sometimes assists the headsmen by pushing the tub beside him.

Head'spring.

1. The fountain-head or main source of a stream.

1430-40 *Lyoc. Bochas* i. xii. (1544) 23 a. From one hed-spring There ran out riuers and stremes of al cruning. 1586 *Holinshed Chron.* (1808) VI. iv. 40 The river of the Banne flowed from this head spring. 1691 *T. H[ale] Acc. New Invent.* p. lxiij. The great winding of the River... the low-lying of the Head-springs of it. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 54 The land was not less fertile to the very head-springs of the river.

2. *fig.* The chief source of anything; the quarter whence anything originates.

c 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 47 Hede-spryng and welle of perfitte continence! 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 630 As the Sunne is the headspring of the light and the heat: so is the Father the headspring of the Son. 1698 *Norris Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 30 Faith being... the Head-Spring of all that is good in us. 1859 *MILL Liberty* ii. 46 The two headsprings of ethical as of all other philosophy.

Head-stall, headstall (hēd'stāl), *sb.* [f. *HEAD sb.* + *STALL*, OE. *steall* position, standing position, standing place, stall for horses, etc.]

Possibly applied first, as in *finger-stall*, to a closed place or case made to contain a part, and thence extended to the open casing of a head-stall.

† 1. (?) See quot. *Obs.*

1404 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 264 Item, for a head-stalle for the taboret, *iiij. d.*

2. The part of a bridle or halter that fits round the head.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 153, x hedstalles and x broderays for x hobyys and palliys. 1592 *GREENE Art Conny Catch* ii. 5 A little white leather head-stal and rains. 1684 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Dec. The reins and headstalls were of crimson silk. 1715-20 *POPE* *Head* viii. 676 And fix'd their headstalls to his chariot-side. 1852 R. S. *SURREYSPONGE'S Sp. Tour* vi. 25 The collar-shanks were neatly coiled under the headstalls.

3. A bandage worn by ancient flute-players to prevent undue distension of the cheeks in blowing.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Head-Stall*, among ancient musicians. 1888 in *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. T.*

Hence *Head-stall v. nonce-wd. trans.*, to put a headstall on (a horse).

1616 *SUREL & MARSH. Country Farme* 92 You must first beat him from these faults, before you goe about to head-stall him.

† **Head-stall, sb.** *Obs.* A choir-stall for a chief official, having its back against the screen, i.e. facing east.

c 1515 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 483 Carving and ioyning for x headstalls with their tabernacles of them.

Head-stick.

† 1. An ancient piece of artillery. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Slangis, and half slangis, quartar slangis, hede stikkis, muredsaris.

2. *Naut.* 'A short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust, before it is sewed on. Its use is to prevent the head of the sail from twisting' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 128 The hoist-rope is put through the holes in the head-stick.

3. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Print.* 310 *Head stick*, pieces of furniture put at the head of pages when a form is imposed, to make the margin at the head of the page.

Headstock. [f. *HEAD sb.* + *STOCK sb.*]

1. Name applied to the bearings or supports of revolving parts in various machines.

a. The framing which supports the gudgeons of a wheel or axle. b. That part of a lathe which carries the mandrel or live stock. c. The framework in which the carriage of a spinning-mule runs. d. The head which supports the cutters in a planing machine. e. (*pl.*) *Mining.* A frame over a shaft, carrying the pulleys for the hoisting cables; a gallows-frame. f. The stock of a bell.

a. 1731 *BEIGHTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A quadruple Crank... the Center... is fixed in Brasses at each End in two Head-stocks.

b. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 55 An accommodation of a few inches is obtained by screwing H further through or out of the headstock. 1863 *Sir W. FAIRBAIRN Mills* II. 9 A large headstock, carrying a hollow spindle through which is inserted a mandril.

c. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vii*/i In some Mules the headstock is placed in advance of the roller-beam, towards the middle of its length. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/2 Seven... to nine hundred spindles... arranged... upon the 'carriage'... in one long row, which is interrupted at the middle... by the 'headstock'.

d. 1863 *Sir W. FAIRBAIRN Mills* II. 11 A headstock carrying two cutters, one for roughing, and the other for finishing.

e. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 238/1 It... was taking the chair and men... over the headstocks. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 8/2 The engine-man... failed to pull up in time to prevent the ascending empty cage from being wound over the headstocks.

f. 1881 *Standard* 20 Dec. 2/1 In ordinary peals the bells are swung well upwards, and... every headstock is provided with a stop, to prevent the bell accidentally turning over. 1882 *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 2/4 The bell is secured to the headstock by iron straps passing through its canons and bolted above the stock.

2. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* (1838) 420 The schoolmaster would call on the boys to divide and choose for themselves 'Head-stocks', i.e. leaders, for the yearly cock-fight. 1854 *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 50, I contributed in no degree to the success of the head-stock or leader.

Headstone, head stone.

1. (*head stone*) The chief stone in a foundation; the cornerstone of a building. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. 22 The same stone which the buylders refused, is become the head stone in the corner (Wyclif the head of the corner). 1640 *MILTON Eikon*, i His first foundation and as it were the head stone of his whole Structure. 1870 *ROSSETTI Poems* (1879) 37 Thou headstone of humanity, Groundstone of the great Mystery.

2. (*headstone*) An upright stone at the head of a grave; a gravestone.

1775 *ASH, Headstone*, a gravestone set up at the head with an inscription. 1787 *Sederunt Managers Kirk Canongate*

22 Feb. in *Burns' Wks.* (1856) II. 35 The said managers... grant power and liberty to the said Robert Burns to erect a headstone at the grave of the said Robert Fergusson. 1833 *TENNISON Poems* 3 Come only, when the days are still, And at my headstone whisper low, And tell me if the woodbines blow. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* i. 5 The churchyards, with their grassy mounds and venerable headstones.

† **Headstoups, adv.** *Obs.* In 5 headstoupis.

[f. *HEAD sb.* + *-stoupes* an advb. genitive, from root of ME. *stoupen*, OE. *stūpian*, to stoop; lit. 'with the head falling'.] Head downmost; headlong.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6638 Mony hurlit down headstoupis to þe bard vrthe. *Ibid.* 7434 Headstoupis of his horse he hurlit to ground.

Headstrong (hēd'strɔŋ), *a.* [f. *HEAD sb.* + *STRONG a.*; lit. strong of or in head.]

1. Of persons: Determined to have one's own way or to pursue one's own course; wilful, obstinate; violently self-willed.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. xvi. (1495) 200 An euyt seruaunte and headstronge settith more by hymself than of his lorde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 315/2 Headstrong, selfe wylled, *effronte, estourdi*. 1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 15 To tie a headstronge girle from lone, is to tie the Furies again in fetters. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 They were too stiff-necked and headstrong. 1720 *GAV Poems* (1745) I. 172 The headstrong couriers tore the silver reins. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 61 They are testy and headstrong through an excess of will and bias.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or proceeding from wilfulness or obstinacy.

1866 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. To Rdr., That none through any headstrong conceit should be wedded to private opinions. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* i. 317 Commonly our own choice is headstrong and foolish. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 25 Dangerous and headstrong passions. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xv. 14 Should... humour headstrong Drive thee wilfully... to such profaning.

Hence **Headstrongly adv.**

a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 224 He will head strongly like a maddened beast runne on in his owne race.

Headstrongness. [f. *HEADSTRONG + -NESS.*]

The quality or condition of being headstrong; wilfulness, obstinacy.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. iii. 339 The headstrongness of any bad men. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. xcviij. 483 A little sort of perverseness and headstrongness. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 131 He followed out his views with the headstrong that wrought great troubles.

Headswoman, dial. [f. *head's* genitive case: cf. *HEADSMAN* sense I.] A midwife.

a 1825 in *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia.* 1857 in *DUNGLISON.*

Head-tire (hēd'tɔɪə), *Now arch. or dial.* Attire for the head; a head-dress.

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) i. *Esdra* iii. 6 An head tyre of fine linnen. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* i. xiii. 20 The King... took from him his Head-tire of gold and pearl, which tied up his hair. 1847 *Mrs. SHEAWOOD Life* xxiii. 378, I see this tyrant now, in her smart head-tire, seated in her elbow chair. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Head-gear* or *Head-tyre*, the head dress and its adornments. 1885 *BIBLE* (R. V.) *Isa.* iii. 20 The headtires, and the ankle chains.

Head-voice. One of the higher registers of the voice in singing or speaking; applied both to the second register (that immediately above the *chest-voice*), and to the third register or falsetto.

1849 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xxxvi. He has a remarkable head-voice. 1880 B. HART *J. Briggs's Love Story* ii. Come here! she cried in a small head voice not unlike a bird's twitter. 1896 R. J. LLOYD *Gen. of Vowels in Jrl. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 239 Here... in singing up the scale, the 'chest' voice changes into the 'head' voice.

Head-ward, sb. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *heafod-weard*: cf. ON. *hofudvörðr* body-guard.] The guarding or protection of the lord's head or life; attendance as a guard upon the lord or king.

c 1000 *Recl. Sing. Pers.* in *Thorpe Anc. Laws* (1840) I. 432 *Head-ward*-wealde healdan and hors-wealde. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 206 note, He must... do head-ward and horse-ward, go post far and near, as he is told. 1883 *GREEN Cong. Eng.* 331 To keep 'head-ward' over the manor at nightfall, or horse-ward over its common field... were tenures by which the villagers held their land.

Headward (hēd'wɔɪd), *adv. and a.* Also *9-wards*. [f. *HEAD sb.* + *-WARD.*]

† *A. orig.* in phrase *To the headward*, toward the head, in the direction of the head. b. Of a ship: In advance, ahead. *Obs.*

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 323 A brist sword... and þe poynt downward even to his hevedward. 1662 *HOBBAES 7 Problems* vi. Wks. 1845 VII. 44 The ship will gain the space DF to the headward. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 130 Why earthworms are limed so much to the headward.

B. adv. Towards or in the direction of the head.

1798 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1829) I. ix. 423 Where you may use indifferently either *Upward*, *Togward*, or *Headward*. 1862 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I* xxix. (1876) 221, I was thrown headwards from my seat. 1883 A. MACLEAN in *Memorial Vol.* 295 They are robust enough headward.

C. adj. Being in the region or direction of the head.

1667 T. COXE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 452 The heart-ward part of the Vein... and the head-ward part of it. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Sept. 195/1 Headward growth of branches.

† **Head-wark, -werk.** *Now dial.* Also *6* rarely *work*. [OE. *heafodwerc* masc., ON. *hofud-verkr* headache, f. *hofud* head + *verk* work; cf. *verkja*

to ache, pain, 'virkir mik i höfuðit', it aches me in the head. OE. *weorc* neut., besides 'work', had the senses 'hardship, pain, grief'.]

1. Pain in the head, headache. Cf. dial. *belly-wark*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Wið heafod wærcen zenim rudan. c 1350 in *Archæol.* XXX. 350 All hys hedwerk away xal synke. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2580 Alle hir hedewerk went away. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 Pe Hedewarke. a 1510 *DOUGLAS King Hart* ii. lviii, Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlay. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Catterris, hede verkis, ande indegestion. 1629 Z. BOVO *Balm Gilead* 59 (Jam.) A toothache, or an head-worke, as we say.

attrib. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/2 Headwarke sufferere.

2. The Common Corn Poppy; = **HEADACHE** 2.

1863 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Headache*, or *Head-warke*, from the effect of its odour, the red field-poppy, *Papaver Rhaas*.

Head water, head-water.

1. *pl.* *Head waters*: The streams from the sources of a river.

[1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* ii. 10 A ryuer... there denydyd it selfe in to foure heade waters.] 1802 R. BROOKES *Casletter* (ed. 12) s.v. *Lexington*, Lexington... on the head waters of the Elkhorn river. 1862 D. WILSON *Frch. Man* I. viii. 271 The head-waters of the Mississippi. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 4 The main stream splits up into a number of smaller streams, forming the 'head-waters' of the river.

attrib. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* Nov. 356 The whole river-system, its dismembered headwater streams excepted.

2. **Head-water-mark**, a mark showing the 'head' (cf. *HEAD sb.* 17) to be allowed above a weir, etc.

1894 *Act* 57-8 *Vict.* c. clxxxvii. § 75 [They] shall... prevent the waters of the Thames being at any place above the level of any head-water-mark for the time being fixed.

Headway. [In I. short for *ahead-way*; in II. f. *HEAD sb.* + *WAY sb.*]

I. 1. Of a ship: Motion ahead or forward; rate of progress.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. i. 112 By means of the head-way we had got, we loofed close in. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Rrj, The head-way... is... feeble. 1809 W. IAVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 88 She made as much leeway as headway. 1865 *DICKENS Mud. Fr.* i. 1, The boat made slight headway against it [the tide].

2. *transf. and fig.* Advance, progress (in general).

1775 *ASH, Headway*, the act of moving forward, the motion of advancing. 1837 *CARLILE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. i. There is rearing, rocking, vociferation; not the smallest headway. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* v. 159 Rarely, except in the open parishes, do the demagogues make headway.

II. 3. *Arch.* Room over head; the clear height of a doorway, arch, tunnel, or the like.

1775 *ASH, Headway*,... room for the head to pass. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Headway of Stairs*, the clear distance, measured perpendicularly, from a given landing place or stair to the ceiling above. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 355 The strength as well as lightness of a bridge of this material... is of great moment where headway is of importance. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/3 The bridge has a clear headway of 20 ft. 6 in. above high water.

4. *Mining.* (Also *headways*.) A narrow passage or 'gallery' connecting the broad parallel passages or 'boards' in a coal mine.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 41 This Headways... or first working... is carried on, according to the Grain of the Coal, as it lies along the Grain, and not cross the Grain. *Ibid.* 42 A Yard and a Quarter broad or wide for a Headways. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 247 A series of broad parallel passages or bords... communicating with each other by narrower passages or 'headways'. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* s.v., The headways are the second set of excavations in post-and-stall work.

5. *Comb.* *Headways course*: see quot.

1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Headways Course*, a line of walls or holings, extending from side to side of a panel of boards. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Headways Course*, when a set of headings or walls extend from side to side of a set of boards, they are said to be driven headways course.

Head-work. [f. *HEAD sb.* + *WORK sb.*]

1. Mental work; brain-work.

1843 *MAURY in Mrs. Corbin Life* (1888) 46 Destroying myself with over-much head-work. 1850 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* iii. xxxiii, His headwork was so much more important to Burge than his skill in handicraft. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 49 The art... is not hand-work, but head-work.

2. *Arch.* 'An ornament for the keystone of an arch' (1864 in Webster citing Gwilt).

Hence **Head-worker**, one who works with his head or brain.

1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* (U. S. ed.) viii. 224 The head-worker is not equally fitted to be a hand-worker.

Heady (hē'di), *a.* Forms: 4-5 *hevedi*, -y, *hedi*, 4-6 *hedy*, 6 *heedy*, *heddie*, -y, 6-7 *headie*, -ye, *headdy*, 6- *heady*. [f. *HEAD sb.* + *-Y*. Allied in orig. sense to *healling* adv.]

1. Headlong, precipitate, impetuous, violent; passionate; headstrong; 'hurried on with passion' (J.). a. Of motion, action, personal qualities.

1382 *WYCLIF Jdg.* v. 15 Into hevedi fallynge [guasi in præceps] and helle, he 3af hym self to peryl. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 349 l. 514 With here hevedy and fumows langage. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1634) 8 They that give so precipitate and heady judgements. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. ii. (1634) 118 Raging with headie lust. 1579 *LVLY Enphues* (Arb.) 145 That hot and heady humor which he is by nature subiect vnto. a 1656 *BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 149 Carried with an heady and furious impetuosenesse. 1749 *JOHNSON Van. Hum. Wishes* 281 His heady rage. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xv. 11 Let luxury run her heady riot. 1886 *STEVENS Dr. Jekyll* 112.

b. Of a person. (In early use, also, domineering, overbearing (quots. 1494, 1526); passionately desirous of something, 'keen' upon (quot. 1540).)

1494 *Faayan Chron.* vii. 342 No wonder thoughte y^e kyng were thus hedy or greuous to y^e ctyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 The fyfthe condycion that becometh a prynce, is, that he be not hedy to his subgettes. 1546 *TINDALE 2 Tim.* iii. 4 Traytours, hedy, hie mynyded, gredy upon voluptuousnes more then the lovers of god. 1540 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 324, I wold have men not be hedy upon flesh at such times as yt is forbydden them. 1545 *Ascham Toxoph.* (Arb.) 85 Wales heade hedye, and rebelling many years agaynst vs. 1690 *Locke Govt.* II. xviii. § 205 Mischiefs that may happen . . . when a hedy Prince comes to the Throne. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 6 Passions by which the hedy and vehement are seduced and betrayed. 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Col. Quaritch* xii. He was too hedy a man to reason overmuch.

c. Of a stream or current: Impetuous, violent. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. i. 34 Neuer came Reformation in a Flood, With such a hedy currance scowring faults. 1636 *FEATLY Clavis Myst.* xxiii. 428 Like as a headie stream glides by the banks. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* xli. 602 Swept . . . by the currents of the hedy ocean.

2. Apt to affect or 'go to' the head; having an intoxicating or stupefying quality.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. xviii. (1877) i. 295 There is such headie ale. 1652-62 *Hevlyn Cosmog.* II. (1682) 128 All heady and intoxicating Drynks are by Law prohibited. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* II. vii. (1812) II. 161 They are driven from their haunts, for a time, by garlic, and other heady smells. 1774 *W. HARTÉ Charit. Mason* (R.), Both ways distills the wine of Power, When new, 'tis heady, and, when old, 'tis sour. 1848 *H. ROGERS Ess.* I. vi. 278 Just the man to be easily intoxicated with this heady liquor. 1893 *Q. [Couch] Delectable Duck* 39 The yellow was out on the gorse, with a heady scent like a pineapple's.

fig. 1669 *PENN No Cross* viii. § 1 His [Nebuchadnezzar] Successes and Empire were too heady for him.

† b. Affected in the head; giddy. *Obs. rare.*

1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* viii. 820 Some sheep are heady; Some get the staggers; some the scab.

† 3. Having a large head. *Obs. rare.*

1552 *HULOET*, Headye, or hauynge a great heade, *capito*.

† 4. Of a tenure: In chief (*in capite*); held direct of the crown. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. ii. 179 Tenure. All to be heady, or free-hold at least.

5. Comb., as heady-rash, heady-minded adjs.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 216 Nor headie-rash prodded with raging ire. 1598 *R. BERNARD tr. Terence, Heccyra* iv. i. What are you so headie-minded that you wish the death of the child?

Heaf. *north. dial.* [Modification of *heft*, *HAFt*, sb.², v.3.] Accustomed pasture-ground (of sheep).

c. 1525 *Survey St. Bees Priory in Monast. Angl.* (1821) III. 579/1 A pasture for shepe upon the morez or hefe called Sand-with Marshes. 1854 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 265 (Cumberland) Some shepherds are at the daily pains of taking a few stones of hay . . . five or six miles to their sheep-fek, and thus induce the sheep to keep their heaf in all weathers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 4/1 Some of the largest farms have most extensive 'heaf', and graze from two to four thousand sheep. 1894 *R. S. FERGUSON Hist. Westmid.* xviii. 260 A Herdwick sheep is very much attached to its own 'heaf', or that part of the fell where it generally goes.

Heaft, rare obs. form of *HAFt* sb.¹

Heake, erron. form of *HECK* sb.

† **Heaking-time.** *Obs. rare* - 't. ? Time to draw in the HAKING, or the fish caught in it.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 20 Now it is high heaking-time, and bee the windes nener so easterly aduerse, and the tyde fled from vs, wee must violently tow and hale in our redboute Sophy of the floating Kingdom of Pisces, etc.

† **Heal, hele, sb.** *Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: 1 *hælu*, *hælo*, *hæl*, 2-3 *hæle*, 2-6 *hele*, 2-7 *heale*, 4-5 *heel(e)*, 6-7 *heal*; also 4 *hel*, *Sc. heile*, *he*, *heille*, 5 *helle*, (3e), 5 *north.*, 5-7 *Sc. heill*, 6 *Sc. heil*, 7-8 *Sc. heal* (1), 9 *Sc. hale*. [OE. *hælu*, *hælo*, *hæl*, corresp. to OS. *helli* (MDu. *heile*), OHG. *heili*, *heilt*, *hēil* (MHG. *heile*), Goth. **hailei*, -ein, from *hail-s*, OE. *hāl* adj. HALE, WHOLE; one of the abstr. fems. in WGer. -i, from earlier -in, which in OE. changed this ending to -u. Cf. the doublets *HAIL* sb.², *HALE* sb.¹]

1. Sound bodily condition; freedom from sickness; health.

a. 1000 *Crist* 1654 þær is . . . hælu butan sare. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 342 Him cymð god hæle. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 þær scal beon . . . hele wið-uten unhele. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23465 Hele [Edin. hel] wit-uten seke or sare. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 66 Kepingyng of hele ys mor bettir and mor precious þan any medicyne. 1431 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 87 Beyng yn gode heale and yn my full wittes. c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 351 To preserve your lord in heele [i.e. every deele]. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* iv. 1, I that in heill we and gladines, Am trublith now with gret seiknes. a. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 46 He was your right good maister while he was in heale. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. 405 That thou beest, Peggie, in better heale than I my selfe am now I wish. 1721 *RAMSAY Answ. Burchet's Epist.* 31 I'll wish ye weel, And aft in sparkling claret driok your heale. 1795 *BURNS To Mr. Mitchell* v. My heal and weal I'll tak a care o't.

b. Recovery from sickness, healing, cure. (In quots. 1470-85, 1687, A cure, remedy.)

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ane wunde . . . oðer hwile hit is on wane of his hele. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 16/514 Heore hele huyhadden rist þere. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19754 Crist 3yue þe hele of þi wo. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xi. And she myght have a dysshe ful of blood of a mayde . . . that blood shold be

her hele. 1687 *P. MADAN Tunbridge Waters in Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 586 A common heal, A free-cost heale.

2. Well-being, welfare, safety; prosperity.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* v. 47 Gif ize hælo bendas broðro. 13. . . E. E. *Altit. P.* A. 16 þat wele þat wont watz . . . heuen my happe & al my hele. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 359 Arueragus with heele and greet honour . . . Is comen boom. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. v. Where thrugh thin honor worship & thin hele Was lost. 1522 *SKELTON Why nat to Court* 768 To cause the commune weale Longe to endure in heale. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* lviii. 14 Revenge, reuert, revive, reuest, reveall, My hurt, my hairt, my hope, my hap, my heale.

b. Good heal, welfare, fortune; whence ME. (to) *godere hele*, to good fortune, to welfare; fortunately.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Godere hele þu hit scalt iseon. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3597 þe þu heo þus dalest, to godere þire hæle. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 368 þat godere hele al Engeland was heo enere ybore.

c. *Evil heal*: disaster, harm. (To) *evil hele*, wrother heal, unfortunately, disastrously. Cf. *HAIL* sb.², 2, *HALE* sb.¹ b.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwet seið þe dusie? to ufele hele wes ic iborea. c. 1205 *LAV.* 490 To wroper heore hele habbed heo such were idon. a. 1330 *Otuel* 211 Sarazin, þere thou messenger Wrother hele cometh þou her. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6583 (Trin.) Ful enelhele brake 3c þe day.

3. Spiritual health, well-being, or healing; salvation. Cf. *SOUL-HEAL*.

901-9 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Kemble Cod. Dipt.* V. 163 Ic ðær mynster on gæstaðole for mine saule hælo. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xix. 9 To-ðæz þisse hiw-ræddene ys hæle geworden. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 He . . . bihat us to mede eche hele. a. 1225 *Ans. R.* 430 To alle uolkes heale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11341 Do me to rest nu seruan þin, For nu min ic has sen þin hel. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) x. 39 Godd . . . has wrogt hele in myddes of þe erthe. 1578 *Ps. Levit.* in *Scot. Poems* 1616 C. II. 128 Thy sauing heill and rightnesses.

Heal (hæl), v. 1 Forms: 1 *hælan*, 2-3 *hælen*, 2-6 *hele(n)*, 3 (*hellen*), *healen*, 4 *haile*, 4-5 *heel(e)*, (*Sc. heile*, *heyle*, *hel*), (5 *zele*), 6-7 *heale*, (*Sc. heil* (1), 7- *heal*. [A Com. Teut. vb.: OE. *hælan* = OFris. *hēla*, OS. *hēlian* (MDu. *hēlen*, *heilen*, Du. *heelen*, LG. *helen*), OHG. *heilan* (Ger. *heilen*), ON. *heil* (Sw. *hela*, Da. *hele*), Goth. *hailjan*, deriv. of *hail-s*, OTeut. **hailo-z*, OS. *hāl*, HALE, WHOLE.]

1. *trans.* To make whole or sound in bodily condition; to free from disease or ailment, restore to health or soundness; to cure (of a disease or wound).

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* x. 8 Hælað untrumme. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Heo weren ihæled from alle untrummesse. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12261 He . . . heild man þat war seke. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 130 The prophet Heilesius Of leper ihæled an hethen man. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 17 He heilys sek men And quyknyse dede. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* iv. 23 Leche, heele th silf. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) vi. 69 The drye tree . . . helep him of the fallynge enyill. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1066 How angel Raphael helyd his kne. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* ii. 1. 24, I . . . must not breake my backe, to heale his finger. 1842 *TENNYSN Morte d'Arth.* 264 Where I will heal me of my grievous wound. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 20 Christ, healing a sick man with his word.

b. *absol.* To perform or effect a cure.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 10 Vs hyt alyfed to hælenne [c. 1160 *Haiton G.* to hælen] on reste-dagum? c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 342 Wið eazena dymynsse genim foxes geallan . . . hyt hælep. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Symon & Judas* 32 Of fæwre and parlesy, With word þu heilis. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xi. 124 þe Oyle . . . helep of many sykenneses. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. lv. 132 þe henelye leche of soules, þat smytist & helist. 1611 *BIALE Dent.* xxxii. 39, I wound, and I heale. 1732 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 234 As Poison heals, in just proportion us'd. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y. Visit.* Sick iii. As if one prayer could heal.

c. *spec.* To touch for the 'king's evil'.

1503-4 in *Pegge Curialia Misc.* (1816) 127 For heling 3 seke folks 20 o. . . for heling 2 seke folks 13. 4. 1661 *PEPYS Diary* 13 Apr. I went to the Banquet-house, and there saw the King heale.

2. To cure (a disease); to restore to soundness (a wound); also to heal up, over. Also *absol.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* x. 1 ðæt hig . . . hældun [c. 1160 *Haiton G.* halden] adle, and ælce untrummysse. c. 1205 *LAV.* 23072 For heo sculde mid hælwele helen [c. 1275 *heale*] his wunden. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth.* De P. R. vi. xli. (1495) 209 To kepe helthe and to heele sykennesse. c. 1450 *Galagros & Gaw.* 882 Thai hynt of his harness, to helyn his wound. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. v. 42 O foolish physician, That heales up one, and makes another wound! 1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* (J.), A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was forced to heal up. 1781 *COWPER Expostulation* 153 Thy saw distemper healed, and life restored. 1863 *WHYTE MELVILLE Gladiator* ix. (1864) 62 Mere scratches, skin deep, and healed over now.

3. *fig.* To restore (a person, etc.) from some evil condition or affection (as sin, grief, disrepair, unwholesomeness, danger, destruction); to save, purify, cleanse, repair, mend.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlviii. 3 Se hæleð zedreste on heortan. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spl.) xliii. 4 [xliv. 3] (Bosw.) Earm beora ne bælp hig. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He ne com na to demane moncun, . . . ac to helenne. c. 1205 *LAV.* 15871 3if ic þi wærc [a ruined wall] hæle. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* vii. 14, I schal . . . ben mercyable to the synnes of hem, and helyn their lond. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* ii. 22 So the water was healed. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* (1834) 190 Let it alone, and the thing will heal itself. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. xii. Our ship was . . . healed of all her leaks. 1847 *TENNYSN Princ.* III. 49 Heal me with your pardon.

b. To cure, repair, amend (any evil condition compared to a disease or wound).

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Elch sinne . . . bute hit be here forgiene oðer mid bote ihæled. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1724 þe gastly woundes of syn Thurgh penance may be heled. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) G. h. Sacramentes of the chirche: the whiche cureth, releueth & heleth all defaults. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. v. 117 Faster then his tongue Did make offence, his eye did heale it vp. 1720 *OZELL Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 248 Octavia, Antony's Wife and Caesar's Sister. . . at various Times, heald up their Breaches. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 135 Something might have been done to heal the lacerated feelings . . . of the Irish gentry. 1887 *TREVELYAN in Times* 7 Mar. 10/6 The breach in our ranks might be healed tomorrow.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become whole or sound; to recover from sickness or a wound; to get well. (Said of the person, of the part affected, or of a wound or sore.)

a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 681 þe arm helede a-3eyn hol to þe stompe. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2817, I sall hele all in hast. 1530 *PALSGR.* 595/1 When thay wounde hegynnet to heale, it wyll ythe. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 229 Those wounds heale ill, that men doe geue themselves. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 432 He suffered the issues to heal. 1888 *Gardening* 11 Feb. 685/1 The incisions in the crowns soon heal over.

Heal, v. 2, to cover: see *HELE* v.²

Heal(e), dial. forms of *HALE* a.

Heal'able, a. *rare* - 'o. [f. *HEAL* v.¹ + *-ABLE*.] That may be healed; curable, remediable.

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 2/26 Healeable, sanabilis. 1611 *COTGR.*, Guarissable, healeable, curable, recoverable.

Heal-all (hæl'əl). [f. *HEAL* v. + *ALL*. Cf. *ALL-HEAL*.]

1. Something that heals or is reputed to heal all diseases; a universal remedy; a panacea. Also *fig.* 1577 *B. GOSSE Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 191 It was called in the olde time Panacea or Healeal. a. 1878 *Lewes Study Psychol.* (1879) 150 Forgiveness is contemplated as a heal-all. 1891 *Lit. World* 4 Sept. 159 Unlike many other popular economic heal-alls, co-operation does not involve any fundamental economic fallacy.

2. *Herb.* A popular name of various plants, including *Rhodiola rosea*, *Valeriana officinalis*, *Prunella vulgaris*, and *Collinsonia canadensis*. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 82 (Britt. & Holl.) *Rhodiola rosea*. Often to be met with in gardens, where it is sometimes called *Heal-all*, for the leaves are applied to recent cuts of a slight nature. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Heal-all*, *Collinsonia canadensis* and *Rhodiola rosea*.

† **Heal-bite.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *BITE* sb.] = *HEAL-DOG*, q.v.

Heald (hæld), *Weaving*. [app. the same word as OE. *hæld*, *hefeld*, *hefel*, ON. *hafald*, a deriv. of **haffjan*, *hebbjan*, *hef-* to raise, with instrumental suffix; cf. OE. *neðl*, ME. *nedel*, and *nelde*, needle. But the OE. word appears to be applied to the threads of the warp or woof themselves.] = *HEDDLE*.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 602 *Licitorium*, hebild [Corpus hebelzurd]. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1232 *Licium*, hebild, *Licia*, hebildðred. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 320 Gewrið to anum hefel-þædde. c. 1050 *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülker* 187/13 *Licium*, hefeld. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 An Helde, trama. 1760 *Specif. Patent* 7. *Stell* No. 753 The lasses, harness or heads which contain the warp. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 270* An improved method of making heads to be made in the weaving of cotton, silk, woollen, and other cloths. 1851 *Art Jnrl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vii**/1 Placed in the heilds or 'heddles' of the loom. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 189 In the case of plain weaving the threads of the warp are divided alternately by the loops of each heald.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heald-cord*, *knitter*, *-ing*, *-machine*, *-maker*, *-shaft*, *-thread*, *-yarn*.

1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 [Occupations of the people] heald maker, heald knitter. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 276 The manufacture of heald yarns . . . employs the chief attention of several manufacturers. 1864 *Ibid.* VI. 189 Six heald-threads and six warp-threads are shown. 1874 *TOLHAUSEN Technol. Dict.*, Heald-cord, cross string . . . *embarbe*.

Heald, var. *HIELD* v. to lean, incline to one side.

Heald(e), obs. forms of *HOLD* v.

† **Heal-dog.** *Obs.* [f. *HEAL* v. + *DOG*.] A name formerly given to species of *Alyssum*, called also *heal-bite*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. Cj a, *Alysson* of Dioscorides and *Pliny* may be named in English healebyte or heledog, of the property that it hath in helyng of the bityng of madde dogges. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cxviii. § 2. 380 Madwoort or Moonewoort is called . . . of some Heale dog. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Alysson*, the hearbe Madwort . . . heale dog.

Healed (hæld), *ppl.* a. [f. *HEAL* v.¹ + *-ED*.] Restored to health, cured. Also *fig.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13863 *Iesus* . . . þar spak he wit his heald man. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 167, I am loth to gall a new-heal'd wound. a. 1831 *A. KNOX Rem.* II. 150 To give evidence of a healed mind.

† **Heal'end.** *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 *hælend*, 2 *helend(e)*, *halende*, 3 *helind(e)*, *halind*, *healend*, -ent. [OE. *hælend*, *hælend* = OS. *hēljand*, *hēlend*, *hēland*, OHG. *hēilant*, *hēilant*, *hēilant*: substantial form of pres. ppl. of OE. *hælan* = OTeut. **hailjan* to heal, save.] One that 'heals' or saves; the Saviour. In OE. regularly used instead of the proper name *Jesus*.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* i. 1 Her is on cneorisse-boc hælandes cristes dauides suna. *Ibid.* 16 Se hælend þe is genemend *crist*. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 214 *þe* is

Ehreisc nama, þæt is on Leden 'Saluator', and on Englice 'Hælend'. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 þe helend nechechede to-ward iherusalem. c1200 *Oramin* 3355 þu iss borenn nu to daz3 Hælende off ure sinness. c1205 *LAY.* 9144 A child . . . þæt scolde beon iheren Hælend [c1275 *Helars*]. a1235 *Ancre. R.* 112 þe luewurde Louerd and helinde, of heouene.

Healer ¹ (hæ'ler). [f. *HEAL* v.1 + -ER ¹.]

1. One who heals (wounds, diseases, the sick, etc.); a leech, doctor; also, one who heals spiritual infirmities; in early use, Saviour = prec.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 3ef he hefe on his moder ibroken hire meidenhad, ne mihte nawiht brekere bon icloped helere. c1275 *Passion Lord* 115 in *Old Eng. Misc.* 40 He com to þe Gywes. . . And chepte heom to sullen, vre helere.

c1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xlv. This name Jhesu is nougt elles for to saye upon englishe but heler. 1611 *Bible Isa.* iii. 7, I will not be a healer. 1680 *Orway Complaint* (R.), In vain you strive to act a healer's part. 1859 *C. Barker Assoc. Princ. Middle Ages* l. 9 Healers of the sick in their hospitals.

2. A healing substance; a remedy.

1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 43 Terre of hym-selfe is to kene, and is a fetter, and no healer. 1688 *A. Fox Wurts' Surg.* ii. xxv. 151 The said Healer . . . is an extraordinary healer. 1674 *R. Godfrey Inf. & Ab. Physick* 5. This can no waies be better, and safer done than by Spirituoso, Valiant, and Innocent Healers, seconded by a regular Diet.

Healer ²: see *HELER*, coverer.

Healewel, -wl, var. of *HALEWEI*, Obs.

Healfang: see *HALSFANG*, Obs.

† **Healful**, a. Obs. Forms: see *HEAL* sb. [f. *HEAL* sb. + -FUL.] Fraught with health, well-being, safety, salvation; wholesome, salutary.

c1340 *Hampole Prose Tr.* 1 Jhesu es als mekyll to be mene als saueour or hefulful. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Pelagia* 206 [He] Inniugit hyr heifulful penance. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 305 Þis lond hab hoot welles and hefulful. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxh.) xv. 67 þe Ewangelis, in þe whilk es hefulful teching and sothfastnes. a1563 *Bale Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 122 Healful remedies to know and to withstand the pryv suggestions and the apert temptations of the fiend.

Healing, vbl. sb.¹ [f. *HEAL* v.1 + -ING ¹.]

1. The action of the vb. *HEAL*; restoration to health; recovery from sickness; curing, cure.

c1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* x. Ne he healinge, ne be reste daga gewemminge. c1340 *Cursor M.* 13871 (Trin.) Of sekeneas hastou helyng. c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 68 Of his healyng . . . his neigeboris hadden greet wondir. 1546 *J. Heywood Prose*, (1867) 71 It is ly healyng of an olde sore. 1611 *Bible Nahum* iii. 19 There is no healing of thy bruise: thy wound is grievous. 1860 *ELLICOTT Lett. Our Lord* v. 213 Numerous healings . . . performed in the plain of Gennesareth. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/4 The wound is already showing signs of healing.

b. spec. The touching by English sovereigns for the king's evil.

(An Office for the Healing was formerly often printed with the Prayer-book. A MS. copy, said to be of 1559, is in the Bodleian Library.)

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1082/4 Lost in the Banketing-house at Whitehall . . . presently after the Healing, a Ring, with an Onyx-Stone. 1707 *Bk. Com. Prayer* v. vi (title), At the Healing. 1876 *BLUNT Annot. P. B.* 580 The Office used at the Healing. *Ibid.*, Two silver touch-pieces for distribution at the healing.

2. transf. and fig. Mending, reparation; restoration of wholeness, well-being, safety, or prosperity; spiritual restoration, salvation.

a1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Fulht of fonsan healunge. 1611 *Bible Mal.* iv. 2 Vnto you that feare my Name, shall the Sunne of righteousness arise with healing in his wings. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 100 It seems to promise enough, and carry more Healing with it. 1861 *MAV Const. Hist.* i. (1882) l. 9 A new reign . . . was favourable to the healing of political differences.

3. attrib. and Comb., as healing action, art; healing-box, the box containing the chrism for unction (Ogilvie, 1885); †healing-coin, -gold, the money given to those that were touched for the king's evil; healing-pyx = healing-box.

1683 *Treasury Warrant* 17 Nov. (Halliwell), Privy purse healing-gold £500. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* vii. It covered more of the healing science than the gowns of a whole modern university. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* i. 777 If the healing action is languid, some stimulating ingredient may be added. 1857 *MAYNE Reio War Trail* xxvii. 124 Ample practice in the healing art.

Healing, vbl. sb.², covering: see *HELING*.

Healing, ppl. a. [f. *HEAL* v. + -ING ².]

1. That heals or cures; curative; salutary.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiv. (1495) 618 The apples of the cypresse tree . . . ben soure and heylng. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 156 To the succeeding Royalty he leaves The healing benediction. 1611 *Bible Jer.* xxx. 13 Thou hast no healing medicines. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* iv. 56 A branch of healing Spleenwort in his hand. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* i. An analysis of the healing waters.

2. transf. and fig.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 331, I should be glad that this question might be a healing question among us. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 290 To whom with healing words Adam replyd. 1701 *Rowe Amb. Step-Moth.* ii. l. 535 By his Concurrence, Help, and healing Counsels To stop those wounds. 1767 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 228 He made the following mild and healing speech to them. a1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V.* 281 Some Lords . . . came down to give a healing vote.

3. Of a wound: That cicatrizes or closes.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* i. 777 The best dressing for a healing wound. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 6/2, I saw six . . . healing sores on the left forehead.

VOL. V.

4. Comb.: healing blade, leaf, (a) the Common House-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*; (b) the Greater Plantain, *Plantago major*; healing-herb, the Common Comfrey, *Symphylitum officinale*; †healing-horn, †hartshorn; healing-oil, the chrism used in the rite of extreme unction (Lee *Gloss. Eccl. & Liturg. Terms*).

1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 317 Ivory, Furs, Musks, Sables, healing-horns, Bezardstones, etc. come not there from Beasts? 1799 *Ess. Highland Soc.* III. 389 (Jam.) The uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder . . . by giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk. 1877 *A. W. BENNETT tr. Thomé's Struct. Bot.* (1882) 43 In direct contrast to the generating tissues are the healing-tissues, tuberculous tissues, or cork-tissues.

Hence **Healingly** adv.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1886 *MISS BROUGHTON Dr. Cupid* III. ii. 39 The lovely common sights of early morning touch healingly upon his bruised brain.

† **Healless**, a. Obs. In 4-5 heeles. [f. *HEAL* sb. + -LESS.] Deprived of health or well-being.

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1593 How myght a wyght in torment and in drede, And heeles [ed. 1561 heeleslesse] yow sende as yet gladnesse.

Healm, -et, obs. forms of *HELM*, *HELMET*.

† **Healme**. Obs. [a. obs. *F. heaulme, heaume* helmet, 'the Helmet cherrie, Heart-cherrie, French cherrie' (Cotgr.): see *HELM*.] A kind of cherry.

1574 *HVL Planting* 86 Ye may well begin to graffe . . . at Christmas . . . and principally the healme or great Cherrie. 1575 *Art of Planting* 15 The great healme cherry.

† **Healmier**. Obs. [a. obs. *F. healmier, heaulmier* 'the Heart-cherrie tree' (Cotgr.), f. prec.] 1575 *Art of Planting* 15 The great Cherry (called Healmier).

† **Healness**. Obs. In 3 heilnesse. [OE. *hælnes*, f. *hæle*, by-form of *hæl* whole + -NESS.] Welfare; salvation.

c897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 246 Nu is hier-sumnesse tima & nu sint heilnesse dazas. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2068 Heilnesse and blisse is ðer-in.

Healp, obs. form of *HELP*.

Healsfang: see *HALSFANG*.

Healsome, a. Obs. exc. Sc. [ME. *helsum*, f. *hele*, *HEAL* sb. health + -SOME. Cf. *HALESOME*; Ger. *heilsam*, ON. *heilsamr*.] Wholesome, salutary; healthful.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Cecile* 150 Sene þæt þu Has trewit heilesum counsel now. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 It is heilsum to þe pope . . . þæt þe peple be ríhtly enformid, how þei owe to accept þe pope as þe vicar of Crist. c1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 3 Heilsome and good to mans sustenance. c1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xv. 1 vp, heilsum hairt! thy rutis rais, and lowp l. 1785 *BURNS Cotter's Sat. Nt.* 92 The healsome parritch, chief o' Scotia's food.

Hence **Healsomeness**, wholesomeness.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* ix. The healsomeness of the food.

Health (hælp), sb. Forms: 1 hælþ, 3-5 helpe, 4-5 healtthe (elth(e), 4-6 helth(e), 6 healtthe (helthe), 6- health. [OE. *hælp* = OHG. *heilida*, -itha, -idha; -W Ger. type **heilipa*, f. *heil*-s WHOLE, *HALE*: see -TH.]

1. Soundness of body; that condition in which its functions are duly and efficiently discharged.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 540 Ure lichamana hæle we awendað to leahtrum. c1205 *LAY.* 2992 þa weoren Ælriches wunden . . . alle ihæled, ha þe helde was needered for lurre of his monnen. 1377 *LAHGE. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 298 þe fyfte [pouerte] is moder of helthe. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 190 b/1 A preest . . . had lost the helthe of one of his handes that he myght synge no masse. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Saltisbry* xxxvi. Whan helth and welth is hiest. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* III. l. 82 All health vnto my gracious Soueraigne. 1626 *MASSINGER Rom. Actor* v. ii. 1, that feel myself in health and strength. 1709 *ADDISON Taiter* No. 75 p. 3 With a . . . Flush of Health in his Aspect. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* v. One hears sometimes of a child being 'the picture of health'; now Emma always gives me the idea of being the complete picture of grown-up health. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 253 The accumulation of nutritive matter in the blood is so far from being a condition of health, that it powerfully tends to produce disease.

2. By extension, The general condition of the body with respect to the efficient or inefficient discharge of functions: usually qualified as good, bad, weak, delicate, etc.

1599 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. iv. Your lady . . . is in perfect health. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ix. 26 Her crased helth. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Church Porch* xxiii. Amidst their sickly healths. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 34 Ignorant of the state of your health. 1782 *MISS BURNES Cecilia* iii. 32 The ill health of her uncle had hitherto prevented her. 1802 *MAE. Jernl.* VIII. 210 She enjoyed very tolerable health. 1827 *G. BEAUCLEERK Journ. Marocco* xvi. 190 Our healths slightly improved.

b. *Bill of health*: see *BILL* sb.³ 10; formerly in Scotch Law, an application by an imprisoned debtor to be allowed to live out of prison, on the ground of bad health (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*). *Board of Health*, (a) in the United Kingdom: a Government Board which existed 1848-58 for the control of matters affecting the public health: its duties are now discharged by the Local Government Board; (b) in the United States: the name of boards of commissioners for controlling sanitary matters, esp. in reference to contagious and infectious

diseases. *Office, Officer of Health*: see *health-office*, -officer in 8.

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* l. 74 Hee must bring to the Confines a certificate of his health. . . Neither will the Officers of health in any case dispence with him. *Ibid.* 252 Appoint chiefe men to the office of providing for the publike health, calling the place where they meete, the Office of Health.

† 3. Healing, cure. Obs.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 28 Gif we wyllað ealle ða wundra and hælda awritan . . . 3efremode þurh ðone wuldorfullan cyðere Stephanum. 1384 *WYCLIF Acts* iv. 22 The man . . . in the which this synge of heilthe was maad. — 1 *Cor.* xii. 9 To another, grace of heilthis. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 88 b/2 Holy oyle . . . moche vayllable to thelthe of sykenneses of many men. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 74 The diseased woman obteyned healtthe of the fluxe of her bludde.

4. Spiritual, moral, or mental soundness or well-being; salvation. arch.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 236 þam arist rihtwisnyssne sunne, and hælp is on hyre fiderum. c1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* i. *Old Eng. Misc.* 32 Greded gode . . . þæt he us yeue gostliche helpe in ure saule. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* xxvii. 1 The Lord my listing and myn helthe. — *Luke* ii. 30 Myn ȝyen han seyn thin helthe. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* xix. 9 Iesus sayd vnto hym: This daye is healtthe come vnto this housse. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Confess., There is no health in vs. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* iv. 1600 He hath made sale of his soules dearest health. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* III. xi. (1765) 185 That Health, that Perfection of a Social State. 1887 *EDNA LYALL Knt.-Errant* xxiii. 224 As you value the health of your own souls.

† 5. Well-being, welfare, safety; deliverance.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2344 Ic am issepp, dreded 3u noȝt, for ȝure helde or hider broȝt. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xxiii. 12 He smoot the Philistines, and the Lord made a greet healtthe. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xiv. 45 Ionathas . . . that hath done so grete health in Israel this night. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iv. 40 Be thou a Spirit of health, or Goblin damn'd! c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiv. 683 There is no mercy in the wars, your healths lie in your hands.

† b. *Evil health*: bad luck, hurt, disaster. Obs.

c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 30 Thenne cam agaynst him the king of Poulaene, but that was to his euill helthe. c1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 287 To their euill helthe they haue recountred geyray.

6. A salutation or wish expressed for a person's welfare or prosperity; a toast drunk in a person's honour. See also *DRINK* v. 14.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 171 Hee calls for wine, a health quoth he. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 l. 46 Your drunken healths, your houts and shouts, Your smooth God save's. 1675 *COCKE Cocke's Morals* 9 By drinking others healths, to lose their own. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* ii. ii, Cæsar sends health to Cato. 1795 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Convention Bill* Wks. 1812 III. 378, I like not healths; too oft they carry treason. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 7 As often as any of the . . . princes proposed a health, the kettle drums and trumpets sounded.

† 7. Healthiness, wholesomeness, salubrity. Obs.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Bretayne passep Irland in faire weder and nobilit but noȝt in helpe.

8. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as health-culture, -drop, -recuperation, -token; b. obj. and obj. gen., as health-building, -drinker, -ing, -giver, -seeker, -wishing; health-bearing, -boding, -giving, -hunting, -promising, -restoring, -saving adjs.; c. instrumental, as health-flushed, -proud adjs. d. Special Comb.: health-board = Board of Health; health exhibition, a public exhibition of sanitary appliances and the like; health-guard, an officer appointed to enforce quarantine regulations (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); health laws, the statutes regulating general sanitary conditions by the appointment of Boards of Health (Bouvier *Law Dict.* 1856); †health-offering, peace offering; health-office, the department having the administration of the health laws; health-officer, an officer charged with the administration of the health laws and sanitary inspection; health-resort, a place to which people resort for the benefit of their health; health-roll, a list showing the state of health of a company of people, as of a ship's crew.

1888 *MISS A. K. GREEN Behind Closed Doors* iii. He is on the *Health Board. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. l. Ark 383 Osacred Olive! . . . *Health-boarding branch. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 6/3 The time that you can devote to *health-building. 1554 *HULOET*, *Health causynge . . . *sospitalis*. 1606 *MARSTON Favone* iv. Wks. 1856 II. 72 Favour-wearers, sonnet-mongers, *health-drinkers. 1633 *PRYNNE Histrio-Mastix* Title-p., Sundry particulars concerning Dancing, Dicing, *Healthdrinking. 1813 *SHELLEY G. Mab* vi. 52 Until pure *health-drops, from the cup of joy, Fall like a dew of balm upon the world. 1884 *Nature* 388/2 Preparations for . . . the International *Health Exhibition. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxxv. [lxxv.] 6 God, oure *helthe ȝiuere. 1882 *EDNA LYALL Donovan* xxi. (1887) 257 It drew him away from the thought of weakness and soul-disease to the Health-giver. 1888 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 236 The most wholesome Physicke of thy *health-giving ayre. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* VI. lv. 433 Health-giving truth. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xliii. 27 The prestes shal offre their burntofferings and *healthofferings vpon ȝ^e altar. *Ibid.* xlv. 15, xlvii. 12. 1856 *BOUVIER Law Dict.* I. 581 *Health Officer*, the name of an officer invested with power to enforce the *health laws. 1804 *tr. Volney's View Soil U. S.* 252 The establishment of lazarettoes and *health-offices. 1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* xv. (1865) 116/1 It is ridiculous that a surveyor, or a *health officer . . . should be appointed by popular suffrage. 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment*. 164 People may be *health-proud as well as purse-proud. 1865 *R. E. GRINDROD Malvern* 29 No other *health resort in England which presents such a

combination of hygienic advantages. 1891 FREEMAN *Sh. fr. French Trav.* 181 Royat, a village which has become a health-resort. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* i. i. [Hel] Tryd' evry 'health-restoring herb and gum. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xx. 256 His 'health-roll makes a sorry parade. 1888 M. B. EDWARDS *Parting of Ways* III. xi. 179 A. . . 'health-saving invention. 1883 W. H. BISHOP *House Merch. Prince* iii. (1885) 40 They went . . . to the 'health springs of Colorado and Florida. 1886 ANNIE EDWARDS *Playwright's Dan.* ii. 21 The companion of her father's Italian 'health-wanderings. 1613 SELDEN *On Drayton Wks.* III. 83 (Jod.) An usual ceremony among the Saxons . . . as a note of 'health-wishing.

† **Health**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To drink a health or healths. Also to health it.

1611-1696 [see HEALTHING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 72 Goe, health it freely for my good successe. 1636 W. SAMPOSON *Vow Breaker* II. i. They now are healthing, and carousing deepe.

Hea'ltheries, *sb. pl. colloq.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -ERY.] A name familiarly given to the Health Exhibition held in London in 1884; suggested by the *Fisheries* of the preceding year.

1884 *Daily News* 30 May, The Shakspeare show . . . will be more attractive to poetic souls than the Healtheries. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 2/1 If the Fisheries spoiled the early Promenades last year, it is probable that the Healtheries will do so with these . . . this year.

Healthful (he'lfül), *a.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Promoting or conducive to bodily health; health-giving, wholesome, salubrious.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xii. (1495) 473 Mount Effraym was most healthful in ayre. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Comogr. Glasne* 180 These famous, and healthful rivers, the Rhine, Danubie. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 212 The Country seems much subject to Earthquakes, else very healthful. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 4 Cleanliness and healthful Industry wait on all your Motions. 1877 THOROLD in *Gd. Words* XVII. 161/ The cheapest and healthfullest route . . . is by steamer.

b. Bestowing, promoting, or conducive to moral or spiritual welfare or prosperity; salutary, saving.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 32 He offrede for helthe of the man an helthful sacrifice [hostiam salutarem]. c. 1410 LOVE *Bonaevent. Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) II. 121 In bat first maykynge of his helthfulle sacramente. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 201 His glorious passion and healthful death. 1596 DALRYMPLE *fr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 281 King Gregorie . . . setis out helthful and gud lawis. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 23 Nov. 2 Healthful for the present State of this Kingdom. 1864 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiii. 369 Healthful elements of European civilization.

2. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Full of or characterized by health; enjoying good health; healthy. Now rare.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xv. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 138 When a man hath been a long season healthful and without any manner of sickness. 1667 D'CHESSE *Newcastle Life Dk.* N. (1886) III. 208 By this temperance he finds himself very healthful. 1754-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cave*, He was generally healthful, and capable of much labour. 1864 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* i. (1880) 2 Kate was tall, skinny, and brown, though perfectly healthful.

b. Marked by intellectual or moral soundness.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 319 Such an exploit have I in hand Ligarius, Had you a healthful care to heare of it. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* i. (R.) In healthful body how A healthful mind the longest to maintain. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.* Ld. *Nugent's Hampden* (1887) 205 A mind so great . . . so healthful and so well proportioned. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Nov. 5/7 The Chinese will continue to be a clog upon the healthful progress of the world.

Healthfully, *adv.* [f. HEALTHFUL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a healthful manner: see the adj.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxiv. (1495) 829 A wessell bent to ashes is healthfully done in medycyn. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 74 They thereby are stirred to hate themselves, and so are healthfully killed. a 1642 SIA W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 304/1 The Island [is] Healthfully seated. a 1689 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 97 New England . . . where People live long, and healthfully. a 1791 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* v. Wks. 1811 IX. 81 An admonition . . . healthfully sharp. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1879) 14 Living healthfully in the open air.

Healthfulness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being healthful; wholesome-ness, salubrity, healthiness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xiii. 86 They refresh their body, so much as suffiseth for life and healthfulness. a 1568 COVERDALE *Ghostly Ps.* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 575 Thou God of all my healthfulness. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. According to the healthfulness of the place, in which they live. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* i. (1864) 20 The healthfulness of the climate. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 110 Solid ability and moral healthfulness.

Healthily, *adv.* [f. HEALTHY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a healthy manner.

1632 SHERWOOD, Healthfully, or healthlie, sainement, salubrement, salutairement. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/2 Where they might live the most healthily. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Behmen is healthily and beautifully well, notwithstanding the mystical narrowness. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* cxlvii. ii. His wind, that bloweth healthily, Thy sicknesses to heal.

Healthiness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Healthy quality or condition, salubrity: see the adj.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 96 A good Testimony of the healthiness of the Country. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* 313 All these advantages were greatly enhanced by the healthiness of its climate. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 503 'Werther' . . . has certainly no advantage in healthiness of tone.

† **Hea'lthing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* or *v.*]

1. The furthering or imparting of health. *rare.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 298 The helping, and healthing of all students.

2. The drinking of healths; toasting.

1611 Bp. HALL *Serm.* xxiv. Wks. 1837 V. 324 What bousing, and quaffing, and whiffing, and healthing is there. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* i. 8 This detestable healthing and carousing too too common in all parts of Christendom. 1696 O. HEYWOOD *Let. in Thoresby's Corr.* (Hunter) I. 229, I prefer this exercise to ranting, railing, healthing.

† **Hea'lthist**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -IST.] One who is addicted to drinking healths.

1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* i. i. § 3 The Greeks drink in small cruets at the beginning of their feasts, and in large bowls at the latter end: an order ill imitated by the lavish Healthists of our time.

Healthless (he'lples), *a.* Now rare. [sec -LESS.]

1. Without health, out of health; destitute of bodily, mental, or spiritual health; unhealthy.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 97 Why doe I seeke to heate my helthlesse hart? 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. iii. (1718) 139 Restore health to my healthless soul. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xiii. 165 It may be for the lust of thy youth thou hast a healthlesse old age. 1857 MAS. MATHEWS *Teat. Talk* I. 48 [Her] healthless condition had kept her many years in painful retirement.

2. Not conducive to health; unwholesome, insalubrious.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. i. § 16 Like him whose . . . meat [is] nothing but sauces: they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 354 Who dwell In . . . ancient Pyrgi, and Gravicæ healthless.

Hence **Hea'lthlessness**, unhealthiness; unwholesomeness.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* vi. § 7 (R.) There is such a certain healthlessness in many things to all . . . that to supply a need is to bring a danger. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. -viii. § 7 Fasting . . . is the best . . . unless it be altered by the inconveniences or healthlessness of the person.

Healthsome (he'lsəm), *a.* Now rare. [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -SOME.]

† 1. Full of health; possessing good health; healthy. *Obs.*

1593 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 444 A stomach . . . which is healthsome and sound. 1635 R. CAREW in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. 111. 225 Some say he is y^e healthsomer for it [sickness].

2. Bestowing health (bodily, mental, or spiritual); wholesome; salutary.

1538 BALE *Comedy Johan Baptiste* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 105 Thys helthsome counsell maketh my hart joyfull and glad. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* xi. (1878) 27 And healthsome aire invest thee. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 63 That healthsome light of Jesus Christ shine . . . upon the Britans. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 45 A stream of hot water, which . . . becomes cool and healthsome. 1891 H. C. HALLIDAY *Someone must suffer* II. xiii. 240 The healthsome joys of the covered-cart.

Hence **Hea'lthsomely** *adv.*; **Hea'lthsomeness**.

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 271 He . . . made so many journeyes . . . for change of the places for healthsomenesse. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 498 He delthsomely or profitably consecrate his bodie and blood. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 16 Wellspring of all healthsomenes.

Healthward, *a.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -WARD.] Tending in the direction of health.

1884 *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXXII. 382 There is a strong healthward tendency in the constitution. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 585/4 If we can do nothing to help nature on her healthward course.

Healthy (he'lpī), *a.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Possessing or enjoying good health; hale or sound (in body), so as to be able to discharge all functions efficiently.

1552 HULOET, Healthye or healthfull, incolumis, saluber, salutaris, salutaris, sanus. 1581 PETTIE *Gazette's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 23 Healthie men . . . are properly those, who have y^e foure humours so equally tempered in them . . . that one thing excede not another. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 96 The Spaniards are well-complexioned People . . . and seem to be mighty healthy. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 535 He is of a very vigorous and healthy constitution. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 15 My abstinence keeps me quite healthy. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 57 Healthy eyes, if given anything like a fair chance, will take care of themselves.

2. Conducive to or promoting health; wholesome, salubrious; salutary. Also *fig.*

1552 [see sense 1]. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8 li. Best is it . . . in good and healthy places, to set the house toward the East. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and healthy recreations for a man of study or business. 1748 WESLEY *Let. com.* *Tea* in *Besant London* (1892) 372 A Mixture of Herbs . . . healthier as well as cheaper than *Tea*. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. v. 135 Healthy dwelling-houses. *fig.* 1884 *Chr. World* 12 Sept. 682/4 The deep, wide, and healthy influence which he exerted upon society.

3. Denoting or characteristic of health or sound condition (*lit.* and *fig.*); opp. to *morbid*.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 4 He said . . . the water it selfe was a good healthy water. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1 With a fresh, sanguine, and healthy Look. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 34 The healthy habit of the British constitution. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vii. 199 An interchange of small gifts served as a healthy augury for the future. 1897 *Daily News* 7 June 9/4 The cutlery trade is in a very healthy state.

b. *spec. in Med.*: see *quots.*

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surgery* 2 By healthy inflammation, is meant that which is not characterized and modified by any particular disease in the part or constitution. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Healthy Pus*,

term applied to pus discharged from abscesses which are the result of phlegmonous inflammation; or from wounds and ulcers in the healing state; formerly termed laudable pus.

4. *Comb.*, as *healthy-looking*, *-minded* *adjs.*

1800 SIA M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* (1804) 176 The farmers are healthy-looking. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt* II. 17 Displaying healthy-looking, sun-tanned throats. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobson's Chance* I. ii. 33 She was as thoroughly discontented with her own lot as any fairly healthy-minded girl can be.

Healve, *obs. form of HELVE.*

† **Heam**, *Obs.* or *dial.* [A dial. variant of HAME *sb.* 1.] The amnion of an animal (= CAUL *sb.* 1 5 b); the secundine.

1681 WALLER *Advice to Painter* II. 2 (Brand) Then draw a Haw-thorn Bush, and let him place The Heam upon't. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Heam* (in Beasts) is the same thing with the after-birth in women.

Heam, *var. HAME 2, EME, uncle.*

† **Hean**, *hene*, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *héan*, 3 *hæne*, *heane*, 3-4 *hene*, 4 *heyne*. [Com. Teut. *adj.*: OE. *hēan* = OHG. *hōni*, Goth. *hauns* contemptible, base, humble: cf. Lettish *kauns* shame, disgrace, dishonour.] Mean, abject, poor; humble, lowly.

Beowulf (Z.) 1275 þa he hean ge-wat, dreame be-dæled. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 39 [x. 18] Doem ðæm freondleasan and ðæm heanan. c. 1205 LAV. 3172 Heo hold me for hæne [c. 1275 wrecche]. *Ibid.* 12135 Hermes heo woriten and hene lond makeden. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Who maked out . . . of heane hine, of fa freond. c. 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Me halt hem ful hene. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 To sterve men to be heuy of þer mysse and to desire to be heyne.

† **Hean**, *hene*, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *hēnan*, *hýnan*, *hénan*, 2-4 *hene(n)*, 3 *heanan*, *hēnen*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hēnan* = OFris. *hēna* (MDu. *hōnen*, Du. *hoonen*), OHG. *hōnen* (MHG. *hānen*, Ger. *höhnén*), Goth. *haunjan*, f. *haun-s* *adj.*: see *prec.* (From the OHG. came OF. *honir* to dishonour, pa. *pple. hōni*, in 'honi soit qui mal y pense'.)] *trans.* To treat with contumely; to insult, humiliate, debase, lower.

Beowulf (Z.) 2320 Genta leode hatode ond hynde. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 16 Seðe iuih teleð *vel* zeheneð mec henes. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Stala and steorfa swiðe cow scal hene. c. 1205 LAV. 6874 Al his folc he hateð and al he hit hæpde. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Vre flesch is ure fa & heaðeð us & harmeð. c. 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 1030 (Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 313) Heo heveden him in henyng, Ant seiden he wes traitour.

† **Heanling**, *Obs.* In 3 *heanlung*. [f. HEAN *a.* + -LING.] A base, abject, or humble person.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Heanlunges maked ham wið heouenlich hīrð.

Heap (hēp), *sb.* Forms: 1 *heap*, 2-*heap*, (2 *hap*, 3 *hæp*, 3-5 *hep*, 4 (*Ayenb.*) *hyeap*, *hyap*, 4-7 *heep*, *hepe*, 5 *heppe*, *hepe*, 6 *S. heip*, 6-7 *heape*). [OE. *hæp* = OFris. *hâp*, OS. *hōp* (MDu., MLG., LG. *hōp*, Du. *hoop*), OHG. *houf* (MHG. *houf*), ON. *hōpr* (Sw. *hop*, Da. *hob*) adopted from LG.; wanting in Gothic; -O-Teut. **haupo-s*. In ablaut relation to OHG. *hāfo*, MHG. *hāfe*, Ger. *haufe*: - **hūpon*; from stem **hup*, pre-Teut. **kub*:- cf. L. *cumbere*, *cubare*.]

1. A collection of things lying one upon another so as to form an elevated mass often roughly conical in form. (A heap of things placed regularly one above another is more distinctively called a *pile*.)

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1912 (O. E. T.) *Strues*, *heap*. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlviii. (Sw.) 367 Galad on Ebreisc, ðæt is on Englisc zewitnesse *heap*. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 314 Heo gedereð al þet greste on one heape. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 Zuo hit is of þe hycpe of huete y-borsce. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vii. 2 An hep [1388 *heep*] of whete. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. iii. (1495) 442 Hepes of grauell and erthe. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1470 Of . . . twelve stones fro the bank . . . Thai made a hepe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii[1]. 1 They hane . . . made Ierusalem an heape of stones. 1574 J. DER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 39 An heap of old papers and parchments. 1611 BIRLE *Josh.* iii. 13 The waters of Jordan . . . shall stand upon an heape. 1774 GOLOSME *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 252 The waters will . . . be attracted by the moon, and rise in an heap. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 111 Coking in Heaps or Ridges.—The oldest and still very common method of preparing coke is in meiler or heaps. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 266 At first sight, these sand-covered cones appear huge heaps of dirt. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Heap* (*Newc.*), the refuse at the pit's mouth.

b. *fig.* of things immaterial.

c. 1200 ORMIN 4330 All þiss þrinne taleðss hæp. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26021 Scalland a hepe es samen o sin. 1340 *Ayenb.* 130 He yziþ þane greate heap of his zennes.

† c. Mass, main body. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. i. 33 Her countless glory . . . which, without desert, because thine eye Presumes to reach, all thy whole heap must die. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 87 ¶ 8 If we consider the Heap of an Army, utterly out of all Prospect of Rising and Preferment.

d. *Fallacy of the heap*: see *quot.* 1768-74.

1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 140 Their sophism of the sorites, or argument of the heap; because, say they, if you drop a number of things upon one another you can never tell precisely when they begin to make a heap. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* x Nov. 39/1 Mr. A.'s contention . . . seems to us based on a *petitio principii*, or on the fallacy of the heap.

2. a. A heaped measure of capacity. b. A pile or mass of definite size, varying with the commodity.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 70 Usage in some places hath continued Measure by heap, although some Statutes order it by Strike. 1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* 448 (Jam.) In Berwickshire, four fills [of a firlet with potatoes], heaped by hand as high as they can go, called heaps, are counted as one boll. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Heap* (Print.), any number of reams or quires as is set out by the warehouse keeper for the pressmen to wet is called a heap. 'The heap holds out,' i.e. it has the full intended number of sheets. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heap* or *Heap*, a quarter of a peck measure. 1862 MIALL *Title Deeds Ch. Eng.* 39 note, Barley and oats were titheable by the heap or cock.

3. A great company (esp. of persons); a multitude, a host. An early sense in the Teutonic langs.; now only as in 4.

Beowulf (Z.) 400 *Dryd-lic begna heap*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 81 *Se halga heap behædera* and *witena*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 *He ȝesceop tȝen engle werod oðer hapas*. Her beoð nigen anglen hapas. c 1275 *LAV.* 10300 *Do wes Seuarus heap mochel ibodeld*. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 63/331 An hepe of foules grete i-novz. 1340 *Ayeb.* 267 *Ich yzēc to be byssede heape of confessoris*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 309 An heep (C. hepel) of houndes at his ers, as he a lorde were. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 105 A great heap of sheep. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 22 *Fyre and brymstone*, will I cause to rayne vpon him and all his heape. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. iv. 16 The heapes of people, thronging in the hall, Doe ride each other, upon her to gaze. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. i. 53 Among this Princely heape, if any beere... Hold me a Foer.

4. Hence, in later colloquial use: A large number or quantity; a (great) deal, 'a lot'.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 53 No county in England hath such a heap of castles together. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 116 This heap of artificial terms first entering with the French Artists. 1697 *DAMPFIRE Voy.* (1729) I. 389 The Principal of a heap of Islands. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 64 What a heap of hard names does the poor fellow call himself! 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 166 A man on the coach said the horses took a 'hellish heap o' drivin'. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. xiv. 12 She lives in a big house, and has a heap of servants. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* ii. xxxii, He got into trouble a heap of times.

b. *pl.* in same sense. Cf. the like use of 'lots'. a 1547 *SURREY Poems, Compl. Lover*, What pleasant life, what heapes of ioy these little birds recene. 1622 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 170 For the antiquity of this Feast, heapes of Testimonies might be brought. 1856 WHYTE *MELVILLE Kate* Cov. i. We're in heaps of time. 1872 *BLACK ADV. Phaeton* iii. 25 He has... knocked heaps of things to smithereens.

c. *absol.* and as *adv.* A great deal, much; a 'lot'. (*sing.* and *pl.*) *collog.*

a 1834 *Dow Serm.* (Bartlett), To go to church in New York in any kind of tolerable style costs a heap a-year. 1848 *RUXTON Life in Far West* 223 (Farmer) He pronounced himself a heap better. 1852 *MAS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* x. 80 It's nature I should think a heap of him. 1871 *W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* viii. (1873) 46 'Aw wudna care a great heap, gin we can 'gree about the waages'. 1887 *MAS. H. MARTIN Amor Vincit* I. 5 You will find some one somewhere you think heaps better than me.

5. Phrases. *† a. By, in heaps*, in crowds, in large quantities, in great numbers. *b. In (of) a heap*: (of a body falling or lying) in a mass, in a state of collapse, having the appearance of a shapeless inert mass. *c. † On heap* (4-5 an *hepe*): in a heap or mass, together; = *AHEAP*. *† On a heap, on heaps*: in a prostrate mass, prostrate. *† d. To heap*: together, into one mass. *e. All of († on) a heap*: all in a mass falling or fallen; so *† all on (upon) heaps*. *To strike all of († on) a heap* (*collog.*): to paralyze, prostrate mentally, cause to collapse.

a 1523 *LD. BERNERS Frois.* I. clxxxiii. (R), They... slewe and hanged them vpon trees by heapes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 259 They... walked in the streetes in heapes. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* n. Wks. (1847) 141 The inhabitants... are enforced by heape to forsake their native country. a 1700 *DROVEN Ceyx & Aelyone* 174 The sailors run in heaps, a helpless crowd. 1799-1805 *S. TURNER Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. 111. i. 157 (Hengist) is affirmed... to have hutchered in heaps the people who fled to the mountains and deserts.

b 1840 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile* Poems 1844 I. 23 What is this, Eve? thou droppest heavily In a heap earthward.

c. a 1000 *Wonders of Creation in Codex Exon.* (Thorpe) 350 Gewitēð þon... forð mære tungol, faran on heape. c 1205 *LAV.* 28292 *Pa beo weoren þer on hepe an hundred busende beðene and cristene*. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblies* in Wright *Voc.* 158 *En monens*, on hepe. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 15 Gar hit on hepe to renne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv. 16 He tumbled on an heape, and wallowd in his gore. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 101 When I have laid proud Athens on a heape. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lxxxix. 1 They hane layd Ierusalem on heapes.

d. a 1300 *Sarnun* xxvii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Sei, sinful man, whi neltou leue þat al þing sal come to hepe. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 105 (Camb. MS.) *Purruyance embraceth alle things to hepe*. c 1391 *— Astrol.* I. § 14 A litel wegge... þat streymeth alle this parties to hepe. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xi. 189 And þut were best to be aboute and brynghe hit to hepe, That alle londes loueden, and in on lawe by-leouede. 14. *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 590/26 *Inuicem*, to geder, to hepe. c 1475 *Rauf Catzear* 83 Bot, nicht we bring this herberie this nicht weill to heip. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 12 Gadritth to bepe grete hepes of grauel.

e. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 223 Lord Bassianus lies embrewed beere, All on a heape. 1653 H. MOER *Antid.* Ath. i. xi. (1712) 34 That lies like a Net all on heaps in the Water. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 133. 2/1 A Young Woman... struck me all on a heap. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 205 This alarm'd us both; and he seem'd quite struck of a Heap. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* I. xxi. The story... is long and interesting... it would be running my history all upon heaps to give it you here. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxiv, The

interrogatory seemed to strike the honest magistrate, to use the vulgar phrase, all of a heap. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 120 Some one who... will not be struck all of a heap like a child by the vain pomp of tyranny. 1887 *RIDER HAGGAR Jess* 3 It... struck her horse upon the spine... so that it fell all of a heap on to the veldt.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: heap-cloud = CUMULUS 2; heap-flood, a heavy sea; heap-measure = heaped measure; heap-keeper, heap-stead (see quot.).

1561 *BURGH Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) I. 335 To be mesourit with ane strait mett corresponden to the hep messour. 1583 *STANHYURST Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 One ship... was swasht wyth a roysterus heaped. 1588 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Heap-keeper*, a miner who overlooks the cleaning of coal on the surface. 1883 *GRISLEV Gloss. Coal Mining, Heap-stead*, the entire surface works about a colliery shaft. 1889 *Nature* XXXIX. 26 The common cumulus or heap-cloud, which is the commonest cloud of the day-time in fine weather.

Heap (hēp), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [OE. *heapan*, corresp. to OHG. *houfōn*, MHG. *houfen*, mod.G. *haufen, häufen*; deriv. of the corresp. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make, form, gather, or cast into a heap; to pile up, amass, accumulate; to pile one thing upon another so as to form a heap. Often with *up*, *together*, *on*.

c 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* Luke vi. 38 God ȝemet... ȝeheapod and ofer-flowerde. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 314 Heo... heaped... togederes al þet was er bileaued. c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 207 He þat many heppis ay, is seruand þare-to nyght and day. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/1 To Heppe, accumulate. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. l. 6 Lyke vnto ryches, hepyd in cornerys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 47 The Titans which did make Warre against heven, and heaped hills on high to scale the skyes. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxvii. 16 Though he heape vp silver as the dust. 1611 — *Ezek.* xxiv. 10 Heape on wood, kindle the fire. 1660 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxvii. 198 The snow had been heaped in oblique ridges across my path.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* (Chiefly U.S.)

1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 273 A stripe of phosphorescence heaping before you in a star-sown snow. 1890 *HARPER'S Mag.* Nov. 865/1 Fallen avalanches heap whitely at intervals below.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To amass, accumulate; to add many things together or one thing to another. Often with *up*, *together*. Also *absol.*

c 900 [see *HEAPING vbl. sb.*]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 433/1 All þiss þrinne taleth hæp Iss hepped ȝ3 wipþ ehte. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 865 Pey wounded here, and heped harm vp on harmes. 1382 *WYCLIF Hab.* ii. 5 He shal hepe togidre to hym alle pepis. 1529 *S. Fish Supplic. Beggers* (E. E. T. S.) 13 [They] haue heped to him benefice vpon benefice. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.)* 2 *Tim.* iv. 3 According to their owne desires they will heape to themselves maisters, hauing itching eares. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* xxiv. 5 More heynes within my hairt I heep. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 The Circumstances which are heaped up in my Memory. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1899) I. 3 Generations of antiquaries haue heaped together vast piles of facts.

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* (or *pass.*) *Obs.*

c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 3548 This harmes so hetely hepit in his mynde. 1508 *DUNBAR Troy Mariit Women* 334 And ȝit batrent I hid within my hert all; Bot quhillis it hepit so huge [etc.]. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xxxix. 17 Heape you together and come. 1581 *PETTIE Quaesd's Civ. Conu.* ii. (1586) 53 b, The preasse of people which heapeþ together at the iudgement place.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a heap or heaps; to fill, load, cumber, with a heap or heaps. Also with *up*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 Your measure... heped & fylled vnto it flowe ouer. 1530 *PALSGR.* 583/1 Heape this bussell as hye as you can. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 The mouth & hole channell of the saide hauen is so heaped and quattered with stones. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 391 With these various fruits the Trees of God Haue heaped this Table. 1790 *A. WILSON Death* Poet. Wks. 63 Frowning dread Stalked o'er the world, and heapt his way with dead. 1824 *MACAULAY Tury* v. The field is heaped with bleeding steeds, and flags, and cloven mail.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* and *pass.* *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (1493) 465 The erthe byght Tellus, for we take fruite therof, and night ops, for be hepyth wyth fruite. c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 3688 The heyn in hast hepit with cloudis.

4. *trans.* To deal or bestow in heaps or large quantities. Const. *upon*.

1573-80 *BARET Alu.* H 303 To heape enill upon him, conglomerare mala in aliquem. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 33 Yet he perforce him held, and strokes upon him hept. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 175 Your great Graces Heap'd vpon me (poore Vnderuer). 1671 *MILTON Samson* 276 To heap ingratitude on worstiest deeds. 1861 *BRIGHT Sp. on India* 19 Mar., To heap insults on his memory.

5. To load, charge, or overwhelm (a person) with (something in large quantities).

1583 *STANHYURST Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Hee... sees thee Troians wyth seas and rayne water heaped. *Ibid.* II. 58 Pat fals thee turret, thee Greeks with crash swash yt heapeþ. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 91 ¶ 14 Some were... heaped by Patronage with the gifts of Fortune. 1874 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 427 We are received with open arms, and heaped with hospitality.

Heaped (hēpt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Gathered or thrown into a heap; piled up.

c 1440 *PROMPT. Parv.* 235/2 *Heepyd, cumulat.* 1592 *WYRLEY Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 95 As lurking sparke in hept straw inclosed. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 147 A bed of heaped Elysian flowers. 1820 *SHELLEY Vision* Sc 128 The heaped waves behold The deep calm. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet* i. xii, Heaped-up piles of fruit and vegetables.

2. Having its contents piled up above the brim instead of being levelled. *Heaped measure*, a dry

measure used for certain commodities which are heaped up in a cone above the brim of the measure.

1530 *PALSGR.* 315/1 *Heaped*, as thynges that be measured, comble. 1581 *LAMBAARDE Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 455 If any person haue bought... corne by heaped measure. 1659 *WILSFORD Scales Comm.*, *Archit.* 5 The common allowance for lime is one quarter, or 8 bushels (heap'd measure) to every 1000 of bricks. 1740 *BERKELEY Let. to T. Prior* 8 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 263 A heaped spoonful of rosin. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Pr.* I. x. 168 When the bushel is described as heaped, nine struck bushels are reckoned as equal to eight heaped. 1896 *Whitaker's Alm.* 424 Coke, apples, potatoes... are still sold by heaped measures and the sack of three bushels.

3. *fig.* Accumulated; stored up.

1402 *HOCCEVE Let. of Cupid* 407 Hir heped vertu bath swich excellence. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* I. Prol. 228 In mair hepit malice. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* iv. iv. (1871) 264 All the heaped-up lore of ages. 1865 *NEALE Glor. Parad.* 66 O how dear, how heaped, the rapture!

Heaper. [f. *HEAP v.* + -ER 1.] One who heaps up or accumulates.

c 1490 *PROMPT. Parv.* 235/2 (MS. K.) *Hepar, cumulator.* 1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* xxiii. (1551) 377 b, An heaper of sinnes vpon sinnes. 1755 *RAMSAY Ep. to F. Clerk* 9 May, Tho' I ne'er was a rich heaper, To make that up I liue the cheaper. 1861 *DASENT Burnt Njal* I. 90 Heaper up of piles of dead.

† **Heap-full**, *a. Obs.* [f. *HEAP sb.* (in advb. relation) + *FULL a.*] Full and heaped up.

1530 *PALSGR.* 549/2 *Fyll your bussell heape full.* *Ibid.* 849/2 *Heape full*, or heaped full, a comble. 1769 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 115/2 A corn-bushel heap-full.

Heaping, *vbl. sb.* [f. *HEAP v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb *HEAP*; making into a heap; accumulation. Also *concr.*

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist. v.* xiv. [xiii.] (890) 440 In heapunge eowerre niðerunge. c 1440 *PROMPT. Parv.* 235/2 *Heppunge, cumulat.* 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxxv. 7 In that unmeasurable heaping of the earth. a 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1840) 30 This better resurrection is a heaping euen of that fulness. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 1 Grown old in the heaping up of riches. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xx. 156 Circular mounds or heapings-up of the crumbled limestone.

2. *Comb.* † *heaping figure*, a rhetorical figure in which epithets, etc. are heaped up. *Obs.*

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 243 The Latines called it Congeries and we the heaping figure.

† **Heaply**, *adv. Obs.* rare -o. [f. *HEAP sb.* + -LY 2.] In heaps.

1552 *HULOET*, Heape upon heape, and heapelepe.

† **Heap-meal**, *adv.* [OE. *heap-mælm*, f. *HEAP sb.*: see -MEAL.] In heaps; in large quantities or numbers. (Also by *heap-meal*.)

c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xli. 348 Hu hie hie gadriāð heapmælm. c 1000 *ALFRIC Numb.* I. 3 Telle þu and Aaron heapmælm. c 1000 — *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 282 *pa hæþenan... feollon heap-mælm ealle to þæs halgan weres cncowm.* 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 71 And thereon powre the same forth by heap-meale.

Heapy (hēpi), *a.* [f. *HEAP sb.* + -Y. Cf. *Ger. häufig* frequent.] Full or consisting of heaps.

1552 *HULOET*, Heape or full of heapes, aceruous. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 242 My heapy doubtis and trembling feares are fled. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xix. 515 With witherd foliage strewd, a heapy store! 1869 *PHILLIPS Vestiv.* iv. 128 Lava lying in heapy ridges.

Hear (hēr), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. ppl. heard

(hārd). Forms: *Inf.* 1 *hieran*, *hýran*, *hëran*, 2-5 *heren*, 4-5 *heere*, 3-6 *here*, 6-7 *heare*, 6-*hear*; also 3 (*Lay.*) *heren*, (*Orm.*) *herenn*, 3-4 *heoren*, 3-5 *s.w.* *hure*, 4 *hyere*, 4 *hiere*, 4 *hiere*, 4-5 *hir(e, s.w. huyre, Sc. heyre, 4-6 her, hyre, 5 2nd sing. harst; Sc. 5-6 heire, 5-heir. Pa. t. 1 hierde, hýrde, hërde, 2-6 herde, 4-6 herd, hearde, 4-*heard*; also 3 *heorde, (Orm.) heorrede, 3-4 herede, 3-5 hirde, hurde, 3-6 harde, 4-7 (Sc.-9) hard. Pa. ppl. 1 gehíered, -hýred, -hëred, 2 hered, 2-6 herd, 6-*heard*; also 3 (*Orm.*) *herrd, heorrd, 3-5 hurd, 4 y-hyerd, 5 y-herd, 4-6 harde, 4-7 (Sc.-9) hard.* [Com. Teut. vb.: OE., early WS. *hieran*, late WS. *hýran*, Anglian *hëran* (: -*hëran*) = OFris. *hëra, hōra* (: -*hōra*) (WFrís. *hearren*, Satl. *hëra*), OS. *hōran, hōrean* (MLG., MDu. *hōren, Du. hooren*), OHG. *hōren* (MHG. *haren, Ger. hören*), ON. *heyra* (Norw. *höyra, Sw. höra, Da. høre*), all: -*haurjan* = Goth. *hausjan* = OTeut. **hausjan*. Beside the simple vb., OE. had, like the other old Teutonic langs., the compound *geheran* (Goth. *gahausjan*) in the same sense, but perhaps with greater implication of completeness of action. In some uses *geheran* was more frequent in OE. than the simple vb., so that the latter is rare or not evidenced; it occurs more frequently in Old Northumbrian, and becomes commoner after 1200, perhaps under Norse influence. The pa. ppl. in *ge-*, in early ME. southern dialect, may belong to either verb. See YHERE.**

Cognates of *hausjan* outside Tentonic are unknown. Conjectures of its relationship to the root *aus-Eas*, to *L. audire*, and Gr. *akouō*, are all extremely doubtful.]

1. *intr.* To perceive, or have the sensation of, sound; to possess or exercise the faculty of audition, of which the specific organ is the ear. The proper verb to express this faculty or function.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Dy læs exum hia zeseað and earum herað [Ags. G. zehyron]. — 116 Eadgo biden... earo inere forðon heras hia [Ags. G. hīz zehyrapl]. c 1200 ORMIN 15501 And dunbe menn and dæfe he 3aft To speken wel and herean. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou* 62 Als þai tuk fra men be sycht, And for to here to haf na mycht. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xi. 15 He that hath eiris of hearynge, here he. 14... *Voc.* in Wt. Willeker 566/44 *Audio*, to huyre. 1506 *TINDALE Matt.* xi. 15 He that hath eares to here, let him here. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. i. 83 Leonato, I am sorry you must here. c 1600 — *Sonn.* xxiii. To here with eies belongs to loves fine wit. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* iv. 28 Ye shall see gods... which neither see, nor here. 1785 *REIN Int. Powers* ii. i. We cannot see without eyes, nor hear without ears. *Ibid.*, The ear is not that which hears; but the organ by which we hear. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* i. 34 (He) whispered... so that Menexenus should not hear. *Mod.* He does not hear readily; he is dull of hearing.

b. To hear of both ears, Not to hear of that ear (see EAR sb. 1 d), on that side (see quot. 1617).

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV. 16b, The kyng was required to purchase his deliverance, but he could not here on that side. a 1617 *BAVNE On Eph.* i. If he have no mind to perform it, we say, he cannot here on that side. 1624 *BE. MOUNTAGU Gagg Pref.* 9 We should have heard thereof on both eares to a purpose.

2. *trans.* To perceive (sound, or something that emits or causes sound); to have cognizance of by means of the ear or auditory sense.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 17 zewillnadon... zehera ða lico ze heres and ne herdon [Ags. G. zehyran þa þing þe ze zehyrad, and hīz ne zehyrdon]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Peos ilke weord... god ha beoð to heren [cf. 49 for to herea godes weordes]. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 He it ne herde. c 1200 ORMIN 10890 Þær was þe Fadder heord anan off heoffne þurh an stefne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2849 Sir loth wiþ þis cri scoo hard. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* x. 24 Many prophetis and kyngis wolden... heere tho things, that ze here, and thei herden not. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 243 (Harl.) He harde a voyse seing to him, 'Whi erthe thouwe so hevy?' 1538 *STARKEY England* i. l. 20 Thyngeys wyche we se, fele, or her. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 27 Although the lightning appeare unto us, a good pretty while before the thunderclap be heard. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. 35 Lay thine eare close to the ground, and list if thou can here the tread of Trauellers. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 44 So great a noise, that one can hardly hear his own words. 1715 *DE FOE Fam. Instruct.* l. i. (1841) i. 15 How can he hear what I say? 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* l. xxvii. 215 The men shouted... and I distinctly heard them through the falling snow.

b. predicated of the ear.

[c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 38 lx. 17] Lustas heortan heora zeherde eare ðin. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipiane* 428 Na þine eris her to se la sange na nocht thole. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* ii. 9 Ye 3y3 syt, ne eere here... what thingis God made nyde bifore to hem that louen him. 1586 *B. YOUNG Gunzoo's Civ. Conv.* iv. (1586) 191 Ladie Lelias eares are to daintie to here anie reasons. a 1835 *MAS. HEMANS Better Land* iv. Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy.

c. Not to hear day nor door: not to hear anything distinctly. *Sc.*

1768 *ROSS Helenore* 86 (Jam.) That day nor door a body cudna hear. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* viii. 'She's as deaf as Corralinn—we canna mak her hear day nor door.'

3. As with other verbs of perception, the subst. or pronominal object may be followed by an *inf.*, *pres. pple.* (orig. *vbl. sb.* with *a-*), or *pa. pple.*, expressing an action performed or suffered by it.

The *inf.* now takes to after the passive, but not after the active *vbl.*: *We heard him groan; he was heard to groan.* But exceptions to both rules are to be met with: see b.

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 1346 Ic þæt lond-buend leode mine... secean hyrde. c 1200 ORMIN 901 Gode... wolleð himm self þa belless herenn ringenn. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 279 He hurde ainges syngan an hey. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 550 (Trin.) Of þese þingis I haue herde seide Was adames body to gader leide. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 58 Als he mycht heyre þe cok craw. c 1444 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) Whenne þe seruauntis hirde hire lord crye. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Wemen* 117 Quhen I heir nemmyt his name. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 33 As I heard once a doctor of Divinitie... earnestly defendyng his cause with examples. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 113, I heare a Bird so sing. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 141 To assemble the people... to here it read. 1716 *ANDISON Frecholder* No. 11 (Seager), Mr. Motteux has been heard to say it more than once. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 93 A Poet begs me, I will hear him read. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 206 Whereat his horse did snort, as he had heard a lion roar. 1850 *TERNSON In Mem.* x. 2, I hear the bell struck in the night. *Mod.* I heard a clock striking; I heard the clock strike three.

b. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 8b, Vñ that childe... bee harde crye. 1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Gomberville's Polixander* i. 180, I heare the magnanimous Benzaida to accuse the ingratefull Nehizus.

c. Hence, by ellipsis of such objects as *people*, *persons*, *some one*, before the infinitives *say*, *speake*, *tell*, *talk*, the phrases *to hear say*, *hear tell*, etc., of which some are still in dialectal or colloquial, and occasionally literary, use. Formerly also with *pa. pple.*, as *to hear told* (obs.).

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 582 No ic wif fram þe swylcra searon ða seggan hyrde. a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1114 Da þe munecas of Burch hit herdon segen. c 1220 *Bestiary* 584 He haueu herd told of ðis mere... half man and half fis. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 391 Kyng Macolon hurde telle her-of in Scotlande. 1465 *Sir J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 531 11. 244 When Debnam herd sey how that I began to gadyr sylvyr. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 379, I her speke of that man. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxv. 225 Ye neuer herd speke of a trewere nor more noble man. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 139, I have heard tell of a bishop of this land, that would have eaten fryed frogs. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1638) 322 He was... neuer afterwards seene or heard

tell of. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. Romants* ii. 71 The burning Knight, of whom it may be you have heard talk. *Ibid.* iii. 59 Hee would by no means hear speak of sleeping till Florissell had related [etc.]. 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* vi. We heard tell as he'd sold his own land. 1892 *G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. Fouard's St. Peter* 131 Even those who had heard tell of his conversion did not know [etc.].

d. Hence the gerundial phrase *†(by) hearing say*, (by) hearing it said (by) hearsay. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 304 Edward vnderstode, þorgh oft herebyng say, How [etc.]. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxxvii. 49a/2 He sayde soo by herebyng saye. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxxvii. (cxxxiii) 361, I knowe nothyng of the mater but by herebyng saye. a 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Bv b, Thei wrote by herebyng saie. *Mod. Sc.* They knew by hearing tell of it.

4. To exercise the auditory function intention-ally; to give ear, hearken, listen. a. *intr.*

[c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 10 zehyrad and ongytap.] c 1340 *Cursor M.* 271 heading (Trin.) Hereþ now of þe trinite dre And of þe making of þis worlde here. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* iii. 9 Spek, Lord, for thei seruauit herith. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 17 Harstow, boy? ther is a podyng in the pot. 1482 *WARKW. Chron.* (Camden) 27 A castelle that spekeþe, and a womane that wille here, thai wille be gotene bothe. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Sam.* xx. 16 Then cried a wise woman out of the Cite, Heare, heare. 1702 *Rowe Tamerh.* i. i. 443 When first thy moving Accents Won me to hear.

b. *trans.* To listen to (a person or thing) with more or less attention or understanding; to give ear to, hearken to; to give audience to. *Orig.* with dative of the person or thing. *To hear out*, to listen to to the end: see *OUT*.

a 1000 *Juliana* 371 (Gr.) He minum hraðe leahtrum zengelne larum hyrðe. c 1160 *Hattou Gosp.* John viii. 47 Se þe is of gode he herð [Ags. G. zehyrð] godes word. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 And bigan þat folc... to here his wise lore. c 1205 *LAY.* 1229 Ne bið na man weri heora songes to heren. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Her me, dohter. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20510 Sittes stell now... And hers [Pairf, heris] now þis mirines. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 239 (Harl. MS.) He that hurithe the doctrine of the ioyes of paradys. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 79 He... disdeyned to hire theym. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Sam.* xxiv. 9 Wherefore hearest thou mens words? 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 137 There is a Chamber (in the Vatican)... wherein Ambassadors are heard. *Ibid.* iii. 32 The Pharises... were to be heard, as sitting in the chaire of Moses. 1637 *SHIRLEY Gamester* iii. (Dodsley O. Pl. 1780 IX. 63) It will be inconvenient to hear out your curranto. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xiv. iii. I desire only to be heard out. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* i. 81 Hear my story, O fisherman. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 1. 363 There was an agreement between us that you should hear me out.

c. With two objects, as *To hear (one) his lessons*: to listen to the recitation of his lessons.

1804 *LADY HUNTER in Sir M. Hunter's Jnl.* (1894) 202, I have heard George and James their lessons. 1811 *L. M. HAWKINS Class & Gertr.* (1812) II. 256 He hears some of the younger ones their lessons. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perycross* 111 Three pupils, and not a lesson have I heard them.

5. *trans.* To attend and listen to (a lecture, sermon, play, musical performance, etc.); to form one of the audience at.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9764 (Gott.) He mote þaim giue his benison, þat wil gladly here þis sermoun. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 2 Hon mon scholde here þis masse. 1470–85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. ix, Vpon the morowe when they had herde masse. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 9 He and the Quene heard evensong. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 136 They thought it good you here a play. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) i. 95 Many persons were sent to prison for hearing mass.

b. 'To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you hear? (A colloquial use of the word.)' Webster, 1828. Also *absol.*

1783 *COWPER Let.* 8 Sept., There are, however, many who have left the Church, and hear among the Dissenters.

6. *trans.* To listen to judicially in a court of law; to give (one) a hearing; to try (a person or a case).

c 1160 *Hattou Gosp.* John vii. 51 Demð ure ee anigene man bute hyne man ær hyre [Ags. G. zehyre]! 1382 *Wyclif Deut.* i. 17 The litil 3c shulen here as the more. 1484 *Letf. etc. Rich. III* (Rolls) i. 79 If any persone wolde come and complayn of any of the said bailliffes that they shalbe herd. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 62 He quha first accuses, is first hard. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. liii. 120 His Royall selfe in Iudgement comes to here the cause. 1709 *ANDISON Tattler* No. 121 P. 1 They are so in haste, that they never hear out the Case. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* i. 115 Three Judges were appointed to the special duty of hearing appeals from the courts below. 1891 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 202/1 The plaintiff ought to have had an opportunity of being heard before he was dismissed.

7. To listen to with compliance or assent; to accede to, grant (a request or prayer). Chiefly in scriptural use.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 49 Gif him mon þonne hyran nelle, þonne mot se masse-preost hit wrecan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Ah lauerd god her ure bone. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10499 'Anna', he said, 'herd es þi bone, þou salt haf child and þat wel sone'. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xviii. 15 3if he shal here thee, thou hast wonnen thi brother. — *Luke* i. 13 Thi prier is herd. 1450–1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 188 Though ye deserue not to be harde for youre selfe, yet that he wyll graunte you youre askynges. 1562 *WYNTER Four Scior Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 i. 91 That altar, vpon the quhilk the prayaris of all acceptit and hard be our heynily Father are offerit. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 73 The king... sent to Rome with his excuse, which the Pope woulde in no wise here. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 656 Orphens' dying Prays't at length are heard. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. J.* St. Peter's Day ii. i The prayer is heard.

b. *To hear of*, with *will (would)* and *negative*: to refuse to listen to, entertain the notion of, consent to, or permit.

1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 274 He would in no case here of reconciliation. 1658 *W. BURTON Itin. Anton.* 150 The learned Antiquary will not hear of it. 1785 *MRS. S. BOYS Coalition* i. 143 She would not hear of it. 1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont* IV. 347 He would by no means hear of her going. 1879 *MRS. OLIPHANT Within Precincts* (Tauchn.) 11. xxix. 237 Mother would not hear of her staying.

† 8. To obey. *Obs.* (Only OE., ME., and arch.) *Orig.* with dative.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 41 Hua... is ðes þæte ec wind and sæ herað him. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xiv. 31 Þæt Israelisce folc... hyrdon Gode and Moise his þeowe. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 214 [Crist] ordeynede many folk to here aweiþ þis newe lawe. 1700 *PRIOR Carmel Seculare* 215 The fiery Pegasus disdainis To mind the Rider's Voice, or hear the Reins. a 1709 *CONGRUVE Ode to Godolphin* (T.), The beast... Whom soon he tam'd to use, and taught to hear the reins.

† 9. *intr.* To be subject (to); to belong. *Obs.* [So *MIIG. haren*, beside *geharen*.]

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* i. i. § 22 Þas land eall hyrð to Denemearcan. 940 *Chart. Eadmund in Cod. Dipl.* III. 415 Se baza æt Wiltune ðe hyrð into Wiliz. c 1205 *LAY.* 24062 Þa hafuene alle, be herden to þan londes. 1200 *SHIRES of Eng.* in O. E. Misc. 146 Her-to hereþ viii store schire.

10. *trans.* To learn or get to know by hearing; to receive or obtain as information; to be told; to be informed of.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 2 Huzetð ðis ic hero from ðe? [Ags. G. Hwi zehyre ic þis þe þe]! c 1160 *Hattou Gosp.* *ibid.*, Hwi here ich þis þe þe! c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1370 Sum good tiding heren or sen. c 1290 *Becket* 814 in S. Eng. Leg. l. 130 To ourt eft-soone he wende, For-to here [v. r. here] be kiagus wille. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1102 His fader of him hirs na tipand. c 1450 *Merlin* 32, I shall often... brynge soche tidinges as thou shalt put in thi boke, And wite it well, þeple shulbe glad euer to heiren it. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 1597f The Jewes that were vnworthy to hyre it, were offended. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 377 The next newes that was heard of him, was, that he was slaine in Lorraine. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 888 Adam, soon as he heard the fatal Trespass don by Eve. 1781 *COWPER Conversation* 804 Great changes and new manners have occurred, And blest reforms, that I have never heard. 1893 *W. T. WAWN S. Sea Islanders* 53 The inquiry over, I heard nothing more about the matter.

b. with *obj. clause*.

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 2173 Hyrde ic þæt he ðone heals-beah Hyrde zesealde. c 1050 *Eyrhferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 321 We habbað on gastlicum zewritum oft zehyred þæt us ys beboden. c 1160 *Hattou Gosp.* John ix. 32 Ne herde [Ags. G. zehyrde] we næfre. þæt anyz un-tynde þas eagen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Nu 3c haueu herd þat ure drihten biþ turnen to him, hered nu o hu uele wise. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xlii. 2, I haue herd that wheet is sold in Egipte. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasse 5 Let me here what you call Cosmographie. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. ii. 113, I likewise here that Valentine is dead. 1670 *LADY M. BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 21, I am very sorry to hear that the small pox increases so as to fright you from Exton. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 193 Garlick I have heard will do the like. 1746 *Tom Thumbe's Trav.* 32 The courteous Behaviour of the Inhabitants, which, I hear, is habitual to them. 1808 *Sketches of Character* (1813) i. 108, I hear there are no lodgings to be had.

11. *absol.* or *intr.* To be informed, learn; to receive information or tidings of, or obtain news concerning; to receive a message or letter from.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1371 3c habbeþ i-herd nu riht Of his strengþe and of his miht. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1866 Ne I hardly herde of hym hade in my lyue. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2667 As sone as Darye be derfe of þis dede heris. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxxvii. 466 They neuer had hard of such a myracle. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V. 78 Therle of Suffolk... hearing of their doynge. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. iii. 36–8, I hear no Letter from my Master. Nor here I from my Mistris, who did promise To yeld me often tydings. 1776 *Trial of Nundocmar* 23/1 Would you not have heard if he had been so ill as not to be able to come out? 1830 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii. You shall hear from me in the morning, sir. *Mod.* When did you hear from your son in South Africa? We hear from him regularly every mail. He has never been heard of since.

b. *To hear of it*: to be spoken to about it; to be called to account for it. *collog.*

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 124 Send vs your Prisoners, or you'll hear of it. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* Verse 15. xiv. § 3 (1669) 161/2 We... look to find them at hand on the shelf, clean and fit for use, or our servants shall hear of it. *Mod.* You'd better not do it again, or you'll hear of it.

† 12. To be reported or spoken (well or ill) of. [After Gr. εἶ, κακῶς ἀκούειν, *L. bene, male audire*.]

1583 *BABINGTON Commandu.* ix. (1637) 85 Desire ever... rather to hear well, than to be rich: yea... to leave unto thy posterity an honest report and name, before heaps of any riches. 1590 *SPENSER F. O.* i. v. 23 O! what of gods then boots it to be borne, If old Aueugles sonnes so evil here? 1652 *Br. Hall Invis.* World ii. i, Aristotle himself is wont to hear ill for his opinion of the soul's mortality. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 147 You have been three days upon it. It hears ill abroad. 1706 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 502 If such Indulgences hear ill in the World, and naturally expose a Man to Censure and Disrepute.

b. *To hear rather*: to prefer to hear, to prefer to be addressed or called. (A Latinism.)

1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 7 Or hear'st thou rather pure Ethereal stream Whose Fountain who shall tell? 1829 *LAMA Let. to V. Novello* Oct., Dear Fugueist—or hear'st thou rather Contrapuntist?

13. The imperative *Hear!*, now usually repeated, *Hear! hear!* (formerly *Hear him! hear him!*)

is used as an exclamation to call attention to a speaker's words, and hence has become a general expression of approbation or 'cheering'.

It is now the regular form of cheering [CHUEA sb. 8] in the House of Commons, and expresses, according to intonation, admiration, acquiescence, indignation, derision, etc.

1689 SIA E. SEYMOUR 19 Feb. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. V.* 122, I see gentlemen speak here under great disadvantages. 'When gentlemen speak with reflections, and cry 'hear him, hear him', they [the former] cannot speak with freedom. 1689 SIA H. CAPEL *ibid.*, When Seymour was in the Chair, I have heard 'Hear him, hear him', often said in the house. 1765 FOOTE *Orators II.* Wks. 1836 II. 176 Ter. Dermot, be easy—Scam. Hear him—Tire. Hear him—Ter. Ay, hear him, hear him. 1768 LD. J. CAVENTISH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 8 Dec. in Sir H. Cavendish *Deb.* (1841) I. 96 Let us... give a dispassionate attention to everything that passes. [Hear!] That very word 'hear!' I read of all others. 1769 SIA F. NORTON *Sp. Deb.* 432 The common law is as much the law as the statute law. [Mr. Grenville called out hear! hear!] If the hon. gentleman will hear, by and by he will hear. 1770 G. GRENVILLE *Sp. Deb.* 16 Feb. *ibid.* 461 The House will be obliged to you [the Speaker] for your information. [Hear, Hear!] Mr. Speaker, I beg the House will be silent. I am sure that is disorderly. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. n. 822 As to himself, he was free to acknowledge... the hand which he had in it (A cry of *Hear him! Hear him!*) By the cry of *Hear him!* said his Lordship, gentlemen seem to think I am going to make a confession. 1803 in Stanhope *Life Pitt* (1862) IV. 49 When he [Pitt] burst down there followed three of the... most enthusiastic bursts of applause I ever heard... as far as I observed, however, it was confined to the parliamentary 'Hear him! Hear him!' 1812 *Parl. Deb.* 5 May in *Examiner* 11 May 292/3 Orders were sent off to Mr. Henry to withdraw from the United States.—[Hear, hear!] 1865 LOWELL *Scotch the Snake* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 251 One Noble Lord or Honorable Member asking a question, and another Noble Lord or Honorable Member endeavoring to dodge it, amid cries of *Hear! Hear!*

b. Hence as sb. *Hear, hear!* (formerly *hear-him*), a cheer. Also *Hear-hear v. intr.*, to shout 'hear! hear!'; *trans.*, to acclaim with shouts of 'hear! hear!'; to cheer. Hence *Hear-hearer*.

1737 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The *hear-him* of the house of commons. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*, (1749) 48 With repeated *hear-hims* ringing in his ears. 1836 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 233 The *hear-hims* are more fervent than on almost any other occasion. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, vii. I thank my honourable friend, if he will allow me to call him so—four *hears*, and one certainly from Mr. Jingle—for the suggestion. 1855—Dorrit l. xxxiv. *Hearing*, and obing, and cheering. 1868 DISRAELI *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 3 Apr., If the *hear-hears* have their way. 1879 SIA G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 374 The members seemed generally very quiet; there was little 'hear, hear!'. 1883 *Standard* 3 Apr. 5/4 He... 'hear, hear', the member for Northampton. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 3/1 Mr. Morley's explanation of his position... was received with sympathetic *hear, hear*.

Hear(e), obs. ff. HAIR, -E, HEIR, HERE, HIGHER.

Hearable (hī'arəb'l), a. [f. HEAR v. + -ABLE.] That can be heard, audible.

c. 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* i. xiv. 74 That he have sure knowing of hereable trenthis and that bi hearing of eris. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 Hereabyll, audibillis. 1851 RUSKIN *Lett. to F. D. Maurice* (1889) 9 He is to me Visible and Hearable. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* i. viii. 106 It was necessary to scream to make one's words hearable.

Hearb, Hearce, Heard, obs. ff. HERB, HEARSE, HERD.

Hear'd (hā'd), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of HEAR v.] Perceived by the ear.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 Herde, auditus. 1819 KEATS *Greician Urn* 11 Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter.

Hear'd-say, obs. var. of HEARSAY.

Hearer (hī'arə), [f. HEAR v. + -ER.]

1. One who hears; an auditor, listener.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter v.* 11 Pai shew stynkand wordes þat corrupis þe herers. 1384 WYCLIF *Yas.* i. 23 An herere of the word, and not a doere. 1509 MORE *Dyaloge* l. Wks. 150/2 The fruit of stryfe among the hyters. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 309 Thou wilt be like a lower presently, And tire the hearer with a booke of words. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 19 (1740) 517 As in the proverbial Court at Dover, all Speakers and no Hearers. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 1 He knows me to be a very patient hearer. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 151 Those who are present... ought to be impartial hearers of both the speakers.

† b. One who hears causes; a judge. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xi. 10 The Lorde be hearer betwene vs.

2. One who receives oral instruction, or attends lectures or sermons; a disciple. Cf. AUDIENT.

1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 59 Mr. Burroughs... formerly a hearer, and still a great lover, of my Reverend Father in Law, Dr. Samuel Annersly. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 251 He was for a time one of Plato's hearers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 14/1 The non-matriculated students, or 'hearers', at the four [Swiss] universities are about four hundred in number.

3. *Ecclesiastical Hist.* [tr. L. audiens.] One admitted to hear the Scriptures read and receive instruction, but not to the common worship of the church: applied to catechumens and penitents of the second order.

1697 tr. Dupin's *Ecclesiastical Hist.* II. 109 This sort of Catechumens were called hearers, because they heard the Instructions which were given in the Church. a. 1711 KEN *Hymn* 100. Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 76 Within the hallow'd Door on either Hand, The Penitents advanc'd to Hearers stand. 1722 J. BINGHAM *Chr. Antiq.* VI. 534 St. Basil says expressly, they were hearers only, and not allowed to be present at any prayers whatsoever.

Hear-hear, v., etc.: see HEAR v. 13 b.

Hearing, ppl. sb. [f. HEAR v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb HEAR; perception by the ear or auditory sense; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audition.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Fif wittes, shibe & heringe [etc.]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13107 þe def has hering, blind has sight. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 10 To Suth thyngis... Tyll mannys heryng ar plesand. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. III. xviii. (1495) 64 Always the heryng is gendred by ayre smyte. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon*. Cless Richmond Wks. (1876) 305 Her heryng sholde haue dyled more and more. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 232 b. Faying that he was thycke of hearing. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 75 Aged eares play trewant at his tales, And yonger hearings are quite rashed. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 856 Ground-luy is commended... for them that are hard of hearing. 1772 *Priestley Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 154 Captivating... at the first hearing. 1818 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 224 The organ of hearing is not manifest in insects.

b. In one's hearing, in such a position or way as to be heard by one. *Within hearing*, out of hearing, at such a distance as to be heard, or not heard; within, or out of, hearing distance.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* ix. 5 He seide to hem in myn heryng, Go 3e thorow the citee... and smyte 3e. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 455 Quhen that the Bruce off that heryng wer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 200 [He] cursed his sonne in the hering of those that had the gnyding of them. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. II. ii. 152 What, out of hearing, gone? No sound, no word? 1596—*Merch. V.* v. i. 241 In the hearing of these manie friends I sweare to thee. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 9 Where stood that renowned Citie of Corinth, in hearing of both Seas. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx. As soon as we came within hearing, I called out to him by name. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) III. 79 It was not said in his hearing. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xiii. 361 Within the hearing of Niagara's voice.

2. The action of actively giving ear, listening (e.g. to a lecture, sermon, play, etc.); *spec.* attendance at preaching (*dial.*); audience. Also *fig.*

a. 1225 St. Mark. a Herchid alle þe maben, ant herunge habbed. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13708 (Trin.) Þei 3af hering to him vchone. 1549 MORE *Dyaloge* l. Wks. 168/2 To gyne diligent hyryng... and faithful obedience to the churche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 At that tyme the Archebischop had no further heryng. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 161 We begge your hearing Patientlie. 1604 HIERON *Preacher's Plea* Wks. 1624 I. 539 To draw the people to hearing upon the weeke-days. 1791 COWPER *Lett.* 26 June, He... has a mother between seventy and eighty, who walks every Sunday eight miles to hearing, as they call it, and back again. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 170 New doctrines ever gain readiest hearing among the common people.

3. The listening to evidence and pleadings in a court of law; the trial of a cause; *spec.* a trial before a judge without a jury. b. (*Sc. Law.*) *Hearing in presence*, 'a formal hearing of counsel before the whole thirteen Judges' (Bell *Dict. Law Sc.* 1861).

1576 FLEMING *Psalm.* Epist. 357 The Usher... is willing to give us the hearing, and to determine the controversy. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 141 I'll take my leave, And leave you to the hearing of the cause. 1690 WOOD *Life* 15 Jan. (O. H. S.) III. 322 There was to be a hearing between the University and City of Oxon on the 15 January [note, at the bar of the house]. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Nov., On ye 14th Instant... came on the Hearing of y^e Election of St. Albans. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1800) III. 453 The cause is again brought to hearing on the matters of equity reserved, and a final decree is made. 1818 CAIRNS *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 554 The cause was twice heard in Ireland, on the last of which hearings, before Lord Middleton... he decreed a perpetual injunction against Lord Forbes. 1894 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 80/1 [They] attended the hearing before the registrar.

4. Knowledge by hearing or being informed; esp. in phr. to come to one's hearing.

c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 322 So long they spoken of this thing... that it came to hire lordis hering. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxviii. 281 The brnte cherre came to the heryng of duke Raoul. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 111 Upon the hearing of his Lordships returne.

5. Something heard; report, rumour, news. *dial.*

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxij. 7 Of iveling nocht drede sal be. 1384 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 26 Trublyng togidre shal come vpon trublyng togidre, and heryng vpon heryng. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxiv. (E. E. T. S.) 220 Þin erys, þat first spak dyshonest herynges of bachtyng, flatteryng, lesynges, & rybandrye. 1500 Sir Beues 3680 (Pynson) The pope [of] that heryng was ful glad. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 182 Tis a good hearing, when children are toward, But a harsh hearing, when women are foward. 1611—*Cynik.* III. i. 4 Whose remembrance... will to Eares and Tongues Be Theame, and hearing ener. 1666 PEFFS *Diary* 4 Aug., De Ruyter dares not come on shore... Which is a very good hearing. 1840 DICKENS *Barn.* *Rudge* xlviii. (1892) 348 This is a pleasant hearing. I thank Heaven for it.

6. A 'lecture', a scolding. *dial.*

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. 'After she had g'en us a hearing on our duties.' 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inker.* xli. [She] left the room for the purpose... of giving her a good hearing.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hearing-day*, *-distance*, *-organ*, *-tube*; *hearing-fee*, the fee paid by a snitor to an official of the court before the case is heard; *hearing-trumpet* = EAR-TRUMPET.

1860 FITZBOY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 343 What is called 'a good 'hearing-day', may be mentioned among the signs of wet. 1887 CASSELL'S *Fam. Mag.* 141/2 You must pay 2s. for every pound you sue for, for 'hearing-fee.' 1895 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 6/2 So poor that she actually could not pay the hearing-fee. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 1 Mediums which assist the Hearing, such as Speaking- Trumpets, 'Hearing-Trumpets. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* I. (1874) 41 A small hearing trumpet fastened by a black ribbon to a button-hole of his coat.

8. *Hearing say*, *gerundial phr.*: see HEAR v. 3 d.

Hearing, ppl. a. [f. HEAR v. + -ING.] That hears: see the verb.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27989 Þe eres o þe herand. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 12 The herende ere, and the seende eye. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i. If it had not been for me, thou hadst been yet but a hearing counsel at the bar. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 55/1 A school... for teaching deaf-mute infants in... association with hearing infants.

Hearing, obs. form of HERRING.

† **Hear'ingless**, a. Obs. [f. HEARING ppl. sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of the faculty of hearing; deaf.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. III. xviii. (Tollem. MS.) Ambrose sayeþ þat men of þe contray þere þe ryner Nilus ariseþ ben heringes [1582 void of hearing].

Heark, obs. form of HARK.

Hearken, harken (hā'k'n), v. Forms: 1 hercnian, heorcian, 2-3 hercnen, (Orm. hercenn), 3 hercnien, 3-4 heorknien, herknien, herkin, 3-6 herken, 4 herkon, 4-5 herkyn, 5 harkyn, 6 harken; 4- harken, 6- hearken.

[OE. *hercnian*, *heorcian*, *hycnian*, formed with suffix -n- from **heorci-an*, the OE. type of HARK v. The spelling *harken*, which agrees with that of HARK, and is at once more regular and of earlier standing, is the accepted one in modern American Dictionaries, and is preferred by some good English writers; but in current English use it is much less frequent than *hearken*. The preference for the latter spelling is probably due to association with HEAR, supported by the analogy of *heart* and *hearth*.]

1. *intr.* To apply the ears to hear; to listen, give ear. Const. to (þ of), in OE. and ME. with dative.

a. 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* (1848) 42 Gndlac... eode þa sona ut and hawode and hercnode. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 422 Ypolitus... heora wordum heorcnode. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Herchid alle to þis writ. c. 1205 LAY. 19668 Heo... hercened 3eorne of þas kinges hærne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 966 He said, 'adam, now wel sais þou þi sal þe tell, and herken [Goth. harkin] now'. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1708 þe fox... Hanilonnez, & herkenez, þi hegez ful ofte. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 668 His felawe That was so neith to herken of his sawe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 155 They ought often to herken yf they can here any noyse or smytynge of hamers. 1530 PALSGR. 579/1 Harken here at this hole. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 255 Herken you possessioners. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 868 She hearkens for his bounds and for his horn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 564 But aged Nereus harkens to his Lore. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 10 Oct., It is full employment enough to hearken, whether one answers or not. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 50 Whenever it is whistled to, it stops to hearken. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 23 Dear mother Ida, harken ere I die.

† 2. *intr.* To listen privily; to play the eaves-dropper; to eavesdrop. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxi. 27 [24] The folie of a man to herkenen thurgh the dores. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, A foolish man standeth herkenynge at the dore. 1588 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* IV. 219 By harkenenge of our howses with drawn wepens.

3. *intr.* To apply the mind to what is said; to attend, have regard; to listen with sympathy or docility. Const. to.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Hercne his rend. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* vi. 9 But they herkened not vnto him, for very anguysh of sprete, and for sore labour. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 No man wyll herken to it. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxvii. 224 Josiah not hearkening to them, was slain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1134 Would thou hadst hearknd to my words, and sta'd. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 205 Instead of hearkening to some of his officers. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. i. 12 To him who hearkens to the gods, the gods give ear. 1896 A. AUSTIN *Eng. Darl.* II. iv. They would not harken.

† b. with on. Obs.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxiii. 414 The people... had great desyre to harken on the promysse that the duke of Amiens made vnto them. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1627) 434 Harkening on enery rumour.

4. *trans.* To hear with attention, give ear to (a thing); to listen to; to have regard to, heed; to understand, learn by hearing; to hear, perceive by the ear. Now only *poet.*

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 440 Heo 7æset æt Godes fotum, his word heorcniende. c. 1300 ORMIN 11723 Fort 3nw hirtþ hercennn Goddess word. a. 1325 *Ancr. R.* 82 Nout one þeo bet hit spekeð, anþ þeo bet hit hercneð. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. i. 50 (Camm. MS.) For thou seyst þat how art so desirous to herkne hem. a. 1400-50 Alexander 2304 In-to þe temple he turned thyhandis to herken. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1232/4 When they here it, harken it but as they would an idle tale. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 122 This King of Naples being an Enemy To me inueterate, hearkens my Brothers snit. 1832 TENNYSON *New-Year's Eve* 39 Tho' I cannot speak a word, I shall harken what you say.

b. With personal obj. (orig. dative as in 1; but this afterwards levelled with the accusative or objective). Obs. exc. *dial.*

1597 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 308 Kyng Edmond... lende vp hys seeld, & herked hym ynon. c. 1400 DE38 *Tray* 9238 Sho herket hym full hyndly. *ibid.* 9264 Long he stode... Doune begond his hed, herkynong the qwe. c. 1500 *Melusine* lvi. 334 Raymondyn herked hym gladly. 1583 STANVYSHAST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Who would Cassandra then harken? 1890 *Yorksh. Clergyman*, What do you come to church for? Boy. To harken yo.

† 5. *intr.* *Hearken to*: Listen, give ear. [As if from a compound vb. *to-hearken*; cf. Ger. *zu-horchen*, imper. *horch zu!* Cf. *Go to*, from vb. *To-oo.*] Obs.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 3 He...saye vnto them in his doctrine: Herken to. Beholde. The sower went forth to sow. — *Acts* vii. 2 Brethren, and fathers, herken to. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 27 Herken to, all ye people.

† 6. *intr.* To seek to hear tidings; to make inquiries, to inquire after, ask for. *Obs.*

1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclii. 450 There abode styll the Englyssmen to harken after other newes. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 36 A this day also was there such earnest talk and appointment of removing, that I graue ouer my noting, and harkened after my hors. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 216 *Clau.* Harken after their offence my Lord. *Prince.* Officers, what offence haue these men done? a 1670 HACKETT *Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 19, I harkened no more after it: for I reckon'd it was done. 1783 JOHNSON *Let.* to Miss S. A. *Thrale* 18 Nov., I harken every day after a letter from her. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* VII. 41 To abstain from harkening after libels upon himself.

† 7. *intr.* To lie in wait; to wait. *Obs.*

[*Cf.* 1523 in 6.] 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Politik Plat* in Arb. *Garner* II. 159 People who daily do harken when the world should amend with them. 1584 STAFFORD in Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 70 The king harkeneth to see the end, and then to believe as he seeth cause. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 260 The youngest daughter whom you harken for, Her father keeps from all access of suitors. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. xv. (1810) 167 Whether it were...the harkening after a Ship, to arrive in those parts...that occasioned his delatory excuses.

† 8. *trans.* To get to hear of; to search out or find by inquiry. *Obs.*

1590 SIR T. COCKayne *Hunting* B iij, Your Hounds...harken them forth of such a kinde as bee durable. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodds* IX. 226 If I can harken out some wealthy marriage for her. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 57 It is some case to Syr Timothy...to harken out the worst that others haue endured. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. ii, He has imploied a fellow...to harken him out a dumbe woman. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* i. 118 Hunting and harkening out places of mart where bee may best vent them.

† 9. *intr.* To have regard or relation. *Obs. rare.*

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 40 There's not a blessing Individuals find, But some way leans and hearkens to the kind.

10. To talk in one's ear, to whisper. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 200 This harkneth with his friend, as though with him to breake Of some intended act. *Mod. Sc.* What are ye herking thegither about? He herk'nt to me to gang and fetch them.

Hearkener, harkener (hā'k'nər). Also 4-5 *herkner* (e, 6 *harkner*. [*f.* HEARKE + -ER.] One who listens or gives ear; a listener.

1340 *Aenb.* 58 þe herkenere do wel he3ce. c 1423 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 547 Thyn herkeners and thyn Auditors. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. clvi*, There sawe I...The fery tigere...The herkenere bore. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 101 The predication is not to be lawded that endureth ouer the power of the herkeners. 1550 CROWLEY *Egip.* 1421 An herkener of fables and lyes. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 486 The starkers...or harkeners are satirized.

† b. An eavesdropper; a scout. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* v. (R.), Babbling tale-tellers & curious herkeners. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Escouteur*, a harkner, a scout, an eavesdropper.

Hearkening, harkening (hā'k'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*

[In OE. *heorcnung*, *f. heorcnian* to HEARKE + -ING.] The action of the vb. HEARKE; giving ear, hearing with attention; listening; giving attention.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 26 Deafum [the forȝeaf] heorcunne. *Ibid.* 96 We sceolon...awendan [ure] earan from yfelre heorcunne. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 104 Auh hold wiðinnen þin heorcunne, þi speche, & tine shiðe. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 28 To him þou gyue gode herknyng. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 131 Toe graunt mee Gratius harkening. a 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* (1766) II. 29 The ill effects of his not harkening to their address. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 185 The sound was gone, nor could his closest hearkening recapture it.

† b. Searching out; inquiry; discovery. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 53 The Steward...specially owith to haue herkenyng upon this clerkes demeanyng in the countries for oppressions. 1602 FULBROKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 66 His eares to be open for the harkening out of their offences.

Hearn (e, hearon, obs. ff. HERN, HERON.

Hearsay (hī'zai). Forms: see HEAR v. and SAY v. Also 6 *heard say*. [*subst. use of phr. to hear say*: see HEAR 3 c.]

1. That which one hears or has heard some one say; information received by word of mouth, usually with implication that it is not trustworthy; oral tidings; report, tradition, rumour, common talk, gossip.

c 1533 DEWES *Introd.* *Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1075, I knowe nothing of it but by here say. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1600) 14 b, I haue heard nothing but by heard say. 1577 HELLOWES *Guesard's Chron.* 315 Thon speakest by hearsay, rather then by anye experience. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 199 So much as I haue gathered by report and common heare-sale. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1590) 11 Heresay is too slender an euidence to spit a mans credit vpon. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix. vi. 1026 Things...which by bare heeresay were reported to haue bene done. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. vii. 417 The whole world was made to tremble at the heare-say of them. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 117 The hearsay of Christ wrought all these things in them. c 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol.* (1710) II. 298 Not merely upon hearsay or tradition. 1761 *Gilbert's Law Evidence* 112 Hearsay is good euidence to prove, who is my grandfather, when he married, what children he had, etc. of which it is not reasonable to presume that I haue better euidence. 1769 SIR W. DRAFER in *Jurinus Lett.* xxvi. 121 Is it hearsay, or the euidence of letters, or ocular? 1847

JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall ix*, I gave him stronger proof than mere hearsay.

b. With a and *pl.* A report received; a rumour, a piece of gossip.

a 1641 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 428/1 This Report seems to be a Hearsay of a second Person. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 7, I am asham'd to see a Person tell such little Hearys. 1730 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 7 May Wks. 1817 IV. 183 A hearsay, at second or third hand. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i, Wrappage of traditions, hearsays, mere words. 1847 LONGF. *Ev. II.* i. 33 Sometimes a rumour, a hearsay, a *came*.

2. *attrib.*, passing on one side into an *adj.*, on the other giving rise to combinations: (a) Of the nature of hearsay; (b) founded or depending upon what one has heard said, but not within one's direct knowledge, as *hearsay account, censure, declaration, knowledge, report, rumour, tale*; (c) of hearsay, speaking from hearsay, as *hearsay author, babblers, witness, & hearsay-man*.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. x. 139 Poet. Wks. 1873 II. 33 [Those] whose metall stiff he knew he could not bend With hear-say pictures. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 59, I can in these tin cases plead but a hearsay experience. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 171 An hearsay account by Bellonius. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 361 These Hearsay-men or Book-Philosophers, called, The Learned, are as ignorant as any...of the true knowledge of God in themselves. 1738 BURCH *Life Milton* App. M's Wks. I. 94 All the Evidence was two hear-say Depositions taken in 1642, from Persons who were told so by the common Soldiers of the Irish. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, etc.* (1888) I. 254 We had both of us an hearsay knowledge of each other. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 44 The report of hearsay witnesses. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 149 To promulgate hearsay reports. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 315 The crude opinions of the hearsay babblers. 1850 TENNYSON *Vivien* 800 She blamed herself for telling hearsay tales.

b. *Hearsay evidence*: evidence consisting in what the witness has heard others say, or what is commonly said, as to facts of which he has himself no original or personal knowledge.

1753 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 135/1 Hearsay-evidence is...rejected in law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. (1800) 368 Yet in some cases (as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute) the courts admit of hearsay evidence. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex. s.v. Hearsay Evidence*, The exceptions to the general rule of the inadmissibility of hearsay evidence are: (1) dying declarations; (2) hearsay in questions of pedigree; (3) hearsay on questions of public right, customs, boundaries, [etc.]. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 148 Hearsay evidence of the loosest kind was freely admitted.

Hence *Hearsay v. intr.* (*nonce-ud.*), to tell what one has heard; to repeat rumours. † *Hear-saying* (in 4 *hyere zigginge*), hearsay, report = *hearing say*: see HEAR 3 d.

1340 *Aenb.* 117 He ne may noþing wel conne bote ase me kan þe batayle of troye be hyere-zigginge. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. vii, Men riding and running, reporting and hearsaying.

Hearse (hā's), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *heers* (e, 5 *heerce*, 5-6 *hers*, 5-6 (g) *herce*, 6 *hearse*, *herst*, 7 *hierce*, 4-9 *herse*, 6- *hearse*. [Formerly *herse*, a. F. *herse* (12th c. in Littré) = It. *erpicce* = L. *hirpic-em* (*hirpex*) large rake used as a harrow; cf. Gr. *ἀρπᾶξ* grappling-iron. See HERSE, under which the sense 'harrow' and its immediately derived senses are treated.]

† 1. a. A triangular frame somewhat similar in form to the ancient harrow, designed to carry candles, and used at the service of *Tenebræ* in Holy Week. b. A candlestick used at the *Benedictio ignis* on Easter Eve. *Obs.*

1287 *Synod of Exeter* xii. in *Wilkins Conc.* (1737) II. 139 Vas ad aquam benedictam. Hercia ad tenebras. 1563 *Int. Chr. Ch.*, *Canterb.* (Chapter Libr. *Canterb.*), Item a heade for the hearse of coper and gylte to carrye the iij. lyghts to the fier vpon Esteren.

2. a. An elaborate framework originally intended to carry a large number of lighted tapers and other decorations over the bier or coffin while placed in the church at the funerals of distinguished persons; also called *castrum doloris*, *chappelle ardente*, or *catafalco*.

[1291 *Acc. Executors O. Eleanor* in *Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I. 199 Pro meremio ad hercias Domine Regine, apud Westmonasterium.] c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pile* 15 Adown I fell when I sawe the herse, Dede as stone. 1399 *Test. Rich.* II in *Rymer Fodera* VIII. 75 Ita...quod, pro predictis Exequiis, iv. Hercie...per Executors nostros congrue preparatur. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8753. a 1450 *Le Mortre Art.* 3532 By-fore a tombe, that new was dyghte There-on an herse, sothely to saye, Wyth an C tappers lyghte. 1485 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 277 That there be byrnyng on herse v. verges, ilkoone of a pownde of waxe. 1526 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Payd for strykynge of iij. tapers for the herst jd. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 1 b, The body was taken out, and caried into the Quire, and set under a goodly Herce of waxe, garnished with Banners, Pencelles, and Cushions. a 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 510 And starts, like tapers, burn'd upon his herse. 1814 SCOTT *Id. of Isle Concl.*, That one poor garland, twined to deck thy hair, Is hung upon thy herse, to droop and wither there! 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 495 There used to be put up in the church a 'hearse', which was a lofty framework of wood...with four or eight posts...and ceiled. 1896 PEACOCK in *Andrews Church Cleanings* 218 It was the custom in the case of rich families to erect one of these hearses in every church where it [the body] rested for the night.

b. A permanent framework of iron or other metal, fixed over a tomb to support rich coverings or palls, often adapted to carry lighted tapers.

1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 10 A herse of Iron. 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 129 There is a brass frame...over the effigy of Richard, earl of Warwick, in the Beauchamp chapel at Warwick, which is called a herse in the contract for the tomb. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 242 The Sheriff of Southampton is commanded to repair the herces in the king's chapel. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 128 A very graceful iron herse of this kind...in Tanfield Church.

c. A temple-shaped structure of wood used in royal and noble funerals, after the earlier kind (2 a) went out of use. It was decorated with banners, heraldic devices, and lighted candles; and it was customary for friends to pin short poems or epitaphs upon it.

c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 145 The nexte daye his herse was sett vpe, beinge made after the forme of a felde bedd, covered with blacke, garmyshed with sceogons and with yelow pynyons full of blacke lyons. 1598 *Remembrance of Eng. Poets* in *Barnfield's Poems* (Arb.) 119 Whose Fame is graud on Rosamonds blacke Herse. c 1621 ? B. JONSON *Epit. Cress Pembroke*, Underneath this sable herse Lyes the subject of all verse. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unt.* xcvi. § 962 Gravestones (tombs) and herces are rear'd up, and epitaphs...written on them. 1659 PECKE *Parnassus Puerp.* 119 Shall I to pin upon thy Herse, devise Eternal Praises; or weep Elegies? a 1667 COWLEY *Voy. W. Harvey Wks.* 1710 I. 27 Be this my latest Verse With which I now adorn his Herse. 1898 ANDREWS *Church Treasures* 280 The last herse used in this country was the one under which her effigy [that of Mary II] was placed.

3. A light framework of wood used to support the pall over the body at funerals. It fitted on to the parish bier, and was probably adapted to carry lighted tapers.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 36 Item a herse—sold to John Banton...who hath put it to prophane use. 1896 PEACOCK in *Andrews Church Cleanings* 216 Of these hearses, not a single example is known to have come down to our time.

† 4. A herse-cloth, a funeral pall. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Herce for a deede corse of silke, *poille*. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* 1. (1876) 16 All other Marchandize that wee buy from beyond the Sea...and all Hearses, and Tapestry. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1200 This coffin of the great Sultan...covered with a rich herse of cloth of gold downe to the ground.

5. A bier; a coffin; vaguely, a tomb, grave. *Obs. or arch.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 169 Stand from the Herse, stand from the Body. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xlv. One touch would rouze me from my sluggish herse. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Hearse*, a buriall coffin covered with blacke. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xxix, But, wheth'r I live, or be first laid on herse. 1625 — *Du Bartas*, *Noe* 132 As thou my cradle wert, so wilt thou be my herse. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. v. (R.), When she with flowers lord Arnold's grave shall strew...She on that rival's herse will drop a few. a 1700 DRYDEN *Melagor* 325 Ah! I hadst thou died, my son, in infant years, Thy little herse had been bedewed with tears. 1849 LONGF. *Blind Girl* iii, Decked with flowers a simple herse To the churchyard forth they bear.

† 6. The solemn obsequy in a funeral. *Obs.* (Perh. only an error.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 60 O heanie herse [Gloss. Herse, is the solemn obsequy in funeralles]. *Ibid.* 70 The earth now lacks her wonted light, And all we dwell in deadly night, O heanie herse.

† 7. A dead body, a corpse. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Herce, a deed body, *corps*. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* III. lxxxvi. 72 Bold Archas pierces Thru the mid-boast and strews the way with herces. 1633 MAY *Hen. II.* v. 775 Her herse at Godstow Abbey they enterre.

8. A carriage or car constructed for carrying the coffin at a funeral. (The current use.)

1650 B. DISCOURAGEMENT 2 It is hung about with as many...trappings, as Coll. Rainsboroughs Herse and horse were at his fine Funerals. 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 245 Thomas Moor hath a herse...for the carrying of dead corps to any part of England. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Dec., He was very decently inter'd, being carried in a Herse, and the Company in Mourning Coaches. 1722 DE FOR PLAGUE (Riddg.) 35 They saw Herces and Coffins. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 128 A herse too, with plenty of plumes, and many black coaches. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 294 A herse stopped before our door.

b. *transf.* A vehicle for carrying pianofortes.

1812 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 584 Musical Instrument Manufacturers, whose grand pianoforte hearses he [a horse] now draws in the streets of London.

9. *Comb.*, as *hearse-light* (see 1, 2); *hearse-man*, *-plume* (sense 8); *hearse-cover*, a pall; *hearse-house*, a dead-house; a building in which a herse is kept; *hearse-like* a., like a herse; *monnful*. Also HEARSE-CLOTH.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 451 Three 'hearse-covers', eight stall-cloths. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 101 A vestry, with a 'hearse-house' beyond it...has been built in modern times. 1895 PRYCE *Burden of Woman* 91 The herse-house or dead-house of the church (the lowest room of a tower where in old days the bodies of strangers who had lost their way and perished were placed for possible identification pending burial). 1555 *Churchw. Acc. St. Helens, Abingdon* (Nichols 1797) 141 For making the 'herse' lyghtes. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 127 The sepulchre and herse lightes...all the bookes of papistris rent and burned. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Adversitie* (Arb.) 505 If you Listen to Davids Harpe, you shall heare as many

*Herselike Ayres, as Carols. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 289 It steals Herselike and thieflike round the universe. 1893 J. W. BARRY *Stud. in Corvica* 107 It [the corpse] is..abandoned to the *hearseman. 1848 ELIZA COOK *Lines among Leaves* viii. 3 Like *hearse-plume waved about.

Hearse, var. of **HEARSE** sb.

Hearse, v. [f. **HEARSE** sb.]

1. *trans.* To lay (a corpse) on a bier or in a coffin; to bury with funeral rites and ceremonies. b. (in recent use) To carry to the grave in a hearse.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 319 We will forbear our spleene..till you have heard Your husbands bones. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 93 Would she were heard at my foot, and the duckets in her coffin. 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xviii. 199 Then the Grecians spitefully drew from the darts the corse, And heard'st it, bearing it to fleet, his friends with all remorse Marching about it. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* vii. 295 Richly hearsed With gloomy garniture of purchased woe. 1854 GILLMAN *Life Blair in Beattie's, Blair's, etc. Wks.* 126 He lashes the proud wicked man whom he sees pompously hearsed into Hell. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 81 In his own resting place consign him first, And hearse him in the grave.

c. To enclose or contain as in a bier or tomb; to entomb.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* iii. iv. Please you survey the cell, go in and see, I'me hearst, and none but sorrow lies with me. 1764 CHURCHILL *Ep. to Hogarth* 452 Worth may be heard'st but Envy cannot die. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 489 Shall marble hearse them all? 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 160 Murnurs deep, not loud, Swelled in the gale when earth thy relics hearse.

2. *fig.* To furnish with something hearse-like.

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* (R.), The house is hers'd about with a black wood, Which nods with many a heavy headed tree. 1864 LONGF. *Hawthorne* vi. The hill-top hearsed with pines.

Hence **Hearsed ppl. a.**, placed on, in, or under a hearse.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 47 Tell Why thy Canoniz'd bones Hearsed in death, Have burst their cements.

Hearse-cloth, [f. **HEARSE** sb.] A black cloth to cover a bier or coffin; a funeral pall.

1522 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 9 Sir Robert Danby Curlett .. of him, for his herse-cloth 2s. 1530 PALSCHA 231/1 Herse cloth, poille. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. ix. 282 No more than a dead corps is affected with a velvet herse-cloth over it. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 22 Four Mourners..each of them holding in their hands a corner of the Herse-Cloth. 1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1863) 14 note, The Fishmonger's Company have preserved their herse-cloth or pall .. at their Hall.

Hear-so, sb. *nonce-wd.* [f. **HEAR** v. + *So* adv.]

One who has heard so; one who knows by hearsay.

1639 J. CLARKE *Parametologia* 309 One eye-witnesse is better than two heare-so's.

Hearst. Hunting. Also 7-8 **hearse**. A hind of the second or third year.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 7 A Hinde..is called the first year, a Calf. The second year, a Hearse; and sometimes we say Brockets Sister. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* ii. v. (1862) I. 324 The female is called a hind .. the second year she is a hearse. 1877 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* (1886) 134 According to the Devonshire Hunt—Deer under one year are called Calves; till three, the male a Brocket, and the female a Hearst.

† **Hearsum, hersum**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hier**-, **hér**-, **hýrsum**, **héarsum**, 2 **hersam**, 2-4 **hersum**, 3 **héarsum**, (horsom). [*OE.* **híersum** = *OFris.* **hírsun**, *OHG.* **hírsam**, f. stem of *hieran*, *Goth.* **haurjan** to **HEAR**: see **SOME**. **Héarsum** was a later *OE.* by-form.] Ready to hear; obedient, compliant; dutiful, devout.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xiv. [xxv.] (1890) 58 Se þe him hýrsun beon wolde. a 1000 *Guthlac* 677 þæt ze..him hearsum..siþpan wæron. *Ibid.* 697 Gearwe stodon hæftas hearsume. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 þat israelisse folc ..was hersum godes hese. c 1205 *LAV.* 12395 He hæbte his cnibtes leoue beon hersume [1275 horsom] lode. 13.. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 932 To þe hersum eowensong þe hýrte tyde.

Hence † **Hersumlecc** (mod. type ***hearsomledge**), † **Hersumnesse**, obedience.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxii [i]. (1891) 478 Ealle þas mæxþe ..Æþelbolde Mercna cýninge in hýrsunnesse under beoðde seondan. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Mid eðmodnissse and mid hersumnissse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 3if þe zunge bið butan hersumnesse. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2521 All full off haliz mahthess, Off hersumleccg, off rihtwisleccg. c 1205 *LAV.* 29731 Austín..hehte beom comen..& don him hersumnesse.

† **Hearsum, hersum**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hear**-, **hýr**-, **héarsumian**, 2-3 **hersumien**-, **sumen**. [*OE.* **híer**-, **híarsumian** = *OHG.* **hírsamôn**; f. **híersum** adj.: see **prec.**] *trans.* To obey, be obedient to; to revere. (In *OE.* with dative.)

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* ii. vi. (1890) 116 Hwæðre he..þæm godcundan bebodum þeowode and hearsemede. c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 27 Windas and sæe him hýrsumiad [Hæton G. ber-]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Hine 3e scule worþian and hersumen. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 249 [He] hereð and hersomeð selichele schafte.

Heart (**hārt**), sb. Forms: 1-3 **heorte**, 3-6 **herte**, 4-6 **harte**, 4-7 **hert**, **hart**, 6- **heart**. (Also 1 **north. hearta**, 2-3 **horte**, **hierte**, 3 *Orm.* **heorhte**, **heorhte**, 3-4 *s.w.* **hurte**, 4 **huerte**, **ert**, 4-6 **hertte**, **hartt**, **herth**, 6 **hearte**, 6-7 *Sc.* **hairt**). [*Com. Teut.*: *OE.* **heorte** (Northumb. **hearta**) = *OFris.* **herte**, **herte**, *OS.* **herta** (MLG. **herte**, MDu. **hert**?, *hart*?, *Du.* **harte**), *OHG.* **herza** (MHG.

herze, Ger. **herz**), *ON.* **hjarta** (Sw. **hjerter**, Da. **hjerter**), *Goth.* **hairt**?, *OTeut.* ***herton**-, orig. a weak neuter, which became in *OE.* and *OFris.* a weak fem., in MLG. and MDu. fem. or neuter. Radically related to *L.* **cor**, *cor.*, Gr. **καρδ-ia**, **καρδ-ia** (also **κῆρ** from **καρδ-**); *Old.* **cride**, *Lith.* **szird-is**, *OSlav.* **сръдѣ** **сръдѣ-тѣ**, **сръдѣ** **сръдѣ-тѣ** (Russ. **срд-тѣ**, Boh. **срд-тѣ**) **heart**; root **kerd-**, **kyrd-**.]

General arrangement. I. The simple word. *The bodily organ, its function, etc., 1-4. **As the seat of feeling, etc., 5-13. ***Put for the person, 14-16. ****Something having a central position, 17-19. *****The vital part or principle, 20-22. *****Something of the shape of a heart, 23-30. II. Phrases. *With governing preposition, 31-39. **With verb and preposition, 40-44. ***With governing verb, 45-49. ****With another noun, 50-52. *****In exclamations, 53. *****Proverbial phrases, 54. III. Attributive uses and combinations, 55-56.

I. The simple word. *The bodily organ, its function, region, etc.

1. The hollow muscular or otherwise contractile organ which, by its dilatation and contraction, keeps up the circulation of the blood in the vascular system of an animal.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 42 Gif þin heorte ace. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 He wes..mid speres orde to þere heorte istungen. a 1300 *K. Horn* 872 He smot him þureþ he herte. 1382 *Wyclif* 2 *Kings* ix. 24 The arewe is sent out thoruh his herte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Hert, ynwarde parte of a beste. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1771/1 A harte, *cor*, *cordialis*, *corculum*.

1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. 183 [He] stacke the erle to y^e hart with his dagger. 1548-77 *Vicary Anat.* vii. (1888) 56 The Hart ..is the principal of all other members, and the beginning of life. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. l. 140, I send it through the Riners of your blood Euen to the Court, the Heart. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 357 The vse of this Mediastinum or bound-hedge is first to hold the hart vp suspended. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 58 Perfect Animals have an incessant motion of their Heart, and Circulation of their Blood. 1812 *Morr. Chron.* in *Examiner* 25 May 336/2 After the body of Bellingham was opened, it was noticed that his heart continued to perform its functions .. for four hours. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 556 A heart is present in all the Brachiopoda. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* i. 4 The Heart ..is rhythmically contractile and propulsive. 1889 H. S. CUNNINGHAM *Carnivales* I. 145 Camilla's heart went pit-a-pat. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 297, I saw a sight that made my heart stand still.

fig. a 1822 *SHELLEY Ode to Heaven* 44 Drops which Nature's mighty heart Drives through thinnest veins. 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 140 Tho' the deep heart of existence beat for ever like a boy's. 1866 *LONGF. Killed at Ford* i. The heart of honor, the tongue of truth.

b. *Right (left) heart*, the right (or left) side of the heart. *Smoker's heart*, a disordered condition of the heart due to excessive tobacco-smoking.

1886 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 722 Those who suffer from chronic rheumatism have often weak right hearts. 1888 *Science* (N. Y.) 9 Nov. 223/2 The frequent existence of what is known as 'smoker's heart' in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed.

2. Considered as the centre of vital functions: the seat of life; the vital part or principle; hence in some phrases = *life*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxij [i]. 27 Hergað dryhten ða soecað hie leofað heorte heara in weoruld weorulde. a 1225 *Prose Psalter* ciii [i]. 15 And wyn glad mannes herte. 1382 *Wyclif Ps. cii* [i]. 5, I am smyten as heig, and myn herte driede. 1382 — *Gen.* xviii. 5, I shal sett a morsel of breed, and zoure herte be comforted. 1535 *COVERDALE Ibid.* A morsel of bred, to comforte youre hertes withall. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Edw. IV. 213 Commaundynge, upon paine of the harte, that no man should once passe the sea with hym. c 1601 *Sia C. HATTON in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 2 Because here hath nothinge deerer then his harte. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* civ. 15 Bread which strengtheneth man's heart. a 1618 *RALEIGH Lett.* (1651) 109 That the King (though I were not pardoned) had granted my heart under the Great Seal. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 97 Desiring no more than to go off Heart in Hand from this Place to the Southward. [1871 *Speaker's Comment.* Gen. xviii. 5 The heart considered as the centre of vital functions, is put by the Hebrews for the life itself. To support the heart therefore is to refresh the whole vital powers and functions.]

3. *transf.* The region of the heart; breast, bosom.

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 477 He..it yng About his hals full hende, and on his awne hart. 1535 *COVERD. Exod.* xxviii. 29 Thus shall Aaron beare the names in y^e brest-laple of iudgment vpon his herte. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* ii. vi. 26 He..ever held his hand vpon his hart. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 102 Lay hand on heart, aduise. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xxviii. 30 The Urim and the Thummim..shall be vpon Aarons heart, when he goeth in before the Lord. 1717 *POPE Eloisa* 123 Let me..Fant on thy lip, and to thy heart be press'd. 1887 H. S. CUNNINGHAM *Carnivales* II. 226 He pressed her to his heart.

b. Hence in *fig.* expressions.

1886 *DOWDEN Shelley* I. vi. 280 Godwin..had indeed taken the young disciple to his heart. 1887 *EDNA LYALL Knt. Errant* xviii. 162 He hugged his old conviction to his heart. 4. The stomach. *Obs.* or *dial.* Chiefly in *phr.* next the heart: on an empty stomach, fasting (*obs.* or *dial.*). Cf. *Fr.* *avoir mal au cœur*: to be sick (bilious).

1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 359 (D.) A newe founde diete, to drinke wine in the morning nexte the harte. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 189, I have knowne some maidens to drinke vineger next their heart to abate their colour. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* vi. 637 (D.) The Romans held it ominous to see a Blackmoore next their hearts in a morning. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 116 So much is it the mode still to call the Stomach the Heart, that people frequently say their Hearts were at

their Mouths, when on a sudden fright or surprisal their Stomach's have been mov'd. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Heart*, the stomach. 'A pain at the heart' means the stomach-ache.

** *As the seat of feeling, understanding, and thought.*

5. = **MIND**, in the widest sense, including the functions of feeling, volition, and intellect.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxx. 13 [lxxxii. 12] Ne forleost hie efter lustum heortan heara. c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Luke ii. 51 His modor zehoold ealle þas word, on hyre heortan smeazende. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He seið mið þa muðe þet nis nant in his heorte. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2142 Do nu þenne hibendliche þat to hæuest on heorte. 1390 *GOWEA Conf.* II. 225 His hert and tunge must accorde. 1558 *Knox First Blast* (Arb.) 36 A principle..depelie printed in the hart of man. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. i. 257 His Heart's his Mouth; What his Brest forges, that his Tongue must vent. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* viii. 18 Thou diddest wilt that it was in thine heart. 1635 *SANDERSON Scrm.* II. 306 The Heart ..is..very often in Scripture..taken more largely, so as to comprehend the whole soul, in all its faculties, as well the apprehensive as the appetitive; and consequently taketh in the thoughts, as well as the desires, of the soul. 1729 *BUTLER Scrm.* *Love Neighbour* Wks. 1871 II. 159 The whole system, as I may speak, of affections (including rationality), which constitute the heart, as this word is used in Scripture and on moral subjects. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* II. ix. 180 Capable of any villainy that the heart of man could devise.

b. In this relation spoken of as having ears, eyes, etc., meaning those faculties of the mind, understanding, or emotional nature, that have some analogy to these bodily organs. Cf. *heart of heart(s)*.

c 1025 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) i. Ahyld eare heortan þine. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3899 Wipþ inwarð heortess tunge. c 1230 *Hall Meid.* 3 Opene to vnderstonde þe ehne of þin heorte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 Wip þe eris and een of his hert, he schuld vnderstond him. 1604 *Act i Jas.* i. c. i Vpon the knees of our hearts to agnize our most constant faith, obedience and loyalty to your Maieste. 1610 *Sia T. MATTHEWS tr. St. Augustine's Confess.* i. v. Behould the eares of my hart, set before thee; open thou them, O Lord. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 13 The Parliament acknowledged, on the Knees of their Hearts (such was the Cant of the Age) the indubitable Right, by which .. the Crown descended to Him.

6. The seat of one's inmost thoughts and secret feelings; one's inmost being; the depths of the soul; the soul, the spirit.

c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 34 Sopolice of þære heortan willan se muþ spicþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 43 Vr dedis for vr hert tas rote. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xii. 34 Sotelþe the mouth spekiþ of the grete plente of the herte. 1508 *DUNBAR Tsa Mariit Wemen* 162, I sall a ragment reveil fra [the] rute of my hert. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Vnto whom all hartes bee open. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Contre son cuer*, dissemblingly, or against his heart. 1611 *BIALE Jude.* v. 16 For the diuisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart. 1627-8 *FELTHAM Resolves* (1636) 366 Rather than have poured out his heart with such indiscretion. 1794 *MANN in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 440 Excuse my laying my heart open to you and exposing my feelings as they are. 1886 *BARING-GOULD Crit. Royal* xviii. l. 283, I like you to speak out of your heart freshly what you think.

b. *Double heart, two hearts*: phrases indicating duplicity or insincerity; see **DOUBLE** a. 5, and cf. 51 b.

1382 *Wyclif 1 Chron.* xii. 33 Fifty thousand camen in to help, not in double hert. 1594 T. B. LA *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. Ep. to Rdr. 4 Men of two harts, or of a double heart. 1611 [see 51 b].

7. Intend, will, purpose, inclination, desire. *Obs.* exc. in *phr.* after one's own heart.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xix. (xx.) 4 Selle ðe dryhten efter heortan ðinne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-gein him .. mid godere heorte and summe mid usele þeonke. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/330 Muche azein heore heorte it was. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 437 He hadde þe money ægent herte. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* 1. 386 Waith suld be delt, in all place, with fre hart. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1884) ii. 47 Now have I told you my hart. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xiii. 14 The Lord hath sought him out a man after his owne hert. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 200 Mawgre the heart and minde of all his Barons. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. v. (1886) 330 They..may be forced to yield in spite of their harts. 1883 *Mrs. HUNGERFORD Rossmingie* I. vi. 120, I am going to give you a mission after your own heart.

† 8. Disposition, temperament, character. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 384 Aub swote and schir heorte is god to alle þinges. 1307 *Elegy Edw.* I. i. Alle that beoth of huerte trewe. 1402 *HOCCELEVE Let. of Cupid* 36 Ful herd yt is to know a manys hert. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 205 They had the herte so fell that they wolde take none amendes. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. 40 To whom at the fyrst he shewed his good hart. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. l. 324 In faith Lady you have a merry heart. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 386 Not changing heart with habit. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* iii. 27 An obstinate heart shall be laden with sorowes.

9. The seat of the emotions generally; the emotional nature, as distinguished from the intellectual nature placed in the head.

In earlier use often referring to the physical organ; in later mostly *fig.*

Beowulf (L.) 2463 Heortan sorze. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia* VIII. 317 Him mæx beon þe gladre his heorte. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 6 in O. E. *Misa*, 37 Heore heortan weren so colde. c 1350 *Leg. Road* (1871) 88 Vp þe rase with hert ful light. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. iii. (1859) 4 The syght ..gladly moche my harte. 1548 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 Breakynge their stonie hertes. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 64 Tell me where is fancie bred, Or in the heart, or in the head. c 1600 — *Sonn.* xlv. i Mine eye and heart are at a mortal war How to divide

the conquest of thy sight. *a 1700* DAYDEN tr. *Ovid's Art Love* i. Wks. 1808 XII. 252 Tears will pierce a heart of adamant. *1735* POPE *Ep. Lady* 250 To raise the Thought, and touch the Heart betwixt! *1784* COWPER *Tiroc*, 897 One comfort yet shall cheer thee aged heart. *1824* SCOTT *St. Rovan's* xvi. With real honourable to his heart and head. *1867* TROLLOPE *Chron. Barse* II. i. 71 Her heart was too full to speak. *1884* OUIDA *Pess Napraxine* vi. (1886) 67 In her it was a thirst of the mind, in him it was a hunger of the heart. *1886* H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* II. ix. 193 If the man had a soft place in his heart I felt sure I was finding it.

† b. The feeling or sentiment which one has in regard to a thing. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. l. ii.* 141 If I could bid the fift welcome with so good heart as I can bid the other four farewells, I should be glad of his approach. *1603* KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 356 Above others, his heart was greatest against the Hungarians.

10. More particularly. The seat of love or affection, as in many fig. phrases: *to give, lose one's heart (to), to have, obtain, gain a person's heart.* Hence = Affection, love, devotion. *Near, nearest, one's heart, close or closest to one's affection.*

c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 5 We sulen hebben ure heorte and hebben godne ileafe to ure drihten. *1297* R. GLOUC. (1724) 24 Kyng Locryne's herte was al clevn y hire ywent. (He) thote hire to spouse, so ys herte to hire dro3. *c 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 253 Sir Edward. His herte gaf tille dame Blanche, if hir wille wer perto. *1381* WYCLIF *Prov.* xiii. 26 Gif, some myn, thin herte to me. *c 1450* Merlin 24 So hadde Vortiger the bertys of the peple. *1590* SPENSER *F. Q. i. xii.* 40 Thirise happy man. Possessed of his Ladies hart and hand. *1620* SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. i. 65 The verie instant that I saw you, did my heart flie to your service. *1676* WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* ii. i. (1735) 43, I have an Ambition.. of losing my Heart before such a fair Enemy. *1711* ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 ¶ 4 The Lover.. gained the Heart of his Princess. *1884* EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxv, Lady Caroline will quite lose her heart to you. *1886* BARING-GOULD *Crt. Royal* xxxiii. II. 195 In matters of the heart.. I am confused. *1887* EDNA LYALL *Knt. Errant* ix. 69 She.. won all hearts. *1888* BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* i. Pref. 28 Important for the cause which was nearest to his heart.

b. Kindly feeling; cordiality, heartiness. *rare.* *a 1656* BP. HALL *Life in Sat.* (1824) p. lv, His welcome to Waltham could not but want much of his heart without me. *1827* SCOTT *Yrnl.* 7 Mar., I must say, too, there was a heart.. a kindly feeling prevailed over the party.

c. Susceptibility to the higher emotions; sensibility or tenderness for others; feeling. (Often qualified by indef. article or no.)

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 150 With ev'ry pleasing, ev'ry prudent part, Say, what can Chloe want!—She wants a Heart. *1839* C. L. H. PEPENOIR *Crt. Time Q. Charlotte* (1887) II. 55 A total want of heart or filial affection. *a 1845* HOOD *Lady's Dream* xvi, But evil is wrought by want of Thought, As well as want of Heart! *1847* TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 218 Our Ida has a heart. *1886* MRS. ALEXANDER *By Woman's Wit* II. viii. 266 Which would have been pain and humiliation to a woman of real heart and delicacy.

11. The seat of courage; hence, Courage, spirit. Especially in *to pluck up, gather, keep (up), lose heart.* See also 48, 49, *to have the heart, take h.*

c 825 Vesp. *Psalter* cxlii. 8 Getrymed is heorte his. *a 1000* Caedmon's *Gen.* 2348 (Gr.) Heortan strange. *c 1250* Gen. & Ex. 3253 On and on kin, als herte hem cam, 3at folc ilc in his weize nam. *1375* BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 28 King Robert. That hardy we of hart and hand. *1390* GOWER *Conf.* II. 12 He hath the sore, which no man heleth, The whiche is cleped lacke of herte. *a 1400-50* Alexander 470 'Nay', quod he comly kyng 'cacha vp pine hert'. *1450* W. SOMMER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Thanne his herte fayld him. *1481* CAXTON *Gd. Gen.* clix. 221 They ran on them with grete herte, and slewe them som of them. *1530* PALSGRAVE 661/2 Plucke up thy herte, man. thou shalt be set at large to morowe. *1596* SPENSER *State Lett.* (Globe) 659 To give heart and encouragement to all such bold rebells. *1607* SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. iii. 212 Why, had your Bodies No heart among you? *a 1700* DAYDEN *Hector & Androm.* 48 Thy dauntless heart.. will urge thee to thy fate. *1776* BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 107 You have, however, heart to the last. *1850* MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. x. 435 The Germans lost heart. *1863* MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (1877) 247 Now, good-by.. and keep a good heart. *1867* FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 376 Æthelred seems to have plucked up a little heart. *1885* Sat. *Rev.* 24 Jan. 103/2 Its younger members, if brainless, are not without heart and pluck. *1886* F. L. SHAW *Col. Cheswick's Camp* II. i. 14 You put heart into me again.

b. The source of ardour, enthusiasm, or energy. *So to have one's heart in, put one's h. into (a thing).*

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 22 Jan., I have so little heart in the affair, that I have now again quite dropped it. *1853* LYTON *My Novel* i. xii, His whole heart was in the game. *1886* MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* I. x. 181 A man who puts his heart into all he does.

12. The seat of the mental or intellectual faculties. Often = understanding, intellect, mind, and (less commonly) memory. *arch. exc. in phrase by heart:* see 32.

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John xii. 40 Ofblindade ego hiora & onstioda hiora bearta pæte ne zesead mid ægem & ongeatad mid hearta. *c 1175* Lamb. *Hom.* 121 Pe deofel ahlende beore heortan bet heo ne cunnan icnawen ure helend. *a 1200* Moral *Ode* 285 Ne mai non heorte ic benche, ne no tunge ne can telle. *c 1300* Becket 1909 His herte him 3af that hit was he. *1415* Rolls of *Parlv.* IV. 85/1 As free mak I the, as hert may thynke, or eygh may see. *1576* GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 50 And me they found. Whose harmes-leave had, perceive not their deceit. *1602* SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 121 Would heart of man once think it? *1611* BIBLE *Hosea* vii. 11 Ephraim is like a silly dove without heart [1885] R.V. understanding]. — *Luke* xxiv. 25 O foolcs, and slow of heart to beleuee all that the Prophets have spoken.

13. The moral sense, conscience. Now only in phrase *my (his, etc.) heart smote me (him, etc.).*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 10 Forsothe the herte of David smoot hym, aftir that the puple is noubred. *1382* — *1 John* iii. 20 For if our herte shal reprove us, God is more than our herte. *a 1609* LAOY HALLKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 3 That my owne Hart cannott challenge mee.

*** Put for the person.

14. Used as a term of endearment, often qualified by *dear, sweet* (see SWEETHEART), etc.; chiefly in addressing a person.

c 1305 St. *Kentm* 142 in E. E. P. (1862) 51 Allas, heo seide. . . þat mie child, mie swete hurte, scholde such þing bitide. *c 1350* Will. *Palmer* 1649 Whi so, mi dere hert? *Ibid.* 1655 Mi hony, mi hert, al hol þou me makest. *c 1374* CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 138 Alas wban shall I mete yow, herte dere? *c 1440* Partonope 792 As ye hyn hir hert swete. *1494* Will. of Conbe (Somerset Ho.), My last derest hart & lady. *c 1500* Melusine xlv. 318 Adieu, myn herte, & al my joye. *a 1553* UOALL *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 25 Howe datbe swete Custance, my heart of gold, tell me how? *1676* BEALE *Pocket-bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) III. 139 My dear heart and self and son Charles saw at Mr. Walton's the lady Camarvon's picture. *1677* Epist. to Yng. Maidens, Sweet Hearts. . . I have.. composed this little Book, as a Rich Storehouse for you. *1719* HAMILTON *Ep. to Ramsay* 24 July x, Do not mistake me, dearest heart. *1855* TENNYSON *Maud* i. xviii. viii, Dear heart, I feel with thee the drowsy spell.

† b. Dear heart: a boon companion. *Obs.*

1603 Dryden *Wild Gallant* i. i, He's one of your Dear Hearts, a debauchee. *Ibid.* ii. i, That you were one of the errantest Cowards in Christendom, though you went for one of the dear Hearts.

15. As a term of appreciation or commendation: Man of courage or spirit. Often in nautical language: cf HEARTY C. 2.

c 1500 Melusine xxi. 141 Whan the noble hertes herde hym saye thoo wordes they held it to grete wysedome of hym. *1600* NASHE *Summer's Last Will* Wks. (1883-4) VI. 104 What cheere, what cheere, my hearts? *1610* SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheerly, cheerly my hearts. *1627* CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Courage my hearts for a fresh charge. *1684* MERITON *Praise Yorksh. Ale* (1697) 14 Come here my Hearts, Said he. *1780* COWPER *Table T.* 23 History. . . Tells of a few stout hearts that fought and died. *a 1845* HOOD *Storm* iv, Come, my hearts, be stout and bold. *1863* KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii, They were all true English hearts; and they came to their end like good knights-errant.

b. *Hearts of Steel:* the name of an agrarian organization formed by the Protestant tenants in Ulster in 1770.

1771 Petition in Froude *Irel.* 18th C. v. ii. (1881) II. 133 It is not wantonly that prompts us to be Hearts of Steel, but the weight of oppression. *1780* A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 217 The hearts of steel lasted 3 years; began in 1770 against rents and tythes. *1807* VANCOUVER *Agrie. Devon* (1813) 468 The insurgent banditti of Tories, Hearts of Steel, Peep-o'-day Boys, White Boys, etc. *1882* LECKEY *Eng.* in 18th C. IV. 393 In the North the disturbances of the Hearts of Steel had just broken out.

† 16. As a term of compassion: *Poor heart!* (cf. *poor soul, poor body*). *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. i. 123 A poore heart, hee is so shak'd of a burning quotidian Tertian. *1668* PEPSY *Diary* 27 Dec., My wife and I fell out a little. . . she cried, poor heart! which I was troubled for. *1682* BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 91 Wherefore the town of Mansoul (poor hearts!) understood him not. *1749* FIELING *Tom Jones* xi. ii, The poor little heart looked so piteous, when she sat down.

**** Something having a central position.

17. The innermost or central part of anything; the centre, middle.

a 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 That ys in heuvene hert in hyde. *a 1325* Prose *Psalter* xlvi. 2 Ye mountains shul be born in-to þe hert of þe see. *1530* PALSGRAVE 34 The herte of France. *1581* MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 228 In the hart of a great towne. *1658* COKEINE *To W. Dugdale* Poems 112 Our Warwickshire the Heart of England is. *1674* N. FAIRPAX *Bulk & Selv.* 71 A bore through the heart or centre of the earth. *1722* De *For Plague* (1884) 30 The Heart of the City. *1855* C. BRONTE *Villette* iv. 44, I got into the heart of city life. *1871* L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* v, We soon found ourselves in the very heart of the glacier.

b. The part of any time or season when its character becomes most intense (usually the middle part); the height, depth.

1764 Mem. G. *Psalmnasar* 168 To send me away in the heart of a severe winter. *1844* DISRAELI *Contingency* viii. i, It was the heart of the London season.

18. *esp.* A central part of distinct conformation or character, as a. The pith of wood, the white tender part of a cabbage or the like, the core of an apple, etc., the receptacle or other central part of a flower; b. The central strand of a hawser-laid rope, round which the other strands are twisted; c. The central solid portion or core of a twisted column (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. lxi. 402 The Roote.. having in the middle a little white, the whiche men call the Harte of Os-munde. *1596* SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 102 A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *1681* W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 715 The heart or pith of a tree, medulla. *1707* Curious. in *Husb. & Gard.* 45 A Flower is compos'd of. the Cup. . . the Leaves, and the Heart. *1841* Penny *Cycl.* XX. 155/2 Ropes formed in the most common manner, with three strands, do not require a heart, or central strand. *1866* Treas. *Bot.* 166/1 Cabbage. . . eaten in a young state. . . before the heart has become firm and hard. *Ibid.* 166/2 The heart, or middle part of the plant (Large-ribbed Cabbage) has. . . been found very delicate. *1875* BEOFORO *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. ed. 2) 360 Shroud-laid rope, 4 strands and a heart.

19. *spec.* The solid central part of a tree without sap or albumen. Cf. HEARTWOOD.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 Treese.. failed in paire hertes and become holle within. *1523* FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 Get the stakes of the hert of oke. *1577* B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 103 The Elme.. (as it is all hart) it maketh good tymbre. *1659* WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* *Archit.* 16, 3 kinds, viz. heart of Oak, sap and Deal lath. *1760* New Song in *Universal Mag.* Mar. 152 Heart of oak are our ships, heart of oak are our men.

b. Hence fig. *Heart of oak:* a stout, courageous spirit; a man of courage or valour; a man of sterling quality, capable of resistance or endurance. (Cf. *F. cœur d'or*; also sense 15.) Also *allrib.*

1609 Old *Meg of Herefordsh.* (N.), Yonkers that have hearts of oake at foreshore yeares. *1691* Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 221 He was. . . a heart of oke, and a pillar of the Land. *1760* [see 19]. *1832* TENNYSON *Buonaparte* 1 He thought to quell the stubborn hearts of oak. *1870* DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, A nation of hearts of oak. *1895* Q. *Rev.* Oct. 320 Thrashers, Whiteboys, Heart-of-Oak-boys. . . and other offspring of agrarian and political discontent. ***** *The vital part or principle.*

20. The vital, essential, or efficacious part; essence. (Often combined with other notions.)

c 1533 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 237 God looketh not to the work of praying, but to the heart of the prayer. *1598* SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 233 Now [Sir John] here is the heart of my purpose. *1653* BAXTER *Meth. Peace Consc.* 44 The Heart of saving faith is this Acceptance of Christ. *1840* MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 1844 I. 52 And from the top of sense, looked over sense, To the significance and heart of things. *1871* DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 147 Mr. Huxley's unrivalled power in tearing the heart out of a book. *1889* JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iii. 122 The church of a monastery was the heart of the place.

21. Of land, etc.: Strength, fertility; capacity to produce or effect what is required of it; 'proof' (of grass, etc.). In (*good, strong*, etc.) heart: in prime condition. Out of heart: in poor condition, unproductive.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xix. (1878) 49 Land out of hart, Makes thistles a number forthwith to vpart. *1594* PLAT *Jewell-ho.* l. 99 A fruitful molde, and such as giueth hart unto the earth. *1600* MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* ii. xi. (1668) 49 This. . . shall maintain and keep the earth in good heart. *1649* BUTHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 139 To Till it forth of heart is just as if you work an Ox off his legs. *1697* DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 108 That the spent Earth may gather heart again. *1704* SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 231 Their Horses large, but extremely out of Case and Heart. *1727-51* CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hops*, If the hops be in good heart, manuring and pruning is most advisable. *1805* FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* l. 263 The soil being kept in heart, or rich. . . by superior agriculture. *1807* VANCOUVER *Agrie. Devon* (1813) 212 The produce of upland hay varies according to the season, the heart, and condition, the land may be in. *1856* Yrnl. *R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 528 Such grass affords, as the farmers say, 'no heart' — 'no proof' in it. *1895* W. RYE *Ibid.* Mar. 5 In 1877 the heart of the land was so improved that Coke began to sow wheat.

b. Hence, generally, *In heart:* in good or sound condition.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 305 The Lees.. keepe the Drinke in Heart, and make it lasting. *1703* Art & Myst. *Vintners* 11 The Lee, tho' it makes the Liquor turbid, doth yet keep the Wine in heart.

22. The best, choicest, or most important part.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxv. (1636) 179 Creame.. is indeed the very head or heart of Milke. *1603* KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 528 To deliver into his power the castle with the heart of the citizens.

***** *Something of the shape of a heart.*

23. A figure or representation of the human heart; esp. a conventionalized symmetrical figure formed of two similar curves meeting in a point at one end and a cusp at the other. Also, an object, as a jewel or ornament, in the shape of a heart.

1463 Bury *Wills* (Camden) 35 The seid broche herte of gold to be hange, nayld, and festnyd vpon the shyne. *1593* SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 107, I tooke a costly Jewell from my necke, A Hart it was bound in with Diamonds. *1720* MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* i. (1741) 20 The Justs ended with his receiving a Heart of Diamonds from the Dutchess. *1766* PORY *Heraldry* (1787) 150 A Man's Heart Gules, within two equilateral triangles braced Sable. *1828-40* BERRY *Encycl. Her.*, Hearts are. . . met with in coat-armour, borne in several ways. *1834* L. RITCHIE *W. and by Seine* 104 At the foot of the tomb was another heart in white marble.

24. A playing card bearing one or more conventionalized figures of a heart; one of the suit marked with such figures; *pl.* the suit of such cards.

1529 LATIMER *1st Serm. on Card* (1886) 27 Now turn up your trump, your heart (hearts is trump, as I said before), and cast your trump, your heart, on this card. *1599* Hist. *Pope Joan* A j b in Singer *Hist. Cards* 259 Like the ace of hearts at Mawe. *1648* HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oboron's Palace* (1869) 177 With peeps of hearts, of club and spade. *1712-14* Pope *Rape Lock* iii. 79 Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen. *Mod.* I couldn't follow suit; I hadn't got a heart.

† 25. The sole of a horse's foot. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 100 Morfounde. . . appereth vnder the houe in the hert of the fote. *1737* BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 210 He has got a Frick thro' the Sole or Heart of the Foot (as it is called).

26. *Naut.* A triangular wooden block pierced with one large hole through which a lanyard is reeved, used for extending the stays; a kind of dead-eye.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Heart*, a peculiar sort of dead-eye, somewhat resembling the shape of a heart. . . only furnished with one large hole in the middle, whereas the

common dead-eyes have always three holes. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 17. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 37 Lanyards, ruve through iron-bound hearts.

27. *Mach.* A heart-shaped wheel or cam used for converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

28. Short for *heart-shell* (see 56).

1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 153. I found in the Quarries several of those bivalve petrified shells, call'd hearts.

29. Short for *heart-net* (see 56).

30. In names of trees and plants.

Black-heart, White-heart, varieties of cultivated Cherry (see BLACK a. 19, WHITE a.). *Bleeding-heart* (see BLEEDING ppl. a. 5). *Floating heart*, an American name for *Limnæum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 Black Cherry, Morellos, Black Heart, all good. 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (ed. 17) 674/1 Cherries. . . White heart, Black heart, Bleeding heart.

II. Phrases.

* *With governing preposition.*

31. *At heart.* In one's inmost thoughts or feelings; in one's actual character or disposition; inwardly, secretly; at bottom; in reality.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 216 But every Woman is at heart a Rake. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 191 Patriots, who love good places at their hearts. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 222 It was certain that the King at heart preferred the Churchmen to the Puritans. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. 111. 153 Rice was charged to tell James that Mountjoy was a traitor at heart. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. viii. (1857) 296 One cannot doubt that Philip was at heart an inquisitor.

32. *By heart.* In the memory; from memory; by rote; so as to be able to repeat or write out correctly what has been learnt. Cf. F. *par cœur*.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1494 She told ek al be prophesies by herte. 1528 GARDINER in Pococke *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 103 [We] rehearsed by heart the chapter *Veniens*. 1573-80 BARET *Adv. H* 202 To learne by harte, or without booke. . . To say by harte. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 15. I had said them [prayers] rather by heart than with my heart. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 367 The Tragedians gat their Plays by heart. 1709 PAIORA *Hans Carvel* x3 Whole Tragedies she had by Heart. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xliii. 138 Pray get these verses by heart against the time I see you. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 339/2 Few lawyers know by heart the complicated statutes relating to Church matters.

† 33. *For one's heart.* For one's life; to save one's life. See FOR *prep.* A. 9 c. Obs.

34. *From one's heart.* Out of the depths of one's soul; with the sincerest or deepest feeling.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 93 And wee know . . . that he speaks from his heart. 1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 249. I wish from my hart Mr. Attorney had come away. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Ref.* III. vi. (1845) 159 In such kind of remonys, there is little spoken, either from the Heart, or to the Heart. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. (1838) 234 If a book come from the heart, it will contrive to reach other hearts.

35. *In . . . heart.*

a. *In (one's) heart:* in one's inmost thoughts or feelings; inwardly; secretly; at heart.

1000 A.G. *Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 48 3yl se yefla beowa ðenç on hys heortan and cwyð min hlaford nferad hys cyme. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 [He] cwæð an his herto, þat he wolde and eade mihte þien his sceoppende 3elic. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2959 (Gott.) Abraham syðid in his hert ful sare. 1325 *Prose Psalter* liii. 1 þe vnwyss seid in his hert, God nis nou3t. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 64 Many one Which speketh of Peter and of John And thenketh Judas in his herte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 127 b. Whiche thyng in his harte, he moste coveted and desired. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 They . . . wish in their heart the Temple had neuer bene built. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 105 Julian had . . . pretended to abhor idolatry, while in heart an idolater.

† b. *In all one's heart* (transl. L. in toto corde): with all one's heart (39 a). Obs.

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 1 Ic ondetto ðe dryhten in alre heortan minre. 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.* 1 shal knoulenchen to thee, Lord, in al myn herte. 1382 — *Jer.* xxiv. 7 Thei shal turne aȝen to me in al ther herte.

c. *In heart:* in good spirits. So in phr. to put in (or into) heart: to restore to good spirits.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 78 Well, Petruchio, this has put me in heart. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 His Armie must have somewhat to keep it in heart. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v. Whether they were still in heart to fight. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* VIII. 100 To put you in heart again.

d. In good condition: see 21.

36. *Near, next one's heart:* see 10, 4.

† 37. *Of (all one's) heart.* With all one's heart; sincerely, earnestly. Obs. (Cf. F. *de tout mon cœur*.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 To holde religioun of Crist and love hym of hert sȝip. Cristis religioun stondiþ in love of God of al our herte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 47. I knowlech of mowþ & hert, me to hold þe same feiþ of þe sacrament of þe Lordis bord.

38. *Out of heart.*

a. In low spirits; discouraged, disheartened.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* viii. in *Holinshed* II. 9/2 Perceiving them to be somewhat dismayed and out of heart. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 234 After he had lost his boy, he grew quite out of heart. 1711 tr. *Werensfels' Disc. Logomachys* 143 Pray, dear Good Sir, don't be out of Patience, or out of Heart. 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* III. Wks. (1894) 300/1 What is it Has put you out of heart? 1891 *Spectator* 11 Apr. 497 The Regent is evidently out of heart.

b. In poor condition: see 21.

VOL. V.

39. *With . . . heart.*

a. *With (OE. mid) all one's heart, With one's whole heart, † With heart:* with great sincerity, earnestness, or devotion; now chiefly in weakened sense, with the utmost goodwill or pleasure.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Herede heo hine . . . mid ealre heortan. c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* I. 420 gelyfst ðu mid ealre heortan? c 1220 *Bestiary* 171 To helden wit herte ðe bodes of holi kȝirke. c 1470 HENRY Wallace IV. 20 He lufyt him with hart and all hys mycht. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. xxxix. With all my herte I wyll, quod he, accepte Hym to my serveyce. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiv. 7 They shal returne vnto me with their whole herte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 86. I thank you alwaies with my heart, la: with my heart. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 294 God buy you with all my heart. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 44 Take one with all my heart. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* VII. 60 That I will promise you, with all my heart.

b. *With a heart and a half:* with great pleasure, willingly. *With half a heart:* half-heartedly, with divided affection or enthusiasm.

1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dh. Florence* IV. ii. Such junkets come not every day. Once more to you With a heart and a half, i faith. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 587 Some naval officers, though they served the new government, served it sullenly and with half a heart. 1895 TENNYSON *Let. to S. Cox* 5 Aug. I thank you, as the Irishman says, 'with a heart and a half', for your volume of Expositions.

** *With verb and preposition.*

40. *Find in one's heart.* To feel inclined or willing; to prevail upon oneself (to do something): now chiefly in negative and interrogative sentences.

c 1440 [see FIND v. 10 c]. 1530 PALSGR. 687/1 Thouge you can nat fynde in your herte to honour hym for his owne sake. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 316 Yet can these men fynde in their hearts to boast. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Ref.* IV. viii. [One] that can fynde in his heart to destroy Armies, and ruine Provinces. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vii. 122 Neither of us could fynde it in our hearts to speak. 1883 E. BLACKWELL *Booth* IV. 45 They could hardly fynde in their heart to disturb its peaceful surface.

41. *Have at heart.* To have as an object in which one is deeply interested.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 P. 1 The Correction of Impudence is what I have very much at Heart. 1712 ADDISON *Italy Wks.* 1721 II. 138 The Pope has this design extremely at his heart. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 199 The Romans had no object more at heart than to obtain possession of this key to Gaul. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 206 A matter which we have very much at heart.

b. So, conversely, to be at the heart of.

1844 SCOTT *St. Roman's* III. The interests of the establishment being very much at the heart of this honourable council.

42. *Lay to heart.* To take into one's serious consideration, as a thing to be kept carefully in mind; to think seriously about; to be deeply affected by or concerned about (a thing); rarely, to impress it seriously upon another.

1602 DEKKER *Satiron.* Wks. 1873 I. 234 Capitaine, I'm sorry that you lay this wrong so close unto your heart. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. v. 15 Lay it to thy heart, and farewell. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* II. 2 If yee will not lay it to heart, to give glory unto my name. 1802 BROADBENT *Hygeia* II. v. 21 Many writers . . . have laid it to the heart of mothers not to commit to birrings the task of nurse. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 141 It contains . . . a lesson which I should do wisely and well at this present time to lay to heart. 1884 *Century Mag.* Oct. 942/2 Do not lay it to heart, my child.

† 43. *Put or set to or on the heart:* earlier equivalents of prec. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* II. 2 3if 3e woln not putte on the herte, that 3e 3eve glorie to my name. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 If 3e wil not sett to þe hert to 3ef glorie to my name. *Ibid.* 34 Son of man, putt to hert, and see wiþ þin een. alle þings þat I speke to þe.

44. *Take to heart.* To take seriously; to be much affected by; to grieve over; † to be zealous, solicitous, or ardent about (obs.).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 24010 þat mast i tok til hert. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* VII. 2 There is the ende of all men, and he that is luynghe taketh it to herte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 299 Whose death he is said to have taken greate to hart. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 352 But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy canvass so to heart? a 1626 BACON (J.). If he would take the business to heart, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. a 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 257 It was very vehemently pressed by many persons . . . and amongst those who took it most to heart, sir John Stawel was the chief. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream Children*. Though I did not cry and take it to heart as some do . . . yet I missed him all day long. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* VI. 60 She had no idea when she was refusing him that he would have taken it to heart as he had done.

*** *With governing verb.*

45. *Break the heart of.*

a. To kill, crush, or overwhelm with sorrow.

See BREAK v. 7 c.

b. To accomplish the hardest part of (a task), to 'break the back of'.

1684 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (ed. 3) 383 You must by this time have broken the Heart of the Difficulty of your Warfare. 1828 CRAMER *Dial.* s. v. 'To break the heart of a business', to have almost finished it.

46. *Cry (eat, fight, plague, slave, tease, tire, weary, weep, etc.) one's heart out:* to cry (etc.) violently or exhaustingly: see the verbs.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. II. 54 Nay, you shall fight your hearts out ere I part you. 1712 SWIFT *Let. to Mrs. Dingley* 25 Jan. (Seager). They have never paid him a groat, though

I have teased their hearts out. 1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* III. VII. 142. I could weep my heart out. 1886 MISS YONGE *Mod. Telemachus* I. i. 15 Making him weary his very heart out.

47. *Eat one's heart:* to suffer or pine away from vexation or longing. See EAT v. 8 c.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 47 b. If you thinke to stoppe everie ones mouth: Which were to eate up your heart, as they say. 1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 904 To eate thy heart through comfortlesse dispaire. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 15 'Eat not thy heart', that is to say, offend not thine owne soule, nor hurt and consume it with pensive cares. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister!* xviii. 155 Why, there's poor Aikone . . . eating his heart out and getting no further.

48. *Have . . . heart.* To have the heart: to be courageous or spirited enough, to prevail upon oneself (to do something); also (in mod. use and chiefly in negative sentences), to find it in one's heart, to be hard-hearted enough.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11805 Hu had he hert to seed þair blod? 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63. I am soo full of sorow, and of henyenes, that I hane no herte to speke to yow. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. VI. 12 All thoost shold hane the better herte to fyghte. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. I. II. 15 Cursed the Heart, that had the heart to do it. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 44 The Turks being discouraged . . . had not the heart to defend themselves. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 (Seager). One cannot have the heart to be angry at this judicious observer. 1780 MAO. D'ARLAY *Diary* 6 Dec. I had no heart to leave . . . Mr. Thrale in a state so precarious. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlviii. Have you the heart to say this of your own son, unnatural mother! 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* III. Wks. (1894) 798/2. I hadn't the heart or face to do it.

b. *Have, put (one's) heart in, into:* see II b.

49. *Take heart.* To pluck up courage. (Also with qualifying adj.) To take heart of grace, etc.: see HEART OF GRACE.

13. *Coer de L.* 5757 They wer bolde, her herte they tooke. 1530 PALSGR. 748/1. I take herte, je prens couraige. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 26 Take good hart, And tell thy griefe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. III. 174 Take a good heart, and counterfeit to be a man. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 35 Took heart again and fac'd about, As if they meant to stand it out. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (Libr. ed.) II. ix. 76 Take heart, take heart. We'll find them.

**** *With another noun.*

50. *Heart and hand.* (Also with h. and hand.) With will and execution; readily, willingly.

a 1547 SURREY *Poems, Lover describeth* (Aldine) 79 And all the planets as they stand, I thank them too too with heart and hand. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *S.V.* To be heart and hand, to be fully bent. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/3 The woman said she would have admitted me 'heart and hand', only that her orders were peremptory.

51. *Heart . . . heart.*

a. *Heart of hearts* (orig. more correctly, *heart of heart, heart's heart*): the heart's core; the centre or depth of one's heart; one's inmost heart or feelings. Usually in one's *heart of hearts*.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. II. 78. I will wear him In my hearts Core: I, in my Heart of heart. 1605 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. III. LAW 1287 O Israel . . . in thy heart's heart (not in Marble) beare His ever-lasting Law. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 171 From heart of very heart, great Hector welcome. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 39/1 Him deep engrave In your heart's heart, from whom all good ye have. 1806 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* 190 Yet in my heart of hearts I feel your night. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxxiii. 293 That she should be admitted to his heart of hearts. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 298 In his heart of heart Froude would have admitted that.

b. *A heart and a heart, a Hebraism* = duplicity, insincerity. (Cf. 6 b.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xi. 3 [xii. 2] Welre faecne in heortan and heortan sprecende. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xii[1]. 2 Ther trecherous lippis in herte and herte speeken. 1583 HARNET *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 137 God doth abhor a Heart and a Heart, and his soule detesteth a double minded Man. 1611 BIBLE I *Chron.* xii. 33 They were not of double heart [Heb. without a heart and a heart]. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 86 A heart and a heart God cannot abide.

[Heart and part: error for art and part: ART 16.]

52. *Heart and soul.*

a. The whole of one's affections and energies; one's whole being.

1883 RITA *After Long Grief* xxvii. 160. I saw that you were mine, heart and soul, as ever. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 6/2 The earnest actor who has heart and soul in his work.

b. *adverb.* With all one's energy and devotion.

1798 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 261 Read it heart and soul. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1869) I. 4 Entering heart and soul into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xi. 329 He threw himself, heart and soul, into every requirement of the time.

c. *attrib.* Devoted and enthusiastic.

1836 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 275 The heart-and-soul manner in which he put himself in my place.

***** *In ejaculations of surprise and exclamatory invocations.*

53. † *God's heart!*, † *Ods heart!*, † *'s heart*, or simply † *Heart!* (obs.). Also, *For God's heart, Heart of God!*, *Ads my heart!*, † *My heart!* (obs.). *Dear heart!* The commonest expressions now are: *Lord (God) bless my (your, etc.) heart!* elliptically, *Bless my (etc.) heart!* See BLESS v. 1 g and cf. LIFE, SOUL.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 629 Help, water! water, help!

for goddess herte. 1573 *New Custom* ii. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 37 Heart of God, man, be the means better or worse, I pass not. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 252 Heart! you swear like a comfit-maker's wife. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* iii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 305 'Heart, what a name's that! 1681 *Dryden Sp. Friar* ii. i. Heart! you were hot enough, too hot, but now. 1701 *Cibber Love makes Man* ii. i. 27, I can't bear this! 'Heart, I could cry for Madness! 1728 *YANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* ii. i. 42 Odsheart! this was so kindly done of you now. 1732 *Fielding Miser* v. i. Bless her heart! good lady! 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 84 Ad's my Heart! I think it would be the best Thing. 1844 *DICKENS Christmas Carol* 161 Dear heart alive, how his niece by marriage started! 1864 *MRS. SEWELL Patience Hart* xxv. 166 Bless your heart, child; you are a good girl. 1886 *MISS BROUGHTON Dr. Cupid* II. vii. 164 She can no longer look upon me as a child, bless her old heart!

***** Proverbial phrases and locutions.

54. a. One's heart \dagger is in (a) one's heels or hose, \dagger is at the bottom of, or turns into, one's hose, sinks in one's shoes, etc.; Indicuous intensifications of 'the heart sinks', connoting extreme fear or dejection. (See *Boor sb.* 3 i b.) b. To have one's heart in one's mouth, one's heart leaps into one's mouth (throat), referring to the violent beating and apparent leaping of the heart under the influence of a sudden start. So, to bring one's h. into one's mouth, make one's h. leap out of one's mouth. c. \dagger To wear one's h. in one's mouth, \dagger to have one's h. at one's tongue's end: to be always ready to speak what is in one's mind. \dagger To carry one's mouth in one's h.: to do the opposite of this, to conceal one's thoughts, keep silence. d. One's h. is in its right place: one's sympathies are rightly engaged, one means well. \dagger e. To have one's h. upon one's pouch: to be set upon one's private profit. f. To wear one's h. upon one's sleeve: to expose one's feelings, wishes, intentions, etc. to every one. g. To do one's heart good: to make one feel better, gladdened, strengthened, etc. (see also *GOOD*).

a. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 91 Myn herte fil down vnto my too. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Your hert is in your hose all in dispaire. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus Par. Luke* xxii. 174 b. Petur beeyng feared with this sayng of a woman.. as if his herte had been in his hele clene gon. 1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 253/2 When the Bishop heard this, by and by his heart was in his heeles, and.. he with the rest of the Court betooke them to their legges. c1600 *Timon* i. v. My hart is at the bottome of my hose. 1642 [see *Boor sb.* 3 i b.] 1684 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 174 Cheer up, and pluck thy Heart out of thy Hose! 1888 *MRS. H. WARD R. Elsmere* II. 153 An expression which sent the sister's heart into her shoes.

b. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus Par. Luke* xxiii. 199 Hauyng their herte at their veraim mouth for feare, they did not believe that it was Iesus. 1601 W. PARRY *Tran. Sir A. Sherley* 16 It had been an easie matter to have found a company of poore hearts neere their maisters mouthes. 1716 *ADDISON Drummer* i. i. (D.). I fell across a beam that lay in the way, and faith my heart was in my mouth; I thought I had stumbled over a spirit. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 154 Antony.. sounded a charge with such a tremendous outset.. that it was enough to make one's heart leap out of one's mouth only to be within a mile of it. 1856 *WHYTE MELVILLE Kate* Cor. xiii. A ring at the door-bell brings everybody's heart into everybody's mouth. 1887 *FINNA LYALL Knt.-Errant* xviii. 158 Francesca's heart leapt into her mouth.

c. c1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* i. Cijb, I will carrie my mouth in my hart.. there is a time for speech, and a time for silence. 1592 - P. *Penitence* Wks. 1883-4 II. 5 A bare brad little Dwarf.. that hath his hart at his tongues end.

d. 1809 *MALKIN tr. Gil Blas* (K. O.). Heart lies in the right place. 1886 *SCHMITZ tr. Stinde's Buchholts Fam.* 51 Your heart is in its right place; if only you had the right words on your tongue.

e. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* clxxxviii. 1171 Hee was such a one as had his tongue to sale, and his heart vpon his pounce.

f. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. i. 64 'Tis not long after But I will weare my heart vpon my sleeue For Dawes to pecke at. 1864 *SALA Seven Sons* II. xi. 282 A.. ready-tongued man, wearing.. his heart vpon his sleeue. 1891 *SMILES J. Murray* II. xxxiv. 449 He did not wear his heart upon his sleeue.

g. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. 73. I will roare that I will doe any mans heart good to heare me. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* vii. It's done me muckle heart's good.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

55. a. attrib. Of, for, or pertaining to (a) the physical heart, as heart-action, -healing, -disease, -failure, -murmur, -pulse, -shape, -shock, -stroke, -throb, -valve, -wall; (b) the heart as the seat of emotion, etc., as heart-agony, -anguish, \dagger -breast (=burst), -corruption, -grief, -grudge, -hardness, -hate, -heaviness, -ill, -religion, -service, -sorrow, -worship, etc., etc.; also, with vbl. sbs.: heart-bleeding, -heaving, -longing, -pining, -rising, -sinking, etc.

1887 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 467/2 A belladonna plaister.. to quieten pain and 'heart-action. 1807 *WORDSWORTH White Doe Rylstone* II. 102 That dimness of 'heart-agony. 1710 *PHILIPS Pastorals* iv. 162 Who can relieve 'Heart-anguish sore. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* Wks. 1883-4 IV. 248 This holy Father (with no little commiserate 'heart-bleeding) be-holding [etc.]. c1340 *Cursor M.* 4283 (Trin.) What is more 'herte brest Pen want of ping bat men loue best. a1711 *KEN Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 211 To temper all the Sisters 'Heart-complaints. 1878 *BROWNING La Salsias*

116 From the 'heart-deeps where it slept. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* xi. 275 Elizabeth had no.. comprehension of the 'heart-depth of that Puritanism which thus opposed or slighted her mandates. 1864 *TENNISON Sea Dreams* 264 He suddenly dropt dead of 'heart-disease. 1580 *HOLLYBROOK Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Tristesse et douleur de cuer*, sorowe, or 'hartgriefe. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1339 In my midst of sorrow and heart-grief To show them feasts, and play before their god. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* I. 53/2 Which.. was to them an occasion of 'hartgudge. c1550 *CHEKE Math.* xix. 8 Moosees did suffer iou to loos iourselves from yor wiues for iour 'harthardnes. 1863 A. B. *GROSVART Small Sins* (ed. 2) 50 note. The gushing lip-kindness with heart-hardness of many. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* iii. iv. A fierce resolve and fixt 'heart-hate. a1806 *Fox Hist. Jas.* II. iii. 210 (Jod.) With a 'heart-hatred of popery, prelay, and all superstition. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* v. ii. 51 The more shall I to morrow be at the height of 'heart-heauinesse. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 65 Frequent palpitations, 'heart-heavings, and alterations of countenance. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 115 A life of holiness, 'heart-holiness. 1894 G. E. *WOODBERRY Intrad. Lam'd's Elia* p. xiii. That mournful fancy, that affection for things unrealized, which betray 'heart-hunger. a1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying wv. Polwart* 302 The hunger, the 'hart-ill, and the hoist still thee hald. 1884 *Hudson Stud. Wordsw.* 243 The head-logic grows so out of proportion as to stifle and crush the 'heart-logic. 1742 *YOUNG Nl. Th.* vi. 263 'Heart-merit wanting, mount we ne'er so high, Our Height is hut the Gibbet of our Name. 1798 *SOTHEBY tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 21, I, who in every 'heart-pulse feel her glow. 1758 S. *Hayward's Serm.* p. viii. How truly his mind was bent in pursuit of 'heart-religion. 1853 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xxxvii. 222 Ye must looke whether ye have not some 'hartirings and eagerness in you. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 859 The Interception of the 'Heart-sap may have an effect analogous to the boring at the Heart. 1863 G. *SERON Law Her. Scott.* v. 192 This form.. tending to the pear-shape and 'heart-shape. 1850 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iii. vi. (1864) 95 The man who has received the 'heart-shock from which.. he will not recover. 1660 *BAXTER Call Unconverted* 158 They charge them with 'heart-sins, which none can see but God. 1842 *MANNING Serm.* (1848) I. 38 A heart-sin, indulged in secret, which eats into their whole spiritual life. 1879 *CHR. ROSSETTI Seek & F.* 312 Moments of keenest fear and utmost 'heart-sinking. 1887 T. *HARDY Woodlanders* III. xxi. They could read each other's 'heart-symptoms like books. 1846 *WHITTIER Lines* 2 He.. felt the 'heart-throb of the free. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxii. To devyde my joye and my 'hert torment. 1856 R. A. *VAUGHAN Mystics* (1866) I. 21 'Heart-weariness, the languishing longing for repose. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10979 Pantasilia.. Hit hym so heturly with a 'hert wille, Pat he hurlit down hedlonges to the hard erthe. 1630 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 262 The lip-worship they may have.. but the 'heart-worship they shall never have.

b. objective and objective genitive, as heart-biting, -conner, -disposer, -searcher, -wringing sbs.; heart-affecting, -cheering, -dulling, -easing, -freezing, -fretting, -hardening, -melting, -moving, -purifying, -stirring, -wounding, etc., etc., adjs.

1563 *MAN Musculus's Commonpl.* 45a. He that made man.. is aptly called Cardiognostes, that is, The hart-conner. 1587 *GOLDING Dr. Moray* xii. 166 Consider.. the hart-bitings.. which he endureth. 1654 *TRAFF Comm. Esther* v. 2 God the great Heart-disposer so ordered it. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phæton* xxiii. 327 What bitterness and grievous heart-wringing.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 431 What a heart-tickling joy it is. 1581 - *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 This hart-raushing knowledge. 1590 *SPENSER F.* III. ii. 5 With hart-thrilling thrills and bitter stowre. 1593 *DRAYTON Essex Wks.* 1753 II. 590 Heart-moving music. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1782 Heart-easing words. 1594 *SPENSER Amoretti* xxxix. A melting pleasure.. me revived with hart-robbling gladnesse. 1596 - *F.* IV. v. 45 Disquiet and hart-fretting payne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. i. 25 Thou hast oft beheld Heart-hardening spectacles. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. ii. iv. v. Sequestered from all company, but heart-eating melancholy. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 13 In Heav'n ycleap'd Euphrosyne, And by men, heart-easing Mirth. 1644 *VICARS Jehocah-Jireh* 5 The Suns.. heart-cheering bright beams. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* v. 67 The heart-corroding Fangs of griping Care. 1659 D. *PELL Impr. Sea* 304 One of the dreadfullest, and heart-bleeding conditions that can be seen. a1711 *KEN Hymnothee* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 112 Heart-melting Zeal. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 40 A gayly-checkerd heart-expanding view. 1748 *SMOLLETT Red. Rand.* lxi. (1804) 439 Heart-gnawing cares corrode my pensive breast. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 714 In darkness and heart-chilling fears. 1784 *BURNS Commonpl. Bk.* Sept., There is.. a heart-melting tenderness, in some of our ancient ballads. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xvii. The long and heart-sickening griefs which attend a rash and ill-assorted marriage. 1829 I. *TAYLOR Enthus.* v. (1867) 101 The heart-affecting elements of piety and virtue. 1848 *BLAKEY Free-w* 97 These heart-stirring and delightful emotions.

c. locative and instrumental. In, at, from, with the heart; as to the heart: as heart-blow; heart-angry, -burdened, -chilled, -deadened, -dear, -deep, -drawn, -free, -full, -happy, -hardened, -heavy, -hungry, -sorrowing, -true, -weary, -wounded, -wring, etc. adjs.; heart-eat vb.

1622 *MARBE tr. Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 160, I was 'heart-angry with my selfe, that I had told him so much. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 362 The coup-de-grace, or 'heart-blow, as it is called, not being given them, they were taken alive from the wheel. 1646 *CRAWSHAW Delights Muses* (1652) 102 The 'heart-bred lustre of his worth. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. 12 My 'heart-deere Harry. 1609 *ARMIN Mains of More-Cl.* (1880) 100 It is my loue.. that makes me step 'Heart-deepe in disobedience to my mother. 1871 *SWINBURNE Songs bef. Sunrise, Blessed among Women* 106 Heavens own heart-deep blue. 1851 D. *JERROLD St. Giles* xi. 211 A deep, 'heart-drawn sigh broke from him. 1630 *BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 197 They.. cannot see.. anything which likes them, hut with

a greedy eye they 'heart-eat it. 1830 I. *TAYLOR Unitar.* 111 'Heart-fallen and sick of the profitless usages of devotion. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. 167 If indeed she be hitherto innocent and 'heart-free. 1886 W. S. *GILBERT Rudigore* (1887) 4 Rose is still heart-free. 1876 T. *HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 168 She was 'heartfull of many emotions. 1623 *PENKETHMAN Handf. Hon.* iv. i. If thou would'st be 'heart-happy, wealth despise. 1661 R. *DAVENPORT City Night-cap* 1. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 107 She that is lip-holy is many times 'heart-hollow. 1501 *GREENE Maiden's Dreame* xlii. 'Heart-holy men he still kept at his table. 1880 W. S. *GILBERT Patience* 15 Do you know what it is to be 'heart-hungry? 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 892 The 'heart-shed tear, th' ineffable delight Of sweet humanity. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. ii. 112 You cloudy Princes, and 'hart-sorrowing-Peeres. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.*, K. *Arth.* xcvi. 'Heart swolne headinesse. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxviii. And there did him the 'heart-trew King most kindly intertaine. 1840 *MRS. NORTON Dream* 12 Sinking 'heart-weary, far away from home. 1820 *ELLEN FITZARTHUR* 93 Floods of 'heart-wringing tears.

d. similitive, as heart-fashioned, -leaved adjs. Also HEART-SHAPED.

1756 *SIR J. HILL Brit. Herbal* 359 The lower lip.. is short, broad, and heart-fashioned. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The three species of cinchona.. the lance-leaved.. heart-leaved.. and oblong leaved.

56. Special Combs.: \dagger heart-bag, the pericardium; heart-bearer, \dagger (a) a name of the Franciscan friars; (b) a name of the moth *Anarta cordigera*; heart-bird, the Turnstone, *Streptilas interpres* (U.S.); heart-cake, a heart-shaped cake; heart-cam (see quot.); heart-clot, a clot of blood or fibrin formed in the heart, usually after death; heart-cockle, a bivalve mollusc, *Isocardia cor*, so called from its shape; \dagger heart-lath, a lath made from the heartwood of the oak; heart-moth, the moth *Dicycla Oo*; heart-motion, the motion generated by a heart-cam; heart-net, -piece (see quot.); \dagger heart-pit, the hollow in the middle of the breast at the bottom of the breast-bone; \dagger heart-purse, heart-sac, the pericardium; heart-seine, -shake (see quot.); heart-shell = heart-cockle; \dagger heart-side, the left side; heart-sound (see quot.); heart-strand, the central strand of a rope: cf. 18 b; \dagger heart-strength, the central strength or fortress; heart-stroke, (a) the impulse of the contraction of the heart, apex-beat; (b) = Angina pectoris; heart-thimble (*Naut.*), a heart-shaped thimble; heart-trace, 'the record on smoked paper made by the needle of a cardiograph' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); heart-urchin, a sea-urchin of the genus *Spatangus*, being heart-shaped; a spatangoid; heart-warm a., warm-hearted, genuinely affectionate; heart-wheel = heart-cam; \dagger heart-white, the white spot on a butt or target; heart-yarn, the soft yarn in the centre of a rope.

1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 100 The Watry Vapors of both the Ventricles, are congealed into the water of the 'Heart-bag. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bulinger on Apoc.* (1573) 116b. The secte of the Fryers Minors (otherwise called 'heartbearers). 1844 *DE KAY Zool. N. York* II. 216 Known under the name of Brand-bird, 'Heart-bird, Horse-foot Snipe, and Beach-bird. 1756 *MRS. BROOKE Old Maid* No. 36 (1764) 294 Delicate 'heart-cakes, a penny a-piece. 1885 *Old Lond. Cries* 29 'Spanish Chestnuts'; 'Ripe Turkey Figs'; 'Heart Cakes'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Heart-cam, a form of cam which serves for the conversion of uniform rotary motion into uniform rectilinear reciprocating motion. 1874 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.* s.v. *Polypus*, Fibrous concretions found in the heart, 'Heart clots. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* II. 300 The 'heart-cockle burrows in sand by means of its foot. 1479 *Churchw.* Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond. (Nichols 1797) 94 For 4 cwts. of 'Hertlaths. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 The studies to bee lathed with hart lath. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Building*, Heart Laths of Oak are one shilling and ten pence a bundle or hundred. 1865 E. *NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 381 The 'Heart Moth.. appears on the wing in July, and has occurred in the New Forest. 1829 E. *IRVING Tales Times Mart.* in *Anniversary* 283 Her spinning wheel was of the upright construction, having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a 'heart-motion. 1884 *KNIGHT, Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Heart-Net, a [fishing] net with a leader and a bowl or pound, between which is a heart-shaped funnel. 1884 F. J. *BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 4) 121 'Heart Piece, a heart-shaped cam used in chronographs to cause the chronograph hand to fly back to zero. 13.. K. *Alis.* 2250 He hit him thorough thio 'heorte put. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 426 Hee thinketh that the water which is found in the 'heart purse is a portion of our drinke. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 3 2 The heart had been slowly bleeding into the pericardium or 'heart-sac', and no help would have availed to save her life. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Heart Seine (Fishing), a species of seine, with a leader, heart, and pound secured by stakes so that the upper edge is floated at the surface and the lower touches the bottom. 1875 *LASLETTE Timber* 25 Timber having much 'heart-shake. 1834 *SPON'S Mech. Ovn Bk.* (1886) 167 'Heartshakes': splits or clefts in the centre of the tree; common in nearly every kind of timber. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Snpp.*, 'Heart-shells, always expressing what we call the figure of a Heart. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 664 Closing her eyes, and turning upon her 'heart-side. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 111 'Heart-sounds were clean and free from murmur. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heart sounds*.. are two in number, one dull and prolonged, the other shorter, sharper, and terminating more abruptly. They have been likened to the syllables tûb, dîp. c1860 H. *STUART Seaman's Catech.* 52 The standing rigging is often made with four strands and a 'heart strand. 1618 *BOLTON*

Florus iii. x. (1636) 205 Then assaulting the *heart-strengths of the Warre, he destroyed Avaticum. 1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 254 Subject to fits of the *heart-stroke. 1874 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.* s.v. *Heart*, The Beating or Impulse of the heart, Heart-stroke, Apex beat, against the parietes of the chest is mainly caused by the systole of the heart, which tends to project forwards. 1882 *NARRIS Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 37 The shroud is turned in round a *heart thimble. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Bernu, Nat. Club* II. No. 17. 51 *Amphidotus cordatus*. Common *Heart Urchin. 1855 *KINGSLY Glaucius* (1878) 167 The great purple heart-urchin (*Spatangus purpureus*), clothed in pale lilac hornyspines. 1787 *BURNS Farew. Brethren St. James's Lodge*, Adieu! a *heart-warm, fond adieu! 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 200 A shout of heartwarm and heart-felt gratitude. 1806 O. GREGORY *Meach.* (1807) II. 203 *Heart wheel is the name given in England to a well-known method of converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one... contrived we believe by Sir Samuel Morland about the year 1685. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 997 The periphery of the heart-wheel... is seen to bear upon friction wheels. 1600 *Look about You* xiv. in *Harl. Dodley* VII. 426 Ay, there's the But, whose *heart-white if we hit, The game is ours. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The *heart-yarn or centre, on which four-stranded rope is formed.

b. In names of trees and plants: heart-cherry, a heart-shaped variety of the cultivated cherry; heart-clover, *Medicago maculata*; heart-leaf, (a) = prec.; (b) an American species of *Limnanthemum*, also called *floating heart*; heart-liver = heart-clover; †heart-nut, a name for the Cashew-nut, *Anacardium*; heart of the earth, a popular name of Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; heart-pea, heart-seed, a name for plants of the genus *Cardiospermum*, especially of *C. Helicacabum*, from the heart-shaped scar which marks the attachment of the seed; †heart-trefoil = heart-clover.

1596 *GERARDE Catal. Arborum* (1896) 20 (*Cerasus*) *cordata* *maiora*. Great *hart cherrie. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 294 Heart-Cherries, because they are made like a Heart... are the firmest of all other. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 16 *Herba chamedris* bet is *heartclofere. 1794 *Heart-clover* [see *Clover* sb. 2]. 1854 *THOREAU Walden* ix. (1886) 178 A few small *heart-leaves and potamogetons. 1794 MARTYN *Flora Rustica* III. lxxvi, *Heart Medick*... others call it Heart Clover or Clover, which has been corrupted into *Heart Liver. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* III. 51 Anacardium may be called in English *Hartnut of the likenes that it hath with an hart. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. lii. § 2. 27. The blacke winter Cherrie is called... in English the Indian hart, or *hart Pease. 1731-68 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* *Cardiospermum*, Hart Pea; by the inhabitants of America called Wild Parsley. *Ibid.*, *Heart-seed with smooth leaves. 1866 *Treas.* bot. 222 The common Heartseed... sometimes called also Winter Cherry, or Heart Pea. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* (1633) 1180 The *Hart Trefoile hath... leaves joined together by three on little slender foot-stalks, every little leafe of the fashion of a heart, whereof it took his name. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 89 Heart Trefoyle is so called... also because each Leafe contains the perfect Icon of an Heart, and that in its proper colour, viz. a flesh colour.

Heart (hārt), v. Forms: 1 hyrtan, hiertan, 3 hirten, 3-5 hert(e-n, 5-6 hart, 6- heart. [OE. *hiertan*, *hyrtan*: **hertjan*, **heortjan*, f. *hert*, *heort*, *HEART* sb. (Cf. *MHG. herzen*, *MDu. herten* in same sense.)]

1. *trans.* To give heart to, put heart into (a person, etc.); to inspire with confidence, embolden, encourage, inspirit, animate; = HEARTEN 1. *arch.* 807 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* viii. 53 Mid oðrum worde be herte. c. 1205 *LAV.* 25041 Beduer heo gon hirten mid hendeliche worden. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1980 His sunes comen. And hertediu him. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27296 Pat be preist... hert þe sinful wel. c. 1400 *Yvain & Gau.* 1889 He herted so his company, The moste coward was ful hardy. c. 1410 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* liii. 115 (Gibbs MS.) þis one thyng schulde stire & herte þin intencion. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Cj, Those that bee apt, should bee harted and encouraged. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. Wks. 372 Growing now so hearted in his resolution. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 189 To sing and pray... hearts them more when danger comes, Than others trumpets and their drums. 1830 *TENNISON Poems* 33 A grief not uninfomed and dull, Hearted with hope.

b. *Const. to and inf.*, or *subord. cl.* 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 737 All bestys of the erthe ben... herted to gendre. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. v. 165 That he mai therbi be hertid... for to serue God. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 262 Martys he harted to suffer loyally trybulacions. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* ix. liii. 169 Harting the Pagans that they shrinked not. 1848 *Friser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 315 It was long before I was harted to herd again in the woods by myself.

†2. To supply with physical strength or stimulus; to put (land) into good heart. Cf. HEARTEN v. 3 b, HEART sb. 21. Obs.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* xlviii. (1878) 106 The land is well harted with helpe of the fold, for one or two crops.

3. To take to heart, establish or fix in the heart. (See also HEARTED 5.)

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 373, I hate the Moore, My cause is hearted; thine hath no lesse reason. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 6 There is one thing, if we hear it, and heart it, enough to fright us all.

b. To establish as central or essential. *rare.* 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah, Two Camels* 84 The richness hearted in such joy is in the knowing what are gifts we give.

†c. To utter with the heart or sincerely. *Obs.* 1642 S. ASHUE *Best Refuge for Oppressed* 41 It will not be sufficient to say a Prayer... or to word it before the Lord; but we should rather heart it before God in holy prayer.

4. *Building.* To fill up the central space within (a piece of masonry) with rubble or similar material. Also with *in.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 49 We... laid a Course of large flat Stones, and filled and hearted them in close about the Pile. *Ibid.* 79 They hearted their Walls with their Spawls and smallest Stones. 1892 *Ed. Words* Feb. 103/1 It was enough to 'heart' the embankment with clay, and protect it outside with heavy stonework.

5. *intr.* Of a plant, esp. cabbage, lettuce, etc.: To form a 'heart' or close compact head; to have the leaves growing into a firm dense globe.

1866 *Treas.* bot. 166/1 Cabbages are preferred when... thoroughly hearted and blanched. *Ibid.* Heading or hearting cabbages. 1887 *Gardening* 17 Dec. 569/1 The cabbages heart sooner by two or three weeks.

Heart-ache (hā'ti:ək). [f. *HEART* sb. + *ACHE*.]

1. Pain in the heart; formerly = HEARTBURN 2.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 192 Wið heort ece, zenim byssey ylcæn wyrt. 1685 *Cooke's Marrow Chirurg.*, *Physic* II. v. 526 Heart-ach Fever is caused by the Pancreatick Juice getting a corroding quality.

2. Pain or anguish of mind, esp. that arising from disappointed hope or affection.

1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. i. 62 The Heart-ake, and the thousand Natrall shokes That Flesh is heyre too. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* v. vi, Many bitter heart-achs, that Fortune seems to have in store for me. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xi. (ed. 5) 373 The anxieties and heartaches that are inseparable from our arduous career.

So **Heart-aching** *vbl. sb.* = **HEART-ACHE**; **Heart-aching** *ppl. a.*, causing heart-ache, distressing.

1650 *HUBBERT Pill Formally* 227 Many a groan, many a sigh, and heart-aking. 1703 *Rowe Ulys.* IV. i. 1751 If ever maid was yet below'd... With such Heart-aking, eager, anxious Fondness. 1882 *SERJT. BALLANTINE Exper.* xxiii. 229 The heart-aching that is concealed within the glare and tinsel exposed to the audience.

Heart-bag, -bird, etc.: see *HEART* sb. 56.

Heart-beat. [See *BEAT* sb. 1 6.] A beat or pulsation of the heart; *fig.* an emotion; *transf.* an extremely brief space of time.

1850 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 211 Those who do not know one native heart-beat of my life. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xxi. 218 Speaking many tongues, yet feeling But one heart-beat in their bosoms. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 584/1 In another heart-beat the whole... valley was affort.

Heart-blood, heart's-blood. Blood from the heart; blood shed in death, life-blood; hence, vital energy, life.

c. 1240 *Ureusun in Coll. Hom.* 191 Al min heorte blod to ðe ich offrie. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17136 For þe i gaf mi hert blode. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 243 My hartblood is welghin forme. 1688 *BUNYAN Heavenly Footman* (1886) 151 Thy sins are washed away with His heart-blood. c. 1723 *Ld. Thomas & Fair Ellinor* xvii. in *Allingham Baited Bk.* (1864) 239 O dost thou not see my own heart's blood Run trickling down by my knee? 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 250 The cement of this Union is the heart-blood of every American. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* III. v. 128 The gush of human heart's-blood comes to dim My crystal eyesight.

b. *fig.* 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 34 The mortal Venus, the heart blood of beauty. 1627 *CRESSWELL Sp.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 506 Justice... is the Life and the Heart-blood of the Commonwealth. 1875 *LOWELL Wks.* (1890) IV. 397 Creations which throbbed with the very heart's-blood of genius.

Heart-bond. [See *BOND* sb. 1 7, 13.] a. A union of hearts, betrothal. b. (See *quot.* 1851.)

1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.* 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, *Heart-bond*, the construction of walling in which two stones side by side form the width of the wall, and a third stone of an equal breadth is put over the joint in the course above. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* 32 Our plighted heart-bond gently bless.

Heart-bound, *ppl. a.* [See *BOUND* *ppl. a.* 2.] Bound in heart, having the heart bound: a. Having the heart enchained or entirely devoted (to an object). †b. Having the heart shut up or fast-closed (to a person); pitiless, hard-hearted (*obs.*).

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 92 Her, who both them did possesse As heart-bound slanes. 1616 T. ADAMS *Serm.* Wks. 1861 I. 169 The most laxative prodigals, that are lavish... to their lusts, are yet heart-bound to the poor. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 82 Because she should not think him barren of education, nor heart-bound to his ambitious designs.

Heart-break, *sb. (a)* [See *BREAK* sb. 1.]

A breaking of the heart; great and overpowering sorrow, such as breaks the heart; overwhelming distress of mind.

1583 *BARINGTON Comuandm.* vii. (1637) 64 Those griefes, cares, heart-breakes, and sorrowes, which are incident daily to married folks. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. iii. 11 Better a little chiding, than a great deale of heart-breake. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* III. 130 [This] deformitie being a sorrow to the father, and almost a heart-breake to the daughter. 1828 *SCOTT Aunt Marg.* *Mirr.* i. The poor girl... died of heart-break.

†b. *adj.* Heart-breaking. *Obs.*

1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. 105 Shunne Jealousie that heart-breake loue. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silk-wormes* 63 The heart-breake crush of melancholies wheele.

So **Heart-break v. (nonce-wd.) trans.**, to break the heart of. **Heart-breaker**, a. one who breaks hearts; b. a curl, a love-lock: by Butler used contemptuously of Samson's long hair. **Heart-breaking** *vbl. sb.* = **HEART-BREAK** sb. **Heart-**

breaking *ppl. a.*, causing intense sorrow or crushing grief, extremely distressing; hence **Heart-breakingly** *adv.*

1792 *BURNS What can a young Lassie do* iv, I'll cross him, and wrack him, until I 'heart-break him. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 253 Like Sampson's *Heart-breakers, it grew in time to make a Nation rue. c. 1687 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 124 A red Heart-breaker next she mow'd off, A Wart that Dido was full proud of. 1853 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 301 We don't refer to the ball-room butterfly... but to the regular professional heart-breaker. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 74 It is a 'heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-Wiu'd. c. 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 56 They took them to the fields to her Majesty's great dissatisfaction and heart-breaking. 1885-6 *SPURGEON Treas.* *Dav.* Ps. cxli. 5 Head-breaking and heart-breaking attend the aointments of the riotous. 1501 *SPENSER Teares Muses* 6 Making your musick of 'heart-breaking mone. c. 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang.* *Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 163 Nothing can more Heart-breaking Grief excite, Than utmost Love, repaid with utmost spite. 1886 *ANNIE THOMAS Reigning Favourite* III. ix. 169 Dull, level tones that were 'heart-breakingly significant.

Heart-broke, a. *Archaic* variant of next.

1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrenia* (1877) 14 At last downe falls The heart-broke Hare. 1711 *SWIFT Let. to Mrs. Johnson* 9 Feb. Wks. 1778 XIV. 164 They say the old King is almost heart-broke. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Seraphim Poems* I. 116 He seemeth dying... heart-broke by new joy too sudden and sweet.

Heart-broken, a. [f. *HEART* sb. + *BROKEN*.]

Having a broken heart, broken-hearted; overwhelmed with anguish, despair, or crushing grief.

c. 1586 *CRESSWELL PEMBROKE Ps.* II. vii, The sacrifice that God will hold respected, Is the heart-broken soule. 1694 *WOO Life* 14 Sept., Benjamin Wood... died of a fever, and heart-broken. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* IV. i, He views, with horror, what mad dreams have done, And sinks, heart-broken, On a murder'd son. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xviii. 329 They were heart-broken at the idea of losing their animal.

b. *transf.* Said of a person's feelings, acts, etc.

1832 J. M. REYNOLDS *Miserrimus* (1833), I stood before you in heart-broken penitence. 1834 *CAMPBELL Life Mrs. Siddons* II. vi. 139 To make us weep over the heart-broken death of Katharine. 1844 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 60 In low heart-broken tones [he] tells her of Heaven's will.

Hence **Heart-brokenly** *adv.*, -*brokenness*.

1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* xxviii, Quite heart-brokenly penitent. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 95 Who has felt heart-brokenness on account of sin?

Heartburn (hā'tbū:n), sb. Also 3 herte-bren.

[f. *HEART* sb. + *BURN* sb. 3 Sense 2 translates Gr.

καρδιαγία in Galen: cf. *HEART* sb. 4.]

†1. Burning of heart; fire of passion. *rare.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4054 De zinge wimen of ðin loud... ðe cumeu brewen herte-bren.

2. An uneasy burning sensation in the lower part of the chest, due to putrefactive fermentation of the food in the stomach; cardialgy.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cxxvii. 414 Small stonecrop... is good for the hart-burne. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 142 It is of singular force against the heart-burne. 1710-11 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 105 Congreve's nasty white wine has given me the heart-burn. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 419, I have frequently knowu the heart-burn cured... by chewing green tea. 1880 *BEALE Slight Ailms.* 93 chalk or magnesia is taken for the relief of the Heartburn.

3. Rankling jealousy, discontent, or enmity; = **HEART-BURNING** sb. 1.

1621 G. SANOVS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 42 Faire Herse's happy state such heart-burne breeds In her black bosom. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. 98 Not without a little of the heart-burn. 1862 H. AIOE *Carr of Carrlyon* II. 253 Was so poor a triumph worth the exchange to an existence of struggle, and heartburn, and unrest?

†**Heart-burn**, v. *Obs.* [f. *HEART* sb. + *BURN* v.; cf. *HEART-BURNING* sb.]

1. *trans.* To affect with heartburning; to render jealous or grudging.

c. 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 86 Not being able to reconcile them... for the great hate which harte-burned them. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 4 How tartly that Gentleman looks, I neuer can see him, but I am heart-burn'd an howre after. 1669 *SHADWELL R. Sheph.* II. Wks. 1720 I. 241, I had been most abominably heart-burnt, if I had kept it in: this Love-passion [etc.].

2. To regard or treat with jealous enmity.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comit. Titus* II. 4 To quippe, raile, heart-burne their betters. 1612-15 *BP. HALL Contempt.* N. T. IV. iv, He once revered him... whom now he heart-burns as an enemy.

Heart-burning (hā'tbū:nij), sb. [f. *HEART* sb. + *BURNING* *vbl. sb.*]

1. A heated and embittered state of mind, which is felt but not openly expressed; jealousy or discontent rankling in the heart; grudge.

1513 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 38/1 A long continued grudge and hearte brennyng betweene the Queenes kinned and the kingly blood. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* xxxii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 76 Lest there should be any new feud or hart-burning occasion thereby. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 107 Which outrages occasioned as much vexation and heart-burning as does the modern right of search on the high seas.

b. *pl.* Feelings of this description; grudges.

1605 2 *Vnnat. & Bloodie Murthers* (Collier) 31 Their seuerall seruants could not agree one with another, but would expresse their heart-burnings. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* II. (ed. 2) 120 There was nothing but heart-burnings, and miserable dissensions. 1874 *BURNANO My Time* III. 23, I was manager of a theatre where there were neither heart-burnings nor jealousies.

†2. = **HEARTBURN** sb. 2. *Obs.*

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Aeidia*, sharpnes, sownes of

stomach, heartburning. 1635 SWAN *Spec. N.* vi. § 4 (1643) 262 Lettice...cooleth a hot stomach called heart-burning. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 74 The Heart Burning, a sharp gnawing Pain at the Orifice of the Stomach.

attrib. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 749 The hearts of them that die of the heart-burning disease.

Heart-burning, *ppl. a.* [f. HEART *sb.* + BURNING *ppl. a.*] That inflames, kindles, or consumes the heart; distressing the heart.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 280 Thine in all complements of devoted and heart-burning heat of duty. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 22 Disloyal Treason, and hart-burning Hate. 1821 BYRON *Juan v.* xxiv. Swallowing a heart-burning sigh.

Heart-cake, *-cam*, *-cherry*, *-clover*, *-cockle*, etc.: see HEART *sb.* 5f.

Hearted (hā'ted), *ppl. a.* [f. HEART *sb.* and *v.*: see -ED¹, 2.]

1. Having a heart; esp. in parasynthetic comb., as FAINT-HEARTED, HARD-HEARTED, etc., *q.v.*

c 1205 [see HARD-HEARTED]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Mine leoue sustren...lokeð bet 3e beon...swete & swote ishorted. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clothe* 169 They are good men Much herted like an hen. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1176/1 Which answer of so noble an hearted princess...mooued a maruelous shout. c 1825 BEDDOES *Torrismund* i. iii. If this man should be vain, selfish, light, or hearted with a stone. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 56 In cutting a hearted cabbage.

†2. Sagacious, wise, prudent; = HEARTY *a.* 2.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxiv. 10 Thorfer 3e men hertid [loss. that is, vnderstanding] here 3e me.

†3. Full of heart, spirited, courageous. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* v. 26 Coltes...better fed then harted or apt for War. 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 7 O coward troops, far better arm'd then harted.

4. Having the shape of a heart; cordate.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 199 The steeple head-dress, which succeeded the horned or hearted shape. a 1864 LAMOND (Webster), With hearted spear-head.

5. Fixed or established in the heart.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 448 Yield vp (O Loue) thy Crowne, and hearted Thro' to Tyrannous Hate. 1850 TALFOURD *Lett. Lamb* vii. 67 A deep and hearted feeling of jealousy.

Hence **heartedly**, **heartedness** in comb.

1583 [see HAROHEARTEDNESS]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 23 So fainte heartedlie to surrender themselves. 1884 J. PARKER *Appt. Life* III. 93, I ask for great-heartedness—all but infinite heartedness, that will listen to all kinds of people.

Hearten (hā'tin), *v.* Also 6-7 harten. [Extended form of HEART *v.*: see -EN⁶, 2.]

1. *trans.* To put heart into, give heart to (a person, etc.); to inspire with confidence, embolden, encourage; to rouse to fresh energy or enthusiasm; to inspirit, animate, cheer.

1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 182 Saynt Cicely herted them vnto martyrdom. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 115 b, Because I have halfe wried the reader with a tedious matter, I wil harten him agayne with a merie tale. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. 61 Where God...heartened his own people...by drying up the waters of Jordan. 1777 BURKE *Lett. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* III. 156 One of a noisy multitude to halloo and hearten them into doubtful and dangerous courses. 1855 BROWNING *Gram. Funeral* 76 Hearten our chorus! 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xi. (1860) 293 Encounter with difficulties will train his strength...heartening him for future effort.

b. *Const. inf.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 945 This [token] did hearten him...to follow his purpose. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 9 [They] heartened him by their advice to pursue his Hellish Design of stabbing the King. 1881 ELIZ. R. CHAPMAN *Master of All* i. 77 The slant rays...heartened the robins to chirp their merriest.

c. *refl.*

1571 GOULDING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 1 Too thentent he may harten himselfe vnto boldnesse. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 303 Let us hearten our selues with their Assistance against Temptations. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xl Concl., How long a time you will require to hearten yourself for the next consultation.

2. With adv. *a.* To hearten on: to encourage, inspirit, incite, stimulate.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 221 The princes and capitaines...crye vnto their men, and harten them on. a 1690 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 358 The Train-Band...kill'd a Ballad-Singer with one Arm, that was heartening on the Women [rioters]. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 259 Heartening on his men, till he dropped exhausted from his saddle.

b. To hearten up: to animate, cheer up.

1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. iii. ii, Hearten up your men. 1674 R. GOFFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 76 The Doctor heartened him up, and admonisht him not to let in fears. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 185 They boasted of the victory to hearten up their friends. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. (1862) V. 292 Marshalling the troops, heartening up their dejection.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To rouse oneself from despondency; to take fresh heart or courage, regain one's spirits, cheer up.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxiv. (1737) 101 Who is fain to drink to hearten himself up. 1874 T. HARRY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* (1889) 308 Do hearten yourself up a little, ma'am. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 751/2, I heartened up a good bit. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant Killers* 136 'Hearten up, my sweet,' he said.

†3. To give physical strength or stimulus to: *a.* To strengthen with food or nourishment. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 110 Good Ale, which inwardly must hearten him. 1616 SURLF. & MARKII. *Countrie Farme* 8a Peacocks are verie sicke when they

mouli, and then they must be heartened with Honey, Wheat, Oates, and Horse-beanes. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 118 Messengers...take of it [opium] to hearten themselves. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. viii. 220 Of great service both in lengthning out our store of provision, and in heartening the whole crew with...palatable food. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 74/1 A composition given to hearten and strengthen them.

†b. To put (land) into good heart; to fertilize with manure. Cf. HEART *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* i. 49 These being returned vpon the grounds...do helpe in some measure to harteu them again. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Disc.* Seneca (1631) 34 But rather hearten our soils and make us shoot up. 1622 MAY *Virg. Georg.* (J.), The ground one year at rest; forget not then With richest dung to hearten it again.

†c. To supply (liquor) with stimulant quality.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 293 Makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it, because this Arack is not strong enough.

4. *transf.* in weaker sense: To strengthen, help on, further, promote. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 4 Somewhat to hearten the probability of this opinion. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* Addit. I. (1654) 384 His offensive marriage with his Niece is harted by a sophistical pleader.

Hence **heartened** *ppl. a.* **Heartener**, one who heartens, encourages, or cheers. **Heartening** *ppl. sb.*, encouragement, stimulus, renewal of strength or spirits. **Heartening** *ppl. a.*, that heartens, stimulates, etc.: see senses of *vb.*

1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 223 The 'heartened old man quickly left me. 1601 F. GODWIN *Eps. of Eng.* 514 He was a great 'hartner of King John against the Pope. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Nov. 664 What the world most greatly needs is hearteners, not dishearteners. 1581 MUGCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 151 Without any either great feare, or much 'heartening. 1616 SURLF. & MARKII. *Countrie Farme* 109, Which exceedeth all other kinds of dung in goodness, for the great substance, strength, and heartening which it giueth vnto the ground. 1816 J. BALLANTYNE in SMILES *J. Murray* (1891) i. xviii. 467, 'I am...confident of the success of this work'. This is no had heartening. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. ii, They turn'd them towrds the 'hart'ning sound. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 217 This is a pretty heartening dish for a sick or weak person. 1895 J. SMITH *Message Exod.* v. 67 A new, living and most heartening message from the Unseen.

†**Heart-er**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. HEART *v.* + -ER¹.] One who heartens or encourages; an abettor.

c 1550 *Vijkering of Masse* 29 in Skelton's *Wks.* (1843) I. App. iii. p. cxlii, Plewmen, symthes, & carters, With such as be their hartars.

Heart-felt, *a.* [f. HEART *sb.* + felt, *pa. pple.* of FEEL *v.*] Felt in the heart; appealing to or proceeding from the innermost self; hence, thoroughly sincere, genuine, real.

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 168 The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy. 1783 MAD. D'ARBY *Diary* 3 Oct., I have been repeating internally, all day long, these heart-felt lines. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi. Alt.* III. clxxviii. 215 Honest and heartfelt enemies of Slavery. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men I. Pref. 17 Of great religious earnestness, and consistent heartfelt piety.

Heartful (hā'tful), *sb.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -FUL 2.] As much as a heart can contain: chiefly *fig.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 253 So that I may get my heartful of my Lord Jesus. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 264 It is a handful of eternal truth Make ye a heartful of it. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1861) 302 If she is of the real woman sort, and has a few heartfuls of wild blood in her.

Heartful (hā'tful), *a.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -FUL 1.] Full of heart; characterized by deep emotion or sincere affection; hearty.

1375, etc. (simplified in next). 1525 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxvii. 32 They shall mourne for the with heartful sorrow. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. i. 206 Happy heart-full hours! 1881 PALGRAVE *Via. Eng.*, Sir Hugh Willoughby, The heartful prayers, the fireside blaze and bliss.

Heartfully, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] With the whole heart; with entire affection, enthusiasm, or devotion; cordially, heartily; earnestly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 510 That welcummyt him mar hartfully. c 1475 *Ran/Coilgear* 891, I rid that thow hartfully forsaik thy Mahoun. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1443, I pray you heartfully Take no dyspleasure. c 1565 LINDESAY *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 35 Douglas...was received right heartfully by the King. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 292 To animate and inable us the more heartfully to serve him. 1890 MRS. LAFFAN *Louis Draycott* II. III. iv. 85, I worked harder, and more heartfully.

Heartfulness. [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] Heartful quality; sincerity of affection, cordiality.

1611 COTGR., *Cordialité*, cordialnesse, heartinesse, heartfulness. 1833 *Examiner* 586/1 An additional tinge of acidity, and a consequent negation of what we hope we may be allowed to call heartfulness. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isa. Ford* 157 Whose heartfulness has warmth enough To give the thing a soul.

Hearth (hā'p). Forms: 1 heorð, herth, (4 erpe), 4-6 herth(e), 5-7 harth(e), 6- hearth. [OE. *heorð* str. masc. = OFris. *herth*, *herd*, OS. *herth*, (MDu. *heert*, *haert*), MLG. *hert*, Du. *haerd*, J.G. *heert*, *heerd*); OHG., MHG. *her*, Ger. *herd* floor, ground, fireplace; -WGer. **herpos*. (In Sc. and north. dial. still rimes with *earth*.)]

1. That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made, or which is beneath the fire-basket or grate; the paved or tiled floor of a fireplace.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 5 *Arula*, fyrpannae vel herth. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 906 *Fornacula*, cyline, heorðe. c 1000 *Azariah* 176 Hweorðað uñ æfter heorðe. 1384 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxvi. 23 He kutte it...and threth it in to the fyr, that was vpon the herth. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 657/1 *Hoc focarium*, harthe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 237/2 Herthe, where fyre ys made, ignarium. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 258 Baceford ston for to make be chymney harth with. 1573-80 BARET *Alv. H* 328 The Hearth wherein fyre is kept, focus. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 95 They bake it at the harth. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. 65 The stone for the harth in the Great Chamber. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* vi, For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 98 The sacred fire, which was kept constantly burning on the public hearth of the colony, was taken from the altar of Vesta. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN II. A pile of blazing logs on the hearth. *fig.* 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. To Rdr. 7 The heart is the harth from whence proceedeth all that inset and natue heate. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Icarus Poems* 247 Hearths of air Whereon the Morning burns her hundred fires.

b. A portable receptacle for fire, or flat plate on which it may be made.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 321 Carrying, for as it were his crest, a chafing-dish or little hearth upon his helmet, and the coales thereof kindling with the motion of his body. 1665 Sir T. Roe's *Voy. E. Ind.* 359 They...bake it upon small round iron hearths, which they carry with them.

c. 'Applied to the ship's fire-place, coppers, and galley generally' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

2. As typical of the household or home; the home, 'fireside'. Often in the alliterative phrase *hearth and home*.

c 1000 *Lavus Edgar* II. c. 2 (Schmid) Be ælcum frizan heorðe. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 262 He sceolde beoðeodan Israhela folce þæt hi namon æt ælcum heorðe anes gearas lamh. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xii. 13 b, This towne doth not now containe above 300 harthes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 85 Now this extremity, Hath brought me to thy Harth. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv, A grove which...twines its roots with the imperial hearths. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 35 To fight for their hearths and altars. 1857 MAYNE REID *War Trail* (Rldg.) 141 Puissant defenders of the hearth and home.

3. Technical. a. The fireplace of a smith's forge.

b. The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which the ore, or in a puddling furnace on which the iron, is exposed to the flame. c. The hollow at the bottom of a blast-furnace through which the molten metal descends to the crucible. d. A portable brazier or chafing-dish used in soldering. e. In cylinder glass manufacture: A spreading frame.

Open-hearth furnace, a form of regenerative furnace of the reverberatory type used in some processes of making steel; hence *open-hearth steel*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), þe eyer þat bloweþ in be erþe [1535 forge] is hoot and dry; hit heþeþ and dryeþ smeþis. 1645 G. BOATE in *Nat. Hist. Irel.* (1726) 76 The [metall] iron itself descendeth to the lowest part of the furnace called the hearth; the which being filled...they unstop the hearth, and open the mouth thereof. 1693 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 866 Those Bars which are wrought out of a Loop, taken up out of the Finney Harth, or second Forge, are much better Iron than those which are made in the Bloomy or first Harth. *Ibid.* 869 Set in the Smiths Forge or Harth, a Crucible, or Dish of Crucible Metal. 1875 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 125 The furnaces must be differently constructed...the walls must come down straight to the hearth, or contract gradually. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 996 The puddling furnace...is divided interiorly into three parts; the fireplace, the hearth, and the flue. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 10 The smith's hearth, when of the largest description, is a kind of trough of brick-work about six feet square, elevated several inches from the floor of the smithy. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 412 It may be crucible, Bessemer, or open-hearth steel.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *hearth-broom*, *-brush*, *-fire*, *-holder*, *-light*, *-place*, *-side*, *-staff*, *-tool*; *hearth-baken* *adj.* b. *hearth-book*, a book containing a list of hearths for the purpose of the HEARTH-TAX; *hearth-bottom*, the stone which forms the bed of a blast-furnace; *hearth-cake*, a cake baked on the hearth; *hearth-cinder*, the slag formed on the refinery-hearth; *hearth-cricket*, the common house-cricket; *hearth-ends*, particles of unrefined lead ore from a blast-furnace; *hearth-fellow*, a fireside companion; *hearth-fly*, a kind of artificial fly used in angling; *hearth-plate*, a cast-iron plate forming the hearth of a reverberatory furnace; *†hearth-atock*, = HEAD-BLOCK; *hearth-warming*, a merry-making to handsel a new house; a house-warming; *†hearth-yeld* = HEARTH-PENNY. ALSO HEARTH-MONEY, -PENNY, -RUG, -STONE, -TAX.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 153/36 *Subcinericeus*, nel focarius, 'heorðbacen blaf. 1769 R. PRICE *Observ. Revert. Payments* (1792) II. 276 According to the 'hearth-books of Lady-day 1690. 1781 BURNBY in Boswell *Johnson* July, He cut some bristles off his 'hearth broom. 1753 G. WHITE *Petty Cash Act.* in *Salterne* (1878) II. 317 Cinder-sifter and 'hearth-brush. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* III. 155 They vulgarly eate 'harth Cakes of Oates. a 1781 R. CHALLONER *Medit.* (1843) I. 379 That hearth-cake of the prophet Elias, with which he was fed. 1789 G. WHITE *Salterne* xviii. (1853) II. 286 Cats catch 'hearth-crickets and...devour them. 1870 J. PERCY *Mittell. Lead* 289 The 'hearth-ends...consist of particles of ore, projected from the hearth partly by the action of the blast, but chiefly by decapsulation of the ore, and of particles of fuel and lime. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 110 For the full of their lord, e'en they his 'hearth-fellows.

1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childr.* (1799) I. 234 The warm ashes of a 'hearth-fire'. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 106 The 'Heartyly Dubbed with the wool of an aged black ewe, mixed with some grey colt's hair'. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev.* II. vi. ii. So many householders or 'hearthholders' do severally fling down their crafts and industrial tools. 1743 *Pres. State Russia* II. 375 The 'Hearth-place is in the middle of the Tent'. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 997 Cast-iron 'hearth-plates, resting upon cast-iron beams'. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 170 Let 'em all get to their own 'hearth-side'. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* XIX. 443 Soldiers... at their very hearth-sides. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/1 The 'Hearth-staff'... is to open and stir up the Fire, and cast out the Cinders that come from the Iron. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* To With your Hearth-staff stir up the Fire. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 'Herthe stok or kynlyn... *repositum*'. 1830 W. CARLETON *Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 198 Among the peasantry no new house is ever put up without a 'hearth-warming, and a dance. c 1300 *Battle Abbey Customs* (1887) 10 Pro Romecost et 'herteld iij d.

Hence **Hearth** (*nonce-wd.*): cf. FURNACING. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 109 By their new kind of furnacing and hearthing.

† **Hearth** ². *Obs. rare.* In 4 *Kent. hyperp.* [f. OE. *hler-an* to hear + -TH.] = HEARING.

1340 *Aenb.* 91 *Pe viif wyttes of þe bodye be zygbe be hyperp be smellinge be zuelnyng and be taknyng.*

Hearth-heaviness: see HEART sb. 55 a.

Hearthless (*hā'rtlēs*), *a.* [f. HEARTH ¹ + -LESS.] Without a hearth.

1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* ix, While thou, Ferrara!... shalt... view thy heartless halls. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xlii, A heap of heartless walls.

Hearth-money. *Hist.*

† 1. Used by Coke for the ancient CHURCH-SCOT. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 175 Let the Hearth-money be first paid to the Church by every Freeman. [Coke's *Laws* i. c. 11 § 1 (Schmid) And ga ælc cyric-seat into þam ealdan mynstre be ælcan frigan heorðe... and let each church-scot go to the mother church for each free hearth.]

2. A tax upon hearths or fireplaces; esp. a tax of two shillings per annum on every fire-hearth in England and Wales, imposed by Act 13 & 14 Chas. II, repealed by 1 Wm. and M.; = CHIMNEY-MONEY.

1663 Act 15 Chas. II. c. 13 Title, An Additional Act for the better ordering and collecting the Revenue arising by Hearth Money. 1664 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 155 The payments of hearth and chimney money. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) i. 506 The king sent a message to the commons, signifying that the duty of hearth-money becoming a grievance to the people, he left it to their consideration. 1733 BERKELEY *Lett. to T. Prior* 19 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 206 The number... had been lately and accurately taken by the collectors of hearth-money. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* II. 66 The number of people at Coke mustered by the clergy, by hearth-money, and by the number of houses. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. 111. 36 Importuned by the common people to relieve them from the intolerable burden of the hearth money.

Hearth-pace, *erron.* f. HALF-PACE; cf. *Hath-pace*.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* II. (1680) 146 A Pair of *Hearth-pace* Stairs.

Hearth-penny. *Hist.* Also 1 *heorðpeniz*, -pening, 3 *hert*-, *hurt*-, *hurðpeny*, *hurpeny*. [So called because chargeable on every dwelling-house.]

1. The payment also called Peter's pence and Rome-scot, anciently made to the Pope.

c 1000 *Edgar's Laws* II. c. 4 (Schmid) Sy ælc heorð-peniz ægfen be Petres mæsse-dæge. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (1891) 13 Et dat hurðpeny sicut Jordanus. *Ibid.* 76 Edit[ha]... reddit xij d. de Gabulo et vij d. ad lardarium et hertpeni. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 159 Let the Hearth-penny be paid before the Feast of S. Peter. 1889 *Archæol. Rev.* Aug. 43 It was called Rome-scot, Rome-penny, *Hearth-penny*.

† b. *perh.* = *sulh-æmesse*, or plough-alms, an ecclesiastical tax on ploughed land (Schmid). *Obs.* c 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* in Schmid *Gesetze* App. iii. 372 Sylle [cot-setla] his heorð-peniz on halgan þunres-dæg, eal swa ælcan frigan men gebyrð.

Hearth-rug. A rug laid before a fireplace to protect the carpet or floor.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* viii, A setter is... fitter for his place on the hearth-rug than a pointer. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Brokers & Mar.-Store*, A bright red, blue, and yellow hearth-rug. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew, etc.* i. (1878) 6 He would sometimes come in and eat his biscuit standing on the hearth-rug.

Hearthstead. [f. STEAD place.] The place of a hearth; fireside; hence, = homestead.

c 1475 in Horstmann *Allengl. Legenden* (1881) p. cxxi. note, þe herthstede þat has bene all wynter browne & blake with þe smok. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. x. 44 The village containeth about two or three hundred hearthsteads. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxvii. II. 17 The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father's hearthstead. 1851 *Borrow Lavengro* I. 180 Northmen... flocked thither across the sea to found hearthsteads on its fertile soil.

Hearthstone (*hā'rtstōn*), *sb.*

1. The flat stone forming the hearth; a variety of stone used for this purpose. Also put symbolically for the fireside or home.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bible* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Hastre*, the hert-ston. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 179/9 *Hoc facarium*, a hartstone. a 1491 J. Ross *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 130 *Locum antiqua propheta*... The hare shall kennell on the hartstone. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 22 Adorned with such stones a yard and dim. high, as are our best hearthstones in England. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii. Song 5, A bleezing ingle and a clean hearth-stane. 1821

BYRON *Yuan* III. cvii, Whate'er of peace about our hearthstone clings. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Good-Bye* 15, I am going to my own hearth-stone.

2. A soft kind of stone used to whiten hearths, door-steps, etc.; a composition of powdered stone and pipeclay used for this purpose.

1851 MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* I. 27/1 The hearthstone-barrow, piled up with hearth-stone, Bath-brick, and lumps of whiting. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 7 Those who mined for what London housekeepers know as 'hearthstone'.

3. *Comb.*, as *hearthstone-maker*, -seller, -woman. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hearthstone Maker*.

Hearthstone, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To whiten with hearthstone. Also *absol.*

1840 P. Parley's *Ann.* I. 151 Mosette... with her wet feet left many black marks in the hearth-stoned kitchen. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* III. xiv. 255 He... washed and hearth-stoned steps and window-sills.

Hearth-tax. = HEARTH-MONEY 2.

1689 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Mar., In the mean time to gratify the people, the Hearth Tax was remitted for ever. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 140/2 Ireland does not contain at this moment less than five millions of people. There were returned in the year 1791 to the hearth tax 701,000 houses. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 405 A hearth-tax, or duty proportioned to the number of fire-places in a house, was established in this country [England] at a very early period.

Hearthward (*hā'rtwōrd*), *adv.* and *a.* [see -WARD.] *a. adv.* Towards or in the direction of the hearth. *b. adj.* Directed towards the hearth.

1847 in J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 408 Folks look hearthward then. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 206 Hag of the hearthward cringe and tripod stool.

† **Hearthkin**. *Obs.* Also 6 *hartykyn*. [f. HEART sb.: see -KIN.] Little heart: a term of endearment. *Ods-heartkins*, a minced oath (= God's heart); cf. HEART sb. 53, and BODIKIN 2.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus Hartykyn* (Halliwell). 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xxviii. 45 *Ads-heartkins!* you young gentlemen are made of iron and steel, I think. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxvii. (1770) II. 230 *Odds heartkins!* had I known. *Ibid.* lxxviii. III. 43 *Oddsheartkins!* this may be some London apprentice running away.

Heartily (*hā'rtli*), *adv.* [f. HEARTY *a.* + -LY 2. Cf. also HEARTLY *adv.*] In a hearty manner.

1. With full or unrestrained exercise of real feeling; with genuine sincerity; earnestly, sincerely, really; with goodwill, cordially.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20054 Qua hertili hers or redis it. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1492 *Hypocrite*, My lady quod he thanke I hertily. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 243 Most heartily I do beseech the Court To give the judgement. 1621 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142 To bid all his guests welcome right heartily. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 17 June, I really could not forbear laughing heartily at your letter. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 14 No man heartily hates him at whom he can laugh. 1868 FARRAR *Silence* V. ii. (1875) 47 To repent heartily is to be forgiven wholly.

2. With courage, zeal, or spirit; spiritedly, zealously.

c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15954 Þe hertiloker on þem be brak. 1622 in *Crt. & Times* *Jas.* I (1849) I. 168 Taking his cause, to seeming, very heartily. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i. The Men rowing very heartily. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 55 The people never fought heartily for their masters.

3. With good appetite; to the satisfaction of appetite, abundantly, amply.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 210 He breaks his fast heartiest while hee is making a grave. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 275 We made no dinner this day, having fed heartily in the morning. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 7 (1734) 215 Advice to Persons of weak Nerves... to drink a Bottle heartily every Day. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* III. 172 No man... ever devoured his food more heartily.

4. Abundantly, plentifully; to the full, completely, thoroughly; exceedingly, very.

1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 67 Follow the Dogs three quarters speed, that he may sweat heartily. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v. They... were... heartily beaten. 1777 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi. Old Lewis Baboon was... heartily sick in mind of his last Law-Suit. 1839 JAMES LONIS *XIV*, II. 244 The citizens had... become heartily tired of the war.

Heartiness (*hā'rtinēs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hearty; genuine sincerity of feeling, earnestness; enthusiasm, zeal; cordiality and friendliness of manner; goodness of appetite; strength, healthiness, vigour, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 229/2 *Hartynesne, magnanimite*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* Par. Luke vii. (R.), The lustie freashnes & hertiness of spirit in him. 1647 JER. TAVLOE *Lib. Proph.* § 20 (R.) *Idolatri*... which yet they hate and disavow, with much zeal and heartiness of perswasion. a 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1766) II. 13 The duke [of York] with a seeming heartiness gave his consent. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 30 Strahan... rushed up to me with the heartiness of old college days. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* i. 14 Half achieving his task by the very heartiness with which he set about it.

Hearting (*hā'rtin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEART *v.*]

1. The action of the verb HEART; the imparting of courage; encouragement, animation, cheer.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1982 'Nai! nai!' quat he, 'helped it noht, Mai non herting on me ben wroht. c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 88 He... was ful glad, For he so gude herting þan had. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 115 His certis, such hartyng

haue we hadde. 15... *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 'Marye, that's ill hartinge', saies my Lord Charrils Howeward. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxii, In harting... of him to byd still langer.

2. *Building*. The filling up of a central space within masonry with rubble or similar material; *concr.*, the material so used.

1858 *Illustr. Times* 7 Aug., The small materials used for the hearting of the breakwater. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* III. 405 Built of ashlar, with a hearting of rubble.

3. The growing to a heart; as 'the hearting of a lettuce'. Also *attrib.*

1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 67 Cabbages... assuming the headed or hearting character.

† **Heartist**. *nonce-wd.* A fencer who can pierce the heart.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* IV. ii, Where is there a man now living in the Town that hath a steady hand?... is there Ever a good heartist, or a member percer, or a Small-gut man left?

Heart-leaf: see HEART sb. 56 b.

Heartless (*hā'rtlēs*), *a.* [f. HEART sb. + -LESS.] 1. *lit.* Without a heart.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girard. Irel.* (1808) VI. 319 None hartlesse lines. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* IV. 19 It cannot two Brests fill, One must be heartlesse still. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 315/1 A shapeless, helpless, heartless body.

2. Destitute of courage, enthusiasm, or energy; spiritless; out of heart, disheartened, dejected.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11564 Þowow ildelnesse of pes Are Bretons feble & hertles. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 1375 Hertles in eny gostly good. a 1420 HOCCEVEY *De Reg. Princ.* 644, I hertles was ay thurgh myne impressede drede. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 313 The kingis capitane was sa hartles at the sycht of sik a multitude. 1666 *London Gaz.* No. 65/1 Their own Seamen being poor heartless fellows. a 1795 Aikin *Evenings at Home* xvii. (1858) 227 Whence, cold and heartless, home he slunk, Involved in some disgrace. 1799-1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IX. 515 A hunger-bitten girl... Was busy knitting in a heartless mood Of solitude.

b. Without warmth or zeal; not heartfelt, hearty, or zealous.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. § 22. 47 Slight and heartless petitions. 1706 E. GIBSON *Assize Sermon*, 28 These ill impressions make subjects cold and heartless in their service. a 1822 SHELLEY *Falsehood* 96 Heartless scraps of godly prayer.

† 3. Without understanding; foolish. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 8 Who forsothe is veyn and hertles [Vulg. *excors*] shal ben open to despising. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Hertles, or vnherly, *vecors*. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1874) II. 211 O hertles folyes, haste here to our doctryne. 1611 [see HEARTLESSLY].

4. Destitute of feeling; lacking in affection or friendliness; callous, unfeeling, unkind, cruel.

(The current sense, which, however, is not recognized in Johnson, Todd, Webster 1828; it is doubtful whether the Shaks. quotation belongs here.)

1599 SHAKS. *Pilgr.* 279 How sighs resound through heartless ground. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 690 Heartless things Are done and said if the world. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 368 Leolin cried out the more upon them—Insolent, brainless, heartless! 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vi. 189 He made up his mind that I was heartless and selfish.

5. Of land: Without fertility, sterile.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 38 In an hartlesse peece of ground. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* II. xiii. 95 The land if it want a lubile will in time grow hartlesse. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 Grounds that are mossy and heartless. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xii. 154 Of so cold and heartless a quality as almost to defy improvement.

6. Of food or drink: Without stimulating or sustaining power.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 131 Wine that was [not] worth the drinking being so small, and heartless. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 90 Following Heartless Slops and Spiritless Small-beer. 1688 BURNET *Persec. Piedmont* 39 Bad Bread, black and heartless, without Substance. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* IV, Their wretched heartless stuff, such as they call claret.

7. Of plants or trees: a. Without heartwood or core. b. Not forming a heart or compact mass of leaves.

1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 13 The motion of the sap... in the heartless vegetable would otherwise be very slow. 1859 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 24 Mar. 9/4 Spongiose and heartless timbers are of no good. 1883 *Leisure Day* 149/1 Heartless... cabbages.

Heartlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a heartless manner: † a. Foolishly. † b. Without spirit, dejectedly. c. Without feeling, callously, cruelly; insincerely.

1611 COTGR. *Bestement*... witlesly; dully; heartlessly. 1699 J. COLE *Of Death* 95 We must not heartlessly lye downe, but courageously beare [our cross]. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 210, I was stupidly and heartlessly careless of the past history of my family.

Heartlessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or fact of being heartless: † a. Lack of energy or spirit, dejection; b. Lack of feeling; insincerity; callous cruelty.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Descorazinamiento*, heartlesnesse, sluggishnesse. 1647 EP. HALL *Christ Myst.* I. § 10 (R.) A disconsolate heartlesnesse, and sad dejection of spirit. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* I. § 39. 8 Their negligence and heartlesness when they are at them. a 1836 MAS. SHERWOOD *Nuvv.* 121 Our ceremonies... there is a sameness and heartlessness in them. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 25 May 5/2 'There... cannot be the shadow of excuse for the heartlessness of the atrocity.'

Heartlet (hā'tlet). [*cf.* HEART *sb.* + -LET.] A little heart or core; a nucleus.

1826 Gooch *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 164 We find the seed to consist internally of a coraculum, or heartlet.

Heartlike, *a. and adv.*

A. adj. Like or having the appearance of a heart. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 343 Garden plumes and hartlike cherries. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 275 (Jod.) The two shells do not close, but leave a large oval or heart-like gap. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 309 Shaped Out of one ruby heartlike.

B. adv. Like or after the manner of a heart.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* lxiii, His brain beat heart-like.

Heartlikins: see HEARTIKIN.

Heartliness. *Obs. rare.* [*cf.* HEARTLY *a.* + -NESS.] Cordiality, heartiness, sincerity.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. xv. 32 Both in excellence of work and hartlines in life. 1452 Declaration in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387, I... shall take they personnes in heartlines and friendship.

Heartling. *Obs.* [*cf.* HEART *sb.* + -LING.] Little or dear heart: *cf.* HEARTKIN.

Ods heartlings!: a minced oath (= God's heart!).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 59 Odd's-hart-ling, that's a prettie test indeede.

Heartly, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 hertelyche, 4-5 hertli, -ly, 4-6 hertely, 5 hertlie, (hertelysshe), 5-6 hartlie, -ly, 6 heartly. [*cf.* HEART *sb.* + -LY¹; *cf.* MHG. *herzlich*, Du. *hartelijk*, ON. *hjártaligr*.]

1. Proceeding from or seated in the heart; expressive of real feeling; earnest, genuine, sincere; = HEARTY 4.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 961 3e han hertely hate to oure hole peple. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 21 Til thi mouth be fillid with leytir, and thi lippis with hertli song. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I b. When the persone hath the herte fulle of hertelysshe loue. c. 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 429 He toke for it souche a hertly sorowe.

2. Showing genuine friendliness or warmth of affection; cordial, affectionate, kindly; = HEARTY 3. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2124 *Ariadne*, This lady smylith... at his hertely wordis. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 96 As... hertlie mother, halfand compassioun of hir tribulit sones. 1573 Let. in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 289 Efter maist hartlie commendatioun. 1600 GOWRIE'S *Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 103 Without any welcomming of his maiestie, or anie other hartlie forme of entertainment.

3. Courageous, spirited.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 95 As be heie heuene goodus wip hertli pouhtus So a-weccen my wit. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3634 With hertli corage and manful chere. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 598 To caus his men no forder for to fle, Bot turne agane with hartlie mynd and will.

4. Vigorous, severe, sore.

? a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1835 Of his hertly hurte helyde he neuer. *Ibid.* 2551 Hittes one hellmes fulle hertelyche dymtys.

Heartly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 2-3 heort(e)-liche, 3 hertelike, -li, 4 hert(e)lich, 4 6 herte-, hert-, hartly, etc., 5-7 hartely. [*cf.* HEART *sb.* + -LY². Perhaps in some instances merely a variant of HEARTLY.]

1. With the heart; earnestly, sincerely; cordially; = HEARTLY 1.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 75 Wel him þe... heorteliche siked ofte for his summen. a. 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Wend me heorteliche and turn me allunge to þe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20045 All þat... berteli it heres or redes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xl. 84 He... helpeth herteliche alle men of þat he may aspare. c. 1420 COL. BEAUFORT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 8 Trusty & welles belouid, I grete þow hertely well. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Edw. IV. 198 He... hartely thanked the lady for her consent. 1583 STANLEY *Æneis* I. (Arh.) 17 A labor and a traualle too plowsways hertely welcom. 1664-5 L.D. WINDSOR in *Watson Corr.* (1878) 46 Which I am hartely glad are so much.

2. With courage or spirit; courageously; vigorously, with might and main; = HEARTLY 2.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814-7 Ioseph of abaramathy, Vnto pilat hertly went. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 298 Azen errors þat þey sowen men shulden speke hertliche. c. 1450 *Golugros & Gau.* 849 Thai... gredit out suerdis... And hewit on hard steill, hartlie but boune.

3. With good appetite; = HEARTLY 3.

1589 L. WRIGHT *Summons for Sleepers* Epistle to Rdr., The first friend... deuoured his apple hartely, sound and rotten together.

4. In heart: opp. to *in body*, *in spirit*.

a. 1225 *Anor. R.* 40 And stien nu heortliche, & hwon ich deie gostliche, a domesdeic al licomliche, into ðe blisse of heuene.

Heart of grace, *phrase*. Forms: 6 herte a grasse; 6 hart a grasse, hart of grasse, grasse, grace, 6-7 hart at grasse; 6-7 heart of grasse, h. at grasse, 7 h. to grasse, a grasse, 7-8 h. a grasse, 6- heart of grace. [Not known before 1530: origin and early form uncertain.]

The simple *take heart* (= *F. prendre cœur*) is as old or older. The words *heart*, *hart*, were both written *hert(e)*, *hart* in 16th c. Hence it has been surmised that *take herte a grasse*, or *hart of grasse*, was orig. a punning or sportive expansion of *take herte*, after the earlier *herte of grasse*, *hart of grasse*, fat hart (see HART 1 b); and that when the expression became proverbial, attempts were made to put sense into it by substituting *grasse* and *grace*. Of course, *heart of grace* might be the original, and all the other forms popular corruptions of it; but it is not easy to explain *grace* in such a connexion; there is no corresponding *F. cœur de*

grâce. In any case, the number and variety of the forms show that the analysis was not clear even in the 16th c.]

a. in phrase to take h. of gr., h. a gr., to pluck up courage. *cf.* *take heart* (HEART 49).

1530 PALSGR. 748/1, I take herte a grasse, as one doth that taketh a sodayne courage upon hym, *je prens cœur en pance*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. P. Malt.* xxii. 106 They taking hart of grace agayne. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1564) 516a, They [evil wives] shame not to answer... They haue bene made dolts and foles long inough:

it is now high time to take hart of grasse vnto them. There is no worne so vile, but if it be troden vpon it will tourne againe.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 Thou takest hart of grasse, wyfe, not hart of grace.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 43 The Fir tree... being cut, cyther hindred or hurt... it by and by taketh hart a grasse, and groweth... a little beneath his top.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cviii. 971 When he seeth that we take heart of grasse against him.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 115 The Commons should take heart of grasse and hold up head agayne.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 141 His wife... took heart a-grace. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. iv, He was afraid to venture himself alone with him. At last he took heart of grace.

a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 10 (1740) 321 The Loyalists began to cheer up, and to take Heart-a-grace.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. vi*, The peasants, who at first shrunk from him in horror... took heart of grace as he got to a distance.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv, In a day or two, however, Tom began to take heart of grace.

1890 *Times* 14 Oct. 6/2 The non-union labourers... took heart of grace and applied for work.

b. Hence to get, give, keep, gather h. of gr.

1587 HIGINS in *Mirr. Mag.*, Sir N. Burdet xv, By our losses they gate heart of grasse.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxl. xxxix, His absence gaue him so much heart of grace.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 213, But they kept heart of grace.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 297 She gathered heart of grace to meet The few words they might speak together.

c. Also 16-17th c. to take heart (hart) at grass, to grass. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 80 Taking courage and hart at grasse.

1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arh.) 65 Rise therefore Euphuus, and take hart at grasse, younger thou shalt neuer be.

1602 CAREW *Corwall* 134 b, Our Foyens toke heart at grasse, and... stiffly refused to vaile their bonets.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 866 Animated by his manly prowess, they tooke heart to grasse, as the prouerbe is.

d. In other expressions.

(In 1609 perh. associated with *herb of grace*, rne.)

1609 W. M. Man in *Moore* (1849) 3 After I had eaten a little heart a grasse, which grew at my feete, I feared not.

1703 R. WILKINSON *V. Vice Reclaimed* Gijb, I will hide my self in thy Bosom, and be not far from thy Heart of Grace.

Heart-pea, -piece, -pit, -purse: see HEART *sb.* 56.

Heart-piercing, *a.* [*See* PIERCE *v.*] That pierces, or is fitted to pierce, the heart; *fig.* that appeals keenly to the heart or emotions. Hence **Heart-piercingly** *adv.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 30 The point of his hart-piercing dart.

1647 TRAFI *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 4 The Pharisees were not a button the better for all those heart-piercing sermons of our Saviour.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 569 Heart-piercing anguish struck the Graecian host. a. 1797 MARY WOLLSTONECRAVE *Posthum. Wks.* (1798) I. 50 So heart-piercingly pathetic in the little airs they would sing.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 460 That sweet heart-piercing melody.

Heart-quake. [*See* QUAKE, and *cf.* *earthquake*.] Palpitation of the heart; *fig.* sudden and violent emotion, as of terror, delight, etc.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6b, Sontyme commeth it [palsy] of s. swoynynge, bartuque, and superfluitey of bloode.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* vii. 188 Heartquakes shook the joints Of all the Trojans.

a. 1711 KEN *Analects* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 427 When I a Heart-quake feel within, And Pains, Mementos of my Sin.

1819 BYRON *Tuan* II. clxxvii, Each kiss a heart-quake.

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Two Camels* 117 How a lip's mere tremble... cheek's just change of colour... effect a heartquake.

So **Heart-quaking** *vbl. sb.* = *prec.*; **Heart-quakingly** *a.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxii. (1495) 246 Herte quakinge other Cardiacle comyth of defawte of the herte.

a. 1649 DAUMON of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 This great heart-quaking dolor wail and mourn.

Heart-qualm. [*See* QUALM.] An attack of palpitation or faintness of heart; also *fig.*; *cf.* *prec.*

c. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 33 Vsing it... for swones and heart qualmes only.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 205 Borage... doth greatly hinder swooning and heart-qualms.

1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 180 To be cured of these heart-qualms.

Heart-rending, *a.* [*See* REND *v.*] That rends the heart; terribly distressing. So **Heart-rendingly** *vbl. sb.*, terrible distress, pangs of anguish; **Heart-rendingly** *adv.*

a. 1687 WALLER (J.), *Heart-rending news*... That death should licence haue to rage among The fair [etc.].

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 45 The heart-rending sensation of seeing his children starve.

1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 154, I had... heard of the heart-rending calamity.

1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxi. 343 As a... mother, I must feel the heart-rendings of those who will apply to me.

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xx. 333 The trouble and heartrending of sleepless nights.

1890 Temple *Bar Mag.* 468 He... heard her heart-rendingly beg him not to go.

Heart-root. *Obs.* Rarely **heart's-root**. [*See* ROOT *sb.*]

1. (Also pl. *heart-roots*.) The depth or bottom of the heart; the seat of the deepest emotion or most genuine feelings.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 Þe teares be man wepeð... walled of þe heorte rotes, wuo water doð of welle.

a. 1300

Cursor M. 14892 He lued þaim in his hert rote. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 471 It tiketh me aboute myn herte rote.

1413 PILGR. *Sowle* (Caxton 1483) II. xxxi. 80 He draweth a depe sighe fro the herte rote.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 39 Lamenting the same euen from our heart roots.

1650 S. CLARKE *Ecccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 41, I... am sorry from the heart-root.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, Bash and Battie, blessings on the heart's-root of ye!

2. A sweetheart; a beloved one.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 664 He ys the kynges deriyng And his swete harte rote.

1555 BRADFORD in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 322 Praye for me myne own hart rote in the Lord.

a. 1765 *Old Robin of Portingale* xxvii, in *Child Ballads* III. lxxx. (1885: 241/2 Euer alacke, and woe is me, Here lyes my swete hart-root!

3. The tap-root of a tree, *rare*.

1668 Phil. *Trans.* III. 863 The best [wood] is found in the mid-st of the Tree, nourish'd by the Heart-root, which goes straight down into the Ground.

4. ? = HEARTWORT.

1617 MINSIEU *Ductor, Harts-roote, radix cordialis*; namque radix hujus herbæ confortat et corroborat cor.

Heart-scald, -scad. *Sc. and north. dial.* [*See* SCALD *sb.*] a. = HEARTBURN. b. *fig.* Disagreeable sensation, disgust, aversion.

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 1266 (Jam.) What an heart-scald should this bee vnto us, that wee haue so long neglected this best part.

a. 1774 FERGUSSON *Cauler Water Poems* (1845) 25 Tho' chollic or the heart-scald tease us.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiv, A look... that sould give her a heart-scald of walking on such errands.

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Heart-scald*, any thing disagreeable or contrary to your expectation or wishes.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Heart-searching, *a.* [*See* SEARCH *v.*] That searches or rigorously examines the heart or feelings. So **Heart-searchingly** *sb.*; **Heart-searcher**.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 57 Into what importable... heart-searchings you will be ingulfed.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* x. 11 Ministers being not heart-searchers, must pronounce God's Blessing on Men, on uncertainties.

a. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 6 To fear Him... as an heart-searching God.

1863 I. WILLIAMS *Hymns*, 'Lord in this [etc.]', Fill me with heart-searching fears.

1885 *Atheum* 28 Nov. 697/2 The somewhat superfluous heart-searchings he has undergone.

Heartsease, **heart's-ease** (hā'ts-ēz). [*See* HEART *sb.* and EASE.]

1. (prop. as two distinct words.) Ease of heart; tranquillity or peace of mind; freedom from care and trouble; blithesomeness.

14... *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 378 (MSS. Corp.; Lansd.) And wisely bringe hem alle in hertes ease [v. r. reste and ese].

1444-60 *Paston Lett.* No. 330 I. 443 To his plesance, and to your herts ease.

a. 1569 KINGESMILL *Conf. Salan* (1578) 50 He is at heartsease both in mind and bodie.

1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 84 Hap and heartsease braue Lordings be your lot.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. iii. 32 In mere wantonness and heartsease I was for buffetting the moon.

1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* x. 265 Songs of happiness and heart's-ease.

2. As name of a flower or plant. In 16th c. applied both to the Pansy and the Wallflower; at length restricted to the former.

The origin and occasion of the name are not clear. By the mediaeval herbalists the pansy and wallflower or wall-gillflower (as well as the stock gillflower and other plants) were included in their genus *Viola*.

Of the 16th c. herbalists, Turner 1548-51 has 'heart's ease' only as a name of the wallflower; Lyte in 1578, both of the wallflower ('*viola lutea*') and 'pances' ('*viola tricolor*').

But Palsgrave 1530 applies it only to the pansy, and this appears to be the general usage from R. Greene onward.

a. The Pansy (*Viola tricolor*); more esp. the small wild form. Also extended to kindred species, as the Mountain Heart's-ease (*V. lutea*).

1530 PALSGR. 229/2 Hartysease, a floure. *Ibid.* 231/1 Hertesease, *menue pensee*.

1578 LYTE *Dodones* II. ii. 149 This floure is called... in English Pances, Lone in idleness, and Hartes ease.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxxi. 440 *Viola Flammæ*, *Herba Trinitatis*. Heartsease, it is Emollient, helps Epilepsies.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 97 True-love-lies-bleeding, with the hearts-at-ease.

1828 MOORE *Ill Omen* iii, She stole through the garden, where heart's-ease was growing.

1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg.* Men 132 Heartsease and red clover... are fertilized by the visits of the bees.

allusively. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* Commend. Ep. in Wordsw. *Ecccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 47 The golden marygold of obedience, heartsease of a settled conscience.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 100 This Boy... wears more of that Herb called Heartsease in his Bosom.

b. The Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*). *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 80 *Viola*... There are diuerse sortes of Leucoion. One is called in english, Cheiry, Hertes ease or wal Gelefloure... it hath yelow floures.

1562 — *Herbal* II. 163 b, *Viola*... that bath the yelow floure... is called... in Englishe Wal gelouer or hartis ease.

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness* 1570 46 This herbe [*Viola alba*]... is commonly called Sweete William or Harts ease.

1578 LYTE *Dodones* II. iii. 151 The yelow Gillofer is called... in English Wall floures and Hartes ease.

c. *locally* in U.S. The common Persicary or Peachwort (*Polygonum Persicaria*).

d. An ornament resembling a pansy flower.

a. 1542 Q. KATH. HOWARD in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* III. App. III. lxxii. (1715) III. 171 He gave me a Heart's-Ease of Silk for a New-Year's Gift.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) Gloss. 408 *Cordatum folium*, the heart-shaped leaf. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1853) 100 Heart-shaped and triply folded, and its root Creeping like beaded coral. 1866 MISS YONGE *Dove in Eagle's N.* i. (1888) 2 The heart-shaped shepherd's purse.

Heart-sick, a. [f. HEART *sb.* + SICK *a.*]

1. Sick at heart; *fig.* depressed and despondent, esp. through 'hope deferred' or continued trouble. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1640 Yet I am not harte seke. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (Vol. II.) 127 The League is dead, and Spaine heartsick. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 244 Chatham, heart-sick of his country's shame. 1793 *Resid. France* (1797) i. 42 Faint and heart-sick with the unhealthy air. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* iii. xxiv. (1888) 444, I have concealed our troubles until I am heart-sick.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by heart-sickness.

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* v. So was this Hinde with Hart-sick pains enthralled. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah's Jirch* 21 To recover the Kingdom of its heart-sick diseases. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 482 Qualmes Of heart-sick Agonie. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* vi. i. With a heart-sick consciousness of the slur that was cast on her birth.

3. (See quot.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Heart-Sick*, a Distemper incident to Ozen, and may be known by the frequent panting of the Flanks.

Hence **Heart-sickness**, heart-sick condition.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v., Heart-sickness in Ozen. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* i. v. Catherine was...deadly pale with heart-sickness and dismay.

Heartsome (hā'tsūm), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -SOME.]

†1. Courageous, spirited, bold. *Obs.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 101 Now euerie Dowglas of ane hartsum mynde, Think on dame Margaret.

2. That gives heart or cheer; that rejoices the heart; animating.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 49 The citie [Aberdeen] enjoys...a schip read, or hartsum haining place. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) i. 110 Pray for well-cooked meat and an hartsume Saviour. 1726 E. EASKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 i. 288 What a lightsome and heartsome dwelling place the believer has. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1895) 191 Overhead the heartsome stars were set in the face of the night. 1839 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 121/2 The wild thyme, filled all the air with heartsome fragrance.

3. Full of cheer or gladness; cheerful, merry, joyous, blithe.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.*, *Potwart on Green*, With sangs and dancing keen We'll pass the heartsome day. 1799-1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* vii. 29 Ye heartsome Choristers, ye and I will be Associates. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweetheart Trav.* 129 He was a heartsome cleric, and gave us jovial greeting.

Heartsomely, adv. *Sc.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With good heart or cheer; cheerily, blithely.

1724 E. EASKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 ii. 150 How heart-somely doth faith lay claim to these treasures. 1831 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) ii. 184, I can sit down with a clear conscience and talk heartily and heartsomely.

Heart-sore, sb. [f. HEART *sb.* 55 + SORE *sb.*]

1. Pain or grief of heart; a cause of such pain.

c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 *Cordis contritio*, .bat is herte sor for mannes oþene sinne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) i. 17 With sighing, sobbing, and with greit hart-sair. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 2 That godly knight... His onely hart-sore and his onely foe. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 114 As Ægina to Athens, *Amh*, the eiesore thereof; so is this to Rome, the hart-sore thereof. 1835 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 154 Chalcott mill...was to Mrs. Deborah not merely an eye-sore, but a heart-sore.

†2. A disease of horses, etc. (*obs. F. encour*).

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 139 The Encour marg. The hart-sore or swelling of the kernels of the hart.

Heart-sore, a. [f. HEART *sb.* 55 + SORE *a.*] Sore or grieved at heart; characterized by grief.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. i. 30 With hart-sore sighes. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro-M.* 412 Heart-sore with the cares of wealth. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. (1866) 98 Every word that the dear, good, heart-sore woman spoke, told the tale of her jealousy.

Heart-spoon, sb. or dial. [See SPOON *sb.*]

a. The depression at the end of the breast- or brisket-bone, called also *spoon of the brisket or stomach*. b. The pit of the stomach; the navel or midriff.

c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Knt.'s T.* 1748 He feeleth thurgh the herte spoon the prikke. a. 1728 KENNETT *Etym. Angl.* Lansd. MS. 1033 ff. 174/2 Ha's varra seek, it works at his heart-spoon. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx, I will whet my dagger on his heart-spoon, that refuses! a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Heart-spoon*, the pit of the stomach.

Heart-strike, v. rare. [See STRIKE *v.*]

trans. To strike to the heart, make a deep impression upon the feelings of. So **Heart-stricken** *ppl. a.* (= HEART-STRUCK *b.*); **Heart-strickenly** *adv.*

a. 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace Art Poetry* 136 If they seeke to heart-strike us That are spectators, with their miserie. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 6 Heart-stricken deeply by some barbed grief. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) i. iii. 44 Cruel! cruel! groaned the heart-stricken bride. 1846 LAMBOR *Wks.* (1853) i. 571/2 note, So heart-strickenly and desperately was I ashamed.

Heart-strings (hā'tstringz), *sb. pl.* [f. HEART *sb.* + STRING in sense 'sinew, tendon']

1. In old notions of Anatomy, the tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 An Hartstringe, *precordia*. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 Hartestringes, *uaines de cueur*. 1587 GOTOING *De Jormay* xv. 238 The head...heart...Luer...the Sinewes, Heartstrings, and Vaines come from those parts.

1643 PAYNNE *Rome's Master-P.* (1644) 34 Stabbing [him] first in the mouth, next in the heart-strings. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* (1882) 33 Once she sprang as the heifer springs With the wolf's teeth at its red heart-strings.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 30 To seek out gemmes...we plucke the very heart-strings out of her [the earth]. 1652 R. SAUNDERS *Balm to heal Rel. Wounds* 72 The heart-strings of...his...arguments are cut. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* i. 537 The Priviledges of this House...are the Heart-strings of the Commonwealth. 1856 *Daily News* 4 June 6/2 The engineer...holding in his firm grasp the heartstrings of the ship.

b. *esp.* The most intense feelings or emotions; the deepest affections; the heart.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vi. 29 Her hart did leape and all her hart-strings tremble. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* i. i. The fastest woman, That ever broke man's heart-strings. 1741 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xiii. A young woman, whom he loved as tenderly as he did his heartstrings. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* *Introd.* 3 By his...winning ways he made the heartstrings of his children twine around him.

c. Often with allusion to stringed instruments of music.

1602 2d Pt. *Return fr. Paruass.* v. i. 1982 [A fiddler sings] How can he play whose heart strings broken are? 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxi. 2 Our heart-strings are evermore getting out of tune. 1887 LADY M. MAJENDIE *Precautions* iii. ii. 47, I will play on your heart-strings as I used to do.

Heart-struck, ppl. a. Struck to the heart:

†a. Keenly affecting or distressing the heart (*obs.*).

b. Smitten with mental anguish or dismay.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. i. 37 His heart-stroke injuries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 264 Adam at the newes Heart-stroke with chilling gripe of sorrow stood. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* vi. 61 Wi heart-struck anxious care. 1818 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange's Life* (1870) ii. 43 Were you not heart-struck at the awful catastrophe?

Heartward (hā'twɔɪd), *a. and adv.* [See -WARD.]

Towards or in the direction of the heart; as concerns the heart.

1667 T. COXE in *Phil. Trans.* ii. 452 The heart-ward part of the Vein to receive the Maingy Dog-blood. 1862 FROUDE in *Fraser's Mag.* May, Some silent heartward way. 1883 A. MACLEAN in *Memorial Vol.* 295 What a wasting disease we soon discover heartward.

Heart-whole, a. [See WHOLE.]

1. Uninjured at the heart; having the spirits or courage unimpaired; undismayed.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxiv, Neuer drede the, for I am herte hole, and of this wounde I shal soone be hole. 1591 HORSEV. *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 201 He is as hart hole as ever he was. 1656 LD. HATTON in *Nicholas Pap.* (Camden) iii. 280, I haue not heard from...the good Earle of N...I hope he is hart whole. 1721 NAISH in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 226 Dying daily by Piecemell; but Heart-whole, as he express'd it. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* (1871) i. xxviii. 600 The mental faculties are clear, and the patients serene, and what is called heart-whole, to the last.

2. Having the affections free; with the heart unengaged.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 49 Cupid hath clapt him oth' shoulder, but Ile warrant him heart hole. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 p. 1 Your (yet Heart-whole) Admirer, and devoted humble Servant, Melania. 1862 MRS. RIDDELL *World in Ch.* (1865) 314 Having passed heart-whole through a succession of London seasons.

3. Whole-hearted; free from hypocrisy or affectation; sincere, genuine.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 141 Any Pilgrim...if he keeps Heart-whole towards his Master. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 353 The Philippians were heart-whole in their Christian faith. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lady Branksome* i. i. 18 Such a gay, pretty, heart-whole laugh!

b. Thorough, thorough-paced, unmitigated.

1811 LAMB *Guy Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 370 This arch-birot, this heart-whole traitor.

Hence **Heartwholeness**.

1822 H. G. MERIVALE *Faunt of B. III.* ii. xiv. 69 That same heartwholeness...had been exposed to some dangerous siege-work. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* iii. 4 Calmly certain of her own heart-wholeness.

Heart-wise, adv. [See -WISE.] After the manner or shape of a heart.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse Shoe*, Leaves...made Heartwise and divided by a crooked line. 1865 SWINBURNE *Ball. of Life* 12 Shaped heartwise.

Heart-wood. A name for the central part of the timber of exogenous trees, hardened and matured by age; duramen.

1801 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 351 Ossified within the heart-wood. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Heb.* 113 Ebony...is the heart-wood of the date-tree. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 80 In all trees which have the distinction between the sap-wood and heart-wood well marked, the latter acquires a deeper colour.

Heartwort (hā'twɔɪt). Also *hert-, hart-*.

[From form of leaves (or ? seeds).]

1. The plant *Aristolochia Clematitis*, also called Birthwort.

c. 1350 O. E. *Med. Gloss.* in *Archzol.* XXX. 409 Hertwort, see Wodebron. Wodebron, bot. *Fraxinus* [*Fraxinus*]. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 15 *Aristolochia* or round hertwort. *Ibid.*, *Aristolochia longa*, bryngeth forth fruite lyke blacke pearres and seede lyke mennes hertes. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aristolochia*. Called astrologe or hartwort. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. i. 314 Called...of some Byrthwort and Hartwort. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 269 Take of *Aristoloch*, otherwise called round Hartwort, one ounce. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clxxxiii. 483 *Aristolochia*, which we call birthwort, or hartwort.

†2. = HARTWORT, q.v. *Obs.*

†3. A species of Mint. *Obs.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 681 The fourth [species] is called...in English, Hart-wort, or Heart-nint.

†4. A local name of Melilot. *Obs.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 120 In some places of Essex they call it *Hartwort*, because [it causes] heart burne or paines of the heart.

Hearty (hā'ti), *a. (adv.) and sb.* Forms: see HEART *sb.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -Y 1.] Full of heart.

1. Full of courage; courageous, bold (*obs.*). In later use coloured by senses 4 and 5: Zealous; energetic or thorough in one's support or action.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 286 Made hem herti to die for þe love of þe treupe. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3813 The hertist to helpe of all the high kynges. *Ibid.* 8203 Triet men...herty to stryke. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxviii. lix, Dame Minerve...Dyd me endue with harty hardynes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 2192 Valiant Capteynes and hartie Souldiours. 1684 DRYDEN *Epil. to Constantine* 23 Such hearty rogues against the king and laws. 1704 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* ii. 166 Persons hearty to the English Interest and Government. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 ii. i. 119 Declaring himself hearty for the government. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. i. (1869) i. 10 When he first begins the new work he is seldom very keen and hearty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. iv. 259 Two of the allied powers, and two only, were hearty in the common cause.

†b. As an epithet of compliment: ?Great-hearted, magnanimous, noble. *Obs.* (But perh. = prec. 'bold, courageous').

1552 LATIMER *Wks.* (1844) i. 356 Essay, that hearty prophet, confirmeth the same. *Ibid.* 515 Judas Machabens, that hearty captain. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 312 They namet him a hartie horsman [L. *generosus equitis*] or a noble rydar.

†2. Possessed of understanding; wise, prudent, sagacious. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 13 3yue 3e of 3ow wise men and herti [Vulg. *gnaros*]. Job xxxiv. 10 Therefore, herty [Vulg. *cordatis*] men, hereth me.

3. Full of kindly sentiment or goodwill; exhibiting warmth of affection or friendly feeling; cordial, kind-hearted, genial, cheery.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/1 Herty, *cordialis*. c. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 83 In the most hartyste wyse I recommend me to you. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) ii. 757 No one thing...gat him...more hartie favor among the common people. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 p. 5 Our Salutations were very hearty on both sides. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. ii, There was no hearty welcoming smile on his face. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. iii. 30 Madame Christiansen...was hearty and warm-hearted as ever.

b. Merry, blithe; = HEARTSOME 3. *Sc.*

1768 ROSS *Helmore* 127 (Jam.) Come, deary, gie's a sang, And let's be hearty with the merry thrang.

4. Proceeding from the heart; heartfelt, genuine, sincere.

1479 *Office Mayor Bristol in Eng. Gilds* 415, I shal aske theym forgewines in as herty wyse as I can. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 245 b, With herty thankes. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 129 Att the hartye desyer of the hole court. 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 36 His repentance was so harty, that [etc.]. 1771 *Juntius Lett.* iv. 292 He is a true and hearty christian. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xxiv. 239 Jefferson had a very hearty faith in it.

b. Existing in the heart; belonging to the inner feelings. *rare.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* i. (1879) 55 Percevyng...the sayde hoke to be compyled of harty malycie. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 124 Tho they keep still their hearty thoughts, they do quite reform their Language; they are ashamed to say in England, what they are proud to do at Rome. 1880 G. MERREITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 60 His inmost hearty devil was glad of a combat.

5. Giving unrestrained expression to the feelings; vehement, vigorous.

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridge* (1840) i. 318 Such hearty laughers and other passionate gestures. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iii, After an hearty fit of laughter. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xx, The captain bestowed a hearty curse. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxviii, Mr. Dennis gave him a hearty slap on the back. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. ii. 48 Who provoked Fielding to a coarse hearty burst of ridicule.

†6. Of disease: Violent, severe. *Obs.*

a. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* vi. (1677) 411 The Chancellor...contracted a hearty sickness.

7. In sound health, having good appetite and spirits; vigorous, hale. Also *euphem.* tipsy (*Sc.*).

1554 HULOT, Hartye not beyng sycke, *sanus, valens in corpore*. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Aclh.* § 22, 13 He was hearty and eat his meat. 1727 *Philip Quaril* (1816) 41 He awoke in the morning refreshed and hearty. 1818 *Edin. Even. Courier* 8 Oct. (Jam.), The pannel was hearty, but knew what he was about, and could walk very well. 1828 *Cramen Dial.* s.v. *Hearty*, Shoe's feaful hearty to her meat. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv.* *Scotl.* xxxiii. (1855) 266 His honour was riding home hearty. 1858 LONGE *M. Standish* v. 73 Square built, hearty, and strong, with an odour of ocean about him.

8. Of food or drink: Yielding good nourishment; strengthening, invigorating.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. 17 This foode is verie hartie. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) i. 171 Bread of oatmeal is a heartier food for labouring people than wheaten bread. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 265 It is a very hearty drink. 1871 NARPEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. ii. 58 Mutton and lamb have the reputation of being less hearty, than beef.

9. Of a meal or portion of food or drink: Satisfying to the appetite; abundant, ample, full.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 308 They applied themselves to the harty carouse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 48 Ech drunk an harty draught. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* 73 So here's to you a hearty draught. 1721 RAMSAY *To a friend at Florence*, Of all those dainties take a hearty meal. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 124 In a hearty and prolonged repast.

10. Of soil, land, etc.: In good heart, well fitted to bear crops.

1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* xix. (1878) 49 Thistles so growing.. signifieth land to be harte and strong. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 314 Stronger and more hearty Lands. 1871 BEEVER *Daily Life Farm* Sept. 182 There was plenty of wet hearty muck put underneath.

11. Of timber: Consisting of heart-wood; strong, durable.

1624 WORTON *Archit.* 1, Oak and the like true hartie timber. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 115 Hearty and sound red Fir. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/5 The oak is.. clean, and very hearty.

12. Comb., as hearty-hale, -mild.

1591 SPENSER *Mutop.* 198 Sound Savorie, and Bazil hartie-hale. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* I. xv, Repentance, Hope, and hearty-milde Humility.

B. adv. or quasi-adv. = HEARTILY.

1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* Prol. At your tragedy sure they laugh'd hearty enough. a 1863 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* viii, I don't think I ever..ate more hearty.

C. sb. 1. The adj. used absol.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10053 Hard was the hurtelyng tho herty betwene.

2. A hearty fellow; a brave, vigorous man; esp. in phr. *My hearty! My hearties!* used in addressing sailors. Hence, a sailor, a jack-tar.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xli, Von might.. have let me had a side-roppe, my hearties. 1841 LEVEN C. O'Malley xxxvi, Monsoon, my hearty, how goes it? 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* II. xvi. 38 The lively hearty in the bows hooked-on.

† Heascen, v. Obs. Also t hyscan, hiscan. [OE. *hyscan*, f. *husc* insult, scorn, mockery.]

1. trans. To mock, deride, taunt.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) ii. 4 (Bosw.) Seðe eardab on heofonum hysc hy. c 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* xxxiii. 10 (Bosw.) He hysc geþeatas ealdra. a 1225 *Julianus* 5 Hire fleschliche feader..heascde mest men þe weren cristene.

2. intr. To rail, utter taunts.

c 1000 *Wulfstan* 235/25 Þonne hyscte he on ða godcundan lareowas. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Inker eider heaci wið oðer.

Hease, variant of HEEZE.

Heast, obs. form of HEST, HIGHEST a.

Heat (hāt), sb. Forms: 1 hēto, hētu, hēte, 2-3 hēte, 2-6 hēte, 3, 6-7 heate, 6-heat, (4-5 hette, heite, 4-6 heete, Sc. heit, 4-5 het, 5 heyte, 5-6 heet). [OE. *hātu*, *hēto*, str. fem., also *hāte* wk. fem.; the former = OFris. *hēte*, MDu. *hēte*, *heete*, *heite*, OHG. *heiz*:—OTent. **haitin*-, f. **haito*-: Hor. cf. *brede*, *heal* sbs.; *hēte* corresponds to a type **haitjōn*-. Other words from same root (*hit*, *hit*, *hail*), differing in ablaut-grade and suffix, are Ger. *hitze*, OHG. *hizza*, OS. *hittia*, Du. *hitte*:—OTent. **hitjā*-, also ON. *hite* masc., and Goth. *hitō* fever.]

1. The quality of being hot; that quality or condition of matter which produces the sensation described in b; often regarded as a substance or thing contained in or issuing from bodies: esp. In ordinary use, A high or sensible degree of this quality; the condition of being hot; high temperature; warmth.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 7 [ix. 6] Ne is se ðe hine ahyde from hæto his. 971 *Blück. Hom.* 51 Þære sunnan hæto þe þas eorþan hlywep. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fir hæto on him þre mihtes, on to giuende ite, and to cneðeste lit [etc.] c 1200 *OAMN* 1487 Þu..grindest itt, and cneðeste it, And hardnest itt wiþ hæte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2248 Þe bette [v.r. hēte] o þe sun. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalena* 116 Þe gret heit of þe sone. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2381 *Hete, calor, estus*. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* *Scottes* G vij a, If there should be two sonnes, it wer perill least their two heates should burne vp al the arth. 1553 GAU *Richt* Vay 108 As heit procedis fra y^e fyr. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. viii. 7 b, The..stoves of Germanie in the wichie with a small heate they do breed and hatch their egges. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 39 A Thermometer, thus marked and prepared, will be the fittest Instrument to make a Standard of heat and cold. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 6 The Heat in Land Animals helps likewise to the Solution of the Aliment. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxxiii. 291 Heat means ordinarily the excess of temperature above the ordinary mean.

b. The sensation or perception of this quality or condition; one of the primary sensations, produced by contact with or nearness to fire or any body at a high temperature, and also by various other causes, e.g. by any agency that quickens the circulation of the blood.

(In early use not easily separable from that which causes the sensation, the external or internal causes (senses 1, 4); see esp. quot. 1225, 1375 in c.)

a 1704 [see 2]. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 19 When we approach the fire, our sense informs us in a particular manner; and this we name *heat*, which is then purely a sensation. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. i. § 6 We can neither feel nor know heat, except in the transition from cold. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 15 The word Heat is used in common language, both as the name of a particular kind of sensation, and to denote that condition of

matter in which it is capable of producing this sensation in us.

c. With adjectives of colour, used in reference to the appearance of metals and some other substances when at certain high temperatures, as BLUE heat, RED heat, WHITE heat; also with other defining words, as ANIMAL heat, BLOOD-HEAT, FEVER heat, etc.: see these words.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Ex.* 8 Several degrees of Heats Smiths take of their Iron..As first, a Blood-red Heat. Secondly, a White Flame Heat. Thirdly, a Sparkling, or Welding Heat. 2. In *Physics*, formerly supposed to be an elastic material fluid (CALORIO), of extreme subtilty, attracted and absorbed by all bodies; now held to be a form of ENERGY, viz. the kinetic and potential energy of the invisible molecules of bodies, capable of being transmitted from one body to another, whether in contact (see CONDUCTION 6, CONVECTION) or separated (see RADIATION): in the latter case, the energy during the transmission takes the form of (b). *Radiant heat*, which is not properly heat at all, but the energy of vibration of the intervening ether, being identical, within a certain range of wave-length, with light.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 99. It is certain, that of all Powers in Nature, Heat is the chief. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 37 Heat is a property of a body arising from the motion or agitation of its parts; and therefore whatever body is thereby toucht must necessarily receive some part of that motion, whereby its parts will be shaken. *Ibid.* Table 248 Experiments to shew, that bodies expand by heat. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. 121 note, Heat and Fire differ but in degree: and Heat is Fire, only in lesser quantity. Fire I shall shew to be a Fluid consisting of Parts extremely small and light and consequently very subtle, active, and susceptible of Motion. a 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Phil.* xi. (R.), Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object; which produces in us that sensation, from whence we denominate the object hot: so what in our sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion. 1760 J. BLACK *Inq. Nat. Heat* 539 But heat is evidently not passive; it is an expansive fluid, which dilates in consequence of the repulsion subsisting among its own particles. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 10 Heat cannot be exhibited apart, nor proved to have weight or inertia. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces* Nat. iii. 79 Whenever we diminish the attraction of cohesion we absorb heat. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 66 That mode of force which we distinguish as Heat, is now generally regarded by physicists as molecular motion. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 383 The Dynamical Theory of Heat..is based upon the conclusion from experiment that heat is a form of energy.

b. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. App. 157 The nature and properties of what has been called *radiant heat*. 1800 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 291 If we call *light*, those rays which illuminate objects, and *radiant heat*, those which heat bodies, it may be inquired, whether light be essentially different from radiant heat? a 1832 SIR J. LESLIE *Dissert. in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 646/2 Scheele pursued a similar path..[That] which streams immediately from its source in rectilinear directions..he designated [c 1775] by the phrase *Radiant Heat*, which has since become a favourite appellation. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxv. (1849) 240 Radiant heat passes through the gases with the same facility as light. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 309 Radiant heat from an open fire.

c. *Latent heat* (Physics): the heat required to convert a solid into liquid or vapour, or a liquid into vapour; which, as it does not raise the temperature and so become sensible to the touch as warmth, was regarded as being absorbed and remaining latent in the resulting liquid or vapour.

Now viewed as the energy absorbed during the change of state, partly in increasing the molecular potential energy of the body, and partly in compressing external bodies.

c 1757 J. BLACK *Leet.* (1803) I. 157 Considered as the cause of warmth, we do not perceive its presence; it is concealed or latent, and I gave it the name of *latent heat*. 1765 REID *Leet. Wks.* I. 42/2, I have attended Dr. Black's lectures hitherto. His doctrine of latent heat is the only thing I have yet heard that is altogether new. 1787 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 277 The heats absorbed and rendered latent, as some late philosophers express themselves. 1799 *Phil. Mag.* III. 419 A great quantity of vaporific, or, as it is called, latent heat, is carried off by the steam of water. 1830 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* I. 406 A portion of the steam is at first condensed into water, and the temperature of the water is raised by the latent heat evolved.

d. *Specific heat* (Physics): the heat required to raise the temperature of a given substance to a given extent (usually one degree); it is calculated relatively to some standard substance, usually water (see quot. 1871), and forms a measure of the given substance's capacity for heat.

a 1832 SIR J. LESLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 645/2 The best series of experiments on the distribution of heat among different bodies was performed before the year 1784 by Professor Gadolin of Åbo, who, rejecting the notion of *Capacity*, introduced the unexceptionable expression, *Specific Heat*. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s.v., The term *specific heat* is applied to the quantity of thermometric heat required to raise different substances to the same temperature..The specific heat of water being = 1, that of oil is 0.5. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* (1870) 139 As the specific heat increases, the atomic weight diminishes, and vice versa. 1871 MAXWELL *The Heat* ii. 66 The Specific Heat of a body is the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise that body one degree to the quantity required to raise an equal weight of water one degree. 1881 *Nature* No. 627. 15 Platinum has a specific heat of only .032.

e. *Atomic heat, molecular heat* (Chem.): the product of the specific heat of a substance into its atomic or molecular weight: see quot.

1850 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* I. 139 The *atomic heat* of bodies, as it is named by this chemist [M. Regnault, 1841], is obtained by multiplying the observed specific heat of each body by its equivalent. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 37 Within certain classes of allied compounds..the molecular heats of the substances..or the products of their specific heats into their molecular weights..are approximately equal..As a rule, the molecular heat of solid compound bodies increases with the number of atoms contained in their molecule.

3. *spec.* A hot condition of the atmosphere or physical environment; hot weather or climate: often spoken of as an agent perceptible by its effects (cf. *COLD* sb. 1 a).

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* viii. 8 Bledsiad cele and hætu dryhten. c 1000 *Ag. G. Matt.* xx. 12 Gelice us þe baron byrþena on þises dæges hæton. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1438 Now es cold, now es hete, Now es dry, and now es wete. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 22 All the daies of the erthe, seed and ripe, cold and hete, somer and wynter, nyght and day, shulen not rest. c 1420 *Fallad. on Husb.* I. 41 If hit [water] be cole in hete an luke in colde. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 2 In September..Qunhen passy by the hycht was off the hette [v.r. heit]. 1593 SNAKS. *Lucr.* 1145 Some dark deep desert.. That knows not parching heat nor freezing cold. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 581 Weary with his Toil, and scorch'd with Heat. 1799 *Med. Jurl.* I. 78 Throughout a great part of September, the heat continued with little sign of abatement. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 4, I had not felt the heat before, save as a beautiful exaggeration of sunshine.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this condition; a hot period or season.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 106 The cheles bothe and eke the hetes. 1448 *Prose Chron.* in *R. Glouc.* (1724) 520 This yere [1252] was a gret hete and droughthe in Engeland. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 12 After a hete oft cometh a stormy colde. 1573-80 BARET *Alt.* H 333 The gret heates are abated. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 267 The heats not being excessive, nor the colds severe. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. 1. 19 The chief resorts of the Bedonin tribes during the summer heats.

c. A hot place; a fire.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 3 An eddre, whanne she cam forth fro the hete, assalide his hond. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 862 He keste the wiche in the hete. 1611 BIALE *Acts* xviii. 3 There came a Uiper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand.

d. High temperature produced by fermentation or putrefaction, as in a hotbed; hence applied *concr.* to a hotbed, esp. in phr. *in heat*.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) v. 49 Thei..coveren hem [Eyre] of Hennes, etc.] with Hete of Hors Dong, with outen Henne, Goos or Doke, or any other Foul. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 189 The Dung..must have pass'd its first Heat, lest apall'd before, it burn the Plant. 1724 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v., All Heat of Hot-Beds, Mr. Bradley says, proceeds from fermentation. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1815) 385 Some chuse to forward them on heat, in March and April. 1887 *Gardening* 3 Dec. 531/1 Those that are wanted to come in early may at once be put in heat. 1887 *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 567/3 Strike them..in a moderate bottom-heat.

4. As a quality or condition of animal bodies.

a. The normal high temperature of the body in warm-blooded animals; the warmth characteristic of a living body (*natural heat, vital heat*).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 328 Whan we holde waxen, Whan mihte lakken our limus & lesen our hete, We schulle foreleten pure lif. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 251 The life hath lost his kindly hete, And he lay dede as any stone. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 31 The vital heat is quite extinguished. 1697 DAVDEN *Aeneid* III. 397 Astonished at the sight, the vital heat Forsakes her limbs.

b. High temperature in the body arising from a disordered condition, as in inflammation or fever; inflamed or feverish state.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 82 Gif se lichoma hwær mid hefighere hæto sy geþysgod. *Ibid.* 84 Wiþwunda hatum genim þonne weþhradan þa wyr. c 1205 LAV. 3050 Pa iwarð þe king..hafde þat uelate. a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 572 (R.) Do more then the heate of a feuer is a right natural heate. 1573-80 BARET *Alt.* H 333 It helpeth the head ach, the burning heat of the eies, and other inflammations. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 171 The iuyce [of onions] taketh away the heate of scalding with water or oyle. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. viii. 272 The burning heat of his skin. 1862 J. B. HARRISON *Letit. Dis. Children* 192 There is room for more apprehension..if there be no febrile heat.

c. A condition of the body in which the general surface temperature is higher than usual, producing the sensation described under 1 b; the state of feeling hot.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1701 Ne eileð þer na mon..nowðer heate ne chele nowðer hunger ne þurst. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Paulus* 912 He tholit..bath gret hunger & het. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 452 For there nys noo man so oolde, but he sholde soone gete hete here within a lityll while. 1573-80 BARET *Alt.* H 333 When they were in heate with drinking. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. Where over-toil'd, her heat to cool, She bathes her in the pleasant Pool. 1887 PLESS CHRISTIAN *Mem. Margrav.* *Bearth* 383 The soldiers..having got into a fearful state of heat, threw themselves into cold water.

d. with a (rarely in *pl.*): An instance of this bodily condition. † To catch or get a heat: to become hot or warm (*obs.*).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3803 A littil drysynge of dewe.. [he] brings it to oure balde kyng to briggie with his hetis. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Wemen* 222 Me think their haldin

now a hete, as 3e sum harme alyt. **1529** SKELTON *Dyvers Balettyts* Poet. Wks. 1843 II. 22 After her cold she caught a hete. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 302 When she walketh apace for her pleasure, or to catch her a hete in the colde mornings. **1887** RITA *Lady Nancye* i. ix. 37 To commence, he was in a profuse heat.

† **5.** In mediæval physiology, as a quality of 'elements', 'humours', and bodies in general: see *Hor. a. Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The drie coler with his hete By wey of kinde his propre sete Hath in the galle. **1398** TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiv. (1495) 58 Bi hete and wete the vertue immutativa werkyth the softer substance. **1610** BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* i. ii. (1639) 2 By heat in this Chapter is meant a hot distemper without any kind of humour. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 758 Doves are the fullest of Heat and Moisture amongst Birds.

6. The quality of being 'hot' in taste; strength or pungency of flavor.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Comp.* IV. 190 h. She caused the heat of the wine to be delayed with water. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 21 The heat of the Ginger. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 863 The Root [orris root] seemeth to have a Tender dainty Heat.

7. A redness or eruption on the skin, accompanied by a sensation of heat, or indicating inflammation.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 999 The ripe Straw-berries.. take away.. the rednesse and heat of the face. **1676** LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1146/4 A black brown [Nag] having a little heat on his fore-feet. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 § 1 I have seen a Woman's Face break out in Heats, as she has been talking against a great Lord. **1773** (title) The History of a Gentleman cured of Heats in the Face.

b. Prickly heat: a skin disease common in hot climates (*Lichen tropicus*), characterized by minute papulæ formed by the hyperæmia of the sweat follicles.

1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 37 She had only the prickly heat, a sort of rash, very common here in summer. **1874** DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, Prickly Heat, *Lichen Tropicus*. The pimples are bright red.. with heat, itching, and scratching.

† **8.** A heating (in phr. to give a heat to). *Obs.* exc. as in *b.*

c. 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 22 Sette it on þe fyre, an 3if it an hete. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 77 Thie gaif thame in the fyre a heat. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 114, I woude desyre all bowyers to season theyr staves well, to worke them and synke them well, to giue them heetes conuenient and tyllerynges plentye.

b. A single operation of heating, as of iron in a furnace; hence *concr.* the quantity of metal heated at one operation.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse Wks.* (Rtldg.) 119, I have left my master striking of a heat and stole away. **1602** Life T. *Cromwell* i. ii. 79 You idle knaves.. What, not a heat among your work to-day! **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 9 But if it be not.. thoroughly welded at the first Heat, you must reiterate your Heats so oft. **1837** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 84 If [the.. metal] is piled loosely in the middle of the furnace, and is called a heat. **1888** *Sci. Amer.* 21 Apr. 246/3 A field bakery of this kind can deliver 17,928 loaves of bread for nine 'heats', each loaf forming two rations. **1892** *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v. *Heats*, The quantity of metal or steel placed in a puddling mill or Siemens furnace is called a heat.

† **c.** A run given to a race-horse by way of exercise in preparation for a race. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* III. (1586) 123 b, Then walke him to chafe him, and put him in a heate. **1670** EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, The jockeys breathing their fine barbs and racers, and giving them their heats. **1683** Markham's *Masterp.* Reviv'd Title-p., Containing Methods for the Training of Horses up for Racing, with their Heats and Courses. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Two heats in a week are reckoned a just measure for any horse.. The jockeys lay it down as a rule, that one of the heats be given on the same day of the week whereon the horse is to run his match.

9. fig. A single intense effort or bout of action; one continuous operation; a stroke, a 'go'. Chiefly in phr. at a heat. (Sometimes associated with 8 b.)

c. 1380 Sir Ferumb, 2762 Capouns y-bake at-so tok he foure in pilke hete. **c. 1400** Destr. *Troy* 10288 Muzg harme, in pat hete, happit to falle. **1676** DRYDEN *Aureng.* II. i. I'll strike my fortunes with him at a heat, And give him not the leisure to forget. **1681** — *Sp. Friar* Ep. Ded., Neither can a true just play, which is to beat the test of ages, be produced at a heat. **1706** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 26/2 One.. shewed him a piece of Painting, with a boast, that he had done it at a single heat. **1823** J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. iv, The new articles.. having been 'thrown off at a heat', stood particularly in want of re-revision. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VIII. (1858) II. 12 On one occasion he hanged twenty heretics, including a minister, at a single heat.

10. A single course in a race or other contest. (See also DEAD HEAT.)

a. 1663 VISCT. FALKLAND *Marriage Nt.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 129 And will ride his heats as cleanly as a dieted Gelding. **1673** DRYDEN *Marr. à-la-Mode* IV. i, I take heat after heat, like a well-breath'd Courser. **1675** LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1026/4 The second Plate will be Run for on the same Moor, by three Heats. **1697** *Ibid.* No. 3375/4 The same day in the morning will be run for, by Women, a Smock of 5 l. value, 3 Heats, half a mile each Heat. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxviii. (Farmer), Seeing his antagonist distanced in the first and second heats. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 82 These contests are extended to two or three heats or trials. **1873** BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 12 He won three heats of 100 up, and in the second heat made 22 spot-hazards.

b. transf. and fig.
1685 DRYDEN *Epil. to Albion & Albanus* 4 Feigned Zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace; But the last heat, Plain Dealing won the race. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 222 He VOL. V.

that gives out, at the last Heat, loses the Benefit of all his labours and successes in the former. **1817** BYRON *Let. to Murray* 5 Apr., As for 'Maufred', the first two acts are the best; the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second heats. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* IV, Fen had started in the first heat of the mad race.

† **c.** The ground on which a heat is run; a race-course. *Obs.*

1682 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1741/4 The Plates are run for 3 times round the Round-Heat. **1701** *Ibid.* No. 3751/8, 3 Plates will be run for on the new Heat upon Epsom Downs.

11. Intensity or great warmth of feeling; fervour, ardour, animation, vehemence, eagerness, excitement, passion, rage.

c. 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xi. 9 Se rehta zeleafa mid hætu walle. **c. 1200** ORMIN 13855 Off all soþ lufess hete. **c. 1375** *Se. Leg. Saints*, Katherine 386 In ire & in gret het. **c. 1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 104 Dewe of grace.. wip be hete of charite. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 110 Fooles that in hete hasten hem so moche. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 107, I wyll.. not departe for all this intertemperate hete. **1580** SIDNEY *Po.* VI. i, While thou art in the hete of thy displeasure. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 40 It is a businesse of some hete. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* (1770) 21 He was sorry to hear with what popular heat elections were carried in many places. **1694** F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* IV. 155 Many a man injures another in suddain heat and passion. **1834** L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Seine 66 A lady, who spoke with some heat, and great volubility. **1864** MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. iii. (1888) 323 It was done in the heat of passion.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this: an access of feeling or intensity.

c. 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 111 He is sendere of alle holie heten. **1340** Aynb. 124 Temperance aye þet zoup aye þe wykkede hetes. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 703 That he.. myght eschewe the hettes and occasions of lecherye. **1565** JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 238 Amplifications, or heats of speech, the better to stirre vp, and to enflame the minds of the Hearers. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 § 6 When the first Heats of Desire are extinguished. **1856** W. ARTHUR *Tongue of Fire* II. (1885) 27 The very head whose heats of ambition and of vindictiveness He had rebuked.

c. (with *pl.*) A fit of passion or anger; † a quarrel, angry dispute (*obs.*).

1549 W. WRIGHTMAN in Tytler *Edu. VI & Mary* (1839) I. 170 He was in a great heat. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 329 Betweene whom and the predecessors of these Monks there had been great heats for the erection of the same. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 A vexatious dispute.. which.. signified no more than a Heat 'twixt two Oyster-wives in Billingsgate. **1733** POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 136 Fond to spread friendships, but to cover heats. **1804** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 107 To keep alive heats and animosities. **1887** EDNA LVALL *Knt. Errant* XII. 106 Vexed I was never in such a heat in my life.

† **d.** As a personal quality: Passionateness, excitability, ardour of temperament. *Obs.*

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 44 One sees in them a heat, and bigotry beyond what appears either in France or Italy. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 § 6 The Man of Heat replied to every Answer of his Antagonist with a louder Note than ordinary. **1718** HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. cxix. 483 She should not choose People of Heat for her Companions.

12. The intense or violent stage of any action; greatest vehemence or intensity; height, stress (e.g. of conflict, debate, etc.).

1588 Q. ELIZ. in Nichols *Progr.* (1823) II. 536 Being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live or die amongst you all. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 19 To com vpon them, in the heat of their division. **1695** LOND. *Gaz.* No. 3098/2 The heat of the Action lasted about two hours. **1722** DE FOR PLACQUE (1754) 42 At the first Heat of the Distemper. **1838** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1843) I. iii. 187 In the very heat of the war against the insurgent Catalans.

13. Sexual excitement in animals, especially in the female, during the breeding season; usually in phr. at or in heat.

1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 243 Music was also in heat and served promiscuously by all the Dogs. **1794** S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 102 The female is in heat in the winter, and bears her young in.. March. **1836-9** TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 441/2 This state of excitement, generally named 'the heat', lasts for a longer or shorter period.

14. Comb. a. attrib., as heat-chart, flame-focus, force-lamp, ray-supply; (sense 4 b) heat-pimple, -rash. Also heat-like adj. or adv.

1875 WOND. *Phys. World* II. iv. 311 The 'heat-action of the sun. **1892** E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 42 Weather, wind and 'heat charts. **1881** WATTS *Chem.* VIII. II. 1017 The axis of greatest 'heat-conduction in uniaxial crystals is the parallel to the direction of easiest cleavage. *Ibid.*, The 'heat-conductivity of mercury. **1871** Tr. *Schellen's Spectr.* Anal. III. 11 No soot is deposited.. by the non-luminous 'heat-flame. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 17 Wind-mills.. with those unwieldy arms swaying around in the 'heat-haze. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 292 As a spiritual quality.. hidden or open, 'heatlike doth inhere in all existence. **a. 1665** in Walton *Life Hooker* H's Wks. 1888 I. 77 His face full of 'heat-pimples. **1887** SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab.* Lit. XII. (1890) 450 They were only harmless 'heat-rashes, not malignant distempers. **1866** BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci., etc.*, 'Heat Rays, applied to the red rays of the spectrum, and to other rays which fall outside the red end of the spectrum, and which are consequently invisible. **1887** WARD tr. *Sachs's Phys. Plants* xxxix. 696 The least refrangible heat-rays.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as heat-absorbing, -forming, -giving, -making, -tempering adjs.; *heat-economizer, -giver, -measurer, -regulator.*

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Posthumi* Sonn. xiii. Wks. 1880 II. 323 The timely sweet heat-tempering showers. **1800** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 310 If the coloured rays themselves are not of a heat-making nature. **1857** Chambers *Inform.*

People I. 739/1 The proportion of nutritive to the heat-forming principle in loaf-bread is 10 to 46. **1864** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 343 The heat-absorbing capacity of aqueous vapor. **1874** DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Aliment*, Liebig divides them [aliments] into two classes.. flesh formers and heat givers. **1877** ESTES *Half-hour Recreant.* Pop. Sc. Ser. II. 148 An accurate Heat-Measurer. **1879-81** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. II. 1018 The heat-conducting power of water. **1897** *Daily News* 8 Jan. 9/1 Infra-red waves or the invisible rays beyond the red end of the spectrum.. being calorific or heat-producing.

c. instrumental, as heat-clouded, -concreted, -cracked, -laden, -oppressed adjs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 470 Heat-concreted sand-heaps. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 39 A false Creation Proceeding from the heat-oppressed Braine. **1859** LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 179 The glimmer of day thro' the heat-clouded window. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv. IV. 102 Heat-cracked clay.

d. Special combs.: heat-apoplexy, asphyxia

= heat-stroke; heat-engine, an engine in which the motive power is produced by heat, a thermodynamic engine; heat-factor = ENTROPY; heat-fever, fever caused by exposure to heat; heat-lightning, summer lightning, occurring in hot weather; heat-potential, term used by Rankine for the rate of isometric variation with temperature of the external work done by a body per unit mass during its isothermal expansion to any volume from a standard volume; heat-spectrum, the spectrum of heat-rays, visible and invisible; heat-stroke, an affection of the nervous system, frequently fatal, caused by exposure to excessive heat; heat-unit, a unit quantity of heat; usually reckoned as the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a unit weight (pound, gramme, etc.) of water one degree. See also HEAT-DROP, -SPOT, -WAVE.

1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* *Coup de soleil*,.. an affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body.. has been called heat or solar asphyxia, heatstroke, 'heat apoplexy. **1891** *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/1 Two men were seized with heat apoplexy. **1859** RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 310, ϕ is called the thermodynamic function of the substance for the kind of work in question; and in some papers, the 'heat-factor. **1849** *Compl. Scot.* xi. 24 The lord sail sende pestilens on the the 'heyt feueir, droubt. **1890** JULIA P. BALLARD *Among the Moths* 122 Like the play of miniature 'heat-lightning. **1853** RANKINE in *Trans. R. S. E. XX.* 569, I shall call this function a 'heat-potential. **1874** 'Heat-stroke [see heat-apoplexy]. **1891** *Lancet* 11 July 82 Heat-stroke is not a frequent disease in the British Navy.. the cases.. generally arise in the Red Sea in the persons of cooks, stewards, hakers, and occasionally stokers.

Heat (*hēt*), *v.* Forms: 1 *hētan*, (*hāten*, *hātten*), 2-5 *hēte(n)*, 3 *heaten*, (3rd sing. pres. *hat*), 4-6 *Sc. het*, 5 *heete*, *hette*, 6-7 *heate*, 6- *heat*. Pa. t. and pple.: see below. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hētan* = MDu. *heeten*, *heten*, *heiten*, Du. *heten*, LG. *hēten*, OHG. & MHG. *heizan*, Ger. *heizen*, ON. *heita* (Da. *hede*):—OTent. **haitjan*, f. **hait*-o2 *Hor.* The pa. t. and pple. underwent in ME. various shortenings, some of which are still dialectal; the literary language now recognizes only *heated*.]

A. Illustration of Forms of Pa. t. and Pa. pple.

1. Pa. t. a. 1 *hētte*, *hätte*; *b.* 3-4 *hatte*; *γ.* 4 *hette*, 4-5 *hett*, 5-7 (*dial.* -9) *het*; *δ.* 6-7 *heat*; *ε.* 6- *heated*.

a. **c. 1000** *Shrine* 16/15 Dæs swanes wif hætte hire ofen. *b.* **c. 1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15729 Þe fleuere agu ful sore þim hatte.

γ. **c. 1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 145 That on me hette, that other dede me colde. **c. 1430** LYGG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 40 She het his bak. **c. 1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3491 He hett water and wescht his fete. **1616** MARLOWE & CHAPMAN *Musæus* III. Wks. (Rtldg.) 291/2 Her blushing het her chambers.

δ. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 203 He first of all heat the Goats dung. **1665** R. HOOKER *Microgr.* 35 Others.. I heat red hot.. and then suffered them to cool.

ε. **1583** STANHYURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 75 Thee fields.. thee dogstar Sirius heated.

2. Pa. pple. a. 1 *gehæt* (ed. -hætt; *b.* 3-4 *yhat*, *ihatte*, 5-6 *hatte*; *γ.* 4 *i-het*, 4-6 *hett*, -e, 5-6 (*dial.* -9) *het*; *δ.* 5 *heet*, 6-7 *heat*, -e, 7 *Sc. hette*; *ε.* 6- *heated*.

b. **1387** TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 61 The water.. is i-hatte kyndeliche. **c. 1410** LOVE *Bona vent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.) In þat colde tyme þe chyld.. hadde nede to be hatte [w.r. hette] in þat manere. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* G ij b, Hit be.. hatte vpon the coles.

γ. **1387** TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 3if he is i-froted and i-het. **c. 1400** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 71 Hit ys cold and nedith to be het. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 310 When ye have well het it in the fire. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1590) 316 So shall the wrath of God.. cause hel to be hette 70 times 7 times hotter.

δ. **c. 1449** PROCK *Repr.* III. viii. 330 The wil is heete and inflamyd into loue. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Dan.* iii. 19 That they shulde heate the furnace at once seven times more then it was wonte to be heate [1611 heat]. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 61 The Iron of it selfe, though heate red hot.

1664 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Verse xviii. iv. 424/1 To make some sinful impression upon the Saint when he is heat.

ε. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 100 a, So sone as the Sunne had somewhat heated hym.

B. Signification. I. *trans.*

1. To communicate heat to; to make hot, to warm; to raise the temperature of.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 370 Wið top wræce.. hæst scene

fulne wines. *c* 1000 *Larus Ordeal* in Schmid *Gezette* 414 xif hit bonne wester sy, hate man hit. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 *pe* suone, .hat alle ping, *be* on eorde wecseð. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 588 [He] in *pe* fyre gert het *pe* welle. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Hete it hote, but let it nowt boyle. *1590* SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. 33 When I am cold, he heates me with beating. *1664* POWER *Exp. Philos.* 161 If you bore with a Wimple... till you heat it soundly. *1707* MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 141 As fast as you pick your Hops, dry them, for their lying undried heats them, and changes their Colour. *1834* COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 5 July, Like emerging from a sick room heated by stoves, into an open lawn.

† *b. fig.* To keep (a place) 'warm' by frequenting it. *Obs. rare.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 71 Wee haunted I say and heat the dicing house.

† *c. (?)* To run swiftly over, as in a race. *Obs.*
1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 96 You may ride's With one soft Kisse a thousand Furloogs, ere With Spur we heat an Acre.

2. To produce the sensation of heat in, cause to feel hot or warm; to bring into a condition of bodily heat, to inflame. Also *absol.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 180 Ammoniac... hath vertue to mollifie, to heat, disscuse, and dissolve. *1606* SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 80 You'll heat my blood no more. *1738* WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ii. note Wks. 1811 II. 346 Men heated with wine. *1887* H. AIOE *Passages in Life* Lady III. xii. 55 His blood was heated.

3. *fig.* To rouse to intense emotion; to excite in mind or feeling; to inspire with ardour or eagerness; to inflame with rage or passion.

a *1225* *Ancr. R.* 404 Struico on euer cwicliche ine gode werkes, & þet schal heate ou. *a* *1340* HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. Hetand & strenghtand me withinen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2054 His harme, as a hote low, het hym with in. *1596* SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 60 He hath... cooled my friends, heated mine enemies. *1638* F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 180 Nothing heateth their forward spirits so much as the... applauses of all sorts of men. *1719* De For *Crusoe* ii. iii. This... discourse had heated them. *1855* MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 163 Officers who heated each other into fury by talking against the Dutch.

II. *intr.* 4. To contract heat, become hot or warm, rise in temperature.

a *700* *Epinal Gloss.* 206 *Calentes*, haetendae. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 357 *Calentes*, hatende. *1398* TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xvi. viii. (1495) 557 Noo thyngue overcometh the adamas... also it beethy neuer. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/2 Hetyn, or waxyn hote, calco. *1613* PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 432 They set a Kettle of water over the fire to heat. *1707* MORTIMER *Husb.* i. iv. (1708) 35 You must take care... that it do not lie thick, because it will heat. *1828* WEBSTER *S. V.* Green hay heats in a mow, and green corn in a bin. *1884* S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* (1888) 113 The first machines constructed heated too much.

b. To have or get the sensation of heat, to grow hot; to become inflamed physically.

a *1300* K. Horn 608 þe sarazins he smatte þat his blod hatte. *1596* SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. i. 81 Let my Linner rather beate with wine. *1826* SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1830) i. 185 In walking I am like a sprained horse, and heat as I go on.

5. *fig.* To become inflamed or excited in mind or feeling; to wax warm.

a *1225* *Juliana* 21 His heorte feng to heaten. *1648* W. ASHHURST *Reasons agst. Agreement* Pref. I thought it... unsafe, to let so great dis-satisfactions lie privately heating together. *1850* KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) i. 249 Heating into a sneerer. *1880* G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 238 As I waned, she waned; as I heated, so did she.

Hence *Heat-table* *a.*, capable of being heated.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2/3 *Heatable*, calefactibilis.

Heat-drop. Usually in *pl.* *a.* A few drops of rain ushering in a hot day. Also *fig.*, e.g. of tears. *b.* Drops of sweat.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 55 No more considerable in respect of the whole, then so many heat-drops of error, can stand in competition with a cloud of witnesses. *1663* COWLEY *Cutter Coleman* St. iv. i. Nothing at their Command beside their Tears, And we, vain Men, whom such Heat-drops deceive. *1839* BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 92 Weep if you can, and call the tears beat-drops. *1887* BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* xxii. (1888) 166 Her brow was pearly with heat-drops.

Heated (*hī* tēd), *pp. a.* [*f.* HEAT *v.* + *-ED* 1.]

1. Made hot; having the temperature raised.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 97 A long Table furnished with these often heated meats. *1697* DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 799 The heated lead half melted as it flew. *1842* PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 484/1 These tubes... increase considerably the heated surface in contact with the water. *1858* LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 182 A balloon... containing 23000 cubic feet of heated air. *1881* *Print. Trades Jrl.* XXXI. 38 Heated bearings in machinery may be relieved... by the use of graphite as a lubricator.

2. Inflamed, excited (physically or mentally); fevered, impassioned, angry.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 124 But whether 'twas the coldness of the King... That robbed my Soldiers of their heated Spleen. *1751* JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) i. i. 1 When the heated imagination is let loose. *a* *1839* PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 23 Morning cools my heated brain. *1886* *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/3 These heated phrases... are the outcome of a bitter disappointment.

Hence *Heatedly* *adv.*, in a heated manner, with warmth of temper.

1862 H. AIOE *Carr of Carryon* II. 90 Mrs. Courtney, (said Carr, rather heatedly) do you not place enough confidence in me to say candidly what this... is? *1885* *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept. 5/2 The decision... was heatedly discussed.

† *Heaten*, *v.* *Obs.* Also *5* *hatne-n.* [*f.* HEAT *v.* or *sb.* + *-EN* 5.] = HEAT *v.* *a.* *intr.* *b.* *trans.*

a. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9153 All hatnet his hert, as a hote fyre. *Ibid.* 9304 Now hatnis his hert all in hote loue. *b.* *1559* MORWYN *Evonym.* 363 Dry fomentacions do drye... and heaten more. *Ibid.* 366. *1788* D. GILSON *Serm.* 346 The malignant spirit that heated her veins.

Heater (*hī* tēi). [*f.* HEAT *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. A person or thing that heats; a heating agent.

a *1500* *Medulla Gram.*, *Ciniffo*, a fyre blower, an yryn heater. *1638* RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 Heaters from without, during the assimilation after sleep. *1664* EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 Common Stoves, Pans of Charcoal, and other included Heaters. *a* *1691* BOYLE *Wks.* V. 104 (R.) Camphire... is... a great heater of the blood. *1803* *Naval Chron.* XV. 56 Cabin keepers, oakum boys, and pitch heaters. *1894* *Daily News* 28 Dec. 2/6 The electric current... in its various capacities of a chemist, a heater, an illuminator, a messenger, and a power.

2. *spec.* The name of various contrivances for imparting heat.

a. A piece of iron, which is made hot and placed in a cavity in a box-iron, smoothing-iron, tea-urn, etc. *b.* An instrument used in encaustic painting for burning in the wax. *c.* A stove used for heating a room, lobby, or office. *d.* A vessel or other contrivance in which something is placed to be heated. *e.* A pan in which cane or maple juice is heated as part of the process in sugar manufacture.

1755-73 JOHNSON, *Heater*, an iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen. *1759* COLEBROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 44 An ironing box, charged with an hot heater. *1807-26* S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 244 An apparatus, consisting of a stand, an iron heater on which the mercurial powder is thrown, and a tube for conducting the smoke to the part affected. *1848* WORNUM in *Lect. Paint.* 221 note, Burning in with a heater (*cauterium*) the ordinary wax colours. *1880* *Girl's Own Paper* 13 Nov. 108/1 A box-iron with three heaters. *1883* *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 45/2 A great heater, with its ample rotundity and glowing heart... stood there.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heater-shape*, *-shaped* *adj.*, etc.; *heater-piece*, a gore or triangular piece of land; *heater-shield*, a triangular shield with curved sides, like the shape of a flat iron heater.

1821 SCOTT *Let. to J. Ballantyne* 20 July in Lockhart, A three cornered, or heater shield. *1863* G. SETON *Law Her. Scotl.* v. 192 About the middle of the thirteenth century, when the heater-shape was almost universally adopted. *1874* BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The shield assumed the 'heater' form.

Heatful, *a. rare.* [*f.* HEAT + *-FUL* 1.] Full of heat or warmth; producing heat. *lit.* and *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 97 Bright-flaming, heat-full Fire. *Ibid.* i. v. 90 The baneful Hare, And heat-full Oyster. *1622* MARBE *tr. Alesan's Guesan* P. Alf. II. 302 In his heatfull humour, set on fire with lusty Lust. *1627-77* FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iv. 271 Their Loves that by frequent Intercourses, were heatfull and alive between them.

Heath (*hī* þ), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *hæð*, 3-4 *hep*, 4-6 *heth*, -e, *heeth*, 6 *heyth*, 4- *heath*. [*OE.* *hæð* (-**hæþi*-), corresponding, exc. in the formative suffix, with *MLG.* *hede*, *MDu.* *hede*, *heide*, *Du.* *heide*, *het*, *OHG.* *heida* (only as in sense 2), *MHG.*, *G.* *heide*, *ON.* *heidr*, *Goth.* *hæþi* *fem.*, gen. *hæþjōs* field, open uncultivated land, pasture, open country, from pre-Teut. root **hæit-*. A cognate has been suggested in *L. bū-cētum* cow-pasture.]

1. Open uncultivated ground; an extensive tract of waste land; a wilderness; now chiefly applied to a bare, more or less flat, tract of land, naturally clothed with low herbage and dwarf shrubs, esp. with the shrubby plants known as heath, heather or ling.

In ME. often contrasted with *holt* or *wood*.

a *1000* *Cadmon's Exod.* 118 Þy læs him westengryre, har hæð, .ferhð getwæfðe. *c* 1205 *LAV.* 12819, I wude i wildeerne, inne hæðe & inne uærne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8864 Fyrd stede to stede þy flette to sculk, On hep & hilles to hyde in bulc. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 6 Whan Zephirus... Inspired hath in every holt and heeth The tendre croppes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350 The Troiens... Fleddon... Ouer hilles & heethes into holte woddes. *1412-20* *LVdg. Chron.* *Troy* i. iii. On holte and hethe the merye somers daye. *1530* PALSGR. 231/1 Hethe a playne, lande. *1535* COVERDALE *Jer.* xii. 12 The destroyers come ouer the heeth euery waye [1611 upon all high places through the wilderness]. *1568* GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 383 [They] met the King on the Hethe on this side Shene. *1626* BACON *Sylva* § 834 Some Woods of Orenge, and Heathes of Rose Mary, will Smell a great way into the Sea. *1674* N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 46 As for high Downs or Heathes, the best are about Marlborough, Salisbury, Cirencester, and Lincoln. *1784-92* BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* in Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 366 A large area, called the plain. It is a dry heath, composed of rocks covered with moss. *1792* A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) 20 An uninteresting flat, with many heaths of ling. *1815* DUC DE LEVIS *Ess.* 19th Cent. I. 12 A Common... the English distinguish these uncultivated lands... into heaths and pastures. *1872* E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 246 At a comparatively recent period... in many parts of England... the Common of modern days was known as 'the heath' or 'the waste'.

† *b. trans.* Part of a garden left more or less in the wild state. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 558 Gardens... to be diuided into... A Greene in the Entrance; A Heath or Desert in the Going forth; And the Garden in the midst.

2. A name given to plants and shrubs found upon heaths or in open or waste places. † *a.* In early times vaguely applied or identified. *Obs.*

a *700* *Epinal Gloss.* 1007 *Thymus*, haeth. *a* *800* *Erfurt Gloss.* 269 *Calomacrus*, haeth. *Ibid.* 2012 *Thymus*, haedth.

a *1387* *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Mirix*, *Mirica*, *idem*, bruer heath, *sive* genesta. *Ibid.* 33 *Paliurus*, heth.

b. The ordinary name for undershrubs of the Linnæan genus *Erica*, of which the common native species are *E.* (now *Calluna*) *vulgaris*, common heath, heather, or ling, *E. cinerea* fine-leaved heath (the 'common heath' of some parts), and *E. tetralix* cross-leaved heath. By botanical writers sometimes limited to the modern genus *Erica*, sometimes extended to other cognate genera of *Ericaceæ*.

The name *heath* seems native to the south and middle of England; see *HEATHER*. Since the 'common heath' is now separated from the genus *Erica*, botanical writers sometimes distinguish it from the 'true heaths' by its northern names *Ling* and *HEATHER*; but locally all three names include all the native species. Of early botanical writers, Turner mentions only *E. vulgaris*, Lyte (transl. Dodoens), *E. vulgaris* and *tetralix*, distinguished as 'long heath' and 'small heath'.

c *1000* *Sax. Leechd.* I. 354 Wið līpa sare... smeoce mid hæpe, and hæp tye on wine drince. *c* 1325 *Know Thyself* 30 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 What is all þat forþ is past Hit fareþ as fur of heþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/2 Hethe or lunge, fowaly, *brunarium*. *1548* TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 35 *Erica* is called in greeke *Ereice*, it is named in english *Heth*, *hather*, or *ling*... it groweth on frith and wyld mores; some vse to make brushses of heath. *1578* LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xvi. 677 There is in this Countrie two kindes of *Heath*, one... is called long *Heath*. The other... small *Heath*. *1610* SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 70 Now would I giue a thousand furlongs of Sea, for an Acre of barren ground: Long *heath*, *Browne* firs, anything. *1686* *Plot Staffordsh.* 379 They frequently used the *Erica vulgaris*, *heath*, or *ling* instead of hops to preserve their beer. *1728-46* THOMSON *Spring* 513 Off with bolder wing thy [bees] soaring dare The purple heath, or where the wild-thyme grows. *1794* MARTYN *Roussac's Bot.* xix. 258 Common *Heath*. It is distinguished by the anthers being terminated with an awn, and lying within the flower. *Ibid.* Fine-leaved *Heath* has crested anthers lying within the corolla. *1834* MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys.* Sc. xxvii. (1849) 307 *Heaths* are exclusively confined to the Old World. *1858* R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 482 *The Common Heath*, or *Ling*, of the hills of Britain, is *Calluna vulgaris*... With *heath*, cottages are thatched, besoms are made, and faggots are composed to burn in ovens. *Ibid.* 483 *The Heaths* [of] our greenhouses are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and embrace upwards of six hundred species and varieties.

c. With distinctive additions, applied to other species of *Erica*, and allied genera; and popularly to some other plants.

The three less common British species are the *Ciliated*, *Cornish*, and *Mediterranean Heaths* (*E. aliaris*, *vagans*, *Mediterranea*); other species are *Sicilian*, *Spanish*, *Tree*, and *Winter* *H.* *American False Heath*, *Hudsonia ericoides*, *Black-berried H.*, the Crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*, *Irish* or *St. Daboc's H.*, *Menziesia polyfolia*; *Australian H.*, *Epacris grandiflora*; *Otago H.*, *Leucopogon Fraseri*; *Sea Heath*, *Frankenia levis*; *Tasmanian H.*, *Epacris exserta*. (*Heath* of Jericho, *Rose of Jericho*, *Anastatica Hierochuntina*.)

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Heath* of Jericho, *erica Hiericontea*, quod similitudinem aliquam habet cum erica.

d. In two passages (*Jer.* xvii. 6, xviii. 6) in Coverdale's and later versions of the Bible, applied to some desert plant, identified variously with Tamarisk, or with Savin, *Juniperus Sabina*.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xvii. 6 He shall be like the heeth, that groweth in the wilderness [1382 Wyclif iencian trees, 1388 bromes, 1611 heath, 1885 (R. V.) marg. Or, a tamarisk]. *Ibid.* xviii. 6 Get you awaye... and be like unto the heeth in y^e wilderness [Wyclif, 1611 and R. V. as before].

3. Short for *Heath butterfly*, moth: see *5 c.*

1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade Mecum* 68 *Hipparchia Typhon*, Scarce *Heath*. *H. Pamphilus*, Small *Heath*... *H. Tithonus*, Large *Heath*. *1832* J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 101 *The Brown Heath* (*Pidonia*) *atamaria*, (Haworth)... Common. *Ibid.* 102 *The Grey Heath* (*P. ericetaria*, Stephens) appears in August. *1871* E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterflies* (1874) 93 *The Large Heath*, *Epinephele Tithonus*. *Ibid.* 101 *The Small Heath*, *Ctenonympha Pamphilus*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* simple *attrib.*, as *heath-bank*, *-besom*, *-broom*, *-bush*, *-field* (a 1000), *-fire*, *-flower*, *-ground*, *-honey*, *-land*, *-man*, *-mould*, *-mutton*, *-pony*, *-snail*, *-soil*, *-tribe*. *b.* obj. and obj. gen., as *heath-cropping* *adj.*, *-keeper*, *-tramper*. *c.* locative and instrumental, as *heath-bred*, *-clad*, *-grown*, *-roofed*, *-thatched* *adjs.* *d.* *heath-like* *adj.*

1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* III. i. Stretched on the broad top of a sunny 'heath-bank. *1610* J. HEATH *Epigr.* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 250 That 'Heath-bred Muse. *1874* P. O. *Lon. Trades Directory*, 'Heath Broom Makers. *1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* xxii. iv, Ryght soo came an adder oute of a tylte 'heth busshes. *1766* J. CUNNINGHAM *Day vii*, On the 'heath-clad hill. *c* 909 *Charter of Eadward* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 177 Donan to higgeate; ðæt utt on ðone 'hæðfeld. *1787* G. WHITE *Selborne* vii. 20 About March or April... vast 'heath-fires are lighted up. *1810* SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xviii, A foot more light... Ne'er from the 'heath-flower dashed the dew. *1824* MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 101 The ruddy glow of the heath-flower. *1523* FITZGER. *Husb.* § 2 Some sande... and in many places 'heeth grounde. *1653* WALTON *Angler* 222 Ploughing up heath-ground. *1577* B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 184 'Heath Hony, a wilde kind of Hony... being gathered... while the Heath is in floure. *1895* *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Sept. 9/2 An auxiliary 'heathkeeper in the employment of the London County Council. *1819* REES *Cycl.*, *Heath-plough*, a plough for preparing 'heath-land for planting. *1864* THOREAU *Cape Cod* vii. (1894) 159 A barren, 'heath-like plain. *1861* DELANER *Fl. Gard.* 118 In pots, Heaths must have 'heath-mould. *1771* SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1820) 166 As much superior in flavour... as my 'heath-mutton is to that of St. James's Market. *1804* J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 67

Yon 'heath-roofed shielin. 1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* l. 51 This little 'heath-thatched house. 1853 C. A. JOHNS *Flowers of Field* (1885) 392 *Ericaceae*, the 'Heath Tribe.

5. Special Combs.: heath-ale, -beer, a traditional beverage said to have been anciently brewed from the flowers of heather; heath-blooms, a name given by some to the plants of the Natural Order *Ericaceae*; † heath-coal: see HEATHEN-COAL; heath-cropper, *lit.* one that crops or feeds on heath; a sheep or pony, living on open heath or down; hence, a person who inhabits a heath; heath-fowl = HEATH-BIRD; heath-game, grouse or moorfowl; heath-stone, see QUOTS.; heath-tax, a tax to defray the expenses of repairing the course at Newmarket; heath-throstle, -thrush, the Ring Blackbird or Ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*.

1801 J. LEYDEN *Elfin-King* xxi, The cup. With 'heath-ale mantling o'er. 1828 SCOTT *Rev. Risdon's Hist. Wks.* (1849) 356 The genuine heath-ale of the Picts. 1838 R. HOOG *Vog. Kingd.* 479 *Ericaceae*, 'Heath-blooms. 1819 REES *Cycl. s.v. Sheep*, 'Heath-cropper, a small ill-shaped breed... of sheep... found abundantly... within the precincts of the forest of Windsor. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii. 62 You are a heath cropper bred and born. 1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 109 They tramped, or rode their shaggy heath-croppers. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 612 The 'heath-fowl's plumes. 1823 in *Joanna Baillie's Collect. Poems* 287 Conceal'd 'mong the mist, where the heath-fowl was crying. 1711 *Act 9 Anne c. 27 § 3* 'Heath-Game or Grouse. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 229 The claws of our common Grouse, or Heath-game. 1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) l. 399 Ragge 'hethstones and Flints to be purveyed for the said werkes. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincaid* 3 (Jam.) There is a variety... known under the name of Heathens or heath-stone, and is I think what is otherwise called Gneiss. 1851 *Dict. Archit.* Heath-stone, a name given by builders to a description of sandstone that occurs in irregular masses in the Bagshot sands. 1856 in 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* (1886) 510 The payment of 'Heath Tax shall not be taken to confer on the person paying the same any legal rights which shall interfere... with the absolute control the Club now has over all persons using or going on to their grounds. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 'Heath-throstle... the King-ouzel is so called with us in Craven. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* II. 54 Bashful... The 'heath-thrush makes his domicile.

b. In names of trees and plants: applied to any species which grows on heaths, as *heath bedstraw*, *hair-grass*, *mouse-ear*, *rush*; † *heath-bramble*, the Dewberry, *Rubus cæsius*; *heath-corn* (*U.S.*), Buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*; *heath-cup*, an erect herb, *Artanema fimbriatum* (*N.O. Scrophulariaceae*), native of the East Indies and Australia, cultivated for its large blue flowers; *heath-cypress*, a Club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*; *heath-fern*, the Sweet Mountain Fern, *Lastrea Oreopteris*; *heath-grass*, *Triodia decumbens*; *heath-honeysuckle*, Australian name for a flowering shrub, *Banksia serrata*; † *heath-rose*, the Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica Hierochuntina*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. iv. 661 The lesser berie is called... in English, a beare Bremble, or 'beath Bramble... The fruite is called a Dewberie, or blackberie. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. lii.v. *Chamaecyparissus*... may be called in English 'hethie cypres because it groweth amonge hethie, or dwarf cypres. 1777 ROBSON *British Flora* 264 *Lycopodium alpinum*... Cypress Wolfsclaw, Heath Cypress. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii. (1889) 50 Heaps of fallen limestone... with holes between them full of sweet 'heath-fern. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. ix. 87 The small [Pilosella]... may be called in English... 'Heath mouse-ear. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1387 The Rose of Jerico... in English, the 'Heath Rose.

c. In names of butterflies and moths: see QUOTS. and cf. sense 3.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 137 The Heath Rivulet (*Eumeclesia ericetata*...) appears in June. 1871 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterflies* (1874) 46 The Heath Frutillary... is fond of basking on thistles. 1883 CASSIDY'S *Nat. Hist.* VI. 67 The Heath Moths, or *Fidonia*, fly by day.

Hence *Heath v. trans.*, to cover with heath. 1862 MACC. *Mag. Sept.* 426 How was it lichenized and mossed, ferned and heathed... and brought to such a show of verdure and softness?

Heath-bell.

1. The bell-shaped flower of the Heath: cf. HEATHER-BELL.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd. ix, Let the wild heath-bell flourish still. 1810 — *Lady of L.* III. v, Heath-bell with her purple bloom. 1840 MISS COSTELLO *Summer amongst the Boges* I. 128 Before the snell of steam has taken the place of the perfume of the heath-bell.

2. Applied to other bell-shaped flowers growing on heaths, esp. the Blue-bell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 67 Thinly strewed with heath-bells up and down. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 135 Last lingering of the flowery kind, Blue heath-bells tremble 'neath the sheltering furze. 1824 L. HUNT *Mirr. Months* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1284 Even the elegant and fragile heathbell, or harebell, has not yet quite disappeared.

Heath-berry. A name vaguely applied to various berries growing on heaths, esp. the Bilberry and Crowberry.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 344 zenim. hæþ berzian wisan... do þas wyrt in an fæt. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Fruit. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 124 A-shore there is great Store of Heath-berries... and small Black-berries. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1909 Berries of different species, such as cranberries, huckle-berries, bramble-berries, and heath-berries.

a 1792 S. HEARNE *Journ. North. Ocean* in *Southey Comm.* pl. Bk. IV. 167 Heathberries grow close to the ground.

Heath-bird. A bird which lives on heaths; spec. the Black Grouse, of which the male is the HEATH-ROCK and the female the HEATH-HEN.

1683-4 W. PENN *Let. to Dr. Ormonde* 9 Jan. in *Academy* (1866) 11 Jan. 36/3 Pheasants, heath-birds, Pidgeons and Partridges, innumerable. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xii, Like heath-bird, when the hawks pursue. 1842 FABER *Styrian L.* 151 A heath-bird that lies on the Cheviot moor.

Heath-cock. The male of the HEATH-BIRD or Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), the Blackcock; in N. America, the Canada grouse and other species.

1590 R. PAVNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Great store of wild Swannes, Cranes... Heathcocks, Plovers. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Birds* 85 The common Heath cock, Black game or Grouse. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi. (1853) 26 That was the heath-cock or black-game. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxv, Until the heath-cock shrilly crew. 1893 [see HEATH-HEN].

Heathen (hæðen, -ð'n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 hæðen, hæpen, heðen, 2-3 hæðen, heðen, 2-5 hepen, 2-6 hethen (3 hæðen, heapen, epen, 3-4 hapen, hethene, 4 heipen, -in, heypen, hejthen, haipen, -in, hepyen, -in, heden, -in, 4-5 haythen, 5 hepun, -on(e, -ynne, 6 Coverd, heithen), 6-heathen. [OE. hæðen = OFris. hēthin, -en, OS. hēthin (MDu. Dn. heiden), OHG. heidan (MHG. heiden, Ger. heide), ON. heidinn (Sw. Da. heden); cf. Goth. haiþnō Gentile or heathen woman.]

As this word is used in all the Germanic langs. in the sense 'non-Christian, pagan', which could only have arisen after the introduction of Christianity, it is thought probable that, like some other terms of Christian origin (e.g. church), it was first used in Gothic, and thence passed to the other tribes. This is supported by the use by Ulfilas, in Mark vii. 26, of the fem. form haiþnō (Vulg. mulier gentilis, all OE. versions hæðen). The word has generally been assumed to be a direct derivative of Gothic haiþi, HEATH, as if 'dweller on the heath', taken as a kind of loose rendering of L. *paganus* (orig. 'villager, rustic', later, after Christianity became the religion of the towns, while the ancient deities were still retained in rural districts, 'pagan, heathen'). But in this there are difficulties chronological and etymological, esp. in reference to the form and use of the suffix; and Prof. S. Bugge (*Indog. Forsch.* V. 178) includes this among several words which point to Armenian influence on the language of Ulfilas; he takes haiþnō as indicating a masc. *haiþnans*, which he refers to Armenian *het'anos* 'heathen', *ai.* Gr. *ἔθνος* 'nation', pl. 'nations, Gentiles, heathens'. This would explain the OHG. form *heidan*, while in OE., etc., the suffix was, as in *cristen*, levelled under the ordinary -in, -en, from -in. But even so, the stem-vowel has prob. to be explained by assimilation to *haiþi* heath.]

A. adj. 1. Applied to persons or races whose religion is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; pagan; Gentile. In earlier times applied also to Mohammedans; but in modern usage, for the most part, restricted to those holding polytheistic beliefs, esp. when uncivilized or uncultured.

971 Blichl. *Hom.* 15 He bið geseald bæpnum mannum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* i. 206 Se zetigeda assa and his fola zetacniad twa folc, þæt is Iudeisc and hæðen. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Næure hetben men werse ne diden þan hi. 12100 *Moral Ode* 295 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 Þar beð þe hæðene men þe waren laze-leaze. c 1200 OAMIN 7286 Þatt hæpenn folle, Kallidiskenn folle, Wass warr of Cristess come. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 397 Wyllam. an. eþene kyng com to. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19740 (Edin.) Baþe to haiþin [v.rr. heþen, heþin, heipen] folc and iues. 1340 HAMFOLLE *Pr. Conc.* 5508 Haythen men... þat never baptem ne right trouthe tuke. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 450 A barne... Til it be crystened in cristes name and confirmed of þe biþshop, It is hethene as to heuenward... Hethene is to mene after heth and vntiled erthe. 14100 *Arthur* 435 Lat not be heþone Men Destroye þe puple crystien. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 13 Helena was of the Heathen nien taken as a Goddess, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 263 Abimelech, an heathen-man, who had not the knowledge of the true God of heaven to direct him. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 142 Made familiar to such practices by the heathen priests. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vi. I did the heathen Soldan injustice. 1870 B. HARTE *Heathen Chinee* 17 He went for that heathen Chinee.

2. Of things: Pertaining to such persons or races, or to their religion and customs.

826 *Charter of Egberht* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 83 Andlang dic to ðem heðenum binzelsum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* i. 98 On hæðenum dagum. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 53 Þe temple... of hise heaðene godes. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 547 Me þe solde in to heþenlonde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5673 Out of haythen Spayn. 1485 CAXTON *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 2 In al places crysten and hethen. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. ii. § 1 Having already shewed a general defect in the ancient Heathen Histories. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 118 The same authority... may abolish Christianity, and set up the Jewish, Mahometan, and heathen religion. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 Even the Heathen world believed that the souls of men survived their bodies. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 3 The victorious enemy of heathen philosophy and heathen worship had passed his boyhood amid the heathen surroundings of a philosophic city.

3. *transf.* Religiously or otherwise on a level with heathens.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 A country of extremes — dukes and chartists, Bishops of Durham and naked heathen colliers.

B. sb. (or *adj.* used *subst.*)

1. One who holds a religious belief which is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; a pagan.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vii. 26 Soðlice þæt wif was hæðen sirofenisces cynnes. 13... *Coer de L.* 6297 He... slowth ther many a hethene. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., The Russian Ambassador... behav'd himself like a clowne, compared to this civil heathen. 1720 WATTS *Div. Songs* vi, That I was born of Christian race, And not a Heathen or a Jew. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, I was sorry to find more mercy in an heathen than in a brother Christian. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* III. § 1 Though himself a heathen, be [Ethelbert] had agreed to allow his wife, as being a Christian, free exercise of her religion.

b. The *adj.* plural, *the heathen* (cf. the faithful), is now collective; in O. T. = the Gentiles, or people who did not worship Jehovah, the God of the Jews.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 322 Þa hæþenan swa dydon. a 1131 OE. *Chron.* an. 1128 between ða cristene and þa heðene. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 51 And beuall þo hæðene mid his leðre meneginges. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21254 (Fairf.) Þen come þe heipen wiþ mikel wrange þat cristen men to pine was prest. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii[5], 1 O God, y^e Heithen are fallen in to thine heretage. — 2 *Edras* ii. 7 Scattered abroad amonge the Heithen. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1430 And spread his name Great among the Heathen round. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii, It would certainly be a greater self-denial to receive heathen among us than to send missionaries to them.

c. The *sb.* plural, *heathens*, is mostly individual.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 135 Heathens... want the true knowledge of God. 1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) 1. 25 My brother and I... went to pay our first visit in America to the poor Heathens. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metropol.* II. 692/1 Among the speculations of the more enlightened heathens we find the love of mankind at large highly commended. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* iii. 38 Showing you how both Heathens and Jews were taught.

2. *transf.* One that has no more religion, enlightenment, or culture than a pagan.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xv, Puir frightened heathens that they are. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, My ideas of civility were formed among Heathens.

3. Applied humorously to persons belonging to places bearing the name 'Heath', as Blackheath.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 1/2 Blackheath crossed over with a goal to love... The Oxonians... got two goals, while the Heathens were unable to score. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 6/2 Blackheath v. London Scottish... a victory for the Heathens.

C. *Comb.*, as *heathen-minded adj.*; *heathen-like adj.* and *adv.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 21 Thus prophetic and Heathen-like he writeth. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 104 Heathen-heroic songs. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 318 A society of heathen-minded Humanists.

Heathen, sb. = *Heath-stone*: see HEATH 5.

† **Heathen-coal.** *Obs.* (See QUOT. 1697.)

c 1697 KENNETT *Etym. Angl.* Lansdowne MS. 1033 lf. 174/2 At Amblescot in Staffordsh... the second measure is called *Heath* or *tough-coal*; and the 12th or lower of all, is called *Heathen-coal*. 1712 BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 The *Heathen-Coal*. 1719 F. HAUKSBEЕ *Phys. Mech. Exp. Suppl.* 319 The *Heathen-Coal*.

Heathendom (hæðendōm). [OE. *hæðendōm* = MLG. *heidendōm*, OHG. *heiduntuom*, Ger. *heidentum*, Du. *heidendom*, ON. *heidindōmr* (Sw. *heidendom*); f. HEATHEN + -DOM. The old word appears to have died out before 1400; in modern use app. formed anew after *Christendom*. Not in Johnson, Todd 1818, Webster 1828.]

1. The belief and practice of the heathen; = HEATHENISM 1.

c 1000 *Laws of Edu. & Guth.* § 1 (Schmid) Hi gæcwædon þæt hi ænne God infian woldon, and ælcne hæðendōm gæorne aweorpan. c 1200 OAMIN 1855 Þiss pesternesse is hæþennadom And dwillede in hæfæld sinness. c 1300 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 31 Da unwraste ileane of hæðen-dome. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 35 And dreien cristene men... alle to heðendōm. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 233 Improvement of human society, beyond what it could possibly attain to in Heathendom. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xx, The many precious souls be hath won from heathendom. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 179 Whatever traces of heathendom may have cloven to Rolf himself.

b. *transf.* The condition of being unenlightened and untouched by Christian influences.

1850 KINGSLEY *Cheap Clothes & Nasty in Alt.* Locke (1879) p. lxiii, He trims his paletots, and adorns his legs, with the flesh of men and the skins of women, with degradation, pestilence, heathendom, and despair.

2. The domain or realm of the heathen; heathen people collectively; the heathen world.

1866 TRENCH *Serm. Westm.* Abb. ix. 96 Thick darkness rested over the whole of heathendom. 1861 E. GASKELL *Boyle Lect.* 32 The mighty work of subjugating all heathendom to the faith of the crucified Nazarene.

Heatheness. *rare.* [f. HEATHEN + -NESS.] A female heathen, a heathen woman.

1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 962 The proud heatheness humbly submitted to baptism.

Heathenesse (hæðenes). *arch.* Forms: 1 hæðe(n)nes, -nys, 3 hæðenesse, heþinesse, 3-5 hepen-, hethenesse, -es, -isse, -nes, etc., 6 heathenesse, heath-, heythnesse, 6-7, 9 heathenesse, (-)ness. [OE. *hæðernes*, -nys, f. *hæþen* HEATHEN + -NESS. From an early date one of the two *n*'s was generally omitted, so that the word was sometimes treated as analogous to such words of French origin as *noblesse*, *Lyonesse*.]

1. The quality or condition of being heathen; the belief and practice of the heathen; heathenism.

c.900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* iii. xxii. [xxx.] (1890) 250 He to hæðenisse [v. r. hæðennysse] was gehwyrft. c.1205 LAY. 29388 And forsaken godes masse, and liden hæðenisse. 1388 Wyclif i *Chron.* xxii. 2 Alle conuersis fro hetnesse to the lawe of Israel. c.1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 35 Aftur I had leyde be-side me þe errou of hetnesse. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vines Instr.* Chr. *Wom.* (1592) Bb v. When we couple. . . Paganisme and heathenisse, unto Christianitie; and the deuil to God. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 627 Then shall the vnfruitfull, rough and woodye heathenisse. . . bee tounred vnto the religion of Christes congregation or Church. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i. Merriments, savouring of heathenisse.

2. Heathendom, the heathen world; the lands outside Christendom, including, in Middle English, Mohammedan lands.

c.1205 LAY. 16631 þe was in hæðenisse king of muchele mahte. 1397 R. GLOUC. (1724) 480 Saladin nom the holi croys, & to hetnesse it ber. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 2102 Asie . . . es þe best, for þar in es Bath haly land and hethyennes. c.1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2187 In al heþenis ys no Sarsyn wikked þan is he. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxxviii. 263 His fame. . . sprang so ferre that it come in to hetnes and barbare. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 161 Divers provinces of Christendome and of Heathenisse. 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* 399 The event was not such as could bear trumpeting in Heathenisse.

† **Heathenheðe.** Obs. [See HEDE, -HEAD.] = HEATHENDOM 2.

a.1300 *Cursor M.* 7024 (Cott.) Kinges four of haithen-heðe. *Ibid.* 19864 (Götl.) þe mete þai ete in haithen-heðe.

† **Heathenhood, -hode.** Obs. [See -HOOD.] = HEATHENDOM 1.

c.1275 *Serving Christ* 38 in O. E. *Misc.* 91 Al þes world is bi-hæled myð heþene-hode.

† **Heathenic, a. and sb.** Obs. In 6 heathnick, 7 heathnike. Var. of ETHNIC assimilated to heathen. So † **Heathenical, a.** = ETHNICAL.

1554 HOOPER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxvii. 78 The sword of the heathenicks and gentils. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 177 Beare baiting and other exercises. . . These Hethenical exercises vpon the Saboth day. *Ibid.* 185 More then Hethenical impieties. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 397 Whose presence to me after so long a sight of Hethenike strangers was exceeding comfortable.

Heathenish (hæðenif), a. Also 6 heathnish, (etnyshe). [OE. *hæðenisc* = OHG. *heidanisc*, -inisc (G. *heidanisch*), ON. *heidneskr* (Sw. *hednisk*, Da. *hedensk*). In modern use prob. a new formation: see -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to the heathen. Now rare. c.893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. iii. § 1 Him man worhte anfeatra, þæt mon mehte þone hæðeniscan plegan þærinne don. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch. Biji.* All her hehnysh ceremonies, superstitions, and sorceries. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 The most eminent part both of Heathenish and Jewish seruice did consist in sacrifice. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. v. 167 The various Denominations of those Heathenish Deities. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 475 The heathenish temples.

† 2. = HEATHEN a. 1. [Cf. *Jewish*.] Obs.

1535 COVERDALE i *Kings* Contents, Salomon displeaseth God with the loue of Heythenish women. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 92 b. All nations and people, as well Heathenisse, as the Jewes also themselves. a.1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 297 The heathenish philosopher Plutarch. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Bristol* (1887) I. 239 She was too good a christian to kill herself, as that heathenish Roman did. [1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1941 A heathenish slave bought of a heathen.]

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Heathen-like; unchristian, uncivilized, barbarous; unworthy of a Christian. b. *colloq.* Abominable, disgusting, offensive, 'beastly'. (Cf. CHRISTIAN sb. 3.)

1593 NASHE *Harvey-Greene Tractates* Wks. (Grosart) II. 206 O Heathenish and Pagan Hexameters. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 313 Most Heathenish, and most grosse. c.1700 T. BROWNE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 147 Tobaccas, though it be a heathenish weed. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 3 p. 1, I may not appear a strange, heathenish Creature to the Ladies. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 218 It was heathenish in the mowers to laugh. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 39 That's a heathenish, Brutus-like sort of thing. 1882a MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 251 The heathenish noises I now hear from a garden near by us.

Heathenishly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a heathen, unchristian, pagan, or barbarous manner.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 84 A thousand yeares after the incarnation of Christ, the Byshops began to defile the Lordes supper. . . too heathenishly. 1580 *Ord. of Prayer in Liturg.* *Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 574 The Sabbath days and holy days. . . spent full heathenishly, in taverning, tippling [etc.]. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* i. i. 'Tis heathenishly done of 'em in my conscience. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xv. He was heathenishly inclined to believe in, or to worship the goddess Nemesis. 1836 CHAMB. *Jrnl.* 24 Dec. 383 The burial place of the royal family heathenishly styled the 'Pantheon'.

Heathenishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Heathenish quality or condition; barbarity.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 16 Horrible was the heathenishness, when the land that was given for an heritage to God's people did foster ungodly and wicked inhabitants. 1633 PRYNNE and PL. *Histria-M.* iv. i. (R.), The obscenity. . . heathenishness, and prophaneesse of most play-bookes. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 135 Singing. . . which sounds like the very essence of heathenishness.

Heathenism (hæðeniz'm). [See -ISM.]

1. The religious or moral system of heathens; heathen practice or belief; paganism. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xiv. § 9 The heresy of the Anthropomorphites. . . and the opinion of Epicurus, answer-

able to the same in heathenism, who supposed the gods to be in human shape. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 152 If we be not less zealous in our Christianity, then Plato was in his heathenism. 1707 CURTIS in *Hugh & Card.* Pref. 6 A Relick of Heathenism. a.1719 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* § 5. 8 (Seager) He brought over multitudes both from heresy and heathenism. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 650 The whole. . . country relapsed into heathenism.

b. With a and pl. A heathen belief or characteristic.

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 202 Cast out as a dead heathenism. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 397 Witness the heathenisms in Christianity.

2. *transf.* Unchristian state of things; heathenish condition; unchristian degradation or barbarism.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* (L.), Ay, there is nothing but heathenism to be learned from plays. 1895 MISS MONTRESOR *Into Highways & Hedges* in. ii. (ed. 4) 302 Fitting ornaments for the 'heathenism' of luxury. *Mod.* The practical heathenism of our great cities.

† **Heathenist.** Obs. [f. HEATHEN + -IST.] One holding or supporting heathenism.

1551 ABP. BROWNE *Serm.* in *Harl. Misc.* V. 567 These sorts will turn themselves into several Forms; with the Heathen a Heathenist; with Atheists, an Atheist; with the Jews, a Jew. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 21 Could the Heathenists finde these vses, of these. . . Mighty Corporall Creatures.

Heathenize, v. [f. HEATHEN + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render heathen or heathenish.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 74 Endeavouring to Heathenize the People of God again. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 84 Till very lately we sent out our colonists, not so much to christianize the Heathens, as to be heathenized by them.

2. *intr.* To practise heathenism; to become heathen or heathenish.

1769 [see below]. 1850 S. R. MAITLAND *Erwin* (ed. 2) 174 The Christians, instead of judaizing, began to heathenize. 1861 TRENCH *Ser. Ch. Asia* 74 These. . . do not judaize but heathenize, seeking to throw off every yoke.

Hence **Heathenized** ppl. a.; **Heathenizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1769 W. JONES (of Nayland) *Wks.* (1810) I. 203 By the proud Arian or the heathenizing moralist. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Serm.* (1857) 75 To combat the heathenizing philosophers of Christendom. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 64 A heathenized Christianity. 1893 E. BELLAIS *Mem. Serjt. Bellasis* 157 The result. . . must be the heathenizing of the rising generation.

† **Heathenly, a.** Obs. [f. HEATHEN + -LY 1. Cf. OHG. *heidanlich*, MHG. *heidentlich*.] Heathenlike, heathenish, heathen.

1415 HOCCELE *To Sir J. Oldestate* 21 Fro cristen folk to bethenly couyne. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arh.) 176 Which hath made me. . . of an heathenly Pagan a heavenly Protestant. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 158 The manner. . . of this marriage was so streinge and heathenly.

Heathenly, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] After the manner of the heathen; barbarously.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xv. 2 Do thou not so feersly and heithenly. . . Gal. ii. 14 If thou, sithen thou ert a Jew, lyuest hetbenli [1388 heithenlich] and not Jewly. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xxxix. 87 Them that teach with the desperate and damnable Turkes, or that do beleue as his Inenies are instructed al too Heathenly. 1776 W. C. COMBE *Diaboliad* 6 note, Mercury. . . is (Heathenly speaking) the presiding Genius of rogues, sharpers, &c.

Heathenness: see HEATHENESSE.

† **Heathenous, a.** Obs. rare⁻¹. Heathen.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 715 That huge Heathenous Tract of the unknowne South Continent.

Heathenry (hæðenri). [f. HEATHEN + -RY.]

1. Heathen belief, practice, or custom; heathen character or quality; heathenism.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 281 In conuerting the Iland from heathenrie to christianitie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 144 It is all one, as if they had said, bawdrie, hethenrie, paganrie. 1856 T. A. TROLLOPE *Girll. Cath. de Med.* iii. 46 Aghast on his arrival in Rome at the utter heathenry around him. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 166 Some of our brilliant imitators of Greek poetry seem to pursue it mainly for its heathenry.

2. Heathen people. (Cf. *Irishry*.)

a.1890 R. F. BURTON in *Lady Burton Life* (1893) I. 292 My Goanese boys, being 'Christians'. . . will not feed with the heathenry.

† **Heathenship.** Obs. or arch. [OE. *hæðen-scipe*; f. HEATHEN + -SHIP.]

1. Heathenism, heathendom.

a.1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 634 For þan hæðenscipe þe hi druzon. c.1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 504 Martinus. . . awende his moder of manfulm hæðenscipe. c.1205 LAY. 12114 And summe heo godd wið-soken and to hæðenscipe token. *Ibid.* 14862 Hengestes lazen. . . and his hæðene-scipe þæc he hider brohte. [1832 THORPE tr. *Cædmon's Par.* 229 And would not swerve from the Lord of hosts. . . into heathenship.]

2. Gentilism; no circumcision. rare literalism.

1535 COVERDALE i *Cor.* vii. 18 Yf eny man be called beyng Circumcised let him take no Heythenshippe vpon him. Yf eny man be called in the Heythenshippe let him not be circumcysed.

† **Heatheny, a.** Obs. rare. [f. HEATHEN sb. + -Y.] Heathen, heathenish.

1850 SIDNEY *Ps.* x. ix. Who hast the heath'ney folk destroy'd From out Thy land.

Heather (hæðər). Forms: 4, 6 hathir, 5 had(d)yr, 6 haddir, hedder, 6-7 hadder, 6-8 hather, 8 hether, 8- heather. [Of uncertain origin: commonly viewed as related to *heath*; but the form *heather* appears first in 18th c., and the

earlier *hadder* seems on several grounds to dis- countenance such a derivation. The word appears to have been originally confined to Scotland (with the contiguous part of the English Border); the northern Engl. equivalent, as in Yorkshire, etc., being *ling*, from Norse. The word *heath*, on the other hand, seems to be native only in Southern and Mid- land counties, and never to have been applied to the Yorkshire or Scottish 'moors'; it is only in comparatively recent times that the southern English *heath* and the Sc. *hadder*, *hedder*, have been associated, and the spelling *heather* thence introduced. On the analogy of *adder*, *bladder*, *ladder*, now in Sc. *ether*, *blither*, *lither*, and of Eng. *feather*, *together*, *weather*, we should expect *heather* to go back through *hedder*, *hadder*, to a type *hædder* or *hæddre*.]

1. The Scotch name, now in general use, for the native species of the Linnæan genus *Erica*, called in the north of England, LING; especially *E.* (now *Calluna*) *vulgaris*, Common Heather, and *E. cinerea*, Fine-leaved Heath or Lesser Bell-heather.

Some recent botanical writers have essayed to limit the originally local names *heath*, *ling*, *heather*, to different species; but each of these names is, in its own locality, applied to all the species there found, and pre-eminently to that locally most abundant. On the Yorkshire and Scottish moors, the most abundant is *E. vulgaris*, which is therefore the 'Common Ling' of the one, the 'Common Heather' of the other. But in other localities, esp. in the south-west, *E. cinerea* is the prevalent species, and is there the 'Common Heath'. Scottish distinctions are *Dog-heather*, *Heather* (*E. vulgaris*), *Carlin* *h.*, *She-heather* (*E. cinerea*).

1335 *Compositus Procuratoris de Norham* (Durham Treasury MS.), In strauie et hathir emptis pro coopertura domus molendini. c.1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 300 In heich haddyr Wallace and that can twyn. *Ibid.* xl. 898 Hadyr and hay bond upon flakys fast. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 86 Greit abbais grayth I nill to gather, Bot aue kirk scant coverit with hadder. 1548 HATHER [see HEATH 2 b]. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 19 With Peittits, with Turuis, and mony turse of Hedder. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* vi. xvi. 678 Heath, Hather, and Lyng is called in high and hase Al- maigne, Heyden. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* (N.), Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is one kind, called bathir, the other ling. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. vi. i. (1651) 546 Those Indian Bradmanni. . . lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks do on Hadder. 1633 HART *Diet Diseased* i. xxvii. 126 In the Northerne. . . places of this Island. . . They dry their malt with ling, or heath, called there hadder. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 135 Hadder, Heath or Ling. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plague*, They are to give them Hather or Hadder to eat. c.1730 BUAT *Let. N. Scott.* xiii. (1754) I. 297 The Surface of the Ground is all over Heath, or, as they call it, *Heather*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 199/1 *Calluna*. The true 'Heather' of Scotland, called also Ling and Common Heath. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 3 Set amid the browns and greens of the heather.

b. *phr.* To set the heather on fire: to make a disturbance. To take to the heather: to become an outlaw or bandit.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxv, It's partly that whilk has set the heather on fire. 1896 WESTIN. *Gas.* 28 July 1/3 A woman. . . informed against the murderer, who at once 'took to the heather'.

2. Applied with distinctive additions to other plants.

Himalayan Heather, *Andromeda fastigiata* (Miller, 1884); **Monox Heather**, the Crowberry; **Silver or Sponge Heather**, the moss *Polytrichum commune*. (Britten & Holl. *Plant-n.*)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or made from heather, as *heather-ale*, *-bed*, *-beer*, *-besom*, *-bloom*, *-blossom*, *-brae*, *-brake*, *-bush*, *-cow* (Cow sb. 2), *-honey*, *-knoll*, *-land*, *-roof*, *-top*, *-tuft*, *-wine*. b. Of the colour or appearance of heather: applied to fabrics, etc., of a mixed or speckled hue thought to resemble that of heather, as *heather-mixture*, *-stockings*, *-suit*, *-tweed*, *-wool*. c. *heather-clad*, *-covered*, *-mixed*, *-sweet* adjs. d. *heather-cat*, a cat living wild and roaming among the heather; hence *fig.* applied to a person; *heather-grass* = *heath-grass*, *Triodia decumbens*; *heather-owl*, the Short-eared Owl, *Asio accipitrinus*.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv, Halbert Glendinning. . . expressed himself unwilling to take any liquor stronger than the 'heather ale', which was at that time frequently used at meals. 1724 RAMSAY *Gentil. Sheph.* II. i. And skulk in hidings on the 'heather braes'. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Thebes* i. 196 Beneath whose shade grew. . . purple 'heather-bushes'. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xvi. 153 He's here and awa; here to-day and gone to morrow; a fair 'heather-cat'. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xvi, That daft heather-cat of a cousin of mine. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* ii. 12 To climb the 'heather-clad hill'. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxix, What good can the poor bird do. . . except pine and die in the first 'heather-cow or whin-bush she can crawl into? 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* (1879) 146 He. . . smelt. . . the wafts of 'heather honey off the grouse moor. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 181 A considerable extent of the surface yet remains as 'heatherland'. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xxvii, He changed his 'heather-mixture' for clothes more suitable to Piccadilly. 1819 REES *Cycl. s.v.*, 'Heather-roofs are frequently met with in the district of Cowal. 1876 MRS. ALEXANDER *Her Dearest* *Foe* I. 278 Tom entered, in a bright purple-tinted 'heather suit'. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* ii, A head like a 'heather-tap'.

Heather-bell. a. A name given to *Erica tetralix* (or spec. to its blossom), and sometimes

also to *E. cinerea*. (In quot. 1725 app. = HEATH-BELL 2.)

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* II. iv. Blue heather-bells Bloom'd bonny on moorland. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* 56 Her moors red-brown w/ heather bells. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Intro. 18 Away hath passed the heather-bell, That bloomed so rich on Needpath-fell.

Heather-bleat. *Sc.* [Perversion, after *heather*, of the OE. name *heafre-blaete*, goat-bleater, f. *heafre* goat + *blætan* to bleat: from the noise which it makes in flight, associated in many languages with the bleating of a goat (Newton, *Dict. Birds* 885; Swainson, *Prov. Name Birds* 192). So Ger. *kümmelziege*, Fr. *chèvre-volante*, Gaelic *meannan-adhair* air-kid, *gabhair-adhair* sky- or air-goat, etc.] The Snipe.

[c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 116/41 *Bicoca*, *heferblate*, vel pur. *Ibid.* 260/3. c. 1050 *Agg. Gloss.* *ibid.* 361/17 *Bugium*, *heferblate*.] 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* *Heather-bleat*, the mire snipe. 1804 CROCKETT *Raiders* xxxvi. The snipe (which is called the heather-bleat). *Ibid.*, Farther off a heatherbleat whinnied.

Heather-bleater. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *-blut(t)er*, *-bluiter*, *-blooter*; corrupted *earn-bleater*, *hammer-bleat*, -*er*. [as prec., with second element conformed to agent-nouns in -*ER*.] = prec.

a. 1617 BUREL *Pilgrimage* in Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 27 (Jam.) The Hobbie and the Hederbluter. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* *Ayrsh.* II. 72 (Jam.) A bird, which the people here call a heather bluter. 1880 SCOTT *Monst.* iv. What saw she in the bog, then .. forby moor-cocks and heather-bluters? 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Heather-bleater* .. It is also called *mire-bleater* and *gutter-snipe*.

Heathered (he ðæd), *a.* [f. HEATH + -ED².] Covered with heather.

1821 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 319 A treeless but high-heathered rock. 1849 AYTON *Lays, Island of Scots* xi. Scotland's high and heathered hills. 1884 O. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 133 A lovely drive with pink heathered hills to the right.

Heathery (hæðəri), *sb.* [f. HEATH + -ERY: cf. *pinery*, *fernery*.] A collection of heaths; a place in which heaths are grown.

1804 H. C. ANDREWS (*title*) The Heathery, or Monograph of the Genus Erica. 1849 BECK'S *Florist* 10, I know from experience that Heaths will thrive as well in a greenhouse .. as they would do in a heathery. 1850 *Ibid.* Feb. 33 A skilful disposition of the plants in the Heathery.

Heathery (he ðəri), *a.* Also 6 *hadrie*. [f. HEATH + -Y.] Covered with or abounding in heather; of the nature or appearance of heather.

1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 340 In Craig and cleuche, and mony hadrie hill. 1710 EARL CROMERTIE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 206 The Surface is covered with a heathy, and (as they call it) a beathery Scurf. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 152 Flowers that strangers seem Amid the heathery wild. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. ii. The antlered monarch of the waste Sprung from his heathery couch in haste.

Hence **Heatherness**.

186a SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* I. 67 The romance of the moor has been recently disturbed, and even the gor-cock has begun to lose the old racy heatherness.

Heath-hen. *a.* The female of the HEATH-COCK; the Grey-hen. *b.* Applied in N. America to species of grouse.

1591 SHUTTLEWORTH *Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 66 A laide of Alexander Bradshawes wch broughte hethe henis iijid. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 5 Wild Fowl there is great store of, as Turkeys, Heath-Hens, Quails. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 699 O'er the trackless waste The heath-hen flutters. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Heath-cock* and *Heath-hen*, originally names by which .. the Black-cock and Grey-hen were called; but on the North American continent .. applied to one or more species of grouse.

Heathless, *a. rare*. [f. HEATH + -LESS.] Devoid of heath.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 247 There on the heathless moss outstretch'd he broods.

Heathnick, -*ical*: see HEATHENIC.

Heath-pea (hæpɪ). Also 8 *-pease*. A tuberous-rooted leguminous plant, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus* (*Orobis tuberosus*), called also CARMELE. Also **Heath-peaseling**.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Heath-pease*, or *Wood-pease*, a kind of wild Pease. 1755 JOHNSON, *Heath-peas*, a species of bitter Vetch. 1800 GARNETT *Tour Scotl.* I. 337 The *Orobis tuberosus*, or heath-peaseling. 1808 *Med. Fril.* XIX. 77 *Heath peaseling* .. The roots, when boiled, are savoury and nutritious. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Heath-pea*.

Heath-poult. Also *-polt*, *-powt*. = HEATH-BIRD; more *spec.* the female or young.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.*, The Merlin .. They fly also Heath-pouts with it. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/4 It is His Majesties Will and Pleasure, That no Person do .. presume to Hawk at any Heath-Poult, in any year before the 20th day of July. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 422 (He) had the good fortune .. to get 16 shots at heath-poult, or black game. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* II. 33 *Heath-poult*, the female of black game, fly like a great partridge. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 5/1 The young heath-poult are at first extremely tender creatures.

Heathwort (hæpɔwt). Lindley's name for a plant of the Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*. Also *alltrib*. 1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 461/1 Shrubby plants belonging to the heathwort order.

Heathy (hæði), *a.* Also 5 *hethy*. [f. HEATH + -Y.] Abounding in or covered with heath; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of heath; heathery. a. 1450 *Kysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 The tawny colour

for those waters that ben hethy or morysse. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iv. Bvj. Such heathy, woddy and moory ground, as is vnfrutefull for come or pasture. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 525 It is Heathy, Ferny and Furry. 1809 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 18 The wild berries which grew amid the heathy shrubs. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* II. An illimitable prospect of heathy undulations.

Heating (hætiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEAT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HEAT; imparting of heat, warming; becoming hot; *techn.* 'in the iron and steel industry, Getting the steel hot for rolling' (*Labour Comm. Gloss.* 1892).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlix. (1495) 263 Bathynages and heetynges whyche dyssolve and departe and melte the matere. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 115 Well seasoned .. wyth hetynge and tillerynges. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 742 Sicknes, whose attaint Disorder breeds by heating of the blood. 1665 R. HOOKS *Microgr.* 37 A gradual heating and cooling does anneal or reduce the parts of Glass to a texture that is more loose. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 175 The loss of strength by heating or softening. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* 105 There is another cause of heating in field-magnet cores.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *heating apparatus*, *appliance*, *power*, *stove*; *heating furnace* (see quot.); *heating pan*, a pan in which substances are warmed in various manufacturing processes.

1611 COTGR., *Chauffage*, .. heating stuffe, or stuffe to heat with. 1811 A. T. THOMPSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxxviii, Chemical effects .. independent of its heating power. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. ii. 240 Beyond the red .. we have rays producing a high heating power. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* I. 270 Feed-water Heating Apparatus. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Heating-furnace*, the furnace in which boilers or piles are heated before hammering or rolling.

Heating, *pph. a.* [f. HEAT *v.* + -ING¹.] That heats or makes hot, in various senses.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Caltroso*, hot, heating. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Table, Heating medicines. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 258 Truffles .. are heating. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 771/1 To have .. his warmth in an argument traced to a heating diet.

b. Heating surface, the total surface of a steam boiler, exposed on one side to the fire, on the other to water; the fire-surface: see quots. *Heating-tube*, a water tube in a boiler surrounded by flame.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 259 The grate is large in proportion to the consumption of fuel, as well as the heating surface. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* I. 261 The efficient heating surface is obtained by deducting from the total heating surface one-half the area of vertical portions, and one-half the area of horizontal cylindrical flues. 1894 *Times* 23 July 6/4 Boilers, which have an aggregate heating surface of 7,890 square feet, with a grate area of 189.

Hence **Heatingly** *adv.*, in a heating manner.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 303 Heatingly. Illuminatingly.

Heatless (hætləs), *a. rare*. [f. HEAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of heat.

1596 WILLOBIE *Avia* (1880) 154 This Not-seene Nymph, this heatlesse fire. 1664 DAYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. iii. The heatless Beams of a departing Sun. 1680 J. CHAMBERLAINE *Birth Christ* 3 My Wife is likewise known, Through heatless age, past hopes to have a Son. 1887 T. HARVEY *Woodlanders* III. xii. 243 Bright but heatless sun.

Heat-spot. *a.* A red spot on the skin, a freckle.

b. Physiol. A spot or point of the skin at which the sensation of heat can be produced.

182a-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 479 The blushing halo by which they are surrounded, is popularly called a heat-spot. 1887 G. T. LAO *Physiol. Psychol.* xiii. 315 The sense of locality connected with the cold-spots is about twice as fine .. as that connected with the heat-spots.

Heat-wave. *a.* A wave of radiant heat; one of those vibrations of the ether that produce heating effects: see HEAT *sb.* 2 *b.* *b.* A 'wave' or access of excessive heat in the atmosphere, esp. when regarded as passing from one place to another.

1878 J. FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 35 The sum-total of motion is ever the same, but its distribution into heat-waves, light-waves, nerve-waves, &c., varies. 1893 R. S. BALL in *The High Heavens* xii, (heading) The 'Heat Wave' of 1892. *Ibid.* The culmination of what had been somewhat absurdly designated 'the great heat-wave'. The so-called heat-wave then seems to have travelled eastward.

Heaume (hæum). *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *heaume* (hōm) :- OF. *helme*: see HELM *sb.*] A massive helmet, reaching down to the shoulders, worn in the 12th and 13th centuries, sometimes over a smaller close-fitting one.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 122 Whiche of heraltes is properly called blazon, heaume, and timbre. 1610 GUILLIN *Heraldry* VI. v. (1660) 394. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Heaume* or *Heaume*, a Term in Heraldry for an Helmet or Head-piece. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 The great crested helmet or heaume was now [temp. Hen. V] only worn for the tournament. 1858 MORRIS *Near Avalon* Poems 239 Their heaumes are on, whereby, half blind, They pass by many sights.

Heauto- (hæuto), before a vowel *heaut-*, comb. form of Gr. *ἐαυτοῦ* of oneself, used occas. instead of the more common AUTO-: as in *Heauto-androns* *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδρ-, ἀνήρ* man] (see quot.). **Heauto-morphism** [Gr. *μορφή* form] = AUTOMORPHISM. **Heauto-phany** [Gr. *-φάνη*, f. *φαίνω* to show], self-manifestation. **Heauto-phonic** [Gr. *φωνή* sound] = AUTOPHONY.

1837 J. F. PALMER in *J. Hunter's Wks.* IV. 35 note, Three kinds of hermaphrodites. First, the cryptandrous

.. Second, the 'heautandrous, in which the male organs are developed, but so disposed as to fecundate the ova of the same individual. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 248 The act of self impregnation observable in these heautandrous hermaphrodites. 1886 SULLY *Handbk. Psychol.*, 'Heauto-morphism, in default of science, is ever the first resource of explanation; i. e. we judge of others by ourselves. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Eng. Divines* (1853) I. 257 If there be one other subject graced by the same total 'heautophany, it is in the pouring forth of his [Jeremy Taylor's] profound common sense on the ways and weaknesses of men.

Heave (hæv), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. *heaved* (hævd), *hove* (hōv). Forms: 1 *hebban*, *hæb-ban*, 2-4 *hebbe(n)*, 3-5 *hefe(n)*, 3-6 *heve(n)*, 6-*heave*; also 3 *heoven*, (3rd pres. sing. *Ind.* *heft*, *heftē*), 4 *heove*, 5 *heft(e)*, 5-6 *Sc.* and *north.* *heive*, 6 *Sc.* *heif*. Pa. t. and pple.: see below.

[A Com. Teutonic strong vb.: OE. *hebban* (*heff*), *hōf*, *hafen* (*hasen*) = OFris. *heva*, *hōf*, *heven* (*hevel*), OS. *hebbian* (*heffian*), *hof* (*huof*), *haban* (MLG. *heven*, *hov*, *hafen*, LG. *hefen*, *heffen*, *hōf*, *hafen*, MDu. *heffen*, *hoef* (*hie*, *huef*), *gehaven*, *geheven*, Du. *heffen*, *hie*, *geheven*, OHG. *heffen* (*hevit*), *huob*, *haban* (*hapan*) (MHG. *heben* (*heven*, *hefen*), *huop*, *huoben*, *gehoben*, also *hehte*, *gehebt*, mod.G. *heben*, *hob*, *gehoben*), ON. *heffja*, *hōf*, *hafenn* (Sw. *käfra*, *hof*, *käfvnen*, and *håfde*, *håfde*, Da. *heve*, *hævede*, *hæved*), Goth. *kafjan*, *hōf*, *hafans* :- OTEut. **kafjan*, *hōf* (pl. *hōrun*), *kabano-*, corresp. to L. *capere*, *capio*, to take. Originally belonging to the same ablaut-series as *shake*, *shave*, but subseq. affected by many changes. The present stem *haff-* had orig. a formative *f* (= L. *-i-* in *cap-i-o*), which caused unlat of the stem vowel, giving OE. *e*, ME. *e*, lengthened by position to *ē*, *ea*. The WGer. gemination of *fj*, giving *bb* in OS. and OE., affected all parts of the present stem, exc. 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. *Ind.* and sing. *Imp.*, giving *hebbe*, *hebbad*, *hebban*, *hebbende*, beside *hefest*, *hefep*, *hefe*. In ME. the *bb* forms were retained (in the south) till 14th c., but were at length everywhere reduced by levelling to *f* (later *v*). The pa. t. *hōf* came down as *hove*; but in ME. this was largely displaced by a type *hef*, *heaf*, *hef*, *heve*, and another *haf*, *have*, both of which survived till 15th c. The OE. pa. pple. *hafen* was by the 12th c. abandoned for *hopen* (later *hoven*, *hove*), with *o* from the pa. t.; there are also traces of *heven* (cf. OFris. and Du.). But, beside these strong inflexions, there appeared also in late OE. (as in some of the other langs.) weak inflexions *hefde*, *hefod*; these gained ground in ME., and esp. in mod. Eng., in which *heaved* is now the general form, though *hove* remains in certain uses. The original sense, as evidenced by various derivatives, as well as by L. *capere*, was 'take', whence, through 'take up', came that of 'lift, raise', already developed in Com. Teut.

The close correspondence to Latin is seen in comparing *capio*, *capis*, *capit*, *capint* with OTEut. **kafjo*, *kafis*, *kafip*, *kafjan*, OLG. *hebbin*, *hebis*, *hebit*, *hebban*, OE. *hebbe*, *hefest*, *hefep*, *hebbad*. Since *heave* is thus certainly cognate with *capere*, it must be originally quite distinct from *have*, if the latter is = L. *habere*. The two verbs however come close together in various forms in most of the langs., and their derivatives have probably influenced each other, so that it is difficult in some instances to know whether these belong to *kafjan* 'heave' or *haben* 'have'.]

A. Inflexional Forms.
1. Present tense stem (with consonant-exchange).
a. *Beowulf* (Z). 655 Ic bond and rond hebban mihte. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Uorte hebban up hire preo ungres. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 17 Pat an oper hit schilde hebbe vn nepe. *Ibid.* 455 Our (= your) herten hebbep vp. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum*. 1248 Sche gan po hebbe and pyngre.
b. c. 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) lxxiii. 4 (lxxiv. 3) Hefe þu þine handa. c. 1200 ORMIN 1865 He wille hem beffenn upp. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Hwon þe preost heftod up Gode licome. c. 1230 *Uali Meid*. 25 Pat in schuldest þin heorte heouen biderward. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 472 þy self in heuen ouer hy3 þou heufe. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1346 And heuen hit vp al hole. a. 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 65 Hefeth up 3oure handes.

2. Past Tense. *a.* 1-5 *hōf*, 3- *hove*; (3 *pl.* *hōfen*, *hōven*, *hōven*), 4 *hoif*, *hoef*, 6 *Sc.* *huif*, *huve*.
b. 2-4 *hef*, 3 *heaf*, *heaf*, *heof*, 4 *heef*, 5 *heve*; *pl.* 3 *heven*, *hefven*, *heouen*, 4-5 *hevyn*.
c. 4-5 *haf*, 4 *have*. d. 1 *hefde*, 2-5 *hevede*, 4-6 *heved*, (*Sc.* 4 *hewid*, -*it*, *heywit*, 5 *heyfyt*, 6 *huit*), 6- *heaved*. e. 6 *heft* e.
a. c. 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) cxxiiij. 1 To ðe ic mine eazan haf. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1114 Þis ilk was Ion .. þat after-ward hof [v.r. hoif] iesu crist. *Ibid.* 28240 Childr þat ic houe o funt. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3250 [He] hof vp his hond. 1786 *Tr. Beckford's Vathek* 93 The surface hove up into heaps. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 16 His prayerful hands he hove. [See also senses 20-22.]
b. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 He .. hef his bonde. c. 1205 LAY. 1914 He .. him grimliche heaf [c. 1275 *heof*]. *Ibid.* 16509 Aldolf .. hæf [c. 1275 *hefde*] hæzhe his sweord. *Ibid.* 23195 Heo .. hefuen hine to kinge. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. 1. 2 (Camb. MS.) She hef hyr heued heye. 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liii. 262 Pen Susan .. Heef hir hondus on hif. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 640 Pey .. hevyn þu be ston. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17913 (Götl.) Quen i haf [v.r. hafe, heef] þat sacles. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 10479 (Laud) She hafe [v.r. hafe,

heef, lift) hir hondes vp. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1570 And Arcita anon his hand vp haf. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man-* hode iii. l. (1869) 138 She haf it bye to hire tunge.
 δ. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xlviii. 14 He hefeþ þa his swiþran hand of Ephraimes heafod. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He dranc. and þarfore heuede sided vp þat heued. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Katherine* 350 Þane hewid scho wpe bath hir handis. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 544 Þai. Heyfyt vp þar handis. c 1485 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 397 He heved his handes.

ε. 15.. *How marchande did his wyfe betray* 42 in Hazl. E. P. P. l. 198 Tho. He heft hyt in hys purs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 39 His raging blade he hefte. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. iii. 12 The other halfe. Cambell fiercely reft, And backe at him it heft (*rime cleft*).

3. Past Participle. α. hafēn, hæfen. β. 2-4 hofen, 2-9 hoven, 4-5 hovin, -yn, -un, 4 ihove, 4-hove. γ. 3 heven. δ. 1 hefod, 2-5 heved, 3 heved, (efed), 4 Sc. heywyt, 5 hevyd, hewed, 6 heyved; 6-heaved, 7 heft.

α. a 1000 *Christ* 651 He was up-hafen engla fædum. a 1000 *Andreas* 1157 Þa was wop hafēn.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Hic þis dai was hoven in to heuene. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 12962 (Gött.) Hoven (*vrr.* hovin, hofen) sal he be in flom iordane. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 55 (Mätz.) 3yf a man have hove a chylde. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 63 When he had houen vp the eyen. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 8 You are so hoven and lifted vp. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 162 To be hove out of the ground. 1853 *FELTON Fam. Lett.* i. (1865) 3 The ship was hoven to.

γ. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xii. 3 (xiii. 2) When sal mi fa heven over me be!

δ. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 2 Siððon þu ofer þone bist ahefod. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Ue helende þe was þis dai heued on hegh. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 926 And fand þe magdelane. He [high] heywit vpe with angel hand. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiii. 10 His eyen heued vp.

B. Signification.

I. Transitive senses.

1. To lift, raise, bear up. (Often with *up*.) α. Formerly in general sense; now only *arch.* or *dial.*

971 *Blückl. Hom.* 149 He hofan þa bære. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* i. 516 Þæt hi ðe healdon, and on heora handum hebban. c 1200 *Ormin* 16705 All swa se Moyses Hof upp þe neddre i weste. c 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 102 (Mätz.) Josep. of þat best þat heo sat on Sotfeliche haf hire adoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiii. 14 Heue vp thin eyen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 550 Ther nas no dore þat he ne wolde heue of harre. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. iv. He swouned ofte tymes, and syr Lucan. and syr Bedwere oftymes heue hym vp. 1493 *FESTIVAL (W. de W.)* 1515 6 h. Heue up thy heed, & be merry. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. viii. 10 His hand was heaved up on high. 1639 E. SPENSER in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 75 He heaved vp his stick with an intent. to have strooken me. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 197 How could I once look up, or heave the head. 1708 *POPE Dryope* 45 Her trembling hand she heaves To rend her hair. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 174 Moles. do a great deal of mischief to the young Plants, in heaving the Earth. 1803 *BEDDOES Hygeia* x. 63 It pitched him between two walls, so close that he could not heave an arm. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.* To Heave the Hand, to bestow charity in mites, amounting to little more than. the mere motion of the hand in the act.

b. In modern use: To lift with exertion (something heavy); to raise with effort or force; to hoist.

1715-20 *POPE Iliad* ii. 250 Murmuring they move, as when old Ocean roars, And heaves huge surges to the trembling shores. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 98 Our boat, which the seamen were heaving into the sloop, filled with water. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xv. (1878) 236 For a space they have been heaved nearly on end. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xix. Who heaved up a long twybill, or double axe.

c. absol.

1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vii. 23 This shoulder was ordain'd so thicke, to heave. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1638) 390 Of the Mole or Want. When they heave, they do it more for meat than for breath.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To raise. α. In various figurative senses directly related to 1.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 573 Hofon here preatras hlude stefne. c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) xiv. [xxv.] 1 To ðe ic hæbbe. min mod. c 1205 *LAY.* 11280 Scottes huenen up muchelne ræm. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 314 Man to god wordez schulde heue. a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 552 Hef up þou bertes in to heuen. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3014 Wer Dary. Heuyd vp a huge ost. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 290 It is so violent, that it heueth and lyfeth vp the spiryt to god. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 12 The resolution. heaved a load from off my heart. 1851 W. PHILLIPS *Woman's Rights in Speeches* (1863) 28 Strong political excitement. heaves a whole nation on to a higher platform of intellect and morality.

† b. To raise, exalt, lift up, elevate (in feeling, dignity, station, etc.); to extol. *Obs.*

825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcviij. 9 Hebbað up dryhten god urne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 He hefeð his lichame, and heneð his soule. c 1205 *LAY.* 23183 Weschullen. hebbēn hine to kinge. a 1225 *ANCR.* R. 156 Heo schall. holden hire stille, & so hebbēn hire sult buen hire sullen. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1267 Þu me to knigt houe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3290 Oure lord. benes him to welthis. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 290 Lorde thou art. heuyed about all thynges wythouten ende. 1581 *PETITE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 43 b. Ambition. heave those that followe it to the high degree of dignite and honour. 1596 *Br. W.* BARLOW *Three Serms.* i. 177 Rich men, who. have bene hoven and lifted vp with their heapes of riches. 1641 *MILTON Cal. Cool.* i. vi. For the prevention of growing schisme the Bishop was heav'd above the Presbyter.

† c. To set up, erect, institute. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Ormin* 16840 Þe33. hofenn þurh hemm sellfenn up. . . Settleness.

† 3. *spec.* To lift (a child) from the font (formerly the duty of a sponsor at baptism); to stand sponsor to; hence *transf.* to baptize, christen. *Obs.* (Ger. *ein kind aus der taufe heben*, med. L. *levare de sacro fonte*.)

c 1200 *Ormin* 16881 Whase shall i Cristenndom Beon hofenn upp. 1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 969 3e þat chyldryn heue, 3e shul nat forgete ne leue, To teche hyt paternoster an. crede. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 163 (Gött.) Of baptist seynt Ioan þat ihesus hof in flume Iordan. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3126 When he was hoven at funtstane. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxlii. 94 Edelwold. prayd hym to beue a some of his at fontstane. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 781 Wee mon all thrie change our names. Hayif me, and I sall baptize thee. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 39 Ham-miltoun he me huif. . . Aoe sorie Surname.

† b. *transf.* To present for confirmation. *Obs.*

c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 18 Hym selve no man hebbe schel To the bischoppynge. That hi ne hebbe bare o3e child.

† 4. To lift and take away, carry off, remove, convey. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Summe tide ich habbe ihued of oðer monnes mid woh and mid unriht. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 153 Flemmynges. were ihoue þennes and i-putte to Hauerforde. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 134 Heue me fro hyne. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. xxviii. 31 Poems 1873 II. 72 Thy words. had almost heaved me Quite from my selfe. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* v. lii. His onely Daughter, whom (through false Pretext) Stephen, Earl of Bulloyn, from the kingdom heaves. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 568 Since their heaving out the Prelats to heave in themselves, they devise new ways [etc.]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* cclxxvi. To arrogate all ill, They heave the Peerage; for that Pale throwne downe In breaks the Herd, to the vnfenced Crowne.

† b. *Thieves' Cant.* To 'lift', to rob. *Obs.*

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 84 To heue a bough, to robbe or rife a boeweth. 1609 *DERREK Lanthorne & Candle-lt.* Cij h. If we heane a booth we cly the lerce. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 39 Heave a booth, to rob an house. *Ibid.* 78 They will not stick to heave a Booth; that is rob a Booth at a Fair. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

c. *Mining and Geol.* To move away or displace (a vein or stratum): said of another vein or stratum intersecting it.

1728 *NICHOLLS in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 403 The Load is frequently intercepted by the crossing of a Vein of Earth, or Stone. one Part of the Load is moved a considerable Distance to one Side. the Part of the Load which is moved, is, in their Terms, said to be heaved. 1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornwall* ix. 157 Guessing. that the lode is heaved, or more properly speaking, started. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 163 North and south veins. always divide tin or copper veins, and generally alter their course; or in the language of the miner, heave them out of their place. 1884 J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* I. 318 The 'cross-courses'. are of later date than the veins which they frequently displace or heave.

† 5. *fig.* To 'move'; to rouse the feelings of, agitate; to urge, press. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8662 Hit heuet hym hogely of þat hard chance. 1593 *DRAYTON Essex Wks.* 1753 II. 616 The king to marry forward still I heave.

6. To cause to swell up or bulge out; to swell.

1573 *TUSSER Hush.* xlix. (1878) 108 Tom Piper hath hoven and puffed vp cheekes, if cheese be so hoven, make Cisse to seeke creekes. 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Lev. vi. 21 So fried that it may be hoven as with bubbles. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 923 Glittering finny swarms, That heave our friths, and crowd upon our shores. 1808 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. p. vii. Cattle hoven or swollen by this disorder. a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Hoven*, Cattle are hoven by eating too much green clover in a moist state. . . Turnips are hoven by rank and rapid growth in a strong wet soil.

7. To cause to rise in repeated efforts.

1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1872) Intro. 12 The surges up and down did heave us. 1719 *YOUNG Revenge* i. 1. O what a doubtful torment heaves my heart! 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* ii. xxxiii. The death-pangs of long-cherished hope. . . Convulsive heaved its chequered shroud. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 111 The water was observed. to be heaved up and agitated. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* iii. (1852) 83 When pity is heaving his bosom with emotion. 1851 *ELIZ. WETHERELL Old Helmet* lt. 201 The swelling tide of thought and emotion which heaved the whole assembly.

8. To utter (a groan, sigh, or sob; rarely, words) with effort, or with a deep breath which causes the chest to heave; to 'fetch'.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. i. 36 The wretched annimall heau'd forth such groanes. 1605 — *Lear* iv. iii. 27 Once or twice she heaved the name of father Pantingly forth. 1718 *PRIOR Answ. to Cloe* 6 Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 343 He heaved a deep sigh. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* liii. 'Miss Pratt' heaved the Earl.

intr. for pass. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 166 Thy sigh soon heaves, thy tears soon start.

9. To throw, cast, fling, toss, hurl (esp. something heavy, that is lifted and thrown with effort). Now only *Naut.* and *collog.*

a 1592 *GREENE Orphanion Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 68 The Pirats had heaved me ouer board. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. iii. 12 The other halfe [of the spear]. Out of his headpeece Cambell fiercely reft, And with such furie backe at him it heft. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 He that doth heave this lead. doth sing fadome by the marke. 1663 *GERBIE Counsel* 57 There is. so much Stone heaved thereon. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 116 They heave over their grappling in five fathom water. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Heave, at sea, signifies to throw away, or fling, any thing, over-board. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* xxvi. 248 The Captain. by heaving the Lead found us to be but three Fathom Water. 1828 *Craven Dial.*

Heave, to pour corn from the scuttle before the wind instead of cleansing it by the fan. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xiv. The body. was hove overboard. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiv. (1859) 329 With a swing he hove the leathern noose at the skipper and whipped it over his head. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* i. (1889) 4 Tom was just hiding behind a wall, to heave half a brick at his horse's legs.

10. *Naut.* To haul up or raise by means of a rope; and, more generally, to haul, pull, draw with a rope or cable; to haul a cable; to weigh (anchor); to unfurl (a flag or sail; also, to *heave out*); to cause (a ship) to move in some direction, as by hauling at a rope (e.g. at the anchor-cable when she is aground, or at the sail-ropes so as to set the sails to the wind).

1696 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Heave out your top-sayles, hawle your sheates. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 95 We heau'd home our Anker. 1692 *CAPT. SMITH's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 77 To heave out the Flag, is to wrap it about the Staff. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* v. (1886) 109 With iron poles they heave her off the shores. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 To Heave, to hale or pull by turning round the Capstan. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. l. 112 The capstan was so weakly manned, that it was nearly four hours before we hove the cable right up and down. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 365 On the 23d, got a hauser. . . and hove the vessel off the ground. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Heaving astern, causing a ship to recede or go backwards, by heaving on a cable or other rope fastened to some fixed point behind her. This more immediately applies to drawing a vessel off a shoal. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 5 The anchor was hove up for good.

absol. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* xxvii. We hove up [i.e. the anchor] and made sail. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 176 Poor fellows not yet accustomed to heave together. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Heave and rally, an encouraging order to the men at the capstan to heave with spirit, with a rush, and thereby force the anchor out of the ground. *Ibid.* Heaving in, shortening in the cable.

II. Intransitive senses.

† 11. To remove, shift to another place. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 27490 Þa haf þat fih of þan studen þer heo ær fuhten.

† 12. To be moved or agitated in mind; to feel vexation. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12815 Hir hade leuer haue lost all hir lond hole. . . Thus heuet þat hynd to hir hede lord. *Ibid.* 13426 Pirrus heivet in bert for his high chause, And myche dut hym for deth of his derf graunser.

13. To rise, mount, come up, spring up. Now *Obs.* exc. in spec. uses: see following senses.

c 1325 *Body & Soul* 252 in *Map's Poems* (Camd.) 343/1 The bed haf up and the swire. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1196 *Dido*, And vp-on courseris. Hire 300 knyghtis houyn al a-boute. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* x. 75 Ont of molde er colde eek must hit heuen. 1638 *SUCKLING Goblines* iv. (1646) 38 Pox on that noise, he's earth't, Prethee let's watch him and see Whether he'll heave agen. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xxiii. 194 The huge trunc rose, and heav'd into the sky. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 238 And temples heave, magnificently great. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 This ice seems to heave up slowly against the sky.

b. *Heave and set*: to rise and fall, as a floating object upon the waves.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxi. i. Quadrant it was, and did heve and sette At every storme when the wind was great. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 232 Sometimes the one end. . . sometimes the other. . . is mounted-up by the waves; and this is called the heaving and setting of a ship. 1747-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. When a ship, being at anchor, rises and falls by the force of the waves, she is also said to *heave and set*. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

14. To rise above the general surface, or expand beyond the ordinary size; to swell up, bulge out.

1629 *GAULE Holy Madn.* 94 Marke how he heaves, as though hee almost scorn'd to tread. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. *Rules & Lessons* (1858) 73 True hearts spread and heave Unto their God. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* x. 109 Alders, in the Spring, their Boyes extend; And heave so fiercely, that their Bark they rend. 1711 *ANISON Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 2 Their Petticoats, which began to heave and swell before you left us, are now blown up into a most enormous Concave. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* iv. That yew-tree's shade, Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 152 It [cheese] is too strong-tasted, and inclined to heave, or get hollow and full of eyes.

15. To rise with alternate falling, as waves, or an object floating on them, the breast in deep breathing, etc. Also *fig.*

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships Wks.* (1872) 8 Ships do wallow and heave, and sit upon the sea. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* iii. ii. My blood runs cold, my heart forsores to heave. 1746 *WESLEY Princ. Meth.* 46 His Breast heaving at the same Time, as in the Pangs of Death. 1827-35 *WILLIS Confessional* 3 When heaved the long and sullen sea. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xi. Dead calm in that noble breast Which heaves but with the heaving deep. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 124 They actually heave and labour with the fiery convulsions that glow beneath their surface. 1884 *Expositor Mar.* 207 The dangerous forces in a community which heaved with discontent.

16. To draw in the breath with effort; to pant, gasp.

1678 *DRYDEN & LEE Ædipus* iv. i. While we fantastic dreamers heave and puff. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 756 He heaves for Breath; which, from his Lungs supply'd, And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 21 And horse and horseman heave for breath.

17. To make an effort to vomit, to retch; *fig.* to feel loathing. Also *trans.*, to heave the gorge.

1601 [see *HEAVING vbl. sb.*]. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. i. 236 Her delicate tenderness wil find it selfe abus'd, begin to

heave the gorge, disrellish and abhorre the Moore. 1755 JOHNSON, *Heave* . . 4, to keck; to feel a tendency to vomit. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Heave and throw*, to retch and end by vomiting. 1894 MRS. LYNN LINTON *One too Many* 1, 120 It makes me heave to hear you.

† 18. To make an effort to lift or move something; to push or press with force; to put forth effort, endeavour, labour, strive. *Heave at*: to aim at, strive after. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1240 (1289) But per-on was to heuen and to done. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 1248 As sche wolde be dore-to-broke, sche gan bo hebbe and pyngre. c 1422 Hoccleve *Fereslaus' Wife* 912 The wynd ful sore in the sail blew & haf. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 4. But they them selues wil not heave at them with one of their fyngers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo*. 121 It asks some time to heave or pend in, before it actually starts. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* vii. 399 Souls immortal must for ever heave At something great.

† b. *Heave at* (fig.): to meditate or threaten an attack upon; to take up a position of hostility to; to oppose; to aim at with hostile intent. *Obs.* (Frequent in 17th c.)

1546 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 165 John Frith is a great mote in their eyes, for surning over their purgatory, and heaving at their most monstrous mass or mammetrous mazzan, which signifieth bread or feeding. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 152, He was spite blasted, heaved at, and ill spoken of. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. i. § 22 His adversaries heaved at him, to cast him out of his Bishoprick. 1674 P. WALSH *Quest. conc. Oath Alleg.* Pref., Then they shrewdly heaved at me again.

19. To pull or haul (at a rope, etc.); to push (at the capstan so as to urge it round and haul in the cable); to move the ship in some direction by such means; of the ship, to move or turn in some direction.

1636 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Break ground or way Anchor, beave a head. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, To heave at the capstan signifies to turn it about. 1749 *Naval Chron.* III. 88 Did you observe her heave up in the wind? 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* II. 338 The chaser heaves about as soon as the vessel he is in pursuit of is on his beam. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 513 Heaving ahead between an iceberg and a heavy field of ice. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heave about*, to go upon the other tack suddenly. *Ibid.*, *Heaving ahead*, is the act of advancing or drawing a ship forwards by heaving on a cable or rope made fast to some fixed point before her.

transf. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* vi. vi, Make the most of it; heave ahead, and pitch into me right and left. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* (1882) 293 Then one great puff of wings, and the swarm heaves away with all its din.

III. Phrases.

20. From senses 10 and 19: *To heave a-peak*: see *quots.* and *A-PEAK*. *To heave (the ship) in stays*: to bring her head to the wind in tacking; also *intr.* of the ship. *To heave short*: 'to heave in on the cable until the vessel is nearly over her anchor' (Smyth). *To heave taut*: to heave at the capstan until the cable is taut.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 19 Which done, I have apeak on my anchor. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Peek*, The ship being about to weigh, comes over her anchor, so that the cable hangs perpendicularly between the hause and the anchor; the bringing of a ship into which position they call *heaving a-peak*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Heaving-short*. *Ibid.*, *Heaving-taut*. 1795 NELSON 13 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 14 At one PM the Frigate hove in stays and got the Ca Ira round . . . As soon as our after-guns ceased to bear, the Ship was hove in stays. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xi, The frigate [was] unmoored, and hove 'short stay a-peak'. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xviii, They had laid an anchor out astern, and hove taut. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 88 Towards sundown, the chain was hove short.

b. *Heave down*: to turn (a ship) over on one side by means of purchases attached to the masts, for cleaning, repairing, etc.; to careen. (Also *intr.* of the ship.) The part thus raised above the water is said to be *hove out*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 271 They could not . . use it as a Help for heaving down by. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. v. 55 The Commodore . . ordered the *Trial* to be hove down. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 140 There are two covers . . where ships may conveniently heave down. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 367 They . . hove out the first course of the *Centurion's* starboard side, and had the satisfaction to find, that her bottom appeared sound and good. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* Uij, To heave down or careen a ship. 1798 NELSON 7 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* III. 116 The place where large ships heave down. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* liv, The ship had been hove down.

c. *Heave to*: to bring the ship to a standstill by setting the sails so as to counteract each other; to make her lie to. (a) *trans.* with the ship as obj. (b) *intr.* or *absol.*

a. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 397 Hove the ship to. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 357 'Shorten sail . . and heave the ship to', said the Captain. 1884 LADY BRASSEY in *Gd. Words* Mar. 1631 We remained hove to all the next day.

fig. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. f. Nicholson* iv, [He] was at last hove-to, all standing, in a hospital.

b. 1781 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 337 Soon afterwards we hove-to in order to sound. 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* vi. 79 This obliged us to heave to. 1860 MADRY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 807 Took in fore and mizen top-sails; hove to under close-reefed main top-sail and spencer. *transf.* 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* iii, We must 'heave-to' in our narrative awhile.

21. *intr.* (from sense 13.) *Heave in sight*: to rise into view, become visible, come in sight, as an

object at sea when approaching or approached; hence (*colloq.*) *transf.* in general sense.

1778 J. SULLIVAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 205 Those ships were out of sight yesterday morning, but I hear they afterwards hove in sight again. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* 1. 24 The Table-mountain heaves in sight. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. ix. (1849) 115 A most tremendous heave hove in sight. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 223 The great Spanish ships heave in sight, and a furious struggle begins. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 103 They hove in sight of the enemy . . to the west of the promontory of Ecnomus.

Heave (hāv), *sō*. [f. prec. *vh*.]

1. An act of heaving, in various senses; a lift; an effort to lift or move something, a push, shove, pressure; a swelling or rising up; rhythmical rising (and falling), as of waves, the breast, etc.; the utterance of a sigh, etc. with a deep breath; an effort to vomit; a throw, cast. *Heave of the sea*: the force exerted by the swell of the sea in quickening, retarding, or altering a vessel's course.

a 1571 JEWEL *On Thess.* iv. 6 When his heaves renew, the heat increaseth, his heart panteth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. i. 1 There's matters in these sighs. These profound heaves You must translate. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. viii, Judah was at a sore heave. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Romants* III. 188 The Gyant . . gave him such twitches, and terrible heaves, that he had . . like to have overthrown him. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 411 After many strains and heaves, He got up to his Saddle Leaves. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 1. 186 Only to have given it an heave at one end, and set it a little to rights again. a 1724 NORTH *Lives* II. 59 Divers heaves were made at the Duke of Lauderdale. 1755 JOHNSON, *Heave* . . 3. Effort to vomit. 1833 C. STURT *2 Exped. S. Australia* II. 164 [A channel] so narrow that we passed over it between the heaves of the lead. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 18 The vessel rolled about on the heave of the sea. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 140 It took them a long pull and a great heave to haul the uncomely lump of marble into its place. 1893 STEVENSON *Calvinia* 296 There went through me so great a heave of surprise that I was all shook with it.

† b. *Heave and shove*: fig. great exertion or effort. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xxv. 155 They obtained at length with much heave and shove, that there should be military Tribunes chosen. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolbion* iv. 56 Amongst Forrests, Hills, and Floods, was ne're such heave and shove Since Albion welded Armes against the sonne of Ioue.

2. *Mining and Geol.* A horizontal displacement or dislocation of a vein or stratum, at a 'fault'.

1801 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 436 The heave of the copper lode is about eighteen or twenty inches to the right, in the language of the Cornish miner. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 30 These heaves . . are sometimes of great extent, occasionally as much as 70 fathoms. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* (1885) 514 Sections to show the variation of horizontal displacement or Heave of Faults. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 12 The reefs here have taken a north-west 'heave'.

3. pl. A disease of horses, in which the breathing is laborious; broken wind.

1828 WEBSTER, *Heaves*. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 86, I blow like a horse that's got the heaves. 1855 — *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 122 It gave him the heaves . . it made his flanks heave like a blacksmith's bellows.

4. *concr.* A raised place; a swelling, an undulation. *nonce-use.*

1882 G. MACDONALD *Warlock o' Glenwarlock* (Cent.), Crossing a certain heave of grass.

Heaved (hāvd), *ppl. a.* [wk. pa. *pple.* of HEAVE 21: see also HOVE.] Lifted, swollen, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 35 Lyke a round heaved, or swelled thing. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* 49 With heaved hands she poureth forth these plaints. 1670 DRYDEN *and Pt. Cong. Granada* III. ii, With heaved-up hands. 1676 — *Aurenga.* iv. i, Heard you that sigh? from my heaved heart it past. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* 1. 47 With heaved-out tapestry the windows glow. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 368 Dankly that high-heav'd grave shall gory Polyxena crimson.

Heave ho, *int.* and *sō*. Formerly also *heave* and *how* (hoe, etc.); *heave-low* (-law, -logh). [app. the imperative of HEAVE v., (?) with *Ho int.* Cf. also *HEY HO*.] A cry of sailors in heaving the anchor up, etc.; also used as the burden of a song. † *With heave and how* (ho), fig. with force, with might and main (*obs.*). Hence *Heave-ho v. intr.*, to cry 'heave ho'!

13. . *Coer de L.* 2522 They rowede hard, and sungge ther too: 'With hevelow and rumbeloo'. 1494 FAUVAN VII. 420. a 1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Celeuma est clamor nauticus, vel cantus vel heuylaw romylawe* (ed. 1518 ut heue and howe, rombylow). a 1529 SKELTON *Bourge of Courte* 252 Heue and how rombelow, row the bote, Norman, rowe! 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* vi. Rii, Heave and how for ioy they sing. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ork. Fur.* xxxvii. lxxxix, Though they seeme in punishing but slow, Yet pay they home at last, with heave and how. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* 243 Here enter . . 3. mades, singing this song, daunsing: Trip and goe, heave and hoe, Vp and downe, to and fro. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Cor.* A cor & à cry, . . by might and maine, with heave and hoe; eagerly, vehemently, seriously. 1803 DIBDIN *Songs* II. 254 To the windlass let us go, With yo heave ho! 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 81 They were heave-hoing, stopping and unstopping, pawling, catting, and fishing, for three hours. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 175 Yells, . . snatches of song, and heave-hoys rent the air.

Heaveless (hāvlēs), *a.* [f. *HEAVE sō.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Free from heavings; that does not heave.

1784 JERNINGHAM *Matilda* in Evans *Old Ball.* II. xlii. 252 Yes, Yes! his little life is fled, His heaveless breast is cold. 1853 *Tail's Mag.* XX. 532 The tents that round and far like a heaveless ocean lay.

Heaven (he'v'n), *sō*. Forms: 1 *heben*, *hefen*, -on, *heofon*, -un, -en, *hiofon*, -un, *heafu*; *heofene*, -one; 2 *heofone*, *hefene*, 2-3 *heofene*, *heouene*, *houene*, 3 *heauene*, *heofne*, *heoffne*, *heffene*, *heoune*, 3-5 *heuene*, 4 *hefen*, *heuyen*, *heiuen*, -in; 4-5 *hevyn*, *hewyn* (e, -in (e, 4-6 *heven*, *heuin*, 5 *heoun*, -un, 6 *heavin*, 6- *heaven*. [OE. *heben*, *hefen*, -on, *heofon*, -un, str. masc. = OS. *heban*, MLG. *heven* (Schiller-Lüh.), LG. *heben*, *hēwen*, *hewen*; in late OE. also *heofone* weak fem. (app. after *cōrde*, in *heofnan* and *cōrdan*). The OE. form in *eo* was caused by u-umlaut before the ending -un, -on. Southern ME. had usually *hevene*, even in nom., perh. from *heofone* fem.; the more northern form in 13-14th c. was *heven*, i.e. *heūen*, whence c 1525 *heaven* with (ē), now shortened as in *bread*. Ulterior etymology unknown: not connected with *haffan* to HEAVE, the e being radical.

The LG. **hebona*, **hebuna*, was app. an entirely different word from Goth. *himins*, ON. *himinn* (3-**himina*), and OHG. *himil* (3-**himila*), whence Ger. *himmel*, Du. *hemel*; at least no connexion between them can, in the present state of our knowledge, be assumed. The alleged ON. *hifinn*, sometimes cited as a connecting form, has no existence (see Bugge *Archiv* II. 214). The existence of *himil* beside *heban* in OS. was possibly due to High German missionaries. The mod. Da., Sw., and Norw. *himmel* are also from German.]

1. The expanse in which the sun, moon, and stars, are seen, which has the appearance of a vast vault or canopy overarching the earth, on the 'face' or surface of which the clouds seem to lie or float; the sky, the firmament. Since 17th c. chiefly poetical in the sing., the plural being the ordinary form in prose: see c.

Beowulf (L.) 1571 Swa of befehe hadre scineð rodeores candel. a 1000 Boeth. *Metr.* xxi. 7 Hiofones leotes hlutre beorhto. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 8 And God het þa fæstnisse heofenan. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106 Wæron gesewen twegen monan on þære heofonan. c 1275 LAV. 27455 Ase heauene [c 1205 heouene] wolde falle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22694 Al that es vnder beuin [v. r. heuin]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 89 Pane lyfyt he his Ene to heuin. 1387-8 T. USK *Text. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) 1. 94 The heuens iye, which I clepe yu sonne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 84 Any bathill vnder heuen. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 89 A gounn Rich to behald. Off ewiry hew under the heuin. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* lii. 1 All that is vnder the heauen. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. vi. 4 The ordinance . . made such a great noyse and thundring that it seemed the heaven would have fallen. 1566 STANLEY *Hist. Philot.* v. (1701) 187/2 Stars and Constellations; some fixed for the ornament of Heaven. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* i. Wks. 1808 XII. 63 Heaven's high canopy, that covers all. 1796-7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 35 Still burns wide Heaven with his distended blaze. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xv. 101 A serene heaven stretched overhead.

b. Things of great height are said by hyperbole to reach to heaven; opposite points of the sky are said to be a whole heaven apart. Also fig.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* i. 28 Micle burga and of heofon fæste. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Swa hehne þæt his Kof astize up to heofena. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 28 Greet citees, and in to heuene wallid [1611 walled vp to heauen]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 147 Advancing you with prays above hills and mountains, yea to the very heaven. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 59 That . . helps th' ambitious Hill the heav'ns to scale. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 100 Trees, As high as heaven. 1885 J. L. DAVIES *Soc. Quest.* 372 There must always remain a whole heaven of difference between the position of those who know nothing of nature . . and that of those who recognise light and guidance . . as coming to men from the living God.

c. The plural *heavens* was formerly used, esp. in Biblical language (transl. Heb. שָׁמַיִם *shāmayim*) in the same sense as the sing.; it is now the ordinary prose form for the visible sky. Hence *maps of the heavens*, *planisphere of the heavens*, *globe of the heavens*, etc.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 4 [3] Ic zesie heofenas werc fingra ðinra. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xviii[1]. 1 Heuene tellen out the glorie of God. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* viii. 12 The grounde shal geue hir increase, and the heuene shal geue their dew. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. 1. 67 What obscured light the heuens did grant. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. (1635) 77 The Heauens . . are carryed in 24 houres from East to West. 1872 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* i. 1 11, on a clear night, we observe the Heavens, they will appear to undergo a continual change. 1891 *Lav. Times* XC. 441/2 The *Spectator* . . seemed to think the heavens must fall because the Press questioned the capacity of a judge.

2. By extension (in accordance with Biblical use) the region of the atmosphere in which the clouds float, the winds blow, and the birds fly; as in the more or less poetical expressions, *the clouds*, *winds*, *breath*, *fowls of heaven*.

Rain or dew of heaven, so called as falling (or supposed to fall) from the clouds.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 28 Sylle þe God of heofenes deawe. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxv. 11 The bestis of the erthe . . the foulis of heuene. — *Dan.* vii. 2 Loo! foure wyndis of heuen fozten in the myddil see. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 49 b, The water that cometh from heuene, in raine. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 78 The Mountain Pines . . fretted with the gusts of heauen. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 38 The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 429 Tears, and the careless rain of heaven, mixt upon their faces. 1870 — *Window* 146 Be merry in heaven, O larks, and far away. *Mod.* Exposed to every wind of heaven.

b. In reference to the atmospheric conditions of a country, the clear or cloudy sky, etc., = climate.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 26 Everie... Country, by the nature of the place, the climate of the Heaven, and the influence of the starres hath certaine vertues. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 44 The clemencie of the hevin, and gentleness of the wither. 1697 DRVDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 94 Not thol' beneath the Thracian Clime we freeze; Or Italy's indulgent Heav'n forego. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 12 Flowers of all heavens .. Grew side by side.

3. The 'realm' or region of space beyond the clouds or the visible sky, of which the latter is popularly or poetically viewed as the 'floor'. *Esp.* in the collocation *heaven and earth*, as constituting the universe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 1 On anginne gesceop God heofenan and eorpan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 In firme bigning, of dōst Was heuene and erde samen wrozt. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiii. 31 Heuene and erthe schal passe, forsothe my wordis schulen not passe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. v. i.* 58 Look how the floor of heauen is thicke inlayed with pattens of bright gold. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze .. marked dimly the limits between heauen and earth. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Agnes' Eve* iii. All heauen bursts her starry floors. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix. (1866) 149 Papa .. would move heauen and earth for her if he could. 1887 *New Antigoné* xix. (1888) II. 97 Nothing in heauen or earth would have stayed her hand now.

b. The plural is sometimes used for the realms or regions of space in which the heavenly bodies move.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 683 Lifted up far above the starry heauens. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 95 The Planets and Comets move in the Heauens very freely. 1838 NICHOL (title) *Views of the Architecture of the Heauens*. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vii. iv. V. 152 The Heauens, for the great vault or void, with all its planets, and stars, and ceaseless march of orbs innumerable.

† c. *transf.* A model showing the motions of the heavenly bodies; an orrery, a planetarium. *Obs.*

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* Wks. 1885 VI. 88 Enery man cannot, with Archimedes, make a heauen of brasse. 1605 VERSTEGEN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 52 The heauen of siluer which .. was sent vnto Soliman the great Turke wherein all the planets had their seuerall courses.

4. In the language of earlier cosmography: Each of the 'spheres' or spherical shells, lying above or outside of each other, into which astronomers and cosmographers formerly divided the realms of space around the earth. These generally corresponded to the spaces supposed, according to the Ptolemaic system, to be comprised within the successive orbits of the seven planets (including the sun and moon), the fixed stars, and other spheres. Their number varied according to computation from seven to eleven.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7567 Sere heuens God ordaynd for sere thyng .. þese heuens er oboven us heghe .. Ane es þat we þe steryn heuene calle .. Ane other es þat clerkes call cristalline [etc.]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. ii. (1495) 296 Heuens ben senen namyd in this manere Aereum Olimpium Igneum Firmamentum Aqueum, Imperium, Celum. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 95 þer ar nyne heuens, oon in erthe, þe ober amonge hem selwyn, ilk oon amonge ober; þe firste & þe sonerayne þat þe spere of þe sterys; after þat þe spere of Saturne, and so to þe spere of þe mone, vnder whom ys þe spere of þe elemens, þat þe fyre, Eyre, water, and erthe. þe Erthe þanne ys yn þe myddyl stede of þe ober elemens. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 210 Whatsoeuer is contained within the circuit of the heauen of the Mone. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iii. i. iii. (ed. 7) 280 What doth the celestial part containe? The eleven Heuens and Sphaeres. *Ibid.* 281 In ascending orderly upwards .. The first is the Sphaere of the Moone .. The fourth, the Sphaere of the Sunne .. The seventh, the Sphaere of Saturne. The eighth, the Sphaere of the fixed stars, commonly called the firmament. The ninth is called the second movable or Christal heauen. The tenth is called the first movable. And the eleventh is called the Imperial heauen, where God and his Angels are said to dwell. 1783 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xiii. (Brewer), Sometimes she deemed that Mars had from above Left his fifth heauen, the powers of men to prove. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana* in the S. 92 Deepening thro' the silent spheres Heauen over Heauen rose the night.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* Prol. 2 O For a Muse of Fire, that would ascend The brightest Heauen of Invention.

5. The celestial abode of immortal beings; the habitation of God and his angels, and of beatified spirits, usually placed in the realms beyond the sky; the state of the blessed hereafter. Opposed to *hell*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader urer þu þe eart on heofene. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Grið on eorðe and grið on hefene. *Ibid.* 79 Engles in houene. c 1200 ORMIN 3263 To brukenn heffness blisse. c 1205 LAV. 21442 þu woldest to heuene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24783 (Cott.) He snar be þe kyng of heuen. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 16 To þe I gyff þe keys of hewyne. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 1236 Scotland he fred, and brocht it off thurillage. And now in hewin he has his heretage. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 100 Sufficience dwells nocht bot in heuin. 1544 *Suppl. to Hen. VIII.* 21 Teache the people to gett heuin with fastynge. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 157 b, Marriages (as they saie) are made in heauen, and are guided by destine. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 275 Stirring both heauen and hell to do him mischief. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 263 Better to reign in Hell, then serve in Heav'n. 1803-6 WORDSWORTH *Intim. Immort.* v. 9 Heauen lies about us in our infancy. 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 141 Heauen opened to a soul while yet on earth, Earth forced on a soul's use while seeing heauen. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* iii. ix.

326 Heauen is not the firmament overhead, but the condition of the redeemed after death, of which the blue serene gives us the appropriate symbol. 1879 CHA. ROSSSETTI *Seek & F.* 22 Heauen is the presence of God: the presence of God, then, is heauen.

b. Also in *plural*. [In its origin a literalism of transl. = *L. celi*, Gr. οὐρανοί, Heb. שָׁמַיִם *shamayim*; cf. i c.]

c 950 *Landisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader urer þu arð in heofum vel in heofnas [*Vulg.* in cælis]. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 18 Swa hwylce swa ge ge-bindað ofer eorþan þa beoþ ge-bundene on heofonum. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 42 Heiris and kyngis of þe kyngdom of heuyns. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 16a, He .. sitteth and reigneth in high heauens above. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 386 Leituing the course of this lyfe tha pas to the heuinis. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* iv. 14 We haue a great high Priest, that is passed into the heauens.

c. By the Jews (at least in later times) seven heuens were recognized; the highest, called also 'heaven of heuens,' being the abode of God and the most exalted angels. Thence also the seven heuens of Mohammed.

This division was probably of Babylonian origin, and founded on astronomical theories (cf. 4).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* x. 14 Heofon and heofuna heofon. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 948 Paule .. thoct þat he was rewyst ewine .. to þe thred hewyne, & syne in paradis. 1382 WYCLIF *Pr. cxiii.* (cxv.) 16 The heuene of heuene [c 1430 *MS. S.* heuyns] to the Lord; the fether forsothe he 3af to the sones of men. 1382-2 *Cor.* xii. 2. I woot a man in Crist .. rausyschid til to the thridd heuene. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* cxlviii. 4 Praise ye him heuens of heuens, and waters, that be aboute the heuens. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* viii. 27 The heauen and heauen of heuens cannot contene Thee. 1688 PAROD *Ab. Exod.* iii. 106 The Heauen of Heuens, the high abode, Where Moses places his mysterious God. 1734 SALE *Koran* (1764) II. 178 And we haue created over you seven heuens. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 20 According to the common opinion of the Arabs there are seven Heuens, one above another. 1858 W. MUIR *Mahomet* II. 219 From Jerusalem he seemed to mount upwards, and ascend from one Heauen to another.

d. The seat of the celestial deities of heathen mythology.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* vii. 18 Thei make sweete cakis to the quen of heuene. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iii. 40 With loue in heauen, or some where else. a 1700 DRVDEN *Ovid's Met.* i. Wks. 1808 XII. 69 Against beleaguered heauen the Giants move. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xi. 60 Aurora, now on the Olympian height Proclaiming, stood new day to all in heauen. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. iv. 169 The heauen of Siva is in the midst of the eternal snows and glaciers of Keilas, one of the highest and deepest groups of the stupendous summits of Himalaya.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

1810 MONTGOMERY *W. Indies* iii. 23 In the clear heauen of her delightful eye, An angel-guard of loves and graces lie.

6. The power or majesty of heauen; He who dwells above; Providence, God. (With capital H.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 21 Fader, ic syngeude on heofon, and beforan ðe. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* iv. 23 [26] Aftr that thou knowist that the power is of heuene. 1593 DRAVTON *Essay Wks.* 1753 II. 602 Envy .. Affecting the Supremacy of Heauen. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Romants* i. 3 The heauen takes care of your quiet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 21 The will And high permission of all-ruling Heauen. 1692 DRVDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 347 Sometimes Heauen ordains, and Nature makes an opposition. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 5 Heauen only knows how dear he was to me whilst he liv'd. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii. 'For Heaven's sake, no', said his companion. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 57 Sweet Heauen, forgive weak thoughts! 1885 EDNA LVALE *In Golden Days* III. xiv. 299 How in heauen's name did you manage it all?

b. Also in *plural*. The powers above; the gods; God.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 62, I hope in the heuens my chin will on day be so favorable and bountifull unto me. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. iii. The Heuens forbid your highness such mishap! 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iv. 26 After that thou shalt have known that the heuens doe rule. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Romants* i. 174 The heuens .. made me yesterday seek to save you. 17.. *Siege of Aubigny* 118 Whatever power the Heuens have favoured me with. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 893 She was ever praying the sweet heuens To save her dear lord whole from any wound.

c. In asseverations: By († through, before, 'fore) heauen, (heavens). Cf. *By prep.* 2.

The sense in c and d is somewhat indefinite, probably including the place and its Divine Lord or inhabitants: cf. *Matt.* v. 34, xxiii. 22.

[c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 22 Sepe swerað on heofonan [*Lat.* on heofne, *Rushw.* he heofone, *Vulg.* in cælo], he sweryð on godes byrsmette, and on þam þe ofer þæt sitt.] c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8313, I may not hate hym, by heuyn, þat me in hert tes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 240/2 Not I, by heauen. *Ibid.* 241/2 Fore heauen, I scarce can think you are my friend. 1716 ADDISON tr. *Ovid Wks.* 1753 I. 176 By heav'n the story's true. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* viii. iii. II. 187 'By Heavens!' cried Glanville .. 'there's do bearing this'. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 341 By Heauen that hears, I tell you the clean truth. 1887 A. C. GUNTER *Mr. Barnes of N. Y.* xviii. (1888) 135 He commenced to strut and hector about .. and cry, By Heavens.

d. In exclamations expressing surprise, horror, etc. (Also in *pl.*). Often with qualifications, as *good, gracious, great*. Also *heaven and earth*!

1888 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 559 O Heavens! O Earth! O never-dying Fame! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 59 O the heuens, What fowle play had we. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 7 Heavens! Is it possible you can live without Remorse? 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* viii. iii. II. 187 Good Heavens! cried Mr. Glanville .. quite out of

patience, I shall go distracted! *Ibid.* ix. i. 209 Oh, heavens! .. this must .. be a very notable adventure. a 1777 DODD *Fanny Melmouth* (1799) 96 'Heaven and earth!' exclaimed Miss Melmouth, 'what will become of me?' 1801 AMELIA ORIE *Father & Dan.* (1809) 102 Gracious Heaven! who are you? 1819 MRS. MARCET *Conv. Nat. Phil.* ii. (1851) 36 Heavens, Emily, what an idea! 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. iv. 75 Great heaven! What a place to stop at!

7. *fig. a.* A place like or compared to heaven; a place of supreme bliss.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 300 For if heuene be on this erthe .. It is in cloistore or in scole. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 33 They that be in hell, were there is none other heuen. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 243, I follow thee, and make a heauen of hell. 1660 *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 14 Nov. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 145 England, that was formerly the heauen, would be now the hell for women. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 254 The mind is its own place, and in it self Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heav'n. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 22 A heav'n of charms divine Nausicaa lay. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. viii. Ere Douglasses, to ruin driven, Were exiled from their native heuen. 1831 CARLILE *Nike-lungen-Lied* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 142 Here for eleven days .. there is a true heauen-on-earth.

b. A state of bliss or supreme felicity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* ii. 777 (826) It an heuene was hire voys to here. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1807) 70 Husbandes are in heauen whose wives scold not. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* 244 What heuens of ioy, then to himselfe he saynes. 1604 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* i. 1. (Dalbaci) O what a heauen is love! O what a hell! 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Truth* (Arb.) 501 Certainly, it is Heauen vpon Earth, to haue a Mans Minde Moue in Charitie, Rest in Providence, and Turne vpon the Poles of Truth. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 935 And like an Anchorite, gives over This World for th' Heauen of a Lover? 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 59 The clock .. That faithful monitor, 'twas heauen to hear, When soft it spoke a promised pleasure near.

c. In same senses: *Heaven of heavens, seventh heaven, third heaven.* (*fig.* from 5 c.)

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's xxvii.* He looked upon himself as approaching to the seventh heauen. 1883 RITA *After Long Grief* xxii, Lady Ramsey was in the seventh heauen of delight. 1885 J. H. MCCARTHY *Cannola* i. vii. 156 The heauen of heuens into which he presumed, an earthly guest, was the West End of London.

† 8. *transf.* [from 7]. A quintessence. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* a Philosophoris clepen þe purest substance of manye corruptible þingis elementis, quinta essentia, þat is to seie, mannys heuene. *Ibid.* 13 How þat 3e may wiþ our heuene drawe out enery 5 essencia from alle þingis aforesaid.

9. *transf.* [from 1]. A canopy; the covering over a stage. [*F. ciel*, Ger. *himmel*.] In the 19th c. quots. directly *fig.* from sense 1.

1486 *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 54 In the entre .. shalbe craftely conceyved a place in manner of a heuen .. under the heven shalbe a world desolaite. 1611 CORRA, *Volerie* .. a place over a stage which we call the Heauen. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actor* ii. Dijk, The coverings of the stage, which wee call the heuens .. were Geometrically supported by a Giant-like Atlas. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. iii. 140 Bright golden globes Of fruit, suspended in their own green heuens. a 1822- Two *Fragm. Love* ii. 3 Under a heauen of cedar boughs.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib.: in sense 'of heaven'. (Many of the early ME. instances in *hevene* are prob. examples of the genitive case: cf. *Lady-day, Lady-chapel, Bride-well*, etc.)

a 1000 *Phanix* 173 Under heofon-hrofe. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Past.* Ep. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 382 Into his fægeran heofon-healle. c 1220 *Bestiary* 227 If he leue haue of ure heuen loured. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 101 De firmament .. mai ben hoten heuene-Rof. *Ibid.* 281 Al ðe dñinges. 'Twen heuene hil and helle ðik. *Ibid.* 1547 Heuene dew, and erdes fetthed. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8290 (Göt.) An angel com fra heuen throne. *Ibid.* 18741 (Cott.) Þe treut us come fra heuen ture. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 102 Under the heven cope. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. lvi. 373 (Add. MS.) The Ioye of heuyn life. 1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* l. ii. 555 Many Heav'n-floods in our Floods do lose. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 52 Ere the Tower Obstruct Heav'n Towns. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rhapsody of Life's Progr.* viii. On the Heav'n-heights of Truth. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 172 We have in the Veda the invocations dyāis pitar .. and that means .. Heaven-Father! 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 43 God came down in the great heaven-wind and the great heaven-fire.

b. Obj. and obj. gen., as *heaven-climber, -worshipper; heaven-assailing, -defying, -kissing, -rending, -threatening*, etc. adjs. (Mostly since 1600: their number is practically limitless.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 59 Mercurie New lighted on a heauen-kissing hill. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 272 Set forth, against that heaven-threatening Armada. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xi. 60 When that blood pleads, heav'n will not lend an eare If heav'n-engaging Charity be not there. a 1671 MARVELL *Poems, Billborow Hill*, The cliff of heaven-daring Teneriff. 1780 COWPER *Tablet* 418 Perjury, that Heaven-defying vice. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 284 Giving out a shout most heaven-rending. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. V.* Whitsun Mond., Heaven-assailing cries. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 252 The whole Alpine .. heaven-climbers.

c. Instrumental and locative, as *heaven-accepted, -begot, -descended, -dyed, -fallen, -forsaken, -given, -made, -protected, -sprung, -taught*, etc. adjs. (The number of these is unlimited: nearly all since 1600.) Also HEAVEN-BORN, HEAVEN-SENT.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 72 Much is the force of heauen-bred Poesie. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 57 Divine Aurora full as faire as she, Whose heauen-di-de face the Graces still admire. 1606 SILVESTER *Du Bartas*

ii. iv. iii. *Magnificence* 386 Words of the Heav'n-prompted stile. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* iii. iii. (1820) 11. 52 The heaven-built pillars of his soul. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 535 All yet left of that revolted Rout Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood. 1693 Tate in *Dryden's Juvenal* Sat. xv. (1697) 374 Prometheus Ghost is sure o'er-joy'd to see His Heav'n-stol'n Fire from such disaster free. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* ix. 803 The fall of Heaven-protected Troy. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 314 The Heav'n-instructed Shipman thus replies. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 100 Who heaven-inspired To love of useful glory rais'd mankind. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 2 Reason, that Heav'n-lighted Lamp in Man. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) I. 60 (Jod.) Heav'n-sprung, or mortal? if permitted, say. 1787 BURNS *Verses in Kenmore*, Here poesy might wake her heav'n-taught lyre. 1849 HARE *Par. Sermon* II. 227 In the free heaven-lit atmosphere of the Gospel. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 256 The Heaven-controlled Seer.

d. Adverbial, 'to or toward heaven', as *heaven-affianced*, *aspiring*, *dear*, *devoted*, *erected*, *translated*, etc. e. Similitative, as *heaven-clear*, *sweet*, etc. f. Parasynthetic, as *heaven-hued*, etc. adjs. See also HEAVEN-HIGH, -WIDE, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. 667 Heav'n-bent souls. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 215 The heaven-hued sapphire. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Babylon* 564 Mong the Heav'n deer spirits. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* K j b, Then with that Heav'n-rapt Saint rapt Muse ascend. a1711 KEN *Christophit* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 526 A Heav'n-aspiring Mind. a 1711 — *Hymnothee* Ibid. 111. 155 With a Heav'n-erected Look. 1772 W. HODSON *Dev. Temp.* Solomon 19 This Heav'n-devoted Shrine. 1821 LAMA *Leisure*, The heaven-sweet burthen of eternity. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 253 The Heaven-affianced spirit. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L. Jnls.* II. 126 This heaven-aspiring tower.

II. Special combinations: † *heaven-bow*, rainbow; *heaven-bridge*, bridge of the dead; *heaven-burster* (see quot.); *heaven-gazer*, (a) one who gazes at the sky, who studies the stars, an astrologer; (b) a fish, the star-gazer; so *heaven-gazing*; *heaven-god*, a celestial deity, a god of the heaven or sky; *heaven-plant* = *heaven-tree*; *heaven-send*, something received as sent specially from heaven, a godsend; *heaven-tree*, a mythical tree, which figures in some Malay and Polynesian beliefs, as reaching from the under-world to the earth, or from earth to heaven; *heaven-worshippers*, a Jndeo-Christian sect (*Calicole*) of the fourth and fifth centuries. Also HEAVEN-BLISS, etc.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 743 For 'heaven-bow' is abouten i-bent, Wip alle be hewes bat him bep i-sent. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 352 Like the 'Heaven-Bridge, the Heaven-Gulf which has to be passed on the way to the Land of Spirits, has a claim to careful discussion.' Ibid. xii. 349 The Polynesians... still call foreigners 'heaven-bursters', as having broken in from another world outside. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlviii. 13 The 'heaven-gazers & the beholders of stars.' 1611 CORN. *Tapcon*, the Heaven-gazer; a scale-lesse sea-fish... having, a great head, on whose top his eyes (wherewith he looks directly upward) are placed. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* 183-4 IV. 82 Excessive staring, and steadfast 'heaven-gazing.' 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 235 The Aztec Tlaloc was no doubt originally a 'Heaven-god, for he holds the thunder and lightning. 1865 — *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 346 A story... which contains the episode of the 'Heaven-plant.' 1811 H. MARTYN in *Mem.* iii. (1825) 436 This was a 'Heaven-send. 1889 *Century Mag.* Nov. 45/2 The man who has been away, is a heaven-send in the village. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 348 note, In the Samoan group... there was a 'heaven-tree, where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles.

Heaven, v. [f. prec. sh.] *trans.* To make heavenly in character, to transport or transform into heaven; also, to bless with heaven, beatify, render supremely happy.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlviii. 153 They are idle Divines that are not heav'n'd in their lives, above the ungodly man. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 225 Surely I were rich enough, and as well heav'n'd as the best of them, if Christ were my heaven. a 1650 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 194 (D.) He heavens himself on earth, and for a little pelf covens himself of bliss. 1665 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. *Search* (1858) 34 He heav'n'd their walks, and with his eyes Made those wild shades a Paradise. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxvi. (1848) 365 Heaven our spirits, Hallow our hearts.

Heaven, obs. form of HAVEN.

† **Heaven-bliss**. *Obs.* [perh. *heaven* was here orig. genitive case.] The bliss of heaven.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2692 (Gott.) Vr lauwerd him to heuen blis. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 113 Of heuene-blisse heo heob i-flemed. 1583 STANVHURST *Ensis* ii. (Arh.) 62 Her deitee to the Saints dooth luster in heunblisse.

Heaven-born, a.

1. Of celestial birth, of divine origin.

1595 J. WEEVER *Epigr.* iv. xxii. (1599) E v j, Some heaven born goddesse. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 30 While the Heaven-born child All meanly wrapped in the rude manger lies. 1794 COLERIDGE *Monody on Chatterton* 16, I weep that heaven-born Genius so should fall. 1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* i. vi, The immortal shoot Of heaven-born virtue.

2. Of such original genius or ability as to seem specially prepared or designed by Heaven for the work. Now often *sarcastic*.

1789 in *Parl. Hist.* XXVII. 1080 (*Ho. Lords* 17 Jan.) The duke [of Chandos] parodying what Mr. Pitt's father had said of General Wolfe, pronounced the present Chancellor of the Exchequer a heaven-born minister. 1789 BURKE *Sa. Ho. Com.* 6 Feb. Speeches 1816 III. 394 The present minister, he understood, had been called 'a heaven-born minister' in another place. 1837 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Aug., VOL. V.

He is a heaven-born teacher. 1858 J. R. NORTON *Topics* 265 The same Heaven-born amateurs still occupy the bench, and the quality of their judgments cannot but be the same.

Heaven-directed, a.

1. Directed or pointing towards the sky.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 261 Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?

2. Directed or guided by Heaven; divinely guided.

1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 214 O sacred weapon! To all but Heav'n-directed hands deny'd. 1823 E. IRVING *Orac. God* 152 The force of heaven-directed will.

Heavenful. [See -FUL.] As many, or as much, as would fill heaven.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* i. xlv. (1675) 96 The blessing of that House-ful or Heaven-ful of Dyoours, shall rest for ever upon him. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 15 He is a host, an army, a whole heavenful... of human nature.

Heaven-gate. The gate or portal of heaven.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1620 Her, heuene-gate amongus us. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 269 pin obedyens schal be pin heuene-keye, bat schal opyne to be heuene-gatys. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem* 1886 48 To see so vile a one knock at heaven-gates for mercy. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Mournful Mother*, Until ye two give meeting Where the great Heaven-gate is.

Heaven-high, a. and adv. As high as heaven.

A. *adj.* Reaching or piercing the clouds, very lofty. B. *adv.* To the height of heaven, to an immense height.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 553 þæt þu ȝesawe... heofon-heanne beam. c 1515 *Cocke Lorrell's B.* (Percy) 13 They songe and daunced full merely, With swerynge, and starynge heven hys. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Exstasie* Wks. (Grosart) 93 (D.) Their Heav'n-high roofs shal be embattell'd With adamant in gold enuelloped. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* i, Each from the other heaven-high, bell-deep removed. 1878 — *La Saisiaz* 382 World-wide heaven-high sea.

Heavenhood. *rare*. [See -HOOD.] Heavenly quality or character; heavenliness.

1878 G. D. BOAROMAN *Creative Week* 63 (Cent.) Ripe, rich fruits of heavenhood. 1888 MAX MILLER *Nat. Relig.* ii. (1889) 30 This is the heavenhood of heaven.

† **Heavenish**, a. *Obs.* [See -ISH.] Of or pertaining to heaven; celestial, heavenly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1813 Ful of heuenyssh melodye. c 1374 — *Compl. Mars* 30 Lord a-bove... by heuenyssh [v. rr. -yssh(e)] reuolucio[n]. c 1391 — *Astrol.* i. 821 This forseide heuenyssh zodiak is cleped the cercle of the signes. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 964 Ffor thilk flece be it self wete of this heuenyssh dewe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* rv. (1586) 180 b, Hony dewe, cleaving to the leaves... loosing much of his heuenyssh Vertue.

Hence † **Heavenishly** *adv.* *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 197 As an Angel heuenysshly she songe.

Heavenize, v. *rare*. [See -IZE.] *trans.* To render heavenly, imbue with heavenly principles.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Soliloquies* lxxx. O my soul, if thou be once soundly heav'niz'd in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee.

† **Heaven-king**. *Obs.* King of heaven: applied to God or Christ.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 201 Ic eom heahengel Heofoncyninges. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Hwiltch wurðin(ge) eow haneð idon þe beoencyng. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14921 (Gott.) Þat for vs gaf iesus, heuene king. c 1440 *Generydes* 2642 For loue of heyn kyng, Tell me the trowth. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 105 The Heav'n-King's glorious Praise.

Heavenless, a. *rare*. [See -LESS.] Having no portion in heaven.

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 22 Write this man... hopelesse, heavenlesse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1854) 375 As do idolaters their heavenless gods, We deify the things which we adore.

Heavenlike, a. (*adv.*) [See -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Like heaven; heavenly, divine.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. (R.) Menne farre above the common sorte, or as you woulde saye, heauenlyke felowes. 1610 *Histrio-m.* i. 176 The Harmonie of musick is so Heauenlike that I love it with my life. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 355 O how heauenlike it is to sit among brethren at the feet of a minister who speaks under the influence of love!

B. *adv.* After the manner of heaven.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1590 Who beheld Thee made so heauenlike happy?

Heavenliness (hev'nlinēs). [f. HEAVENLY a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being heavenly in origin, nature, or character.

1530 PALSGR. *231/1* Heuynlynesse, celestialele. 1587 GOLOING *De Moray* xxvii. 418 One further marke of the heauenliness of our Scriptures. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 367 By the holiness and heauenliness of his life and conversation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. i. (1852) 183 The heauenliness of the matter, the efficacy of the doctrine. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. iv. 182 Now we feel that in heauenliness of nature he has gone beyond his former self.

b. As a title: Celestial highness, divinity.

1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* (R.), Goddess of women, sith your heauenliness Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent To our dim eyes.

Heavenly (hev'nli), a. (*sb.*) Forms: see HEAVEN sb.; in 1-4 -lic, 2-4 -lich, -lik, 4-5 -li, 4- -ly (also 3 heueliche, 5 hefly). [OE. *heofonlic*: see HEAVEN and -LY 1.]

1. Of, in, or belonging to heaven, as the abode of God; divine, celestial.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Dæl-nimende þæs heofonlican rices. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Luke* ii. 13 Mycelnes heofonlices werydes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 We ne mazen habben þene heouen-

lichen ebel. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 638 in O. E. Misc. 55 Ye beon byweod of heueliche myhte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Paulus 859 Heuynlyk loy and lestand bliss. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 14 Ȝoure heuynly fadir shal forȝeue to ȝou ȝoure trespassis. c 1450 *Colagros & Garu.* 265 Heuynly god!... how happyis this ful! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) i Takynge on vs the journey to the heuynly Jerusalem. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 3 A shew of heuynly bread. 1713 *Gay Epist.* iii, In her notes the heuynly choir descends. 1840 *De Quincey Style* ii. Wks. 1861 X. 247 Under a heuynly afflatus.

b. Belonging to the heaven of the heathen gods. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 185/1 Heuynly, celestis. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. v. 81 If two gods should play some heuynly match, And on the wager lay two earthly women. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 645 The heuynly Venus.

2. Of or belonging to the natural heaven or sky; now chiefly in the phrase *heavenly bodies*, i.e. the stars, planets, comets, etc. Formerly also, Coming from the clouds or atmosphere, as 'heavenly dew'.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 þe ouer party þerof hatte Celica, þat is, heueneliche and hiȝe, for hiȝe mountaignes þat beþ þerynne. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 34 Lo, first the heuynly figures. The sonne and mone eclipsen both. c 1450 *Holland Howlet* 431 The colour of asure, ane heuynliche hewe. 1508 *Dunbar Gold. Targe* 23 The rosis... powderit hrycht with heuynly beriall droppis. 1535 *Coverdale Jer.* viii. 2 The Sonne, the Moone and all the heuynly hooste. 1607-12 *Bacon Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 308/1 Princes are like the heuynly bodies, which cause good, or evil tymes, and which have much veneration, but noe rest. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iii. 145, 372 Astronomical miles, or 25 Heuynly degrees. 1874 *Estes Half-hour Recreat.* Ser. i. 96 Of the physical constitution of the heuynly bodies.

3. Having relation to heaven and divine things; divine, sacred, holy, blessed.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Macchor* 1101 Lang sermonyng Of haly lyf & heuynlyk thing. 1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 She was so enflawmyd with heuynly hetye. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 356 A breaking... Of heuynly oaths, wov'd with integritie. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. 813 Instructing them by his heuynly preaching. 1814 *Southey Roderick* xxv. 312 Never man enjoyed a heuynly peace. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii. 72 The Sage... pursues the heuynly way without the slightest deflection.

4. Having the excellence, beauty, or delight that belongs to heaven; of more than earthly or human excellence; divine. Of music: Such as that of the heavenly choirs.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 22 Ȝe schulen haue an heuynly medycyn to cure perfylly his syknesse. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* viii. 1193 Quhar hyrdis hlythly sang... in heuynly armory. 1559 *Morwynng Evonym.* 94 Quintessence they name to be the chief and the heuynlyst power or vertue in any plant, metall, or beast. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 227 Who sees the heuynly Rosaline That... Bowes not his vassall head? 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 443 P 1 A graceful Person, an exalted Mien, and Heuynly Voice. 1779 *M. D'Arblay Diary* 26 May, Our journey was delightfully pleasant, the day being heuynly. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xxv. 188 The gush of the direct sunlight could add nothing to this heuynly beauty.

5. *absol.* in pl. *The heuynlyes*: a literal rendering of Gr. (ἐν) τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις (Eph. i. 3, iii. 10), variously translated '(in) heavenly places' or 'things', in *Rhemish Vers.* 'in the celestials'.

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems I. 102 Thy speech is of the Heuynlies. 1872 *Spurgeon Tracts* *Dan.* Ps. lxi. 7 In him we are made to sit together in the heuynlies. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* ii. xii. 138 Against spirits of wickedness in the heuynlies, or aerial regions.

6. *Comb.*, as *heavenly-seeming*, *-dew'd* adjs.

1580 *Stoner Arcadia* ii. vii. 44 Poems 1873 II. 52 The second sweetly-fenced ward, Her heuynly-dew'd tongue to gard. 1785 *Burns Vision* ii. 2, I view'd the heuynly-seeming Fair.

7. **Heavenly fruit**, the genus *Diospyros*, the Fruit of Jove (London *Encycl. Plants*, 1855, 870).

Heavenly, *adv.* In 1-lice, 2-5 -liche. [OE. *heofonlice*: see HEAVEN and -LY 2.]

1. a. From or by heaven. b. In a heavenly manner or degree; divinely; qualifying an *adj.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 239 Cælitus, heofonlice. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 343 Ȝoon lovede Crist more heueneliche. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cxvii. (1869) 121 Þat I be a brid, hys raueshed, heuenelech contemplyf. 1508 *Dunbar Tna marit Women* 11 Vnder ane holyn heuynlic grein hewit. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. Introd. iv, O Goddess heuynly bright! 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 135 Oh she was heuynly true. 1717 *Pope Eloisa* 297 Oh virtue heav'nly fair.

c. Usually hyphenated to adjs. used *attrib.*

1580 *Sidney Arcadia* iii. ii. 18 Poems 1873 II. 115 Captivynge snares Which heau'nly-purest gifts defile. c 1630 *Milton On Time* 19 Our heuynly-guided soul. 1717 *Pope Eloisa* 2 Where heuynly-pensive contemplation dwells. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* lxxviii, Azure orbits heuynly-wise. 1868 *Lo. Houghton Select. Jr. Wks.* 213 To seem So heuynly-happy in my dream.

2. To the extent of heaven, as in *heavenly wide*, as far apart as the two poles, differing *toto cælo*.

1674 *Hickman Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 107 But indeed his Opinion and the Remonstrants Opinion, seem to be heuynly wide.

Heavenly-minded, a. Having the thoughts and affections set on things above; holy, devout.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Soul's Farew. to Earth* ix. (Jod.), They are of the heuynly-minded with far greater arduency of spirit affected. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies*, *Norfolk* (1840) II. 465 This heuynly-minded man Archbishop Whitgift. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 211 To be more holy, more Christ-like, more heuynly-minded.

Hence **Heavenly-mindedness**.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 42 Hope, zeale, heavenly-mindedness. 1835 *LONGE, Outre-Mer* Pr. Wks. 1886 1.205 Many a pure soul, through heavenly-mindedness... has fled from the temptations of the world to seek... a closer walk with God.

Heaven-pointing, *a.* [HEAVEN 10d.] Pointing upward to heaven.

1884 *SYMONDS Shaks. Predic.* ix. 333 One heaven-pointing pyramid.

† **Heaven-queen**. *Obs.* [Orig. two words with *heavene* in genitive.] The, or a, queen of heaven; *spec.* a title of the Virgin Mary.

1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is heuene cwen and wordes alefnesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20140 þe leuedi, þat es heuene quene, hir langed sare hir sun cum to. c 1386 *CHAUCER Cau. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 536 Sire oste, in faith, and hy þe heven [*v.r.* heuene] quene, It was an other Chanon.

† **Heavenric**, -rich. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *heofon*, 2 *heofen*, 2-3 *heouen*, 2-5 *heuen*, *heven* (see HEAVEN); 1 -rice, 2-5 -riche, 3-5 -ryche, 3-4 -rike, 4 -ryke. [OE. *heofonrice* = OS. *heþanriki*, f. *heofon*, HEAVEN + *rice* kingdom, realm; cf. OS. *himilriki*, OFris. *himelriik*, OHG. *himilriichi*, ON. *himinriki*. (The form in *Ag. Gosp.* is *heofona rice* kingdom of the heavens.)] The kingdom of heaven; heaven as the place of the blessed.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Heofonices duru... belocen standeþ. a 1000 *Christ* 1259 Bið him bel hilocen, heofonrice aziefen. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3489 To cumenn upp Till heofennrichness blisse. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 De angel was zedruen ut of heuene riche for modnesse. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1898 Here lyves nan, under heuenerike, þat can telle... what þe ded es lyke. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2423 Of alle þyse oþer, vnder heuener-ryche. c 1450 *Hymns Virg.* 119 In erthe and in heuyn-ryche.

Heavens *int.*: see HEAVEN *s.b.* 4 d.

Heavens, *adv. dial. and colloq.* Employed as an intensive.

1878 *MISS BRADDON Open Verd.* xxxviii. 260 'It'll rain 'eavens' ard presently.' 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vessel* xv, It was raining heavens hard.

Heaven-sent, *a.* Sent from heaven; providentially sent. Cf. *heaven-sent*, HEAVEN *s.b.* 9.

a 1649 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 37/2 If you your heaven-sent good could duly prize. 1777 *POTTER Æschylus* (1779) I. 52 (Jod.) How relate the heav'n-sent tempest That burst upon my head? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 341 He is their heaven-sent friend.

Heavenward (he'v'nwôrd), *adv. and a.* [f. HEAVEN *s.b.* + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* Towards heaven, in the direction of heaven. Orig. to *heaven-ward*; cf. *TOWARD*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3025 Moyses... warp es vt til heuene-ward. c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 102 To heuene-ward he loket. 1300 *Gower Conf.* II. 151 How such thing to the hevenward Among the goddess mighte falle. c 1400 *Melayne* 135 He sawe a bryghtenes of a beme Up un-to hevenward glyde. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 172 In þe herte is ruyssyd in sorwe in heuene-ward. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. xvi. 2 Poems 1873 II. 130 Your heads to heave ward heane. 1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 89 When Pelion... saw, that raine which fell But now from angry Heaven, to Heaven ward swell. 1646 *JENKYN Remora* 28 Shall we run with the swiftnes of the Roe earthward, and go a dull Asses trot heaven-ward? 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xxi. 533 They would move... heavenward. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 818 Heav'n-ward all things tend. 1838 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 360 Above the heavenward-pointing spire. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 106 The other summits, without a trace of cloud... pointed heavenward.

B. *adj.* Directed towards heaven; tending or conducting towards heaven.

1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* v. 24 The reverend man... with heaven-ward eye Call'd on the God of Justice. 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas.* Hope II, I smile on death, if Heaven-ward Hope remain. 1828 *MOORE If thou'dst be mine* iii, Like streams that come from heavenward hills.

Hence **Heavenwardly** *adv.*, **Heavenwardness**. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 612 The expansivity and soaring heavenwardness of the gases. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 202 Echoes of Light, reacting heavenwardly.

Heavenwards (he'v'nwôrdz), *adv.* [f. *prec.* with *advb. gen. -s*: see -WARDS.] Towards heaven, in the direction of heaven.

1650 *W. BROUGH Sacr. Princ.* To Rdr., Using them... as... guides and helps to heaven-wards. 1670 *BOOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 229 What trade did you drive Christ-wards, and heaven-wards, and holiness-wards? 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 418 Weighing it down that it should not rise Heavenwards.

† **Heavenware**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *heofonwara*, 2 *houene*, 2-3 *heuenware*. [OE. *heofonwara* pl., f. *-wara* 'people'.] The inhabitants of heaven. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 36 Cristes acennednys zegladeode heofonwara, and eorðwara, and helwara. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sonnedei blisseð togederes houeneware and horðe ware. a 1225 *Annc. R.* 244 (MSS. T. & C.) Al heene ware and helle ware.

Heaven-wide, *adv. and a.*

A. *adv.* By the width of the heavens, as far as the east is from the west.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiii. 299 Hurl'd about This way and that... all heaven wide of his end. 1857-8 *SEARS Athan.* vii. 62 This principle clears the pneumatology of the Bible heaven-wide of the slough of naturalism.

B. *adj.* As wide or broad as the heavens.

1883 *J. PARKER Apost.* Life II. 71 This heaven-wide principle. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 3/3 An appearance of heaven-wide difference of opinion.

Heave-offering. In the Levitical law: An offering which was 'heaved' or elevated by the priest when offered; also used of other offerings, e.g. those for the construction of the tabernacle.

The word is used in Tindale's version of the Pentateuch and the Bible of 1611 to render Heb. *תרומה* *t'rûmah* (in 1611 also frequently rendered simply 'offering' or 'oblation'), which was taken by some Rabbis to mean 'elevation', from *רומם* *rômmen* to lift up.

1530 *TINDALE Exod.* xxv. 3 This is the heueoffrynge [1611 offering] which ye shall take of them. [Table exp. Words, Heueoffrynge, because they were hoven vp before the Lorde.] — *Numbers* xv. 20 Ye shall geue a cake of the first of youre dowe vnto an heue offrynge: as ye do the heue offrynge of the barne, euen so ye shall heue it. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xxix. 27 Thou shalt sanctifie the brest of the waue-offering, and the shoulder of the heave offering, which is waue, and which is heaued vp of the ramme of the consecration. 1653 *MILTON Hieirings* Wks. (1881) 252 He... passes, by Deed of Gift, this Tenth to the Levite; yet so as offer'd to him first a Heave-offering, and consecrated on his Altar.

Heaver (hî'vər). [f. HEAVE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A person who heaves (in various senses: see the verb); *spec.* a labourer employed in landing goods at a dockyard. (See also BALLAST-heaver, COAL-heaver.)

1586 *J. HOOKER Giral. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 84/1 Notwithstanding the pushes giuen against him by secret heavers that enuid his fortune. 1673 *K. HEAD Canting Acad.* 69 Padders, Booth-heavers, and the like. 1666 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1859) IV. 96 The heavers of coales from the ships to the lighters. 1824 *Examiner* 70/2 Mere heavers of the legs, kickers of the ankle. 1881 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v. *Healer*, 'The healer's as bad as the heaver; which is analogous to 'The receiver's as bad as the thief'.

2. Something that heaves; an apparatus for heaving or lifting, a lever; *spec.* (*Naut.*) a wooden bar or staff used for twisting or tightening a rope or strap.

1598 *FLORIO, Toladro*, an instrument, heauer, or engine to mount any piece of ordinance vp into the carriage. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 775 The fourth Muscle is called *Lenator* or the *Heauer*. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Heaver*, a Breast. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Mar.* (1776), *Heaver*, a name given by seamen to a wooden staff, employed by them as a lever on many occasions. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 190 The strap is nippeded, with a heaver, round the block. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heaver*, a wooden bar or staff, sometimes tapered at the ends; it is employed as a lever or purchase.

Heaves, a disease of horses: see HEAVE *s.b.* 3

Heave shoulder. In the Levitical law: The shoulder of an animal 'heaved' or elevated in sacrifice (cf. HEAVE-OFFERING). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1530 *TINDALE Lev.* vii. 34 The wauebreast and the heue-shoulder I haue taken of the children of Israel... and haue geuen it vnto Aaron the prest and vnto his sonnes; to be a dutie for ener of the children of Israel. 1647 *Husbandm. Plea agt. Tithe* 38 Then the custome is (in some Parishes) for the Parson to haue a tenth joynt, a heave shoulder, or a shake breast. a 1659 *Bp. BROWNING Sermon*. (1674) I. xxi. 278 'God', said Gregory, 'requires... the heave-shoulder and arm of Obedience'.

† **Heave-shouldered**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* With raised shoulders; high-shouldered.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe in Harl. Misc.* VI. 157 Capitaines that wore a whole antient in a scarf, which made them goe heave-shouldered, it was so boysterous.

Heave thigh, substituted by the Revisers of 1885 for HEAVE SHOULDER in the Bible of 1611. 1885 *BIBLE* (R. V.) *Lev.* vii. 34 The waue breast and the heave thigh [*marg.* Or, shoulder].

Heavily (he'vili), *adv.* Forms: 1 *heaflice*, *hefllice*, *hefellice*, 3 *hefllice*, *heui(o)liche*, *Orm.* *hefliclike*, 4 *hevyliche*, 4-6 *hevely*, *hevely*, -li, 5 *Sc. hevaly*, *hevely*, 5-6 *havelie*, 6 *hevely*, *Sc. hewilie*, 6- *heavily*. [OE. *hefliclike* *adv.*, from *heffig* HEAVY: see -LY 2.]

1. In a heavy manner; with or as with weight, *lit.* and *fig.*; ponderously, massively; burdensomely, oppressively.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1671, I-charged with synnes so hevyliche. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 209 His fit he set Apon his man weil hevaly. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 802 They did sound a long time upon Trumpets, Cornets, and Flutes, very hevely. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 188 This... will light heuvelier vpon you then you are aware. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 2 A Gentleman leaning vpon me, and very hevely. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* III. 150 The horses were too hevely laden to travel fast. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 57 On the great house of... Eadward his hand fell more hevely. 1886 *MRS. ALEXANDER By Woman's Wit* I. vii. 207 Mrs. Ruthven did not find time hang hevely on her hands.

2. With heavy, laborious, or dragging movement; laboriously, sluggishly; without elasticity or animation.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Hiz hefelice mid eorum zehyrdon. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. III. xvii. (1495) 63 The humour by nyghte menyth hevely. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lix. 101/2 Yf the seruyce he sayd so haueyly [Pynson haueyly] & dedely. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xiv. 25 And broke off their charret wheeles, that they draue them hevely. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3288/3 The... Fireship sailing very hevely. 1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 72 ¶ 6 He read his Discourse... so hevely, and with so little Air of being conuincid himself. 1760 *MILLES in Phil. Trans.* LI. 538 Burn hevely, leaving a large quantity of brownish ashes. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* lviii, Breakfast passed very hevely. 1887

H. ERROLL *Ugly Duckling* III. vii. 122, 'I think I'll be off now', said Lambert getting hevely up.

3. With sorrow, grief, displeasure, or anger; grievously. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxi. 11 Abraham þa undernam hefiglice þas word. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 26 Jesus... tok it hevely. 1388 — *Mark* xiv. 4 There were summe that beren it hevely with ynne hem silf. 1483 *Vulgaris abs Terentio* 8 a, I fere me lest my fadyr bere hevely that zister-day j com not to hym. 1591 *SPENSER Tears Muses* 35 [They] Hearing them so hevely lament, Like hevely lamenting from them went. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 124 Berkley... took this refusal very hevely. 1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 169 Any mistake or neglect of mine is... hevely taken. 1816 *BYRON Siege Cor.* xix, There he sate all hevely.

4. With great force or violence; forcibly, violently; intensely, deeply, strongly; severely.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xxiv. 179 Ða veras mon sceal hefigleor and stidleor laran, and Ða wif leothleor. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xi. 53 Ða ongungun... þa æglewan hefiglice him azen standan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8236 He was... Biforr þe Romanisse king Full hefiglice wreced. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 235 It ranyt sa hard and hevely. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxv. 6 Off Fortoun I complit hevely. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 95 h, They had been hevely threatened for the tyme of his absence. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* I. ii. 155 Thou shalt be hevely punished. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Northampton* (1840) II. 533 Lately the earl of Oxford was hevely fined. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1878) 128 Merchants... complain hevely of this inconvenience. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 223 The strong tendency to national unity told hevely against judicial inequality.

5. To a large or heavy amount.

1819 *Scotsman* 30 Jan. 40/3 Oatmeal... sold hevely at fully more money. 1847 *Frit. R. Agric.* Soc. VIII. i. 64 Farm-yard manure is used hevely. 1850 *Ibid.* XI. ii. 613, I stock hevely. 1859 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 164, I have... corrected so hevely, as almost to have rewritten it. 1864 *Frit. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 271 The county is hevely wooded.

Heaviness (he'vinəs). Forms: 1 *hefignes*, (*hefignes*, *hefnis*), 3-5 *heuenes*, -nis, -nys, 3-6 *hevinnesse*, 4 *Sc. hewynes*, 4-6 *hevinnesse*, 5 *euynes*, 6 *hevinnes*, *heueneynes*, *Sc. havines*, 6-7 *heaviness* (see 6- *heaviness*). [OE. *hefignes*: see HEAVY *a.* and -NESS.] The state or quality of being heavy: in the various senses of the *adj.*; esp. a. Weightiness, ponderousness; gravity; weight or force of impact.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23235 (Fairf.) Is heuenis of dint... Als hit ware dintis of a stipe þat smyðhis smitis in þaire smeþi. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Hevinnesse of wyghte, *ponderositas*. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 What heuynes doth in a stripe every man by experience can tell. 1600 *J. POBY tr. Leo's Africa* II. 63 Having... on the one side of their horses a great weight... to counterpoize the heaviness of their drums on the other side. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 153 A perpendicular from the centre of heaviness.

b. Burdensomeness, oppressiveness, severity; † a grievance.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 12 We Ða Ðe beron hefignise Ðes dages & hæto. a 1225 *Annc. R.* 132 Þe hevinnesse of hire flesche & flesches undeawas binimed hire hire viht. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1800 The harmys and þe heuynys hym happit of yow. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 95 The causes and matters of hevinnesse, declared in articles. *Ibid.* 97 There were caste many hevinneses and sedicious billes, under the names of suche laborers. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxiii. 150 b, The heauiness of my losse beeing such. 1658 *ABF. SYMONS in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. vi. 2 And only lament the heaviness of his sickness.

† c. Enraged feeling, displeasure, anger. *Obs.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* ¶ 782 He hath swich hevinnesse and swich wratthe to vs ward. 1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 279 If any man be at hevinnesse with any of his bretheryne. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 201 My sayd Lorde of Glouceter hare heuynes vnto my Lorde off Winchester. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 98 h, Never... take... querelles, displeasures or hevinneses... one against the other. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* v. 6 The instruments of wrath and hevinnesse.

d. Oppressed condition of the body, members, or senses; torpor, drowsiness; dullness; want of animation.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Nan hæfignes Ðes lichoman, ne nan unþeaw. a 1225 *Annc. R.* 270 3if þet tu muhtest wel wakien, he... leidd on þe hevinnesse. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xxii. 45 He fond hem sleeping for hevinnesse. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. III. xviii. (1495) 65 Callyd defines and... heuynesse of heringe. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, The dumpish heauiness, that proceedeth of Melancholy. 1700 *DRYDEN Sigm.* & *Guic.* 204 A welcome heaviness That seiz'd his eyes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/3 The terrible dryness and heaviness which make themselves manifest on every page.

e. Dejectedness of mind; † sadness, grief.

c 1275 *Al Pains of Hell* 45 in O. E. Misc. 212 Hou dredful is hel... In þe wyche is heuenes without gladnes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 100 Hire freendes... Conforten hire in al þat ener they may Al for to make hire lene hire heuynesse. c 1440 *Generydes* 4625 Hir joy was turnyd into heuynes. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 756 He was with great funeral honor and heauynesse of his people... entered at Windsor. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 200 Let vs not burthen our remembrances with a heauiness that's gon. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 215 So much Heuynesse had I lost, and so much Joy had I received! 1879 *DIXON Windsor* II. viii. 92 Richard, in seeming heaviness of heart, broke up his Court.

Heaving (hî'vin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEAVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb HEAVE, *q.v.*, in various senses.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlij. 2 Heving of mi hend. a 1310

in Wright *Lyric P. x.* 36 Ne kepte heo non heuyng here. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 250 With heuyng and shouyng, haue in and haue oute. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny II.* 62 The sicke heaving of the stomacke. *Ibid.* 277 They shall not be sea-sicke nor giuen to heaving, as commonly they be that are at sea. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T. II.* iii. 35 'Tis such as you that creepe like shadows by him, and do sighe At each his needlesse heauings. 1709 STEELE *Tatler No. 82* ¶ 4 The silent heaving of the Waves. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem. I.* 391 A reduction of the Lead, which is always attended with a sort of effervescence, and such a considerable heaving, that... most of the mixture runs over the crucible. 180a PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Pl.* 255 The heaving of one vein by another. 1805 FORTSMYTH *Beauties Scott. II.* 279 A... mode of fishing, called heaving or hauling, is standing in the stream... with a hag or net fixed to a kind of frame... Whenever a fish strikes against the net, they... instantly haul up the mouth of the net above water. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* 101 When thou didst yield thy innocent breath In birdlike heaving unto death.

b. The rustic custom, formerly observed at Easter, of heaving or lifting into the air persons of the opposite sex.

1787 *Public Advertiser* 13 Apr. (Brand), The counties of Shropshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire boast of one [custom] of equal antiquity, which they call Heaving. 1800 F. LEIGHTON *Lett. to J. Boucher* 17 Feb. (MS.), With respect to the custom of heaving at Easter... The men heave the women on Easter Monday; the women heave the men on the Tuesday. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk. I.* 425 Lifting or heaving differs a little in different places. In some parts the person is laid horizontally, in others placed in a sitting position on the bearers' hands. Usually, when the lifting or heaving is within doors, a chair is produced.

c. A name for certain diseases of animals: see quotes.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 116 The pox of swine, called also by the London feeders, the heavings. 1883 *Standard* 10 Apr. 2/3 The disease from which ewes die, about three days after parturition... generally called 'inflammation', or sometimes 'heaving'; is due to a disease which is analogous to puerperal fever in women.

† d. *Heaving of the maw*: name of an old game at cards. Obs.

a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr. iv.* 12 Then thirdly follow'd heaving of the Maw, A game without Civility or Law, An odious play, and yet in Court oft scene, A sawcy knave to trump both King and Queene.

e. With adv. *Heaving-down*, *heaving-to*: see HEAVE v. 20.

1799 NELSON 6 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1843) III. 280 The Emerald... having been on shore and got so much damage as to require heaving down. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* i. (1876) 4 Heaving to was impossible. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk. v.* 146 Conveniences for heaving down.

f. attrib. and Comb.: *heaving-day* (see quotes, and b above); † *heaving-house*, (?) a gambling-house, for dice-play; *heaving-line* (*Naut.*), a line, usually from 5 to 10 fathoms long, used for casting from a vessel to enable a hawser to be hauled ashore or to another vessel; *heaving-net*, a net that is heaved or hauled up: see quot. 1805 in a.

1584 *Order in Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 No Fishermen, Garthmen, Petermen... shall advance or set up any Weirs, Engines... Heaving Nets, except they be 2 Inches in the Meish. 1579 T. F. *Newes fr. North* xiv. (1585) Fiv. I call to witness the Theaters, Curtaines, Heaving-houses, Rifling booties, Bowling alleys, and such places. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk. I.* 425 Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday were known by the name of *heaving day*, because on the former day it was customary for the men to heave and kiss the women, and on the latter day for the women to retaliate on the men. *Ibid.*, The women's heaving-day was the most amusing.

Heaving, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That heaves, in various senses; see the verb.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. II.* ii. 196 The performance of our heaving splenes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg. III.* 166 The Youthful Charioteers with heaving Heart Rush to the Race. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 193 The heaving tide In widen'd circles beats on either side. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 66 A heaving ocean of upturned faces. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 33 Over the heaving billows the ships of the Tencrarians go.

† **Heavisome**, a. Obs. or dial. Also 5 heuisum, evysum. [f. HEAVY a. + -SOME.] Of heavy mood, doleful, sad; dull, gloomy.

1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* II. iv. 77 Heuisum longyng of his exile me castis downe. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 365 Sory and evysum ye ben alway: Your myrthe is gon. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 60 A heaisume mistinne is cast before our eyes. 1825 BROCKETT, *Heavisome*, dark, dull, drowsy. So 1828 *Craven Dial.*

Hence † **Heavisomely** adv. Obs., sadly.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles. vi.* 26 Underlei thi shulder, and ber it, and ne here thou heuysumli in the bondis of it.

† **Heavity**. Obs. In 5 hevyte, -ee [irreg. f. HEAVY a. + -TY.] Heaviness of heart, sorrow.

14. *Chaucer's L. G. W.* 1736 (MS. Fairfax) *Lucrece*, And eke the teeres ful of hevyte [v. rr. oneste, honeste, -ee, heynesse] Embelyssed hir wifely chastitee. c 1440 *Parlothepe* 2466 The french departed wyth grete heuyte.

Heavy (he'vi), a.¹ (sb.) Forms: 1 hefig, hefez, (north. hæfz), 2-3 hefez, 2-4 hevi, 3 (Orm.) hefig, (evi), 4 heve, 4-6 hevry, Sc. hevry, 5-6 (evy), hevrye, 6 hevry, (Sc. havy, -ie, havy(e, hayvie), 6-7 heavie, -ye, 6- heavy. [OE. hefig = OS. hefig (MDu. hevich, Du. hevig), OHG. hebig, hevig, heuich, MHG. hebec, ON. höfugr, höfgr = -Otent. *havigo-, *havigo-, f. *hafi-z, OE. hefe weight, f. *hafjan, to HEAVE.]

I. In the primary physical sense, and uses connected therewith.

1. Of great weight; weighty, ponderous. The opposite of *light*.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt. xxiii.* 4 Hig biodað hefige byrþyna... and lecegað þu uppán manna exla. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 95 Ic am heui, al so he ðe is imaked of ierde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+99 Who sal vus helpe To remou þat heuy stone? 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 289 Þis ax, þat is heue in-nogh. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* Dijl. Look... that they be not to heuy over hir power to weyr. 1592 *Tinme to Eng. Lepers* Civb, [A coate] too colde for winter, and too heave and hote for sommer. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 204 It [the ant] was able to grasp and hold a heavy body, three or four times the bulk and weight of its own body. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 158 Bad tradesmen make this plough heavy and clumsy. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 24, 1 atom of oxygen will be eight times heavier than 1 atom of hydrogen.

fig. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 3 Þe weigt of wickednes þu makis þoure herts heuyere þan lede. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 2868 For syn es swa hevy and swa harde, þat it drawes þe saul ay dunwarde. a 1786 COWFER *Yearly Distr.* iv, Each heart as heavy as a log.

b. To lie, sit heavy upon or at: chiefly fig.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 118 Let me sit heavy on thy soule to morrow. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (Vol. II.) 32, I have something, I know not what, lies heavy at my heart. 1721 BERKELEY *Proc. Rn. Gt. Brit. Wks.* III. 209 This public calamity that lies so heavy on the nation. c 1726 A. EVANS *Elegy on Vanbrugh*, Lie heavy on him, earth! for he laid many heavy loads on thee! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. I.* 287 These burdens did not lie very heavy on the nation.

c. Weighty because of the quantity present; hence, in large quantity or amount, abundant.

1728 POPE *Dunci.* i. 78 Heavy harvests nod beneath the snow. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/1 Another sharp frost and heavy snow. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 464/1 The early-sown crops are... in general the heaviest. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xix. 373 Virgin soil does not give such a heavy crop as an old garden.

d. *techn.* Possessing (appreciable) weight. In *Physics*, applied to bodies whose weight may not be disregarded in calculations.

1871 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of a Particle* (ed. 3) iv. Example 46 A heavy particle is projected from a given point with a given velocity.

2. Possessing great weight in proportion to bulk; of great specific gravity.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 266 Eorþe is hefigre oðrum gesceaf-tum. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 3 Heuy is the ston, and charjous is the grauel. c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 20 Hevyre as leede. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Heavy as gold is or any thing that wayeth moche, massif. 1605 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref., According to the Order of their Gravity those which are heaviest lying deepest in the Earth. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 608 An oil, deeper coloured... but equally heavy. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. (1879) 59 Platinum, the heaviest metal.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has not properly 'risen', and is consequently dense and compact.

1828 WEBSTER *Heavy*, v. 25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; as heavy bread. 1837-42 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* 17 Kneading... is... indispensable, or the dough would lie in lumps and the bread heavy. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. (ed. 5) 208 If the bread turned out heavy. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* xxix. (1888) 218 The pastry is heavy.

3. Great with young; gravid, pregnant. Also fig.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalen* 396 Suppose with barne scho heavy ware. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* Wks. 1835 I. 345 When they are big and heavy with some inward exercise of mind. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 32 Two of them were heavy in calf.

4. Increased in weight by the addition of something; laden with. Also fig.

1623 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 324 His men heavy and laden with booty. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 65/2 Winds... from the West... are heaviest at Sun-rise. 1840 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange* *Life* (1870) III. vii. 109 The very air heavy with the rich perfume of the seringas and acacias. 1888 L. MALET *Couns. Perfect.* 63 The words seeming to her heavy with meaning. *Ibid.* 290 This hour, heavy though it was with possible sorrow.

5. Applied technically to classes of goods, manufactured articles, breeds of animals, etc. of more than a defined or usual weight. Hence b. *transf.* Connected or concerned with the manufacture, carriage, etc. of such articles.

1617 MORVON *Itin.* iii. 56 They have not heavy luggage. *Ibid.* 95 They have a race of heavy Horses. 1883 MRS. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* xiii. (1884) 110 Your heavy baggage—is it all right? 1887 *Daily News* 2 May 2/7 In heavy woollens... there is a little more doing. 1895 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 5/3 Precedence is as usual given to the exhibition of heavy horses, colloquially known as 'shires'.

b. 1888 *Lit. World* 7 Sept. 179/1 The father became a curate in the Heavy Woollen District of Yorkshire. 1894 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 3/7 Those engaged in the heavy steel trades. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 6/1 The passenger lines have secured gains on increases a year ago, but on some of the 'heavy' lines less satisfactory results are shown.

6. Applied to ordnance of the larger kind.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Artillery*, There was no attacking such a place for want of heavy artillery. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp. X.* 479, I have not by me the state of the heavy ordnance and stores which were sent. 1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, *Heavy metal*, in military affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 24 Heavy guns were brought up... and preparations were made to carry the fort by storm. 1889 *Cent.*

Dict., s. v. *Artillery*, *Heavy Artillery* [U. S.], all artillery not formed into batteries or equipped for field evolutions.

b. fig. *Heavy metal*: see quot.

1882 OGILVIE *s.v.*, *Heavy metal*, guns or shot of large size; hence, fig. ability, mental or bodily; power, influence; as, he is a man of heavy metal; also, a person or persons of great ability or power, mental or bodily; used generally of one who is or is to be another's opponent in any contest; as, we had to do with heavy metal. (Colloq.)

7. *Mil.* Carrying heavy arms or equipments; heavily armed or equipped: said chiefly of soldiers (who are themselves usually specially selected for their height and weight). *Heavy (marching) order*: see quot. 1883. (Cf. B. 1.)

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 389/1 The heavy cavalry in general carry carbines, pistols and swords; and the light cavalry very small carbines, pistols, and sabres. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 43 To raise an army of 20,000 heavy infantry and 500 cavalry. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 55 To be frequently paraded, and exercised at least once a week in Heavy Marching Order. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 394 The soldier... when he marches in time of peace in heavy order, carries his pack, kit, haversack. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms & Phr.*, *Heavy order* or *heavy marching order*, that of a soldier equipped and carrying, besides his arms and ammunition, complete kit, and great coat, amounting altogether to about 60 pounds. 1885 TENNYSON (*title*) *Charge of the Heavy Brigade*.

II. Expressing the action or operation of things physically weighty.

8. Having great momentum; striking or falling with force or violence.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 369 He him-self... Sa hard and hevy dyntis gave. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 7 With hail, and havy schouris. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 18 The stroke upon his shield so hevie lites. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 871 Like feather-bed betwixt a wall and heavy brunt of cannon ball. 1805 in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. 166 note, The Enemy opened a very heavy fire on the Royal Sovereign. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, They mean heavy play and no mistake. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 A heavy sea running outside. 1888 MRS. ALEXANDER *Life Interest* I. x. 198 A heavy thunderstorm came on.

9. Of ground, a road, etc.: That clings or hangs heavily to the spade, feet, wheels, etc., and thus impedes motion or manipulation; soft and tenacious. Also *transf.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 22 b, If you breake up newe ground, yf it be riche, heave, and prepared for seede, it suffiseth to plowe it once. 1710 S. SEWALL *Diary* I. Dec. (1879) II. 294 The ways were heavy. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 105 The sand was nowhere so deep and heavy. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* I. iii. (1836) 181 Universally what are called heavy soils are specifically the lightest. 1837 *Boston Herald* 3 Jan. 2 Scarcely any of the mail-coaches arrived in London before half-past 8 o'clock, owing to the heavy state of the roads. 1855 THOREAU *Cape Cod* iii. (1894) 34 That we should find it very 'heavy' walking in the sand. 1884 LITTLYPHILL'S *Cricket Ann.* 44 The ground was so heavy from recent rains.

10. That weighs upon the stomach; difficult of digestion.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Lij, Mullets and Barbilles... fried... are heaue and hard to digest. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., The flesh of the males is more strong, dry, and heavy of digestion. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 127 It may lie heavy on her stomach, that she will grow too big to get back into her hole. 1842 J. WILSON *Ess.*, *Health* (1856) 172 Bacon is a coarse and heavy food.

11. *Heavy in, on (upon) hand*: said of a horse that bears or hangs on the bit. Also fig.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1708/4 A Spring Snaffle, that Commandeth with the greatest ease imaginable, all hard-mouthed Run-away Horses... and those that ride heavy in hand. 1831 JOHNSON *Sportsm. Cycl.* s.v., A horse is said to be heavy in hand, when from want of spirit he goes sluggishly on, bearing his whole weight upon the bit. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xi. 106 Poor Bella! how heavy on hand she will find him.

III. Weighty in import, grave, serious.

12. Of great import; weighty, important; serious, grave. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 101 Eac we mazon gepencean þæt þæt hefigre is þæt man [etc.]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 23 Ge forleton þa þing þe synt hefegean [c 1160 *Hatton G. hefegean*], þære æa dom, and mildheortnyss, and zeleafan. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 76 For þe seldspeche hire words weren heue, and heften much mihte. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 66 Some heaue businesse hath my Lord in hand. 1601 — *All's Well* II. v. 49 Trust him not in matter of heaue consequence. 1800 *Spectator* 6 Dec., To make a graver, and, if we may be allowed the adjective, a heavier speech.

13. Grave, severe, deep, profound, intense.

c 1000 *Echl. Inst.* xxvii. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 424 Hwa... on swa hefige scylde gehreose. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Angliu* VIII. 320 Wið hefigum synnum. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106 Dises yeares eac wearon swiðe hefige and sinlice gewinn betwux þam Casere... and his sunu. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Ulene mon... þæt lið in heue sunne. c 1200 *CAMBR.* 10228 Full of hefið dæd. 1594 HOOKE *Echl. Pol.* I. i. § 1 A number of heaue preiudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 196 margin, The hayuie hatred and Inuie of the Pechtes towards the Scottis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 827 A dead march sounded, and heavy silence commanded to be kept through all the campe. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 50 In the sixteenth century we meet with heavy complaints respecting the disuse of the longbow. 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* I. 371 The heaviest sin on this side of the Alps! 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 138 You have read in the papers of our heavy English frost.

IV. Having the aspect, effect, sound, etc. of heaviness.

14. Of the sky, clouds, etc.: Overcast with dark clouds; lowering, gloomy.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 The welken is heanye. 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* Ded. 82 Who so observed our heauie heauens. 1876 MRS. ALEXANDER *Her Dearest* I. 304 A mild, heavy day.

15. Having comparatively much thickness or substance; thick, coarse; also, massive in conformation or outline; wanting in gracefulness, lightness, elegance, or delicacy.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi. The good humour and content which was expressed in their heavy features. *Ibid.* xix. We feel that its appearance is heavy, yet that the effect produced would be destroyed were it lighter or more ornamental. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 54 The church, like most of the purely monastic buildings... is heavy. 1886 F. L. SHAW *Col. Cheswick's Camp* I. x. 217 With heavy renaissance porch and wide spreading flight of granite steps. *Mod.* The heavy lines of the drawing. Make a heavier stroke. His handwriting is heavy and clumsy.

16. Having a sound like that made by a weighty object; loud and deep.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. i. The deep-mouthed blood-hound's heavy bay Resounded up the rocky way. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 97 Listen well If you hear not a deep and heavy bell. 1845 *Hawkestone* (1846) I. xviii. 383 One heavy tramp he could hear close at his side.

† 17. Of an accent: = GRAVE. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTEHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. viij. (Arb.) 92 To the lowest and most base because it seemed to fall downe rather then to rise vp, they gaue the name of the heavy accent.

V. Having the slow or dull action of what is weighty.

18. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Ponderous and slow in intellectual processes; wanting in facility, vivacity, or lightness; † slow of understanding, inapprehensive, dull, stupid (*obs.*).

1300 *Cursor M.* 27789 (Cott. Galba) Slewh... makes a man lath to lere, And heuy in hert sarmon to here. 1340 *Ayeb.* 31 Pe man is zuo heui pet ne loueh bote to ligge and resti and slepe. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2703 Bot parde, bi prouidence impossible it semes, A heuy as to be heuyn vp to be sternes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 144 Oh heuy ignorance: thou praisest the worst best. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* (1877) V. 71 The heaviest man in the country. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* A heavy Fellow, a dull Blockish Slugg. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 P. 1 A Set of heavy honest Men, with whom I have passed many Hours with much Iodolence. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 259 If there is anything worse... it is a heavy man when he fancies he is being facetious.

19. Acting or moving slowly, clumsily, or with difficulty; wanting in briskness or alacrity; slow, sluggish; unwieldy. a. of material objects.

1400-50 *Alexander* 5572 With heuy hedis and hoge as horses it were. 1538 STARKE *England* I. iii. 79 Of them... we haue ouer many, wych altygyddur make our polytyke body voveldy and heuy, and, as hyt were, to be greneyd with grosse humors. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 43 If that surly spirit melancholy Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heuy, thicke. 1674 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* (1677) 214 More creese than the Lanner, and more heavy and sluggish in her flight. 1700 DRYDEN *Pyth. Phil. Wks.* 1808 XII. 221 His heels too heavy, and his head too light. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 45, I understand that some of the transports you have with you are heavy sailers. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* II. 77 He flapped his heavy wing all brokenly and weak.

b. of abstract things.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 375 The heavy gate [gait] of night. 1595 *John* IV. i. 47 Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* To Rdr. The diversion of some of my idle and heavy Hours. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx, Sleepless nights and heavy days. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 30 Sept. 1 The oat trade is heavy, and this grain may be quoted full 1s. per qr. under our last quotation.

c. Time is said to lie or hang heavy, when its passage seems slow and tedious.

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* v. iii. My time lies heavy on my hands. 1794 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 444 My time does not hang heavy on my hands. 1833 TENNYSON *Clara Vere de Vere* 65 If time be heavy on your hands, Are there no beggars at your gate, Nor any poor about your lands?

20. Of things, esp. artistic or literary productions; Wanting in vivacity; dull; ponderous; tedious, uninteresting.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 533 Polygotus the Thasian... represented much variety of countenance, far different from the rigorous and heauy looke of the visage beforetime. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 61 Without such a force of phantasia the whole labour of their braines will be but a heauie, dull, and life-lesse piece of worke. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 111 It may still be a wonder how so heavy a book... should survive to three editions. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid.* Ages II. xix. 257 The longer poems... of the first half of the fourteenth century are dull and heavy. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 383 This play... has been denominated a 'heavy one', which means that it is not distinguished by various and rapid action, or abrupt and startling incident.

21. In Theatrical phrase: Sober, serious; relating or pertaining to the representation of sombre or tragic parts; as heavy villain, heavy business.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey v. xii. The regular dramatic performance was thought too heavy a business for the evening. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xxii. I played the heavy children when I was eighteen months old. 1868 HELPS *Realism* viii. (1876) 230 As the heavy villain at the Surrey Theatre would say. 1885 W. C. DAY *Behind Footlights* 113 Practising attitudes before the cheval glass we have the heavy gentleman, chronic villain of the footlights.

VI. That weighs or presses hardly or sorely on the senses or feelings.

† 22. Of persons: Oppressive; troublesome, annoying; angry; severe, violent. *Obs.*

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 4 [lv. 3] Onbalden in mec unrechtwinnisse and in eorre heffe werun me. c. 1000 *Ag. Pr.* (Th.) liv. [lv.] 3 Wurdon me þa on ytre yfele and hefige. 1382 WYCLIF *Luk.* xviii. 5 Nethes for this widowe is heuy [gloss, or disesful] to me, I schal venge hir. 1388 *Ibid.* xl. 7 Nyle thou be heuy to me. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12300 Eneas with anger was angariy heuy With Antenor the traitor. 1452 in *Paston Lett.* I. Intro. 72, I am informed that the King, my sovereign lord, is my heavy lord, greatly displeased with me. 1476 SIR J. PASTON *Ibid.* No. 771 III. 153 It is demyd that my lady wolde heraffir be the rather myn heuy lady for that deling. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 902 Above all others Fabius Maximus was his heavy Enemy. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 38 You would have been no less heavy to the confederates than we. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 225 Who groan to find their deliverer prove so heavy.

† b. Heavy friend: a troublesome or evil friend; an enemy. So heavy father. *Obs.*

c. 1570 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F. iij. If this icoonde person would alter his visage, And counterfayt in chere an heavy father sage. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. xxiii. 103 Sir, I perceive that thou art my heavy friend. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xiv. 124 He... was an heavier friend unto Asia than Antiochus had bene. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. x. § 4 Some... thinke him to haue bene an heavy Father to the Common-wealth. 1621 MOLLER *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* t. iii. 8 This woman while she liued was an heauie friend of mine.

23. Hard to bear, endure, or withstand; oppressive, grievous, sore; distressful.

a. 1000 *Laws Ælfred* 1. c. 49 § 3 (Schmid) Þæt ure zeferan sume... eow hefigran [wisian budan] to healdende. c. 1200 ORMIN 1442 Hard and hefig pine. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4583 Þe days þat er ille and heuy. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Heuy and grevows, *gravis*. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 21 My hauiie hap and piteous plicht. 1592 TIMME *10. Eng. Leters* Dij. Wherewithall they carie the heauie vegenance of God. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 143 He... endure Your heauiest Censure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 103 Who for the shame Don to his Father, heard this heauie curse. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 145 Let. p. 2 [They] hold their own Slaves in the heaviest Bondage. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Peers* II. 46 Universally regarded as a heavy calamity. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barsel* I. xl. 349 The world has been very heavy on him.

24. Hard to perform or accomplish; requiring much exertion; laborious, toilsome.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2565 For al ðat swinc heui & sor. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* Curio[us] enditing and hard sentence is ful heuy atones for wich a child to lerne. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 288 Certain factious persons did beat into their ears, how heauie a journe that would be unto them. 1611 BIBLER *Exod.* xviii. 18 This thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to performe it thy selfe alone. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 537 The work, he said, was heavy; but it must be done. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. v. 170 The day had been a heavy one.

25. Cansing or occasioning sorrow; distressing, grievous, saddening; sad, sorrowful.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 12 The glad nyght ys worthe an heuy morowe. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 492 Your departing is so heuy to me that I trowe I shall deye for sorow. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 626 Where he without great solempnitie kept a heauie Christmasse. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1241 These proved in effect to be unfortunate and heauie presages [*auspicia tristia*] unto Mancinus. 16... *Chevy Chase* II. 19 in *Perry's Reliq.* It was a heuy syght to se. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x. This was a heauy piece of news to my nephew. 1827 CARLILE *Misc.* (1857) 1. 30 To the great body of mankind this were heavy news.

† b. Heavy hill: the ascent to Tyburn; the way to the gallows. *Obs.*

1577 GASCOIGNE *Arraignm. Lover in Brit. Bibl.* (1810) I. 76 Thou must go hence to Heavy Hill; And there be hang'd all but the head. 1698 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i. I saw you follow him up the heavy hill to Tyburn.

26. Oppressive to the bodily sense; overpowering.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 702, And vaknit as of heuy slepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 583 His Eyes with heavy Slumber overcast. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* II. 9 The heavy smell of the oil. *Mod.* The poppy has a heavy smell.

VII. Weighed down mentally or physically.

27. 'Weighed down' with sorrow or grief; sorrowful, sad, grieved, despondent.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12625 Wit heui hert and druppand chere. c. 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 He felt him heuy & ferly seke. c. 1400 *Soudene Bah.* 400 Tho sorowede alle the Citesyns And were full heuy than. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7369 Þe bischop semed to be heuy, þe kirke was left sa unsemely. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 Consydering some persones to be iocunde and mery, some sadde and heuy. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 113 Her husband is absent and I think she will be heavy. 1725 POPE *Odys.* II. 117 With heavy hearts we labour thro' the tyde, To coasts unknown, and oceans yet untry'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1284 For this most gentle maiden's death Right heavy am I. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 34 With a heart heavy enough.

b. Expressing or indicative of grief, doleful.

a. 1225 *Ansr. R.* 342 Heui murrung. c. 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 170 in O. E. *Misc.* 216 Poule he weppid with heue chere. 14... HOCCEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 67, I walkid... Besyde a groue in an heuy musyng. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 217 Then answered he with heauie chere: alas, alas, am not I here in prison, and at your owne will? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 82 With floods of teares abundantly running down their heauie countenances. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* II, Who farther sings, must change the pleasant lyre To heavy notes of woe.

28. 'Weighed down' by sleep, weariness, or some physical depression or incapacity; hence, esp. weary from sleep, sleepy, drowsy.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvii. 12 The hoondes of Moyses weren heuy. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 885 *Thisbe*, On hire he caste hise heuy dedly eyen. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Heuy a-slepe... *sonnolentus*. 1526 TINGALE *Matt.* xxvi. 43 He... founde them aslepe agayne. For there eyes were heuy. 1587 TURBEV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 152 And stole upon the heauie prince, That slumbering long had hyn. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* v. 86 It will make the head heuy by repeating it with vapors. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 247, I thought I had overslept myself—I am so heavy. 1843 HOOD *Song of Shirt* I, With fingers weary and worn, With eyelids heavy and red.

VIII. Transferred from action to agent.

29. That does what is expressed heavily (in various senses).

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 181 The heavy betters began to quake at this change of things. 1856 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 305 To pardon so heavy an offender. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* Jan. 25, I have been a very heavy drinker. 1887 A. C. GUNTER *Mr. Barnes of N. Y.* (1888) 95 Miss Anstruther... returns to the hotel a heavy loser. 1888 *Gardening* 25 Feb. 712/2 A heavy cropper and a good table Potato.

IX. 30. In other specialized uses (chiefly technical from I): heavy-clay, *lit.* (see 9); fig. an agricultural labourer; heavy drawer, in coining, a drawer into which coins exceeding the standard weight are dropped; heavy drift-ice, heavy ice (see quot.); heavy-earth = BABYTA; heavy gunner, fig. = heavy swell; heavy pine, a name of the *Pinus ponderosa*; heavy-sizing, -wood (see quot.); heavy swell *collog.* (with pun on heavy swell in sense 8), a man of showy or impressive appearance; one dressed in the height of fashion.

1869 *Daily News* 8 Sept. These unfortunate 'heavy-clays' never dream of bettering their condition. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 2 June 5/1 Should the coin being weighed prove too heavy, the pan into which it falls goes down, and the coin slips into a 'heavy' drawer. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 136 We can always find out and trace our 'heavy gunners'. 1895 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy. Explan.* Terms p. xv, 'Heavy-ice', that which has a great depth in proportion, and not in a state of decay. 1880 *Nature* XX1. 299 Unscrupulous manufacturers introduced the practice of 'heavy-sizing'—that is, in plain terms, of substituting cheap mineral substances for cotton. 1830 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 60 The people at Melton... asking 'Who's that 'heavy swell'?' 1885 MRS. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* xlii. (1884) 385 You ought to make a good match, you know, and marry some heavy swell with heaps of coin. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Baroxylon rufum*, Red 'Heavy-wood'.

31. Comb., mostly parasynthetic, unlimited in number, as HEAVY-ARMED, -HANDED, etc.; also heavy-blossomed, -browed, †-cheered, -eyed, -faced, -fisted, -footed, -fruted, -heeled, -jawed, -lidded, -limbed, -lipped, -mettled, -mouthed, -paced, -priced, -shotted, -shuttered, -tailed, -winged, -wilted, etc.; also heavy-looking, -seeming.

1377 LAHEL *P. Pl.* B. xx. 2 Heuy-chered I 3ede and elyngie in herte. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. ii. 15 Let... heauie-gated Toades lye in their way. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. vi. 73 He seemed drouise and heauie metted. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* viii. 116 As fast as our heavy-footed reason can follow our faith. 1632 SHERWOOD, Heauie-looking, *halbrennt*. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 146 What, do ye think that every heavy-heeled professor will have heaven? 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* 1, The dull, heavy-tailed maikin melts him down with her modesty. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 263 Heavy-mouthed horses. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher. xvii.* The great awkward heavy-footed maid-servant. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 163 Droops the heavy-blossom'd bower, hangs the heavy-fruited tree. 1850 — *In Mem.* vi, His heavy-shotted hammock-shroud. 1898 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* IV, A dull, heavy-looking girl.

B. sb. [absolute use of the adj.]

1. *Plur.* Heavies: heavy cavalry; the Dragoon Guards. Rarely in sing.

1841 LEVER C. O'Malley *lviii.* We'd better call out the 'heavies' by turns. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlix, Have you... never happened to be listening to the band of the Heavies at Brighton? 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 86 In the British service there are 7 regiments of heavies, viz. the dragoon guards. The weight the horse of the heavies has to carry is over 19 stone. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/3 Old soldiers... representing the Household Cavalry, the heavies, Lancers, Hussars.

2. A stage wagon for the conveyance of goods.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. VIII. 53 The very few old heavies that had begun to creep along three or four main roads.

3. Short for HEAVY WET. *slang.*

1823 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1824) 441 A drop of any thing beyond a pint of heavy. 1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* II, Here comes the heavy. Hand it here to take the taste of that fellow's talk out of my mouth.

4. To do the heavy: to swagger, to make a fine show. *slang.*

1884 *Gd. Words* June 399/2 Your ordinary thief, if he have a slice of luck, may 'do the heavy' while the luck lasts.

Heavy (hv'vi), a. [f. HEAVE sb. 3 + -y.] Of a horse: Suffering from the heaves.

1864 in WEBSTER, and in *Mod. Dicts.*

Heavy (hev'vi), adv. [OE. *hefige* = OHG. *hebigō*, *hevigo*; f. *hefig* HEAVY a.] = HEAVILY.

1. In a heavy manner; with weight, *lit.* & fig.; ponderously; massively; burdensomely, oppressively.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lviii. 2. Forþan ðæs wite eft, on eowre handa, hefige geode. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 32 Heo ligged mid iren heafte ivotede. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 426 Heavy cled in to plait off mail. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD* tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxviii. 158 b. The Boates went verie heave laden with their furniture. 1600 *J. PORV tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 383 Holding their hands heave over such as shewed themselves repugnant. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xli. 1. Your carriages were heave laden. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 17 Lean heavy upon it. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* 1808 V. 403 The least likely to lean heavy on the active capital employed. 1828 *SOUTHEY Ess.* (1832) II. 231 The mortality... fell heaviest upon the poor.

2. With laborious movement; slowly, sluggishly; laboriously.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3715/4. Stolen... a sorrel Gelding... trots heavy. 1708 *NELSON* 7 Sept. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 116 The Collioden sails so heavy, by having a sail under her bottom in order to stop her leak. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 157 The third (boat), from rowing heavy, did not get up.

3. With displeasure or anger. See also *bear heavy*, *BEAR* v. 16. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 359 Many men benken ful hev with his sentence. 1382 — *Mark* x. 14 Whom whanne Jhesus hadde seyn, he baar heuye. 1430-40 *LYNG. Bochas* v. xxv. (1554) 138 b. Hatfull also to eury creature, And heuy borne of worthy kynges three. c 1565 *LINDESAV (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 38 The king took very heavy with this high contempt.

4. Gravely, seriously. *Obs.*

1563 *WINSET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 106 Thai hef failgeit haueile... and 3e fer hauiar.

5. Now chiefly hyphenated to participles which it qualifies. See also *HEAVY-LADEN*.

1553 *BRENDON Q. Curtius* 133 (R.) Dimichas y^t were footemen, heuye-harnised, but yet rydyng on horsebacke. 1609 *DAYDEN Tyrant. Love* iv. 1. Gross, heavy-fed... And shoted all without. 1836-48 *B. D. WALSH Aristoph.* *Clouds* i. iv. The pipe's heavy-echoing booming. 1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* x. A heavy-pulling boat. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xv. 37 A large, heavy-moulded fellow. 1885 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) I. i. 45 Lapham's idea of hospitality was... to bring a heavy-buying customer home to pot-luck.

† **Heavy**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *heffian*, *heffian*, 3 *heuegy*, *heuegi*, 3-4 *heuien*, 4-6 *hevie*, -ye, (5 *euye*), 6 *heuy*, *Sc. hewie*. [*OE. heffian*, *heffian* = *OHG. hevigōn* = *OTeut. *hebigōjan*, f. **hebigō*, *OE. hefig* *HEAVY* *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make heavy, burdensome, or oppressive.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxi. 4. Dezes and naehtes gehefezad is ofer me hond ðin. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* *ibid.*, For over me, bathe dai and night, Hevied es þi hand of might. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 *Hevyyn*, or makyn hev in wyghte, *gravo*, *aggravo*, *pondero*.

2. To weigh down; to burden; to oppress, grieve, distress.

c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* liv. 419 Se hund wile aspiwan ðone mete ðe hine hefigzad on his breostum. c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxi. (ix.) (1890) 320 Heo was eft hefigad mid þæm ætrum sarum. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 43 Soðlice heora eazian wæron gehefezode. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Þe fule lusted heuen þe sowle. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* xiv. 26 Onys in the 3eer he was doddid, for the heere heuye [1388 greuede] him. c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Manhode* i. xlix. (1869) 30 It is not matere of wraithe; it shulde not heuy yow of no thing. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 Thei had hevied the peple that dwelle there and that gretly. 1553 *Gau Richt Vay* 62 Cum to me al 3e quihik ar hewit (that is with sine). 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xx. (1887) 88 Darke and cloude aie heanyeth.

3. *intr.* To grow heavy or weighty.

c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xxi. 163 Hu sio byrden wixp and hefezap. c 1305 *St. Christopher* 96 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 62 Euer as he bar his child: hit gan to heuye faste.

4. To become heavy through weariness or grief.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 956 in *Exeter Bk.* ll. 46 b. Leomu hefezedon, sarum zesohite. c 1275 *LAV.* 18408 *Nou non* hii solle heuegi and supbe hii solle sleape. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* xiv. 33 He... bigan for to drede, and to heuye [1388 be anoyed].

Heavy-armed (*he'vi:ɑrmd*), *a.* Bearing heavy armour or arms.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 388/2 The employment of artillery in the field deprived this heavy armed cavalry of all the advantages it possessed over the soldiers who fought on foot. 1843 *LIDDELL & SCOTT Greek Lex.* *ὀπλίτης*, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, man-at-arms, who carried a pike and a large shield. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 74 As the heavy-armed Spartans did at the battle of Plataea.

Heavy-handed, *a.*

1. *a.* Having the hands heavy from physical incapacity or weariness. *b.* 'Clumsy; not active or dextrous' (Webster 1828).

a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 137 If we grow weary (like Moses who was heavy-handed) yet let Aaron and Hur... lift them up againe. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Hebr.* v. 11 Slow-paced and heavy-handed.

2. Having the hands laden; full-handed.

1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 117 They came back heavy-handed with droves and flocks.

3. Oppressive; overbearing.

1883 *Mrs. CROKER Pretty Miss Neville* xvi. (1884) 143 Some day Nemesis will arrive heavy-handed, in the shape of a couple of pretty grown-up daughters.

Hence **Heavy-handedness**, heaviness of hand; the opposite of lightness of hand.

1892 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 736/2 The dialogue gives an impression of heavy-handedness.

Heavyhead, *rare.* A dull, stupid fellow.

1399 *LANG. Rich. Redeles* iii. 66 A! hicke hevthead! hard is þy solle To cacche only kunnyngne.

Heavy-headed, *a.*

1. Having a heavy or large head.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910/4 A dark Iron gray Gelding... heavy headed. 1771 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 8 May, A very civil, heavy-headed man of the Law... listened with attentive admiration. 1805 *H. H. DIXON Field & Fern* ix. 243 Some of the heavy-headed [rams] grow sadly weary. 1886 *Hurst & Hanger* ii. viii. 11. 15 The glorious hunters' moon, rising above the heavy-headed elms.

2. Dull, stupid.

1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* v. ii. To dash the heavy-headed Edmund's drift. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 604, I would not be accounted so base minded, or heavy headed. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* I. 191 He stood... regarding his vulgar, heavy-headed... brother opposite.

3. Drowsy, sleepy; = *HEAVY* *a.* 28.

1552 *HULOET, Henry* headed, *gravedinatus*. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* Prolog. 31 Henie heidit, and seindill in game or glew. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 735 (R.) Some that had taken their load of wine, and were heanie-headed and sleepe. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. i. 17 This heavy-headed revel... Makes us traduced and trad'd of other nations. 1887 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 94/2 No wonder they are heavy-headed, and tired of a morning.

Heavy-hearted, *a.*

1. Having a heavy heart; grieved, sad, melancholy.

c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 235 in *Cursor M. p.* 1672 Heuy herted men and stille studious men. 1535 *COVERSOLE Neh.* ii. 2 Thou art not sicke, that is not y^e matter, but thou art heuy harted. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* I. v. (Jod.), I am a little heavy-hearted at the prospect. 1888 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Joyce* I. xvi. 304 The old man... saw nothing as he jogged onward heavy-hearted.

2. Proceeding from or caused by a heavy heart; sad, doleful.

1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 151 Lyght purses Make heuy hartes, and heuy harted curses. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 210 Sad and heavy-hearted thoughts. 1851 *H. MELVILLE Whale* xxii. 117 We gave three heavy-hearted cheers.

Hence **Heavy-heartedness**, sadness.

1860 *PUSSEY Min. Proph.* 269 Deep was the sleep... not of heartlessness, but of heavy-heartedness.

† **Heavy-yingly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. heavy-ying*, *pr. pple.* of *HEAVY* *v.*] Heavily, severely.

1434 *MISVN Mending Life* (E. E. T. S.) 107 Qwhos cold mynd hevyingly we reprefe.

Heavyish (*he'vi:ʃ*), *a.* [*f. HEAVY* *a.* + *-ISH*.]

Somewhat heavy, in various senses.

1736 *BYRON Trn. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 47 A little heavyish, I fancied, with drinking wine. 1784 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 17 Apr., I am only heavyish, not ill. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 280 Having put a heavyish stone at the bottom of the trap.

Heavy-laden, *a.*

1. Laden or loaded heavily; bearing a heavy burden. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxvii. (E. E. T. S.) 236 Þou art full of fruite of vertus, heuy ladyn wyth gode werkys. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* n. 287 No tolling Teams from Harvest-labour come So late at Night, so heavy laden home. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 242 He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch, And heavy-laden brings his bevrage home. 1859 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 13 One of Pickford's heavy-laden vans.

2. Weighed down with trouble, weariness, etc.; oppressed.

1611 *BIBLE Matt.* xi. 28 Come vnto mee all ye that labour, and are heauie laden. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 47, I was sickly of body and mind, felt heavy-laden, and without any hope.

Hence **Heavy-ladenness**.

1877 *A. EDOERSNEIM in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxxxvii. 3 The cure of weariness, and the relief of heavy-ladenness, lies in this—to take the cross upon ourselves.

Heavy spar, [*transl.* of *Ger. Schwerspat*, the name given by Werner in 1774.] The native sulphate of barium, barytes; also improperly applied to barium carbonate, and sometimes to the sulphate and carbonate of strontia (*Page Geol. Terms*).

1789 *A. CRAWFORD in Med. Commun.* II. 353 The muriated barytes... was obtained by the decomposition of the heavy spar. *Ibid.* 356 Heavy spar from the lead mines of Derbyshire. 1805-17 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 107 Heavy spar, and actynote afford examples of the hexahedral prism. 1845 *ATKINSON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13, 137 It is calc-spar, in a setting of heavy-spar or sulphate of baryta. 1892 *DANA's Min.* 603 The septaria of Durham... have the veinings lined with brown heavy spar.

Heavy-weight. A person or animal of more than the average weight; *spec.* in sporting phraseology, applied to a rider, jockey, boxer, etc. of more than the average weight, or *transf.* a horse which carries more than the average weight.

1857 *G. LAWRENCE Guy Liv.* iii. 17 The horses he kept were well up to his weight, and he stood A. 1. in Jem Hill's estimation, as the best heavy-weight that had come out of Oxford for many a day. 1888 *W. DAY Horse Index* 447 Heavy-weight carriers, how to breed.

b. fig. 'A person of weight or importance; one of much influence' (*Cent. Dict.*). *U. S. colloq.*

Heavy wet, *slang.* [*See* *WET* *sb.*] Malt liquor.

1821 *EGAN Tom & Jerry* 75 (Farmer) The soldiers and their companions were seen tossing off the heavy wet and spirits. 1823 *Spirit Pub. Frnls.* (1824) 57 One pint of heavy wet was then distributed to every domestic in the establishment. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* i. v. They... have loved their own appetites, ambitions, their coroneted coaches, tankards of heavy-wet.

Heaw, *obs. form* of *HEW*.

Heawin, *obs. form* of *HEAVEN* *sb.*

Heban, *obs. form* of *EBON*, ebony.

† **Hebawde**, *Sc. Obs. rare.* [*? ad. F. hibou* owl.] An owl.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Prolog. 105 Hornit Hebawde, quihik clepe we the nyct owle, Within hir caveine hard I schout and jowle.

Hebbe *n*, *obs. forms* of *HEAVE* *v.*

Hebberman, *var.* of *EBBERMAN*, *Obs.*

1630 *Ord. Preserv. Brood Fish Thames in Descr. Thames* (1758) 75 No hebberman shall fish for Smelts before the twenty-fourth Day of August. *Ibid.* 76 No Hebberman shall work any higher for Whittings than Dartford Creek. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Hebberman*, a Fisherman below London-bridge, who fishes for Whittings, Smelts, &c. commonly at Ebbing-water, and therefore so called. 1839 -40 *THACKERAY Catherine* xiv. The ferries across the river, and... the pirates who infest the same—namely tinklermeo, petermen, hebbermen, trawlermen.

Hebbing, *obs. form* of *EBBING*.

1475 *Rolls Part. VI.* 159/1 Fishgarthes... Lokkes, Hebb-ying weeres... and dyvers other ympedyments dayly been made. 1590 *Ch. St. Papers, Dom. Ser.* 692 Regulations for hooks, lampere rods, and hebbing nets.

Hebdomad, *-ade* (*he'bdomād*, *-e'd*). Also *6 ebd.* [*ad. L. hebdomas, hebdomad*, *a. Gr. ἑβδομάς* (-*ad*-) the number seven, a period of seven days.]

† 1. The number seven viewed collectively; a group composed of seven. *Obs.*

1545 *Joye Exp. Dan.* x. (R. s. v. *Heavy*), I Daniel was so heuey by thre hebdomads of dayes. 1552 *HULOET, Ebdomad*, Vide in number of 7. 1603 *SIR C. HEYDON Jud. Astrol.* 411 (Stanf.), 9 Hebdomads of yeares. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 20. 376 The Tetrad is an arithmetical mediety between the Monad and the Hebdomad. 1837 *SOUTHEY Doctor* IV. Inter-ch. xiv. 57 Like the hebdomad, which profound philosophers have pronounced to be... a motherless as well as a virgin number.

2. The space of seven days, a week: used particularly in reference to the '70 weeks' of Daniel's prophecy.

1600 *W. WATSON Quodlibets Relig. & St.* (1602) 201 (Stanf.) In this Babylonian transmigration Daniels Hebdomades beginning to take their place. 1662 *GLANVILL Lux Orient.* ii. (1682) 15 Those of creation being concluded within the first Hebdomade. 1890 *E. JOHNSON Rise Christendom* 413 The Passion was consummated in the time of the seventh Hebdomad.

3. In some Gnostic systems, a group of seven superhuman beings; also a title of the Demiurge.

1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 223 The intellectual gods... evolve the intelligible, and at the same time intellectual triads, into intellectual hebdomads. 1853 *W. E. TAYLER Hippolytus* II. iv. 97 Seven powers are supposed to have originated from the First Cause of all, which hebdomad formed, with their author, the first ogdoad... or root of all existence. 1881 *CHR. WORDSWORTH Ch. Hist.* I. 195 In the next lower sphere [below the Ogdoad, in the system of Basilides] called the Hebdomad, or sphere of seven, is the second Archon, or Ruler.

Hebdomadal (*he'bdomādāl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*ad. L. hebdomadal-is*, f. *hebdomad* - see *prec.* and *-AL*.]

† 1. Consisting of or lasting seven days. *Obs.*

1613 *SELDEN on Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. (T.) They had their original of later time than this hebdomadal account. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 212 Hebdomadal periods or weeks. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* Pref. 11 When he [God] was about his hebdomadal work of the Hexameron Fabrick.

b. Changing every week; fickle, changeable.

1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 5 Listening to variable, hebdomadal politicians, who run away from their opinions without giving us a month's warning.

2. Meeting, taking place, or appearing once a week; weekly.

Hebdomadal Council: the representative board of the University of Oxford, which meets weekly, and takes the initiative in all matters to be brought before the University; it has taken the place of the earlier Hebdomadal Meeting of Heads of Houses.

1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 17 ¶ 2 Several of these Hebdomadal Societies. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* iv. His hebdomadal visitants were often divided in their opinion. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 333 In the reign of Elizabeth... the regent masters were deprived of the initiative in legislative measures in the House of Convocation in Oxford, which was transferred to the hebdomadal meeting of heads of houses. 1849 *SIR J. STEPHEN Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 403 The whole tribe of party writers, diurnal and hebdomadal. 1854 [*see* *COUNCIL* II. b]. 1880 *FOWLER Locke* ii. 16 A letter to the Hebdomadal Board from Lord Clarendon, then Chancellor of the University.

B. sb. (ellipt.) A periodical appearing once a week, a 'weekly'. (*pedantic* or *humorous*.)

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 637 Accounts... have occasionally appeared in the journals and hebdomadals. 1838 *B. CORNEY Controversy* 4 Let its appearance be proclaimed in the diurnals, in the hebdomadals, etc. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 18 June, A fit contemporary of our Eastern hebdomadals.

Hebdomadally, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] Once a week; weekly. (*humorous* or *affected*.)

1816 *G. COLMAN Br. Grins, Lond. Rurality* (1872) 318 The secondary Cit... From London jogs hebdomadally down And rusticates in London out of town. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 603 He... is seen hebdomadally in the pulpit. 1880 *Mrs. C. READE Brown Hand & White* I. ii. 60 The leader she hebdomadally supplies to the advanced weekly.

† **Hebdomadar**, *-er*. *Sc. Obs.* [*ad. eccl. L. hebdomadarius* (see next): cf. *ordinar*, *testamentar*, etc., also *F. hebdomadaire*.] In the Scotch Universities: The name given to the superior

members whose weekly turn it was to superintend the discipline of the students; also, in Grammar Schools, the master who took 'duty' for the week.
 1700 *Order* 23 Oct. in *Aberdeen Comm. Reg.* (1872) 330 Upon every play day the hebdomader for that week shall goe along with the scholars to the hill when they get the play. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scotl.* I. 114 The masters in their turns exercised the office of what was called Hebdomader. His business was to preside and say grace at the college table and to go round and call at every chamber at six o'clock in the morning to see if the students had got up [etc.]. 1840 in Bulloch *Hist. Aberdeen Univ.* (1895) 179 Professor Gordon happened to be the hebdomader.

Hebdomadary (hebdomādāri), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5-6 ebdomadary, -edary. [ad. eccl. L. hebdomadāri-us, f. hebdomas HEBDOMAD.]

A. sb. R. C. Ch. A member of a chapter or convent, who took his (or her) weekly turn in the performance of the sacred offices of the Church.

1434-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 113 The mansiones also of the ebdomadias, prestes, and minstres. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 127 Vt ys always sayde of the ebdomadye . . . to whom y^e longeth rather to gyve blissynge than to aske yt in that office. 1864 GREENSHIELD *Ann. Lismahagow* 13 While engaged in such services as they performed by weekly turns, monks were called 'Hebdomadaries'. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 9. 1888 'BERNARD' *From World to Choster* 29 The voice of the Hebdomadary was heard, as he prayed.

B. adj. Hebdomadal, weekly; doing duty for a week.

1645 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. (1635) 97 Mariners make six degrees of change in the tides. The second Hebdomadary, or weekly. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxi. 614 An Hebdomadary righteousness, a Sabbatarian Righteousnesse is no righteousness. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 7 Hebdomadary Priests neglect their turns. 1829 *Speaker* 30 July 141/1 Mr. Pinkerton, of the hebdomadary picnics.

† **Hebdomadic**, *a.* Obs. [f. Gr. ἑβδομαδ- HEBDOMAD + -IC.] Pertaining to the days of the week.

1681 WHARTON *Dominical Lett.* Wks. (1683) 68 Seven Hebdomadic [printed Hebdomack] Letters used be, And those are A. B. C. D. E. F. G.

Hebdomary. Also ebd-. A shortened form of HEBDOMADARY *sb.*

1450 *Rules St. Saviour & St. Bridget* xlvi. in Aungier *Syon Monast.*, etc. (1840) 362 The ebdomary is bounde . . . to absteyn thynges that wyke that myght lette her toperforme her office. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ebdomadarius* . . . the Ebdomary or Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 260 The hebdomary, i.e., the canon of the week, who sang the daily High Mass.

† **Hebdomatical**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. late L. hebdomatic-us, irreg. ad. Gr. ἑβδομαδικός weekly + -AL.] Weekly; hebdomadary.

1659 MORTON *Episc. Ch.* (1670) 142 Far from the conceit of a Deambulatory, Hebdomatical (or peradventure Ephemeral) Office.

Hebdomically, *adv.* [f. Gr. ἑβδομα-ος seventh + -IC + -AL + -LY.] According to the hebdomad or mystical number seven: cf. HEBDOMAD 3.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 223 The intellectual gods produce all things hebdomically.

|| **Hebe** (hēbē). [a. Gr. Ἥβη youthful prime, puberty; name of the daughter of Zeus and Hera.] 1. The goddess of youth and spring, represented as having been originally the cup-bearer of Olympus; hence applied *fig.* to: a. A waitress, a barmaid; b. A woman in her early youth.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Magnificence* 862 Here, many a Hebe fair, here more than one Quick-servuing Chyron neatly waits upon The Beds and Boords. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv. Shortly after, the same Hebe brought up a plate of beef collops. 1889 MRS. WALFORD *Stiff-n.* *Generation* I. ii. 35 'Good heavens! what a perfect Hebe!'

2. *Astron.* Name of the sixth of the asteroids.

1858 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 5) 335 The discovery of Astræa and Hebe by Professor Hencke in 1845 and 1847.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Hebe bloom*; *Hebe-like* adj.; *Hebe's cup*, Heidelberg Pinnch (Cassell's *Dict. Cookery*); *Hebe vase*, a small vase like a corymbos of the kind which Hebe is represented as bearing (Brewer *Dict. Phr. & Fable*).

1838 LYTTON *Alice* VI. vi. A certain melancholy in her countenance. . . I am sure not natural to its Hebe-like expression. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 136 Her violet eyes, and all her Hebe bloom.

Hebe- (hēbē), used as combining form of Gr. Ἥβη youth, also puberty, down of puberty, taken in senses a. Pubescence (in botanical terms), as in *Hebeanthous* a. [Gr. ἄνθος flower], having the corolla of the flower pubescent (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). *Hebecarpous* a. [Gr. καρπός fruit], having pubescent fruit (ibid.). *Hebeladous* (hēbe-klādos) a. [Gr. κλάδος branch], having pubescent branches (ibid.). *Hebegynous* (-edgynos) a. [Gr. γυνή female: see -GYNOUS], having pubescent ovaries (ibid.). *Hebepetalous* a., having pubescent petals (ibid.). b. Puberty, as in *Hebephrenia* [Gr. φρήν mind], a form of insanity incident to the age of puberty (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). *Hebephreniac* a. and *sb.*, (a person) affected with hebephrenia.

Heben, Hebeny, -yf, obs. ff. EBON, EBNY.

† **Hebenon, Hebon, Hebona**. Names given by Shakspeare and Marlowe to some substance having a poisonous juice.

Commentators have variously identified the word with *ebon*, *hebane*, and *Ger. eibe, eibenbaum* the yew. Gower has *hebenus* app. in a similar sense.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 103 Of hebenus that slepy tre.] c. 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. Wks. (Rtdg.) 164/1 In few, the blood of Hydra, Lemna's bane, The juice of hebon, and Cocytus' breath. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 62 Vpon my secure hower thy Vncle stole With iuyce of cursed Hebenon [Qos. hebona] in a Violl. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. *Loves Pl.* III. Brews her black Hebenon, and stealing near, Pours the curst venom in his tortured ear.

† **Hebescate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. *hebescere* to grow dull.] *trans.* To make dull or blunt. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 570 Such affections . . . as stupify the senses or hebescate motion.

Hebetant (he'bītānt), *a.* [ad. L. *hebetant-em*, pr. pple. of *hebetare* to HEBETATE.] Making dull.

1801 LAMB *Curious Fragm.* IV. Poems, etc. (1884) 202 Who disallows the use of meat in a morning as gross, fat, hebetant.

Hebetate (he'bītēt), *v.* [f. L. *hebetāt-*, ppl. stem of *hebetare*, f. *hebes*, *hebet-* blunt, dull. Cf. F. *hébéter* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To make dull or obtuse; to blunt.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 53 To hebetate or dull the memorie. 1694 F. BRADG. *Disc. Parables* III. 90 It . . . effeminates the soul, and dispirits and hebetates the body. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. viii. (1871) 51 Men's souls were blinded, hebetated. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. 118 Desultory reading . . . hebetates the brain.

2. *intr.* To become dull or inert.

1834 *Examiner* 673/2 Allowing it [the clergy] to cram, and surfeit, and pall, and hebetate, with forbidden wealth. Hence Hebetated, Hebetating ppl. adjs.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 381 Of narrow gust and hebetating sense. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 659 Patients with callous appetites and hebetated tongues. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 186 The hebetated old gentleman.

Hebetate, *a.* Bot. [ad. L. *hebetāt-us*, pa. pple. of *hebetare*: see prec.] Having a dull or blunt and soft point (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* I. Gloss.).

Hebetation (he'bītē'jōn), [ad. late L. *hebetation-em*, n. of action f. *hebetare* to HEBETATE. Cf. 15th c. F. *hébetation*.] The action of making or fact of being made blunt or dull; blunted or dulled condition.

1643 COCKERAM II. *Dulnesse*, hebetude, hebetation. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hebetation*. 1. The act of dulling. 2. The state of being dulled. c. 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 363/1 A hebetation of the senses . . . supervenes.

Hebetative (he'bītē'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *hebetāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *hebetare*: see -IVE.] Having the quality of making dull.

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 586 Hebetative and instupifying qualities.

Hebete (he'bīt), *a.* rare. [ad. L. *hebes*, *hebet-* blunt, dull.] Dull, stupid, obtuse.

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Things* (1811) 325 Observe how hebete and dull they are. 1840 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 56, I am becoming more hebete every hour.

† **Hebete**, *v.* Obs. rare. [a. F. *hébéter* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *hebetare*: see HEBETATE.] *trans.* To make dull.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 53 It hebeteth and maketh grosse the spirits of olde folkes and children.

Hebetin. [? f. L. *hebes*, *hebet-* + -IN.] Anhydrous silicate of zinc, the same as WILLEMITE.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 138. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 262.

Hebetize, *v.* rare. [f. L. *hebes*, *hebet-* blunt, dull + -IZE.] *trans.* To make dull; to blunt.

1845 *Vulgar Errors Adapted* 102 The ignorance of the patient thus hebetizing, as it were, the art of the doctor.

Hebetude (he'bītūd), [ad. L. *hebetūdo*, n. of quality f. *hebes*, *hebet-* blunt, dull: cf. F. *hébetude* (1535 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The condition or state of being blunt or dull; dullness, bluntness, obtuseness, lethargy.

c. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* (1627) 62 Motion as well as health . . . drives away all lassitude, hebetude, and indisposition. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 10 According to their grossness or subtilty, activity, or hebetude. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 258 That appearance of hebetude which marked his countenance when living. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* I. iii. 165 A hebetude, if it may be so termed, of the moral sensibilities.

Hebetudinous (he'bītūdīnōs), *a.* [f. L. *hebetūdo*, -tūdīn-: see prec. and -OUS.] Inclined to hebetude; dull, obtuse.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 37 (1822) I. 291 Dull, uninformed, hebetudinous. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. His person was heavy and hebetudinous.

Hence Hebetudinousity, dullness, obtuseness.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Aug. 5/1 [His] intellectuals are clogged in the peculiar manner which constitutes hebetudinousity.

† **Hebolace**: see HERBELADE.

Hebrean (hībri'ān). Also 6-8 Hebrean. [f. L. *Hebræ-us*, a. Gr. Ἑβραῖος (see HEBREW) + -AN.] 1. A Hebrew, a Jew. Obs.

1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Folyis* (1874) II. 3 Kyngye Assuerus . . . Whiche commaundyd all the hebreans to be slayne.

† 2. A Hebrew scholar, Hebraist. Obs.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 466 His father being a great Hebrean, and the man that first brought the knowledge of Hebrew letters to Scotland. c. 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 464 The best Hebraean I ever knew. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 214 The translators of the bible were better Hebraeans than Anglicists.

3. One of a school of religionists in Holland, whose system rested on the interpretation of certain hidden truths in the Hebrew language.

1884-3 SCHAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1604 Mysticism entered into various combinations . . . producing, in the 18th century, the Hebraeans in Holland, the Hutchinsonians and Jumpers in England.

Hebraic (hībri'ik), *a.* [ad. late L. *Hebraic-us*, a. Gr. Ἑβραϊκός, f. a stem Ἑβρα-: see HEBREW. Cf. F. *hébraïque* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Pertaining or relating to the Hebrews or their language; having a Hebrew style or quality; Hebrew.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 343 The Ebrayke Iosephus the olde. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hebrayke, belonging to the country, speche of Hebrewe, *hebraicq.* 1621 LITHGOW *Trav.* 290 Making merry with our Hebraick friends. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. x. 54 Plato affirms . . . that the Hebraic language was the Mother of all Languages. 1730 BOLINGBROKE *Hist. Eng.* I. (1752) 8 (Jod.) Reducing the immense antiquity of the *Ægyptians* within the limits of the Hebraick calculation. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 323 His perception of nature . . . is mystical and Hebraic.

Hebraical, *a.* Now rare. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 20 An hebraicall iterating or doubling of one and the selfsame matter, to make it more notorious and expresse apparant. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* II. 55 Cosmological conclusions similar to the doctrines of that Hebraical school.

Hebraically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In Hebrew fashion; after the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew language (e.g. with reference to the fact that Hebrew is written from right to left, or 'backwards').

1720 SWIFT *Adv. Yng. Poet* Wks. 1841 II. 297 The . . . modern device of consulting indexes, which is to read books Hebraically and begin where others usually end. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. vii. 129 Contingencies and consequences hebraically obscure to my comprehension.

† **Hebraician**, *Obs.* [f. HEBRAIC + -IAN, after *physician, logician*, etc.] = HEBRAIST 1.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 577 A great Hebraician sayth they were called Hebrewe, quasi travellers, for so the word intends. 1675 T. TULLY *Lett. Baxter* 25 Pagnine, Buxtorf &c. are very good Hebraicians. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 216 He himself also was a great Hebraician.

Hebraicism (hībri'isiz'm), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] = HEBRAISM 2.

1854 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 183 What . . . was called Judaism, and in modern times is called Hebraicism.

Hebraicize, *v.* rare -o. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* = HEBRAIZE *v.* 2.

1882 in OGILVIE.

Hebraico-, comb. form of L. *Hebraicus*, used in sense: Hebraically, Hebrew and —. 1820 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 145 (I) wrote a verse or two of my Hebraico-Hibernian Melody.

Hebraism (hībri'ezm), [a. F. *hébraïsme* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. mod. L. *Hebraismus* = late Gr. Ἑβραϊσμός, f. Ἑβραῖος to HEBRAIZE: see HEBREW and -ISM.]

1. A phrase or construction characteristic of the Hebrew language; a Hebrew idiom or expression.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Hebraisme, hebraismus. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 237 The New Testament, though . . . originally writ in Greeke, yet bath nothing neer so many Atticisms as Hebraisms, and Syriacisms. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 ¶ 3 Our Language has received innumerable Elegancies and Improvements, from that Infusion of Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the Poetical Passages in Holy Writ. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 228 To fill our pages with Hebraisms.

2. A quality or attribute of the Hebrew people; Hebrew character or nature; the Hebrew method of thought or system of religion, Judaism.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 326 The book had been grand, if the Hebraism had been omitted, and the law wasted toward Gothicism. 1872 CHUR. WORDSWORTH *Comm. Rev.* Pref. 149 note, The design of the Apocalypse is not to Hebraize Christianity but to Christianize Hebraism. 1888 MAS. H. WARD *R. Elmore* III. 12 In Hebraism of feature, and swarthy smoothness of cheek.

b. Applied by Matthew Arnold to that mode of human thought and action of which the ancient Hebrew is taken as the type; the moral, as opposed to the intellectual, theory of life: cf. Hellenism.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* IV. (1875) 133 Self-conquest, self-devotion, the following not our own individual will, but the will of God, obedience, is the fundamental idea of this form, also, of the discipline to which we have attached the general name of Hebraism.

Hebraist (hībri'ist), [f. stem *Hebra-* in HEBRAIC, HEBRAIZE: see -IST. Cf. F. *hébraïste*.]

1. One versed in the Hebrew language; a Hebrew scholar.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 55 A very learned man and a great Hebraist. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revis.* viii. 173 The celebrated Hebraist, Gesenius.

2. One who has the qualities of the Hebrew

people; an adherent of the Hebrew system of thought or religion.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 26 St. Paul was a 'Hebraist' in the fullest sense of the word. 1887 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* XXI. 423 This splendid poetic style... what modern criticism would define as that of a natural Hebraist.

3. A Jew of Palestine, who used the Hebrew Scriptures, as opposed to a Hellenistic or Grecian Jew.

1892 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fourard's St. Peter* 62 [The Hellenists] were better prepared than were the Hebraists for the teachings of Jesus.

Hebraistic, *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to Hebraists; marked by Hebraism; of a Hebrew quality, Hebraic.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* I. xix. 257 Giving a Hebraistic coloring to their habitual mode of expression. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* xii. 422 The separation between the Greeks and us is due... principally to the Hebraistic culture we receive in childhood. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 964/1 In the New Testament... words... are often used with more Hellenic than Hebraistic signification.

Hence **Hebraistical** *a.* = prec.; **Hebraistically** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Hebraistical*. 1864 Kittó's *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 105 Of *ἑβραῖα*, those without, which is Hebraistically used in the N. T.

Hebraize (*hēbrāiz*), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ἑβραΐζειν* to speak Hebrew, to imitate Jews, f. stem *ἑβρα-* in *ἑβραῖος*, etc.: see HEBREW. Cf. F. *hebraiser*.]

1. *intr.* To use a Hebrew idiom or manner of speech.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 237 The Evangelist hee Hebraizes. 1699 [see below]. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 329 If they [Paritians] Hebraized a little too much in their speech, they showed remarkable practical sagacity as statesmen and founders.

b. To follow Hebraism as an ideal of mind and conduct. See HEBRAISM 2 b.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* [see HELLENIZE 1 b]. *Ibid.* v. We have fostered our Hebraizing instincts, our preference of earnestness of doing to delicacy and flexibility of thinking, too exclusively.

2. *trans.* To make Hebrew; to give a Hebrew character or quality to.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 292 What they hebraized into Sabaoth was, I believe, no other than the Indian Seba. 1869 [see below]. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moad* xiv. 276 An attempt to Hebraize a foreign sound.

Hence **Hebraized** *ppl. a.*, **Hebraizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Hebraization**, the action of Hebraizing; **Hebraizer**, one who Hebraizes.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 412 We must impeach him not only for Atticizing, but for Hebraizing too. 1869 *Daily News* 1 Feb., A deeply Hebraized Christianity. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* iv. (1882) 143 The Reformation has been often called a Hebraizing revival. 1883 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 256 The stern old Hebraizers—the Hebrews of Hebrews—who taught in the schools of Palestine and Jerusalem. 18... *N. York Courier-Trib.* (Cent.), The next decade will see a more extensive Hebraization of the wholesale trade of New York than ever.

† **Hebreish**, *a. and sb. Obs.* In 1 ebreisco, (ebrisce), 1-2 hebreisco, 3 ebreisch, ebris(se). [f. L. *Hebræ-us* (med.L. *Ebrē-us*), Gr. *ἑβραῖος* Hebrew: see -ISH.] = HEBREW.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xix. 20 Hit was awriten ebreisceon stafon, & grecisceon & leden stafon. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Pasca is ebreisc nama & he ȝetacnað oferfereld. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 302 Boðe heo speled on an Ebreische ledene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 73 Dis ik wort in ebrisce wen He witen ðe soðe ðat is sen.

Hebrew (*hēbrū*), *sb. and a.* Forms: (1) (*pl.*) Ebréas, 3-6 Ebreu, 4 Ebru, Ebrowe, Hebru, Hebreu, Sc. Hebrōw, 4-6 *Sc. (pl.)* Hebreis, 4-7 Ebrew, 5-7 Hebrewe, 6 Ebrue, Hebieu, 6-7 Hebrue, 4- Hebrew. [ME. *Ebreu*, *a.* OF. *Ebreu*, *Ebricu* (nom. *Ebreus*, 12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *Ebrēus* for cl.L. *Hebraus*, *a.* Gr. *ἑβραῖος*, f. Aramaic *עִבְרָאִי ebrai*, corresp. to Heb. *עִבְרִי ebrī* 'a Hebrew', lit. 'one from the other side (of the river)'; f. *עֵבֶר eber* the region on the other or opposite side; f. *עָבַר eabar* to cross or pass over. Cf. the LXX, Gen. xiv. 13 *Ἀβραμ ὁ περατῆς*, 'Abram the passer-over' or 'immigrant', for *עֲבֵר אֲבְרָם* 'Abram the Hebrew'. At the revival of learning the initial H was resumed after cl.L. in French and English. (The OE. *Ebrēas* was immediately from med.L. *Ebrēi*.)

To the Aramaic form on which the Greek word was fashioned is due the stem *ἑβρα-*, *Hebra-*, in *Hebraic*, *Hebraist*, *Hebraize*, etc.]

A. sb.

1. A person belonging to the Semitic tribe or nation descended from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite, a Jew. (Historically, the term is usually applied to the early Israelites; in modern use it avoids the religious and other associations often attaching to Jew.)

[c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xl. 15 For þam þe ic was dearnunga forstolen of Ebreia lande.] c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Thomas 73 Þare is bot a god but drede, þat of hebreis þe god is. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xliii. 114 Not seruauit, but a veray hebrewe. 1553 GAU *Richt* 153 As it is writine

in the vi chaiptr to the Hebreis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. xii. 93 Of nature an Hebrew. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. v. 57 If not, thou art an Hebrew, a Jew, and not worth the name of a Christian. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1319 Thou know'st I am an Hebrew. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Mel. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 558/1 The difference between the Hebrews and Greeks generally.

† b. Hebrew race or stock. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Thomas 59 A maydne com amange þam all of hebrew borne in to be land. *Ibid.* 65 He of hebrew ves a manne. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 15 Tenelich Yam had away fro the loond of Hebrew [1388 Ebrews].

2. The Semitic language spoken by the Hebrews, and in which most of the books of the Old Testament were written; it became extinct in vernacular use three or four centuries B.C., but survived liturgically, and is still cultivated by educated Jews throughout the world.

(In the New Testament applied to the Aramaic or Syriac, the vernacular language of the Hebrews of the time.)

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 136 Vor Iudit on Ebreu is schrift an Englis. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2179 Al men spak bot wit on tong, þat es hebrur, al for to sal. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxix. 132 Þai kan speke na langage bot Ebrew. *Ibid.* All þe lewis... lerez for to speke Hebrew. 1566 TINDALE *John* xix. 17 A place... which is named in hebreu, Golgatha. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 345 As if hee knew both Greek and Ebrew. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 732 The Doctor of the highest reputation for learning, who understood Hebrew, Arabic and the Hindoo Language. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 143 Even the language of Numidia is supposed by Gesenius to have been a pure, or nearly pure, Hebrew.

b. *collog.* Unintelligible speech: cf. *Greek*.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* 1. ii. Mon. If she did but know what part I take in her sufferings—*Flip*. Mighty obscure! Mon. Well, I say no more: but—*Flip*. All Hebrew! 1816 LADY L. STUART *Let.* 5 Dec. in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 394 Even I... found a great many words absolute Hebrew to me.

B. *adj.* Belonging to the Hebrews; Israelitish, Jewish: a. in reference to the nation.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 Hebrews, hebreus. 1604 R. CADDREY *Table Alph.*, Hebrew, from Hebers stock. 1681 DAYDEN *Abss. & Achit.* 128 Which Hebrew priests the more unkindly took. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* 123 He is said to be of Hebrew extraction, the son of a converted Jew.

b. in reference to the language; of persons: learned in Hebrew, as a *Hebrew scholar*. (In the New Testament = Aramaic: see A.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 406 In a dale... þat ebron hatte, in hebru nam. 1566 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 38 His superscription was written over him in greke, latin, and ebrue letters. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. l. 198 Turks Characters, nor Hebrew points to seek. 1611 BR. HALL *Serm.* iii. Wks. (1837) 50 The Maccabees had four Hebrew letters in their ensign. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l. i. 59 For Hebrew roots, altho' they're found To flourish most in barren ground. 1895 W. A. COPINGER in *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. ii. 112 Hebrew type is found in a book printed by Fyner, at Esslingen in 1475... but no work was, I believe, wholly printed in this character till 1477.

c. *Hebrew character, Hebrew letter*: collectors' names for a kind of moth and of shell respectively, so called from their markings.

1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncke* (1770) I. xiii. 51 The Hebrew letter, another voluta, is a fine curiosity. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* (1858-9) 41 *Semiphora Gothica* (the Hebrew Character)... appears to be double-brooded.

Hence **Hebrew-wise** *adv.*, in Hebrew fashion; in the manner of Hebrew writing, from right to left, backwards.

1689 PRIOR *Ep. to Fleetwood* 61 The God makes not the poet; but the thesis, vice-versa put, Should Hebrew-wise be understood; And means, the Poet makes the God. 1774 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vii. 100 The opinion of some that the Greek scale and music should be read Hebrew wise.

Hebrewdom. [See -DOM.] The Hebrew community; the spirit or quality of the Hebrew people.

1843 T. PARKER in J. Weiss *Life* I. 274 The culmination of Hebrewdom, the blossom of the nation. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Feb., He must have enough of Hebrewdom in him... his spirit and attitude must be sufficiently Hebraic.

Hebrewess (*hēbrūēs*). [See -ESS.] A female Hebrew, a Jewess.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxiv. 9 Euery man shulde let fre go his seruauit and handmayde, Hebrue and Hebrusse [1611 Hebrewe]. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 749 He was willing to abandon the great Otha, although only for another idol—namely, the young Hebreweess.

Hebrewish (*hēbrūish*), *a.* [See -ISH.] † a. = HEBREW *a.* (*obs.*). b. Somewhat Hebrew; having something of a Hebrew character.

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 136 On Ebreuische ledene, Oloferne is þe uond, þat maked net kelf & to wilde, feble & unstrong. a 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 37 The expression is Hebrewish.

Hebrewism. [See -ISM.] = HEBRAISM.

1611 FLORIO, *Ebraismo*, an Hebreuisme. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit.* Bible xiv. 137 The Hebreuisme are... more frequent. 1873 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* III. 216 This is, to me, pre-eminently true of Hebreuisme and Christianity. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Elem. Gosp.* ix. 342 He has discovered the defects of Hebreuisme.

Hebrewist, *rare* -o. = HEBRAIST 1.

In mod. Dicts.

Hebrician (*hēbrī'ān*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

Also 6 Hebreycyn, Hebreitian, 6-7 Hebreccian, Hebreitian. [Another form of HEBRAICAN: cf. *algebraician*. (In early form perh. assimilated to *Grecian*.)]

† I. A Hebrew. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 287 Wherefore the Hebreycyn doth say, 'why doth a man dye?' 1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Tract. Crosse* (1846) 108 It is the last letter of twenty-two among the Hebreitians. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19/30 Hebreitane, hebreicus.

2. One versed in Hebrew, a Hebrew scholar.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin* on Ps. xviii. 2 Some Hebreitians interpret it to seek mercy. 1582 G. MARTIN *Disc. Corrupt. Script. Her.* in Fulke *Def.* (1843) 122 The great Grecians and Hebreicians of the world. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, Suffolk iii. (1662) 70 He was an excellent Hebreician and well skilled in Cabalistical Learning. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. i. i. (1852) 254 The third chapter of Isaiah... might therefore have puzzled a very good Hebreician. 1883 C. F. ADAMS *Coll. Feticch* 22 Not to make learned Hebreicians, but to teach... the Hebrew alphabet.

Hec, *obs.* form of **HECK** sb.

Hecatachy (*he'kātāki*). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἑκατ-όν* hundred + *-αρχία* rule, after *heptarchy*.] Government by a hundred rulers; = HECATONTARCHY (with play on HECATE).

1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Uppm.* II. xx. 273 Any other man, of any English era, from Heptarchy to Hecatachy (that last child of Hecate).

|| **Hecate** (*he'kāt*). Also 5 Ecate, Echate, 7 Hecat, Hecat. [a. Gr. *Ἑκάτη*, fem. of *ἑκατος* far-darting, an epithet of Apollo. (Always dissyllabic, like Fr. *Hécate*, in Shaks., exc. in one passage (see 1 d); so also once in Milton.)]

1. In ancient Greek mythology, a goddess, said to be of Thracian origin, daughter of Perseus and Asteria; in later times more or less identified with several others, esp. with Artemis, and thus (b.) with the moon; also, with Persephone the goddess of the infernal regions, and hence (c.) regarded as presiding over witchcraft and magical rites.

a. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 133 Theagenes... was wont to consult an image of Hecate, which he had ever about him. *Ibid.* 165 Statues of Diana or Hecate, set up at the meeting of three several ways.

b. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hud.* xi. 253 But let not Ecate this craft espie [image, lunar].

c. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 141 Vet had I rather serve Hecate then any sutch. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 391 And we Fairies, that do runne, By the triple Hecates teams, From the presence of the Sunne. 1605 — *Lear* i. i. 112 The miseries of Hecat and the night. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. v. 1 Enter the three Witches, meeting Hecat. 1. Why how now Hecat, you looke angrily? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 135 Stay thy cloudy ebon chair, Wherein thou ridest with Hecat, and befriend Us thy vowed priests. *Ibid.* 535 Doing abhorred rites to Hecate In their obscure haunts.

d. *transf.* Applied vituperatively to a woman: = Hag, witch.

1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 64, I speake not to that rayling Hecate, But vnto thee Alanson, and the rest. 1634 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 An old Tartarian Hecate my servant. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* xxi. (1817) IV. 100 (Stanf.) This declaration had its effect upon the withered Hecate.

e. Hecate supper (Gr. *Ἑκάτης δεῖνον*), a meal set out by rich persons at the foot of the statue of Hecate on the thirtieth of each month, which became a kind of dole for beggars and paupers, in later times of offal or miserable food (Liddell and Scott).

1820 W. TOORKE tr. *Lucian* I. 429 Lupines, and a Hecate-supper.

2. *Astr.* Name of the 100th asteroid, discovered in 1868.

Hence **Hecatæan** [Gr. *ἑκαταῖος*: see -AN], **Hecatæic** [see -IC], **Hecatæine** [see -INE] *adjs.*, belonging to Hecate, magical.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* ii. ix, 'Twas neither Hecatæan spite, Nor charm below, nor pow'r above. 1678 CUDWORTH *Inlell. Syst.* 293 From that Operation about the Hecatæine Circle. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 24 note, Nephelorus... informs us, that the hecatæic orb is a golden sphere [etc.].

Hecatolite (*he'kātōlit*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *Ἑκάτη* as 'the moon'; see HECATE 1 b.] = MOONSTONE.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 354.

Hecatologue (*he'kātōlog*). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἑκατ-όν* hundred + *λόγος* word, after *decalogue*.] A code of a hundred rules.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 241 Of all offences upon the Sergeant's Hecatologue, mutiny was the most heinous.

Hecatomb (*he'kātūm*, -tūm), *sb.* [ad. L. *hecatombē*, *a.* Gr. *ἑκατόμβη*, properly, 'an offering of a hundred oxen' (f. *ἑκατόν* hundred + *βοῦς* ox), but even in Homer meaning simply 'a great public sacrifice' not necessarily confined to oxen. Cf. F. *hecatombe* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm., 1611 in Cotgr.). The first pronunciation is now usual.]

1. A great public sacrifice (properly of a hundred oxen) among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and hence extended to the religious sacrifices of other nations; a large number of animals offered or set apart for a sacrifice.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Whks.* (1867) II. 391 Augustus had been very liberal in making the great sacrifice called hecatomb. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* ii. v. 98 Ile offer to thy shrine, An Hecatomb, of many spotted kine. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 157 For many Laurel wreaths, the Prince of Rome, The Gods presented with an Hecatomb. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* I. 121 A whole hecatomb in Chrysa bled.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* 1. ii. 231 Great expiations had a hecatomb. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 48 His altars reeked with the blood of human hecatombs in every city of the empire.

2. *transf. and fig.* A sacrifice of many victims; a great number of persons, animals, or things, presented as an offering, or devoted to destruction; *loosely*, a large number or quantity, a 'heap'.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 136 O Hecatomb! O Catatrophe! From Mydas pompe, to Irus beggary! 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 85 Whole Hecatombes of Tribute Rhimes. 1713 PARNELL *Guardian* No. 66 ¶ 6 A hecatomb of reputations was that day to fall for her pleasure. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* 1. 7 Hecatombs of broken hearts. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi. 197 Some of us might be offering grateful hecatombs by mistake.

Hence *hecatomb v. trans.*, to furnish with a hecatomb.

a 1745 SWIFT *Misc. Poems* (1807) 37 Bid a hundred sons be born, To hecatomb the year. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 230 What altars hecatomb'd with Christian gore!

Hecatompēd (hekātpēd), *a.* [ad. Gr. *hekātpēd-os* of a hundred feet long, f. *hekātvn* hundred + *ped-* ablant-grade of *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.] Measuring a hundred feet in length and breadth; a hundred feet square. So **Hecatompēdon** [Gr. *hekātpēdon*], a temple of these dimensions, as the Parthenon at Athens; hence **Hecatompēdism** (irreg. *hecatompēdonism*), applied to the system of exact proportions in architecture.

1703 SAVAGE *Let. Antients* cxlvi. 343 I'll pass over . . the Hecatompēd Temples. 1773 MELMOTH *Cato* 239 (Jod.) The Athenians, after they had completed the building of the temple called the Hecatompēdon, exempted from all future toil those beasts of burden, whose labours had assisted in carrying on that sacred edifice. a 1854 COCKBURN *Ess.* *Pagan or Chr. in Mem.* (1860) 72 Admirers of Grecian Hecatompēdonism and the mathematical exactness of a fixed series of Ratios in the proportions of a structure. *Ibid.* 193.

Hecatostylon (hekātpstōlōn). [f. Gr. *hekātvn* hundred + *στῖλος* column, pillar, app. after F. *hecatostyle*.] A building having a hundred pillars or columns.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. Hence in mod. Dicts. + **Hecatontad**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *hekātvntás*, -ad- a group of a hundred.] A hundred. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 147 Sixteen Hecatontads or Centuries of furlongs.

Hecatontarchy (hekātpntārkī). [ad. Gr. *hekātvntarxía* the post or command of a centurion, f. *hekātvnt(a)-* comb. form of *hekātvn* hundred + -*arxía*, *ἀρχή* rule, sovereignty.] Government by a hundred rulers.

1660 S. FORD *Loyal Subj. Exhult.* 37 One whiles we were under a Saxon Heptarchy again . . sometimes under an Hecatontarchy (give me leave to frame a new name for a new thing). a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 202 What would come to pass if the choice of a governor or governors were referred to the thousands and millions of England? Beware a Heptarchy, again beware a hecatontarchy. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. (1856) X. 98 The omnipotent Hecatontarchy named by the partisan feelings of Agesilaus.

+ **Hecatontome**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *hekātvn* hundred + *τόμος* tome, volume.] A collection of a hundred volumes.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 246 A better confutation of the Pope and Masse than whole Hecatontomes of controversies.

Hecatophyllous (hekātofilōs), *a.* *Bot. rare.* [f. Gr. *hekātvn* hundred + *φύλλον* leaf + -ous.] Having leaves consisting each of a hundred leaflets.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Heceitie, *obs. form of HECCEITY.* 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* xii. 202 The difference of men must be in their heceities, or numerall diversitie of their bodies onely. 1654 GATAKER *Disc.* Apol. 68 All other Doctrines, that bear the true mark and heceitie of cornption.

Heche, **Hechele**, *obs. ff. HECK, HACHEL.*

+ **Hecco**. *Obs.* The woodpecker: cf. HICKWALL. 1604 DRAYTON *Onle* 206 The sharp-nedd Hecco stabbing at his braine. 1612 — *Poly-ob.* xiii. 215 The laughing Hecco, then the counterfeiting Jay.

Hecfer, -forde, *obs. ff. HEIFER.*

Hech (hex, hex?), *int. Sc.* [Sc. form of HEIGH.] An exclamation expressive of various feelings, chiefly of surprise, sorrow, or fatigue.

1777-1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* 1. 123 Hech, sirs! what crowds were gather'd ronn'. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlv. Hech, sirs! guide us a'! to burn the engines! that's a great waste. 1823 W. TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* 171 (Jam.) Hech, man! is that possible? 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* i. Hech, sirs, but it's a sorry thing to come to this pass.

Hence **Hech v.**, to utter the exclamation *hech*! c 1750 Mary Hamilton xiii. in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. hv. clxxiii. 392 Monie a lady fair Siebing' and crying, Och how I . . What need ye bech and how, ladies? What need ye how for me?

Hech, *Sc. var. HIGH a.* **Hech**, *obs. form of EACH.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 240 Seynt Peter . . tormented hym sore ynou, þat hech lyme hym oke.

Heche: see HATCH, HECK.

Hechele, -il, *obs. forms of HACHEL.*

Hechewal, *obs. form of HICKWALL.*

Hecht, *obs. Sc. form of HIGHT.*

Heck (hek), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 1 *hec*, 4-5 *hek*, *hekke*, (5 *hec*, *heke*), 6-*heck* (6 *hekk*, 7 *hecke*, *heake*); other forms, see HATCH *sb.* [OE. *hec* (in *fodder-hec*, *Anglia* IX. 265), also *hæc*: -WGer. **hakja*: cf. in same sense M.L.G. *heck*, Dn. *hek* fence, rail, gate, in Kilian *hecke*. *Heck* is a northern form, the southern being *hetch*. The OE. variant *hæc* (cf. Sievers *Ag. Gr.*, ed. 3, § 89) gave in southern and midl. Eng. the form HATCH: see also HACK *sb.*]

1. The lower half of a door; also, an inner door; = HATCH *sb.* 1. *north. dial.*

13.. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xxiv. 231 Of paradys he opened the hekke. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 668/4 *Hec ostiohm*, hek. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 *Hec*, hek, or hetch, or a dore. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 106 Good wyff, open the hek. Says thou not what I bryng? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 An Heke (A. hekke), *antica*. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 54/9 An Heck, hatch, *portella*. 1674-91 RAY N. C. Words 36 The Heck, the Door. Steek the Heck. *Ibid.* 133 The Hollen is a wall about 24 yards high, used in Dwelling Houses to secure the family from the blasts of wind rushing in when the heck is open. 1703 THORESEN *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Heck*, the heck is ordinarily but half a door, the lower half. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Heck* . . also the inner or entry-door of a cottage; formerly, in all probability made like a *heck*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heck*, a door, or rather a door in halves as a top and bottom; especially the lower half-door. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Heck*, *heck-door*, the inner door between the entry or lobby, and the house or kitchen.

b. (See *quots.*) *north. dial.*

1825 BROCKETT, *Heck*, the passage into a house. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Heck*, the division from the side of the fire in the form of a passage in old houses.

2. A grating or frame of parallel bars in a river to obstruct the passage of fish, or other solid bodies, without obstructing the flow of the water: variously applied to an apparatus of this kind used to catch fish at a weir, and in *Sc. and north Eng.*, to the bars or spars of which this is composed, also to a horizontal series of bars laid alongside the top of a dam or weir to prevent salmon from jumping over it, and to a grating of vertical bars set in a mill-race to prevent solid floating substances or fish from passing over or under the mill-wheel; = HATCH *sb.* 1.

1424 *Sc. Acts* *Gas. I.* c. 12 Pat ilk hek of be forsaide cruifs be þre inche wyde as it is requirit in þe auld statuts. 1472 *Act 12 Edw. IV.* c. 7 Hebyngwerez, estakez, kideux, hekkers on flogedgates. 1537-40 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 title, Fissbegarthes, piles, stakes, hekes, and other ingins sett in the Ryver & Water of Ouse & Humber. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 543 All sic cruives and maskis and hekis thairfo, sall have at the leist twa inche in lenth, and thre inche in breidth, swa that the smolt or fry may frelie swim up and down the water. 1623 N. KIDING *Rec.* (1855) III. ii. 109 Matthew Harland presented for suffering his salmon hekkles to stand in the Eske in unseasonable times. a 1724 in Hearne *R. Glouc.* (1724) *Gloss.* s.v. *Hext*. Grates, sett in Rivers or Waters before Flogdges, which are called Hecks. 1804 *Act 43 Geo. III.* c. xlv. § 15 No person shall use any grate heck or other engine or device . . in any fishery . . whereof the bars or staps shall be otherwise than perpendicular and of an oval shape. 1820 *Aberdeen Jrl.* 2 Aug. (Jam.). To put proper hecks on the tail-races of their canals, to prevent salmon or grise from entering them. 1863 *N. B. Daily Mail* 12 Sept., It is in the power of the Commissioners to order hecks above and below mill-wheels. 1870 *Law Rep.* 5 Com. Pleas 717 Besides the perpendicular hecks placed in the apertures of the weir or dam, there were also a set of horizontal hecks . . along the top of the weir. *Ibid.* 718 This coop was legal in all its parts . . both in the coop-hecks and the weirhecks.

3. A rack made with parallel spars to hold fodder, either fixed in a stable, or movable, so as to be placed in a field, cattle-yard, or sheep-fold (*stand-heck*); = HACK *sb.* 2, HATCH *sb.* 1. 2. *At heck and manger*: in comfortable circumstances, in plenty, 'in clover'. *Sc. and north. dial.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 448 (Thornton MS.) Haye hendly, benyde in hekkes [v. r. haches] on byghte. 1521 in *Archaeol.* XVII. 203 A rowm . . which I have orissh with Hek and Mangleor for xx horse. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* ii. 13 The soyle of yong Cattell made in the Winter time by feeding at stand Heakes. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, The stables all in order, with heck and manger. 1748 *Tr. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 99 The Rack or Heck as the common People call it. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxv. '[He] maintained pair Davie at heck and manger maist feck o' his life.' 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* II. 235 (D.) Six horses . . had been living at heck and mangle. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Heck*, a rack for fodder in a stable or field.

4. = HAKE *sb.* 1. *Obs. or dial.* 1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j. chesehek, *ijd.* 1611-14 [see CHEESE *sb.* 1.]

5. (See *quots.*) Also *heck-board*, *local.*

1825 BROCKETT, *Heck-board*, a loose board at the back part of a cart. 1862 *Jrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 216 One-horse carts, with hecks and shelvings. 1893 *Almoudbury Gloss.*, *Heck*, the rail or hurdle placed in front and behind a cart, used in housing hay.

6. A 'shuttle' or sluice in a drain; = HATCH *sb.* 1 *local.*

1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*

7. A contrivance in a spinning-wheel, and hence, also, in a warping-mill, by which the yarn or thread is guided to the reel or reels: see *quots.*

1824 MACTAGART *Gallowid. Encycl.*, *Heck*, the toothed thing which guides the spun-thread on to the pirn, in spin-

ning-wheels. 1829 E. IRVING *Tales Times Mart.* in *Anniversary* 283 Her spinning wheel was of the upright construction, having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a heart-moove. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms & Phr.*, *Heck*, . . an apparatus by which the threads of warps are separated into sets for heddles.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *heck-door*, -*stake* (see sense 1), -*stave*; *heck-board* (see sense 5); *heck-box*, a box used to divide the warp threads into two alternate sets, one for each heddle or heald; *heck-stead*, -*way* (*dial.*), a doorway; *heck-stower*, one of the spars of a heck: see also *quot.* 1876.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, s.v. *Heck*, The 'heck-box' slides vertically on a bar as the reel rotates, and thus disposes the warp spirally on the reel. 1811 *Attron Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 115 (Jam.) The cattle . . turning the contrary way by the 'heck-door' to the byre or stable. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Heck-doors*, small wooden doors opening into a farmyard. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Heckstecak*, the door-stake or night-bar. 1416-17 *Durh. MS. Terr. Roll.*, **Hekstaues* pro ovibus in le Holme. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Heckstead*, or *Heckway*, the doorway. 1401-2 *Durh. MS. Terr. Roll.*, **Hekstaues* pro le Holme. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 121 Younge trees . . in flower or five yeares space . . will serve for flayle-hande-staffes, cavinge-rake-shaftes, hecke-stowers [etc.]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heckstower*, the portable beam across the middle of the hatchway (i.e. the opening through the shop-floor into the cellar) for supporting the lid.

+ **Heck**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare* -1. Short for HECTOR *sb.* 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. iii. 20 Behind these came two Bully Heckes, With feather'd Cock'd up Cordebecks [cf. *quot.* 1598 s.v. HECTOR *sb.* 1].

Heck, *v.* [Echoic. Cf. HACK *v.* 1.] *intr.*

To cough slightly; to imitate the noise of a cough. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 44 They had seen me, and they hecked when they came in.

So + **He'cking** *ppl. a.* = HACKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ii. 55 An hecking cough which ever attendeth that disease. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 438 A short, low, hecking, hoarse Cough. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 536 A hard cough, which had succeeded to a short hecking cough.

Heckberry, var. HAGBERRY.

Heckel, -ill, *obs. forms of HECKLE.*

Heckfare, -fer, -furth, etc., *obs. ff. HEIFER.*

Heckle (hek'l), *sb.* Also 5-7 *hek-*, *hekk-*, *heck-*, -el(l), -il(l), -yl(l). [A parallel form (:-OE. **hecel*) of HACKLE, q.v. for etymological relations. Another parallel form is HACHEL, with variants *hetchel*, *hitchel*.]

1. An instrument for combing or scutching flax or hemp; = HACKLE *sb.* 1.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 668/2 *Hec malaxa*, hekyllle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Hekele (*Harl. hekyllle*), *malaxa*. 1485 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 372, ij hekkels pro lino. a 1520 SKALTON *El. Runnymng* 205 Som layde to pledge. Theyr hekkell and theyr rele. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 125/30 An Heckyl, *ecten*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 135 When your Hemp bath been twice swingled, dried and beaten, you shall then bring it to the heckle. 1808 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 101 To determine . . whether long or short heckles make least refuse in dressing the flax. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 127 [Baxter's] machine consists generally of six gradations of heckles. *fig.* 1788 BURNS *Ep. to H. Parker* 3 A land unknown to prose or rhyme; Where words ne'er cross the Muse's heckles. 1800 *Rob Roy* xii. in *Child Ballads* VII. ccxv. 246/1 He was a hedge unto his friends, A heckle to his foes, ladie.

2. The long shining feathers on the neck of certain birds, esp. the cock; = HACKLE *sb.* 2 3.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Sir Chanticleer* 58, I beheld your feddoris fair and gent, Your beike, your breist, your Hekill & your Came. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 156 Phebus red fowle. Oft straking furth his hekyll, crawnd cleir. 1893 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/1 For Guildersmansen, January, 1795, the men of the 'Forty Two', were rewarded with 'the glorious red heckle' or vulture plume, which has ever since been the distinctive badge of the Black Watch.

b. *To set up (one's) heckle*. See HACKLE *sb.* 2 3b. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 99 ff. you begin (like a cowardlie crawn) so soone to set up the heckle.

3. *Angling*. An artificial fly; = HACKLE *sb.* 2 4. Also *heckle-fly*.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Heckle* . . A fly, for angling, dressed merely with a cock's feather. 1825 BROCKETT, *Heckle*, *Heckle-fly*, an artificial fly for fishing.

4. One who heckles. See HECKLE *v.* 3. *Sc.*

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* IV. xi. (1849) 183 What was the use of argolbargoling with such a heckle?

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *heckle-maker*, -*pin*, *tooth* (scnse 1); *heckle-fly* (sense 2); *heckle-headed* adj. *To be on the heckle-pins*, to be in painful anxiety or uneasiness.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Lion & Mouse* 32 His hude of skarlet, bordowrit with silk, In hekle wyss vntill his girdill donn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 (MS. A) Hekyllle makere, *malaxarius*. 1770 in A. N. PALMER *Wrexham* (1893) *Introd.* 11 One heckle-maker. c 1785 J. THOMPSON's *Man* 15 Crook-backed, heckle-headed . . lap-jugged, ill-haired. 1808-18 JAMIESON s.v. *Heckle v.*, *To come o'er the heckle-pins*, to be severely examined. 1835 *Use Philos. Manuf.* 209 [They] present their heckle points radially from their axes. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 128 The short . . fibres . . are taken out by the heckle teeth. *Ibid.*, The bite of the holder is quite close up on the points of the heckle-pins. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xix, The poor lad was on heckle-pins.

Heckle, *dial. var. of HICKWALL.*

Heckle (he'k'l), *v.* Forms: 5 hekel, -ylle, -le, 5-6 heckel(l), (hecle), 6- heckle. [*f.* prec. sb.; cf. HACKLE, HATCHEL *vb.*]

1. *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with a heckle, to split and straighten out the fibres; = HACKLE *v.* 3. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Hekelyn, mataxo. 1530 PALSGR. 582/2 My father was a hoser and my mother dyd heckell flaxe. 1535 [see HATCHEL *v.* 1, *q.* quot. 1398]. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 567 Heckle it through a finer heckle, then spinne it. 1794 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* (1797) 122 The buyer heckles it [the hemp]... he makes it into two or three sorts: long strike, short strike, and full tow. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 213 A system of machines for scutching and heckling flax was specified by patent... in July, 1833.

b. *transf.* To scratch.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Women* 107 With his hard hurchone skyn sa heklis be my chekis.

2. *intr.* *refl.* To undergo heckling.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 153 This Kind of Lint heckles away almost to nothing, and is indeed in Appearance very fine.

3. *trans.* To catechize severely, with a view to discover the weak points of the person interrogated. Long applied in Scotland to the public questioning of parliamentary candidates. Also *absol.*

1808-25 JAMIESON, *To Heckle*, 2. To tease with questions, to examine severely. 1880 *Punch* 28 Aug., To heckle with questions and bother with Bogeys Appear the Fourth Party's preposterous rules. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 12 Mar. 5/2 The audience proceeded to 'heckle' him in a way dear to Scotch constituencies. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* xxiii. 298 On the hustings, Lord John Manners was a good deal heckled.

4. *intr.* To wrangle. Cf. HAGGLE *v.* 2. *Obs.* 1596 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 302 And ther they heckled on, till all the hous and cloc baith had much of a large hour.

5. *trans.* To 'dress', chastise. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Dial.*, Heckle, to beat, to chastise. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A Heckling, a scolding under-gone; the ordeal of being 'called over the coals'.

Hence **Heckled** *ppl. a.*, dressed (as flax) with a heckle; **Hecklee** *nonce-wd.*, one who undergoes heckling or hostile interrogation; **Heckling** *ppl. a.*, that heckles.

1863 SIA W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills II.* 198 Heckled flax. 1888 BESANT *Herr Paulus I.* 296 'Permit me one more question', this heckling Professor continued. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 89 He answered, with a heckling laugh. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 17 July 5/1 As a 'hecklee'—if the term be permissible—the Liberal candidate for East Fife leaves little to be desired.

Heckleback, [*f.* HECKLE *sb.*; cf. HACKLE *sb.* 2. 2.] Local name of the fifteen-spined or sea stickle-back.

1710 SIBBALD *Fife* (1803) 128 (Jam.) Our fishers call it Stronachie or Heckleback.

†**Heckled**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* HECKLE *sb.* 2. 2.] ? Having a border or fringe like the heckle of a cock.

c1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 244 His hude was reid, heklit atour his crown. a1568 LICHTON *Quha douttis drems* 73 in Bannatyne MS. (1887) 291 Ane heklit had maid of the wyld wode sege Trest weil this pundlar thoct him no manis pege.

Heckler (he'k'lər), [*f.* HECKLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A dresser of flax or hemp.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Hekelare, mataxatrix. 1720 *Land. Gas.* No. 5822/10 Robert Pickering, Heckler. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labors* (1861) II. 306 The hecklers or flax-dressers, can unfold 'a tale of wo' on this subject.

2. One who severely questions another; *spec.* one who catechizes a parliamentary candidate.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Oct. 5/2 A lively bout between... the Liberal candidate... and some hecklers whom he encountered at Delph. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., Mr. Morley's 'heckler', Mr. Laidler, who signs himself 'Bricklayer'.

†**Hecklester**, *Obs. rare.* [See -STER.] A dresser of flax or hemp: originally feminine.

c1475 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 795/9 *Hec matatrix*, a hekyler [printed hok-]. c1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 44/40 Roberte the heklester Hath no more heme, And hath lost her hekel.

Heckling (he'klin), *vbl. sb.* The action of HECKLE *v.*

1. The splitting and separation of the fibres of flax and hemp.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de Worde) xvii. clx. 708 Wyth moche brakyng, heckelynge [MS. *Bodl.* hechelinge] and robbery, hardes ben departyd fro the substance of heme and of flexe. 1618 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Sortes) 93 To iij women for heckling ix dayes, iij s. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills II.* 197 Heckling... consists in effectually completing the process commenced in scutching.

2. Severe catechizing or cross-examination.

1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black in U. S.* 245 There was no opposition and no heckling. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/1 He underwent another severe heckling to-day before a *juge d'instruction*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 1), as *heckling-machine*, *-shop*, etc.

1842 *Penny Cyc.* XXII. 349/2 Machinery for spinning tow... has a different heckling apparatus. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills II.* 197 Heckling machines are various, according to the quality of the flax. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iii. (ed. 4) 50 The boys were first put into the heckling shop. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 304 Many of the old 'heckling-mills' are now abandoned.

Heckum-peckum. (See quot.)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling vi.* (1880) 251 The great trout fly VOL. V.

for the lakes, known through all the South of Scotland as the *Heckum Peckum*. 1886 *World* 25 Aug. 9 The 'Zulu' and the 'heckum-peckum' are the only two flies for the loch.

Heckyl 1, *obs.* forms of HECKLE *sb.*

Hecseite, *obs.* form of HECSETTY.

|| **Hectare** (he'ktär), or as F. (h)ektär. Also hectar, hectare. [*f.*, irregularly *f.* Gr. *hektárōn* hundred (see HECTO-) + *ARE* *sb.* 3, ad. L. *arēa*.] In the Metric system, a superficial measure containing 100 ares, or 2.471 acres.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectar, square hectometer. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 81/1 The third... contains 138 mines in an extent of 32,777 hectares. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 159 There must exist 133,000 living worms in a hectare of land.

Hectastyle, *erron.* form of HEXASTYLE.

Hectic (he'ktik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 5 etik(e), 5-6 etyk(e), 6 etiocke, ethyke, hetiocke. *sb.* 7 hecticke, -ique, 7-8 hecticok, 7- hectic. [*ad.* (through Fr.) late L. *hectic-us*, *a.* Gr. *hektikos* habitual, hectic, consumptive, *f.* *ēktis* habit, state of body or mind. The earlier forms *etik*, etc., were *a.* OF. *étique* (13th c. in Littré) = It., Sp. *etico*, Rumanic forms from *hectic-us*; the later agree with F. *hecticque* (Paré, 16th c.).]

A. adj.

1. Belonging to or symptomatic of the bodily condition or habit: applied to that kind of fever which accompanies consumption or other wasting diseases, and is attended with flushed cheeks and hot dry skin.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxv. (1495) 248 The feuer etyk huryth and greuyth the sadde membres. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 103 a. In consumyng agues which are called hectie. 1578 *LYTE Dodens* i. xlix. 71 Such as are fallen into Consumptions and Feuer Hectiques. 1604 R. CADDREY *Table Alph.*, Hectique, inflaming the hart, and soundest parts of the bodie. 1611 COTGR. *s.v.* *Etique*, Thence is a feuer called Hectique, when it hath possessed all parts of the bodie, without any alteration in it selfe. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.*, *Hectic*... it is only joined to that kind of Fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a Consumption. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 34 Hectic fever is more or less remittent, but never wholly intermittent.

b. Belonging to or symptomatic of this fever.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 541 No hectique disposition upon the body so sapes away the strength thereof. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. v. (R.) The hectic heat of Oswald's blood doubled their pulses' pace. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 923 All the rose to one small spot withdrew: They call'd it hectic; 'twas a fiery flush. 1821 BRWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 326 This action on the lungs... oppresses them with a hectic cough. 1885 EONA *Lvall Gold. Days* I. x. 283 Like the hectic beauty of one dying of consumption.

c. Affected with hectic fever; consumptive.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 24 All of them in time... become paralitick and dye hectic. 1771 SNOLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1820) 100 Thin, puny, yellow, hectic figures. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alf. Locke* iv. A pretty, hectic girl of sixteen. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 54 Many young people with hectic cheeks.

2. *fig. a.* Wasting, consuming. *b.* With reference to the hectic flush.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 495 All enjoyings are not alike. There are some hecticke, faint and languishing ones. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode W. Wind* 4 The leaves... Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red. 1826 MRS. HEMANS *For. Sanct.* II. xii. Day's last hectic blush. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iii. 99 Thrill with vehement and hectic feeling.

3. In etymological sense: Habitual, constitutional. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 162 That hectic disposition to evil, the source of all vice. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 He seemed naturally to affect a majestique carelessness, which was so hecticque, so habitual in him as [etc.].

B. sb. (ellipt. use of the adj.) 1. A hectic fever. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. v. (Tollem. MS.). It helpeth tisik and etik. c1400 *Lavfranc's Chirurg.* 279 Or be patient falle into etikis. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 37 b. He is in an etikoe or a consumption. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 68 Like the Hectique in my blood he rages, And thou must cure me. 1651 WITTIE *tr. Priuouse's Pop. Err.* II. 88 In them that have the consumption, the lungs especially are affected, and the whole body in hecticks. 1845 BUDO *Dis. Liver* 237 She had much hectic and sweating.

b. *fig.*

c1430 *LYOG. Æsop* iii. 26 in *Herrius's Archiv* LXXXV. 25 With such false etykes many man is shent. 1647 *Case Kingdom* 2 This heat of Presbytery proved... an Hectique in the body Politique of Scotland. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 77 Wishing, that constant hectic of a fool. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 30, I have often had the fools' hectic of wishing about the unalterable.

2. A person affected with hectic fever; a consumptive person.

a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* II. 126 The Hecticke has y' Day To cease in, but drinks Marrow. 1687 WILLIS *Timbridge in Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 587 As for hecticks, they are commonly of a fine texture of body. c1800 K. WHITE *Time* 102 The hectic, lull'd on Death's lean ear to rest.

3. A hectic flush; *transf.* a flush or heightened colour on the cheek; also *fig.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 17 (Monk Calais), A hectic of a moment pass'd across his cheek. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* xvi. (1853) 41 One man's cheek kindled with the hectic of sudden joy. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxxii. 193 Overhead the sky had faded into a sickly hectic.

Hectical (he'ktikāl), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] = HECTIC *a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1614 WOTTON *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 8 June in *Relig. Wotton*. (1685) 433, I will keep it from being hectical. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 6 Hectically, pestilential, or other fevers. 1765 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 8 With the thin, tender, and hectical, it seldom agrees. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 568 The hectical symptoms precluded all hopes... from the trial of any other means.

Hence **Hectically** *adv.*

1761 JOHNSON *Ascham* Wks. IV. 635 He was for some years hectically feverish.

†**Hective**, *a.* *Obs.* [Altered from HECTIC, or corresp. Fr., after adjs. in -IVE, as COSTIVE.] = HECTIC *a.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* x. xxxi. (1678) 261 An hective Fever [*la fièvre hectique*] easily follows upon these kinds of Wounds. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. ii. 55 Being guilty of no Greek, and being demanded why it was called an hective fever; because, saith he, of an hecting cough which ever attendeth that disease. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 347 5 Of a very spare and hective Constitution.

Hecto-, hect-, a non-etymological contraction of Gr. *hektárōn* hundred, first used as a combining form in French words, esp. in the Metric system of weights and measures to express a hundred times the unit.

Hectocotyl-, -e (hektokō'til); also in L. form *hectocotylus*. *Zool.* [*ad. mod.* L. *Hectocotylus*, name given by Cuvier to what he took for a genus of parasitic worms (see def. below), *f.* HECTO- + Gr. *κοτύλη* small cup, hollow thing (cf. COTYLE 2 b).]

A modified arm in male dibranchiate Cephalopods, which serves as a generative organ, and in some species is detached and remains in the pallial cavity of the female; in this position formerly mistaken for a parasite, to which the name *Hectocotylus octopodis* was given by Cuvier.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 65 Dr. Albert Kölliker has suggested that the real males... are the *hectocotyles*, previously mistaken for parasitic worms. The *hectocotyle* of *octopus granulosus* was described by Cuvier, who obtained several specimens from octopods captured in the Mediterranean. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 538 The male is very much smaller than the female, and gives rise to a Hectocotylus.

Hence **Hectocotylize** *v. trans.*, (a) to convert or modify into a hectocotyle; (b) to impregnate with a hectocotyle. **Hectocotylization**, the process of hectocotylizing. **Hectocotylism**, the formation of a hectocotyle.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 272 The arm so affected... is said to be 'hectocotylized'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 530 The male Cephalopods are distinguished... by the asymmetry of their arms, one or more of which, on one side, are peculiarly modified, or hectocotylized. *Ibid.* 534 There is thus a kind of hectocotylisation in the Tetrabranchiata. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 327 This 'hectocotylized arm' is not developed, as are the others, by a process of free gemination, but it is formed in a vesicle, from which it is not let loose till it is mature. *Ibid.* 386 Hectocotylism is the cause therefore of a functional adaptation.

Hectogramme, -gram (he'ktogram). [*ad.* F. *hectogramme* (ektogram); see HECTO- and GRAMME, GRAM.] In the Metric system, a weight containing 100 grammes, or 3.52 oz. avoirdupois.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302 Hectogram = 3 oz. 2 gros. 12.1 gr.

Hectograph (he'ktograf), *sb.* Also hekto-. [*f.* HECTO- + Gr. *-γραφος* writing.] An apparatus for multiplying copies of writing: = CHROMOGRAPH 2. Also applied to the process of taking copies by means of this.

1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 43/2 A multiplying process based upon the use of the glue plate... used in the hectograph and other similar processes. 188a *Times* 13 Feb., The manner in which the political 'hectograph' manufactures, reproduces, and multiplies 'public opinion'. 1884 *Standard* 6 May, The police discovered the first number of a new Socialist paper... printed by hectograph.

Hence **Hectograph** *v. trans.*, to reproduce by means of the hectograph; **Hectographic** *a.*, pertaining to, or produced by, the hectograph.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 1/1 The hectographed resolutions of executive committees. *Ibid.* 27 May 7/2 By means of hectographic placards. 1890 *Times* 27 Mar. 5/4 They had helped to hectograph this address to the Russian people.

Hectoid (he'ktoid), *a.* [*irreg. f.* HECT-IC + -OID.] Of a hectic appearance.

1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Nervous Syst.* I. xvi. (Cent.), The skin was red with a hectoid flush.

Hectolitre, -liter (he'ktolitr). [*F.* *hectolitre* (ektolitr); see HECTO- and LITRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 100 litres, or 3.531 cubic feet, or about 2½ bushels.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectolitre = 2.9203 cubic feet. 1850 *All Year Round* No. 69. 448 A hectolitre contains a trifle more than a three-bushel English corn-sack. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 2/3 Russia has usually a crop of about 200 million hectolitres of oats.

Hectometre, -meter (he'ktomātr). [*F.* *hectomètre* (ektomētr); see HECTO- and METRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of length containing 100 metres, or 328.089 feet.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectometer, 100 M. 1869

ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 24 The multiples of the metre . . are called decametres, hectometres, and kilometres.

Hector (he'ktōr), *sb.* [*L. Hector*, Gr. Ἠέκτωρ, son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, 'the prop or stay of Troy'; in origin, as adj. ἔκτωρ = holding fast, f. ἔχειν to have, hold.]

1. Name of a Trojan hero celebrated in the *Iliad*; hence *transf.* A valiant warrior like Hector.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 255 Jif we wil mene bat þey beep . . hardy, we clepeþ hem *Hector*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxliii. (R.) Thus he (Duglas) went ever forwarde lyke a hardy Hector. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 164 b, Thys English Hector and marcial flower. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 12 Said I well (bully Hector?). 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 18/1 Every Nation hath their Hector, Scipios, Cæsars and Alexanders.

2. A swaggering fellow; a swash-buckler; a braggart, blusterer, bully.

(Frequent in the second half of the 17th c.; applied *spec.* to a set of disorderly young men who infested the streets of London. Cf. *Bully Hector* 1598 in 1.)

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 256 The Earle of Anglesey and his two Hectors upon Sunday morning last fought a duell with Colonel Dillan . . and two Irish Captains . . His Lordships Hectors had no hurt, and y^e Irish came out untaught. 1658 CLEVELAND *To the Hectors* 1 You Hectors! tame Professors of the Sword! 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 2 On Sunday night last 3 hectors came out of a tavern in Holborn, with their swords drawn, and began to break windows. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 333 Surely this blustering Hector is not one of the Sons of Adam. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 361 The Muns and Tityre Tus had given place to the Hectors, and the Hectors had been recently succeeded by the Sconcers.

3. Name of a species of butterfly (*Papilio Hector*).

1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 508 The Hector forms a fine contrast to the preceding insect (the *Sarpedon*), its colours being almost wholly black and flaming crimson.

Hence **Hectorian**, *adj.* a. [*L. Hectorianus* + *-AN*], belonging to Hector. **Hectorism**, the quality or practice of a hector or bully. **Hectorly** a., of the nature of a hector, blustering, insolent. **Hectorship**, a trait characteristic of a hector.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 18 Warn'd to shun Hectorian force in vain. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 8 Men mislike a vice for a seemingly-like but really-contrary virtue—as hectorism for valour. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 15 A desperate Principle of Hecorism. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* iv. i. Wks. (1720) 375 My wife with a dectorily fellow here! 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxxi. 336 Presumptuous transgression of God's law, (Hector) profaneness. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* III. x. (1872) I. 108 His other Hectorships I will forget.

Hector (he'ktōr), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.* (sense 2.)]

1. *intr.* To play the hector or bully; to brag, bluster, domineer. Also, *to hector it*.

1666 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 80 For which he needs not venture life nor limb, Nor Hector it, nor list under Sir Hugh. 1681 — *Def. Fullwood's Leges Anglie* 5 White I hector and rant and call names. 1723 SWIFT *Stella at Wood-Park* 6 Don Carlos made her chief director, That she might o'er the servants hector. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. I.* (1783) 25 She does now and then hector a little. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 145 John not only allows himself to be bamboozled, but . . to be hector'd over. 188a MISS BRADDOON *Mt. Royal* III. vii. 147 He blustered and hector'd as of old.

2. *trans.* To intimidate by bluster or threats; to domineer over; to bully; to bring or force out of or into something by threats or insolence.

1664 PEYVS *Diary* 22 Feb., Our King did openly say . . that he would not be hector'd out of his right and pre-eminency by the King of France. 1670 DRYDEN *Comp. Granada* II. i. But (Fortune) she's a drudge, when hector'd by the Brave. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 27 You shall not be hector'd by him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. viii. We are . . not to be hector'd, and bullied, and beat into Compliance. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 37, I was hector'd and lectured in my own green-room. 1850 — *Mahomet* xxiii. (1853) 131 But suffers himself to be . . hector'd out of his crafty policy.

Hence **Hectoring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Hectorer**, one who hectors.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 352 The Hect'ring Kill-Cow Hercules. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 176 Ranting and hectoring atheists. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 443 A mere piece of hectoring to frighten Russia. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. xii. 175 Ah! you are a hectorer with the boys, when need calls! 1849 C. BONTE *Shirley* I. He grew a little insolent, [and] said rude things in a hectoring tone.

Hectostere (he'ktōstēr), *f. gktōstēr*. [*F. hectostère*; see *HECTO-* and *STERE.*] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 100 steres, or 353 1/6 cubic feet. (Little used even in Fr.) 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hecup, *obs.* form of *Hiccup*.

Hed, **hedd**(e), see *HEAD*, *HEED*, *HIDE* v.1

Hedder, *obs.* form of *HEATHER*, *HITHER*.

Heddir, *obs.* form of *ADDER*.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97 Def heddir stuppend her zeris.

Hedde (he'dl), *sb.* *Weaving*. Also *hedel* (1) e, *Sc. heidle*, 8-9 hiddle, 9? *dial.* haddel. [*app.* —OE. **hefdal*, earlier form of *hefeld*; see *HEALD*.] In *plural*, The small cords (or in recent use, wires) through which the warp is passed in a loom after going through the reed, and by means of which the warp threads are separated into two sets so as to allow the passage of the shuttle bearing the weft.

A leaf of heddles consists of a set of parallel cords of the width of the webs stretched vertically between two horizontal shafts of wood, and forming in their centre loops or eyes through which the warp-threads pass.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. l. 29 With subtell slais and bir heidlis (1553 heddles) sle, Rych lenze wobbis natly weiffis sche. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 791 To weve in the stoule some were full preste, With slais, with tavellis, with heddells well drest. 1792 A. ADAM *Rom. Antiq.* 523 The principal parts of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the Caani or Hiddles, composed of eyed or hooked threads, through which the warp passes. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 215 The depression of each treadle will correspondingly influence the position of its heddle. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 979 In every species of weaving, the whole difference of pattern or effect is produced, either by the succession in which the threads of warp are introduced into the heddles, or by the succession in which those heddles are moved in the working.

b. *Comb.* as *heddle-beam*, *-maker*, *-thread*, *-twine*, *-yarn*; *heddle-eye*, *-hook*, *-lever*: see *quots.*

1794 A. MARTIN *Agric. Surv. Renfr.* 257 (Jam.) Heddles . . are made of very strong thread called heddle-twine. 1852 APPLETON *Dict. Mech.* 257 The heddle-beam. 1864 WEBSTER, *Heddle-eye*, the eye or loop formed in each heddle to receive a warp-thread. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heddle-hook*, a hook used in heddling the warp-threads. 1885 G. A. GRIERSON *Bihar Peas. Life* 74 Heddle-levers . . the upper levers to which the heddles are attached.

Hence **Heddle** *v. trans.*, to draw (warp-threads) through the eyes of a heddle.

1864 WEBSTER, *Heddling*. 1875 [see b above].

Heddre, *var.* *EDDRE* *Obs.*, bloodvessel, vein.

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 43 in *Hazl. E. P. P. I.* 59 Hy ne myitte non lengour libe, Bote here heddre were i-take.

† **Hede**. *Obs.* Also *hed*. [*ME. hede* : —OE. type **hēdu* (acc. *hēde*) fem., beside *hād* masc.; corresp. to *MHG. heit* fem., *OHG. hait*, *heit*, m. and f., 'person, order, rank, position', Goth. *haidus*, masc., 'manner, way'. See *HAD* sb., *-HEAD* suffix.]

1. Rank, order, condition, quality.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21220 (Barnabas) wan vn-to þe apostlis hede. *Ibid.* 21700 Suld haf þe preistes hede wit dome. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1103 Blode rede was his stede, His aktone and his other wede, His cote of the same hede.

2. By entering into combination with qualifying adj., or with sb., it became a suffix, *ME. -hede*, *mod. Eng. -head*, *Sc. -heid*: see *-HEAD*.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Þurh beora druncen hed on an niht for bærende þa cyrcce. c 1150 *Gen. & Ex.* 56 On miht and on godfulhed. *Ibid.* 1852 Sichem to hire maidenhed. a 1200 *Cursor M.* 6049 (Gott.) His sone Elyazar was neist, And bar þe state of his fair hede. c 1400 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (1494) II. xlvii. The fairhede of angels. 1535 COVERDALE *Lech.* XI. 14 The brotherhede betwixte Iuda and Israel. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 54 Chyldehed.

Hede, *obs.* form of *HEAD*, *HEED*.

Hedell, **Heden**, *obs.* *f. HIDEEL*, *HEATHEN*.

Hedenbergite (he'dēnbərgit), *Min.* [Named by Berzelius, 1819, after Ludwig Hedenberg; see *-ITE*.] A black crystalline variety of *PYROXENE*. 1822 CLEVELAND *Min.* 615 Hedenbergite . . occurs in masses composed of shining plates. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 215 Iron-line pyroxene; hedenbergite.

Hedeous, *-ows*, *obs.* forms of *HIDEOUS*.

Heder (hēdər), *dial.* Also 6-7 hiddler, 8 heeder. [*f. HE* + (?) *DEER*: cf. *SHEDER*.] A male sheep; *spec.* one from eight or nine months old till its first shearing.

1597 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 211 He would have deuoured both hiddler & shidder (gloss. He & she, Male and Female). 1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* III. ix. in *Hazl. Dostley* XII. 507 Hiddler, eke, and shidder. 1799 A. VAUGHAN *Agrie. Linc.* 235 (E. D. S.) They are forced to sell their heeders, and joist their sheeders in the spring. 1851 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 333 A lamb eight or nine months old, and until his first shearing, is called a 'heder' or 'shedder' . . or 'lamb-hog'. *Ibid.* 341 The 'heder' hogs being grazed on the seeds, and the 'shedders' on grass.

Heder, *obs.* form of *HITHER*.

Hederaceous (hedēr'as), *a.* [*f. L. hederaceus*, *f. heder* ivy.] Pertaining or allied to ivy.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hederaceous*, of or belonging to ivy. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

Hence **Hederaceously** *adv.*, after the manner of ivy.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 107 Many several sorts growing up Hederaciously together.

Hederal (hedēr'al), *a.* [*f. L. heder-a* ivy + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to ivy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., The Federal Crown or Garland was given to Poets, and excellent Musicians. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721 in BAILEY. Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

Hederated (he'dēr'et), *a.* [*f. L. hederāt-us* in same sense (*f. heder* ivy) + *-ED*.] Adorned or crowned with ivy.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorkshire* III. (1662) 207 He (Gower) appeareth there neither laureated nor hederated Poet . . but only rosated, having a Chaplet of four Roses about his head.

Hederic (hēd'rik), *a. Chem.* [*f. L. heder-a* ivy + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to ivy; as in *Hederic acid*. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 138 *Hederic acid*, an acid contained, according to Posselt (Ann. Ch. Pharm. Ixix. 62) in the seeds of ivy (*Hedera helix*). It appears to belong to the family of the tannic acids. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hederic acid*, consists of colourless bitter crystals, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water and ether.

Hederiferous, *a.* [*f. L. heder* ivy + *-FEROUS*.] Bearing or producing ivy.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. In *mod. Dicts.*

Hederiform, *a.* [*ad. medical L. hederiformis*, *f. heder* ivy + *forma*: see *-FORM*. Cf. *F. hederiforme*.] Resembling ivy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Hederiform vein*, a certaine veine which passes down along by the sides of the womb. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hederigerent, *a.* [*f. L. hederiger* ivy-bearing + *-ENT*, after *L. gerent-em* bearing.] Bearing or wearing ivy.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iii. 96 The hederigerent Maenads of old. a 1876 — *Th. in my Gard.* (1880) I. 260 Nymphs, hederigerant, wine that's refrigerant, These are the joy of the poets and gods.

Hederine (he'dēr'in), *Chem.* [*mod. f. L. heder* ivy + *-INE*; in *F. hederine*.] A bitter alkaloid obtained from the seeds of the ivy.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 138.

Hence **Hederinio** = *Hederic* (acid).

Hederose, *a.* [*ad. L. hederōsus*, *f. heder* ivy: see *-OSE*.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hederose*, full of ivy. In *mod. Dicts.*

Hedge (hedʒ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hecg* (*dat.* *hegge*), 3-6 *hegge*, 4 *hegg*, 5-6 *hege*, 6 *Se. haige*, 5 *hedche*, 7 *hedg*, 4- *hedge*; *B.* 4-6 *heg*. [*OE. *hegg*, *hegg* str. fem., corresp. to *EFris. hegge*, *MDn. hegghe*, *Dn. hegge*, *heg*, *OHG. hegga*, *hecka* (*MHG. hegge*, *hecke*, *Ger. hecke*) : —OTent. **hagjā*; a deriv. of the same root as *OE. haza* *HAW sb.*1 and *hege* *HAY sb.*2 Cf. also *HAG sb.*2]

1. A row of bushes or low trees (e.g. hawthorn, or privet) planted closely to form a boundary between pieces of land or at the sides of a road: the usual form of fence in England.

A hedge is called *quickset* or *dead* according as it is planted of living or dead plants. (See these *adjs.*)

785 *Charter in Cart. Sax.* (Birch) I. 339 Æt þære lange hegge ænde. 855 O. E. *Chron.* an. 547 He zetimbrade Bebban burh, sy was ærost mid hegge be tined. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 17 þe nihtegale . . sat up one faire boze . . In ore waste picke hegge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 211 Hii come among narwe heggys. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16428 Any leues or rotes þer, þat henger on heg or on hep. 138a WYCLIF *Ech.* x. 8 Who scattereth the hegg [1388 hegge]. 138a — *Mark* xii. 1 A man plauntide a vine-zerd, and puttide aboute an hegge. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 232/1 Hedge (*K.*, *S. hegge*, *seges*). 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 75 The serpent stode in an hedche. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 Hege, ubi a garthe. 1508 DUNBAR *Galdyn Targe* 34 On every syde the hegies raise on licht. 1508 — *Tua Mariit Wemen* 13 That in haist to the hege so hard I intrang. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 10b, Two beggars that vnder an hedge sate. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 59 The commyns . . within the realme ryssyd and pullyd up heggys and palyss. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereschads Husb.* II. (1586) 50b, Columella . . prefereth the quickset hedge before the deade. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 62 But turn out of the way . . towards yonder high hedge. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 142 To take shelter in the first tree or hedge that offers. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 73 Hedge and ditch is the most common mode of fencing property. 1826-44 LONDON *Enycl. Agric.* 475 Dead hedges . . are principally intended for temporary purposes.

b. Locally or spec. applied to other fences.

1850 Beck's *Florist* 25 If we examine the stone walls, or, as they are called, 'hedges'. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 428 The Burgundians erected a palisade, called in the military language of the time a 'hedge'. 1887 HALL *Caine* *Deemster* xvi, One . . had jumped to the top of the broad turf hedge.

2. A fishing weir of faggots or of wattle-work.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 135 They [salmon] will force themselves over the tops of Weirs, or Hedges, or stops in the water. 1714 *Act 1 Geo. I.* Stat. II. c. 18 § 14 If any person . . make, erect, or set any bank, dam, hedge or stank, net or nets, cross the said rivers or any part thereof.

3. *transf.* Said of any line or array of objects forming a barrier, boundary, or partition.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 157 The frenche kynge wolde fayne have come thyder . . but there was a great hedge [grand haye] of archers before hym. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. to A [Processus], which . . into the nostrels descendyng, constituteth the hedge, or partition of the nose. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 95 These three Countries being an hedge betweene the English Pale, and the North. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 Towing in a hedge of hills from Armenia to the furthest part of India. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xviii, Flashing on the hedge of spears. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 121 Hedges of police from our little street to the gates of the Abbey.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* A barrier, limit, defence; a means of protection or defence.

1340 *Ayenb.* 240 Hardnesse of line þet is a strang heg aye be wyckede bestes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. III. 29 Pus was Poul cōstrenyed to crepe out of his hegge, and holde þe sect of Crist, forsaking þe sect of Pharisees. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 As hedges, or stoppes to lette those thynges that myght hurt perfeccony. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 72 It might appeare by that hedge which he diligently put to all his answers, that he spake . . only to cleere himselfe. 1649 *Belfast Presbytery in Milton's Wks.* (1851) II. 550 Their strong oppositions to Presbyterial Government (the Hedge and Bulwark of Religion). 1825 SCOTT *Fruit.* 19 Dec., He talks of . . making sales of our interest . . which would put a hedge round his finances. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 148 The Pharisees regarded it as the main function of their existence to raise a hedge around the Law.

5. *spec. Belting*. [*f. HEDGE* v. 8.] The act of hedging; a means of hedging.

1736 FIELONG *Pasquin* III. i. S. That's laying against yourself, Mr. Trapwit. T. I love a hedge, sir. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. too To make a hedge; to secure a bet, or wager, laid on one side, by taking the odds on the other. 1805 WINDHAM *Speeches* Parl. 26 Mar. (1812) II. 293 What, in the sporting language was called 'a hedge', the effect of which was, that there was a chance the Right Honourable Gentleman would at all events win. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. The horse is no use to you. He won't win, but I want him as a hedge.

6. Phrases and proverbs. a. To hang (be hung) on (in) the hedge: to be put on one side, to be 'on the shelf'. To be on the right (better, safer) or wrong side of the hedge: to be in a right or wrong position. To take a sheet off a hedge: to steal openly. To take hedge: to depart. The only stick left in one's hedge: one's only resource. By hedge or by stile (see quot. 1700). To be on the hedge = to 'sit on the fence'.

c 1510 *Hickscorner* 17 Ye when my soule hangeth on the hedge cast stones. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* LXIX. Epit. 1246 One who ever loved to be on the better side of the hedge [i. secundum fortunam transire]. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commw.* 27 He durst as well take a sheet of an hedge, as come within the cracke of a pistoll. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* iv. ii. They durst not give the souse, And so took hedge. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 64 That much talked of, and employed distinction. of implicite, and explicite, faith .. may be hangen on the hedge, for any use of it. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah's Fire* 196 Those two Regiments were the only stick they now had left in their hedge. 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Pettit. Def.* 24 If you say, We have too much in any of these particulars; then we are on the safer side the hedge. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct. The business of money hangs in the hedge. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, By Hedge or by Stile, by Hook or by Crook.* 1816 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v., To be on the wrong side of the hedge, or mistaken, *hallucinator, erro.*

b. Other locutions of obvious meaning.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 56 Where the hedge is lowest, mee maie soonest over. 1563 WINGER *IVks.* (1888) II. 54 The serpent sall bite him quha cuttis the haige. 1591 LYLIV *Endym.* III. iii. Some men may better steale a horse, then another looke over the hedge. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 223 Men are still apt to climb over the hedge where it is lowest. 1869 HAZLITT *Prov.* 201 Hedges have eyes and walls have ears. 1892 *Daily News* 4 July 3/1 The fog hanging like a heavy pall 'as thick as a hedge'.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib., 'of or for a hedge', as *hedge-bottom*, *cricket*, *fence*, *flower*, *fruit*, *knife*, *plant*, *scissors*, *shears*, *spade*, *stake*, *tree*, *weed*. b. objective and obj. gen., as *hedge-breaker*, *breaking*, *clipper*, *cutter*, *cutting*, *maker*. c. instrumental, as *hedge-bound*.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. xxxvi. (1645) 386 Hares .. hide themselves in 'hedge bottomes, or in woods. 1816 AINSWORTH's *Lat. Dict.* s.v. She lays her eggs in hedge bottoms. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 62 As 'hedge-breakers or breakers of the peace they put them in the stocks. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 29 Poor people who now destroy all the hedges .. will find 'hedge-breaking a losing trade. 1871 W. H. BEEVER *Daily Life Farm* i. 6 Heaps of fire-wood and 'hedge-clippings. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. i. 2 He can come no other way but by this 'hedge corner. 1826-44 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* 475 'Hedge fences are of two kinds: either .. of dead materials, or .. of living plants. a 1774 HARTE *Eulogium* in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* (1810) XVI. 386 Deck'd .. With poor 'hedge-flow'rs. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xv. 27 Those that are hunger-starved are glad to feed upon 'hedge-fruit. 1846 WORCESTER, 'Hedge-knife, an instrument for trimming hedges. 14 .. Nom. in Wr. Wülcker 697/21 *Hic septor*, a 'hedge-maker. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 229 Hill and 'hedge plants. 1889 *Gardening* to Dec. 553/2 Laurustinus is used here largely as a hedge plant. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 44 [Pruning instruments] resembling common 'hedge-shears. 1602 and Pl. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 326 They have some of them beene the old 'hedgestakes of the presse. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 97, I generally have a stout hedge-stake or clothes-prop to try the soundings with. 1611 COTGR. *Marinaria*, *Abrus mar.* 'Hedge-trees, wild trees. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomancie* 73 A number of thieves and 'hedge walkers. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Ed. of Farm* (1871) II. 473 A small useful implement is the 'hedge weed-hook .. which pulls out the weeds between the hedge-roots. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1064/1 *Sisymbrium officinale* .. a common 'hedge-weed.

8. a. Born, brought up, habitually sleeping, sheltering, or plying their trade under hedges, or by the road-side (and hence used generally as an attribute expressing contempt), as *hedge-bantling*, *-brat*, *-chaplain*, *-curate*, *-doctor*, *-lawyer*, *-parson*, *-player*, *-poet*, *-wench*, *-whore*, etc. Also HEDGE-FRIEST. b. Done, performed, produced, worked, under a hedge, in by-ways, or clandestinely, as *hedge-marriage*, *-notes*, *-press*, *-rimes*. c. Of such kind as is met with by the way-side; of mean, inferior, 'common', 'third-rate' quality, and generally as a contemptuous adjunct, as *hedge-alehouse*, *-inn*, *-lodging*, *-tavern*, *-wine*, etc. Also HEDGE-SCHOOL.

c 1530 *Jyl of Breynford's Test.* 331 A hedge Curat, with as moche wit as a calf. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) Lij. They .. continued vnder the slender name of secular priests or hedge chaplains. 1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* IV. (Arh.) 108 A runnagat hedgebrat. 1590 R. W. 3 Lds. & 3 Ladies *Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodley* VI. 421 This blindfold buzzard hedge-wench. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 435 Hedge-birds said you? Hedge Lady-birds, Hedge Cavaliers, Hedge Souldier, Hedge Lawyer, Hedge Filders, Hedge Poet, Hedge Players, and a Hedge Priest among 'em. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 804. 251 Hee doth not rashly venture upon the cure (as Quack-

salvers, and Hedg-doctors are wont). 1711 SWIFT *Rem. Let.* to 7 Lds. Wks. 1814 IV. 196 These hedge-writers (a phrase I unwillingly lend him, because it cost me some pains to invent) seldom speak a word against any of the late ministry. 1738 TAYLOR in *Byrom's Rem.* (1856) II. i. 198 I find your curiosity tempted into a hedge bookseller's in some bye-lane. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxvii. (1779) IV. 34 This hedge inamorata. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxi. She ran out into a horrid description of a hedge-ruffian. 1822 - *Nigel* xvii. A hedge-parson, or huckle-beggar, as that order of priest-hood has been irreverently termed. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* (ed. 2) I. 183 Not hedge-lawyers, as Captain Lennox used to call those men in his company who questioned and would know the reason for every order.

b. a 1667 COWLEY *Anst. Verses fr. Jersey* 13 Such Base, Rough, Crabbed, Hedge-Rhimes, as ev'n set the Hearers Ears on Edge. 1679 MULGRAVE *Ess. Sat.* in *Dryden's Wks.* (1821) XIII. 53 When they began to be somewhat better bred .. they left these hedge-notes for another sort of poem, somewhat polished. 1774 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 7 Corrector of a hedge-press in some blind alley about Little Britain. 1847 78 HALLIWELL, *Hedge-marriage*, a secret clandestine marriage. *North.*

c. 1594 NASHE *Terrors* VI. Wks. 1883-4 III. 267 Hedge wine and leane mutton. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* I. i. Is not rich generous wine better than your poor Hedge-Wine stum'd? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hedge-Tavern or Ale-house*, a jilting, Sharping Tavern, or Blind Alehouse. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 203, I was forced to go to a little hedge place for my dinner. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rad. Rand.* (1812) I. 38 A small hedge alehouse. 1816 SCOTT *Fann. Lett.* 26 Aug. (1894) I. xii. 368 Otterbourne .. is an indifferent sort of hedge inn.

d. Hence passing into an *adj.* with sense 'Mean, third-rate, paltry, despicable, rascally'.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1883-4 III. 38 Rascally hedge rak't vp termes. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 78 (1740) 643 These are hedge Objections. When nothing can be said against the Matter, they fall upon the Manner, and in Circumstances not material. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), The clergy do much better than a little hedge, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do.

9. Special combs.: hedge-accantor, the hedge-sparrow; + hedge-binding, something used to bind together the bushes composing a hedge; hedge-born *ppl. a.*, born under a hedge, of low or mean birth; hedge-brow (see quot.); hedge-bush, a bush used to make a hedge, *spec.* Hawthorn; hedge-carpenter, one whose business is to repair fences; so hedge-carpentering; hedge-chaffer, the cockchafer; hedge-chanter, chat, the hedge-sparrow; hedge-crocus, an itinerant quack-doctor: see CROCUS 4; hedge-fight, a fight under cover of hedges or other shelters, as opposed to a pitched battle; hedge-fire, firing from a hedge; + hedge-frog, a toad; hedge-green, the green headland in a ploughed field; hedge-hook, a bill-hook for trimming hedges; hedge-planter, 'a frame for holding plants in order as to distance and position while being set in the furrow prepared for them' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); hedge-popping, shooting from behind a hedge; hedge-pulling, the pulling of firewood out of a hedge; hedge-rise (see quot.); hedge-rustic, the moth *Luperina Cespitis*; hedge-shrew, ? the shrew-mouse; hedge-warbler, the hedge-sparrow; hedge-wise *adv.*, in the fashion of a hedge. Also HEDGE-BILL, etc.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Hedge-accantor, the hedge-sparrow. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* Pistle II. iv. He came and basted me with a 'hedge-binding. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 43 Like a 'Hedge-borne Swaine, That doth presume to boast of Gentle blood. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. i. 37 (E. D. S.) Where bushes, or other trumpery, that grew near hedges, have been grubbed up, which we call 'hedge-brows. 1576 FLEMING *Penopol. Epist.* 351 The prickling Blackthorne, the 'hedge bushe, the Bryer, the bramble. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 38 The Maple, from its valuable qualities as a hedge-bush. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex T.* I. 29 'You may generally tell what a man is by his claws', observed the 'hedge-carpenter, looking at his own hands. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* at H. iii. 55 'Hedge-carpentering was .. a distinct business, followed by one or two men in every locality. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 79 Rooks are fond of the cruce of the 'hedge-chaffer. 1882 A. HEPBURN in *Proc. Beru. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 504 The Redbreast and 'Hedgechanter were plentiful. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 91 On music's heard the fields among; Save where the 'hedge-chats chattering play. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424 'Hedge crocusses—men who sell corn salve, or 'four pills a penny', to cure anything, and go from house to house in the country. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 213 It was a kind of a 'hedge-fight, for neither army was drawn out in the field. They fought twice through the town, and in the hedges and lanes with exceeding fury. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. viii. v. 372 A 'hedge-fire of musketry was kept up in the rear of the terrified elephants. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn *verdier* .. a kind of tode or 'hedge frogge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 450 The hedge frog, otherwise called a toad. 1734 W. ELLIS *Gloss. to Pract. Farmers* v. *Bankes of grass* (E. D. S.), Those which some call 'hedge-greens; they lie next to the hedges in ploughed fields, and serve to turn the plough, horses on. 1890 *Sale Catal. Suffolk House near Derby*, horses on. 'Hedge hook and mittens. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. l. § 5. 8 Some 'hedge-popping boy is made to bear the blame. 1887 C. J. R. TURNER *Vagrants & Vagrancy* 205 Six women were in the year 1800 stripped to the waist and flogged .. for 'hedge pulling' under the Acts of 1766 and 1768. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, 'Hedge-rise, underwood for making hedges. 1862 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1874) 297 The 'Hedge Rustic .. appears on the wing in August. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* Concl. 12 But winter hastens at summer's end, And fire-fly, 'hedge-shrew, lub-worm, pray,

How fare they? 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 179 'Hedge Warbler. Hedge Sparrow. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden fences*, Rather to be handprund with a Knife than clipt or struck up 'Hedgewise with a Hook.

10. In names of plants and fruits growing in hedges, as *hedge-apple*, *-mallow*, *-nut*, *-pear*, *-rose*; *hedge-bedstraw*, the white-flowered species, *Galium Mollugo*; *hedge-bell(s)*, *hedge-bindweed*, the Greater Bindweed, *Convolvulus* (or *Calyptegia*) *sepium*; also *erron*, the Field Bindweed, *C. arvensis*; + *hedge fumitory*, *Corydalis claviculata*; *hedge-garlic*, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), also called garlic mustard, a common cruciferous weed with an odour like garlic; *hedge-laurel*, name of various species of *Pittosporum*, a genus of shrubs or small trees found in Australia and New Zealand; *hedge-maids*, a local name of Ground Ivy = *haymaids*; *hedge-mushroom*, *Agaricus arvensis*; *hedge-mustard*, the cruciferous plant *Sisymbrium officinale*, a common weed with small yellow flowers; also applied to plants of the genus *Erysimum*; *hedge-nettle*, name for labiate plants of the genus *Stachys*, esp. *S. sylvatica*, also called *hedge woundwort*; *hedge-parsley*, common name of the genus *Torilis*, esp. *T. anthriscus*, an umbelliferous weed with finely-divided leaves; also applied to various species of *Caulis*; *hedge-pick*, *-pick*, *-speak*, local names for the wild hep, the fruit of the dog-rose; also for the sloe, esp. a small kind of sloe; *hedge pink*, the Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*; *hedge-taper*, the Great Mullein = *HAG-TAPER*; *hedge-thorn*, a thorn-bush growing in a hedge, esp. the Hawthorn; *hedge-vine* (*heg-vine*), name given by Turner to *Clematis Vitalba*; *hedge violet*, *Viola sylvatica*; *hedge woundwort*, *Stachys sylvatica*.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, 'Hedge-apple .. Vifde Crab, or Arbut. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxvii. (1633) 863 Called in English Bindweed and 'Hedgebells. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xv. 24 Henfoote or 'hedge Fumeterre .. is of the same nature and vertue as the hedge mallow. 1671 SALMON *Cycl.* V. 251 The common 'hedge mallow. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 399 'Hedge Mustard .. opens the Lungs, and cures an old cough. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, 'Hedge-nettle, *Galopsis*. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 45 Strong smelling and stinking as hedge nettle. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 127 The common 'Hedge, or Hasell-out. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (1845) 143 *Torilis anthriscus*, Upright 'Hedge-parsley. 1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 159 The broad hedge-parsley leaves, tunelled by leaf-miners. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water) *Wks.* (N.), The bullesse, 'hedge-peake, hips, and hawes, and sloes, Attend his appetite where e'er he goes. 1678 E. HOWARD *Man of Newmarket* (N.), I judge it is with men as it is with plants; take one that blossoms too soon, 't will starve a sloe, or hedge-peake. a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 432 The slow, or hedge-peak-bush is apt to die in the hill country. 1609 SIR R. SNIRLEY in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 95 Their victuals .. are acorns and 'hedge-pears. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv. Like the wild 'hedge-rose Of a soft winter, possible, not probable. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, 'Hedge-speaks, Glouc. 1855 *Househ. Words* X. 172 That's the very bush .. it's grow'd to almost a tree, and bears hedge-speaks. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* s.v. *Sloe*, In N. Wilt., at Hush, *Slins* are large and *Hedge-speaks* small. 1895 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1601) 2 An hearb called Mullen, some calls it 'Hedge taper. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1026 The Hawthorne is called .. Hawthorne, or 'Hedge-thorne, Whitethorne and May or May-bush. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 81 It may be called in English 'Hegune or Downline.

Hedge, v. Forms: 4-5 *hedge* (n., -yn, 5 *hedgyn*, 5-6 *hege*, 6- *hedge*. [f. HEDGE sb.]

1. *trans.* To surround with a hedge or fence as a boundary, or for purposes of defence. Also with *in*, *about*. To hedge off: to fence off with a hedge. [c 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* c. 2 in Schmid *Gesetze* 372 On sumon he sceal .. byrlan, and burh begrean.] 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 33 An hosebonde man .. plantiunde a vnynger, and beggide it aboute. c 1449 PEBOCK *Repr.* v. vi. 517 Heggis and wardis .. for to close and kepe and hege *yn*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 To Hege, *ubi* to close. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 b. Defensed & hedged about with the sacramentes of Chrystes chirche. 1624 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 214 Heggdy and dychyd to make yt sure and strong. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 37 Pallisades .. hedge in at least a Mile of ground. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 233 Till you hedge in the sky, the starlings will fly. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 443 In need of being watered, and of being hedged round. 1807 *Advance* (Chicago) 14 Jan. 58/3 A portion of the home-park is hedged-off for her particular diversions.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To construct hedges or fences. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 19 Hegggen oter harwen .. oter swyn oter gees dryue. c 1440 *Promp. Paru.* 232/2 *Hedgyn*, or make an hedge .. *sepio*. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* xx. (1878) 59 No season to hedge. a 1845 HOOD *Lay of Labourer* II. To hedge, or dig the ditch.

3. *trans.* To shape (trees) to form hedges.

1765 EARL HADINGTON *Forest-trees* 15 The hedging of trees, in my opinion, takes away much of the beauty they have in their natural shape.

b. To arrange so as to form a barrier.

1812 *Examiner* 25 May 332/1 As well .. oppose the inundations of the mountain torrent by hedging up piles of chaff.

1868 MENKEN *Infelicia* 15, I know that ye [Philistines] are hedged on the borders of my path.

4. *fig.* To bound, limit, define. Obs.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 206 The lawe is hedgyd for theme

right playn, That they muste be purified agayne. 1551 I.

WILSON *Logike* (1567) 74 b. For, this worde [wife] in the firste Proposition, is hedged with her circumstance, that is to saie, adulterie, whiche causeth diuorcement.

5. To surround as with a hedge or fence. Also with *in, about, around*.

c 1500 *Babees Book* 375 The first cours : brawne, with the bory shed, lying in a felde. hedge about with a scriptur, saying on this wyse; Welcome you bretheren godely in this hall. 1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* lxxv. The floure-de-luce... strongly hedg'd of bloudy lyons' pawes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 26 England hedg'd in with the maine, That Water-walled Bulwarke. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. v. 123 There's such Diuinity doth hedge a King. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 36 note, They would hedge him about with Pearl. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 3 Hedged in by Logical Terms. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 295 A pursuit which is further hedged about with a formidable and unwieldy terminology.

b. To hem *in*, so as to prevent escape or free movement; to confine, restrict.

1549 LATIMER 1st *Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arh.) 27. I will hedge strongly thy waye. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 The Duke... seeyng all the country ready set to hedge him in. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. i. 18 If my Father had not scanted me, And hedg'd me by his wit to yeelde my selfe His wife who wins me by that means. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 This excellent grace hedgeth his heart. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 77 To hedge you up from courses of sin. 1888 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. v. 108 The King was hedged in by the most thorny difficulties. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. x. 66, I found myself so hedged in by fissures [etc.]. 1863 MAS. RIDGELL *World in Ch.* (1865) 66 'By Jove, I am getting hedged', thought the young man.

† c. In reference to trade; to restrict or confine to one's own use; to monopolize. *Obs.*

1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 110 Persuaded... that by the meer means or ways of monopoly, praemption and exclusion, they could hedge in the herring, cod and other sorts of fish, as some of the same stamp... that they can thus not only hedge in their wool, but hinder it or anything like it to grow elsewhere. *Ibid.* 149 They are at least as incapable of hedging in the herring, white, and other sorts of fish, as our ancestors have been. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 273 The attempt to hedge-in gold and silver.

6. To obstruct as with a hedge; also hedge up. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xix. 8 He hath hedged up my path. 1630 J. WILKINSON *Courts Let* 119 If any high-waies or foote-paths to Church, Mill, or Market bee stopped or hedged up. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xiv. 259 The path of the army seemed now entirely hedged up. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stories* 227 The difficulties which hedged all approach.

† b. Hedge out : to shut or keep out, to exclude. 1549 LATIMER 4th *Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arh.) 109 Naye ye be hedged out of that libertye. 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. i. 65 Naye this shall not hedge vs out, wee heare you sing certainly. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1847) 496/2 Lollus Urbis... drew another wall of turves... to hedge out incursions from the north. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 256 Money... [is] capable of being hedged out, but never of being hedged in, by restraints, coercions, and prohibitions.

† 7. Hedge in. a. To secure (a debt), app. usually by including it in a larger one for which better security is obtained. *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iii. i. Some pretty ring or jewel, Of fifty or threescore pound... Make it a hundred, And hedge in the last forty, that I owe you. And your own price for the ring. c 1650 *DONNE Let. to Sir H. Goodere* Wks. VI. 382 You think that you have hedged in that Debt by a greater, by your Letter in Verse. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 165 To enforce him to hedg in his first Debt by addition of money lent.

† b. To introduce and include within the limits of something else; to thrust in, intrude, insinuate. (Perh. in some later instances associated with *edge in*, *EDGE v.* 1. 6 b.) *Obs.*

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* iii. ii. Pox o' these bonds! I must persuade him to take another £1000, and hedge all into one good mortgage. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 163 He could never... have any pretence, to hedge in other Antiquities at his Pleasure. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I pry thee, let me hedge one moment more into thy promise. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman* (1745) 47 When you are sent on an Errand, be sure to hedge in some business of your own. a 1764 LLOYD *Ep. to Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 167 Proud to hedge in my scraps of wit.

8. *trans.* To secure oneself against loss on (a bet or other speculation) by making transactions on the other side so as to compensate more or less for possible loss on the first. Formerly also with *in*, *off*. Also *fig.* (In origin app. related to 7 a.)

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 31 Now, Critics, do your worst, that here are met; For, like a Rook, I have hedg'd in my Bet. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crv.* Hedge, to secure a desperate Bet, Wager or Debt. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vi. § 65 (1740) 471 Abetting on one Side or the other, to hedge (as they call it) their own Stake. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 583 He... contrived now-and-then prudently to hedge in a bet, by which means he soon found himself in possession of a sum which placed him above the abject dependence of a waiter. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 4. I kept hedging my bets as I laid them. 1820 *Ibid.* New Ser. VI. 79 This... induced most of the sporting men to hedge off their bets. 1889 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* xi, Backing the horse named and dexterously hedging his other investments.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I, [Some] like cunning Betters, sate judiciously hedging, and so ordered their matters that which side soever prevailed, they would be sure to be the Winners. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 397 This rooking trick, to hedge thus, and save stakes, to play fast and loose, to dodge and shuffle with God, God doth not like. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* v. ii, When one has made a bad bet, it is best to hedge off, you know. 1819 *Sporting*

Mag. IV. 76 No man should venture to bet, who could not hedge well. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 57 Godolphin... began to think... that he had betted too deep on the Revolution, and that it was time to hedge. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. lxxviii. 316 He played for averages... when, therefore, the stakes became high he invariably 'hedged' against all serious loss.

9. *intr.* To go aside from the straight way; to shift, shuffle, dodge; to trim; to avoid committing oneself irrevocably; to leave open a way of retreat or escape.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 26, I, I, I my selfe sometimes, leaning the feare of heauen on the left hand... am faine to shuffle: to hedge, and to lurch. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 158 If you giue way, Or hedge aside from the direct forth right. 1611 COTGR., *Harceler*, to haggle, hucke, hedge, or pautler on in the buying of a commodity. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Pages Jr. Old Vol. Life, Bread & News* (1821) 12 Prophecy as much as you like, but always hedge. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 8 Dec. 623 He has hedged with such dexterity upon this point that his clergy must be sorely puzzled to determine how far they may go in ritualistic observances. 1888 'CUSHING' *Blackm.* *Voc.* I. 245 For a while the miller hedged and dodged, but being pressed hard he finally admitted the truth. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 291 It was... natural to him to trim and hedge in politics.

Hedge (e), *obs.* forms of EDGE sb.

a 1535 MORE *Howe Serjt. wd. be Frere* 118 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 123 He hare it out, Even unto the harde hedge. 1581 J. BELL Haddon's *Answe.* *Osor.* 437 b, Supported to y^e hard hedge.

Hedge-bank. [See BANK sb. 1.] The bank or ridge of earth on which a hedge is planted; the slope beneath a hedge by a wayside.

1776-6 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 362 Woods, mountainous heaths, walls, and hedge banks. 1854 P. J. SELBY *Observ. Wasps in Hist. Berwick. Nat. Club* III. 181 [It] makes its nest in hedge-banks.

Hedgeberry, hedge-berry. A 'berry' or fruit growing in a hedge, as the blackberry; *spec.* applied to the haggberry or bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*, and the common wild cherry, *P. avium*.

1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. ii, Black in mouth, Like boys with eating hedge-berries. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* (Britten & Holl.), In Westmerland and Lancashire they call it [bird-cherry] the Hedge-berry-tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 572/2 Hedgeberry; *Cerasus avium*.

Hedge-bill. [See BILL sb. 1. 4.]

1. A bill for lopping and pruning hedges.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 98 Sithes... vj, felling axes... xxiiij, Hegge billes... xxv. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let us gett a hedgebill and fall to repaying broken fences. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* x, The peasant-boy... with a hedge-bill in his hand.

2. A collector's name of a moth.

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 220 The Hedge Bill (*Pantalla subfalcata*, Stephens).

Hedge-bird.

1. Any bird that lives in or frequents hedges.

1884 JEFFERIES in *Chamb. Jnl.* 1 Mar. 130/1 The hedge-sparrows... are early in spring joined by the whitethroats, almost the first hedgebirds to return.

2. *transf.* A person born, brought up, or accustomed to loiter under a hedge; a vagrant; a sturdy vagabond; a footpad. Cf. *gaol-bird*.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. i, Out, you rogue, you hedge-bird, you pimp. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 1. 6 His garb spoke him rather a Hedge-bird. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exam.* v. i, I know there's some Business a-foot by this Hedge-bird's cackling. 1877 SPENCER *Serm.* XXIII. 287 They were highwaymen and hedge-birds.

Hedgebote (he'dzibōt). *Latv.* Also 6-butt, -bot, 6-8 -boot. [See BOOT sb. 1. 5.] = HAYBOTE.

1565 *Lease Manor Pollington, Yorksh.* (MS.), Lessees may take housebutt, henbutt, firebutt, hedgebutt and ploughbutt. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. Diff. Words, Haybote or Hedgbot* is necessarie stuffe to make and mend hedges, which lessee for yeres, or for life, of common right may take upon the ground to him leased. 1716 *Lease of Lands in Brumby in N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, To have... sufficient housebutt, hedgebutt... and Stakeboot yearly. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. iii. (1799) 34 Hay-bote or hedge-bote is wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences. 1845 [see HAYBOTE].

† Hedge-creeper. *Obs.*

1. 'One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes' (J.); a hedge-bird; a sneaking rogue.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* in *Arh. Garner* III. 140 A dozen or twenty of their hedge-creepers, horsemen that lay lurking thereby. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 11 A sneaking eavesdropper, a scraping hedge-creeper. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Saved* (1886) 35 These poor, lame, maimed, blind, hedge-creepers and highwaymen, must come in. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Rovers, Ruffian-Rogues, and Hedge-Creepers.

2. A hobgoblin, pixy.

c 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* iii. iii. 50 Wood-crepers, hedge-crepers, and the whyte and red fearye.

† Hedge-creeping, a. *Obs.* That creeps or sneaks by hedges; clandestine, base; cf. *HEDGEsb.* 8. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Bij, To set up a thousand hyll alters for hedgecreeping Priests. 1597 Bp. HALL *Sat.* iv. v. 107 Some base hedge-creeping Collybist. 1602 F. HERRING *Anat.* 6 The croaking and hedge-creeping Quack-saluer. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662), Like the hedge-creeping light of glo-worms.

Hedged (hedgd), *ppl. a.* [f. *HEDGE v.* or *sb.* + *-ED*.] Enclosed with or as with a hedge. Also with *in*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 232/2 Hedgyd (K., S. hegydy), *septs.* 1645 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* iv. xx. 313 Over ditches and hedged fields. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* (1863) 257 A real cottage... with its hedged-in garden. 1891

ELIZ. R. PENNELL *Stream of Pleas* 44 Long walks through hedged-in lanes.

Hedgehog (he'dzihogg). Also 5 heyghoge, 6 hediock, 7 hedgehook. [f. *HEDGE sb.* + *HOG*; named from its frequenting hedgerows and from its pig-like snout.]

1. An insectivorous quadruped of the genus *Eri-naceus*, armed above with innumerable spines, and able to roll itself up into a ball with these bristling in every direction; an urchin.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 2 Wen he wenyht hyt he a hare ful often hit ys a heyghoge [1496 hegge hogge]. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shall the hedgehogge buydle, digge, be there at home. 1599 LVLV *Euphues* (Arh.) 373 Thou arte... not vnlkye vnto the Hedgehogge, who euer more lodgeth in the thornes, because he himselfe is full of prickells. 1656 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 136 The fox knows many pretty wiles, but the hedgehog knows one great one. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 850 The hedgehog underneath the plantain bores. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 1/2 You need a tolerably thick skin when you go to bed with a hedgehog.

fig. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* ii. iii. 142 In... desire to be delivered of a hedgehog that wounds and teares them in their tender inside. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* vii. (1879) 108 Her firmness, decision, and confident sagacity... which made her a sort of domestic hedgehog. 1876 ELIZ. WETHERELL *Daisy in Field* xiv. 173 That hedgehog of thoughts began to stir and unfold and come to life.

2. Applied to various animals armed with spines, as (a) the Tenrec of Madagascar (b) the Porcupine Ant-eater of Australia; (c) *Sea-hedgehog*, the Porcupine-fish *Diodon hystrix*; also the Sea-urchin.

1598 FLORIO, *Heckinometri*, a kinde of sea hedgehog. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. 350 The Shells of Sea-hedge-hogs are... call'd Coquecigrues. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 337 The Urchin-Fish or Sea Hedgehog is a good example of the genus *Diodon*, or Two-toothed fishes... remarkable for the tremendous array of spiny points which it bears on its skin.

3. A name for prickly seed-vessels or burs borne by plants, and for the plants which bear them, e.g. *Ranunculus arvensis*, *Medicago Echinus* (*M. intertexta*), *Echinaria capitata*.

1711 J. PETERIV in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 387 Hard Bur Hedgehogs... The Fruit of this resembles our Xanthium or Lesser Burdock. 1794 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* xxv. 369 Hedgehogs, whose legumes are closely armed with long spines pointing out every way. 1864 H. TAYNEN in *Jrnl. Bot.* II. 79 [*Ranunculus*] *Arvensis*... called 'Hedgehogs' (I suppose from its mucricated fruit) by the country people. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 572/2 Hedgehog, *Medicago intertexta*. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 132 The curious prickly seed-vessels of the corn buttercup—the 'hedgehog'—whose spines, however, will not scratch the softest skin.

4. Applied to other things likened to a hedgehog: † a. A disease of sheep. *Obs.* † b. A kind of military firework. *Obs.* c. (See quot. 1794.) d. A kind of vagrant rabbit. e. A kind of dredging-machine. f. A dish in cookery.

1607 TOPSELL *Foires. Beasts* (1658) 476 Of the Warts and Cratches of Sheep. This disease is called by the vulgar shepherds the Hedgehog. 1672 T. VENN *Milit. Discipl.* iii. iii. xv. 13 To make Hedge-hogs, or balls, you must fill them with the same receipts you do your Arrows and Pikes [etc.]. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Hedge Hog*, a leather stuck full of nails, to buckle on the pole with the points upward, to prevent the horses gnawing it. 1846 F. FARLEY's *Ann.* VII. 325 The hedgehog is a sort of vagabond rabbit. 1855 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (1863) 480 An *Apple Hedge-Hog*, or *Svaldoise*, this dish is formed of apples, pared, cored without being divided, and stewed tolerably tender in a light syrup. 1856 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms, Hedgehog*, a machine for removing mud and silt from rivers and streams. It is somewhat similar in shape to a road or garden roller, consisting of a wheel revolving on an axle, to which drawing shafts are fixed. Timber stocks are projected from the cylinder with iron spades bolted thereto, which act upon the bottom of the river, clearing away all obstructions.

† 5. Applied to a person who is regardless of others' feelings; often as a term of obloquy. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 102 Dull'st grant me Hedge-hogge. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* iii. i. in *Boston O. Pl.* III. 306 My name, sir, is Bow wow. 'Shart, what a name's that! the Hedge-hogge mocks us. 1660 Mrs. Rump 2 Thou Dam'd Hedgehog.

6. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*: Of, belonging to, or resembling a hedgehog.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. vii. (1660) 135 Unlike to those Hedge-hogge holy-ones whose Sharpe censures... pierce thorow all those who converse with them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 99 Animals of the Hedge-hog kind. 1891 N. CORY *Lett. & Jrls.* (1897) 461 The tilting, hedge-hog, ransom age.

7. a. General Comb., as *hedgehog-hooked adj.*, *-hunting*, *-like adj.* or *adv.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1. *Trophies* 74 His hands and arms, and bosom bristled were (Most Hedge-hog-like) with wyer instead of haire. 1678 *Narr. Murder Godfrey* 4 There had been several Soldiers thereabout... a Hedgehog-hunting. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Acad. Chair* Wks. 1812 III. 48 Most hedgehog-like thou bristest up my hair. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* Hedge-hog-hooked, *Echinato-uncinata spica*. A spike beset with prickles.

b. Special Comb.: *hedgehog cactus*, a plant of the genus *Echinocactus*, globular and spiny; *hedgehog caterpillar* (U.S.), see quot.; *hedgehog crystal* (see quot.); *hedgehog fruit*, the prickly fruit of an Australian tree, *Echinocarpus Australis*; also the tree itself; *hedgehog fungus* = *hedgehog mushroom*; *hedgehog gooseberry*, a variety of gooseberry covered with stiff hairs; *hedgehog*

grass, † (a) a kind of sedge (*Carex flava*) having prickly fruit; (b) name of various grasses of which the spikelets form burs, esp. *Cenchrus tribuloides* of N. America; hedgehog holly, a variety of holly with spines on the surface of the leaves (Miller *Gard. Dict.* 1724); hedgehog liquorice, name for *Glycyrrhiza echinata*, an Italian plant from which liquorice is made (Gerarde's *Herbal* 1633); hedgehog medick, a species of *Medicago* with prickly pods, as *M. Echinus* (*M. intertexta*), *M. maculata*; hedgehog mushroom, an edible fungus of the genus *Hydnum*, having prickly hymenium; hedgehog parsley, a name for bur-parsley, *Caucalis daucoides*; hedgehog plant = sense 3; hedgehog pudding, a pudding stuck over with blanched almonds (Cassell's *Dict. Cookery*); hedgehog rat, a rodent of the sub-family *Echinomyinae* (see quot.); hedgehog shell, the shell of *Murex erinaceus*, having prickly projections; hedgehog soup (see quot., and cf. *hedgehog pudding*); hedgehog stone, popular name of a brown iron ore occurring in rock crystals; hedgehog thistle = *hedgehog cactus*; hedgehog trefoil, ? = *hedgehog medick*.

1872 C. V. RILEY *Noxious Insects* 143 The larva of this insect (*Arctia Isabella*) is familiarly known by the name of the "Hedgehog Caterpillar. It is thickly covered with stiff black hairs on each end and with reddish hairs on the middle of the body. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* "Hedgehog-crystals, the globular masses of sodium urate found in the urine, which are provided with points or prickles. 1887 C. F. HOLDER *Liv. Lights* 138 The chantrelle and the "hedgehog fungus are esteemed by many. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 229 The "Hedgehog Gooseberry is a large fruit, well tasted, and very hairy. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xiv. § 1. 15 "Hedgehog grasse hath broad, long and stiff flaggie leaves. . . and at the top of euerie stalk growth certaine round and prickling knobs, fashioned like an Hedgehog. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* Hedgehog Grass, *Panicum stagninum*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* II. 92 The "Hedge-Hog Medick (*Medicago intertexta*). 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* "Hedgehog Mushroom, common name for the *Hydnum erinaceum*. 1879 PRION *Plant-n.* "Hedgehog parsley, from its prickly burs, *Caucalis daucoides*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* "Hedge-hog-plant, *Anthyllis erinacea* and *Echinaria capitata*. 1884 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 89 The *Echinomyia*, or "Hedge-hog Rats, as they may be collectively termed. . . the pelage is usually harsh, or bristly, or even mixed with spines. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 370 The British Woodcock or "Hedgehog Shell. . . is a native of our seas. . . much smaller than the thorny woodcock. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 6 Blanch a few Jordan almonds. . . stick them round the edge of the rolls slantways, then stick them all over the top of the rolls. . . when dishd up pour the soup upon the roll. some French cooks give this soup the name of "hedge-hog soup. 1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 403 [Goethite] occurs enclosed in rock crystal. . . the Stachelschweinstein. "Hedgehogstone. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1177 Of the Melon or "Hedge-hog Thistle. 1856 KINGSLEY *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* II. 466 *Echinocactus*, a genus of Cactaceae. . . known by the name of Hedgehog Thistles. 1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). "Hedge-hog-Trefoil, a kind of Herb.

Hedgehogged, *a.* [transl. L. *echinatus*, f. *echinus* hedgehog; see -ED².] Set with prickles. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* Hedge-hogged Pericarp, *Echinatum pericarpium*.

Hedgehoggy (he'dzhōgi), *a.* [f. HEDGEHOG + -Y.] Of the nature of a hedgehog; externally repellent; difficult to get on with. Hence **Hedgehogginess**.

1858 MOTTLEV in *Corr.* (1889) I. 266 "Why is it that we English, when we meet abroad, are so very friendly, and when we reappear in London are so very hedgehoggy?" I told her that the reason why there was no hedgehogginess on this occasion was because I was not an Englishman. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* (1883) 101 So your hedgehoggy readers roll themselves over and over their Bibles, and declare that whatever sticks to their own spines is Scripture. 1888 SPURGEON in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXII. 163 Get near some of those dear hedgehoggy brethren, and go and make a pillow of them.

Hedge-hyssop. A name given by early herbalists to *Gratiola officinalis*, a scrophulariaceous plant of Central Europe, formerly noted for its medicinal properties; extended to various British plants supposed to resemble this in appearance or properties, e.g. *Scutellaria*, *Lythrum hyssopifolium*. 1578 LYVE *Dadoens* vi. xii. 673 Hedge Hysop is founde in certayne places of Germanie and Fraunce. . . It groweth in Hedges, and wilde places. Some do call it in Latine, *Gratiola Dei*, howbeit it is nothing like *Gratiola Dei*, or *Gratiola*. 1a 1605 MIDDLETON *Witch* iii. iii. Hedge-hyssop too: how near he goes my cuttings! 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 554 (Britten & Holl.) It (*Polygala*) is vulgarly known in Chesapeake to the herbe-women by the name of Hedge-hyssop; for they take it for *Gratiola*, or Hedge-hyssop, and sell it to those who are ignorant for the same. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xxvii. 220 *Gratiola vulgaris*, true hedge Hysop. *Ibid.* 221 *Gratiola carulea*, sive *latifolia major*, the greater broad leaved or blew flowerd hedge Hysop. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 442 *Lythrum hyssopifolium*. Grassy, Small Hedge-hyssop. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diammonds* II. 43 The deadly fox-glove, and its less deadly cousin, the hedge hyssop.

Hedgeless (he'dzls), *a.* [f. HEDGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of hedges.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) I. 412 The hedgeless sweeps of field. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 164 The endless, treeless, hedgeless German flats.

Hedgeling (he'dzlin). [f. as prec. + -LING.]

1. A young or dwarf hedge.

1877 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 103 The hedgeling is de-fended on one side by a deep ditch.

2. A young hedge-bird. (Cf. *stedgeling*.)

1833 ARAD *Wks.* (1856) 337 The callow hedgelings chirping through the briar.

Hedgelong, *a.* [f. as prec. + -long, OE. -lang; cf. ALONG.] Extending alongside of a hedge.

1758 DYER *Poems* (1764) 55 (Jod.) On the hedgelong bank Sow frequent sand.

Hedge-pig. 1. = HEDGEHOG.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 2 Once the Hedge-Pigge whin'd. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 2/2 Hedge pigs are egg eaters, and will also dine off young birds.

2. A corrupt form of *hedge-pick*, *peak*, *-speak*, dial. name of the sloe. See HEDGE *sb.* 10.

Hedge-priest. [See HEDGE *sb.* 8a.] An illiterate or uneducated priest of inferior status. (*contemptuous*.)

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 167 (1877) 107 In France, . . the most parte of your spiritual men. . . be symple persons, hedge priestes not lerned. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 136 Therefore did som of them at Cambrige. . . cause hedge priestes fette oute of the contrie to be made fellows in the vniuersitie. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 8 In times of superstition every hedge-priest's blessing was highly esteemed. 1874 GREEN *Sport Hist.* iii. § 1. 116 The whole body of the clergy, from Pope to hedge-priest.

Hedger (he'dzə). [f. HEDGE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who makes, repairs, or trims hedges.

1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Hedges, dykers, and mowers. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 293 The swink hedger at his supper sat. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 3 Apr. an. 1776. A pair of large gloves such as hedgers use. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. ii. § 1 The hedgers and ditchers, who made the fences necessary for the protection of the crop.

2. One who hedges; a shuffler.

1728 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 401 The *Go ons and Non figuts*, too often hedgers and skulkers. 1845 HOOD *Ode to Rae Wilson* xix; A black-leg saint, a spiritual hedger.

3. One who 'hedges' in betting.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v. The hedger. . . cannot lose, providing his information or judgment lead to the required result.

Hedgerow (he'dzərou). Forms: see HEDGE *sb.* and Row *sb.* [OE. *heggerewe*, *-rēwe*, f. HEDGE *sb.* + Row *sb.* OE. had also *hegerewe*.]

1. A row of bushes forming a hedge, with the trees, etc. growing in it; a line of hedge.

940 *Charter of Eadmund in Cod. Dipl.* VI. 229 Of Stan-forde on ðe olde heggerewe on sondermede. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 97 Cherries growing wilde in the Woodes, and Hedgerows. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 549 Made of apples, here [Gloucester] grown in hedge-rows. 1769 N. NICHOLS *Cor.* (W. Gray (1843) 100 There are many fine trees in the hedge-rows. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 281 Rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green hedgerows.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *hedgerow-bird*, *-carpenter*, *-elm*, *-oak*, *-shrub*, *-thief*, *-timber*, *-tree*.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 57 By hedge-row elms, on hillocks green. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 419 Her hedge-row shrubs, a variegated store. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 115 The common Devonshire plough, made by a hedge-row carpenter. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 43 The hedges were of great height, woven about the trunks of hedgerow elms. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* ii. 48 His family tree. . . was indeed of the most ordinary hedge-row description.

Hence **Hedgerowed** (he'dzəroud) *a.*, traversed by hedgerows.

1830 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVIII. 163 That rich and beautifully hedgerowed country.

Hedgery (he'dzəri). [f. HEDGE *sb.* + -ERY.]

Hedges collectively.

1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xxvi. 275 The kindly tangles of his broken hedgery.

Hedge-school. A school held by a hedge-side or in the open air, as was once common in Ireland; hence, a poor, mean, low-class school.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 53 The lower Irish are sufficiently well taught, even in their hedge-schools. 1807 T. HOARE *tr. Goede's Trav.* II. 81 Bristol [has] a few charity-schools, and two hedge-schools with only one master. 1830 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 142 The worthy pedagogue selected the first green spot on the sunny side of a quick-set-thorn hedge. . . and there. . . carried on the work of instruction. From this circumstance the name of Hedge School originated. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 194 The hedge-school, a name of contempt for institutions in which the smatterings of knowledge could only be obtained. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/1 The workmen are Irish; taken from common hedge schools.

Hence **Hedge-schoolmaster**.

1830 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 248 What was Plato himself but a hedge schoolmaster? 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi, Paddy Byrne, the hedge-school-master, took him in hand.

Hedge-side. The side of a hedge. Also attrib., sometimes with sense of HEDGE *sb.* 8c.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 296 [He] layed him under a hedge side for to refreshe hym. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 By hedge-side coolly led, Brooks curl o'er their sandy bed. 1848 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 174 The commonest hedge-side leaf. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiii. 135 Maid-of-all-work at a hedge-side hotel.

Hedge-sparrow. A common British and European bird (*Acceptor modularis*), belonging to the *Sylvidae*, or Warblers.

1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Hedge sparowe, a byrde. 1629 MAS-SINGER *Picture* II. ii, Soldiers—that, like the foolish hedge

sparrow, To their own ruin, hatch this cuckoon, peace. 1794 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlii. 106 Hedge-sparrows frequent sinks and gutters in hard weather, where they pick up crumbs and other sweepings. 1897 *Times* 2 Jan. 8/3 The so-called hedge sparrow is not a sparrow at all, the colour of the upper parts being its only similarity with that bird. . . it has nothing whatever in common with true sparrows.

Hedge-wood. † *a.* Wood for hedge-bote (*obs.*). *b.* Trees or timber grown in hedgerows.

c. Firewood gathered from hedges.

1602 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall.* 52 The termor bath. . . hedge-wood, and fire-woode belonging to his tearme of common right: and he may cut wood for that purpose. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* i. (1708) 610 Plant timber-trees or Coppice-wood, or Hedge-wood. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 19 Coals purchased will be cheaper. . . than hedge-wood stolen.

Hedging (he'dzin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEDGE *v.*]

1. The action of the verb HEDGE; the construction or repair of hedges.

c 1380 WCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 For dichying and hedging, and delvynge of tonnes. 1481-93 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 366 For woode makynge and hedgyng. 1663 GERARDE *Counsell* (1664) 52 Charges for hedging, forty shillings. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 53 No tithes shall be paid of *sylvia cædua* employed in hedging, or for fuel.

2. *concr.* Matter forming or made into a hedge. 1517 *Domesday Indos.* (1897) I. 249 One acre of Errable land, with hedging and Dikyng. 1801 R. GILL *Tint Oney* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 176 Whilk. . . had, by light o' day, Within the hedging made its way.

3. The securing of, or limiting the possible loss on, a debt, bet, or the like: see HEDGE *v.* 7, 8.

a 1631 *Donne Serm.* V. cxxviii. 301 All your Hedgings in of Debt, all your crafty Bargains. c 1770 C. ANSTEV *Hor. Imit.* Wks. (1808) 191 Hedging and odds and bets their theme. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 277 In a manner that will render the practice of hedging off rather precarious. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 172 An affair of bettings, and hedgings, and cheatings.

4. Shuffling, dodging.

1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 645 Where was a great deal of hedging and political disputing. 1728 *Ibid.* III. 407 The plain shiftings and hedgings I have observed before the committee. 1826 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) I. 352 Persuaded that he shall go to heaven, when his hedging here below is done.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *hedging time*; esp. = used in hedging, as *hedging cuff*, *glove*, *hook*, *money*.

1521 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 565/4, 3 pr. hedging cuffs & gloves @ /6. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Hedging glove, *moufle*. 1611 CORGAS, *Hayson*, hedging time, or, the season to make hedges in. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 905 With. . . his bill-hook and hedging mittens in his hand.

Hedgingly, *adv.* [f. hedging, *pr. pple.* of HEDGE *v.* + -LY².] So as to hedge (see HEDGE *v.* 8).

1894 *Sal. Rev.* 12 May 488 The contention which the Chancellor of the Exchequer merely hedgingly threw out on the first night of the debate.

Hedging-bill. [BILL *sb.* 1 4.] A bill with a long handle used in culting and trimming hedges.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 116 Felling axes. . . xxx. Hedging billes. . . xxiij. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 An husbände muste have an axe, a hachet, a hedgingebyll. 1681 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (E. D. S.), A Bill is an edg-tool, at the end of a stale or handle; if short then it is called a *Hand-bill*; if long then a *Hedging-bill*. 1713 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 173 Cutting the Palisade. . . with the Hedging-Bill. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 53 One author contends. . . for a hedging-bill.

Hedgy (he'dzi), *a.* [f. HEDGE *sb.* + -Y.] † *a.* Of or belonging to a hedge (*obs.*). *b.* Characterized by abundance of hedges.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sal.* iii. i, Or search'd the hopeful thicks of hedgy rows, For briery berries, or haws, or sourer sloes. 1643 NICHOLAS *Lett. in Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 173 Between the rivers of Severne and Avon, in a woodland and hedgy country. 1890 *Times* 10 Sept. 5/1 The hedgy nature of the country rendered it impossible for cavalry to act in force.

Hedious, *hedoeus*, *obs.* forms of HIDEOUS.

Hedir(e), *obs.* form of HITHER.

† **Hedley medley**. *Obs.* [A riming jingle upon *medley*. Cf. *hugger-mugger*.] A jumble, confusion; an impersonation of confusion.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* i. 7 Strange hedly Medly! who would make his swine Turn grey-hounds, or hunt foxes with his kine?

Hedonic (hēdōnik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἡδονικός pleasurable, f. ἡδονή pleasure.]

A. adj. Of or relating to pleasure. (In first quot. applied to the Cyrenaic school of philosophers: see B. i.)

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 134/1 Aristippus. . . Instituted a Sect called Cyrenaick from the place, by some Hedonick, or voluptuous, from the Doctrine. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xi. (1870) 182 'Hedonic' knowledge. 1880 *Mind* V. 88 The defects of Mill's Hedonic philosophy.

B. sb. † 1. One who maintains that pleasure is the proper end of action; applied to the ancient Greek school of philosophers (Gr. οἱ ἡδονικοί) otherwise called CYRENAICS. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 75 Our Fellow-Atheists, the Hedonicks and Cyrenaicks.

2. *pl.* Hedonics: The doctrine of pleasure; that part of ethics which treats of pleasure.

1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* ii. (1876) 14 The unideal form of eudaimonics of which I have spoken is hedonics, or a science of indolentia. a 1866 — *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ii.

(1870) 181 Hedonics, or the science of human pleasure. 1879 *Mill Hill Mag.* June 6 And now one rises to bepraise John Stuart Mill's hedonics.

Hedonical, *a. rare* = HEDONIC *a.*

In recent Dicts.

Hedonism (hēdōniz'm). [*f. Gr. ἡδονή* pleasure (see prec.) + -ISM. Cf. *F. hedonisme* (Littré Suppl.).] The doctrine or theory of ethics in which pleasure is regarded as the chief good, or the proper end of action.

1856 SEELYE *tr. Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (1864) 71 Hedonism, the philosophical doctrine of the Cyrenaics that pleasure is the chief good. 1873 SYMONOS *Grk. Poets* v. 138 As mere hedonism—the simple love of sensual pleasure—grew, so did the songs and the style of Anacreon gain in popularity. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* 151 Distinguishing Hedonism into the two kinds, egoistic and universalistic, according as the happiness sought is that of the actor himself or is that of all. 1897 G. G. FINLAY *in Expos. Times* Feb., Hedonism, or the pleasure theory of life... is the great heresy in morals.

Hedonist (hēdōnist). [*f. as prec.* + -IST.] One who maintains the doctrine of hedonism; one who regards pleasure as the chief good.

1856 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (ed. 2) 251 In Professor Wilson's word, 'Gentlemen, I am a Hedonist; and if you must know why I take opium, that's the reason why'. (Note) Professor Wilson coined the English word *Hedonist*. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* 1. 390 If a man chances to be a Hedonist, he should show the good temper which is the best virtue of the indolent. 1876 PATER *in E. Gosse Crit. Kit-Kats* (1896) 258, I wish they wouldn't call me 'a hedonist'; it produces such a bad effect on the minds of people who don't know Greek.

attrib. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 402 This devotion to beauty, to beauty alone... was a kind of hedonist asceticism. 1896 MRS. H. WARD *Sir G. Tressady* 361 George's hedonist temper was almost at the end of his patience.

Hedonistic, *a.* [*f. prec.* + -IC.] Pertaining to hedonists, or of the nature of hedonism.

1866 MILL *in Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 341 Sokrates... inculcates the ordinary duties of life on hedonistic grounds, and recommends them by the ordinary hedonistic inducements. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 30 The Utilitarian or hedonistic mode of speaking. 1894 *Thinker* V. 571.

Hence **Hedonistically** *adv.*, according to hedonism, in reference to hedonism.

1874 SPOCKWICK *Meth. Ethics* II. v. § 4. 156 The moral pain... would be so great as to render the whole remainder of life hedonistically worthless. 1886 — *Outl. Hist. Ethics* iv. § 6. 181 *note*, Shaftesbury interprets the 'good' of the individual hedonistically, as equivalent to pleasure, satisfaction, delight, enjoyment.

Hedonology, *rare*. [*f. Gr. ἡδονή* pleasure + -(O)LOGY.] = HEDONICS.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xxi. (1870) 345 Hedonics, or hedonology, the science of human pleasure.

Hedonometer, *humorous*. [*f. as prec.* + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring pleasure.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1312. 763 Who will construct a hedonometer for us which shall give the exact values in coin... of a '7 signboard and a bottle of '47 port? 1887 *Times* 6 May 14/2 Who is a competent judge, and where is his 'hedonometer'?

Hedous, -ly, *obs.* forms of HIDEOUS, -LY.

Hedral, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. Gr. ἑδρα* seat, base + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the base of a solid.

1690 W. LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 326 The Diameter of the Basal or Hedral ambient Circle of the Hexaedron.

Hedur, -yr, *obs.* forms of HITHER.

Hedus, *obs.* form of HIDEOUS.

Hedypbane (hēdīf'n). *Min.* [Named *Hedypban* by Breithaupt, 1830, *f. Gr. ἡδύς* sweet + -φανής appearing (cf. *Gr. ἡδύφανής* sweet-shining) in reference to its brilliant lustre.] A colourless variety of mimetite, containing calcium; a variety of green lead ore.

1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 222 Hedypbane. 1852 BROOKS & MILLER *Min.* 483 Breithaupt's hedypbane is a massive variety of mimetite.

Hee, *obs.* form of EYE, HE, HIGH.

Heed (hēd), *v.* Forms: 1 hēdan, 2-3 heden, 4-5 hede, 5 heede (heyd), 4- heed. *Pa. t.* 1 hēdde, 3 heedd(e, 5 hedit, -yt, -ut, 6- heeded. *Pa. pple.* 4 hed, hedit, etc. [*OE. hēdan* = OS. *hōdian*, *hōdian* (MDu., Du. *hoeden*, LG. *hōden*, *hōen*), OHG. *huotan* (MHG. *hūeten*, Ger. *hüten*): = WGer. **hōdjan*, deriv. of **hōdā*, sb. str. fem., OFris. *hōde*, *hūde*, OHG. *huota*, MHG. *huote*, Ger. *hut* fem., heed, guard, care, keeping; not recorded in OE., where its form would have been *hōd*.]

†1. *intr.* (In OE.) To take charge, take possession, take. Const. with *genitive*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 330 Lazarus ut moste... hēdan ðæra crumena. *Ibid.* II. 114 We hēdað þæra crumena ðæs hlafes. c 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* c. 5 in Schmid *Getsete* 376 Þoune him forð-sið gebyrize, hede se hlaford þæs he leafe, bute hwet friges sy.

2. *intr.* To have a care, pay attention, take notice. Const. in OE. and ME. with *genitive*; subseq. with *of*, later *to*, *for*. *arch.* and *dial.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2697 Ne hēdde he þæs heafolan. c 1000 *Inst. Polity* § 10 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 316 Biscopum gebyrdeð þæt hit... ne bunda ne haveda hēdan to swyðe. a 1300 *Fragm. Sev. Sins* 33 in E. E. P. (1862) 19 Nel he of opir þing hede. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 2663 Hedis to þat, and puttis of þat purpos. *Ibid.* 15131 Euer hedyng in hert of the hegh treason. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3094 Hefys nott your hert to hie, bott hedes to your ende. 1477 EARL

RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 When I had heeded and loked vpon it. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox agst. Libertie* 800 Much strength and many men unto their hordes to heed. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 60 Never heed, the Lord's power is over all weakness and death. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi, Heed no longer for me, my lord. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v., Never heed, don't concern yourself, never mind.

3. *trans.* To care for, concern oneself about; to take notice of, give attention to, to mind; to regard. (In Engl. now chiefly literary; in common use in Sc.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 8 As þe þat heh þing hēdde to heden. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3085 (Trin.) Oure lord him 3af his lawe to hede. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 10339 He hedut no hathell. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 54 (R.) That man should be punished who little heedeth the maintenance of his tillage. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 48 In the persons two things are to be heeded. 1759 HURD *Retirer.* tr. (R.), Which seem to be not perceived, or not heeded, by other men. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 104 Heed not that foolish wretch—go on, go on. 1870 BRYANT *Liad* I. 1. 11 Domineer Over thy Myrmidons; I heed thee not. *Mod. Sc.* Never heed them!

†4. To observe, see, behold, take note of. Also *intr.* To look. (Cf. *F. regarder*.) *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 17801 Heo leopen to þan bedde, & þene king hēdden. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1050 Þe hyze trone þer most 3e hede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 678 Hē. to be heyn lokis, Hedis hēterly on hize, behelde on a sterne. *Ibid.* 1527 Who so wates for withowte & within hedes.

Heed, *sb.* Forms: 3-6 hede, 4-5 hed, 4-6 Sc. heid, 5 hedde, (3ed, -e), 5-6 heede, heade, 5- heed. [*app. f. HEED v.*: there is no corresponding OE. sb.: see prec.]

1. Careful attention, care, observation, regard. (Now chiefly literary.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4248 (Gött.) Ioseph held euer his in hede. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 200 Our gastly fadirs that has hede of us. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 54 b, Good hede would be had, that nothing be doubtfully spoken. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 50 With great art and heed... thyther conveyd, and there erected. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 101, I will... teach your eares to list me with more heede. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Swimming so without heed, that some were in apparant danger. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 72 Full slowly pacing o'er the stones With caution and good heed. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 701, I look on this account as worthy of all heed.

b. Esp. in phr. to take († *nim*) heed.

c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 25 in E. E. P. (1862) 35 His freoud nome þerto hede. c 1305 *St. Swithun* 47 *Ibid.* 44 He þote on þat þe godespel saib, þat me takþ of lute hede. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1030 Beues of hem nam gode hede. 1340 HAMFOLK *Pr. Cons.* 592 Bot proud man of his tas na hede. c 1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 177 Necessite hath neuere halyday: Tak hede of that. c 1425 *Seven Sigs.* (P.) 279 Of falsnesse non heed he nam, Bot at the last out hit kame. c 1450 *Cont. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 368 Tak hede at Aaron. 1526 *Tindale Mark* iv. 24 Take hede what ye heare. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvii. 37 Kepe innocency, and take hede vnto the thinge that is right. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 61, Every man toke ninche hede to them that danned. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 33 Take hede is a good staff to stay upon. c 1689 *Prior Ode* 13 Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 65 Let us take heed, and be on our guard against deceptions.

c. later, To give, pay heed (to).

1504 ATKINSON *tr. De Imitatione* III. iii. 197 My sone, gye hede to my wordes. 1526 *Tindale* 1 *Tim.* i. 4 Nether gye hede to fables. a 1774 PEARCE *Wks.* III. xi. (R.), Every christian is bound to give diligent heed to the reading, and the study of them. 1844 *Thirlwall Greece* VIII. 443 Damocritus however paid no heed to their advice. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. l. 423 These unto thee will call To help them, but give thou no heed at all.

†2. That which one heeds. *Obs. rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 82 Who dailing so, that eye shall be his heed, And gye him light that it was blinded by. 3. *Comb.*, as *heed-giving*, *heed-taking*.

1545 ANCHAM *Topoph.* I. (Arb.) 53 Companions of shooting, he proudens, good heed giuing, true meatinge, honest comparison. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 152 They fall into this for want of heeding. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 218 Circumspection; diligent heed-taking to our selues.

Heed, *obs.* form of HEAD.

†**Heedely**, *heedly*, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. HEED sb.* + -LY; but prob. orig. a variant of **HEEDILY**: cf. *hastely*, *hastly*, *hastily*.] = **HEEDILY**.

1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* D iij, Let vs heedly beware lest christ iudge vs by our mouth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 166 b, The Henues must be... heedly looked to. 1583 STANHYURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 82 Too the eende in thye trauayl thou mayst the more heedlye be lessond.

Heeder (hēdər). One who heeds.

1849 J. STEALING *in Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 410 If they found a heeder.

Heeder, *obs.* form of HEDER.

Heedful (hēd'fūl), *a.* [*f. HEED sb.* + -FUL.] Full of heed; careful, attentive, watchful, mindful.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xi. (R.), God... loueth wakeful & bedeful persones. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 40 You must be very heedfull in the weeding of it. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 46 On every side they cast a heedful eye. 1795 POPE *Odys.* I. 397 Heedful of advice. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 142 If use were heedful of incongruities.

Heedfully, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY.] In a heedful manner; attentively, carefully.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 326 Let vs be heedfully bent to this most earnest thing. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 78 Pros. Do'st thou attend me? *Mira.* Sir, most heedfully. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xviii.

(1678) 640 Cauteries heedfully used, strengthen and dry the part. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 32 Heedfully He guarded it, that none came in.

Heedfulness. [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being heedful; attentiveness, carefulness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., To moue you to willingness and heedfulness. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1830) I. 130 A circumspect heedfulness not to provoke any man. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Edif. of Car.* xi. 133 Fergus waited upon them both with all the quiet heedfulness of a girl.

†**Heedily**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. HEEDY* + -LY.] Heedfully; with attention.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 114 b, The shape and proportion of the Horse, ought heedily to be considered. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. iv. (Arb.) 156 This part in our maker or Poet must be heedily looked vnto. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 23 Writing English heedily, in true Orthography. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate* I. *lat. Und.* § 501, 147 Heedily receiv information concerning it.

†**Heediness**, *Obs.* [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.] Heedfulness, attentiveness; caution.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 34 By Gods grace, and her good heedinesse, She was preserved. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 29 *Prætextu cautionis*, in pretence of heediness.

Heeding, *vbl. sb.* [*f. HEED v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb **HEED**; attention; care.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1320 Your constant Method of Proceeding, Without the Carnal Means of Heeding. 1699 LASTER *Journ.* Paris 108 With a little heeding 'tis yet very legible.

Heedless (hēd'les), *a.* [*f. HEED sb.* + -LESS.] Without heed; paying no heed or attention; careless, inattentive, regardless.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 15 Though one fall through heedless hast, Yet is his misse not mickle. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* in *Somers Tracts* (1810) III. 53 To make havock and spoil of the barmesle and heedlesse flock of Christ. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 161 There in the ruin, heedless of the dead, The shelter-seeking peasant builds his shed. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiii. 730 Despising unsupported authority, and heedless of tradition.

† Undeserving of attention. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* (1614) 145/1 A mau... may well esteem them [certain legendary histories] as heedlesse as vncertaine.

[**Heedlessness**, a supposed synonym of **heedlessness**, which some would read for 'headelesse hood', in Spenser *Sheph. Cal.*: see **HEADLESS** *a.* 1.]

Heedlessly, *adv.* [*f. HEEDLESS* + -LY.] In a heedless manner; carelessly, inattentively.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 30 Post not heedlesly on. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 212 & 3 Our Women run on so heedlessly in the Fashion, that [etc.]. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* (1885) 24, I think the woman did it heedlessly; not mischievously.

Heedlessness. [-NESS.] The quality of being heedless; carelessness, inattention, disregard. 1581 PETTIE *Gualtero's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 13 b, If through heedlessness you resalute not a friend, he will speake you more to you. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. r. 56. 50 Thro heedlessness, and want of looking before us. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* ix. § 12 What heedlessness is in the case of an unadvised act, rashness is in the case of a misadvised one. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiv, I tripped on, showing a bold heedlessness of his displeasure.

Heedling, *var.* of **HEADLING**.

†**Heedy**, *a. Obs.* [*f. HEED sb.* + -Y.] Heedful, attentive, careful, cautious.

1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* Ded, Rather heedy than heedly. *Ibid.* A vij, Therefore good reader gye heedly attendance therto. 1581 MARRACK *Bk. of Notes* 1058 Worldly men are more heedly in their affairs of this world. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 237 That we have a careful and a heedly watch to all things that may advance God's glory.

Heef, *obs.* pa. t. of **HEAVE**.

Heegh, *heeg*, *obs.* forms of **HIGH** *a.*, **HIE** *v.*

Hee-haw (hē'hō'), *sb.* Also *hiu haw*, *he-haw* (*he-hawn* U.S.). [*Echoic.*]

1. A conventional representation of the bray of a jackass; a name for this.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbles* 84 *note*, The chants were interrupted at intervals with an Hiu Hiu, in imitation of the Ass's braying. 1831 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* xvi. (1832) I. 379 An Ass... opened on us with an astounding hee-haw! hee-haw! hee-haw! 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxx, To... estimate applause As just so many asinine he-haws. 1884 C. D. WARNER *in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 He-hawn, sire Ass, you sing.

2. A loud unrefined laugh.

1843 THACKERAY *Miss Tichletoby* iii, If to laughter he was minded, out they burst in loud hee-haws. 1872 ANNE THACKERAY *Men's Wives* 402 All the boxes began to roar with great coarse heehaws at Titania hugging Bottom's long ears.

Hence **Hee-haw v. intr.**, to bray, as an ass.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 44 Ass after ass still hee-haws through the town. 1831 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* xvi. (1832) I. 379 Away sprung the jackass... hee-hawing incessantly. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (Ogil.), Suppose thou art making an ass of thyself... are there not people in England who heehaw too? 1884 C. D. WARNER *in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 The ass hee-hawed, or brayed... The people hee-hawed or brayed thrice, in like manner.

Heel (hēl), *sb.* Forms: 1 hēla, hēla, (hēl), 3 heale, 3-6 hele, 4-5 heill, 4-7 heele, 5-7 heille, (5 huelle, 6 helle, hiele, 7 cel), 6-7 heal(e, 4- heel. [*OE. hēla*, *hēla* wk. masc. = OFris. *hēla* fem., MDu. *hie* m. and f., Du. *hiel* m.; cf. ON. *hēll* m. (Sw. *hāl*, Da. *hæl*): = **hēhil* = **hanhil*, deriv. of **hanh-*, in OE. *hōh* hough, *heel*.]

I. 1. The projecting hinder part of the foot, below the ankle and behind the hollow of the foot.

c 850 *Loricæ Gloss.* 57 in *O. R. Texts* 173 Talos, helan. *Ibid.* 59 Calcibus, helum. **c** 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 266/8 *Cale*, hela, boh niþeward. **a** 1225 *Anscr. R.* 112 A lute ihurt i þen eie derued more þen deda a muelch ide hele, vor þet flesch is deadeure þere. **c** 1300 *Havelok* 898 Sparede he neyther to ne heles. **1375** *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 596 The gilt spuris, richt by the heill. **c** 1485 in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 7 Undure my hyelle is to me greys, Fore at my hart I fele no sowre. **a** 1529 *Skelton P. Sparowe* Wks. (1843) 86 To se her treade the grounde With heles short and rounde. **1599** *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 24 A fitt, of an inflamed heale. **1641** *J. Jackson True Evang.* T. 1. 17 A Serpent, a Basilisk, biting the heele, and stinging the face. **1711** *Rudgell Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 8 His Stockings are about his Heels. **1842** *Tennyson Morte d'Arthur* 286 Then Francis...drove his heel into the smoulder'd log.

b. The heel armed or fitted with a spur.

a 1400 *Destr.* Troy 6394 Ector...toke his horse with his helis, hastid before. **c** 1600 *Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 62 It's time to lend my horse a heel. **1663** *Butler Hud.* i. iii. 484 Then play'd, With iron heel, his courser's side. **1799** *Osbaldiston Brit. Sportsm.* 395 The word heel is taken for the spur itself; hence they say...he knows the heels; he obeys the heels; he answers the heels; he is very well upon the heels. **1888** Mrs. Kennard *Glorious Gallop* 92 She gave Galopard a slight touch of the heel, and trotted briskly on.

c. Put for the foot as a whole.

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Pat hit urne endelogen hire loefliche bodi dun to þe helen. **a** 1225 *St. Markes* 13 þe meiden dude swa, leowede ant leodea a lute hire hele. **1586** *J. Hooker Girald.* Irel. Ep. Ded. A iij b in *Holinshead III*, His bodie hangd by the heeles at Corke. **1590** *Spenser F. Q.* II. xii. 46 His looser garment...flew about his heeles in wanton wize. **1637** *Milton Lycidas* 34 Rough Satyrs danced, and Fauns with cloven heel From the glad sound would not be absent long. **c** 1718 *Prætor Hans Carvel* 118 He...was carried off to bed: John held his heels, and Nan his head. **1859** *Geo. Eliot A. Bede* i. xi, For ye're a stirring body in a mornin', an' ye've a light heel.

d. Cribbage, etc. (See quot.)

1796 *Grosé's Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., To turn up his heels, to turn up the knave of trumps at the game of all-fours. **1850** *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 275 (Cribbage) Should the turn-up card itself be a Knave, the dealer immediately scores two points...which by way of antithesis with 'his nob', are called 'two for his heels'. **1884** *Society* 11 Nov. 9/1 In cribbage parlance, it was one for her nob and two for her heels.

2. In quadrupeds and other vertebrates: **a.** Anatomically, The part of the hinder limb which is the analogue of the human heel; the calcaneal part of the tarsus, whatever its shape or position; in digitigrade and ungulate quadrupeds, and in birds, this is elevated above the ground, and is popularly called *hock* or *hock*, also *heel of the hock*.

1792 *Osbaldiston Brit. Sportsm.* 93/2 These are of a wenny nature, and grow on the point of the elbow and the heel of the hock. **1874** *Coues* in Baird, etc. *Hist. N. A. Birds* III. 545 The heel (calcaneus) is at the top of the tarsus.

b. popularly. (a) In quadrupeds, the hinder part of the hoof; also, each of the projections on the coffin-bone.

1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 72 Seek for his Slot: If he findes the Heel thick, and the Toe spreading broad, it argues an old Deer. **1747-51** *Chambers Cycl.* *Heel of a horse*, is the lowest hind part of the foot, comprehended between the quarters, and opposite to the toe. **1831** *Youtatt Horse* (1848) 378 On either side [of the coffin-bone]...are projections called the wings, or heels of the coffin-bone.

(b) More commonly applied (in pl.) to the two hind feet. Also, the hoof or whole foot. See 3 a, c.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 346 Wið wambe wræce genim haran helan. **c** 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 386 (Douce MS.) His horse in fyne sandel was trapped to þe hele. **1535** *Coverdale Gen.* xlix. 17 Dan shalbe...an edder in the path, and byte the horse in the heles (Wyclif feet). **1577** *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 152 b. After that, banging him [Hog] up by the heeles, you shall plucke [etc.]. **1607** *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 245 They must not be afraid of other Horses...but...rush into the battle, fighting (as is said) with heels and mouth. **a** 1700 *Dryden Ovid's Met.* XII. Wks. 1808 XII. 170 He falls; and lashing up his heels, his rider throws. **1847** *Tennyson Princ.* Prol. 44 She trampled some beneath her horse's heels. **c** 1875 *Mary Jewry Every-day Cookery* 128/2 Put two thoroughly clean cow-heels into a stew pan. **1877** *A. B. Edwards Up Nile* iv. 91 The donkey kicks up his heels and brays.

(c) In birds, the hinder toe or hallux, the spur.

1611 *Markham Countr. Content.* L. xix. (1668) 82 A sharp heel'd cock, though it be a little false, is much better than the truest cock which hath a dull heel, and hitteth seldom. **1792** *Osbaldiston Brit. Sportsm.* 346 His narrow heel, or sharpness of heel, is known no otherwise than by observation in fighting. **1863** *Bates Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 237 Swarms of goatsuckers...descend and settle on a low branch...and then, squatting down on their heels, are difficult to distinguish from the surrounding soil.

3. Pregnant uses in reference to the heel or hind foot of man or beast. **a.** As the instrument of kicking: hence to raise or lift the heel against, to make a heel.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 18 Seðe bruceð mec mið þæt hlaf þe ahefð onæxn mec hel his. **a** 1225 *Anscr. R.* 136 Mi leof is ivetted...& smit me mid his bele. **1382** *Wyclif John* xiii. 18 He that etith my breed, schal reyse his heele a3ens me. **1535** *Coverdale Ps.* xl(ij). 9 Yee euen mye owne familer frende...hath lift up his hele agaynst me. **1590** *Shaks. Com. Err.* III. i. 15, I should kicke being kicte, and being at that service, you would keepe from my heeles, and beware of an asse. **1728** *Ramsay Fables & T.* Ass & Brock 9 Replied the Ass, and made

a heel. **1732** *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 68 With spurning heel. **a** 1822 *Shelley Ode Naples* 112 Fair Milan...lifts her heel To bruise his head.

b. As the instrument of trampling down or crushing.

1601 *Holland Pliny* xviii. v. That the lords eie is far better for the land, than his heele. **1819** *Shelley Cenci* iv. iv. Our innocence is as an armed heel To trample accusation. **1838** *Prescott Ferd. & Is.* (1842) I. x. 440 The green crop had no time to ripen ere it was trodden down under the iron heel of war. **1867** *Goldw. Smith Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 218 Too hasty in setting his heel on the agents of tyranny and corruption. **1879** *H. George Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. (1881) 257 Those classes upon whom the iron heel of modern civilization presses.

c. Heels: as the hindmost parts displayed by a fugitive; hence as the means of flight. To have or get the heels of: to outrun.

1533 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cli. 180 Suche as had their horses by them mounted and shewed their horses heles, and thenglyssmen after them in chase. **1583** *Stubbes Anat.* Abus. i. (1879) 96 He shewes them a faire pair of heeles, and away goeth he. **1583** *Stocker Hist. Civ. Warres Loue* C. i. 96 a. The rest, full of life in the heeles, saued them selues. **1599** *Shaks. Hen. V.* III. v. 34 Saying, our Grace is only in our Heeles, And that we are most loftie Run-awayes. **1612-15** *Ph. Hall Contemph.* O. T. xix. viii. Many a one hath bad better counsel from his heeles, then from his elbows. **1647** *W. Browne tr. Gomeriville's Alexander* II. iv. 197 One squadron...be routed and put to their heeles. **c** 1685 *Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) Conf. Wks.* 1705 II. 49 Father, your zeal has got the heels of your Discretion. **1719** *De Foe Crusoe* i. xx. Friday...had, the heels of the bear. **1730-6** *Bailey (folio) s.v.*, One Pair of Heels is worth two Pair of Hands, that is, it is better to run for it, than be beaten, where a Man has not the Courage or Force to withstand his Enemy. **1834** *Marrvat N. Forster* xi. Be smart, my lads, for she has the heels of us.

4. In insects: **a.** The terminal extremity of the tibia; **b.** The base of the first tarsal joint, when it is curved to join the tibia; the 'calx' of Kirby, by him limited to the heels of the four posterior tarsi; **c.** Leach's name for the bristles forming the strigilis (Century Dict.).

1826 *Kirby & Spence Introd. Entomol.* III. 386 Calx (the Heel). The curving part of the Planta...by which it inculcates with the Tibia.

5. a. The part of a stocking that covers the heel; **b.** the thick part of the sole of a boot or shoe which raises the heel.

1577-87 *Holinshead Chron.*, Irel. III. 89/2 He...bare it awaie in the heele of his stocke. **1595** *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 136 Gabrels pumpe were all vpinck t'h heele. **1634** *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 146 Their shoes...are usually sharpe at the toe...the heeles shod with thin Iron. **1709** *Steele Tatter* No. 7 ¶ 26 One of his Shoes had lost an Heel. **1714** *Gay Trivia* i. 31 The wooden Heel may raise the dancer's bound. **1753** in *Fairholt Costume* (1860) 304 But mount on French heels when you go to a ball. **1849** *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* i. 397 She determined...whether his heels must be high or low. **1882** *Caulfield & Saward Dict. Needlework* 305/1 Upon the ease with which the heel fits the wearer much of the comfort of the stocking depends. *Mod.* She wears high heels. Slippers have no heels.

6. The heel of Italy: the S.E. extremity of that country (which in shape resembles a leg and foot).

1717 *Berkely Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 556 No mountains in the heel of Italy. **1869** *Rawlinson Anc. Hist.* 335 The heel of Italy (Iapygia).

7. A part of a thing which has the position or shape of the human heel; the hinder end of the base; a protruding hinder or lower extremity.

a. generally. **b.** The lower or handle end of a pike, violin bow, etc., or of the blade of a sword, etc.; the crook in the head of a golf-club; the top corner of the butt of a gun when in firing-position at the shoulder; the hinder part of a ploughshare. **c.** *Naut.* The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of a rudder, mast, or piece of timber. **d.** *Arch.* The lower end or foot of a rafter where it rests on the wall or plate (Knight Dict. Mech.); also, a cyma reversa. **e.** *Horticulture.* A projecting bit of older wood taken off with a cutting. **f.** *Silversmiths' work.* The small projecting part at the back of the bowl of a spoon. **g.** The vertical timber of a gate which bears the hinges; the harre. **h.** *Conch.* The part of a bivalve shell which bears the joint or hinge. **i.** *Heel of the hand:* The lower part of the palm, next the wrist. **j.** *Heels of a horse-shoe:* The turned up extremities; the calkins.

a. **1707** *Mortimer Husb.* (1708) 256 In Hertfordshire they have a particular Sort of Spade...the Teeth of which being Iron and broad, rakes out the Mould and spreads it; and at the other side there is a kind of heel or knob.

b. **1591** *Garrard Art Warre* 55 The heele and tippe of their pikes would be equally bolden. **1807** *A. Young Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 139 The plough heel, comprising the position of the breast behind, and forming, together with the end of the rest, that wedge which fills up the furrow. **1812** *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/1 Two hairs on the heel of it [a razor]. **1856** *Mrs. C. Clarke tr. Berlioz's Instrument.* 12 With the heel of the [violin] bow. **1857** *Chambers' Inform.* II. 666/2 *Heel*, the crook of the head [of a golf-club] where it joins the shaft. **c** 1860 *H. Stuart Seaman's Catech.* 11 On the stock [of a rifle] is a...heel. **1881** *Greener Gun* 432 Most gun-stocks are twisted over, that is to say, the toe of the butt is more out of truth with the barrels than the heel. **1890** *Gloucestershire Gloss.*, *Heel*, the lower part of a scythe blade.

c. **1602** *Marston Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1836 I. 16 Now gustie flaves strook up the very heeles Of our maine mast. **1769** *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789), *Talon de la quille*, the after-end of the keel, into which the foot of the stern-post is tenanted; this is also called the ship's heel. **1840** *R. H. Dana Bef. Mast* xxx. 107 The tightest ship...will leak more or less round the heel of the bowsprit. **1858** *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 19 She...went with her heel upon the rocks.

e. **1882** *Garden* 4 Feb. 85/3 [They] propagate readily from cuttings made of ripened wood, taken off with a 'heel'. **1889** *Co-op. News* 6 Apr. 349 The slips [of currant-bush] being about ten inches long, and having a 'heel' if possible.

f. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 413/1 The next operation is stamping upon it the little projection which in trade parlance is called the 'heel', and which seems to indicate the juncture of the bowl with the stem.

g. **1854** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 250 The head and heel [of gate], called here the 'bar', are usually made of elm. **1893** *Ibid.* Mar. 38 A gate is a rectangular frame consisting of 'heel' and 'head' and top and bottom rails.

h. **1692** *Ray Dissol. World* 115 It seems strange to me that two shells should be so adapted together at the heel as to shoot out to the same extension and the upper and nether valve be of different figure. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 312 The heel of the larger valve deeply notched up to the border of articulation.

i. **1704** *J. Pitts Acc. Mahometans* ix. (1738) 222 A hole made in the Heel of each hand. **1887** *D. Graham in Buck Hand-bk. Med. Sc.* IV. 645/1 The heel of the operator's hand will be used for vigorous friction of the palm. **1888** *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Heel of the hand*, the part of the hand on which it rests in the act of writing.

j. **1831** *Youtatt Horse* (1848) 421 The heels of the shoe should be examined as to their proper width. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 14/1 The shoes of the horses have neither toes nor heels, which seems to be a peculiarity of Paris farriery.

8. The crust at the bottom (also, sometimes, the top) of a loaf; the rind of a cheese.

1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* viii. 181, I nolde 3ene for þi pardoun one pye hele. **1611** *Corcor. Esquignonne*, to cut, or break off a lump, cantle, crustie heele, or peece from a loafe of bread. **a** 1774 *Ferguson Rising of Session* vii. I wat weel They'll stoo the kebbuck to the heel. **1814** *Scott War.* lxiv. The heel of the white loaf that came from the bailie's. **1849** *Dickens Dav. Copp.* xi. The heel of a Dutch cheese. **1879** *Miss Jackson Shroph. Word-bk.*, *Heel*, the top crust of a loaf cut off, or the bottom crust remaining.

9. The latter or concluding part of a period of time; also, of a book or writing; in *Astrol.*, of a zodiacal sign: cf. *HEAD* sb. 19 b.

1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witche.* xiii. vii. (1886) 243 That it be not doone in the end, declination, or heele [as they terme it] of the course [of the planet]. **1599** *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 47 So but seldome should they meete in the heele of the weeke at the best mens tables, vpon Fridayes and Satterdayes. **1636** *B. Jonson Eng. Gram.* i. vi. I will promise...to give, in the heel of the Book, some spur and incitement to that which I so reasonably seek. **1758** *J. Rutty Spir. Diary* (ed. 2) 122 Nine hours spent in bed: it is a great deal in the heel of the evening. **1803** *Wellington in Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 787 The corps...in a close pursuit at the heel of the day, lost many men. **1847** *Calhoun Wks.* IV. 363 The Senate's resolution—passed at the very heel of the session.

II. Phrases. * *With prep. or adv.*

10. At, on, upon, + in (one's) heel(s). Close behind; in close pursuit or immediate attendance; also fig. At the hard heels of, at the very heels of: see *HARD* a. 20.

13. *Gaw. & G. Nat.* 1899 *Renaud com.*...& alle þe rabel in a res, ryzt at his helez. **1390** *Gower Conf.* i. 18 There bene also somme as men saie, That folwen Simon at heles. **a** 1555 *Latimer Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 229 It is but a superstition to think that a Fater Noster cannot be well said without an Ave Maria at its heel. **1571** *Golding Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 13 Death preacht hard at your heeles. **1579** *Gosson Sch. Arabe* (Arb.) 26 Our ancestors, which pursued vertue at the harde heeles, and shunned vyce. **1607** *Shaks. Timon* i. i. 27 Painter. When comes your Booke forth? *Poet.* Vpon the heeles of my presentment sir. **1646** *Trapp Comment. Numb.* xxxii. 23 The guilt will haunt you at heeles, as a bloodhound. **1650** *Cromwell Lett.* 30 July in *Carlyle*, I marching in the heel of them with the residue of the army. **1674** *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1679) 13 To have your Dog at your heels. **a** 1687 *Petty Pol. Arith.* Pref. The Hollanders are at our heeles, in the race of Naval Power. **1749** *Fielding Tom Jones* xviii. x. Unavailable repentance treads on his heels. **1782** *Cowper Gilpin* 204 Away went Gilpin, and away Went post-boy at his heels. **1827** *Pollor Course* T. v. So swift trode sorrow on the heels of joy! **1853** *M. Arnold Poems, Sohrab & R.*, Rukhs, his horse, Follow'd him like a faithful hound at heel. **1860** *Tyndall Glac.* i. xvi. 112, i. kept close at his heels.

11. Down at heel (*adv.* and *adj.*): a. having the heels of one's boots or shoes quite worn down; taken as a symptom of destitution: cf. 12; b. said of shoes or slippers, when negligently slipped on so that the heel part is crushed down under the foot; also, of persons so wearing their shoes; and fig. slovenly, slipshod.

1732 *Gentl. Instr.* (ed. 10) 212 (D.) Sneak into a corner...down at heels and out at elbows. **1835** *Longf. Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 120 Thus the unbappy notary ran gradually down at the heel. **1840** *Barrham Ingol. Leg.*, *St. Odille*, Her shoes went down at heel. **1860** *All Year Round* No. 57. 158 Down-at-heel self-neglect. **1875** *Tennyson O. Mary* i. i. Fray'd i' the knees, and out at elbow...and bursten at the toes, and down at heels. **1880** *World* 8 Dec. 2 Shuffling down-at-heel sentences. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 11/2 If ignorance is bad, assuredly down-at-heel dilettantism is worse.

12. Out at heels (*adv.* and *adj.*): with stockings or shoes worn through at the heel; also, of persons wearing such; fig. in unfortunate or decayed circumstances; in trouble or distress.

1553 *Wilson Rhet.* (1567) 82 b. Some riche snudges...go with their hose out at beles. **1588** *Fraunce Laviere Log.* i. iv. 27 To affectate such wordes as were quite worne out at beles and elbows long before the nativtie of Gefrayr Chawcer. **1605** *Shaks. Lear* ii. ii. 164 A good mans fortune may grow out at heeles. **1676** *Wycherley Pl. Dealer* iii. (1735) 74 Go look out the Fellow...that walks with his Sword

and Stockings out at Heels. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. No. 83, 254 My present situation being, as I may say, a little out at Heels.

13. To heel. Of a dog: close behind, in behind; under rule. Also *fig.*

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 149 They will back, or come to heel, as commanded. 1849 JAMES Woodman xiii. To heel, good dog. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* iii. (1874) 35 Whose passions are trained to come to heel. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* vi. 45 We did so, the dogs, a spaniel and a retriever, keeping to heel.

**** With another substantive.**

14. Heel and toe. a. *adv.* With proper walking, as opposed to running; also as *adj.* and *sb.* b. Of dancing (also *heel over toe*).

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Christm. Eve* (1865) 251 Master Simon... was endeavoring to gain credit by the heel and toe, rigadon, and other graces of the ancient school. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 277 With that sort of walk, generally called heel and toe, he led his fair partner to her station. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xi. Bravo—heel over toe—cut and shuffle. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xiv. They returned to college, having done a little over fifteen miles, fair heel and toe walking. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* iii. A curious clamping and shuffling, as if some one were doing a heel-and-toe step on a wooden floor. 1892 A. M. YOSHIMURA *Episode* 33 He spent the best part of the day in a healthy heel-and-toe to Ojigoku.

15. Heels over head. With the heels in the air and the head downmost; upside down; to turn *heels over head*, to turn a somersault.

13. E. E. ALLIOT. P. C. 269 He [Jonas] glydez in by þe gyles, þurȝ glaymande glette. Ay hele over heð hourelande aboute. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 64 (Jam.), I couped Mungo's ale Clean heels o'er head. *Ibid.* 86 (Jam.) Now by this time the house is heels o'er head. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* viii. 387 They... An uncouth feat exhibit, and are gone Heels over head. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 523 A total circumgyration, summerset, or tumble heels-over-head in the Political relations of Europe. 1886 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 60 Y. After 135 Tumble Nature heel o'er head. *attrib.* 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 491 What'll happen if you go on in this heels-over-head way?

b. So (*Sc.*) *heels over gowdy*.

1796 BURNS *Poem on Life* 37 Soon, heels-o'er-gowdy! in he gangs. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 150 Heels-over-gowdie whurlin'.

***** With a verb.**

† 16. Cast or throw at... heel(s). To cast under foot, reject with contempt. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facious* App. 350 Those that... threw not at their heels those things that Moyses had taught them. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 56 Wherein I see, a corps of comely shape... Is cast at heels, by courting al to soone. 1628 PRINCE *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 24 They resist it, casting it at their heels. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 593 The States of England throw not their dear and costly purchased Victories at their heels.

17. Kick one's heels. To stand waiting idly or impatiently. Cf. to cool one's heels, s.v. COOL v. 5.

1760 FOOT *Minor* ii. (1781) 51 To let your uncle kick his heels in your hall. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xiii, I'll trouble him [not] to leave me here kicking my heels.

18. Lay, set, clap by the heels. To put in irons or the stocks; to fetter, arrest, or confine; also, *fig.* to overthrow, disgrace. So to have by the heels; and, of the person confined, to lie or be tied by the heels.

c 1510 *Hickscornor* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 170, I will go fetch a pair of gyves, For in good faith he shall be set fast by the heels. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* iii. xv. (1886) 51 One of Q. Maries justices... laid an archer by the heels. 1654 G. GODDARD *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 160 When they had seized upon him and clapped him by the heels. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 638 The lord chief justice... will lay the undersheriff by the heels. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug. I supposed you would have finished it [a play] in your last fit of sickness... pray go on with it when you are tied by the heel next. 1805 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xvi. 274 Tell him Hereward has... half a dozen knights fast by the heels. 1889 *Baltimore* (Md.) *Sun* 19 Nov. The hold offender... would have been quickly set by the heels.

19. Take to one's heels; formerly to (be)take himself to his heels, to take one's heels. To run away.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* i. 127 When this Manes had taken his heels and renne away from his maister. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 49 So deceaving his keepers [he]l toke him by his heels. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 54 They... betake them to their heels as to their best refuge. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 95 Nay, and you will not sir, Ile take my heels. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xxxvi. 845 The Gauls... turned their backs, took to their heels, and ran away. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parivals Iron Age* 7 The Tartars... as soon as they... find the Poles advancing, betake themselves to their heels. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* Pref. I Let us take our heels and run away. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. xi. (1849) 440 The rabble incontinently took to their heels. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* ii. 93 The beholders would have... taken to their heels and run for their lives.

20. Trip (kick, strike, throw) up a person's heels. To trip up, upset, or overthrow (him); also *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 225 It is yong Orlando, that tript up the Wrestlers heels, and your heart, both in an instant. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *King's Majesty* Wks. (1872) 3 Thy Constancy hath tript up Fortune's heel. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 174 It shall go hard but they will throw up his heels. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* vii. Wks. 1721 I. 123 The Gauls has tripped up my heels. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* III. 58, I wish it were in my power to kick up his heels.

† 21. Turn one's heels. To run away. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* xxv. in *Holinshed* III. 191/1

He turneth a faire paire of heeles and runneth awaie. *Ibid.*, *Irel.* 142 1 [They] turned their heeles, forsooke the field, and dispersed themselves into the woods. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 120 Big looking minions... make haste To turne their heeles.

22. Turn on (upon) one's heel. To turn sharply round, turn back or away.

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 38 L—d V—c... turn'd short on his Heel, telling me he knew nothing of the Matter. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* I. 61 Sir Robert... turned upon his heel, and was striding out of the room. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* viii. He turned round on his heels, and marched out of the cabin. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Kut.-Errant* xii. 102 Carlo had turned sharply round on his heel and left him without a word.

23. Turn (kick, tumble) up a person's heels.

To knock (him) down; to lay low; to kill. So to turn (kick, lay, tip, topple) up one's heels, to die.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* (Halliwi.), He took a surfet with a cup, That made hym tourne his heels up. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.*, *Irel.* III. 93/2 He strake him with his bullet full in the forehead... and withall turned vp his heeles. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 13 Of which [sickness]... seauen thousand and fifty people toppled vp their heeles there. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 8, I would not for a duckst she had kickt vp her heeles. 1611 COTGR., *Passer outire*, to tipe vp the heeles, to die. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 155 Nowe Shechem's gone, he hath laid up his heeles. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Oftentimes (after a longe declininge and goinge backe) [they] turne up their heeles. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* vi. 17 Our men with one reasonable Cup of Spanish Sacke presently tumbled up their heeles, and left them like swine. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 148 He hath turned up their heeles, and hath given them an everlasting fall. 1845 BROWNING *Flight Duchess* xvii. 33 His heels he'll kick up, Slain by an onslaught fierce of hippuc.

***** Other phrases.**

24. † a. To bless the world with one's heels, to be hanged. † b. To cast or lay (one's) heels in one's neck, to leap headlong or recklessly. † c. To run back the heel, run or hunt heel, hunt it by the heel, take it heel, to run back on the scent; to hunt or run conner; also to run heel-way (26 c). d. With the heels foremost or forward, as a corpse is carried.

a. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* 63 The three theues were conneied forth, to blesse the worlde with their heeles.

b. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 8 His yeomen bolde cast their heeles in their necke, and friskt it after him. 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* ii. 281 These stones are so slippery I can not stand! I think I were best lay my heels in my neck and tumble down!

c. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 16 When the Hounds or Beagles hunt it by the Heel, we say, they Hunt Counter. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 148 A fault... which such hounds must of necessity sometimes be guilty of; that is, running back the heel. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 232, I cannot help challenging a stale scent, or, speaking more technically, taking it heel. 18. *Rec. N. Devon Stag-hounds* 45 (Elworthy) The whole pack took it heel, and were stopped before they reached the edge of the covert. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Heel, hounds following the scent in the wrong direction are said to 'be running heel'. 1897 D. H. MADDEN *Diary Silence* 51 He was merely hunting counter (or heel, as it is now called).

d. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 147 He was clapt in Prison, and came not out but with his heels forward. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* iv. ii, Car. How came you hither, Sir! D. Lew. Faith, like a Corpse into Church, Boy, with my Heels foremost.

III. attrib. and Comb.

25. General, as heel-beam, -catcher, -end, -leather, -loop, -stitch, -strap; heel-sliding, -treading vbl. sbs.; heel-fast, -hurt adjs.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 242 Others... have added what they denominate a 'Heel-beam' 18 in. out from the axle or cross-bar... in front of the axle, and next to the draught-bar, to which the horses are put. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxv. 26 *Calcanearius*, an 'heel-catcher, or supplanter. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 119 At the 'heel-end [in a drill-plough] of this sole, a perpendicular bar is inserted. 1887 FLO. MARRVAT *Driven to Bay* III. xv. 241 Clinging to the heel end of the spar. 1896 *Ch. Times* 2 Apr. 403 Rogues who are lying 'heel-fast in gaol. a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Man's Est.* ix. (1580) 45 Wee are but 'heele hurted, but he shall be wounded in the head. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 123 A 'heel-leather to shelter the legs behind. 1880 TURNER & CO.'s *Catal. Tools* (Sheffield) 66 Common brown Skate Straps, with 'heel loops. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* viii. 48 There ensued such toe-and-heeling... and double-shuffling, and 'heel-sliding. c 1740 FIELDING *Ess. Conv.* Wks. (1840) 640 Three dancing-masters... the 'heel sophists. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 306/2 Place together the pin holding the 'heel stitches and those holding the foot stitches.

26. Special combinations: a. in Shoemaking (see sense 5), as heel-blank (also blank heel), a set of 'lifts' built up into a heel for attachment to a shoe; heel-block, a block used in fastening a blank heel or a 'lift' to a shoe; heel-cutter, a tool for cutting out the 'lifts' which form the heel of a boot or shoe; heel-fastener (see quot.); heel-iron = HEEL-PLATE 2; heel-lift, one of the pieces of leather, etc., of which the heel of a shoe is built up; heel-maker, one who makes the heels of shoes; heel-quarters, the part of the shoe round the heel, the counter; heel-seat, the part of the sole to which the blank heel is attached; heel-shave, a tool like a spoke-shave, used to shape the heel; heel-tip = HEEL-PLATE 2 (Simmonds

Dict. Trade 1858); heel-trimmer, a machine for trimming and shaping the edges of the 'lifts' or heel-blank.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 23 Hoe, boy, bring him an 'heel-blocke, heers a new-journeymen [shoemaker]. a 1666 A. BROME *On Death Josias Shute* 32 He was no whirling lecturer of times, That from a heel-block to a pulpit climbs. 1888 *Penton & Son's Shoe Mercery Catal.*, 'Heel Fastener, a Metal Plate for placing between the Sock and Innersole and attaching firmly all round the Seat of Shoe to Wood Heel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1094/2 The 'heel-lifts are cut to graduated size, and merely require bevelling after attachment. 1660 CHAS. II *Esc. fr. Worcester* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744-6) IV. 423/1 A Captain of the Rump, one Broadway, formerly a 'Heelmaker. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6196/8 Joseph Cook... Heelmaker. 1798 COLEIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1817) 252 Countrywomen and servant girls... with slippers without 'heel-quarters, tripped along the dirty streets. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 284/2 The crude heel is pressed upon the 'heel seat' of the shoe.

b. *Nautical* (see sense 7 c), as heel-brace, 'a piece of iron-work applicable to the lower part of a rudder, in case of casualty to the lower pintles' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); heel-chain, a chain for holding out the jib-boom; heel-jigger, a jigger or light tackle fastened to the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out; heel-knee, 'the compass-piece which connects the keel with the stern-post' (Smyth); heel-lashing, 'the rope which secures the inner part of a studding-sail-boom to the yard; also, that which secures the jib-boom' (Smyth); heel-tackles, 'the luff purchases for the heels of each sheer previous to taking in masts, or otherwise using them' (Smyth).

1847 A. C. KEY *Recon. H. M. S. Gorgon* 24 The upper purchase was hauled taut, and heel tackles clapped on. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 The heel of the jib-boom has a sheave for the heel rope to reeve through, a score for the heel chain.

c. In other uses: heel-cap, a cap or protective covering for the heel of a shoe or stocking; whence heel-cap v. *trans.*, to put a heel-cap on (a shoe or stocking); heel-clip, a part of a sandal used when a horse has cast a shoe; heel-dog, one that comes or keeps to heel; a retriever; heel-fly, 'a bot-fly, *Hypoderma lineata*, that attacks the heels of cattle in Texas' (Funk); heel-joint (*Ornith.*), the joint between the *cruis* or leg and the tarsometatarsus or shank of a bird, the suffrago; †heel-lifter, a runaway; heel-pad, (a) a pad in the heel of a boot; (b) see quot.; heel-ring, the ring securing the blade of a plough (Halliwell 1847-78); that by which the blade of a scythe is fixed on the snathe; heel-string, the *Tendo Achillis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); heel-tool (see quot.); heel-tree, the swingle-tree of a harrow (Halliwi.); heel-way *adv.*, backward on the scent (see sense 24 c); heel-wedge, (a) a wedge used to fasten the coulter; (b) a wedge used to tighten the heel-ring of a scythe (Halliwi.).

1813 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Parings* 34 [He] 'heel-caps his hose. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 8 His heavy shoes... heel-capt and toe-capt. 1831 YOUTT *Horse* (1848) 429 The 'heel clips are two clips at the heels of the side bars. 1887 *Field LXX.* 569/3 Any man... would with ease dispose of twenty 'heel' dogs ere he was asked for one 'Hold up' one. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, 'Heel Fly, an insect pest which infests cattle on Western ranches. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warrens Loue* C. i. 132 b. Amongst the lustie 'heele lifters... a good manie... were driven to returne. 1874 COUES *Gloss.* in Baird, etc. *Hist. N. A. Birds* III. 545 'Heel-pad, pterma, tuber... The posterior portion of pelma, immediately under the foot-joint, and frequently prominent. (But heel-pad should not be used in this connection, since the heel [calcaneus] is at the top of the tarsus, and not at the bottom, where the heel-pads lie.) 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 3/3 The knees are squeezed in a vice... and heel-pads inserted in the boots. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, 'Heel tool, a tool used by turners for roughing out a piece of iron, or turning it to somewhat near the intended size; it has a very acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel. 1873 *J. & Q.* 4th Ser. XII. 198/1 There is a sporting phrase, to 'run 'heel-way', when, after a check, hounds take up the scent in the wrong direction, running back towards the start. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 In the setting of the culture: and with the dryinge of his syde fleshes, forewedge and 'helewedge.

Heel (hēl), *sb.* [A later form of HIELE, after HEEL v. 2.] *Naut.* An act of heeling or inclining to one side; the amount of such inclination on the part of a ship.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 252 When the ship takes a heel. 1819 BRYAN *Juan* ii. li. She gave a heel, and then a lurch to port. 1862 *Standard* 24 Apr., An average of 2 deg. of deviation for each degree of heel! 1882 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (ed. 2) 151 The Devastation... was made to reach a heel exceeding 7 degrees, by four hundred men running eighteen times across her deck.

Heel (hēl), *v.* [f. HEEL *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To move the heel, tap or touch the ground with it in a rhythmical manner in dancing; also *trans.* to perform (a dance) with the heels. Also to heel it.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 88, I cannot sing, Nor heele the high Laolt. 1828 *Examiner* 679/1 Our English Sailor again took and heeled, almost as neatly as life. 1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* iv. 30 [He] performed a most characteristic and animated jig in the dust, covering the buckle—heeling and toeing—whirling his whip. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 273 The men [negroes]... shuffled

and cut and heeled and buckled to each other with an overwhelming solemnity.

2. *trans.* To furnish with a heel or heel-piece; to add or put a heel to.

1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 18 Hendrick the Butcher, cease from heeling hose. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* i. ii. For want of means, I have been fain to heel my tutor's stockings. 1888 CORNEY GRAM *Autobiog.* 14 One Gibson, who soled and heeled shoes in the world.

b. To arm (a game-cock) with a gaff or spur; hence (*U.S. slang*), to furnish or arm (a person) with something, esp. with a weapon: see HEELER 2.

1755 JOHNSON, *To heel*, v. a., to arm a cock. 1881 LO. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Nov. 688 We ain't much 'heeled' for chairs. *Note.* A bird is said to be heeled when his spurs are put on and he is ready for the fight.

3. To catch or take by the heel (*nonce-use*); to fasten or secure by the heels.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) i. 226 My brother may well be called an Heeler, for he hath heeled me these two times. Now... to come behind a man and take him by the heel was foul play. 1887 N. Y. *Evening Post* 14 Jan. (Cent.), One would heel him (rope him [a calf] by the hind feet), while the other roped him about the neck. 1889 FARMER *Americanist* s. v., In cowboy vernacular to heel is to lariat or secure an animal by the hind leg.

4. To follow at the heels of, chase by running at the heels; also *absol.* to follow at a person's heels.

18. *Sportsman's Gaz.* 448 (Cent.) See that he [the collier] is staunch on point and charge, heels properly. 1889 BOLDFEWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 12 The old dog had been heeling him up too, for he was bleeding up to the hocks. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bungy*, etc. 197 Cattle-dogs were heeling his horses.

5. a. To urge on with the heel.

1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* i. 386 So he made towards his steed and mounted and heeled him on. *Note.* Arabic, 'kicked' him, i. e. with the sharp corner of the shovel-stirrup.

b. *Football.* (*intr.* or *absol.*) To pass the ball out at the back of the scrimmage with the heels, so that it may be picked up.

1892 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 18 Nov. 2/2 First get mastery in the scrums, and then you will heel out properly. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 Oxford were well content to only hold the scrimmage, and heeled out quickly.

c. *Golf.* (*trans.*) To strike (the ball) with the 'heel' of the club.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 695/1 When standing too near, the ball is often 'heeled', or struck with that part of the club-head nearest the shaft. 1880 A. LANG *Ballades Blue China*, *Golf* 4 Ye may heel her and send her agee.

6. *Shipbuilding.* (*intr.*) To rest with the heel or lower end on something.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 The stern-timber... heels upon the end of the... transom. 1859 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuilding*, v. 88 The pillars heeling on the floors and lowest tie plate are 3½ inches in diameter.

Heel (*hēl*), *v.* Chiefly *Naut.* [A corruption of earlier *heel*, *HELD* *v.*, one perh. in part to the final *d* being regarded as the pa. t. suffix. But cf. MDu. and Du. *hellen* for earlier **helden*, in OS. -*heldian*, LG. *hellen*, in MLG. *helden*, *hellen*, and ON. *halla*, *hella*, Sw. *hälla* (= Da. *hælde*), in which also the dental is merged in prec. *l*.]

1. *intr.* Of a ship: To incline or lean to one side, as when canted by the wind or unevenly loaded. Also of other things (quot. 1887).

[1530 see *HELD* *v.* 1.] c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 33 (MS. reading) The Mary Rose began to heele that is to say leane on the one syde. *Ibid.* The sayde Mary Rose thus heelynge more and more was drowned. 1659 SOMMER *Saxen Dict.* s. v. *Hylding*, As we say, the ship heeles, when it lies or leanes to one side. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 286 The Wind abated nothing of its force... making the Vessel often heel. 1783 COWPER *Royal George* 7 Eight hundred of the brave... Had made the vessel heel. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15 Our cargo is shifting... I could hear the coals rattle below; and see how stiffly we heel to the larboard. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 18/2 The balloon then heeled over, and... there was a large rent in the silk near the escape valve.

fig. 1858 CARLILE *Fredk. Gt.* viii. iii. II. 308 Grumkow himself... is now heeling towards England. 1865 *Ibid.* xviii. ii. VII. 119 The Austrian Battle... has heeled fairly downwards, and is in an ominous way.

2. *trans.* To cause (a ship) to heel; to lay (her) on her side; † to careen. Also *absol.*

1667 *Perry's Diary* 30 June, The Dutch did heele 'the Charles' to get her down. 1884 W. HACKE *Coll. Voy.* (1699) 8 Here we heeled our Ships and scraped them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 363 At the S.E. end of the Island we heeled and scrubb'd also. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1872 The commodore was determined to heel the ship in our present station. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 401 The Rescue was heeled over considerably by the flogs.

Hence *Heeling* *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as in *heeling error* (see quot. 1893).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 283 When it doth lean too much on one side; or doth turn too much on each side... Heeling... Rolling. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 VI. 477 In heeling they are not so subject to take in water as our boats. 1893 *Standard* 15 Mar. 3/5 The error of the compass caused by the heeling of the vessel... Comparatively few compasses are properly adjusted for heeling error.

Heel, heele, obs. forms of **HEAL**, **HELE** *v.* 2

Heel-ball, *sb.*

1. The ball or under part of the heel.

1796 S. DINSMOOR in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 667 One of these tracks was very large... the proximate breadth behind the toes seven inches, the diameter of the heel-ball five.

VOL. V.

2. A polishing substance, composed principally of hard wax and lamp-black, used by shoemakers to give a shining black surface to the sole-edges of new boots and shoes; used also for taking rubbings of monumental brasses, etc.

1822 R. G. WALLACE *Fifteen Years Ind.* 142 Heel balls, shirts, and nankens for the use of the soldiers. 1842 *Few Words to Churchmen* (Camb. Camden Soc.) i. 11 There is a way of taking copies of them [brasses] by laying thin paper upon them, and rubbing it over with black lead, or with what is called heel-ball. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 647 What the upholsterers call 'lining paper', and what the shoemakers call 'heelball', form the weapons of a brass-rubber.

Hence **Heel-ball** *v.*, to polish with heel-ball.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 369 The old shoes are to be cobbled up, and the cracks heel-balled over. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Nov., The Prussian troops have heel-balled the eagle on their helmets.

Heel-bone. The bone of the heel; the *calcaneum* or *os calcis*.

1598 FLORIO, *Calce*.. the heelebone of a mans leg. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 297 The internal Side of the Heel-bone is hollowed. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 339/2.

Heeld (*e*), var. **HELD** *v.*

Heeled (*hēld*), *pp. a.* [*f.* **HEEL** *sb.* 1, *v.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a heel or heel-like projection; esp. in *comb.*, as *long-heeled*.

1562 J. HRYWOOD *Epigr.* (1867) 134 A hart in a heelde hose, can neuer do weele. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 245 Persian Boots (which are low-heeled and good cordovan Leather). 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4034/4 A short Negro Man, long Heeld. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacherevellio* 3 A pair of Red-heeld Shoes. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 299 Foot large, heeled.

2. Provided, equipped; armed, esp. with a revolver. *U.S. slang.*

1883 *Leisure Hour* 282/2 The ratio of 'heeled' citizens increased... the meekest-looking individual having one [revolver]. 1887 A. A. HAYAS in *Jesuit's Ring* 227 You fellows would want to go well heeled.

3. *Golf.* Struck or given with the 'heel' of a club.

1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* 63 The tendency of the 'heeled' ball to fly to the right. 1897 *Field* 7 Mar. 349/1 A heeled tee stroke at this point is sure to lie in tuffy grass.

Heeler (*hēlar*). [*f.* **HEEL** *v.* 1 or *sb.* 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who puts heels on shoes; cf. *soler*.

1665 *Canterbury Marriage Licences*, George Robinson of Canterbury, heeler. 1884 L. GRONLUND *Co-oper. Commu.* viii. 179 The 'heelers' among the operatives in a shoe-factory.

b. (See quot.: cf. **HEEL** *v.* 2 b).

1831 JOHNSON *Sportsman's Cycl.*, *Heeler*, is the person who affixes the spur to the heel of a game cock.

2. A fighting cock, that uses his spurs or 'heels'.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/1 A Heeler, or a Bloody-heal Cock... strikes or wounds much with his spurs. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 24 Mark them for steady fighters, good heelers... and deep game.

3. One who has light heels; a quick runner.

1848 *Craven Dial.*, *Heeler*, a quick runner, active.

4. One who catches by the heels; one who trips up, undermines, or supplants.

a 1638 [see **HEEL** *v.* 1 3]. 1850 J. T. WHEELER *Anal. O. Test. Hist.* 14 Jacob signifying a heeler or one who heels or strikes up his adversary.

5. One who follows at the heels of a leader or 'boss'; an unscrupulous or disreputable follower of a professional politician. *U.S.*

a 1877 N. Y. *Herald* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1877) s. v., The politician, who has been a heeler about the capital. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. iii. lxiii. 451 By degrees he rises to sit on the central committee, having... surrounded himself with a band of adherents, who are called his 'heelers', and whose loyalty... secured by the hope of 'something good', gives weight to his words.

Heeling, *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f.* **HEEL** *v.* 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of **HEEL** *v.* 1, in various senses.

1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* iv. iii. One cobbling of old shoes; another heeling of stockings. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. 186 'She'll know nothin' o' narrowin' an' heelin', I warrant.' 1896 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 3/5 There was none of the fashionable heeling-out for your Yorkshire forward.

2. *concr.* a. The heel-piece of a stocking. b. *Naut.* The (square) lower end of a mast or spar; the heel.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 213 His hose broken high about the heeling. 1794 *Rigging and Seamanship* I. 29 The heeling is to be square. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Heeling*, the square part left at the lower end of a mast.

3. *attrib.*, as *heeling-machine*, a machine for attaching the heel to a boot or shoe.

1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 There are other varieties of heeling machines, which also attach the heel with one stroke.

Heeling, *vbl. sb.* 2: see under **HEEL** *v.* 2

Heelless (*hēl'less*), *a.* [*f.* **HEEL** *sb.* 1 + -LESS.]

a. Having no heel. b. Not using the heel.

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 61 Heelless stockings and ragged jerkin. 1857 *Chamb. Jnl.* VIII. 1 Villagers in heelless boots. 1866 *Coruh. Mag.* Mar. 309 The red man... steps on ahead with that easy, light-toed, heelless step which has taken these mountain men up many a smoke-wreathed hill.

Heel-piece, *sb.*

1. The piece forming or covering the heel. a. The part of a shoe, etc. which forms its heel; a piece added to the heel.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 65, 2/2 A pair of Heel-pieces. 1733 *Swift On Poetry* 173 Like a Heel-piece to support A Cripple with one Foot too short. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 192/1 Heeling... putting new heel-pieces to boots.

b. Armour for the heel; that part of the soldier which bore the spur.

1828 WEBSTER, citing CHESTERFIELD.

c. The piece forming the heel of a mast or the like.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The heel-piece... coaks on to the heel of the lower tree, and the head-piece to the upper tree.

2. *fig.* The end-piece; the conclusion.

1761 LLOYD *Cobbler Tessington's Let.* 16 And then it griev'd me sore to look just at the heel-piece of his book. 1786 Francis, *Philanthr.* III. 176 That great furnisher of theatric heel-pieces.

Hence **Heel-piece** *v. trans.* to put a heel-piece on.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. vii. Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new heelpiecing of her shoes. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 442, I don't think he has had so much as a job of heel-piecing to do since [etc.].

Heel-plate.

1. The plate on the butt-end of a gun-stock.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 34 Bring the firelock... to the shoulder, pressing the centre part of the heel-plate... into the hollow of it. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 257 The heel-plates are either of buffalo horn or ebonite.

2. A metal plate protecting the heel of a shoe.

Heel-post. a. The post to which a door or gate is fastened. b. *Ship-building.* The post which supports a propeller shaft at the outer end, nearest the screw (Webster 1864). c. The outer post which supports a stall-partition in a stable.

1846 *Louden's Encycl. Cott. Archit.* Gloss., *Heel-posts*, to which the stalls of a stable are attached. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heel-post*.. (2) That stile of a gate to which the hinges are attached. (3) The post to which a door or gate is hung. (4) The quoins-post of a lock-gate. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 58 Additional security may be given to the heel-post... by nailing on to it slabs of timber.

Heel-rope, *sb.* A rope attached to the heel of anything; *spec.* a. A rope rove through a sheave at the heel of the bowsprit or jib-boom, in order to haul it out; a rope temporarily attached to the heel of a rudder to move or secure it. b. A rope by which the heels of a horse are fastened so as to prevent kicking.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 172 *Heel-rope* is to haul out the bowsprits of cutters, etc. 1854 H. H. WILSON in *Rig-veda* II. 115 The halter and the heel-ropes of the fleet courser. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xiii. 251 Heel-ropes are usually fitted to large iron rudders. 1886 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* Sept. 1852 Heel Ropes, V Shape, with Leather Leg Strap. 1893 W. T. WAUN *S. Sea Islanders* 173, I...rove a heel rope to the main-top-mast.

Hence **Heel-rope** *v.*, to fasten with a heel-rope.

1890 R. KIELING in *Fortu. Rev.* XLVII. 357 Even the stallion too long heel-rope'd, forgets how to fight.

Heel-tap, *sb.*

1. One of the thicknesses or 'lifts' of leather (or other material) of which a shoe-heel is made.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A false quarter shoe... hath one of the Heel Taps cut off. 1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Out at Last* Wks. 1812 III. 494 With heeltaps, toe-caps, soles for worn out fame. c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 240 The imports of Herat... lemon-juice, and ivory heel-taps.

2. The liquor left at the bottom of a glass after drinking; also, the rag-end of a bottle. *Heel-tap glass*, one without shank or foot. 1780 BANNATYNE *Mirror* No. 76 P 13 Having, it seems, left a little more than was proper in the bottom of his glass, he was saluted with a call of 'No heeltaps!' 1820-36 [see DAYLIGHT 3]. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxii. 'Toss it off, don't leave any heeltap.' 1859 L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Miss. to China* I. 203 Obliging us to turn over our glasses each time as a security against heel-taps. *attrib.* 1897 *Fall Mall Mag.* June 158 Old heel-tap glasses with toasts engraved round the rim.

b. *fig.* The last or end part of anything.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 75 Her heart was full again, and the heel-tap of a sob would have been behind her words.

Hence **Heel-tap** *v. trans.*, to add a piece of leather to the heel of (a shoe). Also *fig.*

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 38 A great club who sit till break of day to heel-tap the nation; which, they say, is also run out at the toes.

Heelthe, obs. form of **HEALTH**.

Heel-way. Erroneous rendering of *hele-wages* in 'The Grave': see quot. a 1200 s. v. **HELEWOU**.

1838 LONGE, *The Grave* II, The heel-ways are low, The side-ways unhigh.

Heemantic (*hēēmāntik*), *a.* *Heb. Gram.* In 7 hem-, hæem-. [*f.* Heb. *הֵמָּנְטִיק* *hēmāntiv* a mnemonic term containing all the letters in question.] Applied to those Hebrew letters which are used in the formation of derivative words and inflexional forms.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) i. 281 Gog... signifies the very same with Magog, for Mem is but an Hemantic letter. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Assyr. Mon.* Posthuma (1650) 189 Gif signifying in the Persian tongue an arrow, to which if we add the Hemantic letter Tau, we have the word entire Tiger or Tigris. 1674 BOYLE *Grounds Corpusc. Philos.* 40 Hæemantic letters. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 137 The Hemantik n being prefix.

Heeme, var. **EME**, *Obs.*, uncle.

Heende, obs. f. **END** *sb.*; var. **HEND** *a.* *Obs.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath. Prol.* 177 Of her lyffe & also of her heende.

Heeng, obs. pa. t. of **HANG** *v.*

Heenge, obs. form of **HINGE** *sb.*

Heep(e, obs. forms of **HEAP**, **HIP**.

Heer (hi-r). *Sc.* Also **hier**. [Origin obscure: connexion with *ON. herfa* skein has been suggested.] A measure of linen or woollen yarn containing two cuts, 'the sixth part of a *hep* or hank of yarn, or the twenty-fourth part of a *spynle*' (Jamieson).

1777 J. ANDERSON *Observ. Nat. Industry in Farmers' Mag.* (1856) Jan. 44 It was so coarse that they could not undertake to draw above 'forty heeres' from a pound of it. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Forfarsh.* IV. 19 (Jam.) A woman could spin at an average only 3½ hiers in a day.—A hier is 240 threads, or rounds of the reel, each .91 inches long.

Heerce, obs. form of **HEARSE** *sb.*

Heerd e, obs. forms of **HERD** *sb.* 1 and 2.

Heerdes, obs. form of **HARDS**, **HURDS**.

Heer(e, var. **HERE** *sb.* Obs., host; obs. ff. **HAIR**,

HAIRE *sb.*, **HERE** *adv.*, **HIGHER** *a.*

Heerin(g, -r) *ying*, dial. and obs. ff. **HERRING**.

Heern, **Heerse**, obs. ff. **HERON**, **HEARSE**.

Heest, *Sc.* and north. form of **HIGHEST** *a.*

Heet(e, obs. forms of **HEAT**, **HIGHT** *v.*

Heeze, **heize** (hiz), *v.* *Sc.* and north. Forms: 4-6

heis, **hese**, 6 **heiss**, **heise**, 6-9 **hease**, 8-9 **heeze**,

9 **heize**. [Orig. identical with *hysse*, *hyse*, *hyce*,

early forms of *HOISE* *v.*; cf. *Icel. hisa*, *Da. hisse*,

heise, *LG. hiesen*, *hissen*, *Dn. hijschen*; *Fr. hisser*.]

trans. To hoist, raise, elevate, push or pull up:

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 217 Na heis (bu) þe for

riches. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiv. 6 Than all sammyn,

with handis, feit, and kneis, Did heis thar sail. *Ibid.* ix.

viii. 112 All sammyn . . . Hesit togidder abuf thar heidis bie.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 The marynals began to heis vp the

sail, cryand, heisau, heisau. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843)

166 To have our hearts heisau, and our minds lifted vp to

the heavens. 1721 *RAMSAY J. v. Bourchel* 19 Up to the

stars I'm heerd. 1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* iii. 135 Heeze

up his carcass on a chair. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Heeze*,

.. to hoist, to elevate.

Heeze, **heize**, *sb.* *Sc.* [f. *HEEZE* *v.*] The

act of hoisting or raising; a lift.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. 3. 120 With mony heis and how.

Ibid. iii. viii. 111 With mony heis and baill. 1790 *SHIRREFFS*

Poems 77 (Jam.) I'll gie the match a heeze. a 1832 *SCOTT*

in *Lockhart* xvi. As Scott has confessed, 'the popularity of

Marmion gave him such a heeze he had for a moment almost

lost his footing'.

Hence **Heezy**, in same sense.

1719 *RAMSAY Answ. Hamilton's 1st Ep.* iii. When Hamil-

ton. Lends me a heezy. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xiii. If he had

stuck by the way, I would have lent him a heezy. 1824

MACKAGART Gallivod. Encycl., *Heezy*, a mighty lift.

Hef, **hefe**, **heffe**, obs. ff. **HEAF**, **HEAVE** *v.*

Hefd, **hefed**, -et, obs. forms of **HEAD**.

Hefen, **heffene**, obs. forms of **HEAVEN**.

Heffarth, -forth, **hef**(e)ker, **heffour**, -fre,

obs. forms of **HEIFER**.

Hefful, dial. form of **HICKWALL**.

Heft (heft), *sb.* [A late deriv. of *HEAVE* *v.*;

app. analogical: cf. *weave*, *wef*, *thieve*, *theft*,

etc., also *heft* pa. pple. = *heaved*. In sense 1, there

was perh. immediate association with *heavy*.]

1. I. Weight, heaviness, ponderousness. *dial.*

and *U.S.*

1558 *PHAE Æneid* vii. S iij b, A swarme of bees beset the

bowes. . . and fast with feete in cluster clung. . . and on the top

with heft they hung. 1567 *TURBERV. in Chalmers Eng.*

Poets II. 583/1 Or never crusbth his head with Helms

heft. 1598 *GREENEWEY Tacitus' Ann.* xv. xiii. 240 Weigh-

ing downe with the heft of her bodie. 1655 *MRO. WOR-*

CESTER Cent. Inv. § 56 That all the Weights . . . shall be per-

petually . . . equal in number and heft to the one side as

the other. 1848 *LOWELL Bigelow P.* Ser. I. iv. 135 Con-

stitouunts air hendy to help a man in, But afterwards don't

weigh the heft of a pin. 1867 *Pennsylv. School Jnrl.* No.

16707 The books have a heft,—a feeling of weight and

solidity,—that the book fancier especially prizes. 1879 *MISS*

JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk., *Heft*, . . . a heavy weight. A

dead heft is a weight that cannot be moved.

fig. 1878 *Mrs. Stowe Paganuc P.* iii. 24 Come to a ser-

mon—wal, ain't no gret heft in't.

† b. Force (of falling blows). *Obs.*

1659 *W. CHAMBERLAYNE Pharonnida* v. v. (1820) 98 Each

nimble stroke, quick, fell; yet with a heft So full of danger,

most behind them left Their bloody marks.

† 2. fig. Stress, pressure of circumstances; 'need,

emergency' (Nares). *Obs.*

1586 *Mirr. Mag.*, *K. Forrex* v, Far apart from vs we

wisedom left: Forsooke each other at the greatest heft.

3. The bulk, mass, or main part. *U.S. colloq.*

1816 *PICKERING Vocab.* 104 A part of the crop of corn was

good, but the heft of it was bad. 1849 *N. Y. Herald* 5 Feb.

(Bartlett), He's to his shop the heft of his time. 1884 *Har-*

per's Mag. Oct. 740/1 The heft of Mr. Lane's means was

placed in the boat and the house.

II. † 4. A heave, a strain; a heaving effort. *Obs.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. i. 45 He cracks his gorge, his

sides, With violent Hefts.

5. The act of lifting; a lift. *dial.*

1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* iii. The sturdy parson seized

the bigger of the two ash staves, and . . . gave the stuck wheel

such a powerful heft, that the whole car rattled. 1888

'P. CUSHING' *Blacksm. of Voe* I. 190. 12 Giving a sudden

mighty heft that was intended to do the work. 1895 *E.*

Anglian Gloss., *Heft*, or *lift*, a lift or a push.

Heft, *v.* 1 *dial.* and *U.S. colloq.* [app. f. *HEFT* *sb.*]

1. To lift, lift up; to remove by lifting.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 106 Hence hefted over into Flanders. 1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons* 3 (Jam.) The eagle . . . to the beetling cliff he hefts his prey. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. (1883) 260 The Governor hefted the crowns. 1882 *JEFFERIES Bevis* III. xvi. 254 With this considerable case Bevis was to 'heft' his gun to the shoulder.

2. To lift for the purpose of trying the weight.

1816 *PICKERING Vocab.* 104 *To heft*, . . . to lift any thing in

order to judge of its weight, is not in the dictionaries.

1828 *WEBSTER s.v. Heft* n., We sometimes hear it used as

a verb, as, to heft, to lift for the purpose of feeling or judg-

ing of the weight. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii.

(1885) 303, I should like to 'heft' it in my own hand. 1894

BLACKMORE Perlycross 58 He. 'hefted it' (that is to say,

poised it carefully to judge the weight, as one does a letter

for the post).

fig. 1878 *Mrs. Stowe Paganuc P.* iii. 24 Come to heft

him, tho', he don't weigh much 'longside o' Parson Cushing.

3. *intr.* To weigh, have weight.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* (1871) 241, I remember the great

hog up in Dunwich, that hefted nigh twenty score.

Heft, *v.* 2 Chiefly *Sc.* [prob. a. *ON. hefta* to

bind, fetter, hold back, restrain, f. *haft* handcuff,

fetter; cf. *Ger. heften* to make fast: see *HAFT* *v.* 2

and 3.] To restrain, retain (milk or urine).

1808-25 *JAMIESON, To heft*, to confine nature, to restrain.

A cow's milk is said to be heftit, when it is not drawn off

for some time. . . One is said to be heftit, when, in con-

sequence of long retention, the bladder is painfully distended.

1842 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1849) 522/2 The impro-

pacity of hefting or holding the milk in cows until the udder

is distended.

Heft, var. of *HAFT* *sb.* 1 and 2, *v.* 1 and 3.

Heft, obs. pa. t. and pple. of *HEAVE*.

Hefty (hefti), *a. dial.* and *U.S.* [f. *HEFT* *sb.* + *-Y.*]

1. Weighty, heavy; hard, grievous.

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Fleeing to Tarnish* 167, I reckon I

could forgive him . . . but I'm afraid it'd come hefty on me.

1875 *My Opinions & Betsey Bobbett's* 372, I never looked

well in the saddle any way, being so hefty.

2. Violent. [Cf. *Ger. heftig*.]

1886 *Mrs. F. H. BURNETT Little Ld. Fauntleroy* xi. (1887)

222 A hefty un she was—a regular tiger-cat.

3. Easy to lift or handle.

1885 *American IX.* 232 It should be hefty, light and of a

form that can be easily held in the hand.

Heg, obs. form of *HAG*, *HEDGE*, *HIGH*.

Hegberry, dial. form of *HAGBERRY*.

Heg, obs. form of *HAY*, *HEDGE*, *HEY*, *HIGH*.

Hegelian (hig'li-än, heg'li-än), *a.* and *sb.* [f.

the name of the German philosopher Georg Wil-

helm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831).]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or connected with

Hegel or his philosophy.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 99/1 The thought. . . independent of

its subject matter, or, in the Hegelian terminology, of all

its contents. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos. in Encycl.*

Metrop. II. 671 Something which should be a substitute for

the Hegelian system. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. xviii,

The Kantian and Hegelian philosophies.

B. sb. One who holds the philosophical system

of Hegel.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) No. 834. 443 All

these facts. . . are mostly admitted by Hegelians.

Hegelianism. [f. *prec.* + *-ISM*.] The philo-

sophical system of Hegel.

A system of Absolute Idealism (as distinguished from the

Subjective Idealism of Kant), in which pure being is regarded

as pure thought, the universe as its development, and

philosophy as its dialectical exposition.

1860 *MANSER Proleg. Log.* ix. 299 note, [Michelet] pro-

fesses to discover in Aristotle's Metaphysics an anticipation

of Hegelianism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 214 For this spice

of Hegelianism, or identification of opposites, the British

mind, it might be thought, was hardly prepared.

So **Hegelese**, the language or jargon of Hegel;

Hegelianize *v. trans.*, to render Hegelian; **He-**

gelism = **HEGELIANISM**; **Hegelize** *v. intr.*, to do

like Hegel.

1856 *Mem. F. Perthes* II. xxv. 376 It Hegelized and

Straussized too much. 1864 *WEBSTER, Hegelism*. 1881

Nation (N. Y.) No. 834. 443 Hegelism is . . . essentially

passive, receptive, feminine. 1887 *LOWELL Democr.* etc.

169 When the obvious meaning of Shakespeare has been

rewritten into Hegelise. 1887 A. SEIN in *Mind* Jan. 94

The Hegelianising of Kant may be best illustrated from

the section on the 'Deduction of the Categories'.

† **Hegemoniac**, *Obs.* = **HEGEMONIC** *sb.*

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 318/2 Profit is a

part of Virtuous, as being the Hegemoniack thereof. *Ibid.*

A virtuous man being the whole, in respect of his Hege-

moniack, which is profit, is not different from profit.

Hegemonic (hedz'im'nik, hig-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad.

Gr. ἡγεμονικός capable of command, leading, autho-

ritative, ἡγεμονικόν, neut. used subst., authori-

tative principle, f. ἡγεμὼν leader, chief.]

A. adj. Ruling, supreme.

Hegemonic functions, 'the functions of the highest value

in the animal economy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 332/2 The Suprem

or Hegemonick part of the Soul. 1800 J. JOHNSTONE *On*

Madness 2 (T.) All maniacs have a predominant idea,

which . . . is hegemonic in most of their propositions. 1893

HUXLEY Evol. & Ethics 26 The one supreme hegemonic

faculty . . . the pure reason.

B. sb. The ruling or supreme part, the master-

principle.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 3 In animals, the members

are not determined by themselves, but by that which is the

Heh, obs. form of HIGH. He-haw, -n, var. of HEE-HAW. Hehte, Heicht, obs. ff. HIGHT v., HEIGHT. Heiar, -ast, obs. ff. HIGHER, -EST. Heicht, var. HICHT Sc. Heid(e, Sc. ff. HEAD. Heidue, var. HEYDUCK. Heie, obs. f. HIGH, HIE. Heif, obs. Sc. f. HEAVE.

Heifer (he-far). Forms: a. 1 heahfore, heafor, heahfru, 4 hayfre, (heyffer), 5 heyfre, hayfare, (hawgher), 5-6 heyghfer, 6 heighfer, hayfer, -farre, heyffer, heiffar, haifer, -ir, hafir, 6-8 heyfer, 7 heifar, 6- heifer. β. 5 hekfore, -fere, hekefefer, heifer, 6 heffefer, effker, hee(k)fare, -forde, -forthe, -furthe, hek-, heke-, heckefar, 7 heckfer, heifcar, 9 dial. heifker. γ. 5 heffre, 6 heffour, effer, heffarth, -orth.

[OE. *heahfore* (prob. *heahfer*), *heahfru*, -fre, of obscure etymology; not found outside English.

As to the form, *heahfore* might perh. mean 'high-farer', i.e. high-gor or high-stepper (*fere* unstressed form of *fara*, fem. of *fara*, f. *farian* to fare, go). But the applicability of such a name is not apparent; and the form *heahfru*, -fre, remains without satisfactory explanation. The difficulties of form and sense are increased by connecting, as some suggest, *fara*, *fryu*, with OE. *fearr*, OHG. *farr*, *farru* bull.]

1. A young cow, that has not had a calf.

a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iv. (1890) 272 In Scyttice genemend Inisbofinde, þæt is ealond hwite heahfore. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Lea* iii. 1 Bringne unwenne far opþe heafre. c1000 — Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 120/29 *Anticula, uel vacula*, heahfore. *Ibid.* 120/35 *Altitium*, fæt heahfore. c1000 *Agis. Voc.* *Ibid.* 274/20 *Antile*, heahfru. a1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 With lowe lacede shon Of an hayfre hude. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* IV. 451 An hoyffer [heyffer; v.rr. heyfre, heffre], eneyed a lomb [*vitula agnum peperit*]. 14 — Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 624/14 *Hayfare, iuuenca*. c1483 *CANTON Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 10/17 Flessch of moton or of lambe Of an hawgher or of a calfe. 1526 *TINDALE Heb.* ix. 13 The asses off an heyfer. 1548 *Will of J. Plume* (Somerset Ho.), A blake bulloke otherwise called a Hayfer. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 4 Heyghfers and such other of bothe kindes. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Deut.* xxi. 4 Let the Elders of that cite bring the heifer vnto a stonie valley. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* iii. (1586) 132 b. Oxen, Kine, and Hayfarses. 1587 *HARRISON England* iii. i. (1878) ii. 2 For the steere and heighfer. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 781 Four fair Heifers yet in Yoke untro'd. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 232 Two steers, or heifers, may be kept and fatted in the place of one cow. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 121 The Greek philosophers sat on their stools chewing the facts in much the same fashion as heifers chew their grass.

β. 1407 in *Kennett Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 212 De debili vitulo cunusdam hekfore vendito. c1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 41 A young heifer alone leuyng, Lay yn thrysshebolde. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Hekfere, beeste .i. iuuenca. 1510 *Will of Parker* (Somerset Ho.), Yong mete callid Heffekfers. 1520 *Acc. Melyngham Coli.* (B. M. Add. MS. 27404), For xx kien and for xx heckforthes. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 One blacke hekfore of two yeres age. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 20/1 Hekfear, bucula. 1572 *Will of R. Gibson* (Somerset Ho.), To Mary Pye, one heckfurbe. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cxx. Take a young Hekfar from the droue. 1606 in *Maddison Linc. Wills* Ser. ii. 23 To my sister Harrington one hecker. a1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, Heifer, a heifer. This is the pronunciation of the word, whatever may be its orthography. γ. 1387 Heffre [see in a]. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees V. 210 A heffour in calf. 1552 *HULOET s.v. Yonge*, Yonge cove or heffarth, *unitr.*

b. To plough with one's heifer: derived from the story of Samson (*Judges* xiv. 18).

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Judg.* xiv. 18 If ye had not plowed with my heiffer, ye had not founde out my riddle. 1655 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 172 If he doe dot, wee will plough with his heifer as well as with others. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 15 Some few which had their own heifer to plough withal. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 63.

c. fig. Wife.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* ii. v, Her, whom I shall choose for my heifer.

2. Comb., as *heifer calf*, *yearling*; † *heifer-bud*, a weaned she-calf of the first year.

1507 *Will of Walter* (Somerset Ho.), Juvenas voc. heffer-buddes. 1805 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* vii. 133 Deacon Milne bought the heifer yearling. *Ibid.* 140 The brothers only sell a few heifer calves.

Hence **Heiferhood**, the state or age of a heifer.

1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 36 The cows never get a run after they have once grown out of heiferhood.

Heigh (hā, hē), *int.* (sb.). [Cf. also HE *int.* 1, HEEH, HEGH, HEH, HEY.] An exclamation used as a call of encouragement.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. i, They'll leap from one thing to another, heigh! dance and do tricks in their discourse. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheerly, cheerly my hearts. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 2 When Daffodils begin to peere, With heigh the Doxy ower the dale. 1750 *WISLEY Wks.* (1872) IX. 75 Now, heigh for the Romans! 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 116 Heigh boot and heigh horse, and away with a will.

b. As an expression of inquiry: cf. *eh?*

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* (1878) II. xvi. 173 Heigh ba? Run him through the body. Marry somebody else, hay?

c. So. Used as a name for the exclamation.

1573-80 *BARET Alv. H.* 369 An Heigh, or shrill sound, *extensus sonus*. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 61 What... with my Spanish sopires, my French heighes. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 146 Shall he run up and downe the towne, with friskes, and heighs, and fillops, and trickes.

Heigh, obs. form of HAY, HIE v., HIGH a.

Heighday, -go-mad, -pass, -presto, etc.: see HEY.

Heighfer, obs. form of HEIFER.

Heigh-ho (hēi'ho), *int.* (sb., v.). Forms: 6 heyhow, -hough, heihow, heigh hoe, heigh-bow, 7 hey ho, heyho, hai-ho, 6- heigh ho, 7- heigho, heigh-ho. [f. HEIGH, HEY *int.* + Ho.]

An exclamation usually expressing yawning, sighing, languor, weariness, disappointment.

a. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* ii. i. (Arb.) 33 Ab for these long nights, heyhow, when will it be day? 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* N. iv. i. 209 Hey ho, Peter Quince? 1599 — *Much Ado* ii. i. 332, I may sit in a corner and cry, heigh ho for a husband. 1609 *BUTTER Man in Moon* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 89 Heigh-ho how be sigheth, and beateh his brest. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* v. ii, We'll talk of that anon.—Heigh ho! (falls asleep.) 1776 *Maiden Aunt* III. 151 Heigh, ho!—Be merciful on that trying occasion. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Angelina* ii. (1832) 22 Heigh-ho! must I sleep again without seeing my Araminta? 1844 *MIALl In Nonconf.* II. 832 Heigho! This is a world of ups and downs. 1871 W. H. BEVER *Daily Life Farm* 40 Heigh-ho! this dreary day!

b. sb. An utterance of *heigh-ho!*; a loud or audible sigh.

γ. 1600 *Distracted Emp.* iii. i. in *Bullen O. PL* III. 208 Dreames sonnets to the tune of syghes and heyhos. a1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Bonduca* i. ii, Ay me'st and hearty heyhoes! Are sallads fit for soldiers. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 149, I bid her farewell as a lover, and left her with a low bow and an heigho.

c. v. To utter *heigh-ho!*, to sigh audibly.

1824 *GALT Roethlan* III. 241 She began to sob, and wipe her dry eyes, and heighho. 1852 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* I. 11 It was just the sort of house which youthful couples... heigh-ho'd for as they passed. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* *Heigh ho*, to yawn, as when weary.

Heire, variant of HAIRE, Obs.

Height (hōit), *hight* (hoih), *sh.* Forms:

a. 1 hieho, hēhu, hēahpu, hēyhō; 3-4 hejpe, 3-5 heijpe, 4-5 heijthe, heijth(e), (5 hekke, heyeth, heth, 5-6 heyeth, heyth(e), 6-9 heighth, (6 heyghth, heighth, hyghth, hyetho, 6-7 heith, 6-8 heighth, 9 *Glouc. dial.* heeth); also 3-4 hihpe, hijpe, 7-9 hight (9 *W. Som. dial.* uyth). β. 4-5 hejt(e), height(e), (heyt), Sc. heicht; 4-5 heght, hejthe, heythe, (Sc. heecht); 4-6 height, Sc. heicht, 5 heghte, heithe, hejthe, heghte, 4- height (5-6 heghte, height); also 3-5 hijt, (4-5 -te), 3-9 hight, (4 hih, hithte, hit, 4-5 hyst(e), 4-6 Sc. hycht, 4-7 Sc. hicht, 5 highte, hyghte, 5-6 hyght). [OE. *hleho* (also later *heahpu*) = OLG. **hōhitha* (MDu. *hogede, hochte, hoochte, Du. hoogte, MlG. hogede, LG. hōgte*), OHG. *hōhida* (MHG. *hoehede*), Goth. *hauhīpa*, f. *hauh* HIGH + abstr. ending -īpa: see TH. From the 13th c. the final -th after -j, -gh varied with t (cf. *drought, drouth*). In ME. the forms in -t were predominant in the north, and since 1500 have increasingly prevailed in the literary language; though *height*, *hight* were abundant in southern writers till the 18th c., and are still affected by some. The stem-vowel has generally been ē, ey, ei, though forms in i occur from 13th c., esp. in northern writers, *hicht* being the typical Sc. form from 14th c.; in Eng. *height* is found from 15th c., and was very common in 16th and 17th c.; *hight* was also very common in 17th c. and was the form used by Milton. The *hei*-forms come lineally down from OE. (Anglian *hēho*); the *hi*-forms are due in the main to later assimilation to HIGH. Current usage is a compromise, retaining the spelling *height* (which has been by far the most frequent written form since 1500), with the pronunciation of *height*.]

I. The quality of being high.

1. Distance or measurement from the base upwards; altitude; stature (of the human body); the elevation of an object above the ground or any recognized level (e.g. the sea).

a. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 266/100 Fram þe eorþe heo was op i-houe þe heijpe of fet þreo. 1308 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xviii. (1495) 613 A shrub that neuer growyth passyng the heyeth and quantyte of two cubytes. c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 332 This people ben .xx. Cubettes of heythe. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 17 The same Trees were .i. in height from the foote to the toppes .xxxiii. foote of assise. 1570 *DEE Math. Prof.* Pour in water, handsomly, to the heith of your shorter line. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 76 Stakes or Poles of about a mans height. 1756 *BURKE Subt. & B.* ii. x, The Medium betwixt an excessive length or height and a short or broken quantity. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 22 It depends on the person's height. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Heeth*, height.

b. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1419 Of a nellen heht þai ware. *Ibid.* 1677 (Gott.) Fiftene [elne] on .heht. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xi. 4 A citee and a towr, whose heit [1388 hignesse] full ateyne vnto heuene. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* p. 282 All þe house of bat Cyte were of one height. 1501 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 169, I know she is about my height. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 108 So the same Cylinder of 29 inches is raised by a Column of the height of the whole Atmosphere it self. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* ix. (1879) 323 The average height of the tide round the islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is about 34 feet.

b. fig. (Often in reference to Eph. iii. 18.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 220 b, What is the length, the brede, the height & depnes of y^e crosse of

Chryst. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 413 To attaine The highth and depth of thy Eternal wayes. 1672 *BP. PATRICK Dev. Chr.* (1676) 258 O the height, the depth, the breadth of thy love in Christ Jesus. 1850 *HARE Mission Conf.* Pref. 9 The progressive unfolding of the truth, in its world-embracing height and depth and breadth and fulness.

2. The quality of being comparatively high; great or considerable altitude or elevation.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1380 (Gott.) Cedir [es] a tre of hit [v.rr. heht, heit], widuten make. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The sea in certayne channels is of such height and depth, that no anker may come to the bottoome therof. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 1 Those bodies... named of their height *Meteors*. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 107 But the height did not so amaze us, as the danger of descending. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 39 The height and the tumult of those tides of Cook's great River.

3. The elevation of a heavenly body, the pole, etc., above the horizon; = ALTITUDE 5.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 165 The subleuation or height of the pole in that region. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 89 A Table of the sonnes height, for every degree of the signes in the Zodiacke. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 352 From the Altitudes and Azimutis observed, and the Height of the Pole.

† 4. The diameter of a bullet; the bore of a gun.

1588 E. YORK *Ord. Marshall in Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 570/1 Some men... brought bither the name of the Height of the Bullet for the Piece. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 18 b, Bullets for the field being smaller and lower... than the heights of the peeces by a bore. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 49 How by knowing the weight of one Bullet, to find the weight of another Bullet, the height being given. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Caliber*, in Gunnery the height of the bore in any piece of Ordnance.

† 5. Geog. = LATITUDE, Obs.

(Cf. the expression *high latitude*.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. vi. 35 Citnated betweene the Isles of Samos and Lesbos, about the height of Erithase. 1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 16 The ignorant suppose this Crosse to be the southerne Pole, for that they see the Navigators take their height thereby. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* 208 Spain lyeth... in the same height and parallel with the Azores Islands. 1664 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Intro. (1712) 6 They sailed... until they came to the height of 15 degrees of South Latitude.

† b. More generally: Position (at sea) in the parallel of, alongside of, and, hence, off some place. (F. *à la hauteur de*.) Obs.

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 58 Vasco de Gama, who in the height of Mosambique, met with certaine Mariners. 1673 *London Gaz.* No. 751/4 Growing extremely leaky at the height of the Isle of Wight, they were forced yesterday to run her on shoar. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4911/2 Six... Men of War are cruising off the Height of Lisbon. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxv 403 The 20th we reached the height of Gotland.

† 6. High pitch (of the voice or of a musical note).

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 3 Shewing the height and lownes of every note. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* v. 24 Such is his Voice... in sweetness and in height.

† 7. Exalted rank, estate, or degree. Obs.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 608 God of mycht Preserwynt him till hyer hycht. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3584 To put away ourre pouerte & pas to 3oure hightes. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxii, Exceeded by the height of happier men. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* ii. (1700) 46 To be next to God, seems to be the utmost height, to which even the Diabolical Pride could aspire. a. 1718 *PENN Life Wks.* 176 I. 160 Such by crying down all Height, raise themselves up higher than ever.

8. High degree of any quality. Obs. or arch.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 276 Suffered to seeth gently and leisuely to the height or consistence of honey. c. 1620 *DAVENANT Albourne* iii. Fiv. It works with height, like new Mighty wine! as if 'twould split the Caske. 1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 22 Height of ambition causeth many men to go astray. 1666 *CORNAKE Ovid* v. ii, I am become enamour'd on her to that height, That I must marry her or I shall die! 1762 *GENTL. Mag.* 142 To such a height is licentiousness risen. 1770 *GILPIN Wye* (1789) 84 A gentleman... raised these mines to their greatest height. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 138 The fusion is to be raised to the tempering height.

9. Haughtiness; *hauteur*. Orig. Sc. Obs. Also sometimes in good sense: Loftiness of mind, magnanimity. arch.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 965 For my hicht I am hurt, and harmit in haist. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* iii. (1822) 255 They war instruckit with sa prideful counsel, that thay couth nocht dissimill thare hicht. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 63 This man... of hicht and pryde contemned al creature. 1650 *CROMWELL Let.* 2 Apr. in *Carlyle Let.* cxxx, A very resolute answer, and full of height. 1653 *DOROTHY OSBORNE Let.* vii. (1888) 50 The worst of my faults was a height... that was... the humour of my family. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* Ded. 4 If there be any such thing in the World as a true height and magnanimity of spirit. 1820 *LAMA Elia* Ser. i, *Christ's Hosp.* 35 Yrs. Ago, With something of the old Roman height about him.

II. Semi-concrete senses.

10. A high point or position.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 33 b, It... negligently letteth them fall from a great height. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 92 Into what Pit thou seest From what height fall'n. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 434 They take their Flight Thro' Plains, and mount the Hills unequal height. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 78 A mass of water, falling from a given height. 1849 *HARE Par. Sermon* II. 468 Mounting from strength to strength, from height, to a higher height! 1893 *BOOKMAN* June 85/2 There are critics who reach classical heights and metaphysical depths which he does not attempt.

11. The highest part of anything; the top, summit.

a. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Genesis* 321 Heoldon englas forð heofonices hehde. 1388 *WYCLIF Dan.* xi. 45 He schal see his tabernacle... on the noble hill and hooli; and he schal

com til to the heigthe [1382a hee] therof. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/2 Heythe (S. height, *Pyson* heighte), *cuculen*, *cacumen*, *sublimitas*, *summitas*. 1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 30 We went vnto the heythe and tope of thys. Mounte. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 65 b, On the top and height of the same was set a great Eagle of golde. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 190 He from heav'n's height All these our motions vain, sees and derides.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Jacobus minor* 167 And stahliste hym one þe maste heycht Of þe tempil. 1486 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 55 On the hight of Onse brigg. α 1533 *L. O. BERNERS Huon* cxxx. 483 And so came to the height of the mountayne. α 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 15 Phoebe mounting the meridian's hight. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* v. 53 Triumphant Umbriel on a scone's height Clapp'd his glad wings, and sate to view the fight. 1788 *COWPER On Mrs. Montague's Feather-hangings* 35 Like sunbeams on the golden height Of some tall temple playing bright.

fig. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 510 Her who bore Scipio the highth of Rome.

12. The highest point, the utmost degree (of something immaterial); extremity; summit; zenith.

α. α 1950 *Liber Scintill.* i. (1889) 4 Mæz soðes zebedes ys hyðð soðre lufe. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 61 He that wyll come to the heyth of contemplacion, euermore he must areye his herte upwarde. 1611 *B. JONSON Catiline* III. iv. The height of wickednesse. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 370 Now was the height of the Easterly Monsoon. 1704 in *B. Church Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 164 Carrying the Remainder into Captivity in the height of Winter. 1714 *SWIFT Pres. St. Affairs Wks.* 1755 II. i. 210 Those who professed the height of what is called the church principle. 1726 *LEONITT. Alberti's Archit.* Pref. 8 The height of Beauty.

β. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 508 In-to the takyn that he was set In to the hight of cheneury. c 1475 *Rauf Coil-zeur* 496 Quhill half the hail day may the hicht haue. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 66 God .. grant your Majestie the height of felicity. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 414 The height of the Storm is commonly over when the Corpus Sant is seen aloft. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 79 ¶ 3 Ceasing to be the Height of Folly, it became the Height of Wickedness. 1766 *FORDYCK Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. ii. 48 A young lady dressed up to the height of the present fashion. 1841 *MACAULAY Let. to Napier in Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. ix. 130 He was in the height of his popularity.

III. Concrete senses. Something that is high.

† 13. The regions above; the heavens. *Obs.*
α 900 *CYNEWULF Elene* 1087 Fæder ælmihtiz, wereda wealdend ð. haliz of heioðo. α 1000 *Guthlac* 796 in *Exeter Bk.*, On eorðan ecan lifes hames in heahþn. α 1000 *CHRIST 414 ibid.*, þe in heahþn sic a bntan ende ece herenis. α 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lviii. (1889) 180 Þænne hyðð [celstindo] heofenlic hyðð openð. α 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 23 Wonderful is the lord in heyrthis. 1535 *COVEDEALE Eccles.* xliii. 1 The glory of the heyth, is the fayre and cleare firmament. 1553 *GAU Richt Vay* 48 He is passit wp to the height and led the prisoners with him. 1615 *BREWELL Moham. Imp.* I. 8 29 So is God in the height, and in the earth, by Christ his word.

14. A high or lofty rising ground; an eminence.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 52 Thai had .. The hicht aboven thair fayis tane. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 781 Syn lychtyt for to gang Towart a hicht, and led thar hors a quhill. 1505 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. xii. 13 b, Caused upon a height, towards the West, a great castle too be builded. 1615 *W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 5 The wind will blow fathnesse from the heights to the hollowes. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. i, I stood upon a height about two hundred yards from the shore. 1804 *W. TENNANT Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 390 The country was .. diversified with heights and swells. 1887 *C. RANSOME Short Hist. Eng.* VIII. ii. 349 When morning broke, Montcalm .. saw the British drawn up on the Heights of Abraham close to Quebec.

† b. = EMINENCE 2 a.

c 1400 *Laufraun's Cirurg.* 150 Þe ligament of þe prote is clepid emanence eilþr þe heigþe [MS. B. heþþe] of þe epiglote.

15. *Her.* (See quot.)

1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 134 A plume of feathers strictly consists of three .. If there be more rows than one they are termed heights.

IV. Phrases.

16. At (.) height. At the height (arch.), † At height (obs.): at the highest point or degree. (Cf. 12.) Now usually at its height.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 713 Kyng robert now was weill at heycht. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 41, I feare our happiness is at the height. 1684 *R. H. School Recreat.* 32 Golden Rain, or Streams of Fire, that will when at height, descend in the Airlike Rain. 1709 *Mrs. D. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 199 Luxury reigns at the height. 1839 *MARVAT Phant. Ship* x, The gale was .. at its height. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 397 Her military glory was at the height.

† 17. In (.) height. *Obs.*

a. In height: on high, aloft.

α 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vii. 8 And for that in beght [in altum] agayn ga. 1617 *MORYSON Itin.* III. 109 Plants Elme Trees .. and likewise plants Vines, which shoote up in height upon the bodies of those trees.

b. In (Sc. into) height: aloud; openly; in an open or evident manner.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 487 Him thought nocht speidfull for to fair Till assale hym into the hicht. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1425 Lof god in hicht, & blissis hym with all þour mycht. 141500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 243/350 Why I say this .. I shall tell you none in height.

c. In the height: in the highest degree.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* IV. i. 303 Is a not approned in the height a villain?

d. In height, in the (its, etc.) height = 16.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 21 Anthony .. Leaving the Fight in height, flies after her. 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. 81 When Learning was in its height in Greece. 1722 *De For Plague* (1884) 219, I must .. speak of the Plague as in its height.

† 18. On or upon height. *Obs.*

a. On high, aloft (of position or direction).

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 13620 'Blisse him', þai said, 'þat wons on hight'. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 123 þe tres. sprongen on hisþe. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzeur* 37 Amag thay Montanis ou hicht. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 428 To Tyhurne, where they hange on hyght. 1540-1 *Elyot Image Gov.* (1549) 90 The crosse .. beyng lifte vp on height.

b. Aloft.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 249 He sad on hicht, þat all mycht heyre: 'pece be till þow'. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 926 He .. spak thise same wordes al on hichte. c 1460 *OTTERbourne* 34 in *Percy's Reliq.*, The Skottes they cryde on hyght. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VI. vi. 24 And with reprochfull words him this bespake on hight.

† 19. To the height. To the highest or utmost degree; to the extremity; to the utmost. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 183 Syn he drew him to the hicht, To stynt bettir his fais mycht. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 3 Let vs Feast him to the height. 1673 — *Hen. VIII.* i. II. 214 By day and night Hee's Traytor to th' height. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 136 It is his interest .. to improve his ground to the height. 1765 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass.* I. 57 Carrying antinomianism to the height. 1798 *W. CLUBBE Omnium* 114 His Colonel .. Goes to the Sergeant, praises to the height.

V. 20. Comb. as height-growth, -increaser;

height-board, † (a) ? = height-rule; (b) 'a stair-builders' gage for the risers and treads of a stair-way' (*Cent. Dict.*); † height-rule, a rule for measuring the bores of guns.

1672 *T. VENN Milit. Discipl.* III. i. xxi. 51 Furnished with all necessary things for his Artillery. viz. .. Rammers, Spunges, Worms, Tampions, height-board, Anger-bit [etc.]. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iii. 92 A Gunner's Height-Rule of Wood, or Brass. 1889 *Nature* 12 Dec. 122 Different species have a different mode of height-growth .. Scotch pine and beech .. make the principal height-growth during the first period of their life.

† Height, height, a. *Sc. and north. dial. Obs.*

Forms: 4-6 heycht, 4-7 hecht, 5-6 hight, 6 heicht, hicht, hycht. [app. a variant form of heich HIGH.] = HIGH: in various senses.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 707 Sum [schippys] wald slyd fra heycht to law. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* 360 Hyr palace, hecht & square. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtrees) 158 A floore, that shall spryng up full height. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 95 To the hyght anghter .. xxs. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* III. 291 The words scharp quhill scho thoucht al to hicht. α 1574 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 166 He is heychtar then the hevins. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 155 The Scots are divided into Hechtlandmen and Lawlandmen.

Hence † Heightly, heichtlie *adv.*, highly.

α 1575 *Diarru. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 265 Quhairat the lord Seytoun was heichtlie movit.

Height, *v. Obs. or arch.* Forms: a. 5-6 heychte, 6-9 Sc. hicht, 7- height. β. 6 hayth(e), heyth, 7 height, 9 arch. highth. [f. HEIGHT sb.]

1. *trans.* To make high, heighten; to raise aloft or on high. *arch.*

1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* II. (1570) A vj b/2 Strengthening our banks and heighting them agayne, Which were abated with floudes or great rayne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 577/1 I baythe, I lyfte on heychte, þe haulce .. Hayth this tester a lytell, haulce ce clet yng pen. 1890 *L. LEWIS Prov. Gennad.* 84 A mightier yet liveth for us and thee—far highed above.

2. To raise in amount, degree, quality, or condition; to increase, augment; to elevate, exalt. *arch.*

1528 *Roy Rede Me* (Arb.) 100 Their farmes are heychted so sore That they are brought vnto beggery. 1574 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 245 3e hicht yair mailis; yair pleuchs 3e dowbl on yame. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* II. 18 Heightning with skill his Image to the life. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 439, I am determined, if I get five hundred subscriptions, not to height the price, for all this addition. 1786 *Harnest Rig* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 60 Weel may the shearers now pretend To height their fee! 1825-80 *JAMIESON S.V.*, Provisions are said to be hichted, when the price is raised.

† 3. To bring or come to its height. *Obs. rare.*

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 14 When .. that rebellion [was] rippned, and heighted a while with successe.

† Erroneously for HIGHT v. 3, to adorn, confused with this verb.

1495 *Wynkyn de Worde's ed. Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxi. 183 Heeres .. ben made to heychte [MS. Bodl. hichte] the hede. 1861-2 *ed. T. Adams' Wks.* I. 400 When we are heighted [ed. 1630 heighted] with his righteousness, and shining with his jewels. — *Ibid.* I. 421.

Hence Heighting *vbl. sb.*, heightening, increase.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VI. cli. 145 It stonidh at no sertente for heychting and lowyng of their coynes.

Heighted (hæ'ted), *a.* [f. HEIGHT sb. + -ED².]

Having a (certain) height; as moderately heighted, of a moderate height.

1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 428 The range of moderately heighted, delicately varied Carnarvonshire mountains.

Heighten (hæ'tn), *v.* Forms: a. 6 heythen,

7 highthen, heighten, 7-8 heighthen. β. 6-8 highthen, 6- heighten. [f. HEIGHT sb. + -EN⁵;

or perh. extended form of HEIGHT v.: see -EN⁵.]

1. *trans.* To give or add height to; to make high or higher; to elevate.

1530 *PALSGR.* 582/2 This balke is heychtened two foote. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Hush.* I. (1586) 42 They may heighten it, or let it downe as they list. 1617 *MORYSON Itin.* II. 169 The ditches .. should be deepened, and the trenches highthened. 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* VI. 119 The Buskin and Masque .. the first heightened the Statute, as the second enlarged the Visage. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm.*

Conq. IV. xviii. 125 That church .. had been simply repaired and heightened.

2. To render high or higher in amount or degree; to increase, raise, augment, intensify.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* Prol. That .. the owners therof do nat heighten their reutes of their tenants. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* IV. vii. (1647) 180 Men heightened their looking for great matters from him. 1643 *DENHAM Cooper's H.* 48 In whose face Sate Meekness, heightned with Majestic Grace. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 1 ¶ 14 It heightens his alacrity to think in how many places he shall hear what he is now writing. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* I. ix. (1869) I. 103 It would be necessary to heighten the price. 1853 *SOVER Panopli.* 93 The leaves of wormwood are used in salad to .. heighten the flavour. 1876 *TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* VI. (ed. 2) 135 The boiling point of water is heightened by pressure.

b. To augment in description.

1731 *SWIFT Annu. Simile* Wks. 1755 IV. 223 Your poets, Chloe's beauty heightning, Compare her radiant eyes to lightning. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* I. VI. 526 A story, somewhat heightened in details.

3. *spec.* To render (a colour) more luminous: the opposite of to deepen. Also sometimes, to render more intense; to deepen.

1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* xciii. (1634) 127 To heighten or deepen [the shadows] as your body appeareth neerer or farther. 1665 *R. HOOK Microgr.* 66 The Red is diluted .. and the Blue heightned. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 129 A pink color .. is heightened to a crimson. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 382 Shade them with deep ochre, and heighten them with masticot and white. 1854 *FAIRHOLT Dict. Terms Art* s.v., To heighten a tint is to make it lighter and more prominent, by means of touches of light opaque colour, placed upon it.

† 4. To exalt in feeling or condition; to elate, excite. *Obs.*

1604 *Twelve Patriarchs* 83 The single-hearted man .. desirith not shift of apparel, nor heightneth himself long time. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. vi. 22, I raise'd him .. who being so heighten'd, He vatered his new Plants with dewes of Flattery. α 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 757 Being heightened with this victory he entred the pallace. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 793 Satiat at length, And high'tnd as with Wine. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 71 The people of God did glory and heighten it self in the doing of good things. 1692 *O. WALKER Hist. Illustr.* 236 They .. made Caracalla Augustus .. whir so heightned him, that he continually sought to kill his Father.

5. *intr.* To become high or higher; to increase in height; to rise. Now *rare*.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 32 The Balme tree .. heightneth nener abone two cubites. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 507 The flood hath heightned and carried you off clear. 1832 *J. H. NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) I. 208 As we rode up the carriage-way, the Rock seemed to heighten marvellously.

b. To rise in amount or degree.

1803 [see HEIGHTENING *phl. a.*] 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 238 Obadiah's description heightens as it goes on. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 9 The public anxiety heightened at every stage of the disorder.

Heightened (hæ'tnd), *phl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

Raised, elevated, exalted; elated; increased, augmented; intensified.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 67 Without mentioning any particular ground for his so heightened Displeasure. 1701 *J. WOODWARD Relig. Soc.* IV. 84 Numerous and heightened enormities. α 1732 *T. BOSTON Crook in Lot* (1805) 80 A humbled spirit is better than a heightened condition. 1873 *M. ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 38 Holiness is but a heightened righteousness.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1873 *BOUTELL & AVELING Heraldry* 159 Heightened, having a decorative accessory or another charge placed above or higher in the field.

Heightener (hæ'tnər), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

One who or that which heightens or intensifies.

α 1656 *BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 121 This disappointment is a just heightner of his griefe. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* III. 65 A heightner of his dramatic and poetical effects.

Heightening (hæ't'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

The action of the verb HEIGHTEN.

1. Raising, elevation.

1598-9 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 486 For the heightning of the greute Tower. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 428 The heightening of the ground for garden plots. α 1683 *OLOHAM Poems* (1697) 39 (Jod.) Yon'r low And must some height'ning on the place bestow.

2. *transf. and fig.* Augmentation, increase, intensification; exaggeration. Also with *a* and *phl.*: An instance of this; sometimes, a means of augmenting.

1629 *DEKKER Lond. Tempe* Wks. 1873 IV. 119 The Dutchmans thunder, and the Spaniards lightning, To whom the sulphures breath giues heate and heightning. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* III. § 5 (1673) 28 A great heightning of the Sin. 1752 *Mrs. LENNOX Penn. Quix.* I. i. These native charms were improved with all the heightenings of art. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* I. (1870) 4 Without the heightenings of the imagination.

b. *spec. in Art*: see HEIGHTEN v. 3. With *a* and *phl.*: An instance of this; *concr.* the colouring which produces the heightened effect.

1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* IV. (R.), Had he performed his heightenings with more tenderness, and come sweetly off with the extremities of his hatchings. 1700 *PEPYS in Academy* (1800) 6 Sept. 200/3 To .. embellish y^e same with its just Heightenings and Shadowings. 1855 *tr. Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* IV. 161 A few heightenings of white and gold.

Heightening, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That heightens (*trans.* and *intr.*): see HEIGHTEN v.

1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* II. xl, To joy each heightening charm it can impart. 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* II. (1831)

15 The palatine observed the heightening animation of his features.

Heighth, heizpe, heighth, obs. ff. HEIGHT.
Heih, Heil, obs. forms of HIGH *a.*, HEEL.
Heil(e), obs. f. HAIL *a.* and *v.*²; *Sc.* var. HEAL.
Heild, *v.* *Sc.* Obs. Also 6 heild. [Var. of HELE *v.*², due to phonetic reduction of *-ld* to *-l* (cf. HEEL *v.*²), and consequent writing of *-ld* for original *-l*.]
1. *trans.* To cover; to shield, protect; to hide.
1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariut Wemen* 14, I was heildit with hawthorne, and with heynd leveis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. v. 140 His schulderis heildit with new fallin snaw. *Ibid.* x. xiii. 102 Thai cast dartis thikfeld thar lord to heild. 1550 LYNDSEY *Sg. Mel.* 378 Ane quair of gold, to heild his hair.
2. *intr.* for *rest.* To take shelter.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 11. 598 Ane passage wes that tyme quhair he micht heild.
Hence + **Heilding** (heildyne), *vbl. sb.*, covering.
15. *Barbour's Bruce* xvii. 598 Stalwart heildyne aboyne it heild.

Heild: see HEAL, HELE, HIELD, HOLD.
Heilding, variant of HILDING, Obs.
Heildom, *nonce-wd.* [Pseudo-archaic, formed by Scott from *heal*, HALE *a.* + *-DOM*.] Health.

1506 SCOTT *Contn. Sir Tristr.* ii. But never thai no might .. Bring Tristrem.. To heildom ogayn.
Heillesum, obs. var. of HEALSOME.

Heill, *Sc.* var. HEAL, HELE *v.*²; obs. f. HEEL.
Heillesse: see HEALNESS.

+ **Heilly**, *a.* *Sc.* Obs. Also *helie*, *-y*, *hiely*. [prob. identical with OE. *hæalle*: see HIGHLY *a.*]
Haughty, proud.

[a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 294 His engel.. Spræc healic word dollice wið drihten sinne.] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 25 Heilie harlotis on hawtane wyiss Come in with mony smidrie gryiss. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. xxix. Roboam quihik throw his helie pride, Tint all his leigis hartis. 1513

— *Æneis* ix. x. 13 Rycht proud and hely [1553 *hiely*] in his breist and hart. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 63 Thai.. that ar in thair wordis prydfull, helie, vaine gloriouss.

Heilly, obs. form of HIGHLY.
Heind, obs. pl. of HAND; var. HEND *a.* Obs.

Heinous (hē'nos), *a.* Forms: 4-8 heynous, 5-9 heinous, nos, heueus, 5-7 haynous(e), 5-9 hainous, 6 h(e)yghnouse(e), heighnouse, hey-nouse, hanouse, hainous, 6- heinous. [a. F. *haineux*, in OF. *hainos*, *hainous* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *haine* hatred, f. *ha-ir* to hate.]

1. Hateful, odious; highly criminal or wicked; infamous, atrocious: chiefly characterizing offences, crimes, sins, and those who commit them.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* 1. 1568 (1617) So heynous bat men myghte on it spete. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* liv. 215 To kill a man is hainous murder. 1514 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 Preamble, Felonies.. don in more heynous open & detestable wyse. 1513 MORE *Rich.* 111. Wks. 54/1 Worthye to be punished as heighnous traitors. 1529 — *Dyaloge* iii. *Ibid.* 209/2 The more heighnouse, odious, & abhominable that the crime is, the more slow should we be to beleue it.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 52 Set further aside, it is the hainous fault to a private man. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* 11. ix. 102 Thai compted none offence more heinous then theft. 1648 *Shorter Catech.* *Westm. Assemb.* (1718), Q. 83. Are all Transgressions of the Law equally hainous? A. Some Sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more hainous in the sight of God than others. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1 The hainous and despitfull act Of Satan done in Paradise. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* 1. 87 A heynous and Greivous Crime. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* 11. 436 The Heinousness of Malefactors. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 357 You are guilty of a heinous aggravation of your offence. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* 11. 710/1 Heinous offenders, whose crimes afford proof of an incorrigibly bad disposition. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* 111. xii. 251 A sin of the most heinous dye.

b. *transf.* from crimes or offences to the accusation or charge, or view taken of them.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 167 b. Against whom .. wer laied diverse and heinous articles of high treason. 1555 in *Strype Ecll. Mem.* (1721) 111. App. xlv. 138 Who had.. just and heynouse matter against theym. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* ii. Contraband trade.. is not usually looked upon.. in a very heinous point of view. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* 111. xviii. 148 The greater and more heinous charges included in the first bill.

+ 2. Grievous, grave, severe. Obs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, To clense the blode of haynous superfluytees. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 54 It shall be a heinous sentence unto them, when he shall say unto them.. 'Go, ye cursed, into everlasting fire'. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 225 These men.. will suffer the worst and hainousness inconveniences to follow. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 200 That the sufferings of Christ have been.. very great and heinous.

+ 3. Expressing or denoting hatred; full of hate, malicious. Obs.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 268 [He] said what hym lykyde, Hethely in my halle, wyth heynous wordes. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* 11. 92 To wreke their hainous wrath with shedyng of my bloud. 1578 T. N. *tr. Comp. W. India* 264 The heinous and injurious words which he had heard. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 1. (1590) 49 Which hee.. tooke in so hainous manner.

Heinously (hē'nōsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.]
1. In a heinous manner or degree; hatefully, odiously; atrociously, infamously.

1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 294 Euen like a theffe heynously. 1559 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 144 Your brethe.. so haynously doth styneke. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 36 She

answered, that she had rather die, then so haynously transgrese the law. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Dis.* Pref. 111. § 5 When God hath been so heynously dishonoured by it.

+ 2. Grievously, severely, sorely; esp. in phr. *to take heinously*: to take in ill part, to be grievously offended at. Obs. b. In late use, as a strong intensive: Very badly, shockingly, dreadfully.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 24 God will plague and most heinously punish them. 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* 1. vii. Wks. 1873 111. 19 Tell your Cuz how hainously I take it. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, 43 Lest the Parliament.. might have resented too hainously his doings. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman* St. iv. vi. I'm hainously mistaken if thou beest not cheated of it within these three Years. 1709

STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 ¶ 7 Lest you should think your self neglected, which I have Reason to believe you would take heinously ill. 1792 COWPER *Lett.* 10 Mar., I told you.. how heinously I am unpovided with the means of being so. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* 111. They are heinously impoverished.

Heinousness. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being heinous; extreme wickedness, infamouness, atrociousness.

1563 *Homilies* 11. *Repentance* 11. (1850) 537 Sorrow and grief.. for the heinousness of sin. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* x. 26 The heinousness of Apostacy. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 20 (1751) 112 To extenuate the Hainousness of the Rebellion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 The heinousness of offences is apt to depend on accidental circumstances.

+ **Heinsby**. Obs. rare. ? = HAYNE *sb.* 1, mean wretch, niggard.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 31 Men say also, children and foolcs can not ly. And both man and child saith, he is a heinsby.

Heir (ē'r), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-4 eir(e), 3-5 eyr, ayr, 3-7 air, 4 eier, ere, eyere, 4-5 eyre, 4-6 ayre, aire, are, 5 ayer, 5-6 eyer. *B.* 4-7 heire, 4- heir (also 4 hair, 4-5 heyr, hayre, 4-6 haire, 4-8 heyre, 4-5 hoir, heyer, 5-7 heier, 6 heyre, hayer, *Sc.* hear). [ME. *eir*, *eyr*, etc., *a.* OF. *eir*, *heir* (central F. *oir*, later *hoir*) later AFR. *heyr* (Britton) = Pr. *her*:—late L. *hērem* (found beside *hērēdem*) from nom. *hērēs* heir.]

1. The person who is entitled by law to succeed another in the enjoyment of property or rank, upon the death of the latter; one who so succeeds; in general use, one who receives or is entitled to receive property of any kind as the legal representative of a former owner.

The word is correctly applied to either a male or a female, although, in the latter sense, HEIRESS has been in general use since 17th c. In *Law* a person is not called an heir to any property until, through the death of its possessor, he becomes entitled to it (*nemo est heres viventis*). As to the limitations of the word in Common Law and in the Civil Law and systems founded thereon, see QUOTE. 1651, 1861, 1875.

1575 LAY. 23115 Pat. be king of Cisille his dead and eyr nauep he nanne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 469 Henri is eldoste sone, & is eir al so. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2565 He pin ere [v. rr. ayre] sal noht be. c 1300 *Becket* 24 For the Princes heir heo was. 13.. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 52 To marie his here dere. *Ibid.* 666 Sende to Sare a soun & an hayre. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 56 Com Edward, Eilred sone.. Right heyre of be lond. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 3483 He ys myn ayr after my ded To broke myn heritage. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 38 This is the cire; cume ye, slean we hym. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 668 Crist when him lust may sende me an hair [v. rr. heire, haire, eyr]. 1417 *Sirteles Misc.* (1888) 12 Thomas Duffeld sone and ayre unto Richard Duffeld Esquier. c 1475 *Partenay* 5554 Diserite shall be your hoires manyfold. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 2 Dame Maude, Emperes, soule daughter and heire to.. Henry the first. c 1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* q/1 The heyre of his landes he made the poore people of the hospitall of Florence. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 520 The better is sours, 3our Hearis, and als 3our Successours. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 200 The aires of the Lord Fleming.. and uthers that were slaine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* 1. ii. 23 The onely haire Of a most mighty king. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trac.* 123 Fatima daughter and heire of their greatest Prophet Mahomet. 1651 G. W. *tr. Couet's Inst.* 128 The Civilians and we have a different acceptation of the word Heire; for they call him an Heir whom the Testator nominates in his Will: And we him, who is next of Kin to the party deceased, to whom a Fee doth of right belong, after the death of the Ancestor. a 1693 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 95 For this word Heir to the Crown was not heard of till Arbitrary Power began to put forth. 1712 *Land. Gas.* No. 509/4 Sarah Lewis.. Heir to the said Rebecca Warren. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1750) 111. 53 The heirs of the founder being, by his will, obliged to have it twice a year carefully cleaned. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 11. xiv. 201 An heir.. is he upon whom the law casts the estate immediately on the death of the ancestor. *Ibid.* 208 By law no inheritance can vest, nor can any person be the actual complete heir of another, till the ancestor is previously dead.. Before that time the person who is next in the line of succession is called an heir apparent, or heir presumptive. 1828 J. JEVYLL *Corr.* (1894) 177 The prospect.. of Lady Ellenborough presenting him with a heir or a heiress. 1841 ELPINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* 1. 29 On failure of heirs, the property of others escheats to the King. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v., The term heir does not mean merely the heir-at-law; it means also the heir by destination; nor does it mean the heir in heritage only; it is likewise applied to the person who succeeds to the moveable estate. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. 385 note, The word 'heir' in English law has a sense far more limited than the word 'haeres' in Roman law. The 'heir' is the person on whom the real estate of a deceased intestate devolves. He is opposed to the devisee who is the person to whom real property is left by will, and to the executor or administrator who succeeds to the personal estate.

b. With qualifications:
Heir-at-law: the person who succeeds another by right of blood in the enjoyment of his property; in English law confined to one who has such a right in real property, and distinguished from executors or administrators, *Heir of blood*: see QUOTE. 1658. *Heir of the body*: an heir who is a direct descendant: see BOOY 12 b. *Heir in capite*: the heir to land held directly of the sovereign. *Heir of conquest* (*Sc.* Law): the heir of an ancestor who acquired the estate in question by purchase and not by succession (see CONQUEST *sb.* 6). *Heir by custom*: one who succeeds by virtue of a particular or local custom, e.g. Borough English, under which the youngest son succeeds his father. *Heir by destination* (*Sc.* Law): 'the person who is entitled to succeed, failing the person to whom an estate is disposed' (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*). *Heir by devise*: 'he who is made, by will, the testator's heir or devisee, and has no other right or interest than the will gives him' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). *Heir of entail*=*Heir in tail*. *Heir female*: an heiress; also an heir (male or female) whose rights are derived through a female or females. *Heir general*=*Heir-at-law*: used to include heirs female as well as heirs male. *Heir of inheritance*: see QUOTE. 1658 s.v. *heir of blood*. *Heir of inventory* (*Sc.* Law)=*Beneficiary heir* (see below). *Heir of line* (*Sc.* Law)=*Heir-at-law*. *Heir male*: an heir who is a male, and who traces his descent from the ancestor in question wholly through males. *Heir partier* (*Sc.* Law): see QUOTE. *Heir of provision*=*Heir by destination*. *Heir presumptive*: he who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born. *Heir special*: (a) = *Heir by custom*; (b) one to whom an estate passes by virtue of letters patent or a deed of entail. *Heir in tail* (*Sc.* of entail, of *tailzie*): the person who succeeds or is entitled to succeed to an entailed estate by virtue of the deed of entail; tenant in tail in remainder. See also HEIR-APPARENT.

Beneficiary heir (*Sc.* Law): an apparent heir in heritage who enters upon his predecessor's estate subject to a formal inventory being made, in order to avoid liability for debts beyond the amount stated in such inventory. *Collateral heir*: see COLLATERAL *a.* 4. *Conventional heir*: one who is entitled by virtue of a contract. *Forced heir* (*Civ. Law*): a person who cannot be disinherited. *Last heir*: see QUOTE. 1607. *Right heir*=*heir-at-law*.

1799 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v. *Discent*, If he devise Lands to one who is *Heir at Law, the Devise is void, and he shall take by Discent. 1858 BAIGNT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., If a man received landed property.. as heir-at-law it paid no legacy duty. 1853 BOWLER's *Law Dict.* s.v., *Beneficiary heirs are those who have accepted the succession, under the benefit of an inventory regularly made. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Heire of Blood in Common Law, is he who succeedeth by right of blood in any mans Lands or Tenements in fee, but heir of Inheritance is he that cannot be defeated of his inheritance upon any displeasure. 1439

E. E. *Wills* (1882) 125 And if he die withouten *heire of his body, then to Rauf his brother, and his issue. a 1626-1788 [see BOOY *sb.* 12 b]. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Tail*, An estate granted to a man and the heirs of his body should descend to the issue. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* 1. 131 The *heir 'in capite', on coming of age was bound to take Knighthood or pay a fine to the King. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 806/2 An *heir of entail in possession was empowered to disentail the estate. c 1575

Balfour's Practicks (1754) 227 Ane *air mail or female may enter to his blanch lands at any time. 1611 COTGR., *Hoir de quenouille*, an inheritrix, heire female, daughter and heire. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 113 Having lately fallen to Heirs Females. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 15 She was *heire general to John Mountagu late Erle of Salesbury. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 232 The younger brother-german.. should be servit and retourit air general or universal to him, and not the elder. a 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* 1. 458 In England, Spain and Sweden, the heir general did succeed: whereas it was only the heir male in France and Germany. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Jan. an. 1776, My father had declared a predilection for heirs-general, that is, males and females indiscriminately. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. v. 31 All parties in the suit.. should know which lands were settled on the heirs male, which on the heirs general. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* (1672), *Last heyre.. is he to whom Land comes by Escheat, for want of lawful Heirs, that is, the Lord of whom they held in some cases, but in others the King. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 325 The *airs of line.. should be first warnit and discussit.. befor the airis of tailzie. 1888 MISS LEE *Imperf. Gentl.* 1. 59 John Scudamore, heir of line of that Sir Alan Scudamore.. who married Joan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 130 3if it fell that his sone davy Deit but [= without] *air male of his body Gottyn. 1463

Bury Wills (Camden) 24 To him and to his eyris male. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 172 He cutting of the entail from the heirs males. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv. From a romantic idea of not prejudicing this young man's right as heir-male. 1655 in Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 29/2 The *Airs portioners of nmquihile Mr. Zacharie Boyd. 1838 *Erskine's Inst. Law Scotl.* 834 Each heir-portioner has an equal interest in the succession, in so far as it is divisible. 1628

LE GRYS *tr. Barclay's Argenis* 334 The souldier.. with a new oath bound himself to the *presumptiue heir. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 272 Apparent or according to the new-coyned Distinction, Presumptiue) Heir of the Crown is His Royal Highness James [etc.]. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* 111. xviii. 202 The duke of Clarence, the heir-presumptive to the throne. [c 1180 GLANVILL ix. i. Recipere homagium recti heredis.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 56 Hardeknoute's broer on his moder side, *Right heyre of be lond. 1411 in E. E. *Wills* (1882) 20 And for defawte of issue of be forseyd William, y will pat be remaynder he to my ryte heirs. 1628 CORE *On Litt.* 8 b. For the benefit and safety of right heirs. 1872 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1203 *Laissez-faire* management, supineness because of the interest of the *heir-in-tail. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 325 The *airs of tailzie may be callit and persewit in supplement. 1685 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 26 It shall not be Lawfull to the Airs of Tailzie to sell annalgie or Dispose the said Lands.

2. *transf.* One who possesses, or is entitled at some future time to possess, any gift, endowment, or quality in succession to another. The idea of succession is very often lost, so that the word fre-

b. With qualifications:

Heir-at-law: the person who succeeds another by right of blood in the enjoyment of his property; in English law confined to one who has such a right in real property, and distinguished from executors or administrators, *Heir of blood*: see QUOTE. 1658. *Heir of the body*: an heir who is a direct descendant: see BOOY 12 b. *Heir in capite*: the heir to land held directly of the sovereign. *Heir of conquest* (*Sc.* Law): the heir of an ancestor who acquired the estate in question by purchase and not by succession (see CONQUEST *sb.* 6). *Heir by custom*: one who succeeds by virtue of a particular or local custom, e.g. Borough English, under which the youngest son succeeds his father. *Heir by destination* (*Sc.* Law): 'the person who is entitled to succeed, failing the person to whom an estate is disposed' (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*). *Heir by devise*: 'he who is made, by will, the testator's heir or devisee, and has no other right or interest than the will gives him' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). *Heir of entail*=*Heir in tail*. *Heir female*: an heiress; also an heir (male or female) whose rights are derived through a female or females. *Heir general*=*Heir-at-law*: used to include heirs female as well as heirs male. *Heir of inheritance*: see QUOTE. 1658 s.v. *heir of blood*. *Heir of inventory* (*Sc.* Law)=*Beneficiary heir* (see below). *Heir of line* (*Sc.* Law)=*Heir-at-law*. *Heir male*: an heir who is a male, and who traces his descent from the ancestor in question wholly through males. *Heir partier* (*Sc.* Law): see QUOTE. *Heir of provision*=*Heir by destination*. *Heir presumptive*: he who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born. *Heir special*: (a) = *Heir by custom*; (b) one to whom an estate passes by virtue of letters patent or a deed of entail. *Heir in tail* (*Sc.* of entail, of *tailzie*): the person who succeeds or is entitled to succeed to an entailed estate by virtue of the deed of entail; tenant in tail in remainder. See also HEIR-APPARENT.

Beneficiary heir (*Sc.* Law): an apparent heir in heritage who enters upon his predecessor's estate subject to a formal inventory being made, in order to avoid liability for debts beyond the amount stated in such inventory. *Collateral heir*: see COLLATERAL *a.* 4. *Conventional heir*: one who is entitled by virtue of a contract. *Forced heir* (*Civ. Law*): a person who cannot be disinherited. *Last heir*: see QUOTE. 1607. *Right heir*=*heir-at-law*.

1799 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v. *Discent*, If he devise Lands to one who is *Heir at Law, the Devise is void, and he shall take by Discent. 1858 BAIGNT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., If a man received landed property.. as heir-at-law it paid no legacy duty. 1853 BOWLER's *Law Dict.* s.v., *Beneficiary heirs are those who have accepted the succession, under the benefit of an inventory regularly made. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Heire of Blood in Common Law, is he who succeedeth by right of blood in any mans Lands or Tenements in fee, but heir of Inheritance is he that cannot be defeated of his inheritance upon any displeasure. 1439

E. E. *Wills* (1882) 125 And if he die withouten *heire of his body, then to Rauf his brother, and his issue. a 1626-1788 [see BOOY *sb.* 12 b]. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Tail*, An estate granted to a man and the heirs of his body should descend to the issue. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* 1. 131 The *heir 'in capite', on coming of age was bound to take Knighthood or pay a fine to the King. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 806/2 An *heir of entail in possession was empowered to disentail the estate. c 1575

Balfour's Practicks (1754) 227 Ane *air mail or female may enter to his blanch lands at any time. 1611 COTGR., *Hoir de quenouille*, an inheritrix, heire female, daughter and heire. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 113 Having lately fallen to Heirs Females. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 15 She was *heire general to John Mountagu late Erle of Salesbury. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 232 The younger brother-german.. should be servit and retourit air general or universal to him, and not the elder. a 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* 1. 458 In England, Spain and Sweden, the heir general did succeed: whereas it was only the heir male in France and Germany. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Jan. an. 1776, My father had declared a predilection for heirs-general, that is, males and females indiscriminately. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. v. 31 All parties in the suit.. should know which lands were settled on the heirs male, which on the heirs general. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* (1672), *Last heyre.. is he to whom Land comes by Escheat, for want of lawful Heirs, that is, the Lord of whom they held in some cases, but in others the King. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 325 The *airs of line.. should be first warnit and discussit.. befor the airis of tailzie. 1888 MISS LEE *Imperf. Gentl.* 1. 59 John Scudamore, heir of line of that Sir Alan Scudamore.. who married Joan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 130 3if it fell that his sone davy Deit but [= without] *air male of his body Gottyn. 1463

Bury Wills (Camden) 24 To him and to his eyris male. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 172 He cutting of the entail from the heirs males. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv. From a romantic idea of not prejudicing this young man's right as heir-male. 1655 in Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 29/2 The *Airs portioners of nmquihile Mr. Zacharie Boyd. 1838 *Erskine's Inst. Law Scotl.* 834 Each heir-portioner has an equal interest in the succession, in so far as it is divisible. 1628

LE GRYS *tr. Barclay's Argenis* 334 The souldier.. with a new oath bound himself to the *presumptiue heir. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 272 Apparent or according to the new-coyned Distinction, Presumptiue) Heir of the Crown is His Royal Highness James [etc.]. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* 111. xviii. 202 The duke of Clarence, the heir-presumptive to the throne. [c 1180 GLANVILL ix. i. Recipere homagium recti heredis.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 56 Hardeknoute's broer on his moder side, *Right heyre of be lond. 1411 in E. E. *Wills* (1882) 20 And for defawte of issue of be forseyd William, y will pat be remaynder he to my ryte heirs. 1628 CORE *On Litt.* 8 b. For the benefit and safety of right heirs. 1872 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1203 *Laissez-faire* management, supineness because of the interest of the *heir-in-tail. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 325 The *airs of tailzie may be callit and persewit in supplement. 1685 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 26 It shall not be Lawfull to the Airs of Tailzie to sell annalgie or Dispose the said Lands.

2. *transf.* One who possesses, or is entitled at some future time to possess, any gift, endowment, or quality in succession to another. The idea of succession is very often lost, so that the word fre-

quently means little more than one to whom something (e.g. joy, punishment, etc.) is morally due.

1300 *Cursor Mundi* 23555 For þai ar ails at [h] crist.
1426 *Audelav Poems* 12 Ayres of heven blys. **1548-9** (Mar.)
Bk. Com. Prayer, Priv. Bapt., By the lauer of regeneration
in Baptisme, made the child of God, and heire of euer-
lasting life. **1604** *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. 1. 63 The Heart-ake,
and the thousand Naturall shokes That Flesh is heyre too.
1703 *Pope Thebais* 31 Thou, great Heir of all thy father's
fame. **1820** *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. 314 Such examples
will find heirs. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone.* i. (1852) 19
Before the first born of the human race became the heir of
failure and of its bitter fruits. **1842** *TENNYSON Locksley*
Hall 178, I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of
time. **1873** *HAMERTON Intell. Life* vii. v. (1876) 250 Heirs
of a nobility of spirit.

† **3. fig.** That which is begotten; offspring; pro-
duct. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xv. (1859) 12, I am adressed
lest charity be dede, withouten heyer, or ysse of hir seed.
1593 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. Ded.*, Dedicating my unpolishd lines
to your Lordship. But if the first heire of my invention prove
deformed, I shall be sorry it had so noble a God-Father.

Heir, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To inherit; to
be heir to (a thing or person); to acquire by inheri-
tance or succession.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13483 Pey wonne
be londes þat we now heyre. **1611** *CHAPMAN Iliad* v. 161
Not one son more To heir his goods. **1639** G. DANIEL
Ecclus. xl. 49 His Children shall but heir him; vnto them
shall be ooe Sons. **1703** *Pope Thebais* 544 Two fair daugh-
ters heird his state and throne. **1813** *SCOTT Trierm.* ii.
xvii. She is the loveliest maid, beside, That ever heird a
crown. **1867** J. B. ROSE *Æneid* 13 Pygmalion, her brother,
heired the throne.

fig. **1611** *CHAPMAN Iliad* To Rdr. 149 No tongue bath
the Muse's utterance heird. **1715-20** *POPE Iliad* xvi. 223
The son cons'nd his father's heavenly race, And heird his
mother's swiftness in the chase.

Heir, -e, obs. ff. HAIR, HAIRE, HER sb., HERE
sb., HERE adv., HIGHER.

† **Heirage**, *Sc. Obs.* In 5 herage. Inheri-
tance, succession.

1478 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 15 (Jam.) Only accioun that outhir
of thaim has againe other for herage of landis.

Heir apparent. Formerly also **apparent**
heir. [See APPARENT a. 4.] The heir (of one still
alive) whose right is indefeasible, provided he out-
lives his ancestor, at whose death he is *heir-at-law*.

1375, 1494-1711 [see APPARENT a. 4]. **1530** *PALSGR.* 230/1
Heire appaunt, *monstieur*. **1555** *BRADFORD* in *Strype*
Ecc. Mem. (1721) 111. App. xlv. 131 Thoughte the Queene...
disheirt the right heyres appaunt. **1614** *SELDEN Titles*
Hon. 168 A designation... of the next Appaunt Heire or
successor. **1705** *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. iv. 223 The prince
of Wales, or heir apparent to the crown. **1844** *WILLIAMS*
Real Prop. (1877) 96 A man may have an heir apparent, or
an heir presumptive, but until his decease he has no heir.

attrib. **1566** *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. 46 Go hang thy
selfe in thine owne heire-appaunt-garters.

Hence **Heir-apparency**, **Heir-apparentish** a.,
Heir-apparencish *nonce-wds.*

1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* vii. iv. 11. 284 Cannot you
renounce the Heir-Apparencish, then? **1882** H. C. MER-
IVALE *Faunt of B.* i. iv. To keep him out of his elder's heir-
apparent influence.

Heirby, obs. *Sc. form* of HEREBY adv.

Heird(e), obs. forms of HEIRD sb.

Heirdom (ē·r'dəm). [f. HEIR sb. + -DOM.]
Succession by right of blood; the state or dignity
of an heir; inheritance; an inheritance.

1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.* iv. iii. Or if... Thy wealthy heirdom
thou haue buried. **1645** *Sacred Decretal* 13 [We] wisely
converted the purchase of their blood... even to the heirdome
of Sir Johns. **1790** *BURKE Pr. Rev.* 30 Whether the heir
per capita gave way when the heirdom per stirpes took
place, or the Catholic heir when the Protestant was pre-
ferred. **1831** *Crayons fr. Commons* 103 That Duke, the fore-
most of his peers Who draws his heirdom from a thousand
years. **1841** *LONGF. Childr. Lord's Supper* 125 To the
heirdom of heavea be ye welcome.

Heireftir, obs. *Sc. form* of HEREFTER adv.

Heiress (ē·rēs). [f. HEIR sb. + -ESS. Intro-
duced app. in 17th c.] A female heir. Also *fig.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 14 The Heiress of the
house of York. *Ibid.* 84 His first wife was the Princesse,
who was heireesse to Sexan. **1690** *EVELYN Diary* 20 Dec.,
One Johnson, a knight, was executed at Tyburn for being
an accomplice with Campbell... in stealing a young heiress.
1749 *FIELONG Tom Jones* xiv. v. [He] would have had us
consider ourselves as highly as if we had been the richest
heiresses. **1769** *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. xv. 208 Their forcible
abduction and marriage; which is vulgarly called stealing
an heiress. **1878** B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iii. Heiress of gifts
interpreted as woe.

b. Comb. as *heiress-hunting*, *-portioner*, etc.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scoll.* s.v. *Executors*, Heiresses-
portioners who succeed *ab intestato* to equal portions... of
the heritable estate. **1886** *BARING-GOULD Crt. Royal* i. vii.
111 He must go about the country heiress-hunting.

Hence **Heiresshood**, *-ship* (*nonce-wds.*), the
state or position of an heiress.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* i. 78 This heiress-ship was
known to be a very important matter. **1884** Mrs. Houstoun
Caught in Snare ii. viii. 98 The fact of her heiresshood.
1889 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentl.* 111. vi. 109 Mab with her
heiress-ship had been thrown at his head.

Heiretrice: see HERETRIX.

Heirfoir, -fra, obs. *Sc. ff.* HEREFOR, *-FROM* adv.

Heirie, *heyre*, var. of AIRE sb. and v. *Obs.* =
AERIE; esp. a swan's breeding-place.

[**1250** *Concher Bk. of Selby* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.) i. 267 Unam
haerum cignorum... in stagno suo, viz. duos cignos haerarias
veteres cum sequela sua.] **1552** *Will of Claymonde* (Somer-
set Ho.), The swannes heyres & Singnetts. **1560** *Order for*
Swans in Arch. Inst. Lincoln (1850) 306 Such ground where
any swan shall heiry. *Ibid.* 309 If any Heirie be leyed with
one Swan. *Ibid.*, When they do heire.

Heiriff, dial. var. of HAIRIF.

Heirless (ē·r'less), a. [f. HEIR sb. + -LESS.]
Without an heir. a. Of persons: Having no one to
succeed in the enjoyment of property or title.

1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* iv. ii. 20 Mony by rycht lyne deyd
ayries. **1845** *COSTELLO Valley of Meuse* 119 Albert of
Moha, heirless and broken in spirit. **1892** T. A. COOK *Old*
Touraine i. 110 The heirless Duke of Orleans.

b. Of things: Having no one to inherit them on
the death of the present possessor.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. i. 10 Heire-lesse it hath made
my Kingdome. **1739** G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 54 To feast
on Heirless Crowns with eager Views. **1881** *PALGRAVE Vis.*
Eng. 233 Mine, an heirless sceptre: His, an exile life!

Heirloom (ē·r'lūm). *Forms:* see HEIR, LOOM;
also 6 hare-, earlome (ayrlime). [f. HEIR sb. +
LOOM tool, utensil.] A chattel that, under a will,
settlement, or local custom, follows the devolution of
real estate. Hence, Any piece of personal property
that has been in a family for several generations.

[**1424** E. E. *Wills* (1882) 56, I will he haue my grete
maser þe which I call zele, for þe terme of his life, and so
from heir to heyr lome.] **1472** *Wolley Charter* (B. M.) ix.
49 In allowance and recompence of all the heir lomes and of
all other goodes that he demaunded of in the right of... his
father. **1513** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 39, I will that my best
standing maser... and my best salt... remayne evermore for
heyerlomes to the heire male. **1566** *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham
Soc.) i. 21 That my son Thomas have all heyr lomes that
of right after the custome and usage of the shyre of Chester
belongeth to hym to have. **1569** *Ibid.* ii. 251 One standinge
cuppe of silver... wheare upon ys graven this word earlome.
1599 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 309 That the stand-
ing bed in y^r perler wth a trendell bed and a longstee
shall remayne styll vnto him as ayrlomes. **1688** *Coke On*
Litt. 18 b. In some places chattels as heirlooms (as the
best bed, table, pot, pan, cart, and other dead chattels
moveable) may go to the heire. **1765** *BLACKSTONE Comm.*
ii. xxviii. 427 Heir-looms are such goods and personal
chattels, as, contrary to the nature of chattels, shall go by
special custom to the heir along with the inheritance. **1777**
SHERIDAN Sch. Scand. iii. iii. Learning that had run in the
family like an heirloom! **1820** S. S. ROGERS *Italy, Geneva*
240 Alone it hangs over a mouldering heir-loom its com-
panion. An oaken-chest half eaten by the worms. **1872**
JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes (1879) 126 A glass cup, called
... 'The Luck of Muncaster'... is carefully preserved as a
precious heirloom, and a harbinger of the family's fortunes.

b. *fig.* Anything inherited from a line of ances-
tors, or handed down from generation to genera-
tion.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xi. (R.), He [Edward the Con-
fessor]... obtain'd by earnest pray'r, This tumour by a king
might cured be alone: Which he an heir-loom left unto the
English throne. **1834** L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 187 The
name of a town, a village, or hamlet, is an heir-loom
inherited from our ancestors. **1875** *STRUBBS Const. Hist.*
iii. xxi. 592 Political wisdom is the heirloom of no one
class of society.

Heirof, obs. *Sc. form* of HEREOF adv.

Heirship (ē·r'ship). [f. HEIR sb. + -SHIP.]

1. The state, condition, or rights of an heir; right
of inheritance; inheritance.

1478 [see 2]. **1575** *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 231 Gif he
hes takin or resavit airship of any movahill gudis pertening
to his predecessor. **1691** *Woud Ath. Oxon.* i. 224 He came
into England, purposely to resign up his Heirship of his Es-
tate at Sherburn. **1757** W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 56
They are reported to have been... driven from their... legal
Heirship. **1884** *CHITTY in Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 546 The only
heirship there referred to was the heirship to the Earldom.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *heritage*.)

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 210 To set up their
Heirship to any Kingdom they please: when their King
(the Son of God) Commands them. **1816** *BYRON Parisina*
xiii. I could not claim The lawful heirship of thy name.
1833 *MEOWIN in Fraser's Mag.* vii. 33 What is the lot of
man But misery?—tis the heirship of his birth.

† **2. Heirship movables, goods** (*Sc. Law*), the best
of certain kinds of movable goods (such as furniture,
horses, cows, farming utensils, etc.), belonging to
his predecessor, which the heir was entitled to
take besides the heritable estate. *Obs.* (The right
was abolished in 1868 by Act 31-2 Vict. c. 101.)

1478 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 15 (Jam.) Any accioun... for herage
of landis, or movable gudis of areship pertening to ane are.
1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 236 Ane bastard may not
be ane air, nor crave airship gudis. **1646** *SIR T. HOPE*
Minor Practicks (1734) 538. **1838** *ERSKINE'S Inst. Law*
Scotland 834 The heirship-movables fall also to the eldest
[heir-portioner] alone. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scoll.* 421
Heirship Movables are the moveables to which the heir in
heritage is entitled, in order that he may not succeed to
a house and land completely dismantled.

Heirship, var. of HERSHIP *Obs.*, devastation.

Heise, variant of HEEZE v., to hoist. **Heist**,
obs. *Sc. f.* HEST. **Heisugge**, obs. f. HAY-
SUCK. **Heit**, obs. *Sc. f.* HATE, HEAT, HOT; see
HIGHT v. **Heith**, obs. f. HEIGHT. **Heithen**,
heipen, obs. ff. HEATHEN, HETHEN. **Heithing**,
Heithorne, obs. ff. HETHING, HAWTHORN.
Heive, -en, obs. ff. HEAVE, HEAVEN, HAYEN.
Heivol, obs. f. HIGHFUL a. **Heixt**(e), obs. ff.

HIGHEST. **Heize**: see HEEZE. **Hejalap**: see
JALAP.

Hejira, variant of HEGIRA.

Hek, *heke*, obs. forms of HECK.

† **Heke**¹. *Obs. rare*—¹. A horse (of some kind).
1400 *Morte Arthur* 2284 Hekes and hakenmys and
horses of armes.

† **Heke**². *Obs. rare*—¹. [Cf. *HACK sb.* 1 2 and v. 1
2 a.] A chilblain.

1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 144 Quod fit in talo [h]yeme
maxime propter frigus et dicitur permio a pernicio, anglice
heke uel moule.

Hek(e)far, -feer, etc., obs. forms of HEIFER.

Hekel, -ill, -elare, obs. ff. HECKLE, HECKLER.

† **Hekemose**, *Obs.* [Cf. *heckymal*, *hackmall*
dial. names of the Titmouse.] A bird: prob. the
Titmouse.

14.. *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 585/1 *Fronator*, an hekemose.
[*Ibid.* 640/28 *Hic frondator*, tytmase. 702/3 *Hic frondator*,
a sterkyng.]

Hekk—: see HECK.

Hekst, obs. f. HIGHEST, superl. of HIGH a.

Hel, obs. form of HEAL, HELE, HELL.

Heland, obs. form of HIGHLAND.

† **Helas**, *int. Obs.* [a. F. *helas*, the later form
of *ha las*, a *las ALAS*.] An exclamation expressing
grief, sorrow, etc.; alas!

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* iii. xix, Helas for god & for
pyte I praye yow that ye wyll hyde me. **1529** *SKELTON*
Col. Cloute 1022 Helas, I say, helas! Howe may this come
to passe. **1610** *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 300 But if of
Edward King (helas) our Hector wailes the death. **1753**
LADY LUXBOROUGH Let. to Shenstone 24 June, Helas!—
Lady Plymouth, Lady Archer, &c. are in the neighbour-
hood, and I in my chimney-corner.

Helbow(e), obs. forms of ELBOW.

1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 147 Helbowes,
coudes. **1475** *Wr.* Wülcker 749/6 *Hic cubitus*, a helbowe.

Helco-, combining form of Gr. ἑλκος 'festering
wound, ulcer', used to form technical terms with
sense 'ulcer': as in *He'lcoid* a., resembling an
ulcer (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Helco'logy**,
the doctrine of, or a treatise on ulcers (Mayne).
|| **Helco'ma**, an old term for ulceration (*Syd. Soc.*
Lex.). **Helcophthal'mia**, -my, ophthalmia with
ulceration (Mayne). **Helcoplasty** [Gr. *πλασ-ός*
formed], the operation of grafting on an ulcer a
piece of healthy skin from another part or person
(*Dunlison Med. Dict.*). || **Helco'als** [Gr. *ἐλκωσις*],
ulceration. **Helcotic** (hēl'kō'tik) a. [Gr. *ἐλκωτικός*
ulcerating], of or belonging to ulceration (Mayne).

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 283 The doctrine of ulcers
belongs for the most part to special surgery, where helcology
has attained to great perfection.

† **Hel'ctic**, a. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἐλκτικός* fit for
drawing, f. *ἐλκτός*, verbal adj. of *ἐλκεῖν* to draw,
drag.] That serves to draw, drawing.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 54 Who with I know not
what Helktique Instruments... have removed Cataractonium
out of Yorkshire.

† **Helcysm**. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [a. L. *helcysma*, a.
Gr. *ἐλκυσμα* silver dross.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Helcysm*, the froth and filth of
silver; the dross and scum of that metal.

Held (held), *pp. a.* [pa. pple. of HOLD v.]
Kept in, restrained, detained.

1820 *KEATS Lamia* l. 300 While, like held breath, the stars
drew in their panting fits. **1850** *ROSSETTI Dante & Circ.*
ii. (1874) 287 Still whispering under my held breath. **1891**
Pall Mall G. 2 Feb. 2/1 The coda with its held notes for
the bass clarinet and bassoon deserves close attention.

† **Held**, *helde*, sb. *Obs.* [Late OE. *helde* fem.,
allegiance, fealty: cf. OE. *hyldo*, *hyld* favour, grace,
loyalty, allegiance = OS. *huldi*, OHG. *huldi* (Ger.
huld), Goth. type **hulþei*, f. *hulps*, OHG., OS.,
OE. *hold* gracious, kind.]

1. Grace, favour, kindness.

1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 301 Hyld hæfde his ferlorene.
1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 God... sefe us mihte þurh his held
bet ure leue beo ure secl. **1310** in Wright *Lytic P.* x. 37
Y-here thou me nou, hendest in helde.

2. Loyalty to the liege lord, allegiance.

1000 *Lavus of Edgar* iv. c. 12 (Schmid) For eowrum hyl-
dum, þe ge me symble cyddon. **1100** *O. E. Chron.* an.
1097 He þær on þæs cynges Willelmes heldan to cynges
gesette. **1297** R. GLOUCE. (1724) 285 Understonde þe bet
efsone, and hold me þyn helde. **1300** *Floria & Bl.* 397 þat
he þe bere al þe helde þat man schal to his louerd zelde.

Held, obs. *erron.* form of YIELD v.

† **Helde**. *Herb. Obs.* An old name of Tansy.
1000 *Sax. Leechd.* ii. 86 Genim... heldan & betonican
eolonan. **1000** *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 133/33 *Tana-*
ceta, helde. **1265** *Names of Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 556/17
Tanacetum, i. *tancetis*, i. helde.

Helde, obs. form of HEALD, HIELD, HILD.

Helder, *adv. Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. = ON. comp.
heldr (Sw. *heller*, Da. *heller*).] More; rather.

13.. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 430 And nawþer faltered ne fe freke
neuer þe helder. **1400-50** *Alexander* 1016 My couatynge
is elder [v. r. helder] þe sadnes of slike men þan swyftnes of
childir. *Ibid.* 4657 þat game is gods gud frend & god
neuire þe hildire. **1674** *RAV N. C. Words* 25 *Helder*,
rather, before. **1840** in *Almondbury & Hudtlers Gloss.*
s.v., [One of 'some masons setting a flag'] It's elder slack
yet. **1857, 1874** [see ELDER adv.].

† **Heldest**, *adv.* Obs. [superl. of **HELDER**, ON. *helat*.] Most, foremost, soonest.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1855 (Dnbl. MS.) In howre-selfe to sitte all þar heldest [v.r. heist]. *Ibid.* 2509 When we hope all þe heldest [v.r. althire-higest] to herye hym with armes.

Heldest, *-ast*, obs. forms of **ELDEST**.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Nicholas* 104 His heldest douchtyre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2319 Heldest child.

Helding, obs. form of **HILDING**.

† **Hele**, *v.* (str.) Obs. Forms: 1 **helan** (2nd sing. *hilest*, 3rd sing. *hilp*), 2-3 **heole(n)**, 2-4 **hele** (2nd sing. *hilest*), (3 *hale*), 4 *hel*. *Pa. l.* 1 *hæl*, pl. *hælon*, 4 *hal*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *holen* (Bosw.), 3 *holen*, 4 *holn*, *hole*, *ihole*. [Com. Teut. str. vb. of ablaut series *hel-, hal-, hul-* (*hol-*): OE. *helan*, *hæl*, *hælon*, *holen* = OFris. *hela*, OS. OHG. *helan* (MLG., MDu., Du. *helen*, MHG. *heln*, Ger. *hehlen*) to hide, conceal, cover up; Aryan root *hel-* in L. *celāre* to hide, *oc-cul-āre* to hide, Gr. *καλ-ύπτειν* to hide. (See note below.) The present stem of this strong vb. blended in ME. with that of the derivative OE. *helian* (see next), so that the strong inflexions did not survive the 14th c. Weak inflexions occur beside the strong in MDu. *helen*, and alone in MLG., mod. Ger., and Du.]

trans. To hide, conceal; to keep secret.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxix. 11 [xl.] to Ne hel ic mildheortnisse ðine. . . from ðesomununge micelre. c 893 *K. Ælfred Oros.* vi. xxxiii. § 2 He hit hæl swiþe fæste wið his broðor. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Ne þu nægest for to stele ne nan þe þe for to heole. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 161 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 Al sal þar ben þanne cuð þat men lūzen her and halen. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 146 3if þi cuð dede were iholen. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 3if þu wel hiles to under goðes wengas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28135 Ic ha þam holn al wit my pride. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 26 þe kuedes þet were y-hole and yroten ic þe herte. 13... *A. K.* 4203 My coppe thow bast y-stole. And under thy barm hole.

[Note. The Teutonic ablaut-series *hel-, hal-, hæl, hul-* (*hol-*), has an extensive family of derivatives:

I. From *e* grade: OE. *helan*, *HELE* *v.*, *HELE* *sb.*; HELM *l.*

II. From *a* grade (with umlaut): **haljan*, OE. *heltan*, *HELE* *v.*; Goth. *halja*, OE. *helt*, *HELL* *sb.*

III. From *u* grade: OE. *hulu*, *HULL* 'husk'; OE. *hol*, *Sc. holl*, *Howe* 'hollow'; OE. *hol*, *HOLE*; *Hollow* *a.*, *sb.*, *v.* IV. From *n* grade (with umlaut): Goth. *huljan*, OE. **hylan*, ON. *hylja*, ME. *hyll*, *hule*, *hile*, *HILL* *v.*

Hele, *heal* (*hīl*), *v.* (2 *wk.*) Obs. exc. *dial.*

Forms: 1 **helian**, 2-4 **helie(n)**, 2-5 **hele**, 4-5 **heyle**, *Sc. heile*, 4-7 **hell(e)**, 5 **heele**, *Sc. heill*, 6-9 **heal**, 7 **heale**, 8- **heel**, 9 **hele**. *Pa. l.* 1 -ode, 2-4 -ode, 3-5 -ed, 4 **helled**, *heild*, *Sc. helit*, *heylt*, 4-5 **helet(e)**, 6-9 **healed**. *Pa. pple.* 3 **iheled**, **iheoled**, 3-5 (1) **heled**, -**id**, -**yd**, **yheled**, 4 *Sc. helit*, 5 -**ud**, -**ut**, 6-9 **healed**. [OE. *helian*, a later form of *hellan* (Sievers, ed. 2, § 400. 2) = OS. *bi-helljan*, OHG. *bi-hellen* = **haljan*, f. ablaut stem *hal-* of *helan*: see prec. etym. and note.]

† **l. trans.** To hide, conceal; to keep secret. Obs.

c 975 *Canons Edgar* § 47 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 254 ðæt ænig hehadod man his sceare ne helige. c 1000 *Ælfred Gen.* xxxviii. 15 Heo helode hire nebb. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Pat heued þat he heled. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 470 Mei ich... helien Abraham þing þet ich þenche uorto donne? 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 373 Syne [thai] it helit weill enuech. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiii. 129 (Harl. MS.) Hele the cors of this dede man in some priue place of thin house. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 98 They made them to swere they schulde be lele, And syr Emers counsell heyle. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 189 b/2 But the preest alwey heled his synne. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 35 Heill nor conceit, reset name of thy lowmis. ? 16... *Bold Burnet's Dan.* ix. in Child *Ballads* v. lii. (1884) 453/2 Although I would heal it neer sae well, Our God above does see.

† **b. absol. or intr.** To practise concealment, keep a secret, keep silence. Obs.

13... *Guy Warr.* (A.) 351 No longer bele y wille. Al that soþe tellen y wille. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2522 To hele wel is no folye. c 1450 *Erle Talous* 1034 The abbott seyde... that he wolde bele, And ellys he were wode.

2. To cover, cover in. Still in local use, esp. in senses (a) to cover (roots, seeds, etc.) with earth; (b) to cover with slates or tiles, to roof.

a. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Anes kinnes neddres is þe mid hire lichame beled hire heued þane he beð of harme offered. *Ibid.* 107 Pat heued þat he heled wið þe deules eginge. c 1205 *LAV.* 18405 Heo legede i þissen felden iheled [c 1275 iheled] in heore telden. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ix. 128 Snaw had helit all the land. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 52 Derkenes schulle heele þe erpe. 1497 *Will of Dynham* (Somerset Ho.), A Matynsþe held with purpill veluet. 1572 *Boswell's Armorie* ii. 42 When his [the lion's] necke and shoulders be healed with heare and mayne. 1625 *Ussher Ansv. Jesuit* 287 In this Countrey, with them that retaine the ancient language... to hell the dead, is as much as to cover the dead. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words, Heal*, to cover; *Suss.* As, 'to heal the fire'; 'to heal a house'; 'to heal a person in bed'. 1773 *W. TADMAN* in R. Dossie *Mem. Agric.* (1782) III. 102 [It] destroys the small weeds, lets in the earth, and heels the seeds. 1861 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 11. 275 At the time of earthing the potatoes by the double mould-plough, turnip seed is sown, and thus 'heled'. 1882 *Gardener's Chron.* 4 Mar. 295 Lay or 'heel them in' sufficiently deep to cover the naked portion of the stems.

b. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 Brent tyle to hele wið hous and cherches. 1393 *LANGL. P. L.* C. viii. 137 Alle þe houses bep heled... With no lede, but with tuse. 1458 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 100 It. for a

Plomer to hely the batylment for the styple. 1674 [see prec.]. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 275 They Rip, and Heal, and Counter-lath, for 3s. per Square. 1894 [see next].

Hence **Heled** *ppl. a.*, covered, roofed.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 23 A strete þat þan was clepede þe coerid or þe helid strete. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* i. xxxii. 46 Olde tyled, or stone healed houses. 1894 *W. Sussex County Times* 5 May 4/2 For Sale, a Block of Four Freehold Brick-built Slate-heated Modern Cottages.

Hele, *sb.* Obs. exc. *dial.* [f. **HELE** *v.*, in various senses.] † **a.** ? Concealment. (OE.) † **b.** A hiding-place (obs.). **c.** Cover (*dial.*).

a 1000 *Inst. Polity* xii. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 320 Hi... mid yfelan helan earne men beswicad. 13... *K. Alis.* 4959 Ac from her frendes by stelen An gon to wode and maken hem helen, And crepen thereinne. 1894 *BLACKMORE* *Perlycross* III. 106 The man... had gone home... keeping under hele with his oiksins on.

Hele, obs. f. **HALE** *a.*, **HEAL** *sb.* and *v.*, **HEEL** *sb.* † **Helegug**, obs. form of **ELIGUG**.

Heleles: see **HEALLESS**.

† **Helena** (*he'l'nā*). Obs. [a. L. *Helena*, a. Gr. *Ἑλένη* female proper name. The Greek *Helene* was the sister of Castor and Pollux, the name given to double meteors at sea; but there was perh. association also with Gr. *ἐλένη* torch.] A meteoric light seen about the masts of ships: cf. **COMPOSANT**.

1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 11 b. Seen on the land, is called, *Ignis fatuus*. That which is seen on the Sea, if it be but one, is named *Helena*, if it be two, it is called *Castor* and *Pollux*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 18 But if they appear two and two together, they bring comfort with them... as by whose coming, they say, that dreadful, cursed, and threatening meteor called *Helena* is chased and driven away.

Helend e, var. **HEALEND** Obs., Saviour.

Helén-flower. An anglicized form of *Helénium*, a genus of composite plants.

1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Helénium*. Dark purple *Helén-flower*. Autumn *Helén-flower* or *Sneeze wort*.

Helenge, var. **ELENGE** *a. dial.*, lonely.

Helénin (*he'l'nin*). Chem. [f. botanical name *Helénium* + *-in*.] A colourless crystalline substance (C₆H₈O) obtained from the root of *elecampane* (*Inula Helénium*).

1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 498 When the root of *elecampane* is distilled, the *helénin* passes with the water under the form of a yellowish oil. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.* According to Valenzuela, *helénin* is very useful in bronchitis.

Hence **Helénene**, a yellow oily hydrocarbon obtained by distilling *helénin* with phosphoric anhydride (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1865).

Helepole (*he'l'pōl*). Ancient Hist. [a. F. *hélépole*, ad. late L. *heliopolis* = Gr. *Ἡλιόπολις* city-taking, used as fem. sb. = a besieging engine, f. *ἔλ-* to take + *πόλις* city.] An ancient besieging engine, a kind of movable tower.

1569 *J. SANFORD* tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b. Ve engines called... *heliopolis*, Walking towers, *Heliopolis*. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) II. 950/1 His engines, called *heliopolis*, were a pleasing spectacle to the very towns which he besieged. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 793 The movable towers employed by the ancients in their sieges, and which they called *Helepoles*.

Helel, **healer** (*he'l'lor*). Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 8-9 **heeler**. [f. **HELE** *v.* 2]

1. **a.** One who covers up or conceals. **b.** A thing that covers; a cover, covering, coverlet.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) The eye lyddes that ben the helers and couersers of the eye. *Ibid.* v. viii. A byrde in stede of an eye lydde hath an heler to couere and kepe the syghte. 1879 *MRS. JACKSON* *Proph.* *Word-bk.* s.v. A proverbial saying heard in the neighbourhood of Stoddens: 'The heler's as bad as the heaver'. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* 334 *Helel*, a horse, cloth; coverlet. 'Better n't put the haler 'pon th' 'oss'. *Ibid.* 335 'The heler's so bad as the stealer'.

2. A slater or tiler: = **HELLIER**.

1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* s.v. *Heal*, In the West he that covers a House with slates is called a *Healer* or *Heulier*. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 82 Squares of... Tiling in the Healers, or Bricklayer's Work.

3. The upper half of a drain tile, when made in two semicylindrical parts (the under part being the 'gutter tile').

1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 231, 1300 tiles with heelers, at 5s. per 100.

† **Heleth**. Obs. Forms: 1-3 **heleþ**, **heleþ**, 3 **heleþ**; also 7 **pseudo-arch.** **heleth**. [OE. *hæleð*, *heleð* = OSax. *heleþ*, late OHG. *helið*, Ger. *held* hero.] A warrior, hero, man.

Beowulf (Z.) 191 Ne mihte snotar hæleð, wean onwendan. c 1205 *LAV.* 1779 þa heleðes weren bliðe. *Ibid.* 11989 Hæleð. [1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* viii. They under false pretence of amity and cheer, The British Peers invite, the German helieths to view At Stonehenge.]

Helewei, -wi, var. of **HALEWEI** Obs.

† **Helewou**, -wou, -wogh, **helowe-wall**.

Obs. [f. **HELE**, covering + OE. *wadg*, ME. *wog*, *wow*, *Wough*, wall.] An end-wall; (? also = roof-wall).

a 1200 *Grave* 17 in Thorpe *Anal.* 153 De hele-wages beoð laze, sid-wages unhege. [c 1205 *LAV.* 25887 He nom þare halle wāh [c 1275 *hilewogh*] and hielden hine to grunde.] a 1300 in *Horstman. Alensl. Leg.* (1875) 90 Side wāles hit hedde to, ac on helewou þer nas; hit was opun at eijer ende, to go in al þat wolde. c 1325 *Femina* (MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. B. 14. 39 ff. 122 b) *Et plus pur lever le meiscere* and more to rere uppe the helewoghes. 1445 in Kennett

Par. Antig. II. 25 Et in solutis eidem domine proquadam helowe wall nūns domus apud Curtlyngton annuatiū ii. den. 1695 *Ibid.* Gloss. *Helowe-wall*, the hell-wall or end wall that covers and defends the rest of the building.

Heli, **Hel**, obs. forms of **HALF** *sb.*, **HOLY**.

Helic (*hē'liæk*), *a.* [ad. late L. *hēliac-us*, a. Gr. *ἡλιακός*, f. *ἥλιος* the sun. Cf. F. *héliaque*.]

1. Pertaining to the sun, solar.

1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* ii. 431 Quito bow'd; and all the heliac zone Felt the same sceptre, and confirm'd the throne.

2. = **HELIACAL** 1.

1775 *ASH, Helic*, emerging from the lustre of the sun, falling into the lustre of the sun. 1839 *J. TAYLOR Poems & Transl.* 203 The *Helic* settings and *Helic* risings of the constellations.

Helicacal (*hē'liækāl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

1. *Astron.* Said of the rising of a star when it first emerges from the sun's rays and becomes visible before sunrise, or of its setting when it is last visible after sunset before being lost in the sun's rays.

1607 *A. BREWER Lingua* iii. vi. Setting of stars, chronic, and heliacal. 1631 *WIDOWES Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 6 Apparent rising is called *Heliacal* which is of stars getting out of the sun beames; and so if the star get into the sun beames at setting. 1728 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* 15 By observing the *Helicacal* Risings and Setting of the stars, they found the length of the Solar year. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* vii. 169/2 (U. K. S.) The Egyptian rural year was determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius.

† **b.** *Helicacal year*, the year reckoned from the heliacal rising of Sirius, the canicular year; *great heliacal year*, the canicular cycle: see **CANICULAR** 3.

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 1 In 1461 years, which was the great *Helicacal year*, it returns to the same beginning.

2. Relating to or produced by the sun, solar. *rare*. 1801 *W. TAYLOR* in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 224 That the headaches and other symptoms of heliacal injury might not ensue. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 21 Then the whole of your lofty heliacal philosophy is only a blaze of lies.

Helicacally (*hē'liækālī*), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.]

In the way of heliacal rising or setting: see prec. 1.

1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* i. 8 note, Cosmically not heliacally: for these two, rising and setting are ascribed to the stars. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 222 From the rising of this [the dog-] starre, not cosmically, that is, with the Sun, but *Helicacally*, that is, its emersion from the rays of the Sunne, the Ancients computed their canicular dayes. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* vii. 169/2 (U. K. S.) The age of Hesiod... may be determined by the fact that he mentions that Arcturus rose heliacally sixty days after the winter solstice.

Helicæan (*hē'liæk'an*), *a.* [f. Gr. *Ἡλιαία* + *-AN*.] Belonging to the *Helicæa*, a public hall in ancient Athens, in which was held the chief law-court, before which were tried all offences liable to public prosecution.

1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* i. xxv. 106 Carry him to be tried at the *Helicæan court*. 1830 tr. *Aristoph., Wasps* 119 When you eat the paunch procured by an *Helicæan* old stager.

Helianthaceous (*hē'liænþe'jes*), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *HELIANTHUS* + *-ACEOUS*.] Allied to the genus *Helianthus* of composite plants.

Helianthoid (*hē'liænþoid*), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Helianthoidea*, neut. pl. of *Helianthoides*; f. *Helianthus*: see next and *-OID*.]

A. adj. **a.** Resembling the *Helianthus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **b.** Belonging to the *Helianthoidea*, an order of *Actinosea*, comprising the sea-anemones. **B. sb.** One of the *Helianthoidea*. Also **Helianthoidæan** *a.* and *sb.*

1865 *H. SPENCER Princ. Biol.* iv. xiii. § 246 (1867) II. 167 Solitary polypes—hydroid or helianthoid—mostly stationary, and when they do move, moving with any side foremost.

|| **Helianthus** (*hē'liænþs*). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἥλιος* sun + *άνθος* flower.] The botanical genus including the common sunflower (N.O. *Compositæ*).

1776 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 400 Jerusalem artichoke is also a species of *Helianthus*. 1804 *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* (1839) 9/2 Like *helianthus*, borne on downy wings To distant realms. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 204 The leaves of a single plant of *helianthus* three feet high exposed nearly forty feet of surface. 1851 *MAYNE Retic. Scalp Hunt.* i. 10 Yonder is golden yellow, where the *helianthus* turns her dial-like face to the sun.

Hence **Helianthia** *a.*, of or belonging to *Helianthus*, as in *helianthia acid*, obtained from sunflower seeds. **Helianthin**, an aniline dye of orange yellow colour.

Heliast (*hē'liæst*). *Gr. Antig.* [ad. Gr. *ἡλιαστής*, f. *ἡλιάσθαι* to sit in the court *Ἡλιαία*.] One of the qualified citizens of ancient Athens chosen to sit as judges in the *Helicæan court*; a dicast.

1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* i. xxxv. 127 Set in the stocks five days and as many nights, if the *heliasts* so order it.

Heliastic, *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἡλιαστικός*, f. *ἡλιαστής*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to the *Heliasts*.

1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iv. (1739) 10 They executed their Commission in Circuits, like unto the Athenian *Heliastic* or Subdial Court. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* i. xxxv. 125 The *heliastic* court alone was to pass sentence upon him.

Helical (*he'likāl*), *a.* [f. L. *helix*, *helic-em* (see **HELIX**) + *-AL*.] Belonging to or having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; spiral.

1613 *M. RIDLEY Magn. Bodies* 27 A *Helical* and *Spiral*

vertue to move on the Cylinder of her Axis in Spirall lines. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. ix. (1648) 57 A hellicall revolution about a Cylinder. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* i. 217 The mean helical angles of Archimedean or Water Screws. 1884 F. J. BAILEY *Watch & Clockm.* 16 For marine chronometers helical springs, in which both ends curve inwards, are universally used.

Helically (hē'likāli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a helical manner, spirally.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 543 Such as we sometimes find so helically twisted. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 594 Turn'd helically like a Snail-shell. 1878 THURSTON *Growth Steam-eng.* 74 Flues helically traversing the masonry setting.

Helicampana, *obs. form of ELEKAMPANE.*

Helice (hē'lisē), *Obs.* [a. L. *Helicē*, Gr. ἑλική lit. 'winding', from its revolution round the pole; mod. F. *Helice*.] A poetical appellation of the constellation Ursa Major.

1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 33 The Cynosura of the purest thought, Faïre Helice, by whom the heart is taught. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 8 Helice the greater Bear hath 27 Stars.

Heliced (hē'list), *a. rare.* [f. *HELIX*, pl. *helices*, in F. *helice* + -ED 2.] Adorned with helices.

1875 LEWIS & STREET in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 411/2 Terminates in a foliated and heliced acroterium.

Helices (hē'lisēz), pl. of *HELIX*.

Helichryse (hē'likrōis), = next.

1893 SYMONDS in *the Key of Blue* 10 While curling through lush grass one spies Tendrils of honeyed helichryse.

Helichrysium (hē'likrōis'm), Also -os, -on. [L. *helichrysium*, also *helichrysos* = Gr. ἑλίκρυσος, f. ἑλίκ spiral + χρυσός gold.]

1. A creeping plant with yellow flowers, so called by the ancients: variously identified as *Gnaphalium stoechas* and *Tanacetum annuum*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* t. Cija, The ryght Elichryson groweth in Italy... and it may be called in English, flour amor, or yelow flour amor. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 298. 335 A carved cup... surrounded at the rim with a wreath of ivy and helichrysos, beneath with acanthos.

2. Bot. A large genus of composite plants, having mostly yellow flowers, of persistent character, whence called *Everlastings* or *Immortelles*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 [Plants] least patient of cold... *Balsamum, Helichryson.* 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/1 Helichrysms are not very particular as to soil.

Heliciform (hē'lisifōrm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *heliciformis*, f. *helix* *HELIX*, see -FORM.] Having the form of the snail's shell; spirally wound (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Helicin (hē'lisin), *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *helix* spiral, also a kind of willow + -IN.]

1. The glycoside of salicylic acid.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 444. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 139. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 1) 642 Helicin, C₁₃H₁₆O₇, is a white, crystalline, slightly bitter substance, produced by the action of very dilute nitric acid upon salicin.

2. An oily substance extracted from snails.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Helicin*, name given by Oscar Fignier for a peculiar substance which he discovered in the garden snail. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 85 An oil with a sulphurous odour... to which he has given the name of Helicine.

Helicine (hē'lisēn, -in), *a. Anat.* [f. as *prec.* + -INE.] a. Spiral, coiled; applied to certain small arteries of the penis and clitoris. b. Pertaining to the helix of the ear.

1833 DUNGLISON cited in WORCESTER. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 446/1 Passage of the blood from these helicine arteries.

Helicinian (hē'lisin'niān), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Helicina* (f. *helix*) + -IAN.]

A. adj. Spiral; said of a shell. **B. sb.** One of the *Helicina*, a family of Gastropods in De Férussac's classification.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 106/2 *Helicidae*, The fifth order [of gastropods] contains two families:—1st The Helicinians... and The Turbacinians.

Helicite (hē'lisēit), *Geol.* [f. L. *helix*, *helix* -HELIX + -ITE.] A fossil snail-shell.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 7 The same little helices... are found in layers of three or four feet thick as far inland as Turnero.

Helicograph (hē'likograp), [f. *helico*-, combining form of Gr. ἑλίκ *HELIX* + -GRAPH.]

1851 *Dict. Archit.* s.v., An instrument... for describing the volutes and scroll work found in Grecian architecture, and called the screw helicograph.

Helicogyrate (-dʒoɪ'ret), *a. Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + -GYRATE.] Surrounded by an obliquely placed ring, as some spore-cases. Also said of the ferns. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 595 Fée... includes the helicogyrate ferns also in the general denomination of Polypodiaceae. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Helicogyrate*, having a ring or gyrus carried obliquely round it; as in the spore-cases of *Trichomanes*.

Helicoid (hē'likōid), *a. and sb.* Also 7-oid. [mod. ad. Gr. ἑλικοειδής of winding or spiral form, f. ἑλίκ *HELIX* + εἶδος shape: see -OID. Cf. F. *helicoides* (1704 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. 1. Having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; spiral. Chiefly in *Zool.* of shells, and in *Bot.* of forms of inflorescence, etc. *Helicoid parabola*, in

Geom. a spiral curve formed by twisting the common parabola so that its axis becomes a circle, the ordinates still remaining perpendicular to the axis and in the same plane with it.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Helicoid Parabola*, or the *Parabolic Spiral*, is a Curve which arises from the Supposition of the Axis of the common Apollonian Parabola's being bent round into the Periphery of a Circle. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Helicoid Parabola*, or the *Parabolic Spiral*. 1835 LINOLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 324 The cyme... is helicoid or scorpioid. 1849 DANA *Geol. App.* i. (1850) 721 The fusiform helicoid cavity. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 521 *The Unilateral Helicoid Cyme* is a symphydial cyme in which the median plane of each of the successive axes... is always situated on the same side.

2. *Zool.* Belonging to or resembling the *Helicidae*, gastropodous molluscs including the snail.

1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 37 Molluscs... with a helicoid shell, similar to that of a small natica.

B. sb. +1. Something of a helicoid or spiral form. *Obs. rare.*

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 80 Shells, Some Helicoids, some Conical appear, These Meters emulate, Those, Turbans are.

2. *Geom.* +a. = Helicoid parabola: see A. 1. *Obs.* b. A warped surface generated by a moving straight line which always passes through or touches a fixed helix.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. 547/1 [This] spiral 'curve'... is the helicoid. 1855 DAVIES & PECK *Math. Dict.*, *Helicoid*, a warped surface, which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner that each point of it shall have a uniform motion in the direction of a fixed straight line, and at the same time a uniform angular motion about it.

Helicoidal (hē'likōidāl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = *HELICOID* a. 1.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 405 The formation of the right and left-handed helicoidal crystals.

Helicoidally, *adv.* [f. *HELICOID* a. + -LY 2.] In a helicoid manner, spirally.

1849 DANA *Geol. App.* i. (1850) 720 A fusiform chamber helicoidally divided.

Helicometry (hē'likōmetrī), *Geom.* [f. *helico*-, comb. form of Gr. ἑλίκ *HELIX* + -METRY.] The measurement of spirals.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Helicometry*, or *Helicosophy*, a Mathematical Art, which teaches how to measure or draw all Spiral Lines upon a Plain, and shews their respective Properties. 1811 *Encycl. Londin.* s.v.

Helicon (hē'likm), [L. *Helicōn* = Gr. Ἑλικών. In sense 2 b there seems to be association with *HELIX*.]

1. (With capital H.) Name of a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, in which rose the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene; by 16th and 17th c. writers often confused with these. Hence used allusively in reference to poetic inspiration.

a 1520 SKELTON *Agst. Garmesche* 99, I gade myn drycke of the sugryd welle Of Elicons waters crystalline. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 28 Eloquence haue I none; I neuer was acquainted with the muses; I neuer tasted of Helicon. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 42 Von Virgins, that on Farnasse dwell, Whence floweth Helicon, the learned well. 1600 title England's Helicon (ed. 2... or the Muses Harmony.) 1631 MILTON *Epit. M'chess Winchester* 56 Here be tears of perfect moan wept for thee in Helicon. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* v. Wks. (1875) 481 Poor shallow scoundrels... that never drank any Helicon above a penny a quart. 1822 Bookman Nov. 57/1 Any question of his precise place in England's Helicon.

2. a. An ancient acoustical instrument consisting of strings stretched over a resonance-box and capable of being adjusted to different lengths. b. A large brass wind-instrument of a spiral form.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Helicon*, a form of wind-instrument of metal, resembling a French-horn, but having keys and valves.

Heliconian (hē'likōniān), *a.* [In sense 1, f. L. *Helicōni-us* = Gr. Ἑλικώνιος, f. Ἑλικών (see *prec.* and -IAN.) In sense 2, f. mod. L. *Helicōnia*, a genus of butterflies.]

1. Pertaining to Helicon, or to the Muses.

1557 GRIMALD in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 107 Th Heliconian Nymphs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 31 Th' Heliconian maides. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Life T. Parr* Wks. (1872) 17 He... never did taste the Heliconian cup. 1779 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 14 Nov., Your approbation of my last Heliconian present encourages me to send you another. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 224 Shutting reasons up in rhythm, Or Heliconian honey in living words, To make a truth less harsh.

2. *Entom.* Belonging to the genus *Heliconia*, or family *Heliconiidae* of butterflies. Also *Heliconideous*, *Heliconine*, *Heliconoid* *adjs.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 645 In several of the Heliconian butterflies the greater part of both wings is transparent. 1867 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Select.* iii. (1871) 85 Every species of Napeogenes mimics some other Heliconideous butterfly. 1887 — in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 355 The immense variety of the Heliconoid butterflies.

+ **Helicosophy**, *Obs.* [f. *helico*-, comb. form of Gr. ἑλίκ *HELIX*, after *philosophy*.] That part of geometry which treats of spirals.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 34 Helicosophie, is nere Sister to Trochilike. 1695 PHILLIPS, *Helicosophy*, a mathematical Art which demonstrates the designing of all spiral Lines.

Helie, -y, var. *HELIX*, HIGHLY *a. Obs.*

Heling, *healing*, *vbl. sb.* Also 6- *helling*. Now *dial.* [f. *HELE* v. 1 and 2 + -ING I.]

1. The action of covering; covering up, concealing; the covering in of a house, roofing with slate, tiles, or the like.

a 1200 *Lofsung in Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his spotlunge and buftunge and his helunge. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 150 þe heliunge is þe god dedes lif, & halt hit ine strence. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 222 All wrangwise takung... hiding or helyng of othir men godes. 1451 *Churchw. Acc. Yaiton* (1890) 94 For helyng of Synt Jamys ys Chapell. 1554 *Ibid.* 166 The tyler for y^e helyng of y^e Church. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 6 Fraudfull helyng and concealing of treasure. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 237 Healing with Lead or flat Stone is not to be approved of, by reason of its weight. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 275 For Ripping, and Healing again... Bricklayers reckon 3s. 6d. per Square.

2. *concr.* A covering; a cover, roofing.

13... K. *Alis.* 6188 Above, and byncethe, is here heolyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 11 The helyng of thar hevede That vikkit vmytir had thame revede. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 Sche hidde hir armes and hir þythes wip dyuers helynges. *Ibid.* III. 273 þe helyng [of the palace] liche to be firmament. 1498 *Will of Whytnor* (Somerset Ho.), My portouse wth a rede helyng. 1543 *Will of F. Mors* (*Ibid.*), Fetherbedde, a bolster... twoo blankettes a helyng a matres. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 A Bed-Healing (*Derb.*), a coverlet: it is also called absolutely a Hylling in many places. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 169 Of the weight of this sort of Healing. 1838 Mrs. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 306 Slaters with us... are called helylers and the slate roof of a house is termed the helyng. 1853 N. & Q. 1st Ser. VIII. 44 Another Devonianism. The Cover of a book is called its helyng.

+ b. Clothing, *Obs.*

1382 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 519 Ynow3 for lifode and helyng. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 43 Fode & helyng hauing, wip hem I schal be content.

3. *Comb.*, as *heling-coster*, -net, -stone.

1447 E. E. WILLS (1882) 131 All my... helyng Costurs of hallys. 1558-9 *Act v. Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No person... shall use any Heling Nett or Trymle Bote. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 6b, For covering of houses there are three sorts of Slate, which from that use take the name of *Healing-stones*.

Helio (hē'lio), *colloq. abbrev. of HELIOGRAPH sb.* and *v.*

1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 30, I used to put my signaller under arrest to prevent him reading the helio-orders. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/4 Messages had to be helio'd under a hot fire at short range.

Helio-, combining form of Gr. ἥλιος sun, occurring in various scientific and other terms, most of which are entered in their alphabetical places; others of rarer occurrence are placed here. **Helio-arkite** a. [cf. *ARKITE*], relating to the sun and Noah's ark, as objects of worship. **Helio-cometes** [mod. L., f. Gr. κομήτης comet], an appearance of rays of light extending from the sun like a comet's tail. **Helio-dæmonic** a., relating to the sun and dæmons. **Helio-electric** a., relating to electric force emanating from the sun. **Helio-engraving** = *HELIOGRAVURE*. **Helio-fugal** a. [after *centrifugal*; cf. F. *héliofuge*], tending away from the sun. **Helio-later** [Gr. -λατρός worshipping], a worshipper of the sun; so **Helio-latrous** a., worshipping the sun; **Helio-latry** [Gr. λατρεία worship], sun-worship. **Helio-logist**, one versed in heliology; **Helio-logy**, the science of the sun's energy and action. **Helio-philous** a. [φίλος loving], fond of or attracted by sunlight. **Helio-phobia** [Gr. -φοβία fear], dread of or shrinking from sunlight, photophobia; so **Helio-phobe** [Gr. -φοβος fearing], one affected with heliophobia; **Helio-phobic** a., fearing or shunning sunlight.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 314 Seats of the 'Helio-arkite superstition. 1838 Mrs. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 148 The ceremonies of the Helioarkite procession. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Helio-cometes, comet of the sun; a phenomenon sometimes observed at the setting of the sun; thus denominated by Sturmius and Pylæus. In regard it seems to make a comet of the sun, being a large tail, or column of light, fixed or hung to that luminary, and dragging after it at his setting. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 293 Notions about an arkite idolatry and a 'Helio-dæmonic worship. 1884 *Nature* 8 May 47/2 The 'helio-electric theory of the perturbations of terrestrial magnetism. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/2 The 'helio-engraving by etching was brought to a high degree of completion by Klic, of Vienna, in 1883. 1885 CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 387 The 'heliogal' power by which Comets' tails are developed. 1828 WEBSTER, 'Helio-later. *Ibid.*, 'Helio-latry. 1890 GLAISTONE *Impreg. Rock* (1892) 66 According to 'heliologists, the process does not even yet appear to be absolutely completed. 1886 *Spectator* 24 Apr. 545/1 The evolution of 'heliology. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Helio-phobe, one whose eyes suffer from the sun's rays. 'Heliophobia, the fear of the sun's rays on the retina, such as occurs in albinism. 1886 J. RATTEY in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XXXII. 598 A heliophobic spore may often find enough of shade among the rhizoids of other pre-existing weeds.

Helio-centric (hē'liō-sēntrik), *a. (sb.)* [f. *HELIO*:- see *CENTRIC*. Cf. F. *héliocentrique*. Opposed in both senses to *GEOCENTRIC*.]

1. Referred to the sun as centre; considered as viewed from the centre of the sun: as the *helio-centric latitude, longitude, place*, etc. of a planet, i.e. that in which it would appear to an observer placed at the centre of the sun.

1865 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1217 It was necessary... to make a Table of the Helio-centric places, to which the Parallaxes being applied, give the Geocentric. 1703 GREGORY *Ibid.* XXXIII. 1318 Finding the Helio-centric and Geocentric

places of a Comet. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 429, I have here given its heliocentric and geocentric longitudes and latitudes. 1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* v. 210 When we speak of the heliocentric longitudes and latitudes of objects, we suppose the spectator situated in the sun.

2. Having, or taking, the sun as centre: as the *heliocentric* (or Copernican) system of astronomy. (See B.)

1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. Gloss. s.v. *Geocentric* (U. K. S.). The moon's orbit is Geocentric; but the orbits of the other planets, and of the earth itself, are Heliocentric. 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 12 The heliocentric view of our system... is more religious and, in the fullest sense, more scriptural than the geocentric view which it displaced.

1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 285 It [poetry of the Old Testament] is what one might call a heliocentric, as distinguished from a geocentric, representation of life.

† B. sb. One who takes the sun as a centre. *Obs.* 1867 A. NOWEL in *Josselyn Voy. New Eng.* (1674) 48 This assertion is not expugned by Geocentricks... nor oppugned by Heliocentricks.

Hence **Heliocentricism**, the heliocentric theory; **Heliocentricity**, heliocentric quality.

1865 F. HALL in H. H. Wilson tr. *Vishnu Purāṇa* II. 242 note. The Heliocentricism taught in this passage... is remarkable. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 103 Our readers who are ignorant of astronomy may as well refuse to acknowledge the heliocentricity of things. 1885 W. W. ROBERTS *Pantheist*. Decres Introd. 21 The Pope said in effect that heliocentrism was a heresy.

Heliocentrical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HELIOCENTRIC. Hence **Heliocentrically** *adv.*, as viewed from the centre of the sun.

1886 *Goad Celest. Bodies* II. i. 122, I have reason to believe the Planetary motions to be Heliocentrical. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 471 The Earth... when it is in Conjunction with any other Planet Heliocentrical.

Heliochrome (hēliōkrōm). [f. HELIO- + Gr. χρώμα colour.] A photograph representing an object in its natural colours. (Not yet (1897) obtained in a permanent form by any process.) So **Heliochrome**, pertaining to *heliochrome*. **Heliochrome**, a device for superposing three specially prepared photographs of an object so as to produce an image in the natural colours. **Heliochrome** = HELIOCHROME. **Heliochrome**, the production of images of objects in the natural colours by a photographic process.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* xii. 176 The name of *Heliochrome has been given to these naturally coloured photographs... the colours soon faded. 1855 LACAN *Pref. Népce de St. Victor's Researches* 17 His *heliochrome investigations. 1892 *Daily News* 4 May 5/5 To reproduce them [the natural colours] to the eyes it is sufficient to superpose the three images, one with red light, one with green, and one with blue violet. This is accomplished in... a device called a *heliochrome about the size of a hand stereoscope. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Heliochrome, a sun-picture in the natural colors: long desired, partially obtained, but always fugitive—so far. 1855 tr. *Népce de St. Victor's Researches* 43 *Heliochrome. 1892 *Daily News* 5 May 6/5 Mr. Fred. E. Ives, of Philadelphia, gave an exhibition... of his 'composite heliochrome', the name of his process of coloured photography.

Heliochrome (hēliōkrōm). [ad. L. *heliōchrōmōs*, -on, a variant form in Pliny for *helichrysos*, -on (see HELICHRYSUM), app. taken by later writers as derived from Gr. ἥλιος sun + χρῶμα gold.] Poetic name for some bright yellow flower: ? a sunflower or marigold. (See also HELICHRYSUM.)

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonn. xcvi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 394 To whom, for need, Parthenophe did lend At Nature's suit, rich Heliochrome, which shined In her fair hair. *Ibid.* Madr. xxiii. *Ibid.* 404 In his hand, a wreath of Heliochrome He brought, to beautify those tresses. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 55 The Heliochrome... His Golden Leaves expanded out of love To Phoebus.

Heliochrome (hēliōkrōm). [ad. L. *heliōchrōmōs*, -on, a variant form in Pliny for *helichrysos*, -on (see HELICHRYSUM), app. taken by later writers as derived from Gr. ἥλιος sun + χρῶμα gold.] Poetic name for some bright yellow flower: ? a sunflower or marigold. (See also HELICHRYSUM.)

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonn. xcvi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 394 To whom, for need, Parthenophe did lend At Nature's suit, rich Heliochrome, which shined In her fair hair. *Ibid.* Madr. xxiii. *Ibid.* 404 In his hand, a wreath of Heliochrome He brought, to beautify those tresses. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 55 The Heliochrome... His Golden Leaves expanded out of love To Phoebus.

Heliochrome (hēliōkrōm). [ad. L. *heliōchrōmōs*, -on, a variant form in Pliny for *helichrysos*, -on (see HELICHRYSUM), app. taken by later writers as derived from Gr. ἥλιος sun + χρῶμα gold.] Poetic name for some bright yellow flower: ? a sunflower or marigold. (See also HELICHRYSUM.)

Heliogram (hēliōgram). [f. HELIOGRAPH 4, after *telegram*.] A message transmitted by a heliograph (see next, sense 4).

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 176 The sight of those who receive the heliogram gets... soon fatigued. 1897 L. ROBERTS 41 *Jrs. India* II. li. 225 Brigadier-General Massy was informed in reply to his heliogram, that [etc.].

Heliograph (hēliōgraf), sb. [f. HELIO- + -GRAPH, Gr. -γραφος writing, writer.]

1. Name given to an engraving obtained by a process in which a specially prepared plate is acted on chemically by exposure to light. Also *attrib.*

The name was originally given to the process invented by Népce de St. Victor in 1826.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* i. 12 Népce... had also succeeded in rendering his Heliographs, when once formed, impervious to the further effects of the solar rays. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 11 Copper plate impressions of this kind have been found amongst the papers left behind by Népce, which he called 'heliographs', as far back as 1826. This method... is still in use... especially in the printing of paper money. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 7/6 Miniature paintings by Fouquet... copied by the heliograph process.

† b. A photograph (Webster, 1864). *Obs.*

2. An apparatus for taking photographs of the sun. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 326 This latter instrument includes a heliograph and nebulo-graph, worked by one and the same clock-movement. 1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 293/3 The Kew heliograph, in charge of Mr. De La Rue, continues to be worked by a qualified assistant.

3. An instrument for measuring the intensity of sunlight.

VOL. V.

1851 R. HUNT *Photogr.* 210 The number of lines marked on the paper... will furnish a comparative measure of the intensity of solar light... and may be registered as so many degrees of the Heliograph, the name Mr. Jordan has given his instrument.

4. An apparatus for signalling by means of a movable mirror which reflects flashes of sunlight to a distance. Cf. HELIOCOPE 4. Also *attrib.*

1877 ATKINSON *Gaol's Physics* (ed. 8) § 509 *Mance's Heliograph*. The reflection of light from mirrors has been lately applied by Mance in signalling at great distances by means of the sun's light. 1880 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 461 The author claims to have contrived a heliograph, or sun-telegraph, by which the rays of the sun can be directed on any given point with greater ease than by those at present in use. 1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/4 On the 27th of August, about 9 a.m., a flash was seen in the far distance. In a moment our heliograph was on, and we found, to our great delight, it was from General Roberts. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5 They hope to secure heliograph connection with General Blood's force shortly.

Heliograph, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To communicate by heliograph: see prec. 4. Also with *obj. clause* and *absol.*

1880 *Standard* 24 Apr. 5/5 General Stewart heliographed an account of the battle to Brigadier Ross. 1888 *Athenaeum* 7 Jan. 10/2 There were all the means for heliographing at Korti. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inventions*. 29 We used to heliograph to them.

2. To photograph by heliography.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 192/1 When the cloth tracings have to be heliographed, raw sienna is also added to the ink.

Heliographer (hēliōgrāfer). [f. prec. + -ER: cf. *photographer*.] One who practises heliography; one who makes or works a heliograph: see the various senses of these words.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xix. 281 The failure of heliographers, lithographers, and photographers who tried to work by combining the two arts.

Heliographic (hēliōgrāfik), *a.* [f. HELIO- + -GRAPHIC. Cf. F. *héliographique*.]

1. Pertaining to the description of the sun.

Heliographic latitude or longitude: the latitude or longitude of points on the sun's surface, referred to the sun's equator and to a meridian passing through the node of this with the ecliptic. (Cf. *geographic*.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Charts, Heliographic* Charts, Descriptions of the Sun's Body, and of its Macule, or Spots. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 289 The heliographic latitude of the spot, or its angular distance from the solar equator.

2. † a. Belonging to photography; photographic.

1840 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 181 Dr. Patterson exhibited some specimens of the Heliographic Art (Daguerreotype). 1855 tr. *Népce de St. Victor's Researches* i. 44 The heliographic images coloured by its light.

b. Belonging to photographic engraving: see HELIOGRAPH 1, HELIOGRAPHY 3.

1851 R. HUNT *Photography* ix. 107 Producing a better effect than was given by the Heliographic process in several hours. 1855 LACAN *Pref. Népce de St. Victor's Researches* 21 The remarkable works which Heliographic engraving has produced. 1858 *Photogr. Notes* III. 260/2 The Heliographic image formed by the sensitive varnish acted on by the light. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 12 Printed off from heliographic plates.

3. Pertaining to or obtained by the signalling apparatus called a heliograph (see HELIOGRAPH 4).

1880 *Standard* 8 Apr. 5/3 Hughes's Brigade is in heliographic communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai. 1897 L. ROBERTS 41 *Jrs. India* II. liv. 258 The more perfect heliographic apparatus which is now available.

So **Heliographical** *a.* = HELIOGRAPHIC; **Heliographically** *adv.*, by means of a HELIOGRAPH (sense 4 in quot.).

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 120 How the relieving force first came heliographically into communication with Candahar.

Heliography (hēliōgrāfi). [f. HELIO- + -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *héliographie*.]

1. The description of the sun. (Cf. *geography*.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Heliography*, a Description of the Sun. 1798 C. PALMER (title) A Treatise on the Sublime Science of Heliography satisfactorily demonstrating our great orb of light, the sun, to be absolutely no other than a body of Ice! 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. vii. 712 So much useful work has been done in heliography.

† 2. The process or art of obtaining permanent images of objects by the chemical action of light on prepared surfaces: photography. *Obs.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 113 s.v. *Photogenic Drawings*. Such apparatus is named after its inventor the Daguerreotype, and the process itself either photogeny, photography, or heliography (sun-drawing). 1840 (title) Handbook of Heliography.

3. Name of a process of engraving in which a specially prepared plate is acted upon chemically by exposure to light.

1845 *Athenaeum* 22 Feb. 202 The process by which these pictures were procured, called by its discoverer *Heliography*. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 10 One of the finest applications of photography, that of *heliography*, or the combination of photography with copper-plate printing. 1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/2 Heliography, it seems, makes no impression on the paper as types do.

4. The system of signalling by means of the HELIOGRAPH (sense 4).

1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 10 Nov. 718 Heliography is a sort of telegraphic system of communication by means of flashes of sunlight reflected from mirrors.

Heliogravure (bēliōgrāviū). [a. F. *héliogravure*, f. HELIO- + *gravure* engraving.] A process of engraving by means of the action of light on a sensitized surface; an engraved plate, or an engraving, thus obtained; photogravure. Also *attrib.*

1879 FURNIVALL *New Shaks. Soc. Rep.* 7 A heliogravure reproduction by M. Dujardin, of Virtue's engraving. 1881 *Athenaeum* 16 Apr. 521/2 The medium of reproduction... is besides somewhat antiquated in these days of autotype and heliogravure. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov., Phototype, heliogravure, woodcuts, photo and chromo lithography, have been each used according to need.

Helioid (hēlioid), *a.* [f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + -OID.]

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Helioid*, resembling the sun. Applied to a body that is round, and has its circumference radiated with hair-like points.

Heliolater, -logy, etc.: see HELIO-.

Heliolite (hēliolite). *Min.* [a. F. *heliolite* (1797), f. HELIO- + -LITE.] Sun-stone, a variety of orthoclase containing albite or oligoclase.

Heliometer (hēliōmētar). [ad. F. *héliomètre* (1747 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. HELIO- + Gr. μέτρον measure, -METER.]

1. An astronomical instrument originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun; now much used in determining the angular distance between two stars.

It consists of a telescope, having the object-glass divided into two parts, each of which can be made to slide past the other and thus superpose the two images produced.

1753 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 165 M. Bouguer had read... in the year 1748, a memoir, in which he describes an heliometer; which is an instrument, consisting of two objective glasses, for measuring the diameters of the planets.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 269 An invention of his in 1748, which he calls the *heliometer*, and which is in fact the first *double object glass micrometer*, and was properly so called. 1893 SIA R. BALL *Story of Sun* 334 The heliometer of six inches aperture at the Yale Observatory.

† 2. Name given to a complex form of portable sun-dial, used for ascertaining solar time, latitude, length of day, times of sunrise and sunset, etc. *Obs.*

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Heliometric (hēliōmētrik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: cf. F. *héliométrique*.] Pertaining to, or obtained or made by, the heliometer; relating to measurement of the sun. Also **Heliometrically** *adv.*

1881 *Athenaeum* 4 June 753/2 Heliometric observations of Mars. 1882 *Standard* 9 Dec. 5/4 At Harvard more than eight hundred heliometrical measurements were made. 1883 *Science* I. 94 [They] do not maintain a steady contact together when heliometrically observed. 1886 C. A. YOUNG *Recent Adv. in Solar Astron.* in *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXX. 25 The publication of the photographic and heliometric results is waited for with much interest.

Heliophilous, -phobia, etc.: see HELIO-.

Heliopore (hēliōpōr). [ad. mod.L. *Heliopora*, f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + πόρος pore: see MADREPORE.]

A coral of the genus *Heliopora*; a sun coral.

Helioscope (hēliōskōp). [a. F. *hélioscope* (1671 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. HELIO- + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for observing the sun without injury to the eye, or a telescope fitted with such an apparatus; the intensity of the light being reduced by smoked or coloured glass, by reflectors, or by other means.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 441 A Description of Helioscopes and some other instruments. 1761 SHORT *Ibid.* LII. 178 A reflecting telescope of 18 inches focus, with a helioscope adapted to it. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 85 What are called *helioscopes*, which are merely composed of two prisms, or two pieces of glass cut wedge-shaped, one white and transparent and the other black or coloured.

So **Helioscopic** *a.*, belonging to the helioscope, or to observation of the sun; **Helioscopy**, the use of the helioscope, observation of the sun.

1869 *HERSCHEL Astron.* iii. (ed. 10) 75 Heliocopy. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 65 Other forms of helioscopic eyepiece.

|| **Heliosis** (hēliōsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἡλιώσις exposure to the sun, f. ἡλιόσθαι to be exposed to the sun, also to suffer sunstroke, f. ἥλιος sun.]

1. *Med. a.* = INSOLATION. b. Sunstroke.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heliosis*, the warming of the body in the sun's rays; insolation. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, *Heliosis*... is also employed as a synonym for the sunstroke.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Heliosis*, a term applied to the spots produced upon leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun through inequalities of the glass of conservatories, or through drops of water resting upon them.

[**Heliospherical**, in recent Dicts., app. an error for HELIOSPHERICAL.]

Heliostat (hēliōstāt). Also **heliostata**, -state. [a. mod.L. *heliostata*, f. *heliostat* (1764 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. HELIO- + στατός standing.]

An apparatus consisting of a mirror turned by clockwork so as to reflect the light of the sun in a fixed direction. (Also applied to a simpler apparatus worked by hand, properly a *porte-lumière*.)

1747 J. T. DESAGULIERS tr. *Gravesand's Nat. Phil.* II. v. ii. 107 An *Heliostate*, whereby the Sun's Rays are fix'd. This Machine consists of two principal Parts... The first is a plane metallic Speculum, supported by a Stand, the

other is a Clock which directs the Speculum. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* 1. 271 The *Heliostata* to take off the inconveniences which arise from the motion of the earth, in making experiments on the solar light. 1803 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 16 For performing this experiment with very great accuracy, a heliostate would be necessary. 1841 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 11. 97 A simple form of the Heliostat, or instrument for throwing a stationary beam of light into a darkened room. Hence **Heliostatic** *a.*, pertaining to a heliostat. 1831 *Nature* 29 Sept. 514 Phenomena developed by heliostatic star-disks.

Heliothid (hēliō'id), *sb.* and *a.* *Entom.* [*f.* mod.L. *Heliothide*, *f.* generic name *Heliothis*.]

A. sb. A moth of the family *Heliothidae*. **B. adj.** Belonging to or having the character of the *Heliothidae*.

1884 *Science* 11 July 44/2 Even *Agrotis* takes a distinct heliothid tendency in the tuberculate front and heavily armed fore-tibia of the western species.

Heliotrope (hēliō'trōp). *Forms:* *a.* 1 eliotropus, 4 eliotropium, -ius, eliotropia, 6 heliotropium, heliotropion, -ellus, 6-7 -ium; see also *HELIOTROPION sb.* *β.* 6- heliotrope. [Formerly in Lat. form *heliotropium*, etc., *a.* Gr. *heliotropion* (also *heliotropos*) a plant which turns its flowers and leaves to the sun, heliotrope; also a green stone streaked with red, bloodstone, and a kind of sundial; *f.* *hēlios* sun + *-tropos* turning, *τρέπω* to turn. In current form, *a.* *f.* *heliotrope* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

1. A name given to plants of which the flowers turn so as to follow the sun; in early times applied to the sunflower, marigold, etc.; now, a plant of the genus *Heliotropium* (N.O. *Ehretiacæ* or *Boraginaceæ*), comprising herbs or shrubs with small clustered purple flowers; esp. *H. Peruvianum*, commonly cultivated for its fragrance.

a. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 1. 254 *Deos* wryt þe man eliotropus and oðrum namao sigilhworfa nemmed. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. liv. (1495) 635 *Elitropium* is a drye herbe and . . . it beeryth and tornyth the leyf aboutewyth the menyng of the sonne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 Siklyk, ther is ane eirb callit heliotropium, the quhillk the vulgaris callis soucy; it hes the leyuis appin as lang as the sonne is in our hemispre, and it closis the leyuis, quhen the sonne passis vndir our orizon. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xvi. 58 Apollo's heliotropion then shall stoop And Venus hyacinth shall vail her top. 1603 *B. JONSON King's Coronation Entertain.* Wks. (Ridg.) 528/2 Her chaplet [was] of Heliotropion, or turnsole.

β. a 1626 *BACON Wks.* (1857) 111. 832 Flowers of heliotrope. 1645 *G. DANIEL Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 32 The Heliotrope may live with the last Sun. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 215 Star-wort, Heliotrop, French Marigold. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 89 The French or Peruvian heliotrope. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing* II. 169 The sweet heliotrope exhaled her dying fragrance ere she sank to decay.

attrib. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke I bis*, As the Heliotrope Flower that keeps its ground, but wrests its Neck in turning after the warm Sun.

b. fig. (Also *attrib.*)

1603 *B. JONSON Sejanus* iv. v. Good Heliotrope! Is this your honest man? Let him be yours so still; he is my knave. 1666 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 99 With free expansions, and heliotrope conversions to that Eternal light. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 149 Let us all be heliotropes if I may use the expression) to the Sun of Righteousness.

c. Applied, with qualifying words, to other plants, as *False* or *Summer Heliotrope*, *Tournefortia heliotropoides*; *Winter Heliotrope*, *Nardosmia Petasites*, or *Tussilago fragrans*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 777 *Nardosmia*, a name under which the *Winter Heliotrope*, and some allied Northern species of *Tussilago*, have been separated generically. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, Summer Heliotrope.

d. A shade of purple like that of the flowers of the heliotrope. Also *attrib.*

1882 *World* 21 June 181/2 A white cotton with violet sprig and bonnet of heliotrope. 1886 *Truth* XXI. It is lined with heliotrope satin. 1887 *Daily News* 5 July 5/5 A costume of that peculiar mauve known as heliotrope.

e. A scent imitating that of the heliotrope.

1865 *Public Opinion* 7 Jan. 20 Many scents, however, are imitations—heliotrope, for instance, having no relation to that flower.

2. *Min.* A green variety of quartz, with spots or veins of red jasper; also called *BLOODSTONE*; anciently credited with various 'virtues', as that of stanching blood, rendering the wearer invisible, etc. (As to the origin of the name see *quot.* 1601.)

a. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 112 There sitten five stones mo. . . jaspis and eliotropis. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xi. (1495) 566 *Elitropha* is a precyous stone and is grene and spongre wyth red dropes and veynes of colour of blood. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny II.* 627 The pretious stone Heliotropium . . . is a deepe green in maner of a lecke . . . garnished with veins of blood: the reason of the name Heliotropium is this, For that if it be throwne into a pale of water, it changeth the raies of the Sun by way of reuerberation into a bloudie colour. Magicians . . . say, that if a man carrie it about him. . . he shall goe invisible.

β. 1587 *GOLDING tr. Solinus' Polyhistor* (1590) Sijb (Stanf.). The precious stone called Heliotrope. 1740 *tr. Barba's Metals* 120 The Heliotrope in his fine green Substance hath Veins of the purest Blood. 1814 *CARY Dante's Inf.* xxiv. 91 Nor hope had they of crevice where to hide, Or heliotrope to charm them out of view. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 215 Chrysoprase, Heliotrope, and Jasper are forms of silica either amorphous, translucent, or opaque.

3. An ancient kind of sun-dial.

1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* i. vii. 36 Phenicians . . . communicated the knowledge of the heliotrope taken from Ahar's dial. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Heliotrope*, *Heliotropium*, among the antients, an instrument or machine, for shewing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line. 1789 *WHITE Selborne* xlv. Two heliotropes; the one for the winter, and the other for the summer solstice. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Heliotrope*. The ancient Greek *polos* or *heliotrophion* was a basin in the middle of which was a perpendicular staff or finger, whose shadow indicated on lines the twelve parts of the day.

4. An apparatus with a movable mirror for reflecting the rays of the sun, used for signalling and other purposes, esp. in geodesic operations: cf. *HELIOGRAPH sb.* 4.

1822 *Gentl. Mag.* 11. 358 The inventor of the Heliotrope . . . had full proof of the great advantage to be derived from it. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 145 Of all signals, the heliotrope—a movable mirror, placed so as to be directed by a telescope—is the most perfect.

Heliotroper (hēliō'trōp'ēr). [*f.* prec. + *-ER*.] One who manages a *HELIOTROPE* (sense 4).

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1883 *Times* 31 July 10, I was doing service as a heliotroper all alone on the top of Arc Dome. 1887 *J. T. WALKER in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 698/2 Heliotropers were also employed. . . to flash instructions to the signalers.

† **Heliotropian**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *heli-*, *helli-*. [A corruption of *heliotropion*, *HELIOTROPE* (sense 1), frequent about 1600.] 1. = *HELIOTROPE* 1.

1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 48 As the yton follows the Adamant . . . and the Heliotropian the beames of the sun. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gynaik.* 1. 35 The gods . . . changed her into an Heliotropian, which is called the Suns flower, which still inclines to what part soever he makes his progresse. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 147 The noble Heliotropian Now turns to her, and knows no Sun.

2. = *HELIOTROPE* 2.

1638 *SIR T. HEABERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 22 With Agats, Heliotropians, Jasper.

Heliotropian, *a.* *rare.* Also *7* *erron. heli-*. [*f.* L. *heliotropium* *HELIOTROPE* + *-AN*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the heliotrope (1 and 2).

1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 5 Most of her Plants have the Heliotropian quality of the Marigold and Tulip, who follow the motion of the Sunne. 1670 *WALTON Lives* 1. 55 He caused . . . figures thus drawn to be engraven very small in Heliotropian Stones.

Heliotropic (hēliō'trōp'ik), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* Gr. *hēlios* sun + *-tropos* turning + *-ic*; or ad. *F. heliotropique*.] Bending or turning in a particular direction under the influence of light; pertaining to or marked by heliotropism. Said of, or in reference to, growing parts of plants, which may be *positively heliotropic*, i.e. bend towards the light (the most usual case), or *negatively heliotropic* (*APHELIOTRIC*), i.e. bend away from it, or *DIA-HELIOTROPIC*, *q.v.*

1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 676 The fact of heliotropic curvature towards the side which receives the most light. *Ibid.* 677 There are a much smaller number which bend in the opposite direction, *i.e.* become concave on the shaded side. In order to distinguish between them the former are termed *positively*, the latter *negatively heliotropic*. 1880 *C. & F. DARWIN Movem. Pl.* 418 Heliotropic movements are determined by the direction of the light.

So **Heliotropical** *a.* (*rare* = *o*) = prec.; hence **Heliotropically** *adv.*

1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 676 The observation that leaves, some roots, Fungi . . . etc., curve heliotropically, indicates that their growth is retarded by light. 1891 *Athenæum* 27 June 824/3 The action of light and gravitation on the protoplasm of heliotropically and geotropically curving cells and hyphæ.

Heliotropism (hēliō'trōp'izm). *Bot.* [*mod. f.* Gr. *hēlios* sun + *-tropos* turning: see *-ISM*. In *F. heliotropisme* (1832, De Candolle, *Physiol. Végét.* II. 844), *mod.L.* and *Ger. heliotropismus*.]

The property, exhibited by growing parts of plants, of bending or turning in a particular manner under the influence of light. The most usual case (to which some restrict the term) is that of bending towards the light (*positive heliotropism*); that of bending away from it is distinguished as *negative heliotropism* or *APHELIOTRISM*; that of taking a direction at right angles to it, as *transverse heliotropism* or *DIAHELIOTROPISM*.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Heliotropismus*, term for that facility by which certain plants constantly turn their flowers to the sun: heliotropism. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 677 Both positive and negative heliotropism occur not only in organs containing chlorophyll, but also in those that are colourless. *Ibid.* 775 The positive heliotropism of twining internodes is generally feeble. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 438 The Electric Light . . . produced heliotropism in plants exposed to it. 1880 *C. & F. DARWIN Movem. Pl.* 5 Authors speak of positive and negative heliotropism, but it is much more convenient to confine the word heliotropism to bending towards the light.

Heliotropy, *rare.* [*f.* *HELIO-* + Gr. *-τροπία* turning. Cf. *f. heliotropia*] = prec.

1883 *Nat. Educ.* XXIV. No. 6. 6 The author applies the name selenotropy to these motions, as contrasted with heliotropy produced by the sun.

Heliotype (hēliō'taip). [*f.* *HELIO-* + Gr. *τύπος* impression, print, *TYPE*.] A picture obtained by printing from a film of gelatine which has been sensitized with bichromate of potash and exposed

to light under a negative; also, the process by which such a picture is produced. Also *attrib.*

1870 *Echo* 4 Nov., *Art.* presents its readers with four splendid heliotype pictures. 1874 *ANNEY Instr. Photogr.* xlii. (1886) 297 In the heliotype process a film of gelatine is prepared on a glass plate, from which it is stripped when dry, and printed in the ordinary manner. *Ibid.* 303 The great secret of producing a good heliotype is to have first-rate rollers at command. 1883 *R. HALDANE Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 188/2 The most important of the many modifications of the collotype process is the 'heliotype' invented by Ernest Edwards.

So **Heliotyped** *ppl. a.*, produced by the heliotype process; **Heliotypic** (*-ti'pik*) *a.*, of or belonging to the heliotype process; **Heliotypy** (*-toi'pi*), the heliotype process.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 327 Heliotyped Drawings. **Heliozoan** (hēliō'zō'an), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [*f.* *mod.L. Heliozoa* *sb. pl.*, *f.* Gr. *hēlios* sun + *ζῷον* animal.] **A. adj.** Belonging to the *Heliozoa* or sun-animalcules, a group of marine Radiolarians. **B. sb.** One of the *Heliozoa*.

Heliozoic, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ic*] = prec. *A.* 1881 *CARPENTER Micros.* xii. (ed. 6) 595 So does the Heliozoic type seem to culminate in the marine *Radiolaria*.

Helispheric, *a.* *rare* = *o*. = next (Webster 1828).

Helispherical (helis'fer'ikāl), *a.* [*irreg. f.* *HELIX* + *SPHERICAL*.] Winding spirally upon a sphere.

Helispherical line: the line traced upon the terrestrial sphere by a ship sailing constantly towards the same point of the compass (other than the four cardinal points), which winds spirally round the pole, continually approaching but never reaching it; otherwise called the *loxodromic curve* or *rhumbline*.

a 1646 *J. GREGORY Posthum.* (1650) 285 (T.) They are helispherical lines, as they call them. 1699 *Moxon Tutor Astron.* 1. (1686) 9 The Rhumbs are neither circles nor straight Lines, but Helispherical or Spiral lines. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.*, *Helispherical line* is the Rhumb line in Navigation.

Helium (hēli'um). *Chem.* [*mod.L.*, *f.* Gr. *hēlios* sun, with the termination already used in *selenium*, *tellurium*, etc.] One of the chemical elements, a transparent gas, first actually obtained by Prof. Ramsay in 1895, its existence in the sun's atmosphere having been inferred by Lockyer in 1868 from a certain line (D₃) in the spectrum of the solar prominences. (Cf. *CORONUM*.) Symbol *He*.

1878 *NEWCOMB Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 266 This hydrogen is always mixed with another substance, provisionally called helium. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 599 The orange-yellow tint of helium. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 7/7 As he had anticipated, argon was given off and not nitrogen, but mixed with it he found what appeared to be another gas. This gas is no other than the hypothetical Helium, whose existence has only been inferred up to the present from a line D₃ in the solar spectrum. 1897 *LOCKYER Sun's Place in Nat.* iv, The Discovery of Helium.

Helix (he'lik, hē'lik). *Pl. helices* (he'lisiz), *helixes*. [*a. L. helix*, *a. Gr. ἑλῆξ* anything of spiral form.]

1. Anything of a spiral or coiled form, whether in one plane (like a watch-spring), or advancing around an axis (like a corkscrew), but more usually applied to the latter; a coil, a spiral, as an electro-magnetic coil of wire, the thread of a screw, a tendon, etc. In *Geom.*, the curve formed by a straight line traced on a plane when the plane is wrapped round a cylinder; more generally, a curve on any developable surface (e.g. a cone) which becomes a straight line when the surface is unrolled into a plane; distinguished from *spiral*, which is applied only to plane curves.

1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* i. § 17 The lives . . . of men . . . and the whole world, run not upon a Helix that still enlargeth, but on a Circle. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 1. 8 [The butterfly's tongue] being drawn up into an Helix, and retracted into the mouth. 1792 *T. TAYLOR Proclus* I. 134 The helix . . . is described about a sphere or a cone. 1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 195 A copper wire, by being rolled round a solid rod, was twisted into a spiral so as to form a helix. 1837 *BREWSTER Magnet.* 156 An electro-magnetic helix enclosing a bar-magnet. 1854 *J. SCOFFEEN in Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 195 Take a flat helix of . . . wire. c 1860 *FARADAY Forces Nat.* 189 Three wheels of magnets and two sets of helices. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 866 The tendrils . . . form a spiral . . . or . . . a helix narrowing conically upwards.

2. *Arch.*, etc. A spiral ornament, a volute; *spec.* applied to the eight smaller volutes under the abacus of the Corinthian capital.

1563 *SHUTE Archit.* D iij b, Helices, the which . . . have but half the height of the other great Helices, or Volutes. 1664 *EVELYN tr. Frazer's Archit.* 128 At the extremities of the leaves do issue the *Caules*, and *Codds* breaking from the *Helices*. 1789 *P. SMYTH tr. Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 98 The greater one, under the horn of the abacus, is called the volute; the smaller one, under the flower, the helix. 1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 5 The development of the helix or ornament of the antefixæ is very remarkable.

3. *Anat.* The curved fold or prominence which forms the rim of the external ear.

1693 *BLANCARD Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Helix*, the Exterior brim of the Ear, so called from its Winding. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1797 The Prominence called *Helix* ends in the Lobe of the Ear, which it constitutes. 1873 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* III. 324-5 The leaf on one side looks just like the helix of a human ear.

4. Zool. A genus of molluscs with spiral shells, of which the common snail (*Helix hortensis*) is a typical example.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 180 Helices, and other genera of Mollusca. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 384 Terrestrial shells, chiefly helices. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 94 The Helices do not live to a venerable age.

Helixoid (heliksoid). *Geom.* [f. prec. (sense 1) + -OID.] = HELICOID *sb.* 2.

1876 CATAL. *Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 106 The developable helixoid... is the surface swept out by the right line tangents of the helix.

Helk, obs. form of HULK.

Hell (hel), *sb.* Forms: 1-7 hel, 1- hell, 2-6 helle. [OE. *hell* (l. obl. cases *helle*, str. fem. = OFris. *helle*, *hille*, OS. *halla*, *hella*, MDu. *helle*, Du. *hel*), OHG. *hella* (MHG. *helle*, mod.G. *Hölle*), ON. *hel*, gen. *heljar*, Goth. *halja*: -OTeut. **haljā* str. fem., lit. 'the coverer up or hider', f. *hel*, *hal*, *hul*-to hide, conceal, HELE. In ON. also the proper name of the goddess of the infernal regions, 'the ogress Hel, the Proserpine of Scandinavian mythology' (Vigfusson).]

1. The abode of the dead; the place of departed spirits; the infernal regions or 'lower world' regarded as a place of existence after death; the grave; HADES. a. In Jewish and Christian use.

In the Bible of 1611, translating Heb. שְׁאוֹל *shē'ol* (31 times), which is also rendered the *grave* (31 times), the *pit* (3 times), in N. T. rendering Gr. γέενναι HADES (10 times), as well as γέεννα GEHENNA (12 times); once (2 Pet. ii. 4) 'cast down to hell' represents ταρταρώσας pa. pple., 'put in Tartarus.' In the Revised Version, in O. T., *hell* has been retained in the prophetic books, with *Sheol* in the margin; elsewhere *Sheol* is substituted in the text, with *grave* in the margin (exc. in Deut. xxxii. 22, Ps. lv. 15, lxxvii. 13, where *pit* is retained in the text, with *Sheol* in the margin); in N. T., HADES has everywhere been put for Gr. γέενναι, and *hell* reserved for γέεννα.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 16 [lv. 15] Cyme dead ofer hie and astigen hie in helle lifgende. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xxxvii. 35 Ic fare to minum sunu to helle. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 10 þou sall noght leue my saule in hell. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 38 3c shullen lede down myn hoore heeris with sorwe to helle. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* i. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 68 For before that he steyd up in to the heynys be dyscended in to the helles. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 320a Descendit ad inferna: that is to say be discended down beneth into the lowe places. In stede of which low places y^e english tounge hath euer vsed this word hel. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 13 O thou woldest keppe me, and hyde me in the hell, vntill thy wrath were stilled. — *Acts* ii. 31 His soule was not left in hell [1881 R. V. Hades]. 1649 JES. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* iii. ad § 16. 170 Our Lord descended into hell... that is into the state of separation and common receptacle of spirits. a. 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ii. v. § 2, I will explain the word hell to signify the state of the dead, or the separate state of souls... and... that the soul of Christ existed three days in the state of separation from his body, or was in the invisible world. a. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* iii. (1853) 113 The real conception of hell, is that which is unseen, the invisible state.

b. In Greek and Latin mythology.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 441 Cybille And Eneas.. To helle went for to see his flader Anchyses. a. 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1337 By the ferryman of hell, Caron with his beard hore. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 83 He sung, and hell consented to hear the Poet's prayer. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 67 Returning from dear Hell.

c. In Scandinavian mythology.

1770 PERCY tr. *Mallet's North. Antig.* II. 151 The Gods... dispatched messengers throughout the world begging of every thing to weep, in order to deliver Balder from Hell. 1805 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 287 To Northern nations Hell was a cold place, a dreary region of snow and frost.

2. The infernal regions regarded as a place of torment; the abode of devils and condemned spirits; the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death.

In N. T. rendering γέεννα GEHENNA: see note to 1.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xv. Swa byrnedne swa þæt fyr on þære helle, seo is on þam nutme ðe ðe helle ac mid Rule St. Benet (Logeman) 36 Na mid ege helle ac mid cristes lofan. c. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 61 From hwonne þe engles a-dun fellen in to þe posternesse hellen. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þenne nis hit to noust so god ase to þe fure of helle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 506 Thoughe he adde inowe, Leste the deuilen of helle al quic to helle him drowe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 478 Lucifer... þat formost fel, thoru his ouergart in to hell. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Þe entreez and þe zates of hell. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 590 As ferce and as cruel As the fynd of hell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 230 Within the Gates of Hell sat Sin and Death. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 148 Who never mentions Hell to ears polite. 1847 POLLON *Courte* T. v. Leagues, though holy termed, first made in Hell. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 16 Not fully God's is he who cannot live, Even in hell, and find in hell no hell.

3. a. Represented as a living being: chiefly as a poetical personification.

c. 1000 *Nicodemus* xxvii. Seo hell þa swiþe grymme and swyðe egeslice andswarode. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18025 Helle 3af to satan vnsware. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 14 Therefore helle spredde abrod his soule, and openede his [16th c. vers. her] mouth with oute any terme.

b. The powers or inhabitants of hell; the wicked spirits; also, the kingdom or power of hell.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 322 Heuene & helle & ech þyng mot nede þys heste do. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Clifford x. Hel haleth tyrants downe to death amayne. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 63 In despite of the dinels and hell,

haue through the verie middest of you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 867 Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, Hell saw Heav'n raining from Heav'n and would have fled Affrighted. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 193 He had fought against Satan and hell.

c. A hellful, an infernal company, a devilish assembly.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 227 Some tormenting Dreame Affrights thee with a Hell of ugly Demills. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. ii. *Imposture* 71 'Tis that old Python which doth fire a hell of Furies in his fell desire. 1652 BP. HALL *Myst. Godl.* § 13 There is now a hell of the spirits of error broken loose into the world.

4. Something regarded as resembling hell; a. A place or state of wickedness, suffering, or misery. (In quot. 1886 applied to a person.)

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 166 The helle Which suffereth faire Anelyda. a. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1034, I am right siker it hathe ben an helle, You for to herken me thus jangle and clappe. 1555 J. PHILPOT in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 541/2 Afterward [he] felt such a hell in his conscience, that hee could scarce refrain from destroying himselfe. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 42 He was called the hell of the world, the plague of the common-weale. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 288 What a hell of witchcraft lies In the small orb of one particular tear! c. 1600 — *Sonn.* cxx. You've pass'd a hell of time. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 78 In the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to devour me opens wide, To which the Hell I suffer seems a Heav'n. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* i. 1, I fear no farther hell than that I feel. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 133 They kindle a hell in the heart of the unhappy owner. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1871) I. 207 The prisons were hells on earth. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hell-afloat*, a vessel with a bad name for tyranny.

b. A place of turmoil and wild discord. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxix, The hell of waters! where they howl and hiss, And boil in endless tortures.

† c. A yawning depth, an abyss. Obs.

c. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 148 The tossed ship from Hells goes to the skye.

d. A hell of a —, an infernal —: cf. a devil of a — (DEVIL 14).

1810 MORR. *Post* 26 June in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1812) XIV. 278 They all knew what a hell of a row had been kicked up.

† 5. A part of a building, etc., which for its darkness or discomfort, or for a similar reason, was compared to hell; the name of a part of the old law courts at Westminster, app. used at one time as a record office; also, a place of confinement for debtors; hence, a sponging-house. Obs.

1322-3 *Ely Sacrist's Roll* in Stewart *Ely* (1868) 275 Camera in Infirmary quæ vocatur Helle. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1860) 3 Men of the lawe... that longe to the courtes of the chauncerye, kynges benche, comyn-place, cheker, ressayt, and helle, and the bagge berars of the same. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 40 One that before the Iudgment carries poore soules to hell. 1598 FLORIO, *Secreta*,... also the name of a place in Venice where all their secret records and ancient evidences be kept, as hell is in westminster hall. 1628 R. S. *Counter-Kat* xxi, Aske any how such newes I tell, Of Wood-streets hole, or Poultryes Hell. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 236 There is no redemption from Hell. There is a place partly under, partly by the Exchequer chamber, commonly called Hell. formerly this place was appointed a prison for the King's debtors, who never were freed thence, until they had paid their uttermost due demanded of them.

6. The name for the 'den' to which captives are carried in the games Barley-break and Prisoner's Base.

1557, 1608 [see BARLEY-BREAK]. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1627) 87 The two that in mid place, Hell called were, Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye To catch of them, and them to Hell to beate, That they, as well as they, Hell may supply. a. 1641 SUCKLING (R.), Love, Reason, Hate, did once bespeak Three mates to play at barley-break... Love coupled last, and so it fell That Love and Folly were in hell. 1835 *Penny Cyc.* III. 466/2 s. v. *Barley-Break*, When all had been taken in turn, the last couple was said to be in hell, and the game ended.

7. A place under a tailor's shop-board, in which shreds or pieces of cloth, cut off in the process of cutting out clothes, are thrown, and looked upon as perquisites. (So Ger. *Hölle*: see GRIMM.) Also sometimes applied to a place where refuse type is thrown by printers.

1592 GREENE *Ust. Courtier* (1871) 30 He can cast large shreds of such rich stuff into hell, under his shop-board. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* i. iii. (1881) 15 Like a Taylers hell; it eates up part of every mans due. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. (1709) 57 The Taylor's Hell is the Type of a Critic's Common-place-book. 1805 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1806) IX. 245 note, Hell, a place so termed by the knights of the needle, wherein they stow their cabbage.

8. A gaming-house; a gambling-booth. (= F. *enfer*, *Mercier Tableau de Paris* 1783, cxlviii.)

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 130 A noted gambling-house in Dame-street, Dublin... known by the name of Hell. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 38 Then to the conversatione, which is no other than a great gambling hall, or hell in classical terms. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xl. xxix, Don Juan... Pursued his path, and drove past many hotels, St. James's Palace and St. James's 'Hells'! 1870 STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* I. v. 102. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* I. 107 The proprietor of a hell.

9. In imprecations, wishes of evil, and expressions of impatience or irritation: used similarly to *devil* (DEVIL 14-20). See also 4 d.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 22 Let Fortune goe to hell for it, not I. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i, Hell, death!

this enuch pandar ruins you, You will not see her? 1691 — *K. Arthur* II. ii, By hell, she sings them back, in my despite. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Masterv.* 142 Gentlemen, you may go to H—ll. 1836 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* I. xiii. 72 So, good men, go to hell all of you. 1836 MARRIAT *Nidsh. Easy* xviii, What the hell are you making such a howling about? 1842 J. WILSON *Ess.*, *Streams* (1856) 39 Not, at least, for mine—no—hell and furies! not for mine!

10. Phrases and Proverbs. (Cf. DEVIL.)

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Proeme *iiij* b, They verifie the olde Proverb, which is, That such as were never but in Hell, doo thinke that there is no other Heaven. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 38 Before my hell of foule mishap breake loose. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 53 England... is said to be the Hell of Horses, the Purgatory of Servants, and the Paradise of Women. 1632 HAUSTED *Rivall Friends* v. x, Fye, fye, Hell is broke loose upon me. a. 1633 G. HERBERT *Jac. Prud.* (Chandos) 363 Hell is full of good meanings and wisbings. 1640 H. MILL *Night's Search* i. 8 He sets out sin (most lively) black as hell. 1678 DRYDEN *Cedipus* II. i, Since hell's broke loose, why should not you be mad? 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) II. 360 Sir, Hell is paved with good intentions. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 609 He that will be cheated to the last, Delusions strong as Hell shall bind him fast. 1784 — *Task* v. 862 Fables false as hell... lure down to death The uninformed and heedless souls of men. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VIII. 235 Unless the design has been altered... we shall have the Emperor in Spain and hell to pay before much time elapses. 1821 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* lviii, Their... cries... realised the phrase of 'hell broke loose'. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Casars Wks.* 1862 IX. 135 Lord Bacon played Hell and Tommy when casually raised to the supreme seat in the council. 1879 MCCARTHY *Donna Quixote* xxxii, I've played hell-and-tommy already with the lot of them. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads*, *Shillim* a day ii, When we rode Hell-for-leather Both squadrons together. 1895 THACKERAY *New-comers* I. xxix, I tried every place... and played like hell.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *hell-babe*, *-bond*, *-bound*, *-cauldron*, *-dead*, *-fend*, *-flame*, *-pain*, *-pot*, *-powers*, *-shout*, *-spell*, *-torment*, *-worm*.

In OE. and early ME. combinations, such as *helle bealu*, *helle deofol*, *helle fyr*, *helle* is the genitive, 'of hell'. OE. had a few real compounds, as *hellereft*, *helldesful*, *hellidor*. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist*! 'Open the door of some place where I can lock this screeching "Hell-babe".' 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 644 "Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid Roof. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6). 46 Some little "Hell-Cub. 1546 *Suppl. Poore Comm.* (E. E. T. S.) 90 Thys more then "hell darkness. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* x. lxxviii. 189 Thous... with "hell-deeds soules to hell dost sink. 1678 W. DILLINGHAM *Serm. Funer.* Lady *Alston* 25 So fall down like a Log into "Hell-flames. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 245, I would it were "hell-paines for thy sake. a. 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 47 "Hell-Pow'r's the Voice shall quiv'ring hear. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 206 There was also the "hell-sauce, composed of pepper. 1813 PLUNKETT in *Ho. Com.* 25 Feb., Assailed by the "Hell-shout of 'No Popery'. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* III. iii. 111. *Law* 752 Think'st... with thy "Hell-spells thou To crosse our Counsels. a. 1603 A. W. in Farr *S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 452 Me... He... Brought from "hell-torments to the ioyes of heauen.

b. Objective and obj. genitive, as *hell-confounding*, *-deserving*, *-raking* adjs.; *hell-keeper*, *-raker*.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* 20 (T.) His Lord's almighty name... Of "hell-confounding majesty made up. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 21 To rescue "hell-deserving sinners. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* ix. 151 The 'pals' of fighting men and "hell-keepers. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xli, A thae "hell-rakers o' dragoons wad be at his whistle in a moment. 1666 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 674 Whose "Hell-raking, Nature-shaking Spell.

c. Instrumental and locative, as *hell-assisted*, *-begotten*, *-brewed*, *-engendered*, *-enkindled*, *-girt*, *-governed*, *-hatched*, *-haunted*, *-hired*, *-instructed*, *-kindled*, *-sprung*, *-spun*, *-taught*, etc., adjs.

a. 1711 KEN *Hymnothoo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 378 The Brute... His "Hell-assisted Incantation slights. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xi. 94 A "hell-begotten brat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 697 And reck'n'st thou thy self with Spirits of Heav'n, "Hell-doom'd? 1581 SIDNEY *Astr.* & *Stella* xviii, Let not mine eyes be "hell-driv'n from that light. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 67 This good Kings blood, Which his "Hell-govern'd arme hath butchered. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* Blood 3 For thers no habite of "hell-hatched sinne, That we delight not to be clothed in. 1691 DRYDEN *Ch. Arthur* IV. i, Bound to the fate of this "hell-haunted grove. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 610 Hell was long since said by one to be paved with the shaven crowns of those "hell-sprung locusts. 1797 *Collage* 33 Foul myst'ry drew Around her "hell-spun web.

d. Simulative, 'like or as hell', as *hell-black*, *-dark*, *-deep*, *-hued*, *-red*; also *hell-like*, *-adjs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Leas* III. vii. 60 With such a storme as his bare head, In "Hell-black-night indur'd. 1598 HARLUTY *Voy. (N.)*, To guide the ship in the "helle-darke night. 1592 SYLVESTER *Triumph Faith* Ded., "Hell-deepe-founded Monuments. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. iv, So horrid oaths, And hell-deep imprecations. 1733 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 178 We are become "hell-hued, black like the Ethiopian. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 83 From whence these "Helllike torments spryng. 1625 J. PHILLIPS *Way to Heaven* 39 That fearful and hell-like torment in Purgatory.

12. Special combs.: *hell-box*, a term for a box for holding damaged or broken type; *hell-broth*, a decoction of infernal character or prepared for an infernal purpose; † *hell-cart*, an early nickname for a hackney carriage: see QUOTE; *hell-devil*, Satan; also 'the hellgrammite-fly' (Funk); *hell-driver* U.S., a grebe; *hell-dog* = HELL-HOUND; *hell-door*, the gate or entrance of hell; a place that may lead to hell; *hell-driver*, (a) *slang*, 26-2

a coachman (*Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700); (*b*) U.S., the hellgrammite; hell-god, a god of the infernal regions, an infernal deity (so hell-god-dess); hell-hag, a diabolical or vile woman, a hell-cat; +hell-hated *a.*, hated or abhorred as hell; hell-hole, -house, the hole or mansion of hell, an infernal hole or house; hell-kite, a kite of hell, a person of hellish cruelty; hell-matter, the broken or battered type in the 'hell-box'; +hell-moth, a term applied to a prostitute; hell-mouth, the mouth or jaws of hell; hell-pit, the pit or abyss of hell, the bottomless pit; hell-receptacle = hell-box; hell-wain, a phantom wagon seen in the sky at night (Halliwell); +hell-ware, the inhabitants of hell.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. 1. 19 For a Charme of powrefull trouble. Like a 'Hell-broth, boyle and bubble. 1861 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 86 The caldron where the hell-broth of anarchy was brewing. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *A Thiefe* 52 Wks. ii. 121/1 Then upstart 'Helcart-Coaches were to seeke, A man could scarce see twenty in a weeke. 1634 *Withalls' Dict.* 417/1 *Rhede meritoriz*, coaches that bee hyred for money. Herein doe the Women that bee called *Meritoriz*, such Hyrelings..ride..and therefore they call them *Helcartz*, such Coaches that be so employed. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas*. Notes ii. 1. 36 The Ladies in the Hell Cartis screemd' out for their Hecctor. 1839-40 W. LIVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 179 He could live under water like that notable species of wild-duck, commonly called the 'hell-diver'. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 290 Sweng hem ayeen..bene 'helle dogge. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panthea* *Invoc.* iii. in Wks. 1880 II. 343/2 Make these pure Hell-Dogs in their Dens to couch. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* iii. Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 31 This hell-dog turn'd aside Toward his home. a 1000 *Guthlac* 559 in *Exeter Bk.*, Waldres cempaen halig husul-beam at 'hell-dore. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 182 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 Bred' nafre eft crist helle dure. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. i. Ay, that's Hell-door, and my Damnation's in the Inside. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Da bohte he [Orfeus] þæt he wolde zesecean 'helle godu. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 52 Much to know is given Unto that Hell-God, by the God of Heaven. 1655 Bp. J. RICHARDSON *On O. T.* 281 (T.) A corroding disease it [envy] is; an 'hel-hag that feeds upon its marrow, bones and strongest parts. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 265 It roused the Hell-Hag. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* v. iii. 147 Backe do I toss these Treasons to thy head, With the 'hell-hated Lye ore-whelme thy heart. 13. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 223 Hurl'd in-to 'helle-hole. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Frish Ess.* 71 Our 'Hell-holes', as Cobbett calls our manufacturing towns. 1896 *Tablet* 28 Mar. 490 Vice and cruelty..made of old Goa the hell-hole of India. a 1000 *Guthlac* 677 in *Exeter Bk.*, In 'helle hus. 1659 D. PERL *Impr. Sea* 491 In ships which are meer Hell-houses of swearing and prophaneness. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 217 All my pretty ones?..Oh 'Hell-Kite! All? What, All my pretty Chickens? 1849 JAMES *Woodman* viii. There is no knowing what such hell kites may do. 18. MARK TWAIN *Printer in V. Y. Sun* (Farmer Amer.), I put the good type in his case and the broken ones among the 'hell-matter. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 4 Is there not one appointed for the apprehending of such 'hell-moths [harlots and curti-zans], that eat a man out of bodie and soule? a 1775 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Wat seol se wrecce don þe. isedð..under him 'helle mud open. 1546 COVERDALE *Jordan's Supper* Wks. 1844 I. 453 But after this detestable opinion was invented, this unhappy custom proceedeth out of it, as out of an hell-mouth. 1623 *Withalls' Dict.* 417/1 *More Dissemblers* iv. ii. Hell-mouth be with thee! a 1200 ORMIN 10275 Fort 'helle pitt niss nafre full. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 170 Procuring his passe porte to poste it to hell pitt, there to be punished. 1876 J. GOULD *Letter-press Printer* 156 'Hell receptacle, the receptacle for broken or battered letters; the old metal box; the shoe. 1884 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* vii. xv. (1886) 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggers..the man in the oke, the 'hell waine, the fier drake..and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our own shadowes. c 1000 ALFRED *Hom.* II. 362 Ealle zeseafta, heofonwara, eorðwara, 'hellewara, onbugað..ðam Halendum Criste. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Biforen alle heueneware and herdeware, and ec helleware.

Hell, *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [A by-form of ME. *held*, *HELD* *v.*: cf. *HEEL* from *hield*; prob. immediately a. ON. *hella*, Sw. *hälla*, Da. *hælde*, to pour, cognate with *HELD* *v.*] To pour. *trans.* and *intr.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 3 Pai drope swetes in manys saule and hellis delite in paire thoughtis. *Ibid.* xxi. 13 As water..i. am held. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 29 Heil on pain bi wreth. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3813 As all þe watir of þe werd were in paire wambis heldid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 182/1 To Helle in, *jufundere*..To Helle oute, *fundere*, *offundere*. 1821 *Harvest* 17 in *Borrowdale Let.* 9 Gash the sickle went into me hand: Down held the bluid. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Helle*, to pour out. [So in Northumberland, Lonsdale, Swaledale Glossaries.]

+ **Hell**, *v.* 2 *nonce-wd.* [f. *HELL* *sb.*] *trans.* To place in or as in hell, to cause to have their hell. a 1650 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 231 (D.) The dead in sin are hell'd here by the tormenting anguish of an unappeasable conscience.

Hell, *v.* 3 [a. Ger. *hellen* in same sense (see Grimm), f. *hell* clear.] *trans.* To add lustre to, to brighten (gold or silver).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 99 To Hell Gold, or Gilt Work. Take two ounces of tartar, two ounces of sulphur..and it will give it a fine lustre. *Ibid.* 91 Unwrought gold and silver..undergo several operations, and are heightened by gilding wax, colouring and helling.

Hell, *obs. form of HELE* *v.* 2, to conceal, cover. **He** 'll (*həl*), colloq. contraction of *he will*.

Hella'dian, *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἑλλάδι-*,

stem of *ἑλλάς* Hellas, Greece + *-IAN*.] *a.* *adj.* = *HELLENIC*. *b.* *sb.* A Hellenic or Greek.

1811 in *Encycl. Londin.*

Helladic (*hel'adik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἑλλαδικός* of or from Greece: see *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to Hellas or Greece; Grecian, as opposed to Asiatic.

1801 FUSSELL in *Lect. Praeant.* ii. (1848) 387 The Helladic and the Ionian schools. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 139. 113 Zeuxis, Parrhasius and their followers, under the general name of the Asiatic school, were opposed to the Grecian (Helladic) school.

Hellarne, *obs. form of ELDER* *sb.* 1

Hellbender (*hel'bendər*). U.S. [f. *HELL* *sb.* + *BENDER*, one who or that which bends.]

1. The menopome or American salamander, an ugly and repulsive amphibian, from one to two feet in length, of which two species (*Menopoma alleghaniensis*, *M. horrida*) are found in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

1812 B. S. BARTON (*title*) Memoir concerning an Animal of the Class Reptilia or Amphibia, which is known by the name of Alligator and Hellbender. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 185 A large array of names, among which are Tweeg, Hellbender, Mud Devil, and Ground Puppy. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 179 That extraordinary fish lizard..known as the hell-bender from its extreme ugliness.

2. A protracted and reckless debauch or drunken frolic. 1889 *FARMER Americanisms.*

He'll-born, *a.* Born of or in hell; of infernal origin.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1519 That jealousy itself could not mistrust. Or blot with hell-born sin such saintlike forms. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 687 Retire, or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born, not to contend with Spirits of Heaven. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. 1. Hell-born impostor! 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. ix. 7 The hell-born spirit of revenge.

He'll-bred, *a.* Bred or engendered in hell.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 40 What outrage and what cries..The hell-bred beast [the dragon] threw forth unto the skies. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II v. Wks. 1873 III. 149 Oh thou hell-bred Rascall thou. a 1711 KEN *Hymnus Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 300 His very Temper seem'd on fire With Hell-bred Ire.

He'll-cat. [f. *HELL* *sb.* + *CAT*: possibly suggested by *Heccat*, *HECATE*.] An evil or spiteful woman; a furious wixen; a witch.

a 1605 MIDDLETON *Witch* ii. ii. The whorson old hellcat would have given me the brain of a cat. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* iii. ii. We cannot be too bitter, she's a hell-cat. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* II. i. (L.), A hell-cat, who hates me as she does the devil.

b. Applied to a man: see *quots.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *He'll-cat*, a very Lewd Rakehell Fellow. 1845 DISRAELI *Sibyl* vi. vi. The Hell-cats [Chartist agitators] as they call themselves, halt at every town, and offer fifty pounds for a live policeman.

Helleboraster (*hel'bor'astər*). [mod. L., f. *helleborus* + *aster*.] The Fetid Hellebore or Bear's foot (*Helleborus fetidus*).

1663-4 E. BROWNE in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1848) III. 402, I saw Helleboraster in flower. 1823 *Mechanics' Mag.* No. 11. 175 To try helleboraster, milk-thistle, henbane, etc.

Hellebore (*hel'borə*). Forms: 5 el(e)bre (-bur, -byr, eleure), 6-7 el(e)bor(e, 6-8 hellebor, 7 hellebore, -bour, 6- hellebore. Also in L. form *helleborus*, -um. [ad. L. *elleborus*, in 14th c. F. *ellebore* (Oresme), a. Gr. *ἐλλεβορος*, more rarely *ἐλλ.* (The native L. equivalent was *veratrum*).] The initial h. has been restored in Botanical Latin and in Eng. after the prevailing Gr. form.]

1. A name given by the ancients to certain plants having poisonous and medicinal properties, and esp. reputed as specifics for mental disease; identified with species of *Helleborus* and *Veratrum*; now, in botany, applied to the species of *Helleborus*, (N.O. *Ranunculaceae*), including the Christmas Rose and its congeners: a. the plant; b. the drug. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1044 This wermot, and eleure [elebore]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 138/1 Elebre, herbe (K.). P. elebyr, eleborus. 1561 T. NORTON *Catkin's Inst.* iv. xix. (1634) 730 margin, Anticyra where growth Hellebor, a good purgation for phrenetic heads. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 30 Plants, which abound less with Rosin, such as Hellebore. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 56/2 Hellebores..are at present almost the only occupants in flower in outdoor gardens.

b. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Sle [worms] wip þe ius of calamyte..eiþer wiþ decoccioun of elebre. 1599 MARSTON *Sea Villanie* i. i. 172 As methodist Musus kild with Hellebore. 1652 Bp. HALL *Invisible World* ii. i. These errors are more fit for hellebore than for theological conviction. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xxxviii. As whether..Hellebore can purge a Mad-man's Head. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 204 Wretches fitter for a course of hellebore than for the stake. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii. 165 Such strong hate-phyltre as may madden him--madden Against his priest beyond all hellebore.

2. With qualifying word, denoting, a. species of the genus *Helleborus*: Black Hellebore, (a) of the ancients, *H. officinalis*; (b) of some moderns, the Christmas Rose, *H. niger*; Green Hellebore, also called Bastard or Wild Black H., *H. viridis*; Stinking or Fetid Hellebore, *H. fetidus*; Oriental or East Indian Hellebore, *H. orientalis*. b. of the genus *Veratrum* (N.O. *Melanthaceae*), sometimes called False Hellebore: White Helle-

bore (of the ancients), *V. album*; Swamp Hellebore, *V. viride*, also called American or Green Hellebore. c. Winter Hellebore, the Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 His [Argol's] herbe, which is him betake, Is hote eleborum the blacke. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iv. (1495) 635 Eleborus..the Romayns calle this herbe Veratrum..and therof is two manere of kyndes: whyte and blacke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xxiv. 348 White Ellebor vnprepared, and taken out of time and place..is very hurtfull to the body. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 52 Dead sleeping Poppy, and black Hellebore. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 34 In the fit, blow Powder of White Hellebore up the nose. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne Let.* xli. (1875) 249 *Helleborus fetidus*, stinking hellebore, bear's foot, or setterwort..women give the leaves powdered to children troubled with worms. *Helleborus viridis*, green hellebore. 1848 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 737 White Hellebore (*Veratrum album*), a native of the Alps and Pyrenees, is a violent emetic and cathartic. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 536 Black Hellebore has been used by some as a purgative emmenagogue, but is now very rarely if ever employed.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hellebore-root*.

1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsm.* s.v. *Herbes*, They put into a horse's counter a piece of hellebore-root. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 742 Hellebore-poisoning..results from the joint action of the two active principles contained in the plant.

Hence *Hellebora'ceous a.*, botanically related or akin to the hellebores (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); *Helleborate a.*, mixed or prepared with hellebore; *Hellebore'in, Hellebore'sin, Hellebore'tin*, and *Helleborin*, chemical principles derived from hellebore: *Hellebor'ic a.*, of or pertaining to hellebore; + *Hellebore'se a.*, 'full of hellebore' (Bailey vol. II. 1727); *Hellebor'ous a.*, of the nature of hellebore; + *Hellebory (elebory) = HELLEBORE*.

1589 MASCALL *Gout. Cattle* (1627) 35 Take the roots of white elebory, otherwise called neesing powder. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answe. Nameless Cath.* 4 An Eleborous purge to make him disgorge the gall of his bitterness. 1633 HART *Diet Disordered* iii. xi. 272 His helleborate medicines. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 473 Tuas of helleboric juice. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 695 *Helleborin*, C₂₆ H₄₂ O₆, and *Helleborein*, C₂₆ H₄₄ O₁₁, two glucosides existing in the roots of *Helleborus niger* and *H. viridis*. Helleborin..occurs but..sparingly in black, more abundantly in green hellebore..Helleborein is much more abundant in black than in green hellebore, but occurs in considerably larger quantity than helleborin, even in the latter..By boiling with dilute acids, it is resolved into helleboretin, C₁₄ H₂₀ O₅, which separates as a dark violet-blue precipitate, and glucose..[Helleborin] is resolved by boiling with dilute acids, or more completely with a concentrated solution of zinc chloride, into glucose and helleboretin, C₂₀ H₃₈ O₄. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 768 The activity of the root is due to two glucosides, helleborin, and helleborein.

Helleboreine (*hel'borə'in*). *Bot.* [mod. ad. Gr. *ἐλλεβορίνη* a plant like hellebore: see *-INE*: cf. F. *elleborine*.] An orchidaceous plant of the genus *Epipactis* (formerly called *Serapias*), or of the closely-allied genus *Cephalanthera*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cvi. § 1. 357 Helleboreine is like unto white Hellebore, and for that cause we haue giuen it the name of Helleboreine. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* (1789) I. 527 *Serapias longifolia* Linn..Marsh Helleboreine. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xi. 266, *Serapias latifolia*, helleboreine. *Mod.* The helleboreines have mostly dull-coloured flowers; three or four species are found in Britain. *attrib.* 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 159 The most elegant Flower of all the helleboreine Tribe.

Helleborism (*hel'boriz'm*). *Med.* [mod. ad. Gr. *ἐλλεβορισμός* a curing by hellebore, f. *ἐλλεβορίζειν* to HELLEBORIZE.] a. The treatment of diseases (esp. insanity) by hellebore. b. 'The symptoms produced by the charging of the system by hellebore, or by its too free administration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). c. A purgative made from hellebore.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. i. iii. That famous Helleborisme of Montanus, which he so often repeats in his consultations and counsells. 1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Erotomania* 169 (T.) In vain should the physician attempt, with all his medicines and helleborisms, the cure of those that are sick with love. 1883 J. B. WOOD *Addr. Hahnemann* 5 His public thesis, on the Helleborism of the Ancients.

Helleborize, *v.* [mod. ad. Gr. *ἐλλεβορίζειν* to dose with hellebore: see *-IZE*.] *trans.* To treat or dose with hellebore, as for madness.

a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie), I am represented..as one who would be helleborised as a madman for harbouring the absurdity.

+ **He'llen**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *HELL* *sb.* + *-EN* 4.] Of or belonging to hell; infernal, hellish.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 þis world..is al biwet of helle muchares [MSS. T., C. hellene nuheres]. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Pat teamed hire in horedom of þe laðe vnwiht, þe hellene schucke. 13. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 366 Out of þe hole þou me herde, of hellen wombe I calde, and þou knew myn vncler steuen.

Hellene (*hel'in*, *hel'm*). Also 7-8 *Hellen*. [a. Gr. *ἑλλην* a Greek. The pl. occurs first in Homer, as the name of a Thessalian tribe of which Hellen was chief; in the historical period it was the name applied to themselves by all Greeks.] A Greek: a. An ancient Greek, of genuine Grecian race. b. A subject of the modern kingdom of Greece or Hellas. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 12 Although the

name of Hellenes at last spread its self over all the people of Greece, yet it was at first peculiar to that part of Thessaly called Peloponnesus. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 379 A general congress of the Hellenes. 1836 *Whitaker's Alman.* 550/2 George, second son of the present King of Denmark... elected King of the Hellenes. 1863.

Hence **Hellenedom**, the Grecian realm or world; + **Hellenish** *a.* = HELLENISTIC.

1659-60 JER. TAYLOR in *Evening's Diary* (1852) III. 128 The word is used by the Hellenish Jews to signify any place of spiritual and immaterial pleasure. 1891 *Q. Rev.* July 188 Athens, even in the first Christian centuries the Capital of Hellenedom.

Hellenian (hel'ni-an), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [f. Gr. 'Ελλην-ος HELLENIC + -AN.]

A. adj. Grecian; HELLENIC.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* V. 917 The Chaldean Magi... whose pride to vanquish the Hellenian doctrine tried. 1830 tr. *Aristoph.*, *Knights* 100 Hellenian Jove, thine is the prize of victory!

B. sb. = HELLENE, in the Homeric sense. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1843) I. II. 69 In Hellade where live the lovely dames, The Myrmidons, Hellenians, and Achives, robb'd of fames.

Hellenic (hel'nik, -e'nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *Hellenicus*, *a.* Gr. 'Ελληνικός; see HELLENE and -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks, ancient or modern; Greek, Grecian.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arh.) 42 So great an injury they then held it to be depr'd of Hellenick learning. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 63 Before the name and dominion of the Pelagians had given way to that of the Hellenic race. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 30 The glamour of Hellenic grace. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/1 The Hellenic regular troops round Canea.

B. sb. a. The Greek language. **b. pl.** Writings on Greek subjects.

1847 LANDOR (*title*) *Hellenics*. 1855 (*title*) Xenophon's *Hellenics*, or Grecian History. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. i. 11 They repaired to the Greek College in Scio, for the purpose of studying the Modern Hellenic.

Hence **Hellenicize** *v.*, to make Greek, to græcize. 1854 BADHAM *Hallist.* 457 Resolved... to hellenicize the name.

Hellenism (hel'leniz'm). [a. Gr. 'Ελληνισμός imitation of the Greeks, use of a pure Greek idiom, f. 'Ελληνίζω to HELLENIZE: see -ISM.]

1. A peculiarity of the Greek language; esp. a phrase, idiom, or construction used or formed in the Greek manner.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* Annot. Clij. a. Yee must admit here a Synecdoche, the plural for the singular, a usual figure in Hellenisme. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 108 That age, about Alexius his time, generally affected Hellenisme and such words of Greeke as they could get them. 1646 GREGORY *An Order Comm.*, *Oriens* 79 This was but an Hebraisme in the old, and but an Hellenisme in the new Testament. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 285 p. 9 Virgil is full of the Greek Forms of Speech, which the Critics call Hellenisms. 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gr. Brit.* 244 Their language, though tinged with Hellenisms, is radically different from the Greek. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 When Greek was first studied... it planted many a hellenism in our English.

2. Conformity to Hellenic speech and ideas; imitation or adoption of Greek characteristics, e.g. by the Jews of the Dispersion, by the later Romans, etc.; the principle of hellenizing.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 34 The Hellenism which Nero vaunted was apostasy from the goddess Roma. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* vii. 126 Hellenist... means, in the first instance, one who 'Græcises' in language or mode of life... Now this Hellenism expressed many shades of difference, and therefore the exact meaning of the word Hellenist varies with the circumstances under which it is used. *Ibid.* 130 That detestation which had once burned in the Jewish heart against Hellenism.

3. The national character or spirit of the Greeks; Grecian culture.

1865 GROTE *Plato* Pref. 12 New foreign centres of rhetoric and literature—Asiatic and Alexandrian Hellenism—were fostered into importance by regal encouragement. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 188 Their exquisite Hellenism of spirit. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 197 A Poet with the intense Hellenism and Autochthonism of Homer. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/3 Hellenism (they say) has educated us and prepared us for the enjoyment of liberty.

b. Applied by Matthew Arnold to that form of culture, or ideal of life, of which the ancient Greek is taken as the type: see quot. 1869, and cf. HEBRAISM.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* iv. (1875) 136 To get rid of one's ignorance, to see things as they are, and by seeing them as they are to see them in their beauty, is the simple and attractive ideal which Hellenism holds out before human nature; and from the simplicity and charm of this ideal, Hellenism, and human life in the hands of Hellenism... are full of what we call sweetness and light. *Ibid.* 143 As the great movement of Christianity was a triumph of Hebraism and man's moral impulses, so the great movement which goes by the name of the Renaissance, was an up-rising and re-instatement of man's intellectual impulses and of Hellenism. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 150 Mr. Arnold treats of the great rival forces Hebraism and Hellenism which between them divide the world.

4. Greek nationality; the Hellenic race or 'world' as a political entity.

1883 SEELEY *Expan. Eng.* 239 The Macedonians, through their close relationship with the Greeks, brought all Hellenism in their train. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Jan. 4/7 The Government believes it to be its duty to safeguard Hellenism, whose future is menaced. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/1, I shall have the whole of Hellenism on my side.

Hellenist (hel'enist). [ad. Gr. 'Ελληνιστής a follower of the Greeks in language, etc., one who Hellenizes, f. 'Ελληνίζω to HELLENIZE: see -IST.]

1. One who used the Greek language, though not a native Greek. Applied esp. to those Jews of the Dispersion who used the Greek language and were more or less affected by Greek influences.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 137 The Hebrewes and Hellenists often disagreed. 1653 HAMMOND *Annot. Acts* vi. 1 (R.) These Jews understood Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called Hellenists. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* vii. 125 It is to these Greek-speaking Jews that the term Hellenist... properly applies. It means one who 'Græcises' in language or mode of life... It is therefore... the antithesis... to strict 'Hebrews'. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Acts* vi. 1 There arose a murmuring of the Grecian Jews [margin. Hellenists] against the Hebrews.

attrib. 1879 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1896) 141 The corrupt dialect of the Hellenist Jews.

2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature; a Greek scholar.

1680 DALGARNO *Didascalophus* 126 (T.) But if all this do not satisfy the critical Hellenist, then I must add [etc.]. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. iii. § 3 In Italy... there were still professors of it [Greek] in the university; but no one Hellenist distinguishes this [17th] century. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 479 An Oxford Hellenist (as we venture to call any person with considerable knowledge of Greek).

3. One of the Byzantine Greeks who contributed to the revival of classical learning in Europe in the 15th century. In mod. Dicts.

Hellenistic (hel'enistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Hellenists; using the Greek language and following Greek modes of thought or life. **a.** Applied to the modified form of the Greek language, with many foreign elements, current in Egypt, Syria, and other countries, after the time of Alexander the Great.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hellenistical*, or *Hellenistick*, belonging to Greece. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Salmastius rejects the common opinion of the learned touching the Hellenistic language. 1827 G. S. FABER *Expiatory Sacr.* 111 Through the Hellenistic use of a well-known Hebrew idiom. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1855) II. 373 He [Salmastius] says... in the last age (i.e. prior to 1643) the very name of Hellenistic was unknown to scholars. 1881 WESTCOTT & HOAR *Cr. N. T.* Introd. § 398 The term Hellenistic was coined to denote the language of Greek-speaking Jews.

b. Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks of this later age, when the true Hellenic characteristics were modified by foreign elements; belonging to the school of Greek art after the time of Alexander.

1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 297 Menander, whose essentially refined and social temper belonged more properly to the Platonic than the Hellenistic age.

Hence **Hellenisticism**, the Hellenistic condition or stage of history.

1897 *Daily Chron.* 24 May. This change in the world's history, the change from Hellenism to Hellenisticism, is regarded by the essayist as an almost unmixed blessing.

Hellenistical (hel'enistikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HELLENISTIC.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hellenistical*, pertaining to Greece, or the Grecians. 1661 FELL *Life Hammond* (R.), Into the importance of the hellenistical dialect he had made the exactest search. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 94 This is a merely hellenistical sense of the word.

Hence **Hellenistically** *adv.*, in a Hellenistic manner; in Hellenistic Greek.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* 50 *Shakar*... is often rendered by the LXX ἀδίκια, which therefore may bear the same signification Hellenistically in this place. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 348 It bears such a sense Hellenistically.

Hellenization (hel'eniz-i-zā-shən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of hellenizing or condition of being hellenized; the giving of a Greek character to anything.

1873 A. W. WARD II. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. I. 446 In Sicily also the Hellenization of the coast had made progress. 1881 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 465/3 The gradual Hellenization of the Byzantine Empire in the language, customs, and the national character.

Hellenize (hel'eniz), *v.* [mod. ad. Gr. 'Ελληνίζω to speak Greek, to make Greek, f. 'Ελλην HELLENE.]

1. *intr.* To use the Greek language; to adopt Greek or Hellenistic habits; to become, or live as, a Greek or Hellenist.

1613 [see HELLENIZING *vbl.* sb. below]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 279 Such [of the Jews] as did Hellenize and dispersedly dwell out of Palestine with the Greeks. 1653 HAMMOND *Annot. Acts* vi. 1 (R.) So saith Phavorinus... to hellenize is to speak Greek, and to have skill in the Greek learning. 1866 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 493 In Alexandria... the Egyptian superstitions... condescended to hellenize a little. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* ii. 27 There had been... Hellenistic Jews who Hellenized in matters far more serious than the language which they spoke.

b. nonce-use. To adopt Hellenism (sense 3 b). 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* Pref. (1875) 47 Now and for us, it is a time to Hellenise, and to praise knowing; for we have Hebraised too much, and have over-valued doing.

2. *trans.* To make Greek or Hellenistic in form or character.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds' Mem.* I. 290 Perhaps I shall one day have to hellenize the jargon. 1845 *Blackw.*

Mag. LVII. 514 To Auglicize Pindar is not the adventure. It is to Hellenize an English reader. a 1873 LYTON *Pausanias* 274 Why should not Asia be Hellenized?

Hence **Hellenized** *ppl. a.*; **Hellenizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Hellenizer**, one who affects the Greek language and ways.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 137 The Hellenists were so called of hellenizing or vsing the Greeke tongue in their Synagogues. 1844 W. KAY in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 29 note, Pelagius is only a Hellenized form of Morgan. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 177 There were numbers of hellenizing Jews just in these parts. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Greece & Italy* (ed. 3) 462 Some of the Hellenisers said she was Minerva. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 283 Leontius, the candidate for the throne selected by the Heathenizers, or Hellenizers, for the names have the same import. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 151 Mr. Arnold, a Hellenizer by every instinct of his nature.

|| **Heller** (he'lar). Also 6-7 haller. [Ger. *heller*, in MHG. *hällar*, *haller*, 'usually assumed to be named from the imperial city Schwäbisch-Hall, where it was first coined' (Kluge).]

A small coin formerly current in Germany, worth half a pfennig; also a coin = 1/10 of a crown (1/3 of a penny) in the new Austrian monetary system.

1575 *Brieff Disc.* *Troubl. Franckford* (1642) 134 The summe which they gave grewed to so much as thirtee, not Sallers but Hallers or Penings. 1677 Moysvson *Ihu.* i. 287 (Stanf.) At Nurnberg... two haller make one pfening. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 102 The sister gave two hellers a day to the workmen. 1895 *Baddeker's Eastern Alps* Introd. 11 The new Austrian monetary unit is the Crown (Krone) = 100 Heller. These new coins, however, are still comparatively rare.

Hellespont (he'lespnt). [ad. Gr. 'Ελλάσποντος; explained as sea (πόντος) of Helle ('Ελλα), daughter of Athamas, said to have been drowned in it.] The ancient name for the Strait of the Dardanelles; hence, in allusion to the story of Leander, something that separates lovers.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 22 & 26 *Val.* Some shallow Storie of deepe love, How young Leander crost the Hellespont. You are over-bootes in love, And yet you neuer swim the Hellespont. 1659 *Lust's Domin.* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 123 Your wife... She's the Hellespont divides my love and me.

Hence **Hellespontiac**, **Hellespontine** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or situated on the Hellespont.

1649 STANLEY *Europa*, etc. 29 Because the Hellespontiac power they slight. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 225 Arridæus was appointed to the Hellespontine Phrygia.

Hell-fire, hell fire. [Orig. two words, *helle* being genitive case; in later use usually hyphenated. In N. T. versions rendering Gr. γέεννα τοῦ πυρός lit. gehenna (or hell) of fire, i.e. fiery hell.]

1. The fire of hell.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* viii. 101 Etne... þæt mon helle fyr hated wide. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 9 Asend on helle fyr [1382 WYCLIF, *fyr of helle*; 1526 TINDALE, *hell fyre*; 1582 Rheyn. *hel of fire*]. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 150 Iwurð, buten end, helle fyres fode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2894 *Pat* see in hell fyre for brin. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 22 In daunger of hell fyre. a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. App. 1 § 34 Devils were not ordained of God for hell-fire, but hell-fire for them. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 315 Neither... hell-fire, nor ichor... can get rid of this limp band.

2. A member of a Hell-fire club.

1720 in Malcolm *Mann & Cust. Lond.* (1808) 149 The Hell-Fires... fly at Divinity. The third person of the Trinity is what they peculiarly attack... calling for a Holy-Ghost-pye at the Tavern.

3. *attrib.* Hell-fire club, name given to clubs of reckless or abandoned young men, chiefly about the beginning of the eighteenth century. (See N. & Q. 12 May 1860, 27 Aug. 1892, etc.)

1721 (*title*) The Hell Fire Club, kept by a Society of Blasphemers. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 54 The Mohocks, and the members of the Hell-Fire-Club, the heroes of the last generation... struck out mighty good jokes from all kinds of violence and blasphemy. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Richter Wks.* (1863) XIII. 124 When a member of the Hell-fire club, he actually tied a poor man to the spit, and, having spit him, proceeded to roast him. 1825 R. CHAMBERS *Tral. Edinb.* II. 259. 1881 *Haydn's Dict. Dates, Hell-fire clubs*, three of these associations were suppressed 1721.

4. *advb.* In profane use: 'Damned'.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1761) II. i. 2 The weather in summer is hell-fire hot, in winter hell-fire cold. Now what sense can the very Devil himself... make of such contradictions?

Hell-fired, a.

1. 'Set on fire of hell' (Jas. iii. 6).

a 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 447 Blasphem'd by ev'ry Hell-fir'd Tongue.

2. As an intensive: 'Damned'. Cf. ALL-FIRED. 1756 W. TOLDAVY *Two Orphans* III. 157 Sir... he is a hell-fir'd good creature.

Hellful. [f. HELL *sb.* + -FUL.] As many as hell could hold.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 218 Christ hath... casten the knot so fast that the fingers of the devils and hell-fulls of sins cannot loose it. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost.* I. 111. 15 A host, an army, a whole, hellful of human nature.

Hell-gate, pl. hell-gates. [Orig. two words.] The portal or entrance of hell.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 228 Ure Hælend Crist tobræc helle zatu. c 1160 *Halton Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 Helle zate ne mazen on-zean þa. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1341 Helle-gates he al to-bræk. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 314 Our

porter at belle gate Is baiden so strate. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 25. 1666 SHIRLEY *Brothers* II. i. Mouths, that day and night are open, like hell-gates, to feed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 746 The Fortress of Hell Gate.

Hellgrammite, helgramite. *U.S.* The larva of a neuropterous insect, *Corydalis cornutus*, the hellgrammite fly, allied to the May-fly, used as a favourite bait for the black bass.

1884 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 156 They are much sought after as fish-bait, having a very tough integument, so that one larva suffices to catch several fish; and they are called by fishermen 'crawlers', 'dobsons', and sometimes, we hope rarely, 'hellgrammites'.

Hellhoffite. *Chem.* [from the name of the inventor Hellhoff.] An explosive, a solution of a nitrated organic combination (naphthalene, phenol, benzene, etc.), in fuming nitric acid.

1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Aug. 9/4 A new explosive .. hellhoffite .. invented by Hellhoff and Gruson. *Ibid.*, A quantity of hellhoffite poured into a bowl could not be exploded by a lighted match. 1895 CUNDILL & TH. *Dict. Explos.* Pref. 42.

† **Hellhood.** *Obs.* The state or personality of an infernal being; usually as an ironical title.

1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* II. ii. We might have done some fine thing To have made thy hell-hood laugh. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I. 92/1 To sacrifice themselves .. and all that they esteeme dearest vnto them, to his infernal Hell-hood.

Hellhound. [Orig. two words, *helle* in genitive case.]

1. Hound or dog of hell; esp. in Greek and Latin mythology, Cerberus, the watch-dog of Hades.

1888 K. ALFARO *Boeth.* xxv. § 6 Pa sceolde cuman þære helle hund, þæs nama. wæs Cerberus. 1006 *Charter in Cod. Dipl.* III. 350 Sy þe toren of hellehundum toðum on ðam ægeslicum hellewutum. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 792 3e ben to þe helle-hond bolliche-like, Tri-cerberus þe tenful of wham I tolde haue. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 167 þe helle-hunter, wyth his helle-houndys, com ny. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 630 My Hell-hounds to lick up the draft and filth Which man's polluting Sin with taint hath shed On what was pure. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. I. 408 But hark, the hell-hounds clamour.

2. A fiend; a fiendish person: as a term of execration.

1420 *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halli.) 10 Thou false cursyd Sarasyn .. Helle hounde, thou fowle wyghte. a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 89 From that hell hounde, that lyeth in cheynes bounde. 1530 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 446/1 Neither Luther, Tyndal, nor Huskin, nor all y^e hel houndes that y^e deuyll hath in hys kenell. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib. L.* II. (1810) 39 Tyrone with his Hell-hounds being not farre from Corke. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 P. 2, I am sure these shameless hell-hounds deserved it highly. 1777 EARL CHATHAM *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 18 Nov., These horrible hell-hounds of savage war. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivano-vitch* 208 Hellhounds, they baulk you!

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1710 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, Villains! hell-hound dogs! 1790 *By-stander* 46 Of the hell-hound breed. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 117 To account and apologise for the hell-hound-hearted mangling fury.

Hellicat, a. and *sb.* *Sc.* [app. a fanciful alteration by Scott of *halokit* (HALOK); perh. with some notion of *hell-cat*.]

A. adj. Lightheaded, giddy, extravagant; rompish. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, I dare see now it had been on some hellicat errand or other. 1816 — *Antig.* xxxix, I want to see what that hellicat quean Jenny Rinterouth's doing. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 32 That hellicat .. lassie, who had called me a sheep.

B. sb. A wicked creature: cf. *HELL-CAT*.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Let us but get pnr Grace out o' that auld hellicat's clutches. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 268 It's highly possible the hellicat would try and gar me to marry her when he turned up.

† **Hellick, a.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. had *hel-lic* hellish, infernal, *f. hel* + *-lic* -LIKE. It is not clear whether the 16th c. use was a revival of the OE.] Of or belonging to hell; hellish, infernal.

1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 380 Ða hellican fynd. *Ibid.* II. 78 Scyldix þe wæs to hellicre sasse. 1581 J. STUOLEY tr. *Seneca's Hippolytus* 67 b, Who when the hellicke bound from Tartares griesly gates in chaynes he dragd above the ground. *Ibid.* 73 The Hellick Tyrant knowes his perfect tale.

Hellier (he'lyəi). Now dial. Also 5-6 helyer, helier, 5, 9 hillyer. [ME. *helyer*, *f. HELE v.*, to cover: cf. *sauiyer*, etc.] A slater or tiler.

1450 T. WALSHINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* an. 1381 in Camden *Anglica, Hibernica*, etc. (1602) 252 Ductor .. dictus Waltherus Helier, vel Tyler. *Ibid.* 265 Waltherus Tyler vel vt quidam dicunt Waltherus Helyer. 1467 *Ordin. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 398 Tylers called hillyers. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 30 The Art. of a Smith .. Bricklayer, Tyler, Slater, Helier, Tyle-maker. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 287 He that covereth the house with tile or slate, is from thence commonly called a hellier. 1669 S. COLERIDGE in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1009 The most experienced Helliers (or Coverors with Slats). 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6400/8 Francis Budd, late of Horwood, Hellier. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Hellier*, a slater; one who helles roofs .. A Thatcher is never called a hellier. [Hence the surnames *Hellier*, *Helyar*, *Hillyer*, *Hilliard*, *Helyard*.]

Hellier, *obs.* form of *HALYARD*.

Helling, dial. form of *HELMING*, covering, roof.

Hellish (he'lish), *a.* (*adv.*) [*f. HELL sb.* + *-ISH*.] 1. Of, belonging or pertaining to hell or the infernal regions; infernal.

1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hellysshe, belongyng to helle, *tar-tarique*, infernal. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. II. 2 Who, all in

rage, gan threaten bellish paine. 1687 *Death's Vis.* Pref. (1713) 11 The Fury and Hidoousness of that Hellish Prince. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. II. (1840) 48 The last is truly called diabolical and bellish magic.

b. Belonging to Hades.

1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 30 His musicks might the bellish bound did tame. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 In vain does Hercules boast of all his victories, of his Hydra .. and the bellish Cerberus.

2. Of the nature or character of hell and infernal things; befitting or worthy of hell; diabolical, fiendish.

1569 *Comm. Boner* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. Introd. 125 Romishe derision, And hellishe deuision. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. II. 368 To you, Lord Governor, Remaines the Censure of this bellish villaine. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 402 P. 3, I sit down and describe my present Disposition with so hellish an Aspect. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. III, I had done a hellish thing, And it would work 'em woe. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XII, But we heard bellish noises.

b. As an intensive: cf. *infernal*, *devilish*.

1798 *Courier in Spirit. Pub. Trnls.* (1799) II. 307 Why did you ride at such a bellish rate?

B. adv. Infernally; execrably. Sometimes a mere coarse intensive: cf. *devilish*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 481 A mouth O hellish wide. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on Two Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 You make a little free with our condition .. as, hellish dull, damn'd clever, hellish cold. 1799 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 37 You've got a hellish clever trotting mare.

Hellishly (he'lishli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY*.] In a hellish manner; infernally, devilishly; execrably. Sometimes merely intensive.

1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* I. II. 50 in *Archæol. Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 308 Amedeus is so hellishly bent on the muck of this world. 1631 R. H. ARRAGUN. *Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 218 The Devil .. horribly yea hellishly distressing them. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI. xxxi. 221 If he had not interposed so hellishly as he did .. I had been the husband of Miss Byron in two hours. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 152 A dark Chesnut .. gets on hellishly, a remarkable Gift of going.

Hellishness (he'lishnes). [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being hellish; infernal or damnable nature or disposition.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* IV. in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 182, I was .. star-cross'd with some bag's hellishness. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiv. 82 Outward seeming and frothy sanctity, and inward hellishness. 1826 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 192 Enough to convince any one of the hellishness of this system! 1854 DUFF in *G. Smith Life* xxi. (1881) 342 Such utter absolute hellishness I never saw surpassed.

Hellite (he'loit). [*f. HELL sb.* + *-ITE*.]

1. An inhabitant of hell.

1866 D. FORBES *Hindūstāni Dict.* 45 s.v. اعراف, The poet Sa'di says that 'to those in heaven A'raf would seem hell, but the hellites would call A'raf paradise'.

2. The proprietor of a 'hell' or gaming-house.

1824 *Times* 9 Oct. in *Westm. Rev.* (1829) XI. 319 The hellites at all the 'hells' .. resort to every species of cheating. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 335 In all the gaming-houses of any note, there are unprincipled reckless persons in the pay of the hellites. 1870 A. STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* II. iv. 93.

Hell-kettle. A deep black gulf or abyss; a name locally applied to holes or pools popularly supposed to be bottomless.

1577 HARRISON *England* I. xxiv. (1881) III. 164 What the foolish people dream of the hell kettles, it is not wortie the rehearsal .. There are certeine pits, or rather three little pooles, a mile from Darlington .. which the people call the kettles of hell, or the diuels kettles. 1634 *Relat. Short Survey* (in *Longstaffe Darlington*), The three .. deepe pits called Hell Kettles, we left boyling by Darlington. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 250 An huge Casm, or Hell-Kettle was left where the Mountain had emptied its self.

† **Hellness.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. HELL sb.* + *-NESS*, after *HIGHNESS*.] A title for a person of diabolical character: = *HELLHOOD*.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. iv. *Captaines* 1007 There's not a king among tea thousand kings But .. gildeth those that glorifie his Folly, That sooth and smooth, and call his Hell-ness boly.

Hello (hə'ləʊ), *int.* and *sb.* [*var. of HALLO, q.v.*] An exclamation to call attention; also expressing some degree of surprise, as on meeting any one unexpectedly. **A.** as *int.*

1883 *Breadwinners* 241 Hello, Andy! you asleep. 1888 BLACK *Adv. House-boat* xxiii, Hello—here's more about evolution.

B. as *sb.*

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 45 'The amount of "Hellos" "Are you theres?" and "Speak louder, please!" .. that must at such times be poured out and wasted .. before the break (in telephonic connexion) is realised.

Comb. 1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/2 The awful nuisance of the central (telephone) office, and .. what is familiarly known as the 'hello-girl'.

Hence *Hello v.*, to shout *hello*!

1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/2 There will be no helling girl to ask you every minute, 'Have you finished?' while you are straining your ears to hear what the person you are talking to is saying.

† **Helluation.** *Obs. rare*—*o.* [*ad. L. helluā-tion-em* (hēl-), *n.* of action *f. helluāri* to gormandize (see next).] 'A devouring gluttony' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Hellue, v.** *Obs. rare*—*o.* In 6 helue. [*ad. L. helluāri* (hēl-), *f. helluo* (see next).] To gormandize, guzzle.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 59/11 Helue .. *potitute, deglutitue.*

|| **Helluo** (he'liuə). Also 7 helluoh. [*L. helluo, hēluo* a gormandizer.]

1. A glutton, gormandizer; *transf.* and *fig.* a greedy devourer.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abis.* I. (1879) 102 The insatiablest Helluo, the devouring glutton, or the greediest cormorant that is. 1631 R. H. ARRAGUN. *Whole Creature* v. 32 They cate like gurmundizing Helluohs. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 425 Thereby making him to be a Helluo and Devourer of Gods. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 63 (1740) 470 To let an Helluo loose upon the Revenue, which should be too hard for all Retrenchment. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* VIII. 184 In this ludicrous way the crier treated that belluo.

2. *Zool.* A genus of beetles belonging to the family *Carybidae*.

† **Helluous, a.** [*irreg. f. prec.*] Gluttonous. 1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 2 Shce, making me the cadaver of her love to feed her helluous gorge.

Hence *Helluousity*, gluttony.

1799 *Public Characters* 101 So voracious and insatiable is his helluousity. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 748 The helluousity of my reading, and omnivorous voracity with which I digest .. all manner of languages.

Hellward (he'lwɔd), *adv.* and *adj.* [*f. HELL sb.* + *-WARD*: orig. *to hellward*.]

A. adv. Towards hell: a. Downward, towards the centre of the earth. b. Towards the place of final punishment.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 114 A wenche .. Cam walkyng in þe wey, to-helle-ward she lokod. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 170 þe depthe of þi skete of contryoun muste be depe in sorwe downward, to helle-ward. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. P. 3 We are hoisted sometime to heaven with a billow of presumption, and dung downe againe with abysses of despair to hellward. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 125 Then of the ram and ewe let out the blood Into the pit; þeir beads to hell-ward place. 1726 W. BROOME *Ep. to Elijah Fenton* 97 Trees .. Root hell-ward, and thence flourish to the skies. 1789 BURNS *Ode in Mem. Mrs. Oswald*, Doom'd to share thy fiery fate, She, tardy, hell-ward plies. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. III, Magician and Wizard to lead us hellward.

B. adj. Directed or conducting to hell.

1829 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 632 Still man thinks that hellward paths can e'er lead up to Heaven.

He'll-weed, he'llweed. A name given to certain plants, noxious as weeds, and difficult to eradicate: a. the species of Dodder (*Cuscuta*) parasitic on cultivated plants; b. Hedge Bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; c. *Ranunculus arvensis*.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 10 *Cuscuta* as it is generally called .. is called of the Country people *He'll-weeds*, because they know not how to destroy it. 1670 *See DEVIL'S-GUTS*. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 109 *Cuscuta europæa*, greater dodder, hell weed or devil's guts. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-m.*, *He'll-weed*, dodder, so called from the trouble and ruin it causes in flux fields.

† **He'lly, a.** (*adv.*) *Obs.* [*f. HELL sb.* + *-Y* (or *-LY*).] Of or belonging to hell; of the nature of hell; hellish, infernal, devilish.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 423/2, I call heartely to y^e spirite of God to queneche the foule fyrebrand of y^e helly light. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxvi, No worldlie sight More like hell then was sight of that hellie fight. 1563 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.*, *How Collingbourne was Executed* (1815) II. 366 Helley haunts, & ranke pernicious ylls. 1583 STANBURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 103 His rod .. by which from the helly Bocardo Touzt tost souls he freeth. 1613 ACC. *Anglesea* (Halli.) 39 Authority conferred upon him to keep this helly trade.

B. adv. Hellishly, infernally.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* IVIII, With poyson hellie blacke. a 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems* (1785) 53 No rake helly gay, Or laughing, because he has nothing to say.

Helm (helm), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1- helm; also 3 hælme, healm, 4-7 helme, 6 healmie. [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *helm* str. masc. = OFris., OS. (I.G., MDu., Du.), OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *helm*, ON. *hjalmr* (Sw., Da. *hjelm*), Goth. *hilms*—O.Tent. **helmo-z*—pre-Tent. **helmo-s*, *f.* root *kel-* to cover, conceal (see *HELE v.*). OF. *helme* (mod.F. *heaume*) masc., It. *elmo*, Sp. *yelmo*, are from OHG. Senses 7 and 8 are prob. from Norse.]

I. 1. That part of the armour which covers the head; a helmet. Now *poet.* and *arch.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 422 Cassium, helm. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 143/27 *Crista*, helmes cemb. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Ða beoð sceold helm and brenie. c 1205 *LAV.* 25813 Hælme [c 1275 healm] an his hafde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cristofore* 549 Þane gert þe kinge an helme tak. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 65 b/2 A belme of brasse on his heed. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 182 There was brought him a good harnes, helme, sbeld, & sperre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 840 O're Shields and Helmes, and helmed heads he rode. 1715-20 POPE *Ilad* v. 5 High on his helm celestial lightnings play. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 345 Methought I had a helm upon my head Wrought all of gold.

fig. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Habbeð rihte bilene to brunie, and hope to helme. 1382a WELSH *Isa.* lix. 17 The helm of helthe in his hed.

b. *Her.* = *HELMET* 2.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 165 A large helm surmounted by the lion crest.

† 2. *transf.* Put for a man in armour. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 549 Ser Bedwyn þe bald with many briht helmes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. vi, The kyng

of Northgaly's with eyght score helmes. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V, 47 In the Vaward wer eight thousande Healmes of Knights and Esquiers and foure thousande Archers.

†3. Christ's crown of thorns. *Obs.*

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 252 Mid byrnenum helme his heafod befengon. c1175 *Laub. Hom.* 147 Ure helende . . hefe uppen his hefe þorne helme. a1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 Þorw-out his helm þe harde hat þe þornes in-to his flesch gan crepe.

II. 4. The crown, top, or summit of anything; in OE. *esp.* the leafy top of a tree. *Obs. exc. dial.* c888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 He onginþ of ðam wyrttrum and swa upweards grewþ . . of ðone helm. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 150 His of læswoðe mid treowenum helme. a1100 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 243/33 *Frondea robora*, zepufe beamas nē helmas. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Helm*, the top (crest) or head of a thing. 'Helm o' the hill' . . a considerable eminence on the old post road a few miles south of Felton.

†5. The head or cap of an alembic or retort.

1594 *PLAT Jewell-sho.* II. 5 Those glasses which they call bodies. . fitted to their helmes. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* II. 1, She'll mount you up, like quick-silver over the helm. 1686 *PLAT Staffordsh.* 102 That its oil or sulphur came over the Helm upon the first heat. 1718 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 7 Distill it with a glowing Iron Pot, upon which there is an Iron Helm or Head.

III. †6. A covering. (Only in OE.) *Obs.*

a1000 *Riddles* iv. 64 (Gr.) Under lyfte helme.

7. A roofed shelter for cattle, etc.; a shed. *north.* 1501 *Searcher's Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 22 For his kid helme upon þe tenement or ground. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 58 The Greater Helme in the Staggarth helde 43 [loads], the Helme in the Foregarth helde 23. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 36 An Helme, a Hovel. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Helme*, a hovel, an open shed for cattle in a field. 1863 *Mss. Toogood Yorksh. Dial.*, *Helme*, a cart or cattle shed.

8. (Also *helm-cloud*.) The local name in Cumberland and Westmorland of a cloud which forms over a mountain top before or during a storm; esp. that which accompanies the *helm-wind* (also occas. called the *helm*), a violent wind which in certain circumstances rushes down the escarpment of the Pennines near Cross Fell, when a *helm-cloud* lies over the summit. *Helm bar*, a roll of cloud suspended in the air to the leeward of the *helm-cloud*.

1777 *NICOLSON & BURN Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* I. 7 It is called a *Helm-wind*. *Ibid.*, A rolling cloud . . hovers over the mountain tops . . When this cloud appears, the country people say the helm is up . . This helm . . continues in its station, although a violent roaring hurricane comes tumbling down the mountain. 1787 *J. CLARKE Surv. Lakes* Introd. xl, A black streak of cloud . . continually fed from the white one, which is the real Helm: this is called the *Helm-bar*, from its being supposed to bar or obstruct the winds that burst upon the vallies beneath as soon as it wholly vanishes. *Ibid.*, Such is the *Helm-Wind* generated in that enormous cloud, which, like a helmet, covers the summit of Cross-fell. 1801 *COLERIDGE Poems* II. 159 Ancient Skiddaw . . Thus spake from out his helm of cloud. 1885 *Nature* 23/1 Whenever the *helm-wind* was blowing, there was an easterly wind. 1886 *Irish R. Meteor. Soc.* 2 On certain occasions, when the wind is from some easterly point, the Helm suddenly forms . . Small portions of thin vaporuous clouds are seen travelling from the Helm Cloud to the Bar. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 515/2 Here for weeks at a time prevails a kind of cyclone, revolving on a horizontal axis parallel to the escarpment,—the 'helm-wind'. 1889-9 *J. G. GOODCHILD in Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Assoc.* XIV. 44 The Helm Wind descends with greatest force in the neighbourhood of the highest elevation of the Escarpment, being strongest along a zone extending a few miles on each side of Cross Fell, and gradually diminishing in force in proportion to the distance on either side.

IV. 9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *helm-bearing*, *-decked*, *-mover*; *helm-bar*, *helm-cloud*, *helm-wind* (see sense 8); *helm-guard*, 'a chain attaching the helm to the girdle or to the mamme-rière' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a1100 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 243/40 *Frendigeris coronis*, helmberendum wuldorbeagan. c1611 *CHAPMAN* *Ibid.* II. 725 *Helm-deck'd* Hector. *Ibid.* vi. 277 The great helm-mover thus received the authours of his kind.

Helm (*helm*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *helma*, 4-7 *helme*, (7 *helmne*, 8 *Sc. hellim*), 6-*helm*. [OE. *helma* wk. masc., corresp. in stem to ON. *hjálm* str. fem. With sense 3, cf. MHG. *helm* handle.]

1. The handle or tiller, in large ships the wheel, by which the rudder is managed; sometimes extended so as to include the whole steering gear.

c725 *Corpus Gl. & Clavus*, *helma*. c1050 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 182/6. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12060 Roberes, helmes, right for to staode. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 235/1 *Helme*, or þe rothere of a schyp. c1515 *Cocke Loret's B.* (Percy) 12 Some stered at the helme behynde, Some whysteled after the wynde. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 5 Many times the ships will feele no helme. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Helme* of the Rudder of a ship, is a handle of wood, put on the Rudder for a man to govern the same, and direct the ship. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* 1. 17 The *Helme* is hard a weather, mind at *Helme* what is said to you carefully. 1757 *GRAV Bard* II. ii, In gallant trim the gilded Vessel goes; Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm. a1796 *BURNS* (*Song*), When Guilford good our Pilot stood, An' did our helm thrav, man. 1826 *H. N. COLERIDGE West Indies* 76 There was no one on deck but the man at the helm and himself.

b. Use or turning of the helm, space through which the helm is turned.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 7/1 Many of the witnesses

disagree as to the amount of helm which was given to the ship. 1894 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/4 Very little helm, three or four spokes either to port or starboard, would have done it.

c. Phrases. *Down with the helm*, *Down helm*, the order to place the helm so as to bring the rudder to windward. *Up with the helm*, *Up helm*, the order to place the helm so as to bring the rudder to leeward. See also *ALLEE*, *AMIDSHIPS*, *BEAR* v. 37, *EASE* v. 9, *FEEL* v. 12, *OVER*, *PORT*, *STARBOARD*, *WEATHER*.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Amidships*, . . Put the helm amidships, i.e. in the middle. 1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 380 Down with the helm and let her come round, said I. 1840 *WILLIS in Longfellow's Life* (1891) I. 371 So I up helm for my sister's house in Brighton. 1859 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* II. xc. 66 See if he does not up helm, and make the best run of it he can. 1875 *BEFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 215 If caught in a hard sudden squall, down helm at once. A tendency to carry lee helm should be counteracted at once. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 216 *Helm's-a-lee*, the call of the helmsman when his helm is hard down in tacking.

2. a. *fig.* That by which affairs, etc., are guided. c888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxv. § 4 Mid þæm helman and mid þæm stiortrope his godoesse. a1520 *SHELTON Bouge of Cort.* 250 Holde up the helme, lōke up, and lete God stēre. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. 1.79 You slander The Helmes o' th State. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* v. i. xxxi. (1754) 226 Bishop Laud . . sits at the Helm of the Church. 1679 *Establ. Test* 2 'Tis dangerous meddling with the Helm of State. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 216/1 Fabius came to the helm, when Rome experienced the worst . . turn of fortune. 1840 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* II. 33 The elderly men, who generally held the triumpship, now abandoned the helm in despair.

b. *transf.* Any part which is used like a helm. 1660 *MRO. WORCESTER Cent. Inv.* Exact Def. 15 The [Water-commanding] Engine consisteth of the following Particulars . . 5. A Helm or Stern with Bitt and Reins, wherewith any Child may guide, order, and controul the whole Operation. 1860 *G. H. K. Vac. Tour* 162 Salmon . . give a series of sharp sculling strokes with their broad helms, which sends them sheer out of the water.

†3. A handle, helve. *Obs.*

c1430 *Syr Gener.* 3729 Like mattokes wer here wepens wrought, With long helmes of yren stoute. 1589 *NASH Martin's Months Minde* 45 Let them once cut a helme for their hatchet, but of a branch of you, and they will cut downe all the good handsmo. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* v. 312 A great axe . . In which a fair well-polish'd helm was put.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *helm circle*, the smallest circle in which a ship can be turned; *helm-coat*: see *COAT* *sb.* 8; *helm-man* = *HELMSMAN* q.v.; *helm-port* (see *quot.*); † *helm-stock*, the tiller (cf. *Dn. helmstok*).

1884 *West. Morn. News* 2 Aug. 8/1 The diameter of the *helm circle of the Defence is . . 500 yards. c1850 *Rudin. Navie*, (Weale) 124 **Helm-port*, that hole in the counter through which the head of the rudder passes. *Helm port transom*, the piece of timber placed athwart the inside of the counter timbers at the height of the helm-port. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiv. 62 Our burd hym kest anyde the floadwe se, Rycht all togidder with the *helmstok of tre.

Helm, *sb.* *dial.* Also 6 *helme*, 8 *healm*, 9 *dial. hellum*, *elam*, *elm*. [app. related to *HAULM*, OE. *healm*, but the phonology is not clear. In sense 2, *Dn.* and *LG.* have also *helm*, in *Holstein helm*, in *Heligoland hallem*; some *Dn.* dialects have *helm*, *hellem*, *hellum* in the general sense of *halm*, straw.

It has been suggested that *helm* might be a special southern development of OE. *healm* *HAULM*.]

1. The stalk of corn; the stalks collectively, straw; esp. as made up in bundles or laid straight for thatching. (In this sense perh. confused with *YELM* q.v.)

1437 [see *helm-bote* in 3]. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. viii. 461 Barley hath helme or strawe, lyke wheaten strawe. 1669 *WORLDICE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 238 The best . . is called *Helme*, that is, long and stiff wheat-straw (with the ears cut off) bound up in bundles unbrused. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 68 *Hanlm* or *Helm*, stubble gathered after the corn is innet. a1722 *LISLE Husb.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Helm*, *halm*, or straw prepared for thatching. (1862) *J. R. WISE New Forest* (1863) 282 [In the New Forest] three elams make a bundle . . [In Wiltshire] the measurement is somewhat different, five elams forming a bundle. 1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock Nowell* xxxiii. The wind . . brought an 'elam' of thatch to shelter her.]

b. = *HAULM* *sb.* a.

1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Hellum*, the stalk of beans, peas, vetches, potatoes, clover, etc. . . Not . . straw of any kind. A coarse kind of stalk is implied.

2. A name for the Bent-grass of the sandhills. ? *Obs.* or *alien*.

1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 1200 The Italians, and Spaniards call it *Sparto* . . The Dutch *Halm*. And we in English, *Helme*, and *Matweede*. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* June 263 Swarms of rabbits lie out in the 'helm', buckthorn bushes and little dwarf pine copses [in Holland].

3. *Comb.*, as *helm-sheaf*; *helm-bote* (in *quot.* -*bought*), the right of cutting helm in a common field for thatching.

1437 *Churchc. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc. vol. 4) 178 Uno homini locato pro le stubel vocato helmebought falcando boe pro dicta domo pistrine cooperanda. 1563-87 *FOX A. & M.* (1684) III. 855 Good store of *Helme-sheaves*.

Helm, *vi.* [OE. *helman*, f. *HELM* *sb.* 1] *trans.* To furnish or cover with a helm. (Chiefly *poet.*) a1000 *Andreas* 1307 (Gr.) Niht helmade . . beorcas steape. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 256 *Galea*, helm. *Galeatus*,

gehelmod. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 544 (593) Maris þe god þat helmyd is of stel. 1525 *L. BERNES Froiss.* (1812) II. clxviii. 472 Anone, they were agayne helmed, and ran togidre. 1691 *DRYDEN Arthur* I. i. (R. Sup.), Now again you helm your boary head. 1795 *SOUTHEY Jean of Arc* VII. 498 Then from the bank He sprung, and helm'd his head. a1830 *PARAD Poems* (1864) II. 366 Now saddle my steed and helm my head.

Helm, *v.* 2 [f. *HELM* *sb.* 2] *trans.* To guide with or as with a helm; to steer. Chiefly *fig.*

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. ii. 151 The businesse he hath helmed, must . . give him a better proclamation. 1607 *MARSTON What you will* II. i. Cijb, Fate helmeth all. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* I. 613 The steerman gaily helms his course along. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* I. iii, No forsworn Archbishop Shall helm the Church. 1890 *RIDER HAGGARD & LANG World's Desire* 41 He helmed the ship towards these. *intr. or absol.* 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 31/4 The Conquerors . . helmed a weather, and stood for the Southward Cape.

Helm, *v.* 3 *dial.* [f. *HELM* *sb.* 3; but see *YELM* v.] *trans.* To lay (straw) in order for thatching.

a1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1752) 236 Straw is heaped up together in order to be helmed. 1762 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LII. 475, I had a woman . . helming of straw, i.e. laying it straight, for the thatcher.

Helimage, *rare*. [f. *HELM* v. 2 + *-AGE*.] *Gnidance*, direction, management. 1864 in *WEAVER*.

Helm-bar, *-cloud*: see *HELM* *sb.* 1 8.

Helmed (*helmd*), *pph. a.* [f. *HELM* v. 1 or *sb.* 1 + *-ED*.] Wearing a helm; helmeted.

c1205 *LAV.* 26744 *Helmede* beines. 1382 *WYCLIF Ezech.* xxxviii. 5 Men of Persis . . alle sheeldid and helmyd. 1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 In coach ruins helmed Achilles. 1629 *MILTON Nativity* 112 The helmed Cherubim, And sworded Seraphim. 1883 *ONAN in Academy* No. 577. 371/3 The helmed Aphrodite of Corinth.

Helmet (*he'lmet*), *sb.* Forms: 5- *helmet*, (6 *helmette*, *healmet*, *Sc. hewmet*, *hewmond*, *heumont*, 7 *helmit*). [a. obs. F. *healmet*, *helmet*, dim. of *helme* (see *HEAUME* and *HELM* *sb.* 1).]

1. A defensive cover for the head; a piece of armour, usually made of, or strengthened with, metal, which covers the head wholly or in part.

It has varied greatly in shape and material at different periods; the name is still given to the stiff hat of domed or conical form, made of metal or strengthened with bars of metal, worn by many troops.

1470-85 *MALOR Arthur* vi. ix, [He] gae hym by the Banowre of his helmet, and plucked hym doune on his knees. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. vii. 194 Mesapurs chit hewmet [ed. 1553 hewmond] schynand brycht. 1563 *WINGET Wks.* (1890) II. 6 For a waipin and a werkume, for a speir or a spade, a heumont or a hemmir. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xi. 22 Upon his head he wore an Helmet light, Made of a dead mans skull, that seemd a ghastly sight. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. vii. 139 Virtue is . . a Minerva, armed with helmet, spear, and shield. 1858 *LAANDER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 374 The helmet and cuirass worn by cavalry is a cooler dress than might be imagined, the polished metal being a good reflector of heat.

fig. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxvii. lii, The helmet mekenes, and the shelde good fayth. 1526 *TINDALE Eph.* vi. 17 Take the helmet of heeth.

†b. *transf.* Put for a man in armour. *Obs.*

c1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 189 Men of armes, to the nombre of foure thousand helmeds. *Ibid.* xxx. 225 A hundred helmeds of Hongery . . valyaunt knyghtes & good men of werre.

c. Extended to other (non-military) defensive or protective kinds of head-gear, such as those worn by policemen, firemen, and divers, and the felt or pith hat worn in hot climates.

1842 *BRANOE Dict. Sc.*, etc., s.v. *Diving*, A helmet of thin sheet copper, which covers the head of the diver. (1858 cf. *helmet-maker* in 9.) 1882 *OGILVIE* s.v. *Helmet* of white felt, with folds of linen wrapped round them, are worn in India and other hot climates as a protection against the sun. The name helmet is also given to a kind of hat worn by policemen. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 6/1 Officers and men were attired in red serge tunics . . sun helmets and puggarees.

2. A representation of a helmet; esp. in *Her.*

The figure of a helmet placed above the escutcheon in an achievement and supporting the crest. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* IV. xv. (1612) 231 The bearing of Helms after these several manners. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 263 They take to themselves coates of Armes . . yet not with open Helms, as Gentlemen beare them, but with closed Helms, after the manner used by the Citizens in Germany. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* s.v., *Helms* of different forms are placed above shields of arms to denote the rank of the bearers.

3. The upper part of a retort; = *HELM* *sb.* 1 5.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 25/1 Distille therout a water, with a glasse helme as we are used to distille the stronge waters. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 64 We took a Glass Helme or Alembick . . such as Chymists use in Distillations. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 121 Put in it fifty pounds of Quicksilver . . and place an Helme upon it. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Helmet*, . . the upper part of a retort.

4. A kind of fancy pigeon: see *quot.* 1735.

1676 *COTTON Walton's Angler* iv. 76 Of the tame [pigeons] there be helmits and runts, and carriers, and croppers. 1735 *J. MOORE Columb.* in *Tegetmeier Pigeons* xix. (1867) 164 They are called *Helmits*, from their heads being covered with a plumage which is distinct in colour from the body, and appears somewhat like a helmet to cover the head. 1833 *R. MUIR Feathered Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) I. 74.

5. (in full *helmet-shell*). The shell of a mollusc of the genus *Cassia*.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Cassia levis*, the smooth helmet shell, a name given by Rumphius, though very improperly, to the genus of shells called *dolia* and *conchæ*

globose. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 408 The .. real Conques come next after the Helms. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 290 A Helmet, *Cassia*. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 381 Cameos .. that are cut from the Horned Helmet-shell are white.

8. A collector's name for a fossil echinoderm, *Galerites albogalerus*; cf. *helmet-stone* in 9.

1887 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol.* (ed. 2) 405.

7. Bot. The arched upper part of the corolla (or calyx) in some flowers, esp. labiates and orchids; the galea.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Helmet, Galea*. The upper lip of a ringent corolla. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* II. (1885) 59 The whole upper part of the helmet answers to the minute oval bit of membrane to which the caudicle of Orchis is attached. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 335/2 s.v. *Coryanthes*. At the foot of the column are two fleshy feet, from whose toe perpetually distils a clear honey-like fluid, which drops into the hollow of the helmet.

8. An appendage of the stipes of the maxilla of some insects, as the cockroach; the galea.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 313 A corneous and dentated portion .. covered by another piece of a membranous consistence, and arched, called the *galea* or helmet.

9. attrib. and Comb., as *helmet-bonnet*, -*cone*, -*crown*, -*feather*, -*hat*, -*head*, -*maker*, -*shape*; *helmet-shaped*, -*stream*, -*tubed* adjs.; *helmet-beetle*, a beetle of the family *Cassididae*, having a dilated thorax forming a kind of helmet covering the head; *helmet-bird*, a bird of the genus *Corythaix*, a turakoo; † *helmet-cherry*, a kind of cherry: cf. *HEALME*; *helmet-cockatoo*, *Callocephalon galeatus*, 'an iron-grey bird with a bright red head' (Newton); *helmet-crab*, a species of King-crab, *Limulus longispinus*; *helmet-flower*, a name for Monkshood or Aconite, and for orchids of the genus *Coryanthes*; *helmet-hornbill*, a species of Hornbill, *Buceros galeatus*; *helmet-quail*, a quail of the American genus *Lophortyx*, having an elegant curved crest; *helmet-shell*: see sense 5; *helmet-stone*: see sense 6.

1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 87 p. 6 Still see my *helmet bonnet unimpaired. 1816 PRISC. WAREFIELD *Nat. Hist.* Ins. IV. 35 The larvae of the genus *Cassida* or *Helmet Beetle. 1611 CORGR. *Heulne*, .. the *Helmet cherrie, Heart-cherrie. 1777 WARTON *Poems* 70 (Jod.) Wearing in death his *helmet-crown. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* III. The helmet and the *helmet-feather Burn'd like one burning flame together. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 972 Blew *Helmet-floure, or Monks-hood. 1609 PARKINSON *Paradisi* xxvi. 216 The poisonfull Helmet flower. 1803-6 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 434 The *Helmet-Hornbill, a native of Sumatra and Borneo. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. *Helmet-maker, a maker of defensive coverings for the head, worn by soldiers, firemen, etc. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* II. viii. Steel from spur to *helmet-plume. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 283 Melampyrum. Upper lip *helmet-shaped, compressed. 1835 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 If the corolla is very irregular with one petal very large and helmet-shaped, it is sometimes called *cassideous*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Galea*, .. a genus of .. sea hedgehogs, whose shape is that of a large elevated helmet. This genus, when fossile, is called in English the *helmet stone. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Helmet-tubed Petal, *Galeato-tubulatum petalum*.

Hence *Helmetful*, as much as a helmet will hold; *Helmetless* *a.*, having no helmet.

1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. xx. (1864) 416 He would give all his share of spoil for a helmetful of water. 1891 R. KIPPLING *Light that failed* II. A helmetless soldier was firing over Dick's head.

Helmet, *v.* [*f.* HELMET *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a helmet.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 165 Helmeted on their heads and crested like a lark. 1807 WOODSW. *White Doe* v. 137, I helmeted a brow though white. And took a place in all men's sight. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 637/2 Rock-papioled giants .. helmeted with eternal snow.

Helmet-crest.

1. (Also *helmet crest*.) The crest of a helmet. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. viii. Upon his first head in his helmet crest. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 244 Lycan him hit upon the helmet-crest. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. vi. The honoured pledge you gave .. shall wave upon my helmet-crest.

2. A crested humming-bird of the genus *Oxygogon*. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 241 The Helmet-crests are very curious birds, and are at once known by the singular pointed plume which crowns the top of the head.

Helmeted (he'lmetəd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* HELMET *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Wearing a helmet. In *Bot.* helmet-shaped, galeate.

1552 HUOET, *Helmeted, galeatus*. 1612 Two Noble K. I. f. Unto the helmeted Bellona use them. 1831 DON *Gard. Dict. Gloss.*, *Galeate*, helmeted. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* vii. They knelt .. on the green sward, bowing all their helmeted heads.

† **Helmetier**, *helmettier*. *Obs. rare.* [*see* -IER.] A soldier wearing a helmet.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LIV. xxxiii. 1191 He ordained that the helmetiers or morioners [*galeatos*] should stand upon their feet, having their shields upright before them.

Helminth (he'lminθ). [*ad. Gr.* ἑλμινθ, ἑλμινθ- (comb. form ἑλμινθο-) maw-worm, intestinal worm; in mod. *f.* *helminth*.]

1. A worm, esp. an intestinal worm.

1823 DANA *Crust.* I. 6 Certain Vermes, as the Helminths. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 565 The Fluke belongs to the order *Trematoda*, which signifies that they are internal parasites, suctorial worms or helminths. 1887 F. J. BELL

in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 770 (title) A Note on the Relations of Helminth Parasites to Grouse Disease.

2. *Min.* A variety of chlorite occurring in felspar and quartz. 1861 in *Baistrow Gloss. Mining*.

Helminthagogue (helminθə'gog), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [*f.* Gr. ἑλμινθ- (see prec.) + ἀγωγός drawing forth.]

A. adj. 'Having power to expel intestinal worms' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); anthelmintic.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

B. sb. A medicine for expelling intestinal worms. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Helminthagogues*, or *Helminthicks*, Medicines that drive out Worms, or cause them to be voided.

So **Helminthagogic** (-ə'gog'dzɪk), *a.* = prec. *A.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Helminthagogick*, expelling Worms.

Helminthiasis (helminθi'æsis). *Path.* [*mod. L.*, *f.* Gr. ἑλμινθίαν to suffer from worms, *f.* ἑλμινθ- HELMINTH: see -ASIS.] A diseased condition

characterized by the presence of worms in the body. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1865 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* IV. 165 Introducing this parasite (*Bilharzia hæmatobia*) and its terrible helminthiasis into this country. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 109 The disposition to helminthiasis.

Helminthic (helminθɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* Gr. ἑλμινθ- HELMINTH + -IC.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to a helminth or intestinal worm.

1755 JOHNSON, *Helminthick*, relating to worms. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 278 An hepatic disease, which gradually changed to violent helminthic symptoms in the stomach.

B. sb. = HELMINTHAGOGUE *sb.*

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Helminthite. *Geol.* [*f.* as prec. + -ITE.] 'Applied to those long sinuous tracks so common on the surfaces of many flaggy sandstones, and which are usually considered as worm-trails' (Page *Hand-bk. Geol. Terms* 1859).

Helminthoid (helminθɔɪd), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -OID.] Resembling or of the nature of a helminth; vermiform.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1864 W. AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 807 Helminthoid Entozoa which have been discovered infesting the human body.

Helmintholite. [*f.* Gr. ἑλμινθ- HELMINTH + -LITE.] + *L. Palæont.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1846 WORCESTER cites HAMILTON. 1882 OGILVIE, *Helmintholite*, a fossil worm, with or without shell.

2. *Min.* (See quot.)

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 141 *Helmintholite*, a variety of limestone, generally of a dark colour, and distinguished by the beautiful red and green iridescence of the fossil shells which it contains. It is found in Carinthia, at Halle in the Tyrol, and other localities, and is made into a variety of ornamental articles.

Helmintholith. *Path.* [*f.* as prec. + Gr. λίθ- *os* stone.] 'A calcareous concretion produced from an intestinal worm or other entozoon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Helminthology (helminθ-ɒlədʒi). [*f.* as prec. + -LOGY.] That branch of zoology, or of medical science, which treats of helminths.

1819 in *Pantologia*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 265 *note*. Persons unacquainted with helminthology. 1864 T. S. COBBOLLO (title) Entozoa: an Introduction to the Study of Helminthology, with reference more particularly to the Internal Parasites of Man.

So **Helminthologic**, **Helminthological** *adjs.*, pertaining to helminthology; **Helminthologist**, one versed in helminthology.

1822 J. FLEMING *Philos. Zool.* II. 416 (L.) Few parts of either England or Scotland have been surveyed by the eye of the helminthologist. 1828 WEBSTER, *Helminthologic*, *Helminthological*. 1862 T. S. COBBOLLO in *Intell. Observer* No. 1. 25 Our recent helminthological discoveries. 1876 BENEDEN'S *Anim. Parasites* *Introd.*, All helminthologists, with few exceptions, looked upon worms in the interior of the body as formed without parents in the same organs which they occupy.

Helminthous (helminθəs), *a.* [*f.* HELMINTH + -OUS.] Infested with intestinal worms; predisposed to helminthic diseases.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Helminthodes*, .. helminthous. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Landon* II. vii. 332 Improper nourishment greatly favours the appearance of the Helminths. It appears also that the nature of the constitution ('helminthous') has great influence.

Helmlless (he'lmləs), *a.* 1 [*f.* HELM *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without a helm or helmet.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xxvi, Clorinda .. helmllesse to the forrestward gan hie. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xvi, The cloven cuirass, and the helmlless head.

Helmlless, *a.* 2 [*f.* HELM *sb.* 2 + -LESS.] Without a helm or steering gear; rudderless. Also *fig.*

1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. i. 116 The desert-ship, The helmlless dromedary. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv, My will is bondsman to the dark; I sit within a helmlless bark.

Helmllet, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* HELM *sb.* 1 + -LET.] A small helm or helmet.

1883 SWINBURNE *Les Casquettes* xi. in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 18 No touch may loosen the black braced helmllets. For the wild elves' heads of the wild waves wrought.

Helmsman (he'lmszmən). Also 7 *helmsman*. [*f.* HELM *sb.* 2 + MAN.] The man at the helm who steers the ship; a steersman. Also *fig.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 84 A good helme man

may be overcome with an imagination, and so mis-take one poynt for another. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 12 The Rudder is so turned to and fro as the Helmsman pleaseth. 1798 COLBRIDGE *Anc. Mar. v. xi*, The helmsman steered, the ship moved on. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 147 The helmsman, and others of the watch.

Hence **Helmsmanship**, the function of a helmsman. Also **Helmswoman**, **Helmsgirl** *nonce-wds.*, a woman or girl who steers.

1850 *World* 13 Aug. 28/2 The Squadron .. encouraged amateur helmsmanship. 1870 *Daily News* 17 May, A helms-girl at the stern in a pilot jacket and straw hat.

† **Helmster**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*irreg. f.* HELM *sb.* 2] The helm, tiller.

1594 *Knack to Know a Knave* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 571 While I am master of the bark, I mean to keep the helmster in my hand.

Helmstok: see HELM *sb.* 2 4.

Helm-wind: see HELM *sb.* 1 8.

† **Helo**, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 7 *helo(e)*, *helaw*, 7-9 *halo*, *hala*, 8-9 *healo*. [*Etymology* unknown.] Bashful, modest, shamefaced.

1611 CORGR. s.v. *Coiffe*, Il est né tout coiffe .. hee is verie maidenlie, shamefaced, heloe. *Ibid.*, Hontex, shamefast, bashfull, helo, modest. 1674 RAY N. C. Words 25 *Helo* or *Helaw*, bashful, a word of common use. 1688 SHAWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* III. (1720) 57 *Hack* .. Kiss her, I say. *Dolph*, I am so hala; I am ashamed. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* (1862) 87 *Healo*, bashful. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Halo*, *Healo*, bashful, modest.

Helobious (hɛlə'biəs), *a. rare* -o. [*f.* mod. *L.* *helobius* (*f.* Gr. ἑλος marsh + -biος living) + -OUS.] Living in marshes; palustrine.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Helobius*.] 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Heloceros (hɛlə'sɛrəs), *a. Entom.* [*f.* Gr. ἥλος nail + κέρας horn + -OUS.] Having club-shaped antennæ; clavicorn.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Helocerus*, .. applied by Dumeril to a Family .. of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those in which the antennæ represent an oblong mass composed of laminae, which seem perforated by a central axis; *heloceros*.

Heloderm (hɛlə'dɜ:m). *Zool.* [*ad. mod. L.* *heloderma*, *f.* Gr. ἥλος nail + δέρμα skin.] A large and repulsive-looking venomous lizard of the genus *Heloderma*, having its skin studded with warts or tubercles like heads of nails. There are two species, found in Mexico and Arizona.

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 632 Sir Joseph Fayrer made the subjoined remarks. I was present when the *Heloderma* bit two Guinea-pigs in the hind leg. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 3/3 Mr. Tyrrell does not think the *heloderma*'s poisonous bite would kill a man unless in exceptional cases.

Hence **Helodermatoid** *a.*, having the form or character of a *heloderma*; **Helodermatous** *a.*, having a warty skin like a *heloderma*.

|| **Helodes** (hɛlə'dɜ:z), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [*mod. L.*, *a. Gr.* ἑλώδης marshy, *f.* ἑλος marsh.]

A. adj. Marshy, marshy; (of fevers) produced by marsh miasma. *B. sb.* A fever so produced; a marsh-fever.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Helodes*, a particular kind of Fever, accompanied with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Helodes* .. In medicine .. used as a characteristic epithet in certain fevers. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Helodes* .. Also, a term for marsh fever.

Helodont (hɛlə'dɒnt), *a. Palæont.* [*f.* Gr. ἥλος nail + ὀδὼν- tooth.] Having teeth shaped like a nail or spike; (of a tooth) of this shape.

1886 J. W. DAVIS in *Geol. Mag.* (N.S.) III. 151 A number of small *helodont* teeth are scattered over some of the pieces of limestone.

|| **Helosius** (hɛlə'si:z). *Path.* [*mod. L.*, *f.* Gr. ἑλ- *ein* to roll.] (See quotes.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Helosius*, a turning back of the Eyelid. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Helosius*, an eversion or turning up of the eyelids. 1874 in DUNGLISON.

Helot (he'lɒt, hɛ'lɒt). Forms: 6 *Hylote*, 6-7 *Ilote*, 7 *El(y)ot*, 7- *Helot*, 9 *helot*. [*ad. L.* *Hēlōtes*, *a. Gr.* ἑλωτες (pl. of ἑλῶς), also *Hēlōtæ* (*Ilōtæ*, Livy), *a. Gr.* ἑλωται (pl. of ἑλωτής); traditionally taken as deriv. of ἑλῶς *Helos*, a town in Laconia whose inhabitants were enslaved. (The capital H is now usual only in the original historical sense; so in the derivatives.)]

Gr. Antiq. (*Helot*) One of a class of serfs in ancient Sparta, intermediate in status between the ordinary slaves and the free Spartan citizens.

Drunkn Helot: in allusion to the statement (Plutarch *Lycurg.* xxviii), that *Helots* were, on certain occasions, compelled to appear in a state of intoxication, in order to excite in the Spartan youth repugnance to drunken habits.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 48 If Lycurgus .. take counsel of Apollo .. he shalbe charged to leaue those precepts to the white liured Hylotes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 104 Well, if yee thinke it good, divide the rest amongst the Ilots. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 100 Like those base Eliyots slaved to ebriety. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* III. 166 The Rest Like drunken Helots, either Act the Jest Their Rigours shall impose. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 1 Apr., In that respect he would be like the drunken Helot. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. (1888) II. 291 The *Helots* .. were Coloni or serfs bound to the soil, who tilled it for the benefit of Spartan proprietors.

b. transf. (*helot*) A serf, a bondsman. [1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 48, I could wishe it in England, that there were greater preferment for the valiant

Spartans, then the sottish Hylotes.] 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* vi. Slaves of the east, or helots of the west. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiv. 404 The Saxon helot of the Conquest grew into the sturdy English freeman. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* II. 17 God's heroes may be the world's helots.

c. Comb., as *helot-like* adj.

a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 84 The rigid and helot-like slavery to which the native Bithynians were subjected.

Helotage. [f. prec. + -AGE.] = HELOTISM. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iv. heading.

Helotism (he'lɒtɪz'm, hɪ-). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The condition of a Helot or helot; the system of serfage which prevailed in Sparta; a system under which a class of the community are treated as a permanently inferior order.

1823 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XIV. 533 Lamenting over the Helotism of Ireland. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. III. (1852) 105 Providing, for the exaltation of a few individuals by the irremediable helotism of the great majority. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vii. (1849) II. 591 The subsequent state of Helotism into which they were reduced.

Helotize (he'lɒtɪz, hɪ-), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a Helot.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. (1862) II. 140 Helotizing the inhabitants. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* (1875) 106 Those galling chains of custom and of country which helotize affection, genius, nature herself.

Helotry (he'lɒtri, hɪ-), [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. Helots or serfs collectively; a class of helots. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 174 Down to the poorest hovel in which his helotry are stalled. 1829 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Southey* (1887) 126 The helotry of Mammon are not, in our day, so easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period. 1835 TAIT's *Mag.* II. 521 The priesthood have been called in to supply to a trampled helotry, the want of natural leaders.

2. The condition of Helots; serfdom; slavery.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 400 Who can forget the stories of Spartan Helotry? 1882 *Id.* *Words* 748 The ancient system of slavery and helotry.

Help (help), v. Pa. t. helped (helpt), *arch.* holp (hɒlp); pa. pple. helped, *arch.* holpen (hɒl'pən, -p'n). Forms: 1 helpan, 2-4 helpen, 3-7 helpe, 4- help. (Also 3 halp, healp, heolp, elp, 6 healp(e).) Pa. t. and pple.: see below. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *helpan*, *healp* (*hulpan*), *holpen* = OFris. *helpa*, OS. *helpan* (Du., LG. *helfen*), OHG. *helfan* (Ger. *helfen*), ON. *hálpa* (Sw. *hjelpa*, Da. *hjælpe*), Goth. *hulpan*, *halp* (*hulpum*), *hulpan*: OTeut. ablaut series *help*-, *halp*-, *hulp*-.] The expected pre-Teut. form is **kelb*-, a root *kelb*- in same sense appears in Lith. *selpti* to help. Of the strong inflexions, the normal ME. pa. t. sing. was *halp*; the pl. was *holpen* (with o of pa. pple.), later *holpe*, which c 1500 was extended also to the sing., and continued in frequent use till 17th c.; it is now a rare archaism. The pa. pple. *holpen*, kept alive by biblical and liturgical use, is still employed by poets and archaists; from 14th to 17th c. it occurs shortened to *holp(e)*. The weak inflexion *helped* is found from c 1300, and has gradually become the usual form. For other points see the Forms below.]

A. Illustrations of Forms of Pa. t. and Pa. pple.

1. *Strong past tense.* a. 1st and 3rd sing. a. 1 *healp*, 2-3 *hēlp*, 5 *huelp*. b. 3-5 *halp*. γ. 6-7 *holpe*, 6-9 *holp*. a. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* v. 45 He..his *healp*. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A preost..him *nawit* he *help*. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 761 Ho him *rodde* and *help*. c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 558 In *Ritson Metr. Rom.* He *huelp* hire brother.

b. c 1200 ORMIN 1342 Hemm *it* *halp*. c 1305 *Judas* 108 In E. E. P. (1862) 170 He *halp* menie man. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xlii. Her blood *halpe* not the lady. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xlii. 15 His yongest daughter *halp* hym.

γ. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxx. 283 The kyng of Cypr *helpe* them. 1550 *Mirr. Mag.* *Warwicke* xvii. I lyke wyse hym refused: And *holpe* vp Henry. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* xlv. (1633) 48 Who..*holpe* the Saxons. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 45 Lancelot *holp* To raise the Prince.

2. *2nd sing.* 1-3 *hulpe*, (3 *holpe*). *Subj.* 1-3 *hulpe*.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxx[i]. 20 Donne *du*..*hulpe* min. c 1200 ORMIN 12033 But *if* *hatt* Godd *him* *hulpe* *hēr*. c 1205 LAY. 8931 Pu me *hulpe* [c 1275 *help*].

c. *plural.* a. 1 *hulpon*. b. 3-4 *holpen*. γ. 4-7 *holpe*, 6-7 *holp*, (4 *hylpe*). δ. 4 *halp*. ε. 5 *heolp*.

a, β, γ. a 1000 *Christ* 1353 In *Exeter Bk.* ze hyra *hulpon*. c 1000 *Shrine* 162/16 (Bosw.) Da steortas *hulpan* ealle *ðæs* *hæfdes*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 338a Hise benes hem *bolpen* wel. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 622 Anone runne to alle..and *hylpe*. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. vi. 108 To erie þis halue acre *holpyn* hym manye. 1382 WYCLIF *I Eddas* x. 15 Mosollam, and Sebethai, Leuitus, *holpen* hem. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 Then his feeres and companions *holpe* to arme the yonge Gentleman. 1605 *Lond. Prodgal* I. i. These hands of mine *holp* to wind him. δ. 13..Guy *Warw.* (A.) 2217 No his tvidold armes *halp* him nougt. ε. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 130/1 All men..*heelp* them.

2. *Strong pa. pple.* a. 1-9 *holpen*, (4-5 -yn(e)). b. 4-7 *holpe*, (4 *hulpe*), 6-7 *holp*.

c 1200 ORMIN 6201 E33þer birþ burh oþþer beon *Hollpenn*. c 1340 HAMMOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 28 Nede for to be lukeked to and *holpyn* by þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxv[i]. 17 Thou Lord hast *holpe* me. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1984 VOL. V.

Arriadne, He shal ben *holpyn*. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* I. 54 He..hath *holpen* his seruaunt Israel. 1581 RICH *Farewe. Milit. Prof.* (1846) 14 We have..*holpe* them at many a pinche. 1607 TORSELL *Fowf. Beasts* (1658) 120 The Hound must be *holp*..with the voyce. of the Hunter. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* I. 378 If you have *holpen* Jove with word or deed. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* 24, I who was Entreated thus and *holpen*.

3. *Weak pa. t. and pple.* a. 3- *helped*, 4-5 -id, -yd, -et, -it, -yt), 6-9 *helpt*. b. 6-7 *holpt*. o. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20184 Freindes..me *helped*. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxviii[i]. 7 In him hoped mi hert, and *helped* [v. r. *hulpen*] am I. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* I. 553, I would have *help* you once.

β. 1583 STANHYURST *Eneis* II. (Arb.) 52 Downe Menelaus is *holpt*. 1607 TOPSELL *Fowf. Beasts* (1658) 22 By drink-ing asses milk they be *holpt*.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To furnish (a person, etc.) with what is serviceable to his efforts or his needs; to aid, assist. a. To add one's own action or effort to that of (another) so as to make it more effectual; to further the action or purpose of. (See also 5 b).

In OE. construed with genitive or dative (as if = to be a helper of, helpful to), of which the former became obs. and the latter ceased to be distinguishable from the accusative.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* v. 44 He nyle..*helpan* *ðæs* folces mid *ðæm* þe be [God] his *healp*. a 1000 *Hymns* VII. 44 (Gr.) *ðu* *monegum* *helpe*. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 20 [lxxi. 21] Donne..*ðu* *halp* min. a 1035 *Lavus Cnut* II. c. 68 [69] (Schmid) *Helpan* a þam *ræðst*, þe *helpe* beist heofað. a 1067 *Charter Fairward in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 206 Gode geuðe mine saule to *helpe*. c 1205 LAY. 9263 And þe eorl Aringur mid æðele *helpe* his brother. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xii. 16 The erthe *helpe* the woman. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxviii. 263 He worshypped *halp* and mayntened holy chirche and hir mynystres. 1484..*Fables of Æsop* III. vi. Fortune *helpe* bothe the good and euylle folke. 1577-87 *HOLLINSEDE Chron.* I. 42 They faime..that Jupiter *helpe* his soune Hercules, by throwing downe stones from heauen in this battell. 1700 GREGORY in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 322 Machines for the *helping* and enlarging the sight (as telescopes). 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* § 30 note, A nation in its youth may be *helped* by laws, as a weak child by backboards.

b. To supply or relieve the wants or necessities of; to succour.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 30 Milsa us *vel* *help* usiz sunu *dauides*. c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* II. 442 Ze secolen eamra manna *helpan*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 þer com a eost bi þe weie and him *nawit* he *help*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 *Help* þe *hælelese*. c 1205 LAY. 28394 Heo him *heolpen* At hegere neoden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3567 þe saules, þat til purgatory wendes, May be *helped* thurgh *help* of frendes. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 276 Who would haue suffered him rather to perish with hunger an hundred times than that they would haue *holpen* him in his need. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 111 *Helpe* me Cassius, or I sinke. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 137 To *help* who want, to forward who excel.

c. In *subj. pres.*, in invocations and oaths: esp. in *So help me God*, the customary formula in a solemn oath; and in *God help him* (them, etc.), often a parenthetical exclamation of pity for the helpless condition of the person spoken of.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ah swa me *helpe* drihten, þe ilke mon þe wile fulien alle his sunne lustes..ne kimeð he nefre inne heoueneriche. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2528 And he ðat ðise lettres wrot, God him *help* wel mot. And berze is sowle for sorze & grot Of helle pine. c 1360 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 550, I wolde as wys god *helpe* me soo Amende hyt yif I kan or may. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 159, I hait him with my hert, sa *help* me our Lord I 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 59 Now God *helpe* thee, poore Monkie. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 190, I N. N. swaere..that I will..and give my Voice..as God *helpe* me, [etc.]. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 67, I never knew my father, but she says (God *help* her) she was wedded to a fool. 1868 *Act* 31-2 *Vict. c. 72* § 2, I..do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So *help* me God.

d. *absol. or intr.* To afford aid or assistance; often in *imper.* as a cry for assistance.

(See note to 1 as to OE. constr.) a 1225 *Anr. R.* 320 Cause is, hwi þu hit *dudest*, oððer *hulpe* þerto. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 44 *Help* knyghtes, if ze may, I may no ferrer go. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 416 Schir philip..gan cry: 'Help, help! I have the new maid king!' c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 447 Dan Benna *halp* ry3t wel þerto. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 176 Yet the goodnessse of the pasture *helpe*th much to the goodnessse of the milke. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 129 *Help* hands, I haue no lands, Honor is my desire. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xiv. 4 Shee fell on her face to the ground, and did obeysance, and said, *Helpe*, O king. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 817 *Help*, Christians, as ye hope for grace!

† 2. *trans.* To benefit, do good to; to be of use or service to, to profit. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 1.)

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 332 Þonne *helpe* ze wel þam þe ze lærað, zif hi eowrum larum fyligean willað. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 297 Ne mai heom nougt *helpen* þer i-bede ne almesse. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1439 (Fairf.) Ne mizt ham *help* na hali-hede, Attyu to hel þai most nede. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 237 Bot loss our men, it *helpis* ws rycht nougt. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* II. 13 What *helpe*th it vs then to lyue? 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 2 b, To consider the things that *helpe* his, and the things that hurt him. 1588 N. T. (Rbem.) *Matt.* xxv. 9 *margin*, We shal not be *holpen* by other mens deserts at the day of iudgement. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* VI. 17 Iron, Knives, or such things which may *help* them in their Wars.

† b. *absol. or intr.* To be of use or service; to avail. Often quasi-impersonal. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 1 d.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 134 Wif fefre eft *hyld* syndigo marubie to drincanne. c 1205 LAY. 16181 Heo rohten, þat heo inoh haffen, þeh hit lutel *hulpe*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20271 Lat be weping, it *helps* nougt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1962 What *helpe*th it to tarien forth the day? c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 76 b, Appollo..dyde all that he coude but yt *halpe* not ner profitid no thing. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 192 A similitude, whiche bying dilated *helpe*th well for amplification. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 97 Mustard, and Juice of Scurvy Grass, *help* in a cold Scurvy. [1756 BURKE *Subl.* 4 B. II. iv. In reality, a great clearness *helps* but little towards affecting the passions.]

3. *refl.* To put forth needed effort in one's own behalf; to do of oneself what is needed; to extricate oneself from a difficulty.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2103 Ha ne mahen nowðer *Helpen* ham seoluen, Ne heom þat ham seruð. c 1275 LAY. 30390 For niping worpe þe mon þat nele him seolue *heolpe*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16255 If þou wilt nougt *help* þi-self, men *halde* þe for quede. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1560) 74 b, God will *help* thee..if thi *help* theselves. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 247 She is old, and cannot *help* her selfe. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Fate* (1861) 14 He *helps* himself on each emergency by copying or duplicating his own structure, just so far as the need is. 1873 F. W. ROBINSON *Little Kate Kirby* I. iv. 45, I don't think that I shall require your assistance, or that I shall be unable to *help* myself. 1881 S. R. GARDINER *Introd. Eng. Hist.* VIII. § 3, 153 *Hel* (Cromwell) had no pleasure in ruling by force. But he could not *help* himself.

† b. with *of* or *with*: To make use of, avail oneself of. *Obs.* (= F. *se servir de*).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 133 We have *holpen* us of the saynges of the boke of Vegece. c 1489..*Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 528, I byleve that this deuyll *helpe*th himself wyth som deuyll. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 50 b, I judge them meruailous unfortunate that cannot *help* themselves with those qualities they are indueed withall, at such time. 1628 DICER *Voy. Medit.* 64 Through...a dishonest desire to *help* himselfe of my being there.

c. with *to*: see 7, 8

4. *trans.* To make (an action, process, condition, etc.) more effectual; to assist in bringing about; to further, promote. See *help forward*, *help on*, in 5.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hen. VI.* xiv. The other sinne, through humours *holpe*, which god doth highly hate. a 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 364 If you make the Earth narrower at the bottom than at the Top, it will *help* the Experiment. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 656 Thir armor *help'd* thir harm. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. India* 355 We were forced to Eat Bacon..Raw, and afterwards *help* the Digestion of it with Indian Brandy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 6.90 The troubles of the time *helped* here as elsewhere the progress of the town.

5. With *infin.* or *clause*:

a. With *infin.* alone. (This may either arise through ellipsis of the object in b, or may be a use of sense 4 with *infin.* obj.)

In this and b the infinitive has normally *to*, which however from 16th c. is often omitted; this is now *dial.* or *vulgar*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 To seke gan, þa ðaden *helpen* to buriene. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 922 And *hylpe* þat precyus body to bere. 1387 TRRIVIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 135 Theodoros..*halp* to putte Wilfridus out of his bisschopricke. c 1410 LOVE *Boavent.* *Mirr.* I. 104 (Gibbs MS.), I *halp* to burye hym. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 6 b, To *helpe* garnishe his mother tongue. 1598 BACKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 220 He proved so good a scholler that it *holpe* to work the destruction of his owne soule and many others. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Liad* XIII. (R.), Many *helpfull* men that..would then *Helpe* beare his mighty seven-fold shield. 1625 BUNCES *Pers. Tithes* 18 Yet is hee still..bound to *help* maintaine his Minister, if he be in want. 1735 POPE *Ep. Arbuthnot* 248 He *help'd* to bury whom he *help'd* to starve. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* III. 58 All the leaves that *helped* nourish it. 1862 TYNOALL *Mountaineer.* vi. 55 Such thoughts had a dynamic value, and *helped* to lift me over the rocks.

b. With *obj.* and *infin.* To aid or assist (a person to do something). (See sense 1.)

c 1200 ORMIN 1342 Forr hemm *it* *halp* biforenn Godd To clennenn hemm off sinne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28363 Or *help* oþer men to sinne. 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. VII. 99 To heren þis half-Acre *helpen* him ful monye. c 1430 LYOC. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxvi, But who shal *help* me now for to compleyne. a 1539 COVERDALE *Remains* (1846) 575, I will *helpe* synners turne to the. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 400 The Envoy *help'd* him to put it on. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 214 Every Ships company made [canoes] for themselves, but we all *helped* each other to launch them. 1852 M. ARNOLE *Empedocles on Etna* I. i, I would fain stay and *help* thee tend him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. 49 The hereditary enemies of his house had *helped* him to mount a throne.

† c. With *obj. cl.*: To procure or assist in procuring (that something should be done). *Obs.*

c 1410 HOCLEVE *Mother of God* 136 *Help*th me þat I may my lyf amende. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. i (Harl. MS.), I will wite, if þou coude *helpe* þat he *help* me now for by ony Crafte. 15..*Merch. & Son* 49 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 136 Be yowre bettur avyse, *Helpe* y had a gode maystyr to teche me marchandise.

6. Elliptically with adverbs or prepositions: = to help to proceed, go, come, or 'get' (away, down, forward, in, off, on, out, up, etc.); to, into, out of, etc.). See also 7.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Aris, louerd, and elp me up. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 25390 (Cott. Galba) Askenges seynþ þat *helpes* vs to be blis of heuyn. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. II. 38 Trewe charite That most *helped* men to heuene. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* x. 21 Children shall arise against their fathers & mothers & shall *help* them to deeth. 1586 HOLLINSEDE *Chron.* Irel. III. 89½ It was *holpen* forward by Thomas Canon. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 200 Why dost not comfort me and *helpe* me out, From this vn-hallow'd and blood-stained Hole? 1598..*Merry W.* III. iii. 149 *Helpe* mee away. 1611..*Cymb.* v. iv. 179 A Hangman

to help him to bed. *a 1635 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 54 To help on his Catastrophe. *1781 COWPER Charity* 522 Strange! how the frequent interjected dash, Quickens a market, and helps off the trash. *1871 R. ELLIS Catullus* x. 8 Had it helped me to profit or to money. *1886 MISS FOTHERGILL Borderland* xxix. (1887) 337, I am thankful to be helped forward a bit. *1886 G. T. STOKES Celtic Ch.* (1888) 349 You can all do something to help on that work.

b. With adverb (or adverbial phrase) followed by *with*: = to help (a person) to put, take, or get something (*on, off, up, down, etc.*); esp. in reference to clothing, e.g. *to help a person on (or off) with his coat* = to help him to get it on (or off).

c 1300 Havelok 901 Pan men hauden holpen him down With be birpene of his crown. *1553 T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 170 Helpe me of with my booties and my spurs. *1570 Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 166 He... helpt the said Holmes on with his mess clothes. *1668 WANLEY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 258, I did all in my power... to help her off with above £400 worth of her books. *1886 F. W. ROBINSON Court. Mary Smith* vi. iv. If you will help me on with my coat. *Mod.* Help me up the hill with this load.

c. *Help out or through*: to afford assistance in completing something; to eke out, supplement. Also *absol.*

1618 BOLTON Florus i. iii. (1636) 10 Horatius... helping out his valour with his wit. *a 1632 FAIRFAX (J.)*, Boldest hearts good fortune helpeth out. *1711 ADDISON Spect.* No. 59. 6 She... helps out his Verse, and furnishes him with Rhymes. *1722 De Foe Plague* (1756) 125 They have given me a Bag of Bread too, and a Salt Fish and some Flesh; so all helps out. *1722 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 194 To expect omnipotence should interpose to help out a bad cause. *1815 SCOTT Guy M.* xlv. I will sit w/ you... and help ye out w/ your bottle. *1874 Mrs. WALFORD Mr. Smith* xxx. (1876) 261, I looked to you, and you wouldn't say a word to help me out.

7. *Help* (a person) *to* (also *†with*): to help him to attain to, to aid in obtaining; hence, to furnish, provide, or present with. *Help oneself to*: to provide oneself with, take for oneself; *euphem.* to appropriate (something not one's own), to steal. Also simply *to help oneself*. Cf. next.

c 1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 78 Goddit lawe helpeþ hem not her-to. *1458 in Turner Dom. Acadit.* III. 43 Gentil Jeffray, That clothed many a pore man to bed and to rige, And hathe holpe to rentis to holde up this waye. *1535 COVERDALE* i. Macc. vii. 13 Whom they wolde helpe to their kyngdomes. *1568 GRAFTON Chron., Hen. VIII.* an. 19 (R.), The emperor's dominions had holpen them with corne. *1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. i. 31 b, Desiring him too helpe him with a barrell of fresh water, for that theirs began to stinke. *1601 SHAKS. Twel. N.* iv. ii. 87 Helpe me to a Candle, and pen, inke, and paper. *1674 tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 142, I have not met with any one that could help me to the exact shape of them. *1708 SWIFT Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 127, I will help you to enough of them. *1868 Every Boys' Ann.* viii. (Rtdg.) 138 Not quite as bad as the ants, who walked in and helped themselves. *1883 E. BLACKWELL Booth* iv. 31 They helped themselves freely to the furniture of an uninhabited house.

8. To serve (a person) with food at a meal. *Const. to.*

1688 MIEGE French Dict. s.v. *Help*, Shall I help you to a piece of Veal? *1711 ADDISON Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 4 He will not help himself at Dinner 'till I am served. *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 110 So I carv'd it in a 'Trice, and helped the Ladies. *1762 GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xxxiii, I begged to be helped from a piece of beef. *1828 SCOTT P. M.* Perth vi. He did not help himself to any food. *1881 C. GIBBON Heart's Prob.* xi. (1884) 171 Maurice... helped himself to a bumper of sherry.

absol. *1888 BESANT Fifty Years Ago* vii. 121 The host sat behind the haunch of mutton, and 'helped' with zeal.

b. *transf.* To serve, distribute (food) at a meal. *1805 EMILY CLARK Banks of Douro* II. 191 A goose... which [she] carved and helped to every person that chose to have any of it. *1829 MARRYAT F. Midway* iv. My father... was in the very midst of helping his soup. *1876 BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* II. 53 There's a fate in it... it is helped, and must be eaten. *1889 J. K. JEROME 3 Men in Boat* 221, I want a spoon to help the gravy with.

9. To succour in some distress or misfortune (cf. 1 b); hence, to deliver, save, set free, relieve (*from, of*); *spec.* to relieve or cure of a disease, or of some evil condition. *Obs. or arch.*

a 1225 Ancr. R. 110 He ne help him sulven in his munehe pine. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 5727 (Gott.) He helpid pain of þair wa. *c 1386 CHAMBER Merch.* T. 1126, I have yow holpe on bothe yowre eyen blynde. — *Frankl. T.* 577 Thank yow lord and lady myn Venus that han holpen for my cares colde. *c 1420 Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 6 This helth whete From aunts and to mys. *1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 15 To use such remedies... as have holpen others of like diseases. *1579 LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 100 Doth not Tryacle as well poyson as helpe, if it be taken out of time? *1594 PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 59 To helpe beere that beginneth to soure. *1683 SALMON Doron Med* iii. 647 Some have been help of blindness by the use thereof. *1822 TENNYSON Mariana in South* iii, Mother, give me grace To help me of my weary load. *1870 — Victim* i, Help us from famine And plague and strife!

10. To relieve or cure (a malady, etc.); to remedy, amend. *Obs. or arch.*

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Mark ix. 24 Ic gelefo, help un-gealeafful-nisse minne. *1308 TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 83 The Tysyk and Etyk and other such euylles may vneþ be holpe by socour of medycynes. *c 1420 HOCCEVE Mother of God* 33 Helpe my distresse. *1412-20 LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vi, All her ill was holpe and remedied. *1576 BAKER Jewell of Health* 130 b, This helpeþ poysoning and comforteth al the members. *1594 PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 72 How to helpe smoking Chimnies. *1633 Treas. Hid. Secrets* cv, This soveraigne water helpeth the Toothache. *1733 POPE Ess.*

Man iii. 51 He only knows, And helps, another creature's wants and woes. *1842 TENNYSON Locksley Hall* 105 But the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels.

b. To mend, repair. *Obs. or dial.* *1518 Churchv. Acc.* St. Michael Spurriergate, York, For helpyng ye sacrynbell at Mary Mawdland alter. *1527 Ibid.*, Paid for helpyng of Sir Herry surples. *1847-78 HALLIWELL, Help*, to mend, or repair.

11. To remedy, obviate, prevent, cause to be otherwise. (With *can, cannot*, or some equivalent.)

In earlier use usually in passive 'it cannot be helped', later in active with personal subject 'I cannot help it' = I cannot do anything to remedy or prevent it.

1589 COGAN Haven Health (1636) 175 But this last inconvenience may bee holpen, as he teacheth afterward. *1591 SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. i. 241 Cease to lament for that thou canst not helpe. *1605 BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 7 Deficient they are no doubt... but the deficiency cannot be holpen. *1659 D. PELL Impr. Sea* 401 If so be that ships bee cast away... it cannot bee helped. *1668 PEPYS Diary* 18 June, One thing there is... which I fear will touch me; but I shall help it, I hope. *1711 STEELE Spect.* No. 43 ¶ 3 If other People are not of our Opinion, we can't help that. *1865 TROLLOPE Belton Est.* viii. 87 How can I help it that I am not a man and able to work for my bread? *1890 BESANT Demoniac* v. 60 You do not believe. Well, we cannot help that.

b. To prevent oneself from, avoid, refrain from, forbear; to do otherwise than. (With *can, cannot*.) Usually with *whl. sb.* (rarely *infin.*), or *it* = doing it. (For quot. *1894*: cf. BUT C. 7 b.)

1697 in W. S. PERRY Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. i. 39, I was very unwilling to take a Scotch Schoolmaster if I could have holpen it. *1711 STEELE Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 2, I... cannot help hearing the improper Discourses. *1741 CHESTERF. Lett.* (1752) i. lxxviii. 213 He could not help thinking in verse, whether he would or not. *1757 Mrs. E. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) i. 187, I can't help frequently to haunt and revisit these dear scenes. *1772 H. WALPOLE Last Years* (1859) l. 38, I thought he should not offend the King if he could help it. *1808 COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XIII. 528 No man can help being a coward or a fool. *1862 CARLYLE Fredk. Gk. x. iii. III.* 238 Not one of us could help laughing. *1865 KINGSLEY Herecu.* II. xvi. 276 He could not help to weep and sigh, but yet himself he would not forget. *1883 March. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/6 A few such blunders as these could scarcely have been helped. *1894 HALL CAIN Manx.* i. ix. 43 She could not help but plague the lad.

c. Often *erron.* with negative omitted (*can* instead of *cannot*).

1862 WHATELY in Gd. Words Aug. 496 In colloquial language it is common to hear persons say, 'I won't do so-and-so more than I can help', meaning, more than I can not help. *1864 J. H. NEWMAN Apol.* 25 Your name shall occur again as little as I can help, in the course of these pages. *1879 SPURGEON Sermon* XXV. 250, I did not trouble myself more than I could help. *1885 EONA LYALL In Golden Days* III. xv. 316, I do not believe we shall be at the court more than can be helped.

Help (help), *sb.* Forms: 1 help, helpe, 2-help, 2-7 helpe, 4 heelp, hilp, hylp, 5 (?) holp, 6 healpe. [OE. *help* = OFris. *helpe*, OS. *helfa* (MDu. and MLG. *helpe*, *helf*), OHG. *helfa*, *helfa* (MHG. *helfe*, *helfe*), ÖN. *hjalp* (Sw., Da. *hjelp*): = OTeut. **helfa* str. fem.; f. stem of *helpan* to HELP. In OE. the *sb.* was also str. masc. or neut. (gen. *helfes*) and weak fem. (acc. *helfan*). The continental langs. have also a form from the ablaut-grade *hulp*, OHG. *hulfa*, MG. *hulfe*, OLG. *hulpa*, MDu. *hulpe*, *hulp*, Dn. *hulp*, Ger. *hülfe*.]

1. The action of helping; the supplementing of action or resources by what makes them more efficient; aid, assistance, succour.

Beowulf (Z.) 1552 Nenne him heaðo-byrne helpe gefremede. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 105 Hwa him to haele and to helpe and to feorhne on þas world astag. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 13 3e me þenne clepað and helpes me biddað. *a 1225 Juliana* 33 Habbe ich þin anes helpe. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 122 Al þis weold, or þis bok bliu, Wit cristes help I sal ouer-ri. *c 1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 28 Þou art goon out in helpe of þi folk. *c 1380 Sir Ferunb.* 1030 Wiþ be hilp of god almit. *Ibid.* 3208 Hylp on hem nys none. *1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 7 By whiche ye atteyne helpe of the holy gost. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. ix. heading, Evander sendis his son... in help of Eneas. *1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 88 Calling out for helpe. *1712 ADDISON Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 4 By the help of our Glasses [we] discern'd in it Millions of little Scars. *1779 JOHNSON L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 91 He... neither went to bed nor rose without help. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. E.* ii. i. 208 To learn that the princes of the House of Stuart needed his help, and were willing to purchase that help by unbounded subservency.

b. With *a* and *plural*. An act of helping, an aid. (Now *rare*, or merged in sense 2.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 23759 His helpes and vr wittes eke. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 7166 All the Troiens... Helit pere hurt men burgh helpe of leches. *1549 COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Jas.* 37 Let vs distruste oure owne helpes and the helpes of this worlde. *1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 27 The Helps we have receiv'd from the Microscope. *1775 BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 72, I am perfectly sensible of the greatness of the difficulties, and the weakness and fenness of the helps. *1883 STEVENSON Treas.* Isl. ii. xii, I'll ask you, later on, to give us a help.

c. *At help*: in the quarter for helping, in (our, etc.) favour. *1602 SHAKS. Ham.* iv. iii. 46 The Barke is readie, and the winde at helpe.

2. *transf.* Anything or person that affords help; a source or means of assistance; an aid.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. iii. ii[i]. § 1 (Sweet) 100 Crist is eadmodegra help and ofermodigra fiell. *c 1230 Hall Meid.*

13 Ha is us swiðe god freond and help. *1340 HANPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3586 Four maners of helpes or general... Pat es to say, prayer and fastyng, And almus dede and messyng. *1388 WYCLIF Gen.* ii. 18 It is not good that a man be alone; make we to bym an help lyk to hym self. *1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 53 Some require staies and helpes to clime by, as Hoppes, Lupines, and Pease. *1886 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 453 To give him [Adam] a wife for a faithful companion... and a helpe like unto himselfe. *1611 BIBLE Ps.* xli. 1 God is our refuge and strength: a very present helpe in trouble. *1611 — Acts* xxvii. 17 They vsed helps, vnder-girding the ship. *1657 M. LAWRENCE Use & Pract. Faith* 73 He looks at a meet helpe as a portion promised from God. *1722 De Foe Relig. Courtsh.* (1840) 187 A husband will be a sorry helpe to a wife, if he is not a helpe in the religious part of her life. *1843 G. BUCKLE in Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* II. 80 note, 'Their business is... only to be a decent help to their own sex. *1874 BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 1 Books are no doubt very useful helps to knowledge.

3. A person, or company of persons, whose office it is to render help. *† a. gen.* Assistant; adjutant.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3405 And tate him... Vnder him helpes obere don. *1533 BELLENDEN Liuy* v. (1822) 475 To put all thare gudis and cariage togidder under ane helpe.

† b. An ally; pl. allies, auxiliary troops. *Obs.*

c 1400 Destr. Troy 10803 For hope þat he hade of a helpe sone. *c 1450 Merlin* 113 Fro hens-forth thei hym deffien and his helpes. *c 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn* lii. 197 Wold Subyon or not, & all his helpes, the noble lady... was taken out of his power. *1503 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. i. 178 Now if the helpe of Norfolk, and my selfe... Will but amount to five and twenty thousand.

c. A person employed to give assistance in household or other manual work; in *U.S.*, a hired labourer or servant, esp. a domestic servant.

In *U.S.* app. originally a person giving temporary or occasional assistance: cf. J. R. LOWELL *Among my Books* Series i. (1870) 255.

Lady help, a lady engaged as assistant and companion to the mistress of a house. *Mother's help*, a young woman employed to help in the nursery, but in a position reckoned superior to that of a nurse-maid.

1645 Mass. Col. Rec. II. 139 (Bartlett) Such of his servants and helps as have been employed about y^r attendance of y^r court. *1824 Examiner* 200/2 The hiring of 'a help', anglicised servant, — a word rejected in America. *1830 GALT Laurie's T.* vii. iii. (1849) 322 At this moment, the helpe, or maiden servant, came. *1861 THACKERAY Four Georges* i. (1862) 38 Fourteen postillions, nineteen hostlers, thirteen helps. *1883 New Eng. Juml. Educ.* XVII. 54 The Boston 'help' reads Dante while she prepares the succulent pork and beans. *Mod. Advertisements.* Wanted, Lady Help. Wanted, Two superior domestic helps to undertake the duties of cook and housemaid. Wanted, young girl, as useful help. *Mother's Help* wanted immediately, to assist with two children and housework.

d. The labour of hired persons; *collect.* the body of servants belonging to a farm or household. *U.S.*

1817 J. BRADY Trav. Amer. 318 Ask one of them the reason, he replies, 'I want help'. *1850 LYTTEL and Visit U.S.* II. 303 The lady's sister... was obliged to milk the cow... such was the scarcity of 'help'. *1888 BAYNE Amer. Commw.* III. xciv. 316 How simply the rooms are furnished, and how little 'help'... is kept. *1896 HOWELLS Impr. & Exp.* 204 We were seven hundred and fifty at table, and the help who served us were three hundred and fifty.

† 4. Avail, boot, good, use. *Obs. rare.*

1562 PILKINGTON Wks. (Parker Soc.) 30 There is no help to be disobedient and strive against him, for he will have the victory.

† 5. Relief, cure, remedy. *Obs. exc. as in b.*

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 262 3if þas fulutmas ne syn helpe, læt blod þonne. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 44 Sindry oþir, at war leile, Throw his schadow gat helpe and heile. *1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 3 Not Aesculapinus himself... can... give you the least helpe... so long as [etc.]. *1611 SHAKS. Wind.* T. iii. ii. 223 What's gone, and what's past helpe Should be past griefe. *1674 tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 8 Their only help against these [winds] is to convey themselves into dens and caves.

b. Means of obviating or avoiding something; in phr. *there is no help for it* = it cannot be helped (see *HELP* v. 11).

1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. i. (1586) 26 There is no helpe in it, but you must settle your selfe to like of such men with their imperfections. *1669 HOLDER Speech* (J.), There is no help for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. *1863 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 162 It was a help and there is no help for it. *1887 FRITH Autobiog.* II. v. 112, I was really sorry to dispel my old friend's illusion; but there was no help for it.

6. A portion of food served; a 'helping'.

1809 MALIN tr. Gil Blas x. iii, Between every succeeding help my servants... filled our large glasses... with wine. *1873 MISS THACKERAY Wks.* (1891) I. 124 He asked her for a second help of cold pie at luncheon.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *help-giver, -work*; † *help-ale* [see *ALE* 3], a rustic festival or merry-making in celebration of the completion of some work (e.g. haymaking) done with the help of neighbours (*obs.*).

1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. (1807) I. 233 The superfluous numbers of idle wakers, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, 'helpe-ales, and soule-ales. *1643 WYTHE Campo Musa* 42 Vea, baser then our Countrey Help-Ales are. *1675 R. FANE Let.* 10 Apr. (MS), Going to every feast and helpe ale within five miles round. *c 1786 C. TESS PEMBROKE Ps.* LXXI. iii, O my God, my sole 'help-giver. *1855 BROWNING Sand* vii, Then I played the 'help-time of our repears. *1883 Harper's Mag.* Jan. 20/1 John Chinaman is in force here, as everywhere, for all 'help-work.

Helpable (he'lpə'bl), *a. rare.* [f. *HELP* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being helped or aided. Hence **Helpability**, capacity of being helped.

1887 E. Gosse in *Daily News* 10 Mar. 3/3 The first thing to be done was to distinguish the help from the unhelpable author. 1891 *Charity Organist*, Rev. Aug. 334 The main question was helpability. *Ibid.*, To use the refugees for helpable cases.

Help-ale: see **HELP sb.** 7.

+ Helpend. *Obs.* Also **-inde**. [Substantival form of OE. pres. pple. of **HELP v.**] A helper. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 103 Ealra gasta Nergend, and ealra saula Helpend. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 556 'God', he seyd, 'be mine helpende!'

Helper (he'lpai). [*f.* **HELP v.** + **-ER 1.**]

1. One who (or that which) helps or assists; an auxiliary. (Also with adverbs, as *helper-off*.) a 1300 E. E. Psalter xxix. 11 [xxx. 10] Laverd mi helper made es he. 1382 Wyclif Gen. ii. 20 To Adam forsothe was not founden an helper like him. 1404 Fabyan Chron. i. xcix. (R.), Wherefore the kynge sayd after in game, that seynt Martyn was a good helper at nede. 1598 Barrett *Theor. Warres* iv. iii. 110 He hath all the officers of the regiment for helpers. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. iv. 21 It hath fated her to be my motive And helper to a husband. 1670-98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* i. 104 Gilding, mosaic work, and such like helpers off of bare walls. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 145 *Must* is sometimes called in for a helper, and denotes necessity: as, 'We must speak the truth'. 1850 Lyte *Hymn*, 'Abide with me' i, When other helpers fail, and comforts flee, Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

2. A person employed to assist in some kind of work; an assistant; *spec.* a groom's assistant in a stable.

1686 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 94 You must have two or three Helpers, and... see that they ruh him dry all over. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 955 One of the helpers in the king's stables. 1837 Dickens *Pickwick*, ix, Two sleepy helpers put the wrong harness on the wrong horses. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.*, *Helper*, a lad employed to assist the barrowman out of a dip place. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Helpers*, the persons in the blast furnace industry who help the keeper to mould the beds, run the metal in, and generally assist at the front of the furnace.

b. An assistant minister: among the early Methodists, and in Scottish churches. Now *colloq.* 1780 Wesley in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 232 You seem not well to have considered the Rules of a Helper, or the rise of Methodism. 1791 *Wks.* (1879) VIII. 309 Q. 25. What is the office of a Helper? A. In the absence of a Minister, to feed and guide the flock. 1849 Mrs. Oliphant *Marg. Mailland* xii, On that particular Sabbath I can scarce say I got much more from Mr. Wallace himself, the helper.

3. *Hop-growing*. (See *quot.*)

1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husband* iv. iii. 60 (E. D. S.) The common number of [hop] poles to each hill are three, but... some add a fourth, called a *helper*: this *helper* is a larger pole than the rest.

Hence **Helper v. trans.** (*Hop-growing*), to support with a 'helper' (see 3); **Helperess** (*nonce-wd.*), a female helper; **Helpership**, the office or position of a helper.

1881 Whitehead *Hops* 35 The plants are 'helped' by short, slight pieces of old poles up which the vines are trained to go. 1886 H. F. Lester *Under two Fig Trees* 196 [To] act as a sort of lay helpess. 1893 W. Wallace *Scott. Yesterday* 178 His successor in the 'helpership' had no objection to his 'vesting'.

+ Helpfellow. *Obs.* A companion who renders help; a helpmate.

1549 Coverdale *Erasm.* Par. 1 *Thess.* iii. 4 A tried minister of God and a helpe fellowe of our office. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 55 As helpfellowes unto God.

Helpful (he'lpfəl), *a.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-FUL**.] Full of help; having the quality of rendering or affording help; useful, serviceable, profitable. *a.* of persons; *b.* of things.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14395 (Trin.) Her owne lord ful of blis þat so helpful [earlier MSS. helpand] was to his. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* ii. 21 God be helpful to us. c 1611 Chapman *Ilind* xii. (R.), But Ajax Telemachus, had many helpfull men. 1796 Burke *Corr.* IV. 404 My friend and kinsman, Nagle, who has indeed been very helpful to me. 1858 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 353 Charlotte is much kinder and helpfuller than Anne was.

b. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* iv. 56 Helpful thingis of heryngis. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc. 177, I holde it helpful that on of us with 30w be had. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Gram.* 21 Called *Verbum auxiliariu*, a helpfull verbe. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* ii. ii. 39 Heavens make our presence and our practises Pleasant and helpfull to him. a 1779 Warburton *Wks.* IX. iii. (R.), A pursuit or an abhorrence of what is helpful or hurtful. 1883 *Congregationalist* Sept. 729 One of the ablest, helpfulllest books on the subject.

Helpfully (he'lpfəli), *adv.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-LY 2.**] In a helpful manner; so as to help.

1832 Fraser's *Mag.* VI. 271 Two maidens caught her helpfully in their arms. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* v. 358 Grave white-turbaned Moors Move helpfully.

Helpfulness (he'lpfəlnəs), [*f.* as *prec.* + **-NESS**.] The quality or condition of being helpful. 1643 Milton *Divorce* ii. xvii. (1851) 107 A disability of future helpfulness, or loyalty, or loving agreement. a 1791 Wesley *Husb. & Wives* iii. 1 Wks. 1811 IX. 62 The Effects of Nuptial Love are three, Pleasingness, Faithfulness, Helpfulness. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* ii. 439 In a spirit of mutual helpfulness, encouragement, and goodwill.

Helping (he'lpɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*-ING 1.*]

1. The action of the verb **HELP**; help, aid, assistance, succour.

c 1205 Lav. 23748 þe hege heneheliche king stonde me an helping. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5304 (Gött.) Thanck him of his gret helping. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xii. 28 Afterward vertues,

afterward graces of heelingis, helpingis. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxxxix. 347 [He] wolde make... greater warre then euer he had done before, with the helpynge of the bastarde Henry. 1616 Surfel. & Markh. *Country Farme* 413 But such sweet Apples... stand not in need of hauing any sowre Apples mixt with them, to the helping of them to make good Cider. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xiii. (1862) 241 The law of all true helping.

+ b. Use, service, function. *Obs.*

c 1400 Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* 26 Per ben þre helpingis of þe arteries. 1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* ii. (1888) 18 The Bone... hath diuers formes... for the diuersitie of helpingis.

+ 2. A means of help, an aid; an ally. *Obs.*

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3242 Þerfore ne wonde þou noþing Nout for him no his helping. c 1380 Sir Feruynb. 1283 Þou for me schalt don a þyng. And ther-to ben myn helping-ynge. 1555 L. Saunoyers in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 205 Yea howe all thynges haue bene helpynge vnto vs.

3. The action of serving food at a meal; *concr.* a portion of food served at one time (= **HELP sb.** 6).

1824 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. Capt. Jackson, Carving could not lessen, nor helping diminish it. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxiv. 286 There was some little trouble as to the helping of the fish. 1883 Besant *All in Gard.* Fair ii. 1, A pretty fair slice, a large helping. 1893 Q. (Couch) *Delect.* *Duchy* 286 Holding out his plate for a second helping of the pasty.

Helping, *pp. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + **-ING 2.**] That helps; rendering assistance; helpful; auxiliary. (Chiefly in *phr.* a *helping hand*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29393 Þe sext [case of cursing] es þaa men... þat helpand es to sarazines Gain cristen men. 1389 *Eng. Glids* (1870) 5 þe forsaide bretherheide shul be helpynge ayeins þe rebelle & vnboxhum. c 1450 tr. *De Initiatione* iii. xlv. 115 It is some amending, when it pleasib þe to put to an helping hand. 1590 *Records*, etc., Gr. Artes (1640) 370 When time shall fall fit, you shall not want my helping hand. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 58 All lend their helping hand. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 100 Auxiliary or helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retro-spect* II. 31 Ready to hold out a helping hand to those whose struggles for fame were just beginning. 1892 Davidson *Heb. Gr.* 50 The helping vowel between the stem and the suffix seems in all cases traceable to *i* or *a*.

Hence **Helpingly** *adv.* *rare.*

1611 Cotgr. *Subsidiarment*, subsidiarily, helpingly. 1884 Harper's *Mag.* Jan. 263/1 Saints... who... watch over and guard helpingly sinful men on earth.

Helpless (he'lples), *a.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-LESS**.]

1. Destitute of help; having no assistance from others; needy. (Of persons, their condition, etc.)

c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 129 Drihten aledse þene wrechan... þe wes al helples. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 23 Ðat ðu naked wast and helples. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* (Surtees) 182, I will not lefy you all helples, as men withoutten freynd. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* i. i. 118 Helplesse and helplesse doth Egeon weend. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Persecuted* 141 Helper of the Helpless... be thou my Fortress. 1715-20 Pope *Ilind* vi. 513 A widow I, an helpless orphan he. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 379 Even to their families when they have left them in a helpless condition.

+ b. Destitute (*of*). *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 83 Olde men and hore, þat helples beof of strengþe. a 1700 Dryden (J.), Helpless of all that human wants require.

2. Having no resources in oneself; unable to help oneself; shiftless. (The ordinary current sense.)

1620 Quarles *Div. Poems*, *Jonah*, This naked portraiture before thine Eye is wretched, helplesse man, born to die. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cxxx, One dire shot... Close by the board the Prince's main-mast bore... All three now helpless by each other lie. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 655 Strange names our rustics give To helpless infants. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. 111. 631 Tyrconnel looked on in helpless despair. 1871 R. Ellis *Callulus* xvii. 18 Helpless as alder Lies, new-fell'd in a ditch.

3. Affording no help; unavailing, unprofitable. (The opposite of *helpful*.) Now *rare.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* ii. i. 39 Thou... With vrging helplesse patience would releue me. 1592 - *Ven. & Ad.* 604 As those poor birds that helples berries saw. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* li. 154 A sharp accusor, but a helpless friend. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* vii. ii. 242 Inconducive dateless helpless Prussian Books.

+ 4. Admitting no remedy; that cannot be helped. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* l. iv. 49 Helplesse hap it booteth not to mone. *Ibid.* vii. 39 Such helples harmes yits better hidden keep.

Helplessly (he'lplesli), *adv.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-LY 2.**]

In a helpless manner; without help or remedy; without being able to help oneself.

1594 Kyn *Sp. Trng.* iii. H. ja, But if he be thus helplessly [later edd. haplessly] distract. 1755 in Johnson. 1855 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 404 They all stood looking at it helplessly. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 71 The king was helplessly in debt.

Helplessness (he'lplesnəs), [*f.* as *prec.* + **-NESS**.] The state or condition of being helpless; want of aid or resource; inability to help oneself. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Helplessness*, destituteness of help. 1742 Warburton *Note Pope's Ess.* Man iii. 225 (Jod.) From their helplessness in distress. 1779-81 Johnson *L.F.*, Milton Wks. II. 167 The mind sinks under them in passive helplessness. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* ii. ii, He was in one of his most wretched moments of conscious helplessness.

+ Helply, *a.* *Obs.* Also **-lich**, **-like**, **-lyk**, **-like**. [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-LY 1.**] Affording help; helpful, serviceable.

a 1300 *Sarmun* i. in E. E. P. (1862) 1 Soch wikes to wirchebe þat helplich to ure soules be. c 1350 Med. Mss. in *Archaeol.* XXX. 396 It is helply to the body ageyn venym and poyson. c 1380 Wyclif *Sch. Wks.* I. 27 God be helplich

to me þat am synful. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 The armes of a man ben the moost helply members. c 1500 *Auchinleck Chron.* (Asloan MS.) 56 Ane richt gud man and helplyk to the place. 1533 Belenden *Liuy* i. (1822) 36 The favour of Goddis appetit to thame sa supportabil and helpie in all their besines. 1553 Q. Kennedy in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 148 Helplyke to men.

Helpmate (he'lpmeɪt), [*f.* **HELP sb.** or **v.** + **MATE**; prob. influenced in origin by *next*.] A companion who is a help, or who renders help; an assistant, coadjutor, partner, consort. Chiefly applied to a wife or husband.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 278 The Jesuits... notable Helpmates to the Monks in that kind of Forgery. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* ii. i. (1840) 187 A woman is to be a helpmate, and a man is to be the same. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1776) I. 57 In Minorca the ass and the hog are common help-mates, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlv. Sh. next addressed her amiable help-mate. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii, A waiting woman was generally considered as the most suitable helpmate for a parson.

Helpmeet (he'lpmeɪt), [A compound absurdly formed by taking the two words *help meet* in Gen. ii. 18, 20 ('an help meet for him', i.e. a help (**HELP sb.** 2) suitable for him) as one word.]

Already in the 17th c. the Scripture phrase is found with the two words improperly hyphenated; which led the way to the use of *help-meet*, *helpmeet*, without 'for him'. But its recognition as a 'word' is chiefly of the 19th c.; it is unknown to Johnson, Todd, Richardson, and to Webster 1832. In the 17th c. they used more grammatically *meet help*, *meet-help*: cf. *sweet heart*, *sweetheart*.]

A fitting or suitable helper; a helpmate: usually applied to a wife or husband.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 18 Make we to hym help like hym [1388 an help lik to hym silf]. *Ibid.* 20 an helper like hym. 1535 Coverd. *ibid.*, an helpe, to beare him company. 1611 Bible *ibid.*, I will make him an helpe meet for him (marg. *Hebr.* as before him). 1885 (R.V.) an help meet for (or answering to) him.]

1673 Dryden *Marr. à la M.* iv. i, If ever woman was a help-meet for man, my Spouse is so. 1696 Feltham's *Resolves*, etc. On *Ecl.* 322 An help-meet for man [ed. 1661 an help meet for man]. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 15 ¶ 6 Socrates had the like Number of Helpmeets; and Athenæus concludes it was no Scandal in those Times. 1739 R. Bull tr. *Dedekinds' Grobianus* 174 Or on your Help-meet let the Blame recoil. 1766 Fordyce *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 142 What... if, hoping to find a help meet, we should wed our ruin? 1805 E. de Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 22 Much more passed on this subject between Selwyn and his helpmeet.

1849 Clough *Amours de Voy.* i. vii. 150 But for Adam there is not found an help-meet for him. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* i. 31 His piteous anguish to his help-meet in crime—'Oh, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!' 1870 Freeman *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 716 No help-meet for him is found. 1873 Smiles *Huguenots* Fr. ii. ii. (1881) 363 A true helpmeet for him, young, beautiful, rich, and withal virtuous. 1881 Lady Herbert *Edith* 19 Mrs. Murray was the model of all that is contained in the old-fashioned word of 'help-meet' to her husband.

transf. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 249/2 Gutta percha... has... sufficient specialities to render it a valuable help-meet to its elder brother [caoutchouc].

Helpship, *nonce-wd.* The function or position of a 'help' (see **HELP sb.** 3 c).

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 297 Botal, Helpship. 1849 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) VII. 93 The state of America's helpship.

+ Helpster. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-STER**.] A female helper.

a 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 113 Godes moder marye... be to me synful wreche a mecke helpster in alle þynges.

+ Help-tire. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* **HELP v.**] Something that helps one who is tired.

c 1611 Chapman *Ilind* v. 253 My powers are yet entire And scorn the help-tire of a horse.

Helpworthy (he'lpwɜrði), *a. rare.* Worthy or deserving of help.

1889 Macray-Smith in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 213/2 Our preaching... fails in helpfulness to helpworthy people.

+ Helpy, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-Y**; if not an error for *helply*.] Helpful.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcii. 420 (Add. MS.) 'Blessyd be goo', be saide, 'and þis helpy lady'. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 78 Yf ye calle vpon thys moste helpy name Marye... the fende flyeth a waye fro hym.

Helren, *obs.* forms of **ELDER sb.** 1

Helsum, *obs.* form of **HEALSOME a.**

Helt, *obs.* 3 sing. pres. and pa. t. and pple. of **HELID v.** **Helt**(e, *obs.* forms of **HALTER sb.**

Helter, *-ir*, *-yr*, *obs.* forms of **HALTER sb.**

Helter-skelter (he'ltaɪskel'taɪ), *adv. adj.*, *sb.*, and *v. colloq.* [A jingling expression vaguely imitating the hurried clatter of feet rapidly and irregularly moved, or of many running feet.]

In its form it resembles *hurry-scurry*; but the latter is a jingle upon the intelligible *hurry*, while no satisfactory explanation of *helter* (other than its echoic suggestiveness) has been offered. Cf. also *harum-scarum*.]

A. adv. In disordered haste; confusedly, tumultuously, pell-mell.

1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 27 Helter skelter, feare no colours, course him, trounce him. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen.* IV. v. iii. 98 Helter-skelter haue I rode to thee, and tydings do I bring. 1598 Florio, *Alla rinfusa*, pellmell, helterskelter. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quere.* (1708) 210 All running helter-skelter, to and again, like mad. a 1704 T. Brown *Declam. Adverbs* Wks. 1730 I. 40 Neither diligently enough, nor carefully... but helter skelter, slap-dash, confusedly. 1873 Baker *Nile Tribut.* xvii. 294 Away we all went, helter skelter, through the dry grass.

B. attrib. or adj. Characterized by disorderly haste or headlong confusion.

1785 *Span. Rivals* 25 'Tis a helter-skelter journey we have taken. 1798 COLERIDGE *Poems*, *Mad Ox* xv. 89 This helter-skelter crowd. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. A wild helter-skelter sort of fellow. 1894 *Abtoun Citizen* (Michigan) 290 Something can be done on the harem-scarem helter-skelter plan.

C. sb. A helter-skelter run or flight.

1713 CRESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 57 Dost think . . . That, when he proffers Aid and Shelter, Will rudely fall to Helter-Skelter? 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. v. Foot of Alps*, Such a helter-skelter of prayers and sins! 1887 T. A. TAYLOR *What I remember* l. xiii. 266 The helter-skelter that ensued . . . furnished Paris with laughter for days afterwards.

† **D. vb. trans.** To throw away or off, in disordered haste. *Obs.*

1600 *Look about You* xvii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 436 Here are two crack'd groats To helter-skelter at some vaulting house. 1782 Mrs. E. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 116 He has helter-skeltered off his horseman's coat, palmer's weeds, or what not.

Helter-skelteriness, rare. [*f. helter-skeltery* + *-NESS*.] Random hastiness.

1849 POE *Marginalia* introd., While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil-sketches arrested my attention, their helter-skelteriness of commentary amused me.

Helthe, obs. form of **HEALTH**.

Helue, -uation: see **HELLUE**, -UATION.

Helve (helv), *sb.* Forms: 1 *helf*, *helfe*, 3 *Orm*, *hellfe*, 4-5 *hilve*, 6 *healve*, 4- *belve*. [*OE. hylfe* (*hylfe*, *helfe*) masc. or neut.: **halþjo-*, corresp. in stem to *MDu. helfn.*, *helve* n. and fem., *MLG. helf*, *helve* n., *OHG. halb*, *halp* masc., *MHG. halp*, pl. *helbe*: *-O* Tent. type **halþi*-neut., from a root which appears also in **HALTER**.]

1. A handle of a weapon or tool, as an ax, chisel, hammer, etc.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 166 ȝif . . . sio æcs ðonne awint of ðæm hylfe. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 142/2 *Manubrium*, hest and helfe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 994 *Patt* bulaxess helfe. c 1380 *Sir Perembo*. 4655 A mayl of Ire . . . be hylmes lenghe was viijf fte. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 117 Halberdes with blak helves. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 27 Made with a rounde hole to receive a helue like to the helue of a Mattock. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 These iron tooles are to haue handles, and heales. 1609 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* III. ii, Vile Caine! that (like the Axe) do'st goe about, To cut thy selfe an helve to weare thee out. 1785 H. MARSHALL in *Darlington Mem.* (1849) 544 By twisting a withe of Hickory round the stone, they make a helve, and so cut and bruised the bark round the trees. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 85 The shaft or helve is nine feet in length.

b. Phrases. To throw the helve after the hatchet: after losing or risking so much, to risk all that is left; to go the whole length regardless of loss or damage. Also, by confusion, to throw the hatchet after the helve. To put the ax in the helve: see **AX** sb. 5.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 80 Here I sende thaxe after the helue awaic. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 338 Rather throw the helve after the hatchet, and leave your ruines to be repaired by your prince. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 59 Wel come on, hatchet after helve, He even loose this too. 1685 COTTON *tr. Montaigne* (1711) 222, I abandon myself through despair . . . and as the saying is, throw the Helve after the Hatchet. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxvi, Monsieur Martigny will be too much heart-broken to make further fight, but will e'en throw helve after hatchet.

2. (Also *helve-hammer*.) A tilt-hammer, the helve of which oscillates on bearings, so that it is raised by a cam carried by a revolving shaft, and falls by its own weight.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Helve-hammer*. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 410 Before the introduction of Nasmyth's patent, the only assistance which steam had given to human labour in forging was the helve or tilt-hammer . . . It is . . . a lever of the first order. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Helve*, a tilt-hammer for forging blooms. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 422 The helve-hammer and the trip-hammer are essentially the same—each consists of a heavy head attached to a beam mounted on gudgeons, which is lifted at intervals by a cam carried by a revolving shaft.

Helve, *v.* Now rare. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To furnish or fit with a helve.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/1 *Helvyn*, or *heftyn*, *manubrio*. 1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For helving the mattock *hel'd*. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 66 The 2 hatchets to be new *hel'd*. 1861 LOWELL *P.-A.-S. Rebell.* *Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 78 To edge it with plan and helve it with direction.

Helve, obs. form of **HALF** sb.

† **Helvenac**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. helvenacus* pale yellow, yellowish, *f. helvus* light bay.] Applied to a kind of grape (obs. *F. helvenaque* Cotgr.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 154 The wines made of the Helvenaque grapes.

Helvelend, var. of **HALFENDEAL**, *Obs.*

Helver (hel'var). [*f. HELVE*.] 'In mining, the handle or helve of a tool' (Annandale).

Helvetian (helv'pän), *a. and sb.* [*f. Helvëtia* (sc. *terra*) ancient name of Switzerland, *f. L. Helvëti* pertaining to the Helvëti, a people of the ancient Gallia Lugdunensis. Cf. *F. Helvëtien*.]

A. adj. a. Pertaining to the ancient Helvëti.

b. Pertaining to Helvetia or Switzerland; Swiss.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 margin, Hel-

vetian miles. 1591 SILVESTER *Jerry* 375 Th' Helvetian Bands alone, Loth to disgrace their ancient valour known. c 1645 HOWELL *Left.* (1650) I. 345 Some embracing the Waldensian . . . and some the Helvetian confession. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 427/2 The 21st legion . . . appropriated to its own use certain moneys destined to pay the Helvetian garrison.

B. sb. a. One of the ancient Helvëti. **b.** An inhabitant of Helvetia or Switzerland; a Swiss.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 308 He came from Friburgum, an Helvetian. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 427/2 The Helvëtiens appear for the first time in history about 110 B. C.

Helvetic (helv'etik), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. Helvëtic-us*, *f. Helvëtia* (see *prec.*). Cf. *F. Helvétique*.]

A. adj. Helvetian, Swiss.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4399/2 The whole Helvetic Body think fit to stand upon their Guard on this Occasion. 1711 C. M. *Left. to Curat* 71 The Church of Geneva and the Helvetic Church. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, The Helvetic body comprehends the republic of Switzerland, consisting of thirteen cantons, which make so many particular commonwealths. 17 . . . HOPKINS in *Bancroft Hist. U. S.* (1876) V. ii. 351 The German body votes by states; so does the Helvetic; so does the Belgic.

B. sb. a. Swiss Protestant; a Zwinglian.

Helvidian. [*f. Helvidius*, who lived in Rome in the fourth century.] One of a sect who denied the perpetual virginity of the mother of Jesus.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, The Helvidians are called, by the Greeks, Antidicomarianites.

Helvin, -ine (hel'vin). *Min.* [*mod.* (Werner, 1817) *f. L. helvus* light bay + *-IN*.] A honey-yellow or greenish silicate of glucinum and manganese, occurring in regular tetrahedral crystals.

1818 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* XII. 311 Helvin . . . was discovered in . . . Saxony. 1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 234 Helvine occurs at Schwarzenberg . . . in beds in gneiss. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 141 Helvin affords the only known example of a native compound of a silicate with a sulphide.

† **Helvine**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *erron. helvian*. [*ad. L. helvinus* yellowish (*helvinum vinum* Pliny) *f. helvus* light bay.] Applied to some kind of wine: cf. **HELVENAC**.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 411 The Eugénian Vines, and the smaller Helvine. 1623 COCKERAM, *Helutan wine*, Claret wine.

Helvite (hel'vait). *Min.* [*f. as HELVIN* + *-ITE*.] = **HELVIN**.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 264 Helvite. 1877 WATTS *Fountain's Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 394 This somewhat rare metal [beryllium] occurs as a silicate, in beryl, emerald, euclase, leucophane, helvite, and several varieties of gadolinite.

Hely, obs. form of **HIGLY**, **HOLY**.

Helynge, var. **ELENGE** *a. Obs.*, tedious, dreary.

Hem (hem), *sb.* 1 Also 4 *hemm*, *hemn*, 4-5 *heme*, 4-7 *hemme*, 6 *hembe*. [*OE. hem(m)*, recorded in one vocabulary, and not found in the other older Teutonic langs.; but *NFr.* has *heam* 'hem, edge, border', and *Fris.* a dim. *hämäl*. App. from the same root as **HAM** sb. 2, and NorthGer. *hamm* enclosure; the radical sense being 'border'.]

1. The border or edging of a piece of cloth or article of apparel. In earlier times including a fringe or other marginal trimming.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker* 125/13 *Limbus*, stemming, *vel hem*. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21136 Qua rin mocht tiste on his hem [*Trun*, who mygte furste touche his hem]. 13 . . . *Guy Warr.* (A.) 3664 Men mist wade over þe scho hem. In þe blod þat of hem kem. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* *Scl. Wks.* I. 59 14 y touche þe hemm of þe cote of Jesus. 1382-*Deut.* xxii. 12 Littil cordis in the hemmes thou shalt make bi foure corners of thy mantil. — *Matt.* xxiii. 5 Thei alargen her filateries . . . and magnifie hemmys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 182/2 Hem (*A.* hemmes, *fimbria*, *limbus*, *limbus*, *lacinia*, *ora*. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 2 As some as the hemme is tore The sho is lost for euer more. 1553 *Eden Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 14 Ye hemme or edge of his cloke is beset with all manner of . . . Jewelles. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU 3 *Ages* iii. 85 The country was chalky, and whitened the hems of her petticoats. 1846 *Trench Mirac.* vii. (1862) 194 This hem, or blue fringe on the borders of the garment, was put there by divine command.

† **b.** By extension: the skirt of a tunic or gown.

c 1205 LAV. 4995 Heo nom hire on anne curtel. Hire hem heo up itæh. c 1275 *Luue Ron* 167 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 þe hwile þu hywe [*mayden-hod*] witest vnder pine hemme þu ert swettre þan eny spis. 14 . . . *Nom.* in *W. Wülcker* 679/8 *Hoc gremium*, a heme.

2. *spec.* (in current use). A border made on a piece of cloth by doubling or turning in the edge itself, and sewing it down, so as to strengthen it or prevent ravelling, as in a handkerchief or a tablecloth; a piece of hemming.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 141 The upper side of the leaf, that by a kind of hem or doubling of the leaf appears on this side. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 201, I took the Hem of a Piece of . . . Linen. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 10 Molly asked me the other day whether Ireland was in France, and was ordered by her mother to mend her hem. 1842 *Father Oswald* 145, I . . . wear Spectacles . . . only when I am doing open hem by candlelight. 1877 *Bryant Poems*, *Song of Sower* v, By whom the busy thread, Along the garment's even hem And winding seam is led.

† 3. The edge, border, rim, margin of anything.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Swo digeliche [he] hit al dihte þat on elche feinge is hem onsene. 13 . . . *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1200 Iasper hyt þe fyrst gemme . . . He glente grene in þe lowest hemme. 141400 *Norte Arth.* 1648 Hovande one þe hye waye by þe holte hemmes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv.

66 'Timon is dead, Entomb'd vpon the very hemme o' th' Sea. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 82 Imagine we now two Angels . . . over against each other, in the hem or rim of the world.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hem* IV, cccclxxxvii, The Refractions of his Spirit Gild Only the Hemme of Life. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsitas* 39 Knowledge stands on my experience: all outside its narrow hem, Free surmise may sport and welcome!

4. In technical uses: † *a.* A socket at the head of a still or the end of a length of pipe, etc., which serves to receive the end of a tube or pipe. *Obs.* *b.* The partition which divides the hearth from the fireplace in a reverberatory furnace; the fire-bridge. *c.* The outer edge of a millstone. *d.* *Archit.* See *quot.* 1823.

1559 MORVYN *Evonym.* 53 A blynde linbek is that which hath no nose nor beake, nor linbe or hembe. 1693 G. POOLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 676 A Hearth . . . divided from the Oven it self by a Hem or Partition made open at the top. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Hem*, The Ovens wherein . . . Calamine is baked, have . . . a Partition open at the Top, by which the Flame passes over, and so . . . bakes the Calamine. This partition is called the Hem. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Joint [of a pipe] which is made with a Hem, or Collar is secured with Mastick and Hemp. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 275 Each millstone is . . . eleven inches thick in the hem, and thirteen at the eye. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 586 Hem, the projecting and spiral parts of the Ionic capital.

Hem (h'm, hem), *int.* and *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 *hemme*. 8 *hemm*, 9 *h'm*, [A vocalized representation of the sound made in clearing the throat with a slight effort, consisting in a guttural or glottal aspiration followed by nasal murmur with the lips closed, more closely represented by *hm* or *h'm*. In spontaneous utterance, the actual sound is used; but, in reading, even the interjection is usually pronounced *hem*, as the *sb.* and *vb.* regularly are. See also **AHEM**, **HUM**.]

A. int. An interjectional utterance like a slight half cough, used to attract attention, give warning, or express doubt or hesitation. Also used to represent the slight clearing of the throat of a hesitating or non-plussed speaker.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 213 Hem, syr, yet beware of Had I wyste! a 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* B. jh, Now forward now mume now hem. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 260 When he mette his frendes, than woulde he saye but, hem. 1554 HULOET, *Hemme*, a note of blamyng, disceynynge, marueyllynge, shewynge, or of taciturnitee. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 20 *Cel.* Hem them away. *Ros.* I would try if I could cry hem, and haue him. 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. ii, *Oldc.* Sed quod est tibi nomen? . . . *Pris.* Hem, hem. *Witty.* He's dry; he hems; On quickly. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 151 Hem! ahem! In the first place, said he, clearing his voice. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. viii, Gardens are—hem—are not accessible to me.

B. sb. The utterance of this sound; the sound itself as a fact.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxi. 20 After every sygh make an hem, or cough after it, and use myrrh and mery company. 1658 Sir R. TEMPLE in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 172/1 My friend heard them all give a general hemme after Goffe's speech in token of satisfaction. 1679 JONES in *Trials Green*, etc. *Murder Sir E. Godfrey* 10 Whenever a man should come before and make an hem, it should be a sign to Berry to open the Gate. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 3 My friend . . . is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning hemms. 1824 Miss FERRIER *Inher.* vii, Lord R.'s air, looks, manners, hems, all portended a story. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii, I heard a hem close at my elbow.

† **Hem**, 'em (ēm), *pers. pron.*, 3rd pl., dat.-acc. Forms: see below. [1. Originally *OE. him*, *hiom*, *heom*, dat. pl. in all genders of *He*, = *OFris. him* (*hiam*), *MDu. hem*, *him*, *hom*, dat.; *hem*, *him*, acc. (Cf. *Goth.*, *OHG.*, *OS.* *im* in same sense.) 2. In 10th c. *him*, *heom* began in north midl. dial. to be substituted for the acc. pl. *Hi*, *hia*, etc.; by 1150 the dative had quite supplanted the accusative in midl. dial., and was encroaching on it in south., and by 1350 *hem* had supplanted *hi* in south. also, the dative and accusative being thus identified under the form *hem*. (Cf. the history of *HIM*, *ME*.) 3. In 10th c. we see *þam* dat. pl. of the demonstrative *THAT*, *THE*, sometimes used in the north instead of *him*, *heom* (perhaps as more emphatic); by 1200 we find *þezem*, *þeyne* (from *ON. þeim* = *OE. þam*, *pām*) beside *hemm* in Ormin (north midl.); and *paim*, *thaim*, was the regular northern ME. form. In 15th c. *theym* and *hem* are both used by Caxton, as more and less emphatic. After 1500 *them* is the standard form, *hem* (usually written 'em') surviving only as a subordinate weak form, chiefly colloquial, in which capacity it is still used in the south (see 'EM'). In the 13th c. *hem* was sometimes combined as *-m* with another pronoun, as *hem* = *he 'em*, *him* = *hi hem*; and in 14th c. was appended to *vbs.* as *sendem*, identical with modern *send 'em*. In some s.w. dialects, *them* has not yet displaced *hem*, 'em; but in the north no trace of *hem* has been left for 700 years. See also **HEMEN**.]

A. Forms.

a. 1 him, hiom, 1-4 heom, hym, 3-4 him. β . 2-5 hom. γ . 2-5 ham, (3-4 β am). δ . 2-7 hem, (3 *Orm.* hemm, 6-7 'hem). ϵ . 3-4 huem. ζ . 3-7 am, 3-5 -em, 7- em, 'em (um).

a. *c825 Vesp. Psalter* civil. 5 Sawul heara in him asprong. *c900 O. E. Chron.* an. 866 Hie him frip namon [*Laud MS.* hi heom wið frid genamon]. *c1000 Psalms* (Cott.) l. 57 (Gr.) þæt hi cerrende Criste berdon and hiom lif mid þe langsum begeton. *c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxii.* 29 Ða andswarode se hælend him [*Lindisf.* him, *Kushv.* to heom, *Halt.* heom]. *c1000 Nicodemus xii.* Ða com he to him þær þær hig heora gesomnunga hæfdon and cwæp to hym. Hu come ge hyder? a 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1016 Hi gislas him betwyan sealdon [*Laud MS.* (1123) heom betweonan]. *Ibid.* an. 1020 Manera bisceopas mid heom. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1517 Mid him þu holdest, and heom biwerest. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* Alle oþer be moare dæl of heom. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1470 Coryneus...meintened hym [*v.r.* þam] in pes & were. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2734 (Trin.) Abraham led him [*v.r.* þam, þaim, ham] inwey. *Ibid.* 16810 (Laud) They comyn as he hym [*v.r.* þam, þaim, hem] bad. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4995 þus barouns by-gunne hym þanne to doute.

β . *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 77 þæt hwile ne studeð hom nawiht. *c1205 LAY.* 2177 Nu fusen we hom to c 1275 to heom]. *c1440 in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take raw þolkes of eyren and bete hom wel. *c1475 Hunt. Hare* 82 Sum of hom had no tayls.

γ . *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 44 1c ham 3ene reste. *c1275 LAY.* 1989 Neph him he 3am [*c1205 heom*] lende. *c1315 SNORRIAM* 135 Manye of bam. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2650 Somme of 3am. *c1425 Seven Sag.* (P.) 310 Saye that I ham gretyn sende.

δ . a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 þa bed se cyng heom þæt hi scoldon cesen hem ære bisceop. c 1200 *ORMIN* 150 Itt turneþ hemni till sinne. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 379 A Cook they hadde with hem. c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 11 If money or sum oþer þing be 3euen to hem. 1579 *SPENSEA* *Sheph. Cal.* May 27 Tho to the greene Wood they speeden hem all. 1598 *B. Jonson* *Ev. Man.* in *Hum. Prol.* Except we make 'hem such. 1616-61 *HOLYDAY* *Persius* 323 To stuff Thy swelling cheeks, to break 'hem with a puff. 1661 *MARVELL* *Corr.* xxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 70 The mayor and aldermen or any six of hem.

ϵ . *c1300 Prov. Hending xxxv.* in *Salomon & S.* etc. (1848) 279 Of þi soule huem ys eþe. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 106 Me knelede huem by fore. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 The devel huem afreyte. a 1400 *Geste R. Horn* 54 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* (Mätzl.) Huem was ful wo.

ζ . c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Er þanne he hem forelede, and shewe em his prest. c 1275 *LAY.* 11549 [Pe] king am [*c1205 heom*] axede read. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5758 (Fairf.) I am þine eldres god. For I am [*v.r.* þam, þaim, hem] led. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3065 þan þus doþþeres of fraunce tomdon to þat ferde. *Ibid.* 3098 þer na ascapedem non. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take Rys, and washem clene. 1605 *CHAPMAN* *All Fools* *Play* 1873 l. 136 Goe Dame, conduct-am in. 1685 in *Bagford Ball.* (1878) App. They having Myrm, she'd ease 'um. 1692 *WASHINGTON* *Milton's* *Def. Pop. M's.* Wks. 1738 l. 485 You have deserved well of 'em. 1711 *J. GREENWOOD* *Eng. Gram.* 67 Q. Have all Languages the Articles? A. No: For the Latin is without 'em. 1832 *TENNISON* *Death of Old Year* ii. The New-year will take 'em away. 1863 *BARNES* *Dorset Dial.* 22 'Da seem to em, that we be under em.

B. Signification.

1. Dative. (To) them. (Lat. *iis*, Ger. *ihnen*.)

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 þa cwædon hie þæt him [*Laud MS.* heom] nænig mæz leofra nære þonne hiera hlaford. a 1154 *Ibid.* (*Laud MS.*) an. 1140 Æfre þe mare he iaf heom, þe wære hie wæron him. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 388 Wel him is. c 1240 *Cursor M.* 26 (Fairf.) þe þinges þat ham likes best. 1387 *ÆLVISA* *Higden* (Rolls) l. 235 Hem semede þat þe legges were to feble. c 1480 *Chron. Philod.* 359 Forceweye hem þat gret mysdede. *Ibid.* 905 He forgaþ hit hom. 1460 *CARPENT* *Chron.* 122 He accorded with them to pay hem 3erely x thousand pound. 1599 [see 'EM].

b. Governed by *prep.* Them. (With many prepositions the dative is original, but in others it is now classed as a simple objective.)

c 900 *Juliana* 81 in *Exeter Bk.* Ic are to him æfre finde. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 þa be-com godes grama ofer ham alle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Mildheorte is ure louerd...toþenes heom. c 1300 *Harrov. Hell* 132 Moni of hem. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8118 (Trin.) He helde him to hem for to kis. 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 27 Atte þe value of xx.li. amonge hame. 1426 *AUGELAV* *Poems* 1 Fore him that here seven the fynd. 1485 *CAXTON* *Paris & V.* 12 For cyther of hem mayntened. 1661 [see A. δ]. 1672-1750 [see 'EM].

2. Accusative. Them. (L. *eos*, *eas*, *ea*, Ger. *sie*.) c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt. ii.* 8 Sendende heom [*Ag.* *Ge.* hi, *Halt.* hys] to bethlem. *Ibid.* xx. 32 And cliopade heom [*Lindisf.* ceigde hia; *Ag.* *Ge.* clypode hix; *Halt.* clypede hioy]. a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 And brohton hem to þone kinge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hie is riht þæt me hem spille. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Eueriche mon ham mot nede holden. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3968 (Fairf.) He dalt ham [*v.r.* þam, þaim, hem] in twyn. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 96 Let hem forþ pisen. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* l. 37 Take Perys, & seþe ham, & Pike ham & stampe ham, & draw hem þow a strynoure. 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 807 III. 21 Ve chal not leke wel be them when ye see hem. 1605 *MARSTON*, etc. *Eastw. Ho* iii. ii. They goe forth on holydayes and gather 'hem by the Sea-shore. 1702-1868 [see 'EM].

3. Reflexive and Reciprocal Pron. (*dat.* and *acc.*) Themselves, to themselves; (to) each other.

c 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp. Mark i.* 27 Hi betwux him cwædon [*c950 Lindisf.* bituht him]. c 1160 *Halt.* hyo be-twoex heom cwæðen. a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 225 þa cwæðen hie betwux bam þat hi woldan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 13736 þe33 þaþe hemm hidden. c 1380 *Wyclif Sol.* Wks. III. 121 Men þat ben ypocritis hyen hom in helnes. c 1430 *Fraenansoury* 7 A counsel toger they cowthe hem take. c 1450 *Merlin* 149 Yef thei sholde hem arme. 1579 [see A. δ].

Hence, \dagger Hems (i.e. *them's*: so MDu. *hems* = *hare, haer*) = their, their own. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *LOVE* *Bonavent. Mirr.* lviii. ff. 113 (Gibbs MS.) To putte away for here hertes alle manere...of mysbeleue to boþe hems [*v.r.* thayre, theyrs] and oure grete profyte.

Hem, v.1 Also 5 hemne, 5-7 hemme, hemm, 7 hemb. [*f. HEM sb.1*] Not known before 15th c. Sense 3 is usually taken to be the same word, though this is not certain. Quot. 1583 approaches the sense of Ger. *hemmen*.]

1. *trans.* To edge or border (a garment or cloth); to decorate with a border, fringe, or the like.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Hemmyn garmentys, *linbo, fimbrio.* 14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 599/25 *Orare*, to hemny. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Dja.* Here folows an odir cros hemyt or borderit. c 1540 *Piler. T.* 175 in *Thynne's Animado.* (1865) App. i. 82 With a blak fryng hemyd al about. 1548 *UDALL* *Erasm. Par. Luke vi.* (R.), Walkyng vp and downe in hys habite garded or hemmed with hys brode phylacteries. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* ii. iii. 26 All the skirt about was hemd with golden fringe. 1666 *J. DAVIES* *Hist. Caribby Isles* 114 The ends of the sleeves...and the bottom of it are hemm'd in with a very thin black skin.

2. To turn in and sew down the edge of (a piece of stuff). *intr.* To do the particular kind of sewing which is used in this operation.

1530 *PALSGR.* 583/1, I hemme a shyrt or a smocke...Hemme my kercher, I praye you. 1758 *JOHNSON* *Idler* No. 15 P 2 She is...hemming a towel. 1775 — in *Boswell* 14 Apr., A man would not submit to learn to hem a ruffe, of his wife, or his wife's maid. a 1845 *HOOD* *I'm not a single Man* iv. One used to stitch a collar then, Another hemmed a frill. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 13 These pieces should be hemmed on each side, thus making twelve yards of hemming. *intr.* 1867 *TROLLOPE* *Chron. Barset* l. xxiii. 194 [She] sat...hemming diligently at certain articles of clothing. *fig.* 1663 *J. SPENSER* *Prodigies* (1665) 202 The contexture of this Discourse will...be the less subject to ravel out, if I hem it with the Speech of our learned...Annotator.

3. To confine or bound by an environment of any kind; to enclose, shut in, limit, restrain, imprison. Now rarely without advb. extension, most usually *in*, also *about*, *round*, *up*; *hem out*, to shut out.

1538 *LELAND* *Itin.* III. 23 A Creeke of Salt Water...hemmith in a peace of Mr. Reskymers Parke. c 1580 *SIDNEY* *Ps. v. v.* Thy work it is such men safe in to hemm With kindest care. 1583 *STANHYURST* *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 135 The northern frosty gale hemd the ruer. 1594 *MARLOWE* & *NASHE* *Dido* ii. i. His band of Myrmidons...which hemm'd me about. 1640 *G. SANDYS* *Christ's Past.* iii. 259 Late hem'd with Auditors whose store Incumbred the too-narrow Shore. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* iv. 979 Th' Angelic Squadron...began to hemm him round With ported Spears. 1697 *DRAYTON* *Æneid* iv. 55 On ev'ry side...hemm'd with warlike Poes. 1788 *COWPER* *Corr.* (1824) II. 150 You will find it pleasant...at least not to be hemmed around by business. 1840 *DICKENS* *Barn. Rudge* lxiii. The angle of the wall into which I had hemmed him back. 1876 *R. F. BURTON* *Gorilla* l. 166 The tall black trees which hem him in the village. 1878 *BOSW.* *Smith Carthage* 133 The Carthaginians were...hemmed up in the north-western corner of the island.

Hem, v.2 [*f. HEM int.*]

1. *intr.* To utter the sound described under **HEM int.**; to give a short sharp cough as a signal, etc.; to clear the throat; to stammer or hesitate in speech; to express disapproval of a speaker by factitious coughing.

1470-85 [see **HEMMING** *vbl. sb.2*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 583/1, I hemme, I coughe, *je toussie*. When you here me hemme, than come. 1553 *T. WILSON* *Rhet.* 62 Hackyng and hemmyng as though our wittes and our senses were a woll gatheryng. 1602 *SHAKS.* *Ham.* iv. v. 5 She speaks much of her father...and hems and beats her heart. a 1612 *HARINGTON* *Epigr.* ii. xxv. (R.), His tongue so vainly did and idly chatter. The people nought but hem, and cough, and spatter. 1679 *TRIALS* *Green, etc. Murder* *Sir E. Godfrey* 19 Some body hem'd, and that was the Sign. 1710 *ADDISON* *Tatler* No. 155 P 2, I heard some body at a Distance hemming after me. 1748 *RICHARDSON* *Clarissa* (1811) I. 103, I arose; the man hemming up for a speech, rising, and beginning to set his splay feet...in an approaching posture. 1848 *C. BRONTE* *J. Eyre* xx, Jane, if any one is about, come to the foot of the stairs and hem.

b. In combination, as *hem and hawke*, *hem and haw*, *hem and ha*. Cf. *hum and haw*, *HUM v.*

1580 *BABINGTON* *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 61 Wee gape and we yawde, we hem and we hawke. 1604 [see **HA v.1**]. 1786 *MAO* *D'ARBLAV Lett.* 16 Oct., I hemmed and hawed — but the Queen stopped reading. 1833 *MARRYAT* *P. Simple* lxi, You would have done better, to have hemmed or hawed, so as to let your officers know that you were present. 1855 *THACKERAY* *Newcomes* II. 285 The old Colonel...hems and bahs, and repeats himself a good deal.

† 2. *trans.* To utter or read out or over with frequent hems or coughs. *Hem in*: to throw in or interject with a hem. *Obs.*

1553 *T. WILSON* *Rhet.* 117 b. Some coughes at euery woorde. Some hemmes it out. 1567 *R. EDWARDS* *Danion & Pythias* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 69 Then follow me, and hem in a word now and then. a 1603 *ARQUHART* *Rabelais* iii. xv. 128 Their Matines were hem'd over only with three Lessons.

3. To remove, clear away with a hem or cough. Also *fig.*

1600 *SHAKS.* *A. I. L.* i. iii. 19 *Ros.* These burrs are in my heart. Cut. Hem them away. 1800 *MAS.* *HERVEY* *Mourtray* *Fam.* III. 201 Emma...tried in vain to hem away a rising sigh.

Hence **Hemming** *ppl. a*.

1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 559 note, Made him with a hemming sigh, illaureously sing the ballad.

Hem, obs. by-form of **HOME**; var. **HIM** *pron.*

Hem, Sc. var. **HAME** ².

1808-18 *JAMIESON*, *Hem*, a horse-collar. 1847-8 *H. MILLER* *First Impr.* v. 73 Not a piece of hem-mounting or trace-chain, not a cart-axle or wheel-rim, was secure.

Hema-, Hemato-, variant spelling of **HÆMA-**, **HÆMATO-**, q.v.: common in U.S., less frequent in Great Britain, exc. in the commercial spelling of **Hematite** (see **HÆMATITE**).

Hemantick, -ik, obs. forms of **HEEMANTIC**.

Hematist, obs. var. of **AMETHYST**.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 108 Calcedons, Hematists, Pearl.

Hemle: see **HEMEL**.

† **Heme**, sb. *Obs. rare.* [perh. a deriv. of OE. *hām* **HOME**; cf. next.] ? A man; ? a householder.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1115 For children gromes heme and nine Hibencheþalle of þirepine. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 An heme in an herygoud with longinde slevlen.

† **Heme**, a. *Obs. rare.* [? *f. hām* **HOME**.] ? Fitting, suitable, agreeable.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* viii. 32 In rude were roo with hem roun, That be mihte henten ase him were heme.

So **Hemely** *adv.*, ? fittingly, fitly.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1852 While he hit hade hemely halched aboute.

Hemel, hemmel (he'm'l). *north. dial.* Also 8-9 **hemble**. [Etymol. uncertain: possibly a dim. formation from root of **HAM sb.2** (Cf. also **HELM sb.1** 7.)] A cow-shed; a close for cattle, partly covered.

1717 in *N. Riding Rec.* VII. 284 A messuage or dwelling house with a stable, a barn, a hemble or cowhouse, on the backside of the said messuage. 1806 *R. KEAR* *Agric. Surv. Berwick* 503 (Jam.) Sheds are named hemmels. 1825 *BACOCKET*, *Hemmel*, a shed or covering for cattle. 1850 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 30 Cattle hemels...are highly favourable to health.

Hemelytrum: see **HEMELYTRUM**.

† **Hemen, hymen, -yn**, *pron.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

[A form of the 3rd person pronoun dative-accusative plural, found in s.w. before 1400 (many instances in *Sir Ferumbas*). It appears to have been formed from the dat.-acc. pl. **HEM, hym** (perh. for its clearer differentiation from 3 sing. masc. *him, hym*), by addition of the southern pl. ending -en (-yn); cf. the double plurals *child-en, brethr-en, ky-en, kyme*, also of southern origin; and the analogous mod.Ger. dat. pl. *ihn-en*, from MHG. *in, OHG. im*, in, differentiated from the acc. sing. *ihn* by the same suffix. Already in 14th c. the metre shows that it was often reduced in pronunciation and combination to 'men, 'myn, which, with the spelling *min, mun*, is still characteristic of Devonshire dialect.] = **THEM**.

1. *Dative.* To them.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1395 Ryche gawymyntz forþ sche drow, & by-toke hymen [= 'men] for to were. *Ibid.* 1963 So þow schalt hemen alle schewe, þat þay buþ al mys-went.

b. after preposition. Them.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1567 A cryede to hymen wel an he3, & þus he hymen grette. *Ibid.* 1672 Euerich of hymen þan tok an bed. *Ibid.* 1749 With hymen schalt þou al þyng fynde þat þow hast to ous y-said. 1866 *N. HOGG* *Poems* Ser. II. 6 An alyp'd way bothe aw-min under tha close.

2. *Accusative.* Them.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3542 To holde hymen [= 'men] þo with-inne. *Ibid.* 4239 þan clepede he hemen þat were most worthyest. *Ibid.* 4261 Ylefte hymen myrre, & in god aray. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 270 (E. D. S.) If e'er the comst to Hewn only to zey men. *Ibid.* 410 Twenty Nobles a Year and a Puss to put min in. 1866 *N. HOGG* *Poems* Ser. II. 3 Ma spurrit...Zeth 'Doant put min into time.' *Ibid.* 6 Hur'd car'd min upstair.

3. *refl.* Themselves, to themselves.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2476 þe amerel & is host...armede bymen ecchon. *Ibid.* 3022 Ac hymen duste down on þe fon.

¶ **Hemera**. *Obs.* Pl. -æ; in 6 *error.* hæmeræe, 7 hæmere. = **EPHEMERA** 1 (q.v.).

c 1590 *GREENE* *Fr. Bacon* x. 124 The flies hæmeræe...take life with the sun and die with the dew. 1614 *Scot. Venus* (1876) 21 As the flies Hæmere we dew see To leaue their breath their life being scarce begunne.

Hemeragie, obs. form of **HÆMORRHAGY**.

¶ **Hemeralopia** (he'mérāl'op-i-ä). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. type *ἡμεραλωπία*, *f. ἡμεράλωψ*, *f. ἡμέρα* day + *ἀλα-ός* blind + *ὥψ* eye: cf. **NYCTALOPIA**. (In mod.F. *héméralopie*.) The Gr. *ἡμεράλωψ* appears in Galen as the contrary of *νυκτάλωψ*, i.e. ὁ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀλαός that is blind by night.]

'Day-blindness'; a visual defect in which the eyes see indistinctly, or not at all, by daylight, but tolerably well by night or artificial light. (But used by many in the sense of 'night-blindness', **NYCTALOPIA**.)

'Day-blindness' is the etymological meaning of the word, and the sense in which *ἡμεράλωψ* as the contrary of *νυκτάλωψ* was used by Galen. But, as **NYCTALOPIA** was, from an early date, taken by some in the opposite sense, these also reversed the etymological sense of *hemeralopia*, and used it as = 'night-blindness', 'day-sight', as if the word were *hemieropia*. (With the exception of Copland and Henry Power, all or most modern authors...have used the term in the sense of *night-blindness*. The Royal College of Physicians of London have reverted to the true meaning of the word in their "Nomenclature of Diseases" (Syn.)

Soc. Lex.). But the *Medical Dictionary* of F. P. Foster, New York, 1891, continues the non-etymological sense of 'day-vision, night-blindness'. The word was rightly used by Paré in 16th c.; *Œuvres* xv. 3 (Littre) Le contraire est quand on voit mieux de nuit que de jour, et se peut dire hemeralopia en grec, oeil de chat en français.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hemeralopia*, a Faculty when one sees clearer in the Night than in the Day. 1814 R. W. BAMPFIELD in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* v. 32 (title) A Practical Essay on Hemeralopia, or Night Blindness, commonly called Nyctalopia. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 144 The confusion which has taken place among earlier writers in distinguishing the disease by two directly opposite terms, nyctalopia and hemeralopia. *Ibid.* 145 It [hemeralopia] is the *luscitas* of Beer; the day-blindness of various other writers. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* 11. 896 One term night-blindness nyctalopia, and another hemeralopia, while day-blindness has been equally designated by both terms. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 205 Hemeralopia and scurvy have been very frequently found existing in the same person.

Hence **Hemeralopic** *a.*, affected with or subject to hemeralopia.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 205 Usually the scurvy is developed first, the patients subsequently becoming hemeralopic. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 757 [He] was the first of the family known to be hemeralopic; his children... were all affected with night-blindness.

Hemerine (hemérin), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἡμερινός*, f. *ἡμέρα* day.] Of or belonging to a day; daily; applied to a fever = quotidian.

1854 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hemerobaptist (hemérobæptist), *Eccl.* [ad. eocl. L. *Hemerobaptista*, pl. -æ, a. Gr. *ἡμεροβαπτισταί* (Ensebius), f. *ἡμέρα* day + *βαπτιστής* BAPTIST.]

A Jewish sect which practised daily baptism as a spiritual means of cleansing from sin; also an early obscure Christian sect who followed the same practice. Also attrib.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 556 The Hemerobaptists were fewes in all points. 1580 FOLKE *Relent.*, etc. 314 A great number of the old heresies, in which the papists consent with the ancient heretics; the Valentianians, in their cross; the hemerobaptists, in their holy water. 1600 O. E. *Reply to Libel* ii. iii. 46 The Hemerobaptists for these continual washings... are by Epiphanius numbered in the catalogue of Jewish heretics. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* 1895 *Bible Soc. Rec.* (N. Y.) Nov. 167/1 The interesting little community of the Sabæans, the descendants of the Hemerobaptists of the first centuries. 1897 *Expositor* Aug. 145 The spread of Hemerobaptist principles had developed widely after the destruction of the temple and the Jewish polity.

So **Hemerobaptism**, † **Hemerobaptization**, the practice of daily baptism.

1653 R. BAILE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 81 This... was enough for any Hemerobaptization, and more. 1897 *Expositor* Aug. 147 There appear to be no clear intimations of Hemerobaptism in the Ignatian epistles.

Hemerobian (hemérōbiān), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Hemerobius*, a genus of neuropterous insects, a. Gr. *ἡμερόβιος*, f. *ἡμέρα* day + *-βιος* living.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the genus *Hemerobius* or the family *Hemerobiidae* of neuropterous insects.

B. sb. An insect of this genus or family; a day-fly.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Hemerobians*.

|| **Hemerocallis**. [Gr. *ἡμεροκαλλίς* a kind of lily that blooms but for a day, f. *ἡμέρα* day + *κάλλος* beauty.] The Day Lily, a genus of Liliaceous plants chiefly natives of temperate Asia and Eastern Europe.

a 1656 Br. *HALL Wks.* (1837-9) VIII. 183 (D.) The hemerocallis is the least esteemed, because one day ends its beauty. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May. 'Flowers in Prime... yellow Hemerocallis, striped Jacinth, early Bulbous Iris.'

† **Hemerology** (hemérōlōgí), *Obs. rare -o.* [ad. L. *hemerologium*, a. Gr. *ἡμερολόγιον*, f. *ἡμέρα* day + *λόγος* account.] (See *quots.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemerologie* (*hemerologium*), a Kalendar or Register declaring what is done every day, a Day-book. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hemerology*, a Calendar, or Book wherein are registered the passages of every day.

Hem-fell, *v.* = **FELL** *v.* 6.

1880 *Plain Hints* 20 Two hems crossing each other (which is the case if gathers are hemmed in and hem-felled), must result in a twisted appearance of the belt.

Hemi- (hēmi-, hīmi-), *prefix*. [a. Gr. *ἡμι-*, combining element, from earlier **ḥāmī-* = L. *semi-*, Skr. *sāmi-*, OTeut. **sāmi-*, OE. *sam-*, all meaning 'half'. Several Gr. words containing this element were in use as technical terms in later L., e.g. *hemicyclium*, *hēmīna*, *hēmisphærium*, *hēmistichium*. In the modern langs. they are very numerous, not only in terms adopted or adapted from Gr. (directly or through L.), but in new formations, scientific or technical, from Greek; or on Greek analogies. Words formed from Latin have the corresponding prefix SEMI-; but there are instances of hybridism in the use of both prefixes.]

Half-; one half, the half, pertaining to or affecting one half; esp. in *Anat.*, *Biol.*, and *Path.* Pertaining to one of the two halves (right and left) of the body, or of any of its symmetrical organs.

b. In *Crystallography*, denoting that a crystal has only half the number of faces which belong to the corresponding holohedral or perfect form;

hemisymmetrical; as *hemi forms*, *hemi-icositetrahedron*, *-octahedron* (hence *-octahedral* adj.), *-scalenedron*, *-trisoctahedron*, *HEMIHEDRON*, etc. (See also HEMIDOME, -PIRISM, -PYRAMID.)

c. In *Chemistry*, formerly applied to binary compounds in which the combining proportion of the electro-negative or chlorous radical, was supposed to be one half that of the electro-positive or basylous radical, as in 'hemichloride of copper', Cu_2Cl (now Cu^+Cl or Cu_2Cl_2 , cuprous chloride), 'hemioxide of copper', Cu_2O (now Cu_2O , cuprous oxide). These were called *hemi-compounds*. So *hemi-hydrate*, a compound of one molecule of hydroxyl (HO) with two molecules of an element or radical. Now frequently used to form the name of a derivative body, in which some constituent is present in half the proportion, or in a smaller proportion, than in other members of the group, as in *hemibromhydrin*, $2\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 + \text{HBr} - 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (compared with *monobromhydrin*, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 + \text{HBr} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$), or which forms one of the two substances into which a body may be split up, as in *hemialbumin*, *hemicollin*.

The following are compounds of *hemi-* in less general use; words of greater importance follow in their alphabetic places.

|| **Hemiablepsia** *Path.* [see ABLEPSY] = HEMI-ANOPSIA. **Hemialbumin** *Chem.*, a substance thought to be one of the two original constituents of ordinary albumin; it is converted on digestion into *Hemialbumose*, which is probably an antecedent of *hemipeptone*. || **Hemialgia** *Path.*, unilateral pain. **Hemiamph**, **-iambus** *Pros.*, an iambic dimeter catalectic. || **Hemianæsthesia** *Path.* [ANÆSTHESIA], loss of sensation in one side of the body; hence **Hemianæsthesia** *a.* || **Hemianalgesia** *Path.* [ANALGESIA], insensibility to pain on one side of the body (*Quain's Dict. Med.*, 1883). **Hemianatropous** *a. Bot.* [ANATROPOUS], half-anatropous; = HEMITROPOUS. **Hemiataxy** *Path.* [ATAXY 2], ataxy of a limb on one side of the body. **Hemiatrophy** *Path.* [ATROPHY], atrophy of one side of the body or an organ. **Hemicaulepsy** *Path.*, catalepsy affecting one side of the body. **Hemicentral** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the *hemicentrum*, one of the pair of lateral elements which compose the *centrum* of a vertebra. **Hemicephalic** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the *hemicephalum* or sinciput (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hemicerebral** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to a *hemicerebrum*, i.e. either of the two CEREBRAL hemispheres. **Hemichordate** *a. Biol.*, partly or imperfectly chordate, as the anomalous genus *Balanoglossus*; *sb.*, a hemichordate animal. || **Hemichorea** *a. Path.*, chorea affecting one side of the body. **Hemicollin** *Chem.* [COLLIN], a peptone-like body formed along with semiglutin, when a solution of gelatin is boiled for a long time. **Hemicrystalline** *a.*, half or incompletely crystalline. **Hemidemi-misquaver** *Mus.*, a note of half the length of a demisemiquaver, also the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with four hooks. **Hemidiapente** *Anc. Mus.* [DIAPENTE], a diminished or imperfect fifth. **Hemiditone *Anc. Mus.* [DITONE], a minor third. **Hemidrachm** (hemidrākm) (*ἡμιδραχμον*), an ancient Greek coin, a half-drachma. **Hemi-elliptic**, **-ical** *adjs.*, half-elliptic; 'applied to the recess of the vestibule of the external ear'. **Hemi-encephalic** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to a *hemiencephalon*, or lateral half of the ENCEPHALON or brain. **Hemi-epilepsy** *Path.*, an epilepsy producing convulsions on one side of the body only. **Hemifacial** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to one side of the face. **Hemigamous** *a. Bot.* [γάμος marriage], said of grasses, having one of the two florets of a spiculate neuter, and the other unisexual. **Hemigeometer** *Entom.*, a caterpillar of the *Noc-tuidæ*, which in its mode of progression resembles the true geometer caterpillars. **Hemiglyph** (*hemiglyf*) *Arch.*, the half-glyph or -groove at the edge of the triglyph in the Doric entablature. **Hemignathous** *a. Ornith.* [γνάθος jaw], having one mandible much shorter than the other, as in the genus *Hemignathus* of sun-birds. **Hemiholohedral** *a. Cryst.*, having half the number of planes in all the octants; sometimes said of the parallel hemihedral forms of the isometric system. **Hemihydrate** *Chem.*; see *c* above. **Hemimel-litic** *Chem.*, a crystalline tri-basic acid $\text{C}_9\text{H}_5\text{O}_6$; see *c* above, and MELLITIC. **Hemiligulate** *a. Bot.*, half-ligulate: said of the irregular corolla of a composite flower, when it has only one lip of**

the limb. **Hemiobole**, **-obolion** *Numism.* [ἡμι-όβολιον], an ancient Greek coin, half an obol. **Hemioctahedron** *Cryst.*, a tetrahedron considered as to its relation to the octahedron: see *b* above; hence **Hemioctahedral** *a.* **Hemiologamous** *Bot.*; see *quot.* **Hemione** *Zool.* [ad. L. *hemionus*, Gr. *ἡμιονος*, f. *ὄνος* ass], the dziggetai. **Hemiorrhotype** *a. Cryst.* [ORTHOTYPE] = monoclinic. **Hemipalmate** *a. Biol.* [PALMATE], half- or partially webbed, semipalmate (*Mayne*, 1854). || **Hemiparaplegia** *Path.* [παράπληγία stroke on one side], paralysis of one lower limb. || **Hemiparesis** *Path.* [πάρεσιs slackening], paresis or impairment of muscular strength affecting one side of the body; hence **Hemiparetic** *a.* **Hemipeptone** *Chem.*, a variety of peptone derived from hemialbumose by a continuance of the digestive process: see *Hemialbumin*. **Hemipetalous** *a. Bot.*, applied to a state intermediate between monopetalous and polypetalous, in which the petals have partly coalesced. **Hemiphase** *Mus.*, a half-phase, usually occupying only one measure. **Hemipinnic** *a. Chem.*, in *h. acid*, a dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$, formed by the decomposition of Opianic acid, $2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_8$. **Hemipinnate** *a. Bot.*, half or partly pinnate. **Hemiplane** *Geom.*, half a plane. **Hemiprotein** *Chem.*; see *quot.* 1878 under *Hemialbumin*. **Hemirhamphine** *a. Ichth.*, (a fish) having the upper jaw very short in comparison with the lower, as in the genus *Hemirhamphus*, or half-bills. **Hemiseptal** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to a *hemiseptum*, or lateral half of a septum or partition, as those in the heart and brain. **Hemisoma** *Biol.* [σῶμα body], one half of the body of an animal. **Hemispassm** *Path.*, a spasm affecting one side only of the body. **Hemitrichous** *a. Bot.* [τριχ- hair], half clothed with hairs (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hemitri-glyph** *Arch.*, a half triglyph (*Gwilt Arch.*). **Hemitype**, a half-type, that which is hemitypic. **Hemitypic** *a. Zool.*, partially typical of a given group, of an intermediate type.

1876 tr. P. Schützenberger's *Ferment*. 145 The hemiprotein or 'hemialbumin' formed by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid on albumin. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 365 When albumin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid for a few hours it gives two kinds of syntonin, one of which he names hemiprotein... the other he terms hemialbumin. 1883 FOSTER *Phys. App.* (ed. 4) 719 The 'hemialbumose'... was isolated by Meissner; it is apparently the body called by him A-peptone. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 272 Many Anacreontic poems which are written in 'hemiambs'. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 100 *Hemianæsthesia is quite marked. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* xxv. 547 In many cases of Hemianæsthesia, the viscera remain at least as tender as ever under firm pressure. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* i. ii. 130 Another condition is... the amphitropous or heterotropous, or 'hemianatropous', intermediate between orthotropous and anatropous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 579/2 *Hemianatropous*, an ovule which is anatropous, with half the raphe free. 1886 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* i. 299 *Hemiatrophy of the Tongue. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 704/2 A species of *Balanoglossus* obtained... at Herm, Channel Islands, being the first recorded instance of the occurrence of this 'hemichordate' in any part of the British seas. 1881 PITCHARD tr. *Eder's Ennuds. Photogr.* 44 Semi-glutin, by standing, reduces silver nitrate without precipitating it, while 'hemi-colline' causes a flaky precipitate of the same. 1883 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* i. 669 *Hemi-Compounds are often called di-compounds. 1894 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 391/1 He... describes the principal igneous rocks in groups under the three heads, Holocrystalline, Hemicrystalline, and Highly Glassy Rocks. 1853 SHELTON *Rector St. Bardolph's* i. ii. 22 Many a 'hemi-demi-semi-quaver'. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Hemidiapente, an imperfect fifth. 1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* i. 30 (Jod.) The chromatic proceeded by two successive semitones and a 'hemiditone', or minor third. 1841 H. H. WILSON *Ariana Antiqua* 268 *Hemidrachm. Head of king, with fillet, to the right. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* 11. 530 The hemispherical and 'hemi-elliptical' depressions are separated by a ridge or pyramidal eminence. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 200/1 Let us suppose two diagonal lines to be drawn through opposite angles, and crossing each other on the faces of the Cube. It may be observed... that the solid angles at the extremities of all these diagonals are truncated to produce the octahedron; but it sometimes happens that the solid angles at the extremities of only one of those diagonals on one plane, and a transverse diagonal on a parallel plane, are truncated, producing a four instead of an eight-sided secondary figure; these are termed *hemi forms, from their presenting only half the number of planes which might be expected from the symmetry of the primary crystal. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Hemigamious. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxii. 286 Other 'hemigeometers'... have only six prolegs. 1895 STORV MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 180 The 'hemi-icositetrahedron, or tetrahedric pyramidion... called also the trigonal dodecahedron, or twelve-icoselohedron. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 833 Mellophanic acid undergoes similar transformations, resulting in the formation of *Hemimellic and Phthalic acids. 1877 WATTS *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 554 Hemimellic acid... crystallises in colourless needles somewhat sparingly soluble in water. 1837 DANA *Min. i.* (1844) 40 The resulting form is a tetrahedron or *hemi-octahedron. 1868 *Ibid.* Introd. (ed. 5) 27 *Monoclinic System*. The octahedral planes are all hemioctahedral. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Hemiologamous, a term employed in speaking of grasses when in the same spikelet one of two florets is

neuter, and the other hermaphrodite, as in several species of *Panicum*. 1883 FOSTER *Phys. App.* (ed. 4) 718 In normal peptic and tryptic digestion... hemipterone (see preceded) by a hemialbumose. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 739 *Hemipinic acid is also produced by oxidation of opianic acid and of narcotine. 1892 G. B. HALSTED *Elem. Synth. Geom.* 5 Any straight line in a plane cuts it into two parts called hemiplanes. 1876 tr. F. Schützenberger's *Ferment.* 65 *Hemi-protein is also soluble in dilute alkalis, and precipitated by acids. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 273 Of the hemiscalenohedron, instances are met with on certain crystals of phenakite, diopside, and ilmenite. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Phys.* (ed. 5) I. xxv. 484 The phenomena of hemispasm—of convulsions limited to the limbs of one side. a 1883 C. H. FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (1886) I. 534 Hemispasm—the 'mobile counterpart' of hemiplegia.

|| **Hemianopsia**. *Path.* [mod.L., f. HEMI- + Gr. ἡμι-priv. + ὄψις sight.] Half-blindness, being a loss of perception of one half the field of vision.

1885 STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Phys.* II. 786 When it is spoken of as paralysis of one-half of the retina, the term *hemipopia* is applied to it; when, with reference to the field of vision, the term *hemianopsia* is used. 1891 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* 11, 303 Persisting vertical hemianopsia. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 18 Nov. 1907/1 There was complete blindness of one eye and diminished vision, but no hemianopsia of the other.

Hemibranch (hemibrānjk). *Zool.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. βράγχια gills.] a. An incomplete gill. b. A fish of the order *Hemibranchii*, having the branchial apparatus incomplete. Hence **Hemibranchiate** (-brānkiāt) a., half-gilled; sb., a hemibranch.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VII. 431 The hemibranchiates have imperfect gills or branchiae. 1891 *Nature* 17 Sept. 483/2 The spiracular gill of Elasmobranchs should be described as the hyoid hemibranch, and the opercular gill of the higher fishes as the first branchial hemibranch.

+ **Hemicade**. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. hēmicadum, Gr. ἡμικάδιον, f. κάδος cadus, CADE.] 'A half Hoghead' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hemicarp. *Bot.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. καρπός fruit.] A half-fruit; one of the two carpels which constitute the fruit of the *Umbelliferae*.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 312 Each half-fruit is termed a hemicarp or mericarp.

Hemicentral, -cerebral, etc.: see HEMI-
Hemicircle. *Obs. or arch.* [f. HEMI- + CIRC-LE sb.] A half circle, semicircle.

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Extasie* 25 Wks. (Grosart) I. 89 Her Browes two hemi-circles did enclose Of Rubies. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. (1635) 106 Every oblique Horizon will divide the Equator into two equal hemi-circles. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xi. (ed. 5) 358 A hemi-circle of the majestic granite mountains.

So **Hemicircular** a., semicircular.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemicircular*, halfe round. 1895 LUNN *How to visit Italy* 92 Two grand hemi-circular colonnades.

+ **Hemicrane**. *Obs.* Also 6 -cran, 7 -crain, -cranie, -y. [a. obs. F. hemicraïne (Cotgr.), ad. L. hēmicrānia, a. Gr. ἡμικρανία, f. ἡμι- HEMI- + κρανίον skull. *Hemicranie* is an adaptation of the L.] = next.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Civ. Hyera hermetis purgeth the hemiran. *Ibid.* D.J. Oyle of fystikes healeth the hemiran and watchynges. 1600 VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 87 Here-bence springs the Head-ache... which last we call the Hemiran or Megrim, possessing but the one side of the Head. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 135 Cephalalgies, Hemicranies, Phthises. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Hemicranie*, or *hemirane*, a kind of head-ache, when but one side of the head is grieved.

|| **Hemicrania** (hemikrā'niā). *Path.* [L.: see prec.] 1. Headache confined to one side of the head; megrim.

1657 [see prec.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 152 The bones help the Hemicrania. a 1801 W. HERBERDEN *Comm.* xvii. (1806) 93 The hemicrania, or pain of one half of the head. 1872 GEO. ELIOT in J. W. CROSS *Life* III. 157. I am... struggling with hemicrania and malaise.

2. 'Also a term used in Teratology to denote imperfect development or total defect of one side of the brain and its coverings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hemicranic, a. [ad. L. hēmicrānic-us = Gr. ἡμικρανικός.] Pertaining or subject to hemicrania. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemicranic*., subject to the sickness called Megrim or Hemicrain. 1854 in MAYNE.

Hemicycle (hemisikl'). Also 7 -cicle. [a. F. hēmicycle (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. hēmicyclium, a. Gr. ἡμικύκλιον, f. ἡμι- HEMI- + κύκλος circle.] A half circle, semicircle; a semicircular structure, as an orchestra or apse-like recess.

1603 B. JONSON *King's Coron. Entertain.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 531/2 Upon the right hand of her... in a hemicycle was seated Eschia, or Quiet. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 170 The scabber of his sword was red... the blade formed like a hemi-cicle. c 1790 COWPER *Notes P. L.* I. 616 Thus forming themselves into a hemicycle or half moon figure, that all might hear him. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 155 Earlier and larger churches seem to have been contented with the single hemicycle.

Hemicyclie (hemisi'klik), a. *Bot.* [ad. F. hēmicyclique (Littré), ad. Gr. ἡμικυκλικός, f. ἡμικύκλιον (see prec.).] Applied to flowers which have the parts arranged spirally in such a manner that the transition from one series to another (e.g. from petals to stamens) occurs at the completion

of a turn of the spiral; also to those which have some parts arranged spirally (*acyclie*) and others in whorls (*cyclie*).

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 533 In hemicyclie flowers those members at least which are arranged in whorls may possibly be distributed symmetrically.

Hemicylindrical, a. Having the form of half a cylinder, divided in the direction of its axis.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) V. 771 The articular surface of the condyles is hemicylindrical. 1883 BUCHAN & STEWART in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 162/2 By means of a hemicylindrical lens.

Hemidactyl, a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. δάκτυλος finger.]

A. *adj.* Having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as in the saurian genus *Hemidactylus* (Webster 1864). B. *sb.* A saurian of this genus; a gecko. Hence **Hemidactylous** a. = A. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 72 The Spotted Gecko, or Spotted Hemidactyle, a rather pretty species of Gecko.

Hemidemisemiquaver, etc.: see HEMI-.

Hemidome (hemidōm). *Cryst.* [f. HEMI- + DOME sb. 5 b.] A pair of parallel and equal faces, parallel to the orthodiagonal in the monoclinic (or monosymmetrical) system (in which two such pairs constitute a dome). Hence **Hemidomatic** a., of or pertaining to a hemidome.

1868 DANA *Min. Intro.* (ed. 5) 27 *Monoclinic System*... The domes parallel to the orthodiagonal are hemidomes, the planes in front at top being unlike in inclination those in front below, each being a hemidome. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 88 When the light falls obliquely either on the basal plane... or the hemidome of a monoclinic felspar.

|| **Hemi-elytrum** (hemie'lytrūm). Pl. -a. *Zool.* Also *erron.* hemelytrum. [mod.L., f. Gr. ἡμι- HEMI- + ἔλυτρον ELYTRUM, sheath.]

The fore wing of an insect, which is coriaceous at the base and membranous at the end, as in the *Hemiptera* and *Heteroptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 387 Wings covered by Hemelytra or Tegmina. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 210 In some of the Hemiptera... the apices [of the anterior wings] remain membranous, and to these the term 'hemelytra' is applied. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 500 The fore wings may be converted into wing covers... as in the hemi-elytra of *Dermoptera* and elytra of *Coleoptera*.

Hence **Hemi-elytral** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a hemielytrum.

Hemigamous, -gnathous: see HEMI-.

Hemihedral (hemihē'drāl, -he'drāl), a. *Cryst.* Also hemiedral. [f. HEMI- + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having half the number of planes required by the highest degree of symmetry belonging to its system; thus, a tetrahedron is the hemihedral form corresponding to the holohedral octahedron.

1837 [see HEMIHEDRON]. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 866 I Triple phosphate... generally occurs in hemihedral six-sided prisms. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 264 All the crystals... were alike hemihedral... that is, half of their similar planes or angles were modified independently of the other half. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 39 When the crystal has dissimilar faces at the two ends of the same axis of symmetry, the form to which those faces belong is called hemihedral.

Hence **Hemihedrally** *adv.*

1837 DANA *Min.* II. 19 Minerals, whose crystals are hemihedrally modified, are invariably thus modified, if the secondary planes occur, in which the hemihedrism may take place.

Hemihedron (hemihē'drūn, -he'drūn). *Cryst.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. ἕδρα after hexahedron, etc. Cf. F. hēmiēdre.] A form or crystal of a hemihedral type.

1837 DANA *Min.* II. 19 This species of hemihedral Crystal has been called the *inclined hemihedron*. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 337 A form of the hemi-symmetrical kind will be termed a semihedron or a hemihedron. *Ibid.* § 176 Holo-systematic haphlohedron forms; or holo-tetrahedral hemihedra.

So **Hemihe'drism**, **Hemihe'dry** [cf. F. hēmiēdrīe], the property or quality of crystallization in hemihedral forms.

1837 DANA *Min.* II. 19 The first species of hemihedrism gives rise to solids, whose opposite planes are not parallel. *Ibid.*, Examples of the first kind of hemihedrism, in which half the angles of the cube are modified. 1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 143 This kind of hemihedry is strikingly exhibited in apatite. 1883 *Nature* 1 Feb. 317/1 Some remarks on hemihedry in crystals.

Hemilogous, a. *Chem.* [f. HEMI- + ana-logous.] (See quot.)

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 141 *Hemilogous Series*, a name applied by Shiel... to series of organic compounds, the terms of which differ from one another by nCH.

|| **Hemimetabola** (hemimē'tabōlā), sb. pl. *Entom.* [mod.L. neut. pl. (sc. insecta), f. Gr. ἡμι- HEMI- + μεταβολος changeable.] A division of Insects comprising those which undergo incomplete metamorphosis.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 341 Insects are divided into sections, called respectively *Ametabola*, *Hemimetabola*, and *Holometabola*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 508 In the *Hemi-metabola*, the larva may differ notably from the adult in the structure of the antennae, eyes, mouth-parts... as well as in the absence of wings.

Hence **Hemimetabolic**, **Hemimetabolous** *adjs.*, of the nature of the *Hemimetabola*; undergoing incomplete metamorphosis. **Hemimetaboly**, incomplete metamorphosis.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 113 The adult insect, whilst gaining certain organs which the larva does not possess, such as wings, loses certain others, which the larva does possess, such as the provisional structures making up the 'mask' of the *Libellulidæ*... Such insects are called 'Hemimetabolous'. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 281 In the hemimetabolic insects there is a metamorphosis, which consists of 3 stages.

Hemimetamorphic, a. *Biol.* [f. HEMI- + METAMORPHIC.] = HEMIMETABOLIC. Hence **Hemimetamorphosis**, incomplete or partial metamorphosis; hemimetaboly.

1880 DAV. *Fishes Gl. Brit.* I. Intro. 91 In some pelagic forms *Hemimetamorphosis* may occur, or very considerable alterations in their growth and development.

Hemimorphic (hemimō'pŕfik), a. *Cryst.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. μορφή shape + -ic.] Of a crystal: Having unlike planes or modifications at the ends of the same axis. So **Hemimorph**, a hemimorphic crystal. **Hemimorphism**, the property of being hemimorphic. **Hemimorphite** *Min.*, Kennigott's name (1853) for hydrous silicate of zinc, the crystals of which are hemimorphic. **Hemimorphous** a. = HEMIMORPHIC. **Hemimorphism** = HEMIMORPHISM.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hemimorphic*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 407 Calamine. Orthorhombic; hemimorphic-hemihedral. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 32 Tourmaline is Rhombohedral, eminently hemimorphous. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 138 The crystals when heated and freely suspended, exhibit polar electricity, a phenomenon which usually accompanies hemimorphism. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hemimorphous*. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 140 *Hemimorphism* is the term for a particular case of haphlohedron mero-symmetry. One-half or, it may be, one-fourth of the faces of the original form are present in the hemimorphic form: but these all lie on one side of a systematic plane, the symmetrical character of which is in abeyance. *Ibid.* § 272 Hemimorphous forms are not rare in the Hexagonal system, but they occur most often as hemimorphs of hemisymmetrical types of crystal.

|| **Hemina** (hēmī'nā). Also (anglicized or as F.) 7 hemine, 8 emine, (esmine). [L. hēmīna, a. Gr. ἡμίνα, f. ἡμι- half-. Cf. F. emine, hemine 'a measure that contains three Possons; and comes to, in weight, about seven and a half of our moderne ounces' (Cotgr.).] A liquid measure (orig. ancient Sicilian) of about half a pint; also, a measure for corn (see above, and quot. 1756).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xix. Five heads of the Poppy being sodden in three hemines of wine. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 3 The Ephemera feaver is cured by 3 drops taken from an Asses ear. in two hemina's of water. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 377 note. The hemina of wine allowed by St. Bennet. 1756 K. ROLT *Dict. Trade & Comm.*, *Hemina*, *Emine*, or *Esmine*, is a great corn measure... At Marseilles the hemina of corn weighs 75 lb. ... and in Barbary it is computed equal to 9 bushels.

Heming, var. of **HEMING** sb. *Obs.*

Hemioctahedron, etc.: see HEMI-

|| **Hemiolia** (hemio'liā). *Mus.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 hemiola, 7 hemiolion, hemolios, 8 hemiolius. [mod.L. hēmiolia, a. Gr. ἡμιολία (sc. διάστασις interval, in Plato), fem. of ἡμιόλιος 'in the ratio of one and a half to one', f. ἡμι- HEMI- + ὅλος whole.] In mediæval music. a. A perfect fifth, so called because produced by shortening a string to two-thirds of its length. b. Three notes in the place of two; a triplet.

1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus.* 30 That proportion which the musicians falsely termed *Hemiolia*, when in deede it is nothing else but a round *Tripla*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 (Stanf.) The proportion of the Musick or Symphonie Diatessaron, is Epitritus or Sesquialteral, that is to say, the whole and a third part over: of Diapente, Hemolios or Sesquialteral... the whole and half as much more. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 182 Harmony contains three consents in tune, Diapason, Hemiolion, Diatessaron. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 727.

|| **Hemiopia**, **Hemiopsia**. *Path.* Also (anglicized) hemiopy, -opsy. [mod.L., f. HEMI- + Gr. ὄψις, ὀπ- eye, ὀψις sight.] = HEMIANOPSIA.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hemiopsia*, a defect of vision, in which the person sees the half, but not the whole of an object. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. x. 230 The curious disease of hemiopy, or amaurosis dimidiata, in which the patient sees with each eye only half of an object, being blind to the other half. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 114/2 *Hemiopia*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hemiopia*, *Hemiopsia*... hemiopy: hemiopsy. 1864-70 T. HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (1883) II. viii. 77 Transient hemiopia is often an initial symptom of megrim.

Hemipalmate, -phrase, etc.: see HEMI-

Hemiplectic, a. *Path.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. πλεκτη- of a striking kind.] = HEMIPLEGIC.

1891 in F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.*

|| **Hemiplegia** (hemiplē'dgiā). *Path.* [Late L., a. Gr. ἡμιπληγία (rare, for ἡμιπληγία), f. ἡμι- HEMI- + πλεγή stroke, f. stem of πλεσσειν to strike.] Paralysis of one side of the body; usually caused by a lesion in the opposite side of the brain.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* xli. xvi. 2105 The Consult... fell downe

in a fit of Apoplexie: which turned into an *Hemiplegia* or dead palsy all the one side of his body. 1754 CHESTERF. in *World No. 92* ¶ 5 Though they have not yet lost one half of themselves by a hemiplegia. a 1754 MEAD *Wks.* 481 (Jod.) On dissection of the bodies of apoplectics who had been seized with an hemiplegia, he always found the cause of the disease in the opposite side of the brain. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 291 In old Hemiplegias the epidermis is often dry, rough, and scaly.

Hence *Hemiplegiac a.*, affected with or subject to hemiplegia; *sb.*, one so affected. *Hemiplegian a.* = *prec.*

1782 W. HERBERT *Comm.* lxix. (1806) 352 In one hemiplegic the motion of the parts began to return. 1835-6 *Toad Cycl. Anat.* 1. 805/1 In hemiplegic subjects. 1842 SVU. SMITH *Lett. Locking in Railw. Wks.* 1859 11. 324/1 Most absurd... is this hemiplegian law—an act... to protect one side of the body and not the other.

Hemiplegic (hemiple'dzík, -plz'), *a. Path.* [*f. prec. + -ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hemiplegia; affected with or subject to hemiplegia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 478 Hemiplegic palsy. *Ibid.* 480 The jaundice affecting the hemiplegic side alone. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 602 The convulsion is hemiplegic. 1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 419 note, A hemiplegic person has the will to move the paralysed limbs, but not the power.

Hemiplegy (hemiple'dzi). *rare.* Also hemiplegia. [*ad. late L. hemiplegia* (see above).] (In *mod. F. hemiplegie*, 1752.) = *HEMIPLEGIA*.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1802 *Med. Jurid.* VIII. 312 To ascertain, whether in hemiplegia the primitive cause continues to act in the brain. 1864 *Ed. Words* 723/1 A twist or a hemiplegia of the reasoning faculty.

† **Hemiplexy.** *Obs.* [*ad. mod. L. hemiplexia*, *a. Gr. ἡμιπληξία* a stroke on one side, *f. ἡμι- HEMI- + πλεῖν* stroke.] = *HEMIPLEGIA*.

1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 161 b. It preyeth least against the palsy of the members, left after an Apoplexie, or Hemiplexie. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* *Hemiplexy*.

Hemipod, -pode (hemip'pōd). [*ad. mod. L. hemipodius* (Temminck's generic name), *f. Gr. ἡμι- HEMI- + πούς, ποδ-ós* foot.] A member of the genus *Hemipodius*, or *Turnix*, of three-toed quail-like birds; a bush-quail, ortygan.

1862 *Trans. Zool. Soc. V.* 149 Certain border-groups... the Sand-Grouse, the Hemipodes, and the Tinamous. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 147 One species, *[Turnix] sylvatica*, inhabits Barbary and southern Spain, and under the name of Andalusian Hemipode has been included... among British Birds as a reputed straggler. 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds*, *Hemipode*, a recognized English rendering of Temminck's generic name *Hemipodius* (1815)... for a small group of birds some of which Anglo-Indians often call 'Bustard-Quails' or 'Button-Quails'.

So **Hemipodine a.**, allied to the Hemipodes. 1862 *Trans. Zool. Soc. V.* 189 The Galline, Columbine, or Hemipodine types.

Hemiprism (hemipriz'm). *Cryst.* [*HEMI-.*] A pair of parallel faces, parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal in the triclinic system (in which two such pairs constitute a prism).

1864 DANA in Webster, *Hemiprism*, a form, in the monoclinic and triclinic systems of crystallization, that comprises but one face of a prism and its opposite. 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* (ed. 3) 70 The prisms will be Hemiprisms.

Hence **Hemiprismatic a.**, of the nature of a hemiprism.

1837 DANA *Min.* (1844) 324 Hemi-prismatic Kouphone-Spar. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 87 In both systems there are hemiprismatic cleavages.

Hemipter (hēmipt'ēr). [*ad. F. hémiptère*, *f. L. hēmiptera*: see next.] One of the *Hemiptera*.

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, The hemipters form an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 420 Hemipters have the outer wings coriaceous for about half their length only.

¶ **Hemiptera**, hēmipt'ērā, *sb. pl. Entom.* Rarely in sing. *Hemipteron*. [*mod. L.*, neut. pl. of *hēmipterus*, *f. hēmi-, ἡμι- HEMI- + πτερόν* wing, in reference to the structure of the wings.] A large order of Insects, comprising a wide variety of different kinds, characterized by a suctorial mouth, and in the largest group (the *Heteroptera*), by wings coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip. Also called *Rhynchōta*. Well-known examples are bugs, lice, and plant-lice.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.*, Hemiptera. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 403 These Hemiptera, also called pseudo-aphides, live on the trees and plants from which they derive their nourishment. 1885 H. O. FORBES *East. Archipelago* viii. 251 A singular case of ants milking a winged Hemipteron, which of course could not be kept in captivity.

Hence **Hemi'pteral a.**, hemipterous. **Hemi'pteran adj.**, hemipterous; *sb.*, one of the *Hemiptera*. **Hemi'pterist**, a student or collector of *Hemiptera*.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hemipteral*. 1865 DOUGLAS & SCOTT *Brit. Hemiptera* 6 The instruments of capture used by the Coleopterist will be those wanted by the Hemipterist. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 424 The absence of palps... suggesting that the Hemipteran mouth is the extreme term of a series of modifications. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 512 That terrible microscopic hemipteran, the chinch-bug.

Hemipterous (hēmipt'ērās), *a. Entom.* [*f. HEMIPTERA + -ous.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hemiptera*.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 257 The hemipterous order of insects. 1880 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 574/1 Specimens of... an Hemipterous insect supposed to be damaging the hops grown near Canterbury.

Hemipyramid. *Cryst.* [*HEMI-.*] A figure consisting of two pairs of parallel faces intersecting all three axes in the monosymmetric system (in which four such pairs constitute a pyramid). Hence **Hemipyramidal a.**, of or pertaining to a hemipyramid.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hemipyramidal*... *Hemirhombic*.

Hemirhamphine, etc.: see *HEMI-.*

Hemisect, v. [*f. HEMI- + L. sect.*, ppl. stem of *secare* to cut.] *trans.* To bisect, esp. longitudinally, or into the right and left halves. So **Hemisectio**, the action or process of thus bisecting.

1878 *FOSTER Phys.* iii. v. § 3. 487 In the frog, after hemisection of the cord below the brachial plexus. 1885 *Science* 11 Sept. 223/1 A hemisected skeleton showing the variation in size of the neural and hæmal cavities. 1895 *Athenæum* 30 Mar. 412/1 The Changes in Movement and Sensation produced by Hemisection of the Spinal Cord in the Cat.

Hemispherical, a. rare. [*f. next + -AL.*] Of or pertaining to a hemisphere.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxix. (1854) 475 The great galactic line of life which parts the hemispherical palm of Heaven.

Hemisphere (hemisf'ir). *Forms:* *a.* 4-5 *hemy-, hemi-, -sperie, -ye, -4-6 emy-, emi-, (eme)sperie, -ry, 6 hemisperie, -ye. 5 h'emy-, 6 emisperie, hemisper, 6-7 -sperie, 7-8 hemispher(e), 6- hemisperie.* [*In form hemispheris, etc., ad. late L. hēmisphērium, a. Gr. ἡμισφαῖρον, f. ἡμι- HEMI- + σφαῖρα SPHERE; in form hemisperie, through OF. emisperie, -sphere (13-14th c.), mod. F. hémisphère.*]

1. *generally.* A half sphere; one of the halves of a sphere or globe formed by a plane passing through the centre.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xviii. 51 Al made of very cleare glasse... in forme of a rounde Hemisphere. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* t. ii. In one of our Critical Observations, I could see more than a hemisphere of the eye at once. 1766 *HUTTON Dict. Math.* s.v., The centre of gravity of a Hemisphere, is five-eighths of the radius distant from the vertex. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* 11. 331 A hemisphere of the cocoa-nut shell is used as a lamp to burn its own oil. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* § 325 The sphere of projection is divided into hemispheres by a single symmetrical plane.

2. *Magdeburg hemispheres*, a contrivance invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg to demonstrate the pressure of the air.

It consists of two strong hollow nicely-fitting brass hemispheres, each of which is furnished with a handle, and one with a cock to be adjusted to an air-pump. When they are fitted together and the air has been exhausted, great force is required to separate them.

1815 in *HUTTON Math. Dict.* 1858 *LARONER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 179 Two of the strongest men will be unable to tear the hemispheres asunder, provided they are of a moderate magnitude, owing to the amount of the pressure with which they are held together.

2. *spec.* Half of the celestial sphere; in early quots., esp. that half of the heavens seen above the horizon, the sky above us; in *Astron.*, usually, one of the halves into which the celestial globe is divided by the equinoctial or by the ecliptic. (The earliest sense in *Eng.*)

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1390 (1439) (Harl. MS.) Ther god... þe for thyne haste... So fast ay to our hemysperie (v. rr. emesperie, hemy-sperie) bynde! c 1391 — *Astrol.* t. § 18 The cercle þat deuydeth the two Emysperies, þat is, the partie of the heuene a-boue the Erthe & the partie be-neche. c 1400 MAUNDRE (Roxb.) xx. 90 We schuld hafe sene all þe roundenes of þe firmament, þat es to say bathe þe emisperies, þe vppermaire and þe nedemaire. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* l. v. With the brightnes of his beames merve for to reioyce all our Hemisperie. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* t. x. When cleare Dyana... Gau for to ryse, lightyng our emispery.

β. (Cf. quot. c 1374 in *a.*) a 1532? *LYDG. Goodly Balade* 27 (Skeat, *Chaucerian Pieces* 406) The rude night, that... shadewith our emisperie (v. rr. emisperie). 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The sternis & planetis... durst nocht be sene in oure hemisperie. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Hemisphère*, halfe of the compasse of heauen, that we see. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* D iij, *Fal'n* to rest beneath our Hemysphære. 1725 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shepherd*, The Sun keeps on the Left Hand of the Hemisphære. 1892 R. S. BALL *In Starry Realm* xxi. 304 The number of stars in the northern hemisphere alone is upwards of three hundred thousand. We may assume that the southern hemisphere has an equally numerous star-population.

3. One of the halves of the terrestrial globe, esp. as divided by the equator (*Northern* and *Southern hemispheres*). Also the halves containing Europe, Asia, and Africa (*Eastern hemisphere*), and America (*Western hemisphere*), respectively.

a. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 280 No generall eclipse, whiche should extend to all the world, namely for that hemispery. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 51 Neyther dydde any... trauesse the Equinoctial line to thinfierour hemisperie or halfe globe of the earthe and sea. 1561 — *Arte Navig.* i. xiv. 14 b. Also called *ay* Hemispery.

β. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 125 *A Card*, for halfe the face of th' Earth whiche... wyll conveniently serve for our Hemisperie. 1624 *DONNE Sermon* xvii. 167 The Western Hemisphere the land of Gold and Treasure;

The Eastern Hemisphere the Land of Spices and Perfumes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* vii. These drops... A Balsome are for both the Hemispheres. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 312 The ancient Cosmographers doe place the division of the East and Western Hemisphere, that is the first terme of longitude in the Canary or fortunate Islands. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 99 ¶ 9 When Columbus had engaged king Ferdinand in the discovery of the other hemisphere. 1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* (1858) 186 It is a fact... that London occupies nearly the center of the terrestrial hemisphere.

b. *Hemisphere of vision, ll. of illumination.*

1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xxiii. 241 The illuminated hemisphere, called, for distinction, the Hemisphere of *Illumination*. *Ibid.* 243 The hemisphere which he sees, called the Hemisphere of *Vision*.

4. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe or the celestial globe.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s. v. The Maps or Prints of the Heavens pasted on Boards or Cloth are also sometimes call'd *Hemispheres*, but more commonly *Planispheres*. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnrls.* (1874) I. 25 There was a map—a hemisphere of the world—which his father had drawn.

5. *Anat.* Each of the halves of the cerebrum of the brain. (See *CEREBRUM*.)

1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 188 Inflammation operating probably chiefly on the left hemisphere of the brain. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 409 This surface of the brain has been regarded... as formed of several distinct regions, which they have named Lobes, and which occupy the base of the hemispheres. 1846 *OWEN Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* viii. 181 note, Influenced by the inapplicability of the term 'hemispheres' to parts which are more commonly spheres or spheroids. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* ix. 366 A very deep fissure running from before backwards, and dividing the visible part of the brain into two lateral halves termed *hemispheres*.

6. *transf. and fig.* A realm or region of action, life, or thought; = 'sphere'. In earlier quots. directly *fig.* from 2.

1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* xiv. (Arb.) 66 It may well glad thyn emispery. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 38 b. When... the starrs of merit shal appear within the compasse of their Hemisphere, and offer presents. 1699 *GARTH Dispers.* ii. 16 To guild, by turns, the Gallick Hemisphere. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 265 To surmise the possibility, as beyond the hemisphere of my knowledge. 1863 *MAS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* iii. 75 He is a cheering... gleam coming across the dark hemisphere of treachery, mistrust, and unkindness.

Hemisphered, a. rare. [*f. prec. + -ED 2.*]

1. Formed as a hemisphere.

1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 178 The eyes of Crabs... are Hemisphered, almost in the same manner as these of Flies. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* ix. (1854) 106 The hemisphered abysses here.

2. Having a cerebral hemisphere (of such a kind).

1871 *HUXLEY in Darwin Desc. Man* vii. (1883) 203 The Lemurine, short hemisphered brain.

Hemispheric, a. [*f. HEMISPHERE + -IC. Cf. F. hémisphérique* (16th c.).]

1. = *HEMISPHERICAL 1*: chiefly in technical use.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xxi. 58 Great bodies of building round and strongly set up vawtwise in form of the Hemispherike. a 1728 *WOODWARD Fossils* (J.), A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispheric figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. 1774 G. WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 197 10 about ten or twelve days is formed an hemispheric nest. 1852 *TU. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* i. vi. 239 Mimosas, with hemispheric tops. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 355.

2. = *HEMISPHERICAL 2*.

1889 *TALMAGE in Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Feb. Corrupt legislation, which at times makes our State and National capitals a hemispheric steuch. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 5/2 The Olney doctrine of the Hemispheric Sovereignty of the United States.

Hemispherical (hemisf'irikāl), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -AL.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a hemisphere; of the form of or resembling a hemisphere.

1624 *WOTTON Archit. in Reliq.* (1672) 32 Hemispherical Vaults... be... the securst. 1685 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* ix. 114 A hollow vessel... of an almost Hemispherical figure. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 194 The capsule is... covered with a hemispherical lid. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxxix. 325, I have proposed to use a hemispherical lens. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 126 The seeds... are hemispherical, with one side convex and the other flat.

2. Of or belonging to one hemisphere of the earth; extending over a hemisphere.

1873 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* x. 334, I suppose we are getting over our hemispherical provincialism. 1884 (*U. S. Senator*) in *Fall Mall G.* 7 June 1/2 The American idea is hemispherical rather than continental.

Hence **Hemispherically adv.**, with a hemispherical form.

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 524 Hemispherically shrubby-cespitose.

Hemispherico-, combining form of *HEMISPHERIC a.*, joined adverbially with adjectives, as **Hemispherico-conical, -conoid adj.**, conical, etc. but with an approach to the hemispheric form.

1831 *DON Gard. Dict. Gloss.*, *Hemispherico-conical*, a shape between a globe and a cone. 1851 *LEIGHTON Brit. Lichens* 23 The slightly raised hemispherico-conoid black apex only visible.

Hemispheroid (hemisf'irōid). [*f. HEMI- + SPHEROID, or f. HEMISPHERE + -OID. Cf. F. hémisphéroïde* (1732 in *Hatz.-Darm.*).] The half of a spheroid; a figure approaching a hemisphere.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Hemispheroid*, The cacao opens, when yellow and ripe, into two large hemispheroids.

your hemmings, do you think we care for your hemmings? 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Oct., At length a prodigious hemming showed the preparation in the Colonel for a speech. 1866 in Sir A. Otway *Pref. to Autobiog.* Ld. Clarence Paget 5 With his 'hemming' and 'hawing', and other tokens of oratorical imperfection.

Hemmir, obs. Sc. form of HAMMER.

Hemorrhoid(e), obs. forms of HÆMORRHOID.

Hemo-, variant spelling of HEMO-, usual in U.S., and not unfrequent in Great Britain in words of more general use, as *hemorrhage*, *hemorrhoid*.

Hemp (hemp), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hænep*, *henep*, 4-*hemp*, (4-7 *hempe*, 6 *hempe*). [OE. *hænep*, *hænep* = OLG. **hanap*, **hanip*, MDu. and Du. *hennep*, LG. *hemp*, OHG. *hanaf*, -if, -uf (MHG. *hanef*, Ger. *hanf*), ON. *hampr* (Sw. *hampa*, Da. *hamp*):—OEt. **hanpi-z*, **hanapi-z*, cogn. with Gr. *kannabis*, L. *cannabis*: cf. also Lith. *kanapės*, Slav. *konoplja*, Pers. *kanab*. The word is perh. not Aryan, but adopted in Greek, Germanic, etc. from some common source.]

1. An annual herbaceous plant, *Cannabis sativa*, N.O. *Urticaceæ*, a native of Western and Central Asia, cultivated for its valuable fibre.

It is a dioecious plant, of which the female is more vigorous and long-lived than the male, whence the sexes were popularly mistaken, and the female called *Carl* or *Winter H.*, the male *Fimble* (i.e. female), *Barren*, or *Summer H.*: see CARL HEMP and FIMBLE.

(The quotations from the Saxon *Leechdoms* appear to refer to some wild British plant, perh. the *Wild Hemp* of 5.) a 1000 Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 198/12 *Cannabum*, *hænep*. *Ibid.* 198/15 *Cannabin*, *hænep*. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* 1. 16 Herba chamæpitpis bet is hænep [v.r. hænep]. *Ibid.* 228 Deos wirt þe man cannane silfatica, & opum naman hænep nemnep. c 1325 [implied in HEMPESEED]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 *Hempe*, *canabum*. 1523 FITZHEBB. *Husb.* § 146 In Marche is tyme to sowe flaxe & hempe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. H j b, *Hempe*. . . is profitable for many thynges. . . and specially to make stronge cables, and ropes of. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 1. l. 72 *Hempe* is called in Greeke *kannabis*. . . in English *Hempe*, *Neckeweede*, and *Gallow-grasse*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 456 *Hemp* has a five parted calyx in the flowers which bear stamens, but in the pistilliferous ones it is one-leaved, entire and gaping on the side. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 715/2 Land that will grow hemp will grow anything.

b. 1523, etc. [see CARL HEMP]. 1577, etc. [see FIMBLE]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* n. ccxxxviii. (1633) 709 The male is called *Charles Hemp* and *Winter Hemp*. The female *Barren Hemp*, and *Sommer Hemp*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The male *Hemp*, or *summer Hemp*, which bears no seeds, and is called by the farmers *Fimble-hemp*, will have its stalks turn white in July. *Ibid.* The remaining plants, which are the female *Hemp*, called by the farmer *Carl-hemp*, are to be left till Michaelmas.

2. The cortical fibre of this plant, used for making cordage, and woven into stout fabrics.

c 1300 *Havelok* 782 *Hemp* to maken of gode lines And stronge ropes to his netes. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1233 A sukkenye, That not of hempe is [? hempen] heerdiss was. 1404 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* II. 22, xlv. strykes de hempe, iiij. 1550 CROWLEY *Eggr.* 139 Newe halters of hempe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 105 Long, deepe prams, sowed together with hempe and cord. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Feb., Casting up . . . accounts of 500 tons of hemp brought from Riga. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* vii. (1795) II. 10 Committed to Bridewell and required to beat hemp. 1881 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 2/8 Tows and hems move off very freely.

3. In allusion to a rope for hanging.

† *Stretch-hemp*, a person worthy of the gallows. † *To wag hemp*, to be hanged.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 715/1 To mocke the sacrament the blessed body of god, and ful like a stretch hemp, call it but cake bred. *Ibid.* Tindall . . . feareth pot (like one y^t would at length wage hempe in the winde) to mocke at all such miracles. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vl. 45 Let not Hempe his Wind-pipe suffocate. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 60 Of no small use to purge a Common-wealth, without the expence of Hemp. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxviii. If his people catch me, I shall taste hemp. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 56 [He] expressed a desire for instant hemp rather than listen to any more ghostly consolations.

b. (See quot.) Cf. HEMPY *sb.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., *Young hemp*, an appellation for a graceless boy.

4. A narcotic drug obtained from the resinous exudation of the Indian hemp; *bhang*; *hashish*.

1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 195 Hemp is employed in other forms besides *churris* as a narcotic. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 108/1 Its votaries have taken to opium and hemp, the latter of which Sir Lepel Griffin says is far more injurious than tobacco.

5. With qualifying words, applied to numerous other plants yielding a useful fibre, or otherwise resembling hemp: as *African Hemp*, (*a*) = *bow-string hemp* (*a*); (*b*) *Sparmannia africana* (Miller *Plant-names*). *American False H.*, *Datisca hirta* (Miller *Ibid.*). *Bastard H.*, name given to the British plants *Hemp-nettle* and *Hemp Agrimony* (Britten & Holland). *Bengal H.*, *Bombay H.*, *Madras H.*, *Crotalaria juncea* (Miller). *Bow-string H.*, (*a*) a plant of the genus *Sansevieria*, esp. *S. guineensis*, a liliaceous plant of tropical Africa, the leaf-fibres of which are used by the natives for bowstrings and for making ropes; (*b*) in India, *S. Roxburghiana*; also *Calotropis gigantea* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*). *Brown Indian H.*,

Hibiscus cannabinus (Miller). *Canada or Indian H.*, *Apocynum cannabinum*, a N. American perennial (J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Pl.*). *Cretan H.*, *Datisca cannabina* (Miller). *Holy H.*, an old name for *Galeopsis Ladanum* (Miller). *Indian H.*, a tropical variety of Common Hemp, *Cannabis Indica*. *Jute or Plant H.*, *Corchoris capsularis* (Encycl. Brit.). *Kentucky H.*, *Urtica (Laportea) Canadensis* and *U. cannabina* (Miller). *Manilla H.*, the fibre of *Musa textilis*, of the Banana family. *Mountain H.*, *Hyoscyamus insanus* (Syd. Soc. Lex.). *Nettle H.* = HEMP-NETTLE. *Peruvian H.*, *Bonaparte juncea*. *Queensland H.*, the tropical weed *Sida rhombifolia* (N.O. *Malvaceæ*), called also *Paddy* or *Native Lucerne*, and *Jelly Leaf*. *Ramie H.*, *Bahmiera nivea*. *Sisal H.*, the fibre of species of *Agave*, esp. *A. Sisalana*. *Virginian H.*, *Willow H.*, *Acnida cannabina*, an amarantaceous marsh plant, native of eastern U.S. *Water H.*, a name given to *Eupatorium cannabinum* and *Bidens tripartita*, in U.S. to *Acnida cannabina*. *Wild H.*, *Eupatorium cannabinum* (Gerarde), and *Galeopsis Tetrahit* (Britten & Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxxviii. 573 This wilde Hempe called *Cannabis spuria*, and also *Cannabina spuria*, or *bastarde Hempe*. *Ibid.* In English wilde hempe, *Nettle hempe*, *bastard hempe*. *Ibid.* II. ccxxix. 574 The *bastarde* or *wilde Hempes*, especially those of the water, are called commonly *Hepatorium Cannabinum*. . . in English, *water Hemp*, *bastard and water Agrimony*. 1611 CORCER, *Chaurice savage*. *Bastard Hempe*, *wild Hempe*, *Nettle Hempe*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 72/2 The *bastard Hemp* is with several Burs, or hairy Knobs at a distance on the stalk. 1744 J. WILSON *Synops. Brit. Pl.* 95 *Lanium cannabino folio vulgare*. . . *Nettle Hemp*, or rather *Hemp-leav'd* dead *Nettle*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3). *Bidens tripartita*, *Trifid Doubletooth*, *Water Hemp*, *Water Agrimony*. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 350/2 *Crotalaria juncea*. . . This plant is extensively cultivated in . . . India, on account of the valuable fibre yielded by its inner bark, which is known by the names of *Sunn-hemp*, *Bombay Hemp*, *Madras Hemp*, *Brown Hemp*, etc. *Ibid.* 1015/2 The *Bowstring Hemps* . . . are stemless perennial plants. 1897 MORRIS *Austral Engl.* 295 *Queensland Hemp*. . . is not endemic in Australia.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. *attrib.* Of hemp; made of hemp, *hempen*. a 1400-50 Alexander 2244 Our pepill . . . Halis vp hemp cordis. 1549 Privy Council Acts II. 349/1 *Hemp ropes*, m^d weight. 1599 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 A [pair] of hempe shetes. 1630 B. JOHNSON *New Inn* 1. iii. He may, perhaps, take a degree at Tiburne. . . And so goe forth a Laureat in hempe circle! 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb., Capt. Cocke and I upon his hempe accounts till 9 at night. 1668 T. THOMPSON *Eng. Rogue* II. i. You have no remedy against a hemp halter. I hope. 1875 R. F. MARTIN *tr. Haven Winding Mach.* 32 The wires . . . in each strand must be twisted round a hemp core. 1893 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/4 Inquiry . . . into the trade in all preparations of hemp drugs in Bengal.

b. *Comb.*, as *hemp-cloze*, *cock*, *garth*, *hammer*, *harvest*, *harvester*, *heckle*, *knocker*, *plant*, *plot*, *ridge*, *seller*, *smoker*, *spinner*, *stalk*, *top*; *hemp-leaved*, *like*, *packed*, *producing* adjs.; *hemp-beater*, a person employed in beating the rotted stems of hemp, so as to detach the fibre; an instrument used in doing this; *hemp-brake*, an instrument for bruising or breaking hemp; *hemp-bush*, an Australian Malvaceous plant, *Plagianthus pulchellus*, yielding a hemp-like fibre; *hemp-cake*, the residue of crushed hempeed, after extraction of the oil; *hemp-dike*, *dub*, *pit* (*dial.*), a small pond for steeping green hemp; *hemp-hards*, *hurds*: see HARDS; *hemp-hatcheler*, *heckler* = HEMP-DRESSER; *hemp-oil*, the oil pressed out of hempeed; *hemp-palm*, a palm, *Chamærops excelsa*, of China and Japan, the fibres of which are made into cordage; † *hemp-roll* (see quot.); *hemp-sick a.* (cf. HEMPEN I b, quot. 1785); *hempwort*, any plant of the Hemp family; *hemp-yard*, a piece of ground on which hemp is grown, a *hemp-garth* or *hemp-cloze*.

1615 E. S. Brit. Buss in Arb. Garner III. 653 Will convert . . . our vagabonds . . . into lusty hempbeaters. 1725 VANBR. *Prov. Wife* iv. iii. That fist of her's will make an admirable hemp-beater [in Bridewell]. 1886 Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v., Hempbeaters, carders, and spinners . . . suffer from dust arising from the material. 1873 BOUTELL & AVELING *Heraldry Gloss.*, **Hemp-brake* or *Hackle*, an instrument for bruising hemp. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 364 **Hemp cake* is chiefly used for adulterating linseed cake. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 58 The Fields . . . are like those of our **Hemp-clozes*. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. (1681) 250 Stick them on the tops of **Hemp-cocks* or *Wheat-sheaves*. 1877 -89 N. W. Linc. Gloss., **Hemp-croft*, *garth*, *yard*, the gardens attached to old cottages commonly went by one of these names, as they were in former days used mainly for growing hemp. 1898 *Cumberland Gloss.*, **Hemp dub*, a small pond used for steeping green hemp. 1697 *Merton Reg.* II. 296 Unum **Hempgarth* simul cum libertate communi. 1663 MS. *Indent. of Barby* (Yorksh.). An orchard, a hemp-garth, two gardens. 1637 NABBS *Microcosm* v. The shrieks of tormented ghosts [are] nothing to the noise of **hemp-hammers*. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* v. xl. 120 'Tis a very great help to the Poor; and the **Hemp-harvest* coming after the other Harvest. 1724-7 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.*, *Bob of Dumbhane*, Lend me your braw **hemp heckle*. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 300 Apply it with **Hemp-hurds* to the heate of the Liver and stomach. 1586 *Praise of Mus.*

76 That petie and counterfait Musick which . . . **hemp-knockers* [make] w^t their beetles. 1744 **Hemp-leaved* [see sense 5]. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* 1. 128 The burnt Oil they make use of in **Hemp-Oil*. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 39 This kind . . . keeps steam-tight with far less friction than the **hemp-packed piston*. 16. . *Add.* MS. 37028 ff. 7 N. W. Linc. Gloss.) Drowned in a **hempe* pitt near a little sink of hempe. 1832 G. A. HEERLOOTS tr. *Cust. Moosulm. India Gloss.*, *Ginja*, . . . the leaves or young leaf-buds of the **hempe plant*. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 43 Like Thieves that in a **Hemp-plot* lie Secur'd against the Hue and Cry. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, **Hemp-riggs*, ridges of fat land whereon hemp was sown in the olden time. 1696 J. F. Merchant's *Ware-ho.* 23 The next . . . Linnen, is called **Hemp Roles*, it is always brought into England brown, and is a strong coarse Linnen . . . and . . . when whited very good for Sheets for Poor People. 1785 *Life Miss David* 5 He . . . was convicted and hanged . . . and her **hemp-sick* husband laid in the earth. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1099/2 **Hemp-stalks* are beaten to remove the bark and cellular pith from the fibre. 1853-5 *Castell's Pop. Educ.* IV. 29/1 *Cannabaceæ* or **Hempworks*. 1378 Durham MS. *Cell. Roll*, In plumbio empto pro uno aqueducto in le **Hempyard*. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hemp*, Pigeons dung is good for *Hemp Yards*.

Hence *Hemp v. trans.* (*rare*), to halter, to hang. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Lenten Litany* II. i. That if it please thee to assist Our Agitators and their List, And Hemp them with a gentle twist.

Hemp-agrimony, *Herb.* A book-name for *Eupatorium cannabinum*, a composite plant with dull red flowers; also extended to other species. b. *Water Hemp-agrimony*, a book-name for *Bidens* or *Bur-Marigold*.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 461 *Bidens*, *Water-hemp-agrimony*, or *Bur-marygold*. *Ibid.* 464 *Eupatorium cannabinum*, *Hemp-agrimony*, *Dutch-agrimony*. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand*, by *South*. Waters 268 *Hemp-agrimony* made the bees sing a drowsy song.

Hemp-dresser, One who hackles hemp.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Times* 81 No zealous Hemp-dresser yet dipp'd me In The Laver of Adoption from my Sin. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/10 Benjamin Bellamy . . . *Hempdresser*.

b. *pl.* The name of a kind of country-dance.

1756 AMORV *J. Buncke* (1770) II. 25 We . . . had the hemp-dressers one night, which is, you know . . . the most difficult, and laborious of all the country dances. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 122, I have 'footed it' away in Sir Roger de Coverley, the hemp-dressers, &c.

Hempen (*hempén*), *a. (sb.)* Also 4-5 *hempyn* (*e*), *pene*, (6-7 *hempton*, 7 *hemton*), 6-8 *hemping*. [f. HEMP *sb.* + -EN *a.* Not recorded in OE.; but cf. OHG. *hanafin* (Ger. *hänfen*), LG. *hempen*.]

1. Made of hemp; of or pertaining to hemp.

Hempen homespun, *homespun* cloth made of hemp; hence, one clad in such cloth, one of rustic and coarse manners. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 360 He gert sym of the ledows . . . Of *hempyn* rapis ledderis ma. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xix. lxii. (1495) 898 The weke is made of *hempen* threde. c 1440 [see HEMPY *a.* 1]. 1535 LATIMER *Serm. Incurr.* in *North* (1844) 29 It is no knot of an hempton girdle. 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* v. 552 But [he] hyt the hempton cords, and of the knot the bands he brast. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 79 What *hempen* home-spuns have we swaggering here? 1651 MILLER of Mansf. 8 Good browne hempton sheetes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 44 A very great succour to the poor, the *Hempen Harvest* coming after other Harvests. 1703 WALKER *Colne, Essex, Overseers' Acc.* (MS.), 6 yards of hempeing cloth for two shifts for Susan Beets. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* x. ii. (1869) I. 128 Weavers of linen and hempen cloth. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* II. 236 *Hempen* cords cast over its neck. fig. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 297 Coarse *hempen* Trash is sooner read Than Poems of a finer Thread.

b. In humorous phrases and locutions, referring to the hangman's halter.

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 454 Ware hem of hempy lane I For stelthe is medeed with a chokewe bane. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garneshe* 162 Stop a tyd, and be wellle ware Ye be nat cawte in an hempen snare. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hem. VI.* iv. vii. 95 Ye shall have a hempen Caudle then, and the help of hatchet. 1594 NASHES *Unfort. Trav.* 67, I . . . scapde dauncing in a hempen circle. 1606 DEKKER *Sec. Sinnes* vii. (Arh.) 44 Lamentable hempen Tragedies acted at Tiburne. 1632 RAMDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* (N.), Shall not we be suspected for the murder, And choke with a hempen squincey? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hempen-widdow*, one whose Husband was hang'd. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., A man who was hanged is said to have died of a hempen fever. 1837 SIR F. B. HEAD *Narrative* viii. (1839) 208 What could they be worth to him but a hempen neck-cloth?

2. Resembling hemp.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 100 It makes a *Hempen* colour. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* IX. iv. iii. (R.) Made of the bark of a pine-tree left into a hempen state.

B. *sb.* *Hempen* cloth.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 255 They found Balboa . . . wearing coarse *hempen* used only by the meanest peasants.

† *Hempenly*, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -LY ¹.] Relating to or connected with hemp.

1609 PAULE *Life Abp. Whitgift* 40 A choise broker for such sonterly wares, and in regard of his hempenly trade, a fit person to cherish up Martins birds.

Hemph, obs. var. HUMPH *int.* *Hempie*: see HEMPY. *Hemping*: see HEMPEN.

Hempland, Land appropriated to the growth of hemp; a piece of land formerly so applied.

1526 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.*, Rec. for ferme of hempland iiij. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 93 A couple of apple-trees, a brood of duckings, a hempland, and as much pasture as is just able to summer a cow. 1735 N. Riding *Rec.* IX. 131 The other closes and parcels of

ground called Hemplands. 1846 E. SPURDENS *E. Anglian Words* (E. D. S.), *Fightle*, the little man's little field: called in Suffolk a *hempland*, without respect to the produce.

† **Hempling**, *a. Obs.* Also *6-lynn*. [f. **HEMP**: cf. *hempling* = **HEMPEN**.] Of hemp, hempen.

1492 *Churchw. Acc. Walthamwich, Suffolk* (Nichols 1797) 190 Two hempling towels. 1594 in *Archæol.* XLVIII. 136 Item v hemplingne square clothes.

Hemp-nettle, *Herb.* A name for the genus *Galeopsis* (N. O. *Labiata*), and esp. the common species *G. Tetrahit*; cf. *Nettle-hemp* in **HEMP** 5.

1801 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 4). 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 251 Another tipped flower is the .. hemp-nettle. 1863 *Baring-Gould Iceland* 242 In the grass grew the common hempnettle.

Hempseed (hempsid). The seed of hemp.

A candle of hempseed = 'hempen candle' (**HEMPEN** 1 b). c 1395 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesworth* in *Wright Voc.* 156 Canoes, hempseed. c 1532 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palser.* 915 Hempe sede, canebuisse. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 17 He hath pruned you to have deserved a cawdell of Hempseed. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 36 Of a grey colour, and a convex figure, like the half of an Hempseed. 1714 *Gay Sheph. Week Thursday* 31 This hempseed with my virgin hand I sow, Who shall my true-love be, the crop shall mow. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 429 Oil of Hempseed is obtained by expression from the seeds of .. hemp.

b. A gallowes-bird.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 64 Do, do thou Rogue: Do thou Hempseed.

c. *attrib.*, as *hempsed bird*, a bird fed on hempseed; *hempsed calculus* (*Path.*), name given by Wollaston to some varieties of the mulberry-calculus.

1611 *COVAT Crudities* 15 Many gold Finches, with other birds which are such as our hempseeds birds in England. 1864-70 I. HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (1883) III. 237 The dumb-bell crystals often unite to a mass and form the nucleus of a concretion called the hemp-seed calculus. *Ibid.* 246 The small, smooth, globular 'hemp-seed calculus'.

Hempstretch, *nonce-vod.* A person hanged.

cf. *stretch-hemp*, **HEMP** 3.

a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm.-pl. Bk.* I. 369 One of the men who were hanging .. asked him .. to cut the rope. He did so, and Hempstretch fell on his feet.

Hempstring, *lit.* String or cord made of hemp. Hence *transf.*, one who deserves the halter.

1566 *GASCOIGNE Supposes* iv. ii. If I come neere you, hempstring, I will teache you to sing so fa. 1606 *CHAPMAN Mons. D'Olive Plays* 1873 I. 241 A perfect young hempstring. *Van. Peace*, least he overheare you! 1885 *HOWELLS S. Lapham* I. i. 40 He cut the heavy hemp-string with his penknife.

† **Hemptery**, *Obs.* Also *hemptre*, -*teren*. [? for *hempery*, *hempery*.] Hempen fabric.

1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156, I beqweeth to my dawghter Jone .. one payer of shetes of hemptery .. to my dawghter Anne .. one payer of shetes of hemptery .. to John Kanam my sonne .. one payer of shetes of hemptery.

Hempton, *Obs.* form of **HEMPEN**.

† **Hemp-tree**, *Obs.* An old name of the Chaste Tree, *Vitex Agnus-castus*.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* G viij b, Vitex is .. a tree and hath leues lyke Hemp .. Wherefore it may be called in englishe Hemp tree, or Chast-tree, or Agnus tree. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* (1633) 1388. 1611 *COTGR., Amerine*, Agnus castus .. chast or hemp tree.

Hempweed.

† 1. Some kind of sea-weed; ? = *DULSE*. *Obs.*

1620 *MARKHAM Farwe. Hush.* iii. 28 You shall gather from the bottoome of the Rocks (where the seydge of the Sea continually beatheth) a certaine blacke weede, which they call Hemp-weede, having great broad leaues.

2. = **HEMP-AGRIMONY**, and other species of *Eupatorium*.

1796 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 707 *Eupatorium cannabinum*, .. Hemp Agrimony, Dutch Agrimony, Water Agrimony, Water Hemp, Common Hempweed. 1862 *ANSTEO Channel Isl.* (1865) 177 The hemp-weed or hemp-agrimony, a common plant enoug. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, Aromatic hempweed, *Eupatorium aromaticum*. Round-leaved Hempweed, *Eupatorium rotundifolium*.

Hempy, hempie (hempi), *a. and sb.* [f. **HEMP** sb. + *-y*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Made of, like, or of the nature of hemp; hempen; having or producing hemp.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 *Hempyne*, or *hempy* .., *canabeus*. 1573 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, Such [euill ayre] as cometh of Hempy grounds, as in Holland. 1611 *COTGR., Chanureux*, Hempen, Hempie, of Hempe. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* ii. 54 'Twixt the rind and the Tree there is a Cotton, or hempy kind of Moss, which they wear for their Clothing.

2. *Sc. and north.* Worthy of the hangman's halter; usually jocular, meaning merely Mischievous, giddy, often in scrapes.

1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xlii. I was a daft hempie lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hempy*, mischievous—having the qualities likely to suffer by cat o' nine tails, or by the halter. Applied jocularly to giddy young people of both sexes. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Shippers & Sh.* 110 Noted as the most 'hempy' boy in the .. district.

B. *sb.* One who deserves to be hanged; one for whom hemp grows. Usually jocular: A mischievous giddy boy or girl.

1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* iii. xviii, He had gather'd seven or eight Wild hempies stout and strang. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* i, 'Where did you get the book, ye little hempie?' said Mrs. Butler. 1864 J. HARRY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 181 This hempie of a bird has taken to colonis-

ing. 1893 *CROCKETT Stickit Minister* (1894) 259 She had been a big-boned 'hempie' at the Kirkland School.

Hemrod, -*roid*, *Obs.* ff. **HAMORRHOD**, **EMEROD**.

Hemselve(n), -*self*(e), themselves: see **SELF**.

Hem-stitch, *v.* [f. **HEM** sb. + **STITCH** *v.*] *trans.* To hem with an ornamental stitch of a particular kind, giving the effect of a row of stitching (see *quot.* 1882); to ornament with this stitch.

1839 *MRS. PAPENDIEK Crt. Q. Charlotte* (1887) I. i. 28 The tucks and hems being hem-stitched with Valenciennes lace. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xv, A hemstitched pocket-handkerchief. 1874 *MRS. H. WOOD Mast. Greylands* xvii. 196 Half-a-dozen handkerchiefs .. that Mrs. Castelmaine had given to her to hem-stitch. *Ibid.* xxii. 254 Diligently pursuing the hem-stitching of the handkerchief. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework, Hem-stitch*, a term in needlework, designating the mode of producing a delicate kind of open-work, by drawing together certain threads in the material of the stuff, to be sewn in small successive clusters.

Hence **He-m-stitch** *sb.*, ornamental needlework of this kind.

1853 *MRS. BROWNING Let. Dec. in Pall Mall G.* (1892) 15 Aug. 2/3 You give the facts, as facts, without using them as the confirmatory hemstitch of a preconceived theory. 1874 *MRS. H. WOOD Mast. Greylands* xix. 220 The work is really beautiful: it is the broad hem-stitch .. four or five rows of it.

Hemton, *Obs.* form of **HEMPEN**.

† **Hemule, hemuse**, *Venery. Obs.* [A word of uncertain form. The Bk. of St. Albans has *hemule*; the 16-17th c. and later writers (whose information seems to be entirely derived from the Bk. of St. Albans) have *hemuse*: an *l* and a 'long s' are easily confused in 15th c. writing. No etymology is known.] A roebuck of the third year.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eiv b, The Roobucke .. The first yere .. is a kyde. The third yere an hemule loke ye hym call. 1576 *TURBERY Venerie* 143 The fawne of a Rowe is called the first year a kiddie: the second a gyrlle: the third year an hemuse. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* iv. § 5 (1615) 44/2 A Roe is called. The third yere, a Hemuse. 1660 *HOWELL Parly Beasts* 62 (D), Those pretty fawns, prickets, sorrells, hemuses, and girls, whereof some are mine.

Hemward, toward them: see **HEM** *pron.* and *-ward*.

Hen (hen), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hen*(n, hæn(n, 2-5 henn, 3-7 henne, (5 hene), 3- hen. [OE. *henn* str. f., corresp. to OLG. **henna* (MDu. *henne*, Du. *hen*), OHG. *heina* (Ger. *henne*) = WGer. **hannja*, deriv. of *hano*, OE. *hana* cock.]

1. The female of the common domestic or barn-door fowl, the male of which is the Cock.

As in the domestic state the females greatly exceed in number the cocks kept, and their economic importance is more prominent, the word *hens* is also used in some con-

nections as = 'domestic fowls' without regard to sex.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 37 Swa henne somnixas dicceno hire under fedrum. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Ibid.*, Swa se henn hyre ciccnu under hyre fipern zegaderad. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 40 Wip þon ican zenim hænne rysele. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 309 Oft seo brodige henn þeah heo sarlice cloddige. c 1225 *Anscr. R.* 66 þe henn hwon heo hæved iteid, ne con buten kakelen. c 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 199 Gees no hen nad ic not. 1340 *Ayent*, 38 þe little þyenes bat stelep .. hire capons, heanen, frut of hire gardins. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 280 As a cock among the hennes. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Take Conynge, Hen, or Mawlard. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hushb.* iv. (1586) 170 b, Fesantes .. are better to bee brought up under a Henne. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* x. lvi. (R.), A man shall know a good and kindly hen by her comb, when it is straight and upright. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. iii. (R.), A common hen, if moderately fed, will lay above a hundred eggs from the beginning of spring to the latter end of autumn. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* v. 318 'Boys'! shriek'd the old king, but vainlier than a hen To her false daughters in the pool.

b. Proverbial and other expressions.

1508 *DUNBAR Tua marit Wenien* 269 That burtis 30w noight worth a hen. 1513 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223, I knewe a Prieste that was as nice as a Nonnes Henne, when he would saie Masse. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* Ep. to Vespas., As the proverb goeth, looke to drinke there or else no where a good draught of hens milke. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xii, I'll warrant we'll never see him sell his hen of a rainy day.

2. With qualifying words: † *Hen of grease*, fat hen: see **GREASE**. † *Hen of Guinea*: the Guinea hen. † *Our Lady's hen*: a name formerly given to the wren and the lark. † *Pharaoh's hen*: the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*). † *Port Egmont hen*: the Great Skua of the Falkland Isles.

Sea hen: a name of the *Uria Troile*, Foolish Guillemot (Pennant *Brit. Zool.* 1768 II. 410). 1552 *HULOET*, Hennes of Genny, *meleagrides*. 1604 *DRAYTON Owl Wks.* (1793) 565/2 The Hedge Sparrow, and her compeer the Wren, (Which simple people call our Lady's Hen). c 1878 *Helps Study Bible* 18 *Gier Eagle* (Lev. xi. 28), the 'Egyptian vulture' or 'Pharaoh's hen'. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 28 The lark was known as Our Lady's hen.

3. The female of various other birds; in a wider sense, of any bird = *hen-bird*. See also 7. c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 Partriche, fesant henne ant fesant cocke. c 1420, c 1475 [see *Cock* sb. 1 g]. 1540 *HYROE tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* ii. vii. (R.), I my selfe .. have seene the cocke swan kill his hen, because she followed another cocke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hushb.* iv. (1586) 167 Turkey Cokes .. the Hennes may compare with either the goose, or the Pehen. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iv. i. 151 More

iealous .. then a Barbary cocke-pidgeon over his hen. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 267 The hen [of the blackcock] lays seldom more than six or seven eggs. 1879 J. A. TAYLOR *Mount. & Moor* 219 An old blackcock crowing on a birch-tree with a dozen hens below it.

b. Forming the second element in the name of female birds of various species, as GUINEA HEN, GREY-HEN, HEATH-HEN, MOOR-HEN, PEA-HEN, WATER-HEN, etc. q. v.

In some of these the name of the male is in -*cock*, as *heath-cock*, *peacock*, etc.

4. A female fish or crustacean.

a 1855 G. JOHNSTON *Fishes Berwicksh.* (in Yarrell), The Cock and Hen Paide spawned toward the end of March and in April. At that season the Hen .. deposits her spawn among the rocks. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 5/3 A splendid salmon .. The fish (a hen) was taken with a net.

5. *fig.* Of persons. a. Used for wife, woman, female. *humorous or low colloq.* b. A hen-hearted person of either sex.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* iv. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 79 One of the soldiers .. sayes thare dainty Hennes. 1632 *BROME North. Lass* i. v. Wks. 1873 III. 10 Are you the Cock-bawd to the Hen was here? 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 474 She is the Cock and I am the Hen. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.*, Hen, a woman. A cock and hen club; a club composed of men and women. c 1880 G. MEREDITH *Old Chartist in Daily News* (1897) 21 Sept. 6/1 But if I go and say to my old hen: I'll mend the gentry's boots, and keep discreet. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 650 The Krumen are silly hens not to go and wipe out Liberia on shore.

6. A kind of bivalve shell-fish, *Venus mercenaria*. Also locally, A fresh-water mussel. Cf. **HEN-CLAM**.

1603 *OWEN Pembrokeh.* (1892) 126 Perywinkles, hens and dinese other shell fish [still in local use (Editor's note)]. 1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 9 Lobsters, Crabs, Muskels, Hens, and other varieties of Shellfish. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 178 Their black Money .. is made of the shell of a Fish, which the English call Hens, but the Indians Poquaubock. 1864 *THOREAU Cape Cod* v. (1894) 100 The sea-clam, or hen, was not easily obtained.

7. *attrib.* in sense of 'female': a. of birds.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 92 Nim þonne þa corn and gewurp to sumum henfugle. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Pær after swulten þa henne fugeles. 1616 *SURPL. & MARKH. Country Farmer* xxi. 85 The Henne Partridge is so fruitful that [etc.]. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Wks. 1772 I. 97 Soon after we got a hen-sparrow. 1760 *EDWARDS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 835 The whole upper side nearly resembles that of a hen-pheasant. 1773 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 264 It is for the same reason that no hen-bird sings. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* III. 1020 The hen-dove shall not hatch Her ready eggs.

b. of fishes, crustacea, etc.

1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xiii. (1873) 266 There are the cock and hen lobster. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 21 The hen crab is known from the male by her much wider waistcoat.

8. *Comb.*, as *hen-court*, -*dam*, -*hutch*, -*keep*, -*killer*, -*loft*, -*trough*; *hen-feathered*, -*footed*, -*tailed*, *hen-like* adjs.; *hen-balk*, a hen-roost; a hen-blindness, nyctalopia; *hen-corn* (see *quots.*); *hen-driver*, the hen-harrier; *hen-fish*, † (a) a kind of shell-fish: see *sense* 6; (b) a local name of the bib or pout; *hen-flesh*, the roughness of the skin arising from chilliness or shivering, goose-flesh; *hen-frigate*, 'a ship wherein the captain's wife interfered in the duty or regulations' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867): cf. **HEN-PECKED** b; † *hen-harm*, the hen-harrier; *hen-party*, a gathering consisting only of women; *hen-plant*, a name for two common species of Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, *P. major*); † *hen's bill*, an old name of Sainfoin (*Gerarde Herbal* 1597, Index).

1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 135 **Hen bawks*, a Hen Roost, from the Bawks of which it consists. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Hen-baak*, -*balk*, -*baak*, a hen-roost. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 148 Hens .. cannot see to pick up small grains in the dusk of the evening, and so employ this time in going to roost; on which account the disease is sometimes called **hen-blindness*. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts*, etc. V. 111. 32 Wheat sown too long on the same spot, without changing the seed, will generally become smutt and **hen-corn*. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss. Supp.*, *Hen corn*, poor, thin, ill-fed wheat; corn which is not round and plump. 'It will grow nothing but hen corn'. 1853 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 244 A perfectly empty **hen-court*. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 201 No more than duck-chickens [hear] their **hen-dam*, recalling them from their connatural element. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 161 Of inferior sort are these .. The Forked Kite and bold Buzzard. The **Hen-driver*, &c. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* I. 253 This bird .. has begot both **hen-feathered* and male-feathered offspring. 1603 *OWEN tr. Hor. Sat.* II. iv. in *Pembrokeh.* (1892) 125 **Henfishe* best are in Lucina Lake. 1835-59 *Yarrell's Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 541 The Bib or Pout .. is brought to Belfast Market .. under the name of *Henfish*. c 1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 662/3 *Caro gallinacia*, **henefesch*. 1824 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Hen-flesh*. 1892 D. JORDAN ('Son of the Marshes') *Within Hour Lond.* (ed. 2) 153 They know all the fowl, web-footed and **hen-footed*. 1785 *GROSE Vulg. T. s.v.*, **Hen frigate*, a sea phrase .. applied to a ship, the captain of which had his wife on board, supposed to command him. 1611 *COTGR.*, *lan le blanc*, a **Hen-harme*, or white Kite. 1826 *CARLYLE Lett.* (1888) I. 41 All the farm-produce that he should need, horse-keep and **hen-keep* [etc.]. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Adventurier*, An idle .. rogue; a budge-creeper, **henne-killer*. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* I. 252 Several of these **hen-like* sub-breeds having been long propagated. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191 Wings outspread after a protective, hen-like fashion. 1592 *NASHB P. Penilesse* (1842) 68 Haining no room for his **ben-loft* but the tester of his bed. 1887 W.

WESTALL *Her two Millions* xxvii. It was a "hen party" to which his wife had gone. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 2/1 Eulogistic accounts of his "hen-run and his kitchen-garden." 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* 1. 252 A "hen-tailed sub-breed of Hamburgs was recently much esteemed. 1701 J. CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1207 A small frame about 3 or 4 foot long not much larger than a "Hen-trough."

† **Hen, henne, adv.** Obs. Forms: a. 1 *hionane, heonane, -one, 2-3 heonene, 3 hinene, hennene, hinne, heonne, honne, 3-4 hunne, 3-5 henne, (4 hanne). B. 1 *hinan, hionan, heonan, -on, -un, 2 *heonen, (honen, henon), 2-3 henen, (3 hennen, heonnen, honnen, hunnen). γ. 1 (-hina), hiona, heona, 2-3 heone, 4-5 hene, hen. δ. 4-6 HYNE, q.v. [OE. *hionane, hionan = OS. and OHG. *hinana*, *hinan*, MDu. *hinen*, MHG. *hinnen*, *hinne*, Ger. *hinnen*; cf. also OHG. *hina*, MHG. *hine*, *hin*, Ger. *hin*, MLG. *hen*, MDu. *hene*, *hin*, Du. *heen*; adverbial formations from root *hi-* 'this', of HE pron. The various OE. types gave a great number of forms in ME., all which are now obsolete, leaving only the later extended form *hence-s*, *hen-s*, HENCE, and the Sc. HYNE.] = HENCE: of place, time, or inference.

a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 791 Nu þu þu grimman meast heonne 7eþyran. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 20 Gif 7e 7æwædon to þissum munte far heonne [Lindisf. G. heona, *Rushw.* G. heonan, *Hatton* G. heonen]. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 We moten heonne feren. c. 1205 *Lav.* 1122 Uncude leoden. . . beoð idrien hennene. *Ibid.* 19119 Pennen mæzen we . . . heonne [c. 1275 *hinne*] iwenden. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1393 Ear we faren henne. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 66 Alle ho the drieth honne. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 226/238 þat is hūne meni a myle. *Ibid.* 236/584. "Wend heonne", heo seiden. 1297 *R. Glose.* (1724) 476 Wende we henne anon. c. 1300 *St. Michael* 98 in *Treat. Science* (1841) 134 More. . . Than hit beo hūne to the mone. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1237 Beues, þow most hanne to Brademond. c. 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* iv. 1218 (1246) þat day is not fer henne. c. 1440 *Partonope* 173 But two yere henne and one half a yere.

β. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliii. 2 Hionan from weorulde. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Gað heonun [Hatton G. Gað heonen]. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Seðen hie henen wendon. c. 1205 *Lav.* 582 3if we hennen [c. 1275 *hinne*] fareð þu. *Ibid.* 5968 Heonnen [c. 1275 *hinene*] he wule byren in to Brutæine.

γ. [a. 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 255 in O. E. Texts 117 *Citra*, bihina.] c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 9 Asend ðeh heona aduna [*Rushw.* G. hiona of dune]. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1808c (Fairf.) Do now go hen fro me sathon. *Ibid.* 20388 (Fairf.). I was farther hen. . . ferre out in anoper lond. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Reeve's T.* 113, I pray yow speðe vs heythen (Camb. hene) that ye may. 1426 *AUDELAY* *Poems* 9 And bryng thi lyf to good endyng, here and hen.

Hence † **Hen-, henneforth-, forthward(s, forward adv., henceforth, henceforward.** † **Hen(en)-sith sb., departure hence, death.** † **Henward, heoneward adv., away from here, hence.**

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Gen.* viii. 21 Nelle ic nateshwon awircean þa corpan heonon forþ for mannum. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic nelle heonon forð mancyn mid watere adrene. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2099 Him we kennið. . . heonne forðwardes. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 593 Henne forward ne reche y me Of mi liif where it be. c. 1380 *WYCLIF* *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 170 To be hisse frendis from henneforþ. 138a. — *Phil.* iii. 1 Henne forthward, my britheren, haue 3e ioye in the Lord. 14. — *Tundale's Vis.* 2292 Fro syn henforward than the absteine. c. 1410 *LOVE* *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xliii. ff. 93 (Gibbs MS.) Now hence forwarde be plesede and welwylled to hem for my loue.

a. 1000 *Cod. Exon.* (Th.) 450 Heofona hyrde, æfter heonan siþe, godum dædum. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Soreful is ure hider come, and sorlicly ure henen sið. 971 *Blitck. Hom.* 115 Pæt þeos worlde is scyðende and heononward. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1915 Me longed heoneward. c. 1225 *Ansr. R.* 98 Aris up; hie þe heoneward.

† **Henad.** Obs. [ad. Gr. *ἐνάς*, *ἐνάς*-unit, f. *ἐν* one.] A unit, monad (in the Platonic philosophy). 1678 *CUDWORTH* *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 556 One Goodness, Many Goodnesses, and one Vnity or Henade, Many Henades. *Ibid.* 626 That there must be a single Monad or Henad, standing alone by itself. 1792 J. TAYLOR *tr. Proclus* II. 267 There must be an order of Henades prior to that of intellects.

Hence † **Hena-dical a.,** relating to a henad.

1678 *CUDWORTH* *Int. S.* 556 Henadical (or Monadical) Gods.

Hen and chickens. (Beside the literal sense, this has the following transferred uses.)

1. A name for the Pleiades. [1535 *COVERO*, *Job* ix. 9 note, Some call these seven starrs, the clock henne with hir chikens.] 1613 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage* (1614) 68 That Constellation, called by the vulgar, the Hen and chickens, and of the learned Pleiades.

2. A name for several plants. a. *Hen-and-Chicken(s) Daisy:* a cultivated variety or monstrous form of the daisy, in which smaller flower-heads grow from the edge of the main flower-head.

1794 *MARTYN* *Roussseau's Bot.* xv. 163 The main flower is surrounded by a set of very small ones. . . as in the Hen and Chicken Daisy. 1861 *DELANER* *Fl. Gard.* 81 Proliferous or Hen-and-Chicken Daisies. 1884 V. STUART *Egypt* 164 The curious compound daisy called Hen-and-chickens.

b. A name for a variety of *Polyanthus*; also for a species of *Houstonia* (*Semipervium globiferum*); also (locally) for Ground Ivy, London Pride, Columbine, Bird's-foot Trefoil, and Daffodil. (See *Britten & Holland Plant-n.*)

Henatrice. *nonce-wd.* A humorous feminine of COCKATRICE.

a. 1843 *SOUTHEY* *Doctor* cc. (1847) VI. 366 It is affirmed

that there is no female Basilisk, that is, no Henatrice, the Cock laying only male eggs.

Henbane (hen'be'n). Also 3 hennebone, 4 henehon, 5 heneban(e), henban, (hen(n)es-bane), 6 henbayne. [f. HEN sb. + BANE. Cf. HENBELL.]

1. The common name of the annual plant *Hyoscyamus niger*, a native of Europe and northern Asia, growing on waste ground, having dull yellow flowers streaked with purple, viscid stem and leaves, unpleasant smell, and narcotic and poisonous properties; also extended to the genus as a whole.

c. 1265 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 559/9 *Iusquiamus*. i. hennebone. 1398 *TREVISIA* *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxvii. (Tollem. MS.). Aristotel. . . seyeþ þat be seed of hen bane is poyson. 14. . . *Rel. Ant.* I. 55 For the goute. . . tak leues of the henbane. 1578 *LYTE* *Dodoens* iii. xxiii. 448 Of Henbane are three kinds. . . that is, the blacke, the yellowe, and the white. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. iii. 68/2 No cockle, darrell, henbane, tare or nettle Neere where it is can prosper spring or settle. 1796 *COLERIDGE* *To Friend writing no more Poetry* 33 In the outskirts, where pollutions grow, Pick the rank henbane. 1872 *OLIVER* *Elem. Bot.* ii. 213 Henbane. a viscid weed of waste places about villages, with dingy, purple-veined, yellow flowers.

2. The drug extracted from this plant.

1840 *DICKENS* *Barn. Rudge* ix, The prospect of finding anybody out in anything would have kept Miss Miggs awake under the influence of henbane. 1859 *Mrs. CARLYLE* *Lett.* III. 3 The henbane I took in despair last night.

3. *atrib.* and *Comb.*

1398 *TREVISIA* *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxiii. (1495) 433 The sparrowe etyth venomous thygges wyth hote growinge henban seed. 1687 *DAYDEN* *Hind & P.* iii. 1081 Henbane juice to swell them till they burst. 1866 *SOWERBY* *E. Bot.* VI. 108 The baneful effects of the Henbane exhalations.

† **Henbell.** Obs. In 1-5 henne-belle. [f. HEN sb. + BELL sb.; from the bell-shaped calyx.] Earlier name of HENBANE.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 134/5 *Simphoniaca*, henne-belle. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* l. 94 Deos wyrt þe. . . sume men henne-belle hatað. a. 1500 *Sloane MS.* 5. 6/2 *Cassialago*, *simphoniaca*, *insquiamus*. . . Alnglice hennebelle. 1597 *GERARDE* *Herbal* App. to Table.

† **Henbitt.** Obs. A kind of fishing net (or the cable belonging to it).

1630 *Ord. Preserv. Broad Fish* *Thames in Deser.* *Thames* (1758) 7 That every Trinch Cable be no more than twenty fathom long at the most; or any Henbitt above twenty-two fathom long.

Henbit (hen'bit). [f. HEN sb. + BIT sb.; app. a 16th c. transl. of the Low German name: see quot. 1578.] Name given to two common weeds. † a. Ivy-leaved Speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*); also distinguished as *Small Henbit*.

1578 *LYTE* *Dodoens* i. xxxv. 51 The fourth kinde [of Chickweed] (called of the base Almagines Hoenderbeet) that is to say Henbit, hath many rounde and hearie stemmes. 1597 *GERARDE* *Herbal* iii. clxxxii. § 3. 492 Iuie Chickweede or small Henbit. 1713 *DERHAM* *Phys. Theol.* (J.). In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small henbit.

b. A species of Dead-nettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*), with irregularly cut or incised-crenate leaves; formerly distinguished as *Greater Henbit*. Also *Henbit Nettle*, *H. Dead-nettle*.

1597 *GERARDE* *Herbal* iii. clxxxii. 492 The great Henbit hath feeble stalkes leaning toward the grounde, whereon do growe. . . leaues like those of the dead Nettell. 1778 *LIGHTFOOT* *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 309 *Lamium amplexicaule*. . . Great Henbit. . . In cultivated ground, frequent. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 229 The example given. . . is the. . . henbit, or dead-nettle.

Hence (hens), *adv.* Forms: 3-4 heonnes, 3-5 hennes, (3 hinnes, hunnes, 4 hennus, henys, 4-5 hennys, -is); 4-6 hens, (5 hense, henes, -us, 6 Sa. henns, ynce); 6- hence. [ME. *hennes*, etc., f. the earlier *henne*, HEN *adv.*, with adverbial genitive suffix -es, -s, as in -ward, -wards, etc. The spelling *hence* is phonetic, to retain the breath sound denoted in the earlier spelling by *s*, as in *once*, *twice*, *nice*, *pence*, *defence*, etc.]

I. Of place. 1. (Away) from here, from this place; to a distance.

c. 1275 *LAY.* 1581 Are we hinnes [c. 1205 *heonne*] wende. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 41/231 Ich it wolle hennes lede. c. 1300 *Beket* 998 Go hunnes. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron. Wace* 1656a To Cornewaille þey fledden hennes. 138a *WYCLIF* *Gen.* xlii. 15 3e schulen not goon hens, to the tyme that þoure leest brother come. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 1922 Elles come we nevere hennes oute. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 3 High you hense. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xii. In wit and learning matthes hence to Grece. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 57 Thairfor go hens in haist. 1591 *SHAKS.* *Two Gent.* i. li. 60 How churlishly, I chid Lucetta hence. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT* *Trav.* 214 Hence our journey led us homewards in five dayes sayle. 1808 *SCOTT* *Marm.* vi. xxiii, Hence might they see the full array of either host.

b. At a distance from here; away.

c. 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 328 (B. M. MS.). I was fer hens atte my preching. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 80 Lyf-holynesne and loue, han ben longe hennes. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 177 Ve haue tarid longe hence. 1595 *SPENSER* *Col. Clout* 22 Whilset thou wast hence. 1611 *SHAKS.* *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 86, I haue a Kinsman not past three quarters of a mile hence.

c. with redundant *from* († *fro*).

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1264 (Trin.) Þi gate Fro hennes to para-

dis 3ate. 1388 *WYCLIF* *Gen.* xlii. 15 3e schulen not go fro hennus. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 146 Socrates was . . . boren in a ferre Contre from hens. 1526 *TINDALE* *Luke* iv. 10 Cast thy silfe doune from hens. 1593 *SHAKS.* *Rich.* II, iii. 6 Richard, not farre from hence, hath hid his head. 1704 *ADOISON* *Italy* Wks. 1804 V. 149 We sailed from hence directly for Genoa. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 489 It being impossible to prescribe them from hence. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 171 From hence I was conducted up a staircase to a suite of apartments.

2. with ellipsis of vb. of motion, chiefly as a command: *Hence!* go hence, depart. *Hence with:* go away with, take away.

1573-80 *BARET* *Adv.* H. 392 Hence, away, *apage* *tc.* 1583 *STANYHURST* *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 66 Let vs hence. 1593 *SHAKS.* *Ven. & Ad.* 382, I pray you hence, and leave me here alone. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 474 Hence: hang not on my garments. 1611 — *Wint. T.* ii. iii. 67 Hence with her, out o'dore. 1637 *MILTON* *Lucidas* 18 Hence with denial vaine and coy excuse. 1769 *GRAY* *Ode for Music* 12 Hence, away, 'tis holy ground! 1855 *BROWNING* *Gram.* *Funeral* 112 Hence with life's pale lure!

3. *spec.* From this world, from this life.

c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 83 That no fend ons ne schende Nou, ne wanne the tyme comthe Thet we scholle hennes wende. c. 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 121 And for the saules that hennes be past. 1583 *STUBBS* *Anat. Abus.* ii. 118 (1882) 86 When God shall call them hence to himself. 1611 *BIBLE* *Ps.* xxxix. 13 Before I goe hence, and be no more. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 443 They go from hence into the other world.

† b. Elsewhere (than in this world); in the next world. Obs.

1426 *AUDELAY* *Poems* 11 Hit schal be ponysched here or henus euer trespass. 1595 *SHAKS.* *John* iv. ii. 89 This must be answered either here or hence. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. ii. 232 Both here, and hence, pursue me lasting strife, If once a Widdow, euer I be Wife.

II. Of time.

4. From this time onward, henceforward, henceforth. Also with *from* († *fro*). *arch.* and *poet.*

c. 1380 *WYCLIF* *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 17 From hens higan Jesus to preche. c. 1384 *CHAUCER* *H. Fame* iii. 194 Fro hennes in to domes day. 1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. L.* v. ii. 826 Hence euer then, my heart is in thy breast. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iii. 379 From hence Ile loue no Friend, sith Loue breeds such offence. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. lxxxviii, Hence mayst thou freely play. 1818 *SHELLEY* *Rev. Islam* ix. xvi, That the rule of men was over now, And hence, the subject world to woman's will must bow.

† b. (At some time in the past reckoned) from now; in quot. 1393 = since, ago. Obs. rare.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 35 Whanne ich 3ong was. . . meny 3er hennes. 1670 *Br. HALL* *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 738 But you leape backe. . . from hence to the Apostles times.

c. (At some time in the future) from now.

1590 *SHAKS.* *Com. Err.* iii. i. 122 Iet meet you at that place some houre hence. c. 1735 *ARBUOTHNOT* (J.). Let not posterity a thousand years hence look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Oct. 5/1 We have to. . . think of what our position will be five years hence.

III. Of issue, result, consequence, etc.

5. From this, as a source or origin.

1597 *SHAKS.* *Lover's Compl.* 110 Controversy hence a question takes, Whether the horse by him became his deed, Or he his manage by the well-doing steed. a. 1641 *SUCKLING* *Love's World* 15 *Poems* (1648) 21 My Flora was my Sun. . . All other faces borrowed hence their light and grace. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* vii. 366 Hence [from the sun] the Morning Planet guilds his horns.

b. *From* († *of*) *hence:* from this world.

1382 *WYCLIF* *John* xviii. 36 Now forsote the kyngdom is not of hennis [TINDALE and 1611 from hence].

6. (As a result) from this fact or circumstance. Also with *from*.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 107 Hence proceeded that pleasant Motto of the Gracian Courtizan. 1613 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Hence it is, saith R. Moses, that the Law of Moses forbiddeth these rites. 1725 *POPE* *Odys.* xii. 252 Learn courage hence! 1771 *GOLDSM.* *Hist. Eng.* II. 280 From hence he has been accused, by historians, of avarice. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 46 You have fallen out, and hence your thoughts are sad.

7. (As an inference) from this fact or circumstance; from these premisses or data; for this reason; therefore.

1586 *YOUNG* *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 226 From hence, saide Lord John, we may know, that if [etc.]. 1660 *BARROW* *Euclid* (1714) 27 *Coroll.* Hence, All right-lined figures of the same species have the sum of their angles equal. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const.* Eng. 77, I grant it; but what do you infer from hence? 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 253 From hence, therefore, we may conclude, that the size in these animals is not sufficient to make a distinction among them. 1840 *LARDNER* *Geom.* 210 Hence, the surface of the entire sphere is equal to the surface of the entire cylinder. 1864 *BOWEN* *Logic* vi. 167 *Rule.* Both Contraries may be false, but both cannot be true. Hence, to posit A is to sublate E; to posit E is to sublate A. *Mod.* It is so with men generally, and hence we assume it to be so with you.

IV. 8. *Comb.* a. with sb., as *hence-departure*, -going; b. with pa. pple., as *hence-brought*, -got, etc.; hence-meant, intended, purposed, or planned from this place. Obs. or arch.

a. 1611 *SHAKS.* *Cymb.* iii. ii. 65 From our hence-going, And our returne. — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 450 My people did expect my hence departure Two dayes agoe.

b. 1589 *WARNER* *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxiii, As if by miracle presernd by Fortaines long From hence-meant Treasons. 1602 *Ibid.* xiii. lxxxix, Much have we done, hence-outed. 1610 *HEALEY* *St. Aug. Cille of God* 122 Even building the Capitoll up with hence-got spoiles. a. 1649 *DRUMM.* of *Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 That Rhine with hence-brought beams his bosom warms.

† **Hence**, *v.* Obs. rare. [*f.* prec.] *a. trans.* To order hence or away. *b. intr.* To go hence, depart. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 95 With that his dog he henc'd, his flocke he curst. 1614 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1281 Here-with the Angell henc't, and bent his flight Tow'rd our Sad Citie.

† **Hence-along**, *adv.* Obs. [See **ALONG a.**] 'Along of' or because of this; for this reason.

1592 NASH in *Smith's Wks.* (1866-7) I. 17 Hence-along did it proceed that thou wast such a plausible pulpit man.

Henceforth (hensfōrþ, hensfōrþ), *adv.* [*f.* HENCE *adv.* + FORTH *adv.*] From this time forth; from now onwards.

c.1350 *Will. Palerne* 1050 Je may mete eft dernli hennesh-forþ eche day. c.1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 650 But hennesh-forþ I wol my proces holde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 17 Or why should I henceforth desire To see faire heavens face? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1165 I'll make him henceforth to beware And tempt my fury, if he dare. 1719 YOUNG *Bustlers* IV. i. (1757) 59 Henceforth let no man trust the first false step Of guilt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 478 A power had at last risen up in the Commons with which the Monarchy was henceforth to reckon.

b. With from (†fro). *arch.* c.1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 35 Make covenant wþ him to leve oure synne from hennesh-forþ. c.1450 *Merlin* 22 They haue fro hennesh-forþ loste ther traunyle, 1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iv. 8 From hence forth is layde vþpe for me a croune of rightewesnes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 159 From henceforth beare his name Whose forme thou bearest. 1676 HOBBS *Leiad* I. 72 And to destroy us from henceforth forbear.

† **Henceforthorn**, *adv.* Obs. [*f.* as prec. + FORTH ON.] Henceforth, henceforward.

c.1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* II. 59 Ye shall now here & vnderstande from the hennesh-forth a terrible and a pyetous songe. *Ibid.* xiv. 350 We shall haue peas in Fraunce from hennesh-forth. c.1500 *Melusine* I. 17 From hennesh-forth I wil bigynne & shew the trouth of thystory.

† **Hence-forthward**, *adv.* Obs. rare. = next. c.1381 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 1 From hennesh-forthward, I wol clepe the heythe of any thing þat is taken by thy rewle, the altitude.

Henceforward, *adv.* [*f.* HENCE *adv.* + FORWARD.] From this time forward; henceforth.

1388 WYCLIF *Phil.* III. i. Hednus forward, my brithren, haue þe joye in the Lord. a.1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 Ye aught hennys forward kepe you welle from falling in suche perille. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 22 Henceforward I am euer rul'd by you. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 128 Henceforward he wil not make so many awkward Jests upon Lexicons and Dictionaries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 4 Henceforward we must consider them as a kind of privileged persons. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 19 They were friends henceforward as long as Guido's life lasted.

b. with from (†fro). *arch.* 1472 *Presentment. Furies in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 If he do so from henceforward. 1542-3 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 90 Bestow them therfore from hence forward vpon the trew image of Christe. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vi. (R.), Let us from henceforward beware of them. 1845 STODART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 421 From henceforward for 1500 verses .. we hear nothing further of this second person.

† **Henceforwards**, *adv.* Obs. [*f.* as prec. + FORWARDS.] = prec.

c.1400 *Rom. Rose* 7304 Yhe, sir, from hennesh-forwardis. 1643 in *Caryl Sac. Covt.* 28 He may be enabled to overcome that temptation from henceforwards. c.1705 VANBRUGH *Mistake* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 444/2 Henceforwards all your interest shall be mine. a.1773 CHESTERF. (Mason), My letters will henceforwards be principally calculated for that Meridian.

† **Hence-from**, *adv.* Obs. rare. [An inversion of *from hence*: cf. *herefrom*, *hitherto*.] From this (place, source, or fact).

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 131 Hence-from all the spirits of a man are enlivened. *Ibid.* 183, I find no Translator to vary hencefrom but some few into Vulgar Tongues.

Hench, Sc. form of HAUNCH *sb.* I and *v.* 3

† **Hench-boy**, *Obs.* Also *hinch-boy*. [*f.* *hinch* - in HENCHMAN + BOY.] A page of honour, a boy attendant.

In the 17th c. they ran on foot beside the mayor, sheriffs, etc. 1611 NICOLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i. You'd have it for a hench-boy, you shall. 1616 B. JONSON *Masque Christmas Wks.* (Rldg.) 602/1 He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriff's hinch-boys, forsooth. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VIII. 420, I will match my Lord Mayor's horse, make jockeys Of his hench-boys, and run 'em through Cheapside. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.*, *Univ. Beadle* (1866) 70 Much of kin to those hinch-boys, who on my lord mayor's day at London, were wont to run before my lady marie in velvet caps. a.1683 OLOHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1886) 64 When in Solemn State he pleas'd to ride, Poor Scepter'd Slaves ran Henchboys by his side.

Hencher, Sc. form of HAUNCHER.

Henchman (hensmæn). *Pl. -men.* *Forins:* *a.* 4 (hengestmannus), *henxst*, 4-5 *henxt*, 4-7 *henx*, *hensman*, 5 *henxe*, *heyns*, *heynce*, 5-6 *hense*, 6 *hence*, *henxoceman*. *β.* 5-6 *henche*, 6 *hensh(e)*, 6-7, 9 *henchman*. *γ.* 5 *hansemene*, (*ph.*) *anschamen*, 6 *hauns*, *hansh*, *haunch*, 8 *hanchman*. [A compound of the word which appears in OE. as *hengest*, *hengst* (in Layamon *hengest*: see HENGEST), OHG. *hengist*, MHG. *hengest*, Ger. *hengst*, OFris. *hengst*, MLG. *hengest*, *hingest*, *hinxt*, MDu. *henxt*, *heynst*, *henst*, LG. and mod.Fris. *hingst*, Du. *hengst* 'male horse' (at different periods, and in the various langs. =

'stallion', 'gelding', and 'horse' generally) + MAN; but it is not clear how or whence the compound made its appearance in the 14th c.

The latinized *hengestmannus* in 1360, suggests immediate formation from OE. *hengest*; but there is the difficulty that no trace of the latter appears after c.1205 (exc. as an element of proper names, where OE. *Hengestes* became *Hinx*, *Hinks*, *Hinckes*, in accordance with the normal phonetic change of OE. *eng* to later *ing*). On the other hand though *hengest* was also MLG., and *henxt*, *heynst*, *henst* the MDu. forms, and Hans Wynsele in quot. 1377 was evidently of 'Dutch' or German nativity, no example of the compound *hengestman*, or *henxtman*, is found in these languages. (Mod.G. *hengstmann*, 'groom of a stallion', is recent and technical.) As to the original sense, the *Promp. Parv.* renders *heynemann* by med.L. *gerolocista*; a contemporary L.-E. glossary, Wr.-Wülcker 586/21, has *gerolocista*, *sompturman* (cf. also 584/11 'Falerarius, a somptehors; Jalerator, a sompterman'). *Gerolocista* (in Du Cange also *gerulastista*) was app. a deriv. of L. *gerulus* 'carrier, porter', also 'sumpter-horse': cf. *Promp. Parv.*, 'Male horse (OF. male, F. malle trunk), *gerulus*, *somarius*'; 'somer hors, *gerulus*, *somarius*, *summarius*'. These equivalents seem to point to the sense 'attendant on a sumpter-horse'; perh. the original meaning was simply 'attendant on a horse', 'groom', which might rise to be an honourable title, as in the current 'Groom-in-waiting', 'Groom-of-the-chamber': cf. also the history of *marshal*, originally 'horse-servant', 'groom'. The '*hengestmann*', *Mustard* and *Garleke*, of 1360, the 'harlottez and hansemene' in *Morte Arthur*, and the 'henxmen and lackies' of P. Holland (r.b), were apparently of the rank of ordinary grooms; but in connexion with the English court, the word came to connote a position of honour, and the royal henchmen of the 15-16th c. were usually young men of rank. In its historical sense, the word appears to have become obs. by 1650 (see sense 1); for the modern use see sense 2. (See the discussion of this word in N. & Q. 7th s. II, III, 8th s. III, etc.; also Skeat, *Student's Pastime*, several articles.)

1. *a.* A groom. *b.* A squire, or page of honour to a prince or great man, who walked or rode beside him in processions, progresses, marches, etc.; also, one who, on occasion, fulfilled the same office to a queen or princess. In later 16th c. use, app. = HENCH-BOY. Obs. (exc. *Hist.*) since 17th c.

Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV, had in his retinue, in his Expedition to Prussia and Palestine 1392-3, 'two henxmen', to whom there are many references in the Accounts (edited by Miss L. Toulmin Smith for Camd. Soc.), cited in quot. 1392. In 1402, two 'henxmen' accompanied Henry's daughter Blanche from Cologne to the parts of Almaine, whither she went as a bride. From the 14th cent., henxmen or henchmen formed part of the regular household or suite of English kings and queens, their number rising from three under Henry VI to seven under Edward IV and Richard III, under the command of the Master of the Horse. At the coronation of Richard III in 1483, his queen had also five henchmen riding on 'womens saddles'. In 15-16th c. nobles and knights also had their henchmen, usually three.

The royal henchmen or 'chyliden of honor' were abolished by Queen Elizabeth in 1565 (see quot.); and the word, though still frequent in transferred and analogical uses c.1600, app. became obs. in English use by 1650. (Cf. also HENCH-BOY, which continued in practical use to c.1675.) 1360 *Issue Roll* 224 (34 Ed. III Easter) Memb. 20 Mustard Garlek' et duobus sociis suis hengestmannis domini Regis.. cuilibet eorum, vi. s. viij. d. per breve de privato sigillo. 1377-80 *Roll of Liberties* by Wardr. Keeper, 1-3 Rich. II, memb. 23 (Acts. *Excheq.* Q. R., Bundle 400 No. 4) Hans Wynsele, henchxman domini regis pro vestura et apparat' suis. 1392 *Earl Derby's Expedition* (Camden) 163 Diuersis hominibus pro tribus equis ab ipsis conductis pro equitatione domini et ij. henchmen apud Dansk. *Ibid.* 280 Pro panno.. empto ibidem pro ij. henchmen.. Item pro factura ij. gounarum pro dictis henchmen. 1400 *Morte Arth.* (Thornton MS. c.1425) 2662 Take heed to his hansemene, þat he no horne blawe. *Ibid.* 2743 Pat es fully to fewe to feigte with theme alle, flore harlottez and hansemene sale helpe botte littile. 1402 *Roll of Expenses* for P'cess Blanche (Q. R., Bundle 404 No. 11) Alberto Blike et Petro Blanche, henxmen domine cantubus cum domina de Colonia versus partes Alman'. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233 2 Heynemann (H. henchemann), *gerolocista*, *duorum generum*. c.1450 HOLLAND *Heuolat* 648 Robyn Redbreast nocht ran, Bot raid as a henchman. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 234 Payd for . . . iij. bowys for the heynsmen of my lordys of Norfolk. ij. s. 1463-4 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 505/2 Provided also, that Heishmen, Herawdes, Purcyvauntes, Swerdeberers to Mayers, Messyngers and Mynstrelles .. be not comprised in this Acte [regulating apparel]. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edu. IV* (1830) 167 John Cheyne Squier for the Body of oure said Souverain Lorde the King and Maister of his Henxmen for th' apparell of the said Maister and vij. of the Kinges Henxmen aynest the feste of Midsummer. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 431 Item, for making of ij. gownes of tawney for the said anschamen, price ij. s. viij. d. 1483 *Wardr. Accs. Coronation Rich. III* (116 *Coronatio Reptory* 1779, II. 254) To vij. of our sayde Souverain Lorde the Kyngs henxmen, that is to wit, The Lorde Morley, Thomas Dane [etc.] for their apparall agens the day of the grete solempnitie. . . vij. doublets. *Ibid.* 258 To v. henxmen of our said Souverain Lady the Queene, ryding in the said v. womens saddles covered in crymysyn cloth of gold. 1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 114* For liveray to vij. Hensemene of þe Kingis. a.1500 *Flower & Leaf* xxxvi, And every Knight had after him riddinge Three henchmen on him awaitinge. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Henchman. *paige d'hommeur, enfant d'hommeur*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 17 Turwhit now being yn the Courte a late a hanchman hath married the Heir Generale of the Eldest House of the Oxen-bridges. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* II. lf. 180 The solemne pompe, passing the pompe of any worldly prince, of such as go before the Bishop, of his hensemene, of I trumpettes of sundry tunes [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu. IV*, 190 b, So nere pursued, that certein of his henxmen or followers were taken [1568 GRAFTON HENCHMEN and followers]. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII*, 9 The chyliden of honor called the Henchmen, whiche were freshly disguised, and daunced a morice before

the king. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 256 Clement Adams scole mayster to the Queens hensemene. 1565 F. ALEN *Let. to Earl Shrewsbury* 11 Dec. in Lodge *Illustr. Hist.* (1791) I. 358 Her highnes hath of late, whereat some doo moche marvel, dissolved the auncient office of the henchmen. 1578 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 138 There attended upon him three henchmen in white and greene. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1949/2 Behind him rode sir John Dudgele maister of hir horses, leading hir spare horse trapped in rich tissue downe to the ground; after them followed henchmen and pages of honor. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. ii. 121, I do but beg a little chaneling boy, To be my Henchman. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 337 Profound tounge'd Master Fuffe, bee that hath a perpetuitee of complement, hee whose phrases are as neatly deckt as my Lord Maiors hensemene. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Henchman* or *Heinsman*, is a German word .. It is used with vs for one that runneth on foote attending vpon a man of honour or worship. [So in Blount 1656.] 1616 J. BULLOKER *Eng. Expos.*, *Henchman*, a page of honour, nere attendant to a Prince, or other great personage. a.1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 17 Nobles to attend the Court; which was well imitated by our Train of Henchmen, if they were of the Nobler sort.

b. transf. (Rendering L. *minister*, *agaso*, *accensus*, *armiger*, *ministrator*.)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. v. 1159 To send presents .. two bard horses with their henxmen and lackies [agasonibus]. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 540 Prince Clytus .. hasting to a battell, calling vnto his squire or henxman for his helmet. 1606 — *Suton.* 238 He served Caius as his henxman at a chariot running.

c. fig. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arifas* (1878) 34 Rough Boreas winters Henchman .. scourged the plaines with a troupe of tempests. a.1592 GREENE *Orpharion*, *Orphus' Song* Wks. (Rldg.) 316/2 Of Hesper, henchman to the day and night.

2. The personal attendant, 'right-hand man', or chief gillie of a Highland chief; hence, generally, a trusty follower or attendant who stands by the side of his chief or leader, and supports him in every case of need.

This sense begins app. with Burt, who spells *hanchman*, and explains it as derived from *hanch*, i.e. HAUNCH; hence Scott (who edited Burt) has *hanchman* in *Waverley*; but elsewhere, in the same sense, uses *henchman*, thus identifying Burt's and his own 'hanchman' with the obsolete Eng. 'henchman'; the rest of the world has taken the word from Scott. It does not appear whence or how Burt got the word: there is no term corresponding to 'hanchman' in the Gaelic (Burt himself, a few sentences on, calls the same individual simply *gillie*), and it is uncertain whether he himself invented the term, or really found the obs. Eng. *henchman* retained in a modified sense in some part of the Highlands. In any case, association between *henchman* and *haunchman* was very natural: *haunch* in Scotch is pronounced *hainch*, *hench* (see HAUNCH *sb.* 1, *v.* 3); 'hanchman', if it existed, would be pronounced *hainchman* or *henchman*, and the Eng. 'henchman', if in any way known, would be there naturally taken as 'man at the hench or haunch'.

c.1730 BURT *Let. N. Scoll.* (1754) II. xxi. 157 The Foster-brother, having the same Education as the Young Chief, may besides that .. become his *Hanchman* .. This Officer is a Sort of Secretary, and is to be ready upon all Occasions, to venture his Life in Defence of his Master; and at Drinking-bouts he stands behind his Seat, at his Haunch, from whence his Title is derived, and watches the Conversation. *Ibid.*, A Youth who was *Hanchman*, not understanding one Word of English, imagin'd his Chief was insulted, and thereupon drew his Pistol .. and snap'd it at the Officer's Head. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xvi. He counted upon his fingers the several officers of his chief's retinue — 'there is his *hanchman* or right-hand man; then his *bardh* or poet; then his *bladier* or orator, .. then his *gilly-more* or armour-bearer .. then his *gilly-casfwich* [etc.].

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxv, 'Malise, what ho!' — his henchman came. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. xiii, And roar'd out .. Unto his nearest follower or henchman. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii, I have been his henchman, and can vouch for it. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, A page, who .. was the especial henchman of the Lord of the Castle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 335 The henchman was an excellent orderly: the hereditary piper and his sons formed the band; and the clan became at once a regiment. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* July 19 One Jacobus Battus, a faithful brother-scholar, and henchman. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 272 He could still make a good cast over the river .. and aided by his henchman land a salmon.

fig. 1811 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Aug. (1894) I. 227, I have the Tweed for my henchman for about a mile.

b. A stout political supporter or partisan; *esp.* in U.S. 'A mercenary adherent; a venal follower; one who holds himself at the bidding of another' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 MORN. *Herald* 2 Sept. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 446 Such Liberals as Lord John Russell, and his henchman, Mr. Hawes. 1867 GOLOW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 196 Horsley, the leading political bishop of the day, and a sort of ecclesiastical henchman of Pitt. 1875 N. Amer. *Rev.* CXX. 127 A henchman of his, who had a place on the police force, being arraigned before the Commissioners. 1880 *St. James' Gaz.* 11 Oct, The excuses made for him by the scribes who are his henchmen. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 768/2 It is contended by the Government henchmen that there is .. a strong Romanist and Nationalist .. party in Ulster. 1891 *Boston (Mass.) J'nal* 28 Nov. 2/3 These charges are the result of a conspiracy among Hill's henchmen in Syracuse.

Henchwoman, *nonce-wd.* [after HENCHMAN.] A female attendant, a waiting-woman.

1889 *Mod. Society* 24 Aug. 1932/2 She told her faithful hench-woman and scribe to tear up the letter.

Hen-clam. [*f.* HEN *sb.* 6 + CLAM.] The name given on the Atlantic coast of North America to two large species of clam, *Macra* (or *Spisula*) so-

lidissima and *M. ovalis*. On the Pacific coast, the name is transferred to *Pachyderma crassatelloides*.

1884-5 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. 278 *Mactra solidissima* and the closely allied *M. ovalis* are known along our northern coasts as hen-clam, sea-clam, and surf-clam.

Hen-coop (he'nkūp). A coop or pen of basket-work, wire-work, or the like, in which poultry are kept.

1697-1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* 1676 (R.) With provision chests, hen-coops and parrot cages, our ships were full of lumber. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* (1890) 49 Grill a hen-coop full of fowls. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i. xv, She stooped down to put the soaked bread under the hen-coop.

Hencote. Now dial. [f. HEN sb. + COTE sb.] A place for keeping fowls; a hen-house.

1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 670/35 *Hoc gallinarium*, hencote. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* i. 129 Exploring some secret recess of the hencote. 1893 *Morn.* Post 23 Oct. 3/2 People... asserted their right to a common by formally destroying a hencote and shippon, which the owner... declined to remove.

† **Hen-cub, -cubb**. Obs. [See CUB sb.2] = HEN-COOP.

1699 J. DICKENSON *Fml. Trav.* 4 Some of which [Sea-Birds] were, by force of Wind, blown into and under our Hen-Cubbs.

† **Hend, hende, a.** and *adv.* Obs. Forms: (1) *gehende*, 3-6 *hende*, (3) *ende*, 4 *heind*, 4-5 *heende*, *hind* (e, 4-6 *hend*, *hynd* (e, 5-6 *heynd* (e. [app. an aphetic form of OE. *gehende* *adj.* (and *adv.*), near, convenient, lit. at hand, handy, corresp. to OHG., MHG. *gehende*, *gehente* = WGer. type **gahandja* = f. *hand* HAND. Cf. also ON. *-hendr*, -handed (in comb.)).] **A. *adj.***

1. Near, at hand. (In ME. only predicative, and thus not easily distinguishable from the *adverb*; see B. 1, where all the quotes are placed.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* i. 456 *pa ferdon hi to gehendere byrig, þær ðær oðer deofol was gewurðod*. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark i. 38 Fare we on gehende tunas. So c 1160 *Matth. Gosp.*

2. Ready to hand, convenient, handy. *rare*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iii. vii. § 6 (1883) 116 *þæt hie þær gehendaste wæren on gehwelc lond þonan to winnane*. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 14, I was heilidit with hawthorne, and with beynd leveis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 113 Follow the counsels is maist ganand and hend, That agit Nautas gaif the, thi trefwend. *Ibid.* vii. iii. 40 For to remane heyr is oure cuntre heynd.

3. Ready or skilful with the hand, dexterous; expert, skilful, clever.

c 1205 LAY. 18707 An ald man swuðe hende.. muche wisdom wes mid him. c 1300 *Havelok* 2628 Roberd saw þat dint so hende. 13.. *Guy Warw.* A. 173 He was hende and wcle y-taust, Gif to leny forþat he naust. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 6 Thorough that connyng and parfytte memorye Of thynges taken when I was yonge and hynde. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 191 Dame Hamelynes. That hardy was, and hende in archery. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. x, Ane hasty hensure, callit Hary, Quha was ene archer heynd.

4. Pleasant in dealing with others; courteous, gracious; kind, gentle, 'nice'. (Of persons; less commonly of speech, action, etc.).

A conventional epithet of praise, very frequent in Middle English poetry.

c 1205 LAY. 14357 Rouwenne þe hende sat bi þan kinge. c 1250 *Hymn to God* 25 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 259 *þat bred of hele & of lif, ihesu crist þe hende*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 967 O-mang þine oðer werkes hend [v. r. hende] O þi winning giue me þe hend. *Ibid.* 2337 For he was theuful bath and hind [v. r. hende, hend] Vr lauerd him hild his priue freind. c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's Prolog.* 22 A sire ye sholde be hende And curteis as a man of youre estat. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 475 So hardy, so hynd in hall for to se. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4418 Pou hase a hende hert. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4655 One thi hoegest mercy ihesu curteis & heende. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 53 So is his mercy heynd [rime feynd]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Pref. 456, I say na mair, bot gentill redaris hend, Lat all my faltis with this offence pas by. 1522 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 250 Now I am dubbed a knight hend. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Hend* (obs.), gentle. a 1765 *Sir Cavoline xxxvi.* in *Child Ballads* iii, 'But away, away!' sayd the hend soldan, 'Thou tarryest me here all day!'

5. Pleasing to the sight; comely, fair, 'nice'.

c 1205 LAY. 3559 Metes and drinches, and hende claðes. c 1305 *Judas* *Isa.* 39 in *E. P.* (1862) 108 Po he sez bit fair and hende; he let hit nemne Judas. Hit nis nozt al god þat is fair. c 1350 *Med. Mts.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 371 Von it growth comely hende Be twyn veye as men wend. 14.. *Stac. Rome* 366 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 126 In þat mynsier þat ys so hende. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 893 The fairest foule of the firth, and hendest of hewes.

6. *absol.* or as *sb.* Gentle, courteous, or gracious one or ones (see 4); applied conventionally, chiefly to ladies or persons of noble rank. (Cf. similar use of *bright*, *fair*, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18751 Til his disciplis badd þat heind [v. r. hende] Fra iursalem þat suld nocht weind. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3851 For the helpe of these hende, & hertely of other. *Ibid.* 3880 In a halle þat was hoge, þere þe hend lay. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 970 His wyfe wald he nocht forget.. He send efter that hende. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 32 Alkin hewis under hewin, that ony heynd knew. a 1549 *Murning Maidin* 59 in *Lauchlan's Let.* (1871) *Introd.* 151 In hy eifir that heynd I 3eyd, And in my armes could hir hent.

B. *adv.*

1. Near, at hand. (When used after the verb *to be*, or similarly, this may be considered a predicative adjective; see A. 1.)

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 20 Nu ys her gehende an gehwade burh.] c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3370 Amalec, ysmacles sune, was ðor hende rafadim wune. c 1300 *Havelok* 359 Raþe he sende After prestes for an hende. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 8844 He scorned þem on his langage, 'So fer for stoopes to make passage.. Ffor þey no stoncs hender fond'. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 3616 'Ihesu lord'.. 'þat sytten on þy maiste, And seest boþe fer & hende'. 1456 *Paston Lett.* No. 284 l. 390 Deyly seyd ye were hender the londres at the begynning of your sute thanne ye be now. 1507 *Commynge*. (W. de W.) B. iij, That houndes of hell come me not hende.

2. Courteously, kindly; gently. (Sometimes used merely for the sake of rime or alliteration.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9134 (Trin.) Of salomon now we ende þat regned fourty wyntur hende. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2713 Of þis hert and þis hinde hende now listenes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 212 Bot will 3e herken hende, now sall 3e here. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 477 He gart hallowe the hart, and syne couth it hyng, About his hals full hende, and on his awde hart.

† **Hend, v.** Obs. [perh. shortened from OE. *gehendan* to handle, take hold of, f. HAND; perh. directly from the corresp. ON. *henda* (Sw. *hända*, Da. *hende*); cf. OFris. *henda* in same sense.] **trans.** To lay hold of, seize; to take; to grasp, hold.

c 1275 LAY. 21365 And Colgrim 3am hende [c 1205 hente] and fulde þe Brutus. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4033 They..toke the temple of Apolyn. They felde it down, and hende Mahoun. c 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 192 That bondis of helle can me nat hende. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 27 As if that it she would in peeces rend, Or reave out of the hand that did it hend.

Hend(e, obs. pl. of HAND; obs. f. END; obs. Sc. f. HIND a.

Hendeca-, before a vowel *hendec-*; sometimes *erron. endeca-*. Combining form of Gr. *éndeka* eleven, occurring in scientific or technical words, as **Hendecachord** (*henderkākōrd*) *Mus.* [after *tetrachord*, *hexachord*], a series or scale of eleven notes; hence **Hendecachordal a.**, relating to such a scale. **Hendecacolic a. Pros.**, consisting of eleven cola (see COLON 2). **Hendecagynous** (*henderkæ'dzynos*) *a. Bot.* (see -GYNOUS), having eleven pistils. **Hendecahedron Geom.** [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* *seat, base*], a solid figure contained by eleven faces. **Hendecandrons a. Bot. (see -ANDRONS), having eleven stamens. **Hendecaphyllous** (-fīlēs) *a. Bot.*, (of a leaf) consisting of eleven leaflets. **Hendecarchy** (-ārkī) [after *heptarchy*], government by eleven persons. **Hendecasemic** (-sēmik) *a. Pros.* [cf. *DISEMIC*], of the value of eleven moræ or units of time.**

1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 771 Two other suppositions, viz. that either the 'hendecachord or disdiapason was here meant. 1842-3 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 616 A 'hendecachordal system, consisting of three tetrachords. 1847 CRAIG, 'Endecagynous. *Ibid.*, 'Endecaphyllous. 1663 *Flacellum*, or O. *Cranwell* (1672) 164 England being now cantoned under this 'Hendecarchy.

Hendecagon (*henderkægōn*). Also *erron. en-* [f. Gr. *éndeka* - (see prec.) + -γωνον, f. *γωνία* angle.]

a. Geom. A plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles. † **b. Fortif.** A fort with eleven bastions (*obs.*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Endecagon*, a plane figure in Geometry of eleven Sides and Angles. *Ibid.*, *Hendecagon*. *Ibid.*, *Hendecagon*, in Fortification, 'tis taken for a Place defended by 11 Bastions.

Hence **Hendecagonal** (*henderkægōnāl*) *a.*, of the form of, or relating to, a hendecagon.

Hendecasyllabic (*henderf-, henderkāsīlā'bik*) *a.* and *sb. Pros.* Also *erron. en-*. [f. as next; see also SYLLABIC.]

A. *adj.* Of a 'verse' or line of poetry: Consisting of eleven syllables.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. sv.*, Sapphic and Phalænic verses are, *hendecasyllaba*, or *hendecasyllabic*. 1819-20 R. WATT *Bibliogr. Brit.* I. 136 f, Spanish poetry owes to him [Boscan] the introduction of the hendecasyllabic verse. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 448 Specimens of the Italian Hendecasyllabic verse. 1845 *Encycl. Metroph.* XXV. 818 Amand Daniel invented the Hendecasyllabic metre, which was chosen by Dante for his earlier compositions.

B. sb. A hendecasyllabic verse. (Usually in *pl.*) 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 373 How greatly more noble and more sonorous are these hendecasyllabics commencing the Scollion on Harmodius and Aristogiton. 1873 WAGNER *It. Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 128 Martial frequently uses hendecasyllabics and choliambics.

Hendecasyllable (*henderf-, henderkāsīlā'b'l*) *a.* *Pros.* Also *erron. en-*. [f. L. *hendecasyllabus*, a. Gr. *ἐνδεκάσλλαβος*, after SYLLABLE.] A 'verse' or line of eleven syllables; = prec. B.

1746 MELMOTH *Pliny* iv. xiv. (R.), I design to give these trifles the title of hendecasyllables. 1775 TYRWHITT *Ess. Versif. Chaucer* iii. § 7 note in *Chaucer's Wks.*, As the French Alexandrin may be composed of twelve or thirteen syllables, and the Italian Hendecasyllable of ten, eleven, or even twelve. 1823 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. viii. 264 The verses, thus interlinked, are all hendecasyllables. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* Pref. xiii, Had Sir Philip Sidney written.. every hendecasyllable like 'Where sweet graces erect the stately banner'.

† **Hendelakik**. Obs. *north. dial.* [f. *hende*, HEND a. + LAIK suffix = ON. *-leikr* action, function.] Courtesy, civility.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2793 And brouthen hire, þat.. ne hæued per, Of hende-leik, fer ne ner. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 860 Harlotez with his hendelakik he hoped to chaste. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2715 (Ashm.), I haue herd of þi hendelake [Dubl. hynlake]. *Ibid.* 2718 (Dubl.) Qwat bounte þow schewys, What curtesy and byndlake [Ashm. kyndlake].

Hendely, Hendeness: see HENDLY, -NESS.

† **Henden, adv.** Obs. Also *enden*. [f. *hende*, HEND *adj.* and *adv.*, with *advb.* suffix as in *aboven*, etc.] Near; = HEND *adv.* 1.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ne mihte no man for stenche eumen him enden. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3361 It was a stede henden ðor-bi.

† **Hendiadys** (*henderādīs*). *Gram.* [Late or med. L. *hendiadys*, f. the Gr. phrase *ἐν δὲ δύοιν* 'one by means of two']

The Gr. phrase is app. not found in Gr. grammarians, but is frequent in Servius on Virgil; in late MSS. of Servius, it appears latinized as *endyadis*, *endyady*; Papias (12-13th c.) has *endiadis*.]

A figure of speech in which a single complex idea is expressed by two words connected by a conjunction; e.g. by two substantives with *and* instead of an adjective and substantive.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 83 Hendiadys, when one thing of it selfe intire, is diversly laid open, as to say, On iron and bit he champt, for on the iron bit he champt. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xvi. (Arb.) 188 Another manner of speach when ye will seeme to make two of one.. which therefore we call the figure of Twynnes, the Greekes Endiadis. 1621 T. BEDFORD *Sinne unto Death* 21 Whether we..make it an Endiadis, with Bullinger [etc.]. 1871 *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* ii. v. § 215 Hendiadys. 1887 CLARK & WRIGHT *Hamlet* 123 *Law and heraldry*, a kind of hendiadys, meaning 'heraldic law', 'jus fetiale'.

Hendir, obs. Sc. form of HINDER.

† **Hendly, a.** Obs. [f. HEND a. + -LY 1.] = HEND a. 4.

c 1205 LAY. 8169 I-sah he enne hendlicne mon. *Ibid.* 25942 Mid hendeliche worden. c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 358 It hynderis neuer for to be heyndly of speche.

† **Hendly, hendely, hendily, adv.** Obs. Forms: see HEND a., HENDY. [f. HEND a., HENDY a. + -LY 2.]

1. Courteously, kindly, gently, graciously.

c 1205 LAY. 1227 Heo..hendeliche hire hond on his heued leide. a 1300 *Floria & Bl.* 334 Ansuare him wel hendeliche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7396 And hailed hendli [v. r. hendly, hendly] þat prophete. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 53 Crist hendly reprovede Jewis. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. iv. 30 Mede hendeliche by-hyht hem þe same. 14100 *Morie Arth.* 15 Herkynes me heyndly and holdys 3ow stylye. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 285 Mekelyche and hendlyche, as y 3ow sayde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xlix. 33 Conan Meridok thanked him hendly.

2. Finely, neatly, gracefully; nicely.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 187 Hondes hendly wrought, helplich, sweete. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 883 Heraudis on hege hors hendly a-rayed.

† **Hendness, hendeness, hendiness.** Obs. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Courtesy, gentleness.

c 1300 *Thrusch & Night*. 101 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. I. 54 Hote hendness and curteis. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xx. 144 And helde hynnesse a iape and hendness a wastour [C. xxiii. 145 hendynesse]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iii. 81 Mede ys y-mariet more for hure richesse þan for hynnesse oþer hendness. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* i. xv, Conning, Kyndnes, Heyndnes, and Honestie.

† **Hendship.** Obs. [f. HEND a. + -SHIP.] Courtesy, kindness.

c 1300 *St. Margarete* 189 Maide for þin hendschipe þu haue merci of me. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 277 Hapæl, for þin hendschipe haue vs exkused.

† **Hendwale.** Obs. [f. HEN sb. + DWALE sb.2.] = HENBANE.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Canicula, iusquiamus*..henbane uel hennedwale. *Ibid.* 84 Hennedwale.

† **Hendy, a.** Obs. Also 3 *hendi*. [f. HEND a. + -Y. (OE. bad *hendig* in *list-hendig* skilful-handed.)] = HEND a. (with various shades of meaning).

c 1205 LAY. 4833 An oðer strot he makede swiðe hendi. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Peonne beo 3e his hendi children þet cussed þe zerden þet he hæued ou mid iðrosschen. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 289 in O. E. Misc. 155 He is curteis and hendy. c 1375 *Sir Beues* (E.) (1886) 181/1 When Iosyan saw 3 þat hendy kny3t, In here herte sche wax full ly3t.

b. *absol.* or as sb.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* v. 27 He haveth me to hede this hendy a-non.

† **Hene, v.** Obs. [OE. *hēnan*, f. *hān* stone, HONE.] **trans.** To stone.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John x. 32-3 For hwyleum þæra weorca, wylle 3e me hēnan?..Ne hāne we þe for godum weorce. c 1160 *Matth. G.* *ibid.*, For hwilcen þære weorcen wille 3e me stæne?..Ne hēne we þe for goden weorcan. a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 40 Our giewes him ladde wiþþoute þe tougn, and henede [v. r. stened] him wiþ stoncs.

Henebon, obs. form of HENBANE.

Hen-egg. Forms: see EGG. [In OE. two words, with *henne* in genitive; later treated as a compound; in mod. Eng. *hen's egg* is more commonly used.] The egg of a hen.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 38 Hæne æges zeolocan. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2841 For an hen..Men gaff off penys fifteen schillings. For an hen-ay penes unlevne. 1387 *TREVISIA Hgden* (Rolls) VI. 75 Oon hen ey. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* v. 83 Neither must this be vnderstood of all kinds of Egges, but of Hen-Egges onely. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* i. (1651) 39 Take Hen-eggs boyled hard. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.*

Wks. 1773 I. 57 We likewise conveyed hens eggs into the receiver. 1763 *Wesley's Jnl.* 2 Nov. (1827) III. 150 Some of the hall-stones were larger than hen-eggs. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 149 The albumen of a duck-egg coagulates with less heat than that of the hen-egg.

Henen, obs. var. of **HEN**, hence.

Henequen (hen'ken). Also -quin, *hennequen*. [ad. Sp. *jeniquen*, *geniquen*, from the native name.] The fibrous product known as *Sisal hemp*, obtained from the leaves of species of *Agave*, esp. *Agave Ixtli* of Yucatan; also, the plant itself.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 777 The henequen plant, from which is prepared *Sisal hemp*. 1884 F. A. OBEA *Trav. Mexico* 28 (Stanf.) The road passes through the henequen plantations. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 758 The chief cultivated plants [in Yucatan] are maize, the sugarcane, and especially henequen. It is used chiefly for the manufacture of coarse sackcloth, cordage, and hammocks.

Henes, obs. form of **HENCE**, **HIGNESS**.

Henforth, -forward: see **HEN** *adv.*

Heng, ME. inflexion of **HANO** *v.*

Henge, hange (hendz, hændz). Now *dial.* [An early form of **HINGE** *sb.* q.v., f. *hang* *vb.*] The 'pluck' (heart, liver, etc.) of an animal.

1469 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 96 Every sheepe to be brought in whole, except the hedde and the henge. 1787 *Grose Provenc. Gloss.*, *Hanje*, or *Hange*, the head, heart, liver and lights of any animal, called in Somersetshire the puerance. 1888 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Hange*, the pluck, i.e. the liver, lungs, and heart of any animal. In dressing sheep, the head is usually left attached by the windpipe; this is always called a 'sheep's head and hange'.

Henge, obs. f. **HINGE**; obs. inflexion of **HANO** *v.*

† **Hengest**, *Obs.* Also *hencegest*, *hengst*, *hengest*, *hengest*, *hengst* = OFris. *hengst*, *hingst*, *hangst*, MDu. *henghest*, *henxt*, etc. (Du. *hengst*), OHG. *hengist* (mod.G. *hengst*), LG. (Sw., Da.) *hingst*. (See also **HENCHMAN**.) The sense has varied in different langs. and at different periods, as stallion, gelding, and horse generally.] A male horse; usually a gelding.

(Also the proper name of the reputed founder of the Saxon or Jutish kingdom of Kent; and in various place-names, as OE. *Hengeststede*, *Hengesteshof*, *Hengesteshofod*, *Hengesteshof*, now *Hinxbrook*, *Hinxgate*, *Hinxhead*, *Hinksey*.) a 1000 *Ælf. Voc.* in Wv. Wulcker 274/8 *Capitulus*, *hengest*. c 1000 *Ælf. Voc.* Ibid. 119/37 *Canterinus*, *hengst*. 1000 in *Dipl. Angl. Evi Sax.* (Th.) 548 An hundred wildra horsa, and xvi. tame hengestass. c 1305 *LAV.* 3546 Ich bi-tache þe anne hængest, godna and strongna.

Hengle, obs. form of **HINGLE**, *hing*.

Hengwite, var. **HANGWITE**, *Obs.*

Hen-harrier. *Ornith.* Also 6-7 -harrow(er). [f. **HEN** *sb.* + **HARRIER**: in reference to its preying on poultry.] A European bird of prey, *Circus cyaneus*, also called *Blue Hawk*, *Blue Kite*.

The female is known as the Ring-tailed Hawk. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Rubetarius*, a kinde of haukes called an henne harroer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/1 A Henbarrow, or Henbarrier, is the Male of a Ring-tail. 1691 *RAY Collect. Words* Pref. (E. D. S.) 3 There is a sort of puttock called a hen-harrier, from chasing, preying upon, and destroying of poultry. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xl. 101 Hen-barriers breed on the ground, and seem never to settle on trees. 1849 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 309/1 The Hen-Harrier feeds on birds and reptiles.

Hen-hawk. *Ornith.* A name given in U.S. to various species of hawks or buzzards, esp. to the Red-tailed and Red-shouldered hawks, *Buteo borealis* and *B. lineatus*. *Blue hen-hawk*, the adult American goshawk.

1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xiv. 116 Crane and hen-hawk, And the cormorant. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Hen-hawk* (*Falco lineatus*), the popular name of the Red-shouldered Hawk of naturalists. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* iv. The American goshawk is the dreaded blue hen hawk of New England.

Hen-heart. One who has the heart of a hen; a chicken-heart, coward.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 198 A! henne-harte!

Hen-hearted, *a.* Timorous or cowardly; faint-hearted, chicken-hearted, pusillanimous.

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 164 They kepe them in theyr holdes, Lyke henhearted cokoldes. 1638 H. RIDER tr. *Horace's Epodes* xvi. The hen-hearted and despairing wretch. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. lxxvi. (1737) 272 The Hen-hearted Rascal is so cowardly. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxviii. Are you turned hen-hearted, Jack?

Hen-hood. *nonce-wd.* The condition of a hen. 1829 *SOUTHEY Pilgr. Compost.* Poet. Wks. VII. 265 From which two milk-white chicken To Cock and Henhood grew.

Hen-house. A small house or shed in which poultry are shut up for the night.

1512-13 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, Eidem pro... bordyng lez henhouse. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 162 b. Let the front of your Henne house stande alwaies towards the East. 1616 *SURLF. & MARSH Country Farme* 17 Your Henne-house, and roomes for other Fowles, fashioned four-square like a tower. 1740 *MAS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 120 You'll find me as errant a Country Joan as ever frequented a hen-house or dairy. 1887 *ADLWIDE SEAGRAVE Jacob's Wife* III. vi. 85 A little deserted building which had once been used as a hen-house.

Henism (hen'iz'm). [f. Gr. *ἥν*, *ἥν* - one + -ISM.] The doctrine that there is but one kind of substance, whether mind or matter; = **MONISM**. Cf. **DUALISM**.

1881 *MAX MÜLLER Kant's Pure Reason* I. 187 We have seen how the unreconciled and irreconcilable elements in the Cartesian dualism ended in leading by a double road to

Henism, according to which either matter or mind.. had the right to existence alone conceded to it. 1882 *Mind* Apr. 281 One would enter a mild protest against the new term, **Henism**.

Henlean (hen'li:ān), *a.* Anat. [f. *Henle*, a German anatomist and pathologist (1809-85): see -AN.] In *Henlean membrane*, the elastic fenestrated membrane forming the outer layer of the innermost coat of an artery.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Henmost, Sc. form of **HINDMOST**.

Hen-mould. *local.* A kind of soil or earth: see *quat*.

1712 *MORTON Northampton* i. 1. § 25. 37 *Hen-mould*.. is of a much like Constitution to the Moory-Land above described. 'Tis a black, hollow, spongy, and mouldering Earth, which is usually found.. at and nigh the Bottoms of Hills. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hen-mould Soil*.

Henna (he'nā). Also 7 *hena*, *hanna*, *hina*, 8-9 *hinna* (h, g *hennah*). [a. Arab. *هنا* *hennā* *a.*

See also **ALCANNA**.] The Egyptian Privet, *Lawsonia inermis* (N.O. *Lythraceæ*); the shoots and leaves of this plant used, esp. by eastern nations, as a dye for parts of the body, or made into a cosmetic with catechu.

1600 *J. PORR tr. Leo's Africa* 1. 22 They have no oyle of olives, but of another kind which they call *Hena*.. in colour it is as beautiful as gold. 1613 *PUGHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 637 Their women.. with a certaine colour in their hand called *Hanna*, which will staine. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) I. 1. 44 (Stanf.) Another sort of Water with which they dye their Hands and Nails red, which they squeeze out of a certaine Root call'd *Hina*. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 570 Called *Henna*, or *Alhenna*, and, by Corruption, *Alkanna*. 1791 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scott.* 50 A large quantity of the herb *hinna* is sent by the bride-groom to the house of the bride. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* i. 3 The *henna* grows in considerable quantities on the left bank of the river.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *henna-scented adj.*

1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. iii. 137 (Stanf) Sprigs of the *henna-tree*. 1858 *CARPENTER Veg. Phys.* § 369 The *Henna-juice*.. is a very permanent brown dye. 1885 *BIBLE* (R. V.) *Song Sol.* i. 14 My beloved is unto me as a cluster of *henna-flowers*.

Henne, obs. form of **HEN** *sb.*, *adv.*

Hennery. [f. **HEN** *sb.* + -ERY.] An establishment or place for rearing poultry; a place where hens are kept: cf. *rookery*.

1839 *All Year Round* No. 32. 125 Why not establish extensive henneries, batch by steam? 1877 E. G. SQUIER *Peru* (1878) 45 Sometimes the roofs are used as grand henneries. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* vi. I was soon covering the hennery with my gun.

Hennes, obs. form of **HENCE**.

† **Hennin** (he'nin). *Hist.* [a. obs. F. *hennin* (see *Godefroi*).] A head-dress worn by women in France in the 15th century, of high and conical shape, with a muslin veil depending from it.

1852 *JAMES Agnes Sorrel* I. 51 An elderly woman in an extravagantly high *hennin*.. the head dress of the times. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 480/1 Ladies' head-dresses grew so prodigious as to bear comparison with the hennins of the Fifteenth Century.

Hennish, *a.* rare. [f. **HEN** *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to a hen.

1595 *SOUTHWELL St. Peter's Compl.* 12 Well might a Cocke correct me with a crowe, Whom hennish cackling first did ouer-throwe.

Hennus, -ys, obs. forms of **HENCE**.

Henny (he'ni), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **HEN** *sb.* + -Y.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a hen; hen-like; having the plumage or figure of a hen: said of the males of some breeds of fowls.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 644 There is a tendency towards the assumption of the female plumage by the males, and distinct breeds of 'henny' Game [fowls] are known.

B. sb. A hen-like male fowl.

1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* I. 252 Males in certain sub-breeds have lost some of their secondary masculine characters, and from their close resemblance in plumage to the females, are often called hennies. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 27 Nov. 5/2 Some males are known as 'hennies'.

† **Henopoeia**. *Obs.* [a. Gr. type *ἡνopoεία*, f. *ἡνopoείν*, f. *ἥν*, *ἥν* - one + *ποείν* to make.] A figure of speech by which a number of things are considered as one.

1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 75 The whole succession.. being looked upon but as one Beast, by a Prophetick Henopoeia whatever befell any particular King is referred to the Beast.

So † **Henopoeitic**, † **Henopoeitical**, *adjs.* [Gr. type *ἡνopoειτικός*], involving *henopoeia*; unifying. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, etc. 219 Henopoeitical Types of a Multitude collected into one Government. *Ibid.* 322 To him that considers how Collective and Henopoeitical, as I may so speak, the Prophetick Types are.

Henotheism (he'noθi:z'm). [f. Gr. *ἥνός*, *ἥνός* - one + *θεός* god + -ISM.] The belief in one god as the deity of the individual, family, or tribe, without asserting that he is the only God: considered as a stage of religious belief between polytheism and monotheism. See *quots*.

1860 *MAX MÜLLER Semitic Monotheism in Sel. Ess.* (1881) II. 115 The latter form of faith, the belief in one God, is properly called monotheism, whereas the term of henotheism would best express the faith in a single god. 1879 P. LE PAGE RENOUF *Lect. Orig. Relig.* 217 The nature of Henotheism as distinct from Monotheism was explained in

last year's lectures as a phase of religious thought in which the individual gods invoked are not conceived as limited by the power of others. 1880 *GLADSTONE in 19th Cent.* No. 38. 721 Henotheism, the affirmative belief in one God, without the sharply-defined exclusive limit which makes it a belief in Him as the only God. 1886 *TIELE in Encycl. Brit.* XX. 367/1 From this primitive naturalism sprang... henotheism, not the henotheism of Max Müller, or of Hartmann, or of Asmus, but a practical henotheism, i.e. the adoration of one God above others as the specific tribal god or as the lord over a particular people, a national or relative monotheism.

So **He'notheist**, one who worships according to henotheism. **Henotheistic** *a.*

1880 *GLADSTONE in 19th Cent.* No. 38. 721 The region of ideas, in which... Iris had been born, was the henotheistic region. 1882 *MAX MÜLLER India* 182 If the Veda had taught us nothing else but this henotheistic phase. 1884 *Athenaeum* 22 Nov. 653/2 The Moquis would probably be claimed as 'Henotheists' by the person who believes in 'Henotheism'. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 225 The worshipper of one out of a number of gods; the Henotheist of Prof. Max Müller.

Henotic (hen'otik), *a.* [a. Gr. *ἡνωτικός* serving to unite, f. *ἡνωσις* unification, f. *ἥν* one. Cf. F. *hénétique*.] Tending to make one; unifying; reconciling, harmonizing.

1878 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) III. 226 Nor, I believe, has any country produced a greater number of Henotic writers; the theological peacemakers, who.. have striven.. to close the breaches of Christendom.

Hen-peck, v. colloq. [A back-formation from **HEN-PECKED** in its participial use.] *trans.* Of a wife: To domineer over or rule (the husband).

1688 *Loyal Litaney* iii. in *3rd Collect. Poems* (1689) 30/2 From being Henpeck'd worse at home.. *Liberia nos*. 1753 *MURPHY Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 52 ¶ 3 An uxorious Gentleman, who is sometimes a little Henpecked by his Wife. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. xxii. But—oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual.. have they not hen-peck'd you all? 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. vii. That my lady was jealous and henpecked my lord.

Hen-peck, sb. rare [f. *prec.*]

† 1. A wife who domineers over her husband. *Obs.* c 1801 T. SELWYN *Warn. to Batchelors* ix. (MS.). Their Mac Tabs and their Henpecks may prate as they please.

2. = **HEN-PECKING**, the domineering of a wife.

1833 *CARLYLE Diderot in Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 23 Dying of heartbreak coupled with henpeck.

So **Hen-peckery**, the state or condition of being henpecked.

1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxvii. He had fallen.. to the lowest depth of the most snubbed hen-peckery.

Hen-pecked (he'n'pekt), *pp. a. colloq.* [lit. pecked by a hen or hens: alluding to the plucking of some of the feathers of the domestic cock by his hens.] Domineered over by, or subject to the rule of, a wife.

a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 104 The henpeck Man rides behind his Wife, and lets her wear the Spurs and govern the Reins. 1690 *DRYDEN Amphitryon* II. ii. Was ever poor deity so hen-pecked as I am! 1697 — *Virg. Past.* III. 49 A Step-dame-too I have, a cursed She Who rules my hen-peck'd Sire and orders me. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 5 Socrates, who is by all Accounts the undoubted Head of the Sect of the Hen-peck'd. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* I. 59 An obedient henpecked husband.

b. *transf.* Cf. *hen-frigate* in **HEN** *sb.* 8.

1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* IV. xiii. I believe he that marries you will go to Sea in a Hen-peck'd Frigate.

Hen-plant: see **HEN** *sb.* 8.

Henrician (hen'ri:ʃan), *a.* and *sb.* *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *Henrician-us*, f. *Henricus* Henry.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to Henry VIII of England or the ecclesiastical measures of his reign.

1893 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xv. III. 39 The chief articles of the Henrician settlement of religion.

2. Of or pertaining to the Henricians (B. 1).

1894 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 317 Many of the citizens had embraced the Henrician heresy.

B. sb. 1. One of the followers (in Switzerland and Southern France) of Henry of Lausanne, a religious and moral reformer of the 12th century.

1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 115 Petrobrusians, and Henricians, that denied the body of Christ to be consecrated, and given by the priestes, as it was by Christe him selfe. 1889 S. J. EALES *St. Bernard* I. 61 The zeal of Bernard.. was exercised chiefly against the heresy of the Henricians.

2. A supporter of the opinion and practice of the Emperor Henry IV of Germany, in opposition to Pope Gregory VII.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886) 183/2 *note*.

Hen-roost. [f. **HEN** *sb.* + **ROOST** *sb.*] A place where domestic fowls roost at night.

a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 262 7e eac henna brost. 1611 *COTGR., Poulterer*, a Henne-house, or Henne-roost. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 120 Walkers by night to steale.. Hennes from Henrouse, or any other thing. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 1 If a Man prosecutes them [Gipsies] with Severity, his Hen-roost is sure to pay for it. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 150 A boy who had robbed a henroost.

Henry: see **GOOD HENRY**. **Henry-sophister**: see **HARRY-SOPH**. **Henry's-bill**: see **HEN** *sb.* 8.

Hens(e), *henns*, obs. forms of **HENCE**.

Hen's-foot. Also 6 *henfoote*, 7 *hens-feet*. [From the supposed resemblance of the divided leaves to a hen's claws.] Name given to two different

plants: † a. [tr. L. *pes gallinaceus* (Pliny).] The Climbing Fumitory, *Corydalis claviculata*. Obs.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xv. 24 Called. Hedge Fumeterre, and Hennes foote. Henfoote or hedge Fumeterre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 236 The first Capnos, which in Latine is commonly called *Pedes Gallinacei*, i. hens feet.

b. [L. *pes pulli*.] Bur-parsley, *Caucalis daucoides*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cccciii. (1633) 1023 In English bastard Parsley or Hennes foot. 1776-86 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 289 *Tordylium Anthriscus*. Hedge Parsley or Hens-foot. Horses are extremely fond of it.

Henslovian (henslōvian). Bot. [f. *Henslow*, an English botanist (1796-1861).] In *Henslovian membrane*, the cuticle of plants, discovered by Henslow (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Hensman, obs. form of HENCHMAN.

† **Hensour**. Sc. Obs. Also 6 hensure. [Origin unknown: see conjectures in Jamieson. The form of the word suggests OFr. derivation.] 'Perhaps a giddy young fellow' (Jam.); perh. = henchman.

(The sense was app. obscure to Henry Charters in 1602.) 15.. *Christs K. on Gr. x*, Ane haisty hensure callit Hary Quha was ane archer beynd. 1535 *LYNDESAV Satyre of Thrie Estaitis* (Bann, MS.) 2651 Thir juglars, jestours, and ydill hentsours Thir carours and thir quynthe sensouris [E. E. T. S. 2605 from ed. 1602, Thir juglars, jestars, and idill cutchours, Thir carriers, and thir quiotacensours].

† **Hent**, v. Obs. exc. arch. or dial. Forms: 1 hentan, 3-6 hente(n), 4-9 hent; 4-5 hint, 5 hynt(a). Pa. t. 3-6 hente, 4-9 hent; 4-6 hint, hynt. Pa. pple. 3-4 yhent, 3-7 hent, 4-5 hente, 5 ihent; 4-6 hint, 5 hynt, hyntyd, 6 Se. hyntit. [OE. *hentan* (also *gehentan*), of obscure formation.

It is probably related to Gothic *hinpan* to seize. Its resemblance, both in form and sense to HEND v. is also noteworthy. But in both cases the phonological relations are difficult.]

1. trans. To lay hold of, seize, grasp; to take or hold in one's hand; to catch. arch.

(In OE. intrans. with *genitive* or *prep.*)

a 1000 *Laws Edward & Guthrum* vi. § 6 (Schmid) Beo he þonne utlah, and his hente mid hearme ælc þara þe riht wille. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 De sinfulle haeuē leid grune me to henten. 1207 R. Glouc. (1724) 185 3yf he naddre wyf þe selde somel þe dunt yhent Syker he hym adde aslawe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3841 Abute hir hals þan he hir hent [v. r. hint]. *Ibid.* 21624 A wessel. Sett vnder þat ligure to hint. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 41 Alle about þei robbed, & tok þat þei mot hent. 14.. *Hoccleve Min. Poems* (1892) 71 þat in the feendes net we be nat hent. c 1450 *Melun* 10r He hente the swerde he the hiltes and drough it oute. 1530 *PAISGR.* 583/1, I hente, I take by violence or to catche, þe hæppe. This terme is nat utterly comen. 1536 *BELDENORON Cron. Scot.* II. 355 Scho hint his hors be the renycis. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 195 His harnesfull Hatchet he hent in hand. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iil. 133 log-on, log-on, the foot-path way, And merrily hent the stile-a. 1651 V. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary v. iv.* in Hazl. *Douglas* XII. 311 Hent him, for dem love hent him. [1885 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (1887) 111. 77 Then he hent in hand two stones.]

abol. a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 263 Hent on! and hould that thou hase! 1566 *DRANT Horace A iii.* When hande nil houldre or hente.

2. To lay hold of and take away, lift, or move in some way; to snatch, carry off; to take (away, off, out, up, etc.), put (on).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13236 þis bodi vte of erth þai hint [v. r. hent]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 983 þe lorde. Hent hejly of his hode, and on a spere henged. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1194 Ane Actone one he hent. c 1440 *York Wks.* xxiii. 77 Lord god! þat. wolde. . . hendly hente me oute of hell. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 169 Dido his dead, but into heauen hent. 1589 *PEELE Tale of Troy Wks.* (Rtldg.) 553/2 Her heart was from her body hent. 1647 H. MOORE *Song of Soul* iii. iil. vii. For a time into high heauen hent.

b. fig. To lift up, pluck up (heart). (Cf. also 5.) c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9739 Therefore hent vp your hert & your high wille. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4484 Right so þi frendes als faste Heuy hertis sall hente.

3. a. To get at with a blow; to strike, hit. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2715 Moyses. . . hente ðe cherl wið hise word, And he fel doun in dedes bond. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6783 That other he hint upon the hood.

b. To get to, arrive at, reach, occupy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 39 Tuo outlandes kynges on þis lond hauens hent. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 139 The furste haupn that euer they hente. c 1475 *Partenay* 5272 When of lusingen the faire Cite hent. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. vi. 14 The generous, and grauest Citizens Haue hent the gates.

4. To seize, affect (as an influence or condition).

1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 141 The vanite of pride him hente. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1730 Therwithalle such colde me bente. a 1547 *SURREY in Tottell's Misc.* (Arh.) 8 Thers might I se how Ver had eueri blossom hent. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i, Men, whose watchful eyes no slumber hent.

5. To get, take, receive, obtain, gain, meet with; to experience, suffer, 'catch' (harm, etc.); to 'take' (courage, etc.); to apprehend, perceive.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 204 Uerste he pou ne scharad. . . And napeles he hente herte. a 1330 *Oluel* 1195 Pou ne scharalt hente no vileinie, Of no man of king charles lond. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 301 Al þat he myghte of his frendes hente, On bookes and his lernynge he it spente. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1412 Of some man. . . the Baptisme of watere he hent. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 122 So that I no harmes hent. 1591 *GREENE Maiden's Dr.* I, Then thought I straight such friends are seldom hent.

b. To hent upon (or in) hand: to take in hand, undertake. To hent one's way: to take one's way.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 969 To hent vpon hand soche a hegh charge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Evij b. Ayen the water his way euen iff he hent. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 61 Great labour fondly hast thou hent in hand.

6. intr. To take one's way, go. *pseudo-archaism.*

1579 *Poor Knt.'s Pal.* Giv. To seas he hent, whose washings weddide causid him o returne. 1714 *Orig. Canto* *Spencer* xlv. Strait without Word or Answer forth he hent.

7. dial. (See quot.) [perh. not this word.]

1677 [see HENTING 2]. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) Gloss. (E. D. S.), Hint, to lay up; to put together. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., A barn process, well hinted—well secured. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hent, to plow up the bottom of the furrow.

† **Hent**, sb. Obs. Also 6 hint. [f. HENT v.]

1. The act of seizing; a clutch, grasp.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 88 Scho was so cleverous of hir cluk. . . Scho held thame at ane hint.

2. fig. That which is grasped or conceived in the mind; conception, intention, design.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. xiv. 557 So [they] put the Consult out of his hent [consilia ducis disieci].

† It is doubtful whether in the following we have sense 1 or 2, or whether hint is for hint in its Shaksperian sense.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iii. 88 Vp Sword, and know thou a more horrid hent When heis drunke asleepe: or in his Rage.

† **Hent**, prep. and conj. adv. Obs. [f. HENT v.] Hence + To, corresp. to OFris. *hent*, *MIIG. hin se*, *hinz*, I.G. *hento*, *hente*.] Till, until.

A. prep. (also *hent to*, *hento*.)

1426 *AUDELAY Poems* 14 He kepis not to restore That he takys amys to no maner mon, Hent his endynge. *Ibid.* 74 Thenke thearon and thenke not erke, Hent to the last endynge. 1573 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 252 The brother did put him of warke heato suche tyme as he brought answer from that wyfe.

B. conj. adv.

14.. *Cast. Love* (Hal.) 1479 [The] nere never i-wyst ne holden *Hent* (early MS. er) he himselfyn come wolde. 1426 *AUDELAY Poems* 15 We were put in paradise to have wele withoutyn woe, Hent we had unbest brokyn the commandmentis of our kyng.

Hent, obs. form of HINT.

† **Henter**. Obs. [f. HENT v. + -ER.] One who seizes, a grasper.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. pr. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Rauyneres and henteres of fowlesthe things.

Henting, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb HENT; laying hold, seizing; grasp, apprehension.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 581 Cahchyngne, or hentyngne . . . apprehencio. 1471 *RIPELV Comp. Alch.* ix. iv. in Ashm. (1659) 174 These of our Secretts have som hentyng. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 10. Kennedy 8 Hell sould nocht hyd thair harnis fra harnis hentyng.

2. Agric. (See quot.) [perh. a different word.]

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 245 They have also a way of sowing in the Chiltern Country, which is called sowing Hentings, which is done before the Plough, the Corn being cast in a straight line just where the plough must come, and is presently ploughed in. 1733 *TULL Horse-Hoeing Husb.* (ed. 2) xi. 126 They call the Top of a Ridge, a Veeing; they call the two Furrows that are turn'd from each other at the Bottom, between two Ridges, a Henting, i.e. an Ending.

Henus, obs. form of HENCE.

Henware (henwəɪr). Sc. Also hens-ware. [app. f. *HEN sb.* + *WARE sb.*] The edible seaweed *Alaria esculenta*, also called *badderlocks*.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hens-ware*, *Henware*. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 63 The henware . . . a large plant, much resembling the oar-weed, but of paler colour.

Henwife. Chiefly Sc.

1. A woman who has charge of fowls; sometimes applied contemptuously to a man.

a 1500 *Colkeltie Son* 844 He. . . chairigēt sone his hen-wyfe to do hir cure And mak thame fruct; than to set them [eggs] scho fore. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* v. 24 Scho. . . wes our Ladyis hen wif: And held Sanct Petir at stryfe, Ay quibill scho wes in hevyn. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* ii. A half-witted lad. . . who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old henwife. 1831 *JANE PORTER Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* 11. 138 A single 'henwife' . . . being found quite enough for the business. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* 108, I am the hen-wife here.

† 2. *Venus* hen-wife, a bawd. Obs.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. Prolog. 188 With Venus henwifis quab wyse may I fite?

† **Henwile**. Sc. Obs. [app. f. *HEN sb.* + *WILE*.] A petty or contemptible wile or stratagem.

a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 80 (Jam.) Their old unhappy and unprofitable way of hen-wiles. 1697 *CLELAND Poems* 55 (Jam.) Seeks out raw shifts, and poor hen wiles. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* Pref. (ed. 3) 23 Jurants sitting at the Head . . . as if they were to communicate, using that Hen-wyle to get the Tables full.

Henwoodite (henwɔdɪt). Min. [f. the name of W. J. Henwood, of Penzance (1805-1875); see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and copper, of bright blue colour, found in Cornwall.

1878 in *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. (Suppl.). 1887 *DANA Man.* Min. 220.

Henys, obs. form of HENCE.

† **Heo**, dial. hoo, pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., nom. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: see below. [OE. *hiu*, *hio*, *hēo*, fem. of *HE*; = OFris. *hiu*. In Goth., OS., and OHG., the fem. of the parallel pronominal stem *i-s*, *i-r*, was lost and supplied by a form *st*, *stu*, Ger. *sie*. A like substitution took place later in Fris. and Eng.; in the latter, the northern and e. midl. dialects about the 12th c.

exchanged *hio*, *heo*, *hyo*, *þho*, *þhe* for the forms, northern *seo*, *scho*, *sho*, e. midl. *scæ*, *sje*, *sche*, *SHE*. But *heo* in various forms survived in the south and w. midl. as a literary word till the 15th c., and is still vernacular from Lancashire to Devon and Sussex, under the forms *hoo*, *hih* (the latter often mistaken for the objective *her*), *ñh*, *ñ*.]

The original feminine pronoun corresponding to *he*; the place of which is now taken by *SHE*. Used of women, and of animals or things grammatically feminine.

a. 1 *hiu*, *hiuu*, *hio*, *hēo*, 2 *hio*, 2-5 *heo*, 2 *hyo*; 2-3 *þho*, 3 *þeo*, 30, 30e.

855 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 718 Hio was for-gifen Norþan hymbra cýnyng. c 920 *Ibid.* an. 910 Heo gehergade swide micel on þam norð here. c 950 *Lutidif. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 27 Soð hio cwæð [c 975 *Rushw. G.*, & hio cwæp; c 1000 *Ag. G.*, & æwæð heo; c 1160 *Hatton G.*, & æwæð hio]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Heo hi wernað wið drunkenesse. c 1205 *LAV.* 182 He was king and heo quen. c 1300 *Beket* 24 The Princes her heo was. c 1330 *King of Tars* 76 To god he made hire preyers. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 5 'Loke on þe lufthod', quod heo. c 1450 *Mvnc* 396 That heo a-vow no maner bynge.

c 1500 *ORMIN* 2037 þe laffidj Marje þho hart child Wiþþu-tenn weddedd macche. c 1575 *LAV.* 1149 3eo was ewene [c 1205 heo was quen] of alle wordes. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 436 3oe was worþy to be ycluped, Mold þe god quene Vor al þe godnesse, þat 3oe dude her to Engeland. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 81 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 Al hir ioi was ago, þo 3o him sei dei in rode. . . þat del, neuer such nas þer none . . . as 3ho makid an saint Jon.

β. 1 *hiæ*, 1 *hiē*, 2-3 *hiē*, 3-4 *þhe*, 3e, *hye*.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 23 Forlet hie forþon þe hie cægeþ æfter us. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 822 þa spræc Eue eft, idesa scienost, wifa wilegost, hie was geweorc godes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Hie is þe heuenliches kinges dohter. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2626 3he kepte it wel in fostre wune, 3he knew it for hire owen sune. c 1250 *Old Kent Sermon* in O. E. *Misc.* 29 Hye spæc to þo sergant þet seruede of þo wyne. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 292 *Ibid.* 121 Swa hie ne þochte. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 82 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 For to waiþ 3e nad no mo bot iiii hitter teris of blode. c 1345 *Lai le Freine* 114 That hie nil, no hie ne schal. c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 572 3he said anon right 3he had i-waked al this night.

γ. 1 *hi*, 2-4 *hi*, 4-5 *hy*.

a 1000 *Crist* 559 in *Exeter Bk.*, Hafað nu se halga helle bifeafod ealles þæs gafoles þe hi gear-dazum . . . unryhte swealg. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hi is ælra libbinde moder. *Ibid.* 227 Hi. . . ward mid cyðde. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 32 Me hi hant lophic and fule. 1340 *Ayemb.* 26 Þeroure is hy dohter of prede. *Ibid.* 28 Hi ys contrarions to be holy goste. c 1460 *Launfal* 352 Sche badd hym aryse anon; Hy seyde to hym, Syr gantyl knight.

δ. 2-5 *he*, 4 *hey*, 5 *hee*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þa æðer sunne [is] forliger . . . þet is ihatan fornicatio. He buleð þene mon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Lusteð nu wich maiden. . . and hwat he hatte, and hwate he was fet. a 1300 *St. Michael* 203 in *Treat. Science*, etc. (1841) 136 The sounne. . . sent a-doun hire hete. . . and of fersch water he draweth up the breth. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 413 Crist askid þo woman watir to drinke, and 3itte he was an alien, for he was a Samaritan. a 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 229 Hey endetð shameliche Hey draweþ dreffulliche. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1119 And thongede hur' heyyelyche. . . þat hee had delveryd hym. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 584 Ther-for he dude an a Russet cote. . . And made heore self þo a Nonne.

ε. 3-4 *ha*, a.

c 1205 *LAV.* 28210 þa wile a [the queen] beoð alieue. a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 136 þus hwil ha [v. r.] al wiste hire. 1327 *TREVISAN MS. Cott. Vesp.* D. vii. 29 b. He. . . prayede hys wyf þat hue wolde hente. . . þote a dude þe contrary.

ζ. 2-5 *ho*, 3-5 *hoe*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 þe sunne streonb þe lome þet ho spret in to al þis wide worlde. c 1205 *LAV.* 42 He hoe [hoc] 3ef þare æðelen Ælienor. 1207 R. Glouc. (1724) 13 Ho wende from al hire kyn. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1001 þe olde auncian wyf hegest ho sytze. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxvi. Ho kissette hur lord. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 376 In yche werk þe hoe wrougt.

η. 4-5 *hue*.

1307 *Elegy Edw.* I, iv. Ich biquethe myn herte ariyht . . . Over the see that hue be diht. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 562 While hue liuede also. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. II. 10 Ich was æferd of hure face, thaun hue faire were.

θ. 5-9 *hoo*.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 686 Natheles hoo was wel paid. 1674 *Rav N. C. Words* 26 *Hoo*, *he*, in the Northwest parts of England most frequently used for *she*. c 1815 *Lancash. Ballads & Songs* 160 *Hoo* says *hoo* can tell when *hoo's* hurt. 1867 E. WAUGH *Old Blanket* 72 Th' mistress said *hoo* thought *hoo'd* suit 'em.

b. Opposed to *he*: female, feminine.

c 950-1000: see *HE* 7. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 337 Ay þou meng with þe malex þe mete ho-bestez.

He-oak: see *HE* *pron.* 8 b. **Heold**, obs. pa. t. of *HOLD v.* **Heole**, variant of *HELE v.* 1 Obs.

Heom, var. *HEM* *pron.*, Obs. (=them); obs. f.

Heome, **Heonene**, **heonne** (n), **Heonnes**, obs. ff.

HEN *adv.*, **HENCE**. **Heore**, obs. forms of *HER* *pron.* **Heou**, **heow**, obs. ff. **HUE**.

Heoven, obs. inf. and pa. t. of *HEAVE*; obs. f. **HEAVEN**.

Hep, variant form of *HIP sb.* 2, the fruit of the rose-tree.

Hep, obs. form of *HEAP*, *HIP sb.* 1

|| **Hepar** (hī'par). *Chem. and Med.* [med.L., a. Gr. ἥπαρ liver, in reference to its colour.]

1. An old name for a metallic sulphide, having a reddish-brown or liver colour. Also, for compounds of sulphur with other substances. (Cf. **HEPATULE**.)
1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 321 Molybdenous Acid takes Sulphur from its Hepars. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 397 Glauber is found, frequently in the state of a hepar. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 149 [Sulphurets] have, for the most part, a reddish brown or liver colour; and hence were formerly called *hepurs*, or *livers* of sulphur.

2. Also more fully, **hepar sulphuris** or **hepar sulphurata**: a. (*H. s. kalinum*) Old name for *polassa sulphurata*. b. (*H. s. calcareum*) The name commonly given in homoeopathy to calcium sulphide.

a. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1715) 436/1 Le Febure makes this Hepar Sulphuris thus: R. Of the best Sulphur in fine Powder 3iv. Salt of Tartar very dry, as much: Mix them together, till all be reduced to a Mass, which is called the Liver of Sulphur. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 73 That sort of *Hepar*, formed by the Union of the Caustic Salt with the Sulphur of the Ashes of the Glass-wort. 1873 *Fornes' Chem.* (ed. 12) 327 Liver of sulphur, or hepar sulphuris, is a name given to a brownish substance, made by fusing together potassium carbonate and sulphur.

b. 1866 *Allshorn's Handy-bk. Homoeop. Pract.* 22 Hepar Sulphuris, Sulphuret of Lime, Proto-Sulphuret of Calcium, or Liver of Sulphur, is prepared by trituration. 1885 *Phil. Mag.* 26 Feb. 6 2 Patti, I am told, puts a great deal of dependence upon hepar-sulphur. 1887 *Homoeop. World* 11 Nov. 503 If the patient has been already dosed with Mercury, Hepar is the remedy.

Hepat-, before a vowel = **HEPATO-**, comb. form of Gr. ἥπαρ, ἥπαρ- liver: as in **Hepatalgia**, pain affecting the liver, neuralgia of the liver (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811); hence **Hepatalgia**, a. of or belonging to hepatalgia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Hepatempyria: [Gr. ἥπατος stoppage], obstruction of the liver (Craig 1847); hence **Hepatempyria**, a. (Mayne 1854).

† **Hepatarian**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *hepatarius*, f. *hepat-*: see *prec.* and -AN.] Of or pertaining to the liver, hepatical (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hepatic (hī'pætik), a. and sb. Also 4-8 ep- [ad. L. *hepaticus*, a. Gr. ἥπατικός of or belonging to the liver.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the liver.
e. g. *Hepatic artery, ducts, plexus, vein; hepatic apoplexy, colic, disorder, disease, flux.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 178/1 Phlebotomise... in his right Arme, the Hepaticke or Liverveyn. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. iii. iv. Melancholy, which Laurentius subdivides into three parts... Hepaticke, Spleneticke, Mesericke. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.*, *Hepatic Flux*, is a bilious Looseness, occasioned by overflowing of Bile. 1742 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 32 A Discharge of Bile... tis but thin and diluted, and such as in other Animals is usually called Hepatic Bile. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 604 His lordship's bilious and hepatic complaints. 1806 *Med. Frnl.* XV. 577 The hepatic artery being very small, comparatively with the size of the liver. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 60 Hepatic disorder may disturb the sensorium. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 479 The original filaments... follow the pyloric artery, to cast themselves into the hepatic plexus. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. (1872) 128 The hepatic duct, which conveys away the bile brought to it... from the liver. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 140 *Hepatic colic*... where a biliary calculus or gall stone passes down from the gall bladder into the intestine.

† 2. Affected with liver complaint. *Obs.*
1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P.* xvii. viii. (Tollem. MS.), Licore pat it is sodde inne helpc and socoureþ frenetic men, and epatic.

3. Acting on the liver, good for the liver.
1691 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. Mountain-mint... is Pectoral and Hepatic. 1810 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Tabella*, We have cordial, stomachic... and hepatic tablets.

4. Liver-coloured, dark brownish-red; as in *Hepatic aloes, hepatic tanager*.

Hepatic cinnabar, cinnabar mixed with idriolite, carbon, and earthy matter. *Hepatic pyrites*, decomposed liver-brown tessular crystals of iron pyrites (Bristow *Gloss. Min.*).

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* xi. 361 With aloes twayne vncis epaticke. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 92 Take... of Aloes Epaticke, of white Sugar-Candie, of each the weight of two pence. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 388 Compact Brown Iron Stone or Hepatic Iron Ore. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 21 The Cape aloes have a... more disagreeable odour than the Socotrine and Hepatic.

5. Of or pertaining to a hepar; sulphurous.
† *Hepatic air* or *gas*, sulphuretted hydrogen.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 165 This balsamick hepatic salt. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 118 Hepatic Air is that species of permanently elastic fluid which is obtained from combinations of sulphur with various substances, as alkalies, earths, metals, etc. 1788 *Ibid.* LXXXVIII. 384 If nitrous air be mixed with hepatic air volatile alkali will be formed.

1789 *Ibid.* LXXX. 67 Upon applying heat to the sulphur thus blackened, I have perceived an hepatic smell. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 500 Inflammable air possesses the property of dissolving sulphur, in which case it contracts a very fetid smell, and forms hepatic air. *Ibid.* 497 Hepatic gas. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 395 [It] exhales a hepatic odour capable of altering the splendor of silver.

† 6. *Hepatic moss*, a liverwort: see **HEPATICA** 2.
1824 GREVILLE *Flora Edin.* Introd. 15 Hepaticæ; Liverworts, Hepatic Mosses. Most of the plants of this order have a considerable affinity with the true mosses.

B. *sb.* A medicine that acts on the liver and increases the secretion of bile.

VOL. V.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Yene hir epaticke with the flesh of a chyon. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xv. 358 You must use cooling Hepaticks. 1707 FLOYER *Phys. Pulse-Watch.* 419 The Bitters are Hepaticæ. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Hepatica** (hī'pætikā). *Bot.* [med.L., fem. (quasi *herba hepatica*) of *hepaticus*: see *prec.*]

1. A subgenus or section of the genus *Anemone*; esp. the common spring-flowering *Anemone (Hepatica) triloba*, a native of continental Europe, cultivated in Britain, the three-lobed leaves of which were fancied to resemble the liver.

1578 LYE *Dodoens* I. xl. 58 The leaves of *Hepatica* are broad, and divided into three partes. Amongst the leaves growth fayre azure or blew floures, every one growing vpon a single stemme. *Ibid.* 59 [It] may be called in English *Hepatica*, Noble Agrimonia, or Three leafe Luyewurte. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 192 January. Flowers in Prime. *Hepatica*, Primroses, Laurus-tinus. 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ep. Man Own Gard.* 688/4 *Hepaticæ*, single white, single blue, single red, Double red, Double Blue. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 125/1 The fine single blue American *Hepatica*. Is a stronger and more vigorous species.

2. The old name in the herbalists for Common Liverwort, *Marchantia polymorpha*, a lichen-like plant which creeps over wet rocks and damp ground, rooting from the lower surface of the leaf. Hence pl. *Hepaticæ*, a group of Cryptogams allied to the Mosses, containing plants which haveno operculum, and as a rule possess elaters; of which the Common Liverwort is an example.

The group was proposed and named by the French botanist Adanson (*Familles des Plantes*, 1763).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 48 Lichen is called in englishe Luyewurte, in duche Steinelberkraut, in french Hepaticke, the Poticaries call it Hepatica. 1578 LYE *Dodoens* III. lxx. 411 This herbe is called in Greeke *Αεχνη*: in Latine *Lichen*: in Shoppes *Hepatica*... in Englishe Luyewurte and Stone Luyewort. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 349 The Cryptogama Class... may be divided into the following orders or assemblages:—1. Miscellaneous; 2. Filices; 3. Musci; 4. Hepaticæ; 5. Algæ; 6. Fungi. *Ibid.* 363 Hepaticæ... Female fructifications inclosed in a veil which splits open at the top, and discharges the capsule. 1807 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 308 The little group of *Hepaticæ* or Liverworts which is intermediate between Lichens and Mosses. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 273 His vast collection of mosses and hepaticæ from the valley of the Amazons.

† **Hepatical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as **HEPATIC** + -AL.] = **HEPATIC** a. 1.

1611 COTGR., *Hepaticque*, hepaticall. 1651 BROELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 74 He dropt into an Hepaticall flux. 1732 ABRUNTHUN *Rules of Diet* 323 They degenerate into Hepatical Fevers. *Ibid.* 342 The hepatical Artery and the Vena Porta, carry the Blood into the Liver.

B. *sb.* = **HEPATIC** B.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xv. 357 Hepaticals are such Medicines as are dedicated to the Liver.

Hepaticologist. A botanist who devotes his attention to the *Hepaticæ* or Liverworts.

1895 *Naturalist* 112 Work... performed by the distinguished hepaticologist, Dr. Richard Spruce.

Hepaticous, a. [f. as **HEPATIC** + -OUS.] a. Of a liver colour. b. Lobed like the liver.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Hepatitis** (hī'pætītis). *Obs.* Also 4 epetite.

[ad. L. *hepatitis*, a. Gr. ἥπατις.] An early name for a precious stone (*hepatitis gemma* Pliny) said to resemble the liver in some respect.

c. 1305 *Laud Cockayne* 94 in E. E. P. (1862) 158 Chalcedon and epetite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 630 Some [stones] there be which bear the names of certain members of the body; as for example, Hepatites, of the liver. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Hepatitis*, a precious Stone of the shape of the Liver.

Hepatitis 2. *Min.* [Named by Karsten, 1800 (*Hepatitis*), from the older name *lapis hepaticus*.] A name applied to varieties of Barytes emitting a fetid, sulphurous, or hepatic odour when rubbed or heated; liver-stone.

1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 145 They form cavities filled up with a dun hepatic of the spath kind. 1816 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 288 It is named hepatic from the disagreeable sulphureous odour it exhales when rubbed.

|| **Hepatitis** (hī'pætītis). *Path.* [a. Gr. ἥπατις *adj.*, of or pertaining to the liver: see -ITIS.] 'Inflammation of the substance of the liver' (*S. S. Lex.*)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The hepatitis bears a near resemblance to the pleurisy. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 173 Phrenitis, Pleuritis, Hepatitis, Nephritis. 1810 B. E. O'MEARA *Expos. Trans. St. Helena* 28 Hepatitis, with its usual train of distressing symptoms, followed.

Hepatization (hī'pætīz'ən). [f. **HEPATIZE**.]

† 1. *Chem.* Impregnation with sulphuretted hydrogen. (See **HEPATIC** 5.) *Obs.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 455 These [expedients] were Torrefaction, Sulphurization, Hepatization.

2. *Path.* Consolidation of the lung tissue, so that it becomes solid and friable somewhat like liver, being first of a red and afterwards of a grey colour. Applied also to the state of any texture which has been converted into a liver-like substance (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 130 In the second stage [of Pneumonia] or that of hepatization, the crepitous feel is entirely lost. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 249 The third [stage] that of grey hepatization, or diffused suppuration of the pulmonary tissue. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1830) 161 In the second stage, usually called the stage

of red hepatization. The solidified lung is of a brownish-red color, non-crepitant, and presents an appearance not unlike that of the liver, whence the name hepatization.

Hepatize (hī'pætīz), *v.* [f. Gr. ἥπαρ, ἥπαρ- liver + -IZE: corresp. in form to Gr. ἥπαριζεν to be like the liver, to be liver-coloured.] Hence

Hepatized (hī'pætīz'd), *pp. a.*

trans. + a. *Chem.* To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen. *Obs.* b. *Path.* To convert (the lungs) by engorgement and effusion into a substance resembling liver.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 142 Hepatized water in a well closed vessel effects a solution of iron in a few days. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 377 Some form of hepatized ammonia being employed. *Ibid.* II. 134 Sometimes the hepatized portions are exactly circumscribed by a lobule.

Hepato-, repr. Gr. ἥπαρ, combining form of ἥπαρ liver; as in **Hepatocoele** (hī'pætō'sēl) [Gr. κήλη tumour], hernia of the liver. **Hepato-colic** (-kōlik) a. [Gr. κόλον COLON], relating to the liver and the colon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hepatocystic (-sistik) a. [see CYST], pertaining to the liver and the gall-bladder, or uniting the two (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Hepatoduodenal (-dō'nāl) a., pertaining to the liver and the duodenum. **Hepato-enteric** (hī'pætō'enterik) a., pertaining jointly to the liver and the intestine.

Hepatogastric (-gæs'trik) a., pertaining to both the liver and the stomach (Craig 1847). **Hepatogenic** (-džen'ik),

Hepatogenous (hī'pætō'dž'nəs) *adjs.* [see -GEN], originating from the liver. **Hepato-graphy** [see -GRAPHY], the description of the liver, its attachments and functions (Dunglison).

Hepatolith [Gr. λίθος stone], a gall-stone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hepatolithic** a., of the nature of a gall-stone. **Hepatolithiasis** (-lithō'iasis), the formation of stone-like concretions in the liver (Craig 1847).

Hepatology [see -LOGY], that part of medical science which treats of the liver (Dunglison 1833-46); hence **Hepatologist**, a student of hepatology;

Hepatological a., of or belonging to hepatology (Mayne). **Hepatopancreas** (hī'pætō'pæ'nkrē'as)

Biol., Klaus's name for the glandular organ, called the liver in Invertebrates, in reference to its twofold functions of secretion and digestion. **Hepato-**

pathy [Gr. πάθος suffering], disease of the liver (Mayne). **Hepato-portal** a. [see PORTAL], of or pertaining to the hepatic portal system, as distinguished from *reniportal*.

Hepato-renal a. [see RENAL], relating to the liver and kidneys. **Hepato-rhoea** [Gr. ροία a flow], a flow or discharge from the liver. **Hepato-scopy** [Gr. σκοπία inspection], inspection of the liver; divination by inspection of the liver of an animal.

Hepato-tomy [Gr. τομία cutting], dissection of the liver (Mayne). **Hepato-umbilical** a. [L. *umbilicus* navel], connecting the liver and the navel.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, **Hepatocoele*, an hernia in which a portion of the liver protrudes through the abdominal parietes. 1738 AMVAND in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 322 **Hepatocystic Ducts*. 1766 HUNTER *Ibid.* LVI. 309 The hepatocystic ducts... enter the gall-bladder at its anterior end or fundus. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 39 Schiff... tied all the structures in the *hepato-duodenal ligament, save the hepatic artery. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 551 **Hepatogenic Icterus* in the duodenum. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hepatogenic icterus*, jaundice produced by the absorption of bile already formed in the liver. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1870) 109 That the icterus is not really *hepatogenous, but haemic in origin. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 400 True hepatogenous jaundice, with bile pigment in the urine and decoloration of the faeces. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hepatolithicus*, of or belonging to a *hepatolith, *hepatolithia.

1888 *Sci. Amer.* LVIII. 98 Dr. Harley, the English *hepatologist and nephrologist. 1884 SEGWICK tr. *Clans' Zool.* I. 59 In the Invertebrata the secretions of many glands, which are generally called 'liver', but which would be more appropriately termed *hepatopancreas. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hepato-renal ligament*, a reflection of the peritonaeum extending from the transverse fissure of the liver to the kidney. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Divination*, **Hepatoscopy*, or the consideration of the liver.

Hepatoid, a. [ad. Gr. ἥπατοειδής liver-shaped: see **HEPATO-** and -OID.] 'Like to the liver in colour or in function' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

† **Hepe**. *Obs. rare.* [Identical with MHG., MLG. *hepe*, early mod. Du. *heepe*, Du. *heep* sickle-shaped pruning-knife or bill; other forms of which are MHG., MLG. *heppe*, mod. Ger. *heppe*, *hippe*, OHG. *habba*, *happa*, *heppa* = **happja* = OTeut. **hadjōn*, f. pre-Teut. root *hōp-*, whence prob. Gr. *konis* chopper, cleaver, broad curved knife. As there is no cognate word in OE, its appearance in Gower, and this app. in a proverbial phrase (cf. 'by hook or by crook' under *Hook*), is not easy to account for.] A curved pruning-knife.

1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 223 So what with hepe and what with crok(e) They make her maister often winne.

Hepe, *obs.* form of **HEAP**, **HIP**.

|| **Hephæstus** (hī'fēst's). Romanized spelling of Gr. Ἥφαistos the god of fire, identified by the

29

Romans with Vulcan. Hence *Hephæstian* *a.*, of, or belonging to, or made by Hephæstus. *Hephæstic* *a.*, relating to fire; also, relating to the forge or use of the smith's hammer.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Hephæstian* mountains, certain burning mountains in Lycia. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & Italy* (ed. 3) 434 Arrayed in Hephæstian armour. 1839 *Lancet* l. 427 Cases of hemiplegia among Sheffield smiths were described... as due to the use of the hammer, and termed... 'hephaestic hemiplegia'.

Hephthemimer (hep'thē-mi-mēr). *Anc. Pros.* [ad. late L. *hephtthemimeris* (-is) (Diomedes, Servius), *a. Gr.* ἑπθήμερης 'containing seven halves', *f.* ἑπθ(α- seven + ἡμι- half + μέρος part, -μερής -partite. So mod. *F. hephtthemimere*. Also commonly used in the Latin form; sometimes contracted *hephtthemim.*] A group or catalectic colon of seven half-feet; the part of a hexameter line preceding the caesura when this occurs in the middle of the fourth foot, as in

'Inferretque deos Latio • genus unde Latinum'. Hence *Hephthemimeral* *a.*, of or pertaining to a hephthemimeris, as in *hephtthemimeral caesura*: see the example above.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hephtthemimeris*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hephtthemimeris*, in the Greek and Latin poetry, a sort of verse consisting of three feet and a syllable; that is, of seven half feet. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 226. 164-5 Next in power to the penthemimeris is the hephthemimeral or semisepentarian caesura. *Ibid.* In this verse, *Quid faciat* | *inletas* | *segetes* | *quo sidere terram*... the principal pause is at the hephthemimeris. *Ibid.* § 232. 470 Trochaic Hephthemimer.

Hepper. A local name of a smolt, or young salmon of the second year.

1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109* § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, salmon, pink, last spring, hepper, last brood, gravelling, or by any other local name. 1885 *F. Day Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 69 From one to two years old before it has gone to the sea it is known as a skegger, gravelling, hepper, in Wales.

Hepta-, before a vowel **Hept-**, combining form of *Gr.* ἑπτά seven, occurring as the first element of many compounds in Greek, some of which have descended through Latin into the modern langs., while many more have been taken directly from Greek, or formed on Greek analogies. Normally, *hepta-* is combined with elements of Greek origin, but in some instances (chiefly on account of the inconvenience of *L. septem*) it is combined with *L.* or other elements, as *heptangular*, *heptavalent*. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of seven atoms of an element, as *heptacarbon* (see below), *heptachloride*, *heptoxide*, *heptachlorotoluene*, etc.

Heptacapsular *a. Bot.* [*L. capsula* CAPSULE], having seven capsules, cells, or cavities (Bailey 1730-6). **Heptacarbon** *a. Chem.*, containing seven carbon atoms, as in *heptacarbon compounds*, series: cf. **HEPTANE**. † **Heptace** (hep'tāsī) *Cryst.* [*Gr.* ἑπτά point], a summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of seven faces (Kirkman). **Heptachronous** (hep'tā-kronōs) *a.* [late *L. heptachronus*, *a. Gr.* ἑπτάχρονος, *f.* χρόνος time], in ancient prosody = *heptasemic*. **Heptacolic** *a.* [*Gr.* ἑπτάκολος of seven verses or members, *f.* κῶλον COLON], in ancient prosody: of seven cola or members, as 'a heptacolic period'. **Hepta-compound**, *Chem.*, a compound containing seven atoms of any element or radical; esp. a heptacarbon compound. **Heptahexahedral** *a. Cryst.*, having seven ranges of six faces each. **Heptahydrate**, *Chem.*, a compound containing seven molecules of water (7H₂O).

|| **Heptameron** [*Gr.* ἑπταήμερον, *f.* ἡμέρα day], a seven days' work; title of a collection of stories, represented (after the pattern of the Decameron of Boccaccio) to have been told on seven successive days, made by Queen Margaret of Navarre, a 1549. **Heptameter** *Pros.* [late *L. heptametrum*, *a. Gr.* ἑπτάμετρον, *f.* μέτρον measure], a verse consisting of seven feet or measures; cf. *heptapody*. **Heptametrical** *a.*, consisting of seven feet or measures. **Heptangular** *a.*, having seven angles. **Heptapetalous *a. Bot.*, having seven petals. † **Heptaphony** [*f. Gr.* ἑπτάφων seven-voiced, having a sevenfold echo], the union of seven sounds (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).**

Heptaphyllous *a. Bot.* [*Gr.* ἑπτάφυλλος seven-leaved], having seven leaves or calyx sepals (Webster 1828). **Heptapodic (-pōdīk) *a. Pros.* [*Gr.* -πόδις -footed], consisting of or containing seven metrical feet; so **Heptapody**, a measure or verse consisting of seven feet. **Heptasemic** (-sēmīk) *a.* [late *L. heptasēmīos*, *a. Gr.* ἑπτάσημος of seven times], in ancient prosody: containing seven units of time or more. **Heptasepalous** (-se-pālās) *a. Bot.*, having seven sepals. **Heptaspermous** *a. Bot.* [*Gr.* ἑπτάσπερος], bearing seven seeds.**

Heptastich (hep'tāstīk) *Pros.* [*Gr.* στίχος line], *sb.*, a group of seven lines of verse; *a.*, seven lines long. **Heptastichous** (-stīkās) *a. Bot.*, having seven leaves in the spiral row. **Heptastrophic** (-strōfīk) *a. Pros.* [*Gr.* στροφή turning, STROPHE], consisting of seven strophes or stanzas. † **Heptatechnist** [*Gr.* ἑπτάτεχνη art], a professor of the Seven Arts (cf. ART 7), a Master of Arts. **Heptatomic** *a. Chem.* [ATOMIC], containing or equivalent to seven atoms. **Heptatonic** (-tōnīk) *a. Mus.* [*Gr.* ἑπτάτον seven-toned], consisting of seven notes.

Heptavalent (-vālētānt) *a. Chem.* [*L. valēt-em* having power or value], combining with or capable of replacing seven atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical.

1866 *ONLINE Anim. Chem.* 109 *Heptacarbon compounds such as the benzoic residue of hippuric acid. 1880 *W. A. Miller's Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 5) 317 A small quantity of... *heptachlorotoluene. 1866 *ODLING Anim. Chem.* 66 *Heptacarbon compounds, including oil of bitter almonds, and the benzoic, salicylic, and gallic acids. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 A crystal is *hepta-hexahedral, when its surface consists of seven ranges of planes, disposed six and six above each other. 1874 GUTHRIE in *Proc. Phys. Soc. Lond.* I. 67 On cooling such a solution... the *heptahydrate crystallizes out. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Heptameron... is chiefly used as a title... The Heptameron of Margaret de Valois... is a very ingenious piece, in the manner of Boccaccio's Decameron. 1894 H. H. GIASS (title) *Colloquy on Currency*: a Heptameron. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 84 It revived the old long verse, which he calls the *heptametrical seven-footed line. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Heptangular Figure is that which consists of seven angles. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 203 (Jod.) The middle of the body heptangular. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Heptaphyllous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 216 *Heptasepalous.

1824-3 in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1945 Of *heptastichs there is only one example [*Prov.* xiii. 6-8]. From this heptastich... we see that the proverb of two lines can expand itself to the dimensions of seven and eight lines. 1891 *DRIVER Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (1892) 375 Several pentastichs and hexastichs, a heptastich and an octastich also occur. 1680 T. LAWSON (title) *A Mite in the Treasury*, being a Word to Artists, especially *Heptatechnists, the Professors of the Seven Liberal Arts. 1886 CROOKES in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 573 Fluorine mon- and *heptatomic. 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 24/1 A *heptatomic scale [*in Java*], consisting of semitones, three-quarter tones, and minor thirds. 1893 *Ibid.* 23 Dec. 893/3 A certain series of notes... chosen to form the chromatic, heptatic, pentatonic, or whatever sequential basis may be required. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 235 This substance is Manganese *Heptoxide.

Heptachord (hep'tākōrd) *a. and sb. Mus.* [*ad. Gr.* ἑπτάχορδ seven-stringed, *f.* ἑπτά seven + χορδή string, CHORD. Cf. *F. heptacorde*]. † *A. adj.* Seven-stringed. *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the ancient poetry, Heptachord verses were those sung or played on seven chords; that is, in seven different notes, or tones; and probably on an instrument with seven strings.

B. sb. A. A musical instrument of seven strings.

b. A series of seven notes, formed of two conjunct tetrachords. **c. The interval of a seventh.**

1765 CROOKER, *ed. Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Heptachord*,... was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. 1775 ASH, *Heptachord*, a musical instrument of seven strings, a poetical composition played or sung on seven chords or notes. 1774 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* I. 35 Forming then the whole system of the octachord, or heptachord. *Ibid.* 205 If these two strings were tuned fourths to each other, they would furnish that series of sounds which the ancients called a heptachord, consisting of two conjunct tetrachords. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxii. 197 If... these two heptachords should harmonize into a double octave.

Heptad (hep'tād). [*ad. Gr.* ἑπτάς, ἑπτάδ-, the number seven collectively.]

1. The sum or number of seven; a group of seven.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 383/a The Heptad was so called, *qu. septuaginta* ἑπτάς worth of veneration. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 521 The heptad of wandering animals. 1850 J. BROWN *Mag. Our Lord* (1852) I. iv. 351 This prayer contains a sacred heptad of petitions.

b. spec. A group of seven days, a week; = **HEBDOMAD**.

1876 tr. *Keil & Delitzsch's Ezek.* II. 336 A feast of heptads of days or weeks of days. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon* II. 83 The months are divided into heptads.

2. Chem. An atom or molecule whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, i.e. which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.

3. Mus. A scheme of seven tones in the duodenal system of analysis, containing all the notes from which consonant triads may be formed with the tonic.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 11 The Harmonic Heptad or Unit of Chord-relationship... The heptad also contains all triads, consisting of three tones, two of which are consonant with C but dissonant with each other.

Heptadecad (hep'tāde-kād) *Mus.* [*f. HEPTA- + DECAD*]. A scheme of twenty-four tones formed by the combination of seven decads, in the duodenal system of analysis.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 14 The Harmonic Heptadecad or Unit of Modulation (or Decadation) consists of seven interwoven decads, which are constructed on the seven tones of a heptad as tonics, and contains 24 tones.

Heptaglot, *a. and sb.* [*f. Gr.* ἑπτά HEPTA- + γλῶττα tongue, -γλωττος -tongued: cf. **POLYGLOT**]. **a. adj.** Using or written in seven languages.

b. sb. A book in seven languages.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xxvii. 245 They are indeed much inferior to the Parisian Heptaglots in the largeness and goodness of the Paper. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 417 It was in connexion with this polyglott that E. Castle produced his famous *Heptaglott Lexicon*.

So † **Heptaglotto logy**. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1618 E. RIVE (title) *An Heptaglotto logy*, that is, a Treatise concerning Seven Languages.

Heptagon (hep'tāgōn). [*ad. Gr.* ἑπτάγωνον, neut. of ἑπτάγωνος seven-cornered. Cf. *F. heptagone* (1542 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Geom. A plane figure having seven angles and seven sides.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxii. 42 In an heptagon, from one angle may be drawne lines to foure opposite angles. 1660 BARNOW *Euclid* IV. xi. Schol., The side of a Heptagone. 1885 LEUDSEWOLF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 187 Suppose it is required to inscribe in the conic a heptagon.

b. Fortif. A place strengthened with seven bastions for its defence.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

2. attrib. or adj. = **HEPTAGONAL**.

1775 R. PUTNAM in *Romans Florida* 335 It [a fort] was built of a heptagon figure, with one side fronting the river. **Heptagonal** (hep'tāgōnāl) *a. (sb.)* [*f. HEPTAGON + -AL*: cf. *F. heptagonal* (1633 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Having seven angles and seven sides.

Heptagonal numbers, the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 7, 18, 34, 55, 81, etc. formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, etc.

1613 SELDEN in *Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. (R.), In a circle describe an heptagonal and equilateral figure, from whose every side shall fall equilateral triangles. 1690 LEYBOURN *Chr. Math.* 279 It is called a Heptagonal Pyramide. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., One property... of these Heptagonal numbers is, that if any one of them be multiplied by 49, and to the product add 9, the sum will be a square number. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 398 Body heptagonal, yellowish brown, variegated with narrow transverse deep brown bars. 1843 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 14: 37 We have therefore, externally a heptagonal apse.

b. sb. A heptagonal number.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The Heptagonals are formed by adding continually the terms of the arithmeticals.

|| **Heptagynia** (hep'tādjī-niā) *Bot.* [*mod. L.* (Linnaeus 1735), *f. HEPTA- + Gr.* γυνή woman, wife, female, taken in the sense of female organ, pistil.] An order in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants having seven pistils. So **Heptagyn**, a plant of this order. **Heptagynian**, **Heptagynious** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this order.

Heptagynous *a.*, having seven pistils.

1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 103 Heptandra... Order IV. *Heptagynia*, containing such plants as have seven Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Septas*.

1828 WEBSTER, *Heptagyn*, *Heptagynian*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heptagyn*, 1854 WEBSTER, *Heptagynous*.

Heptahedron (-hēd'rōn, -hēd'rōn). Also **heptaedron**. [*f. HEPTA- + Gr.* ἑδρα seat, base.] A solid figure having seven faces. So **Heptahedral**, † **Heptahedrical** *adjs.*, seven-sided, seven-faced.

1668 PHILLIPS, *Heptahedrical*, having seven sides. 1696 *Ibid.*, *Heptahedrical Figure*, or *Heptaedron*. 1758 BORLASE *Cornwall* II. § 17. 141 A heptahedral cuspis of brass-coloured Mucic. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 310 note, Hexaedral and pentaedral prisms are most abundant; then the tetraedral, the triedral, heptaedral, and octaedral.

Heptal, *a.* [*irreg. f. Gr.* ἑπτά seven + -AL.] = **HEBDOMADAL**.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 208 *Cycle*, *Hebdomadal* or *Heptal*. A period of seven days, or years, which according to some, either in its multiple or sub-multiple, governs an immense number of phenomena of animal life.

Heptamerous (hep'tēmē-rōs) *a.* [*f. HEPTA- + Gr.* μέρος part + -OUS.] Consisting of seven members or parts. So **Heptamerede** (see quot.).

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Ess. Imitat. Arts* (T.), The heptamerede of M. Sauvour could express an interval so small as the seventh part of what is called a comma. 1864 WEBSTER (citing ASA GRAY), *Heptamerous*.

|| **Heptandria**. *Bot.* [*mod. L.* (Linnaeus 1735), *f. Gr.* type *ἑπτανδρός, *mod. L.* *heptandr-us*, *f. HEPTA- + ἄνδρ-* stem of ἄνθρωπος man, male: cf. **DIANDRIA**]. The seventh class in the Sexual System of Linnaeus, containing plants having seven stamens.

So **Heptander**, a member of the class Heptandria (Webster 1828). **Heptandrian** *a.*, of or belonging to Heptandria (Webster 1828). **Heptandrous** *a.*, having seven stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Heptandria*... of this class are the horse-chestnut, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 88 The flowers of the class heptandria should have seven stamens. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 246 A flower having seven stamens is Heptandrous.

Heptane (hep'tēn). *Chem.* [*f. HEPTA- + -ANE*, formative of the names of paraffins.] The paraffin of the heptacarbon series, having the formula C₇H₁₆. 'Of these hydrocarbons nine are possible and four are known' (*Fownes' Chem.* 1877).

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 49 *Normal heptane*, CH₃-(CH₂)₅-CH₃, is contained in Pennsylvanian petroleum, and in the light oils of Boghead and Cannel coal.

1880 *W. A. Miller's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) 196 Of the heptylene from normal heptane, somewhat less than one half combines with cold hydrochloric acid, producing a heptylic chloride.

So **Heptene** (he'ptin) [see -ENE], the olefine of the heptacarbon series (C_7H_{14}), also called **Heptylene**, homologous and polymeric with ethene (C_2H_4); it is known to exist in three isomeric forms. **Heptine** (he'ptin) [see -INE], the hydrocarbon of the same series (C_7H_{12}), homologous with acetylene or ethine. **Heptoic a.**, applied to fatty acids, aldehydes, etc. belonging to the heptacarbon series, as **heptoic acid**, $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$. **Heptyl** (he'ptil) [see -YL], the hydrocarbon radical (C_7H_{15}), of heptylic or cenanthylic alcohol and its derivatives; hence **Heptylic a.**; **Heptylamine** (see AMINE).

1877 *Watts' Furness' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 59 *Heptene, or Heptylene... also called *anantylene*... occurs in the light oils from Boghead and Cannel tar. 1880 *W. A. Miller's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) 196 When the isomeric paraffins, normal heptene, ethyl-isomyl... are treated with chlorine, monochlorinated paraffins are produced. 1877 *Watts' Furness' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 64 *Heptine, or cenanthidine, is formed by the action of potash on cenanthidene dibromide. *Ibid.* 295 Of these acids, one only is accurately known, viz. *Normal Heptoic or Cenanthylic acid*. 1865-72 — *Diet. Chem.* (1882) 111. 144 Chloride of heptyl ($C_7H_{15}Cl$) is a colourless liquid having an agreeable fruity odour, and burning with a smoky green-bordered flame. *Ibid.* 145 Preparation of Heptylic alcohol from Castor-oil. *Ibid.* 147 When distilled with caustic potash, it yields *heptylamine ($C_7H_{17}N$) as a light oily liquid, having an ammoniacal aromatic odour. *Ibid.* 148 *Heptylene is a colourless mobile liquid, having a peculiar alliaceous odour. 1873 *Furness' Chem.* (ed. 11) 607 Another heptyl alcohol was separated from fusel oil.

Heptanesian (-nē'siān, -nē'fān), *a.* [f. Gr. ἑπτανήσιος Heptanēsios, lit. 'the Seven Isles', the Ionian Isles.] Of or pertaining to the Ionian Isles. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 205/2 Since 1863 the whole Heptanesian territory has been incorporated with the kingdom of Greece.

Heptarch (he'ptark). [f. HEPTA- + Gr. -αρχος ruling, ruler: cf. next and *tetrarch*.] A ruler of one of seven divisions of a country; one of the rulers of the Heptarchy.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 410 Ere yet the bloody Heptarch had contriv'd, Or yet Northumbria knew the Saxon's power. 1853 *Landor's Poems* xi. 33.

† **b.** A seventh king; with reference to Rev. xvii. 9-11. *Obs.*

1679 *Harvey Key Script.* II. 27 The Secular successive Heptarch of the Apostacy of Antichrist.

So **Heptarchal**, **Heptarchic**, **Heptarchical** *adjs.*, or of pertaining to a heptarchy, esp. to the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy. † **Heptarchist** = HEPTARCH.

1878 *Warton Hist. Kiddington* (1783) 48 In 752, the Saxon heptarchists, Cuthred and Ethelbald, fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford. *Ibid.* 66 The Saxons practised this mode of fixing the several extents of their heptarchic empire. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 152 We should return to the heptarchical regime of local self-government. 1859 *C. Barker Assoc. Princ.* I. 7 Many of the heptarchical kings... exchanging the crown for the cowl. 1874 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. vii. 171 The heptarchic king was as much stronger than the tribal king, as the king of united England was stronger than the heptarchic king.

Heptarchy (he'ptarki). [ad. mod.L. *heptarchia*, f. Gr. ἑπτά HEPTA + -αρχία sovereignty, empire, after *tetrarchy*.] A government by seven rulers; an aggregate of seven districts or petty kingdoms, each under its own ruler; *spec.* the seven kingdoms reckoned to have been established by the Angles and Saxons in Britain.

The term appears to have been introduced by 16th c. historians, in accordance with their notion that there were seven Angle and Saxon kingdoms so related that one of their rulers had always the supreme position of King of the Angle-kin (*Rex gentis Anglorum*), 'so that in the Heptarchy itself there seems always to have been a Monarchy' (Camden). The correctness and propriety of the designation have been often called in question, but its practical convenience has preserved it in use. See, besides the authors quoted, *Hallam Middle Ages* (1878) II. viii. 1. 270, 354-6; *Sir J. Mackintosh England* (1846) I. ii. 31; *Penny Cycl.* IX. 406; *Freeman Norm. Cong.* I. ii. 22; *Stubbs Const. Hist.* Eng. I. vii. 169; *Edith Thompson Hist. Eng.* II. § 2.

1576 *Lambarde Peramb. Kent* 1 The exposition of this Map of the English Heptarchie, or seven Kingdomes. *Ibid.* 5. [1586 *Camden Britannia* 48 (*marg.* Monarchia semper in Anglorum Heptarchia) Postquam enim in Britannia possessione pedem firmasset, in septem regna distribuerunt, Heptarchiamque constituerunt... tamen... ut Monarchiam in ipsa Heptarchia semper fuisse videatur. (See quot. 1610.)] 1592 *Stow Annales of Eng.* 63 Vntill the time that this Heptarchie, or Gouvernement of seven, was reduced to a Monarchie, or regiment of one. 1602 *Warner Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 360 The Saxon Heptarchia or their seven Kingdomes. 1610 *Hollano Camden's Brit.* 135 After that these nations above said, had now gotten sure footing in the possession of Britain, they divided it into seven Kingdomes, and established an Heptarchie. 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 30 In that Heptarchie of our Saxons, usually six of the Kings were but as subjects to the supreme. 1638 *Sir T. Hearne Trav.* (ed. 2) 308 Almeyda in despite of her united Heptarchy landed here [Ceylon] Anno Dom. 1506. 1641 *Milton Reform.* II. (1851) 53 Hee ought to suspect a Hierarchy to be as dangerous and derogatory from his Crown as a Tetrarchy or a Heptarchy. 1700 *Drayton Palamon & Arcite* III. 291 The next returning planetary hour Of Mars, who shared the heptarchy of power. 1774

Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry (1775) I. 5 The inhabitants of Cornwall... remained partly in a state of independence during the Saxon heptarchy. 1799-1805 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. v. 195 Ceawlin... changed the Saxon octarchy into a temporary heptarchy. 1812 *Canning Sp. Ho. Comm.* 3 Feb. (Hansard ser. I. XXI. 530) Repeal the Union! Restore the Heptarchy as soon! the measure itself is simply impossible. 1834 *PEEL Ibid.* 25 Apr. (ser. III. XXIII. 69) 1851 *KELLY tr. Cambrensis Eversus* 111. 301 In England there was a heptarchy, but in Ireland a pentarchy. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 12 Australia is now only waiting for an Enabling Bill in order to form a Federal Council, the inevitable germ of an Australian heptarchy.

Heptasyllabic (heptāsīlā'bik), *a.* (sb.) [f. Gr. ἑπτασύλλαβος of seven syllables (f. ἑπτά HEPTA- + συλλαβή SYLLABLE) + -IC.] Containing or consisting of seven syllables. *b.* *sb.* A verse or metrical line of seven syllables.

1771 *Gray Corr.* (1843) 256 With Heptasyllabics mixed at pleasure. 1885 *Sir P. Peckings Hard Knots* 78 What is admitted in a decasyllabic line, must be admitted in a heptasyllabic. 1889 *SWINBURNE B. Jonson* 56 His use of the sweet and simple heptasyllabic metre.

So **Heptasyllable** (*rare*), a word or metrical line of seven syllables.

1788 *BORLASE Cornwall* 296 It is the Trochaic Heptasyllable, otherwise called the Trochaic Diameter Catalectic.

Heptateuch (he'ptātiuk). [ad. Gr. ἑπτάτευχος, f. ἑπτά seven + τεύχος a book.] A volume consisting of seven books; a name sometimes given to the first seven books of the Bible, treated as a section having some historical unity; on the analogy of *Pentateuch*, the recognized name of the first five books.

1678 *Lively Orac.* IV. xxi. 291 Let her learn... the Heptateuch, or books of Moses, Joshua, and Judges. 1727-41 *CAMBERS Cyc.*, *Heptateuch*, in matters of literature, a volume, or work consisting of seven books. 1798 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 217 The Anglo-Saxon Heptateuch published by Thwaites, at Oxford, in 1698. 1819 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXII. 71 Some one was to read aloud, from the Collations of Cassian, the lives of the Fathers, or some other edifying book, but not the Heptateuch, nor the other historical books of the Old Testament.

Heptene, **Heptine**, **Heptole**, **Heptyl**, -ylic, etc. *Chem.*: see under HEPTANE.

Heptoxide: see HEPTA- Hep-tree: see HIP2.

† **Her, here, sh.** *poetic. Obs.* Forms: 1 *hearra*, *herra*, *hærra*, 3 *herre*, *hærrer*, *north.* and *Sc.* 4-5 *her*, 5-6 *here*, (5 *heore*, *hery*, 6 *hair*, *heir*, *heyr*). [OE. *hera*, *hearra*, corresp. to OFris. *hēra*, OS. *hērro* (MDu. *herre*, *hēr(r)e*, Du. *heer*), OHG. *hērro* (MHG. *hērre*, *herre*, Ger. *herr*), ON. *harri*, *herra* (Sw. *Da. herre*). In OHG. and OS., a subst. use of the comparative degree *hēr(o)ro* of the adj. *hēr* 'old', hence 'venerable, august', mod. Ger. *hehr* 'sublime, elevated, august, holy', identical with OE. *hār* hoary, grey, ON. *hārr*: -OTeuf. **hairo*-prob. 'hoary with age, venerable'; supposed to have been first used as a form of address to superiors: cf. the Romanic use of *L. senior*, in It. *signore*, Sp. *señor*, F. *seigneur* 'lord', orig. 'older, elder'. Both in OE. and ON. adopted from OLG.; in OE. found orig. in the parts of the 'Cædmon' poems which are transliterated from an OS. original; also in later OE. and ME. poetry, and in Sc. to 16th c. Apparently only in poetical use.]

Lord, chief, master; man of high position or rank; sometimes more generally = Man.

1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 521 *pe* sende waldend god þin hearra þæs helpe of heofonice. *Ibid.* 678 Nu hæbbe ic his her on handa, her se goda; gif ic hit be georne. 1067 *Poem in O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1066 Se in alle tid hyrde holdlice hærnan sinum. 1205 *LAV.* 5420 For þu art ure hærrer. 1207 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 102 Þis lond ich hæbbe here so fre, þat to non herre y schal abyue. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1290 All þe bathils & þe heris & þe hige maistris. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10146 Antenor in angur angardly stroke, Vnhorsed the here, hæde hym to ground. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* VII. 41 Arnwiff... Off South hantoun, that huge hie her and lord. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxx. 29, 1 sa an heir in bed oppressiv ly. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* v. vi. 8 Thidder the heir [Æneas] with many thousand can hy. *Ibid.* xii. 70 One of the eldest herys stude about Clepit Nautes. 1530 *LYNDSEY Test. Pap.* 338 Thov arte bot kyng of bone, Frome time thyne heris hartis bene from ye gone.

Hence † **Here-man**, lord, master.

1400-50 *Alexander* 4938 A! A! happy haly here man.

Her (hāi, hāi), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat. accus.* Forms: 1-5 *hire*, (1 *hir*), 2-5 *hyre*, (3 *heore*), 3-5 *here*, (5 *heer*), 3-6 *hir*, 4-5 *hure*, 5 *hurre*, 5-6 *hyr*, 5-8 (*dial.*) *hur*, (6 *hare*, *harre*), 4- *her*. [OE. *hire*, dative case of *hio*, *HEO* 'she', cogn. with OFris. *hiri*, MDu. *hare*, *haer*, *hore*, Du. *haar*; cf. also the parallel OS. *iru*, OHG. *iru*, *iro* (mod. G. *ihr*), Goth. *izai*. The dative began in 10th c. to be used instead of the original accusative *hie*, *hi*, *hig*, *hy*, and now as indirect and direct objective represents both cases, as in 'I met her and gave her the book to take with her'.]

1. The female being in question: the objective case of SHE.

a. *Dative or indirect object.*

1000 *Elene* 963 (Z.) Gode pancode... þæs hire se willa

gelamp. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 7 þa behet he mid aþe hyre [Lindisf. *hir*, *Rushw. hire*, *Haltton hire*] to sylenne. a. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 þ. 8 [111] brohten hire into Oxenford, and iauen hire þe burc. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se engel cyððe hyre þat godes sune sceolde beon accenned of hire. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3998 þa deaðe [sune] heore was leouere, þe quire here was leodere. 1207 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 30 þe fader... bad hire vnderstonde, To whom heo wolde y married be. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 562 Hure was lecherie luf. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* II. 1 Yit kneled I on my knees and cried hire of grace. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 395 Hure was lever to her maytoynesse and masse. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 74 Full weill was hir that day that sho was fre. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 498 To goe and doe as her listeth. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* IV. 130 'Give her the hair'—he spoke, and rapp'd his box. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* IV. 77 O Swallow... tell her, tell her, what I tell to thee. 1870 *ROSSETTI Blessed Damsel*, Her seemed she scarce had been a day One of Gods choristers.

b. Governed by preposition.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. John* xx. 16 Da cwæð se hælend to hyre [Lindisf. *hir*, *Haltton hire*], maria. a. 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1035 [He] let niman of hyre sallow þa betstan gærsuma... þe Cnut cing ahte. c. 1300 *Beket* 25 Of hire he hadde lute blisse. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 107 With hir went many a knight. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2450 If thou myght Attene of hire to have a sight. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1006 When he neighed hur negh. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 70 He had ij children by harre. *Ibid.* 72 The fayryst lody that she hade with hare... was stolne away from hare. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 264 I'll speak to her And she shall be my queen. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* II. 6 But ev'ry eye was fix'd on her alone. 1864 *TENNISON Enoch Arden* 474 And others laugh'd at her and Philip too.

c. *Accusative or direct object.*

c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* i. 25 And ne groette hire [Ag. G. he ne grette hi]. *Ibid.* xxii. 28 Alle hæfdun hire [Lindisf. *ða ilca*, *Ag. hig*, *Haltton hy*]. a. 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 He... sende hire siððen to Normandi; and mid hire ferde hire broðer Rotherb eorl of Gloucestre. a. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 þ. 8 þe king... beset hire in þe tur; and me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. c. 1275 *LAV.* 1146 þe deouel hire [c. 1205 heol] loude. 1207 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 12 Y zeue here þe to þi wyf. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 39 If anio of prestis... leuþ not heer þat he holdip. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10976 He gird hir to ground, and greut hir yll. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 72 Dyvers lordes and ladsy browte hare on hare way. 1621 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Esther* v. He observed her; He sent for... dainty Myrrh. 1735 *POPE Ep. Lady* 137 Offend her, and she knows not to forgive; Oblige her, and she'll hate you while you live. 1842 *TENNISON Day Dream, Arrival* IV. He stoops—to kiss her—on his knee.

2. For names of things grammatically feminine, or (in later use) feminine by personification.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiii. 1 Earðe... and alle ða eardiað in hire. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Manual of Astron.* (Wrt.) 18 Pære lyfte gecyðd is þæt heo sycð ælne wætan up to hyre. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Al þet þe licome lueð, þet þa saule heted, and wa is hire þe fore. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312/449 Al so þe sonne, þat heo mouwe schyne a-boute eche on, For alle habbez lijf of hire, and with-out hire nougt on. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 96 þe corpe... And al þat euer in hire bi-lyb. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 668 And syþen þe sely soule slen & senden hyre to helle! c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1308 Bretens down all þe bild... Drenches hire in þe hize see & drawis hire on hepis. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. iii. 78 Our mother the ground... wyl suffyciently nurysh... al bestys, fischys, and foulys, wych are brede and brought up upon hyr. 1598 *W. PHILLIPS Linschoten* (1864) 187 They pray likewise to the New Moore... and salute her with great Devotion. 1738 *POPE Epit. Sat.* I. 143-4 Vice is undone, if she forgets her Birth... 'tis the Fall degrades her to a Whore; Let Greatness own her, and she's mean no more. 1827 *KERLE Chr. Y.*, SS. *Simon & Jude* i. The widowed Church is fain to rove... Make haste and take her home.

b. Represented as used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers for *he*, *him*, or for the speaker himself.

1526 *Hundr. Merry T.* xcii. (1865) 150 By cottes blut and her nayle, quod the welchman, if her [a cock] be not yough now her wyll be yough anone for her hath a good fyre vnder her. 1657 *H. CROWCH Welsh Trav.* 3 Bid her, and other such like men. 1671 *Welsh Trav.* 31 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 332 Poor Taffie felt immediately into a great deep pit. Had not a shepherd stood his friend, and helpt hur quickly out, Hur surely there had made an end, Hur makes no other doubt. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxxiii. 'No offence meant', said the Highlander; 'but her own self comes to buy an armour.' 'Her own self's bare shanks may trot hence with her', answered Henry. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 163 It will be made by a bogie and her wanting taheid upon his body.

3. *Reflexive*: = herself; to herself. (Now *poetic*.)

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxi. 16 Heo... set hire feortan. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 23 Hæbbe hire þæt heo hafab. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2655 3ho ras hire upp. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Hie brohte þat child mid hire to þe temple. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 241 Ðe mire... rested hire seldum. 1340 *Ayeb.* 260 Hy hyre ssewþ ine alle þe opre bojes. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mar.* 56 He preyedde hir to haste her for his sake. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 765 And badde her heye, and make hurr all redy. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxi. 16 She went and sat her dounwe ouer against him. 1662 *GERRARD Princ.* 8 She... had no time to shift her. 1666-7 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* ccxcvi. Like some shepherdess... Who sate to bathe her by a river's side. 1858 *KINGSLEY Sappho* 20 Then peevishly she flung her on her face.

4. For the *nominative*; esp. in *predicate* after *be*, etc. = she. (Considered incorrect: cf. *HIM*, *ME*.)

1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* IV. iv. But if it prove her, all that's Woman in me shall be imploy'd to destroy her. 1840-1 *DICKENS Humphrey's Clock*, 'There was him and her as a sitting by the fire. *Mod. dial. and colloq.* I am sure it was her that told me. No! it could not be her. Which is her? Her with the hat. Is that her coming?

5. *Her one* = *Sc. her lane*: see *ONE*, *LONE*.

6. quasi-*sb.*: cf. *SHE*.

1646 *CRASHAW Poems* 137 Now, if time knows That her,

whose radiant brows Weave them a garland of my vows. 1860 WHITTIER in *Westm. Gaz.* (1895) 2 Jan. 8/2, 'I have lost him. But I can never lose a her; the women are more perticious than the men'.

Her (hāi, hāi), *poss. pron., 3rd sing. fem.* Forms: 1 *hiere, hyre, (hyra)*, 1-5 *hire*, 3-5 *hyre, hure, hyr*, (3-4 *yr*), 4-5 *hur*, (5 *hurre*, here), 4-6 *hir*, 6 *hare*, (are), 4- *her*. [OE. *hiere*, *hire*, genitive of *hio*, *HEO* 'she', cognate with OFris. *hiri*, MDu. *hare*, Du. *haar*. (Analogous to OS. *ira*, *iro*, *iru*, *ire*; OHG. *ira*, *iro*, MHG. *ire*, *ir*, Ger. *ihr*; Goth. *izds*). In OE. used both as an objective and possessive genitive: the former use became obs. in ME., and *hire* remained a possessive genitive, indistinguishable in use from a possessive adj., and is thus included in the same class with *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*. Like these, it has developed an absolute form *HERS*¹, for which *HERN*¹ was also used in late ME., and still exists in some dialects.]

1. as *gen. case of pers. pron.*: Of her; of the feminine being or thing in question.

a 900 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 878 Him to com þær ongen Sumor sæte alle. and Hamtun scir se dæl se hie her behinon sæ was. a 1225 St. Marher. 2 Ha therde on euch half hire, hu me droh to deaðe cristes icorne. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 113 Y wolde nemne hyre to day, ant y dorste hire munne.

2. *Poss. adj. pron. (orig. poss. gen.)*: Of or belonging to her; that woman's, that female's; also *refl.* of or belonging to herself, her own.

a 900 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 888 Hire lic lib æt Pafian. c 1000 *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 917 þær wæron eac ofslæzene hyre bæga fæower. a 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1036 þær Ælfrigg Hardacnutes modor sæte on Winceastre mid þæs cynges huscarlum hyra suna. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo nomen þe assa and hire colt. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1722) 370 Mold yr name was. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* 1. 10 Ich was a-færd of hire Face. 1386 *Wyclif* *Luc* ii. 51 His modir kepte to gidere alle these wordis, beringe to gidere in hir herte. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 298 þis þat ham hyre he wered hurre body next. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.) My wif.. wolle hyde his body by hire beddis syde. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* vi. 27 She drewe theym to her part. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 72 Shee went here wayes. *Ibid.* 86 The qwenes grace came.. are owne persone, with here cepter in hare hande. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 181 As rich as hir husband. 1712-14 *Pop. Rape* *Lock* 1. 19 Belinda still her downy pillow prest Her guardian Sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. 1808 *Scott Marm.* ii. iii, Her hopes, her fears, her joys, were all bounded within the cloister wall. *Mod.* Her sister offered her services.

b. Used of things whose names were grammatically feminine, e.g. sun, son, book, shire, love. *Obs.* c. Of things personified or spoken of as female; esp. the earth, the moon, countries, cities, ships, the Church, a university, a school, the arts, sciences, passions, virtues, vices.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii [f]. 19 Sunne onceow setgong hire [c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.), Sunne hire setgong sweetlute healded]. 1382 etc. [see *CHURCH* *sb.* 8]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. vii. 61 Thenne ganne this fayre grene appel tree to shaken yr leues. c 1420 *Caxton Sonnet* of *Aymon* i. 21 A tyver.. I beleve verely that in al christendome is not her lyke. 1502 in *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 223 That the chartur aforaid in alle & euerich yr articles. 1534 *TINDALE Luke* xiv. 34 Salt is good but yf salt have loste hir saltines what shall be seasoned ther with? 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* v. 7 The prestes broughte the Arke.. vnto hir place. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 142 In whose mynde knowledge have once builded her Bowre. *Ibid.* 149 The moone is avvij, daies old, the time of hir shining is x. houres. *Ibid.* 205 Engelande, and hir principall cities. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1539) 612 There is nothing more common than the Sun, which imparteth of hir light to all the celestiall bodies. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iii. iii. 93 The Shippe boaring the Moone with her maine Mast. 1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 9 The Earth.. and the principall causes of her Barrenness. 1700 *DRYDEN Palamon & Arc.* ii. 595 The ruined house that falls and intercepts her lord betwixt the walls. 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsych.* 376 The Moon will veil her horn In thy last smiles. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 1/3 Engeland.. has tried her best to head him off.

d. Of animals regarded as feminine, irrespectively of sex; e.g. a cat, hare, rabbit, mouse, etc.

c 1200 *Bestiary* 242 De mire.. seched hire fode. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 634 The bisy lakke messenger of day Salueth in hir song the morwe gray. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 412 [With] þe wose of þe wede hire wengis anyontis. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* vi. 6 Go to the Emmet (thou slougarde) consider hire wayes. 1607 *TOWSE Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 210 The Weasill.. hangeth fast upon her throat, and will not lose her hold, run the Hare never so fast. *Ibid.* 398 If a male Mouse be flead all over, or her tail cut off; or if her leg be bound to a post in the house, or a bell be hung about her neck, and so turned going, she will drive away all her fellows. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 97 The Bezor.. knowing by instinct what it is she is hunted for (not her skin, but her stone).

3. After a *sb.*, a substitute for the genitive inflexion. Cf. the similar use of *HIS*, *THEIR*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 9 Nilus seo ea hire æwielme is eoh þær clife. c 1435 *Chaucer's Wife's T.* (MS. Camb. G. 4. 27) heading, Here begynneth [h] the wyf of bathe bire tale. 1546 *State Papers* (1830) I. 889 Elizabeth Holland her howse, newlie made in Suffolk. 1579 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 94 Curio.. haunted Lucilla hir company. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* viii. i. § 5 Presuming on the Queen her private practice. 1699 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 455 The Excellency of our Church her burial office. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 355 note, In England, to this day, the

vulgar write, in their Bibles, Prayer-books, and elsewhere, 'John Crane his book', 'Esther Hodges her book', etc.]

† 4. *absol.* = *HERS*¹ (= Ger. *der*, *die*, *das* *ihrige*). c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Dunne.. feded briddes þeh hie ne ben noht hire. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 46 Al is hire þet holi chirche redeð oþer singed.

† **Her**, *poss. pron., 3rd pl. Obs.* Forms: see below. [OE. *hierra*, *hira*; *hyra*, *hiara*, *hiara*, *heora*, gen. pl., in all genders, of *HE*; cognate with OFris. *hiara*, *hira*, MDu. *hare* (*haerre*, *haer*), *hore*, *heur*, Du. *haar*; parallel in inflexion to OS. *iro*, *ira*, *ire*, *era*, OHG. *iro* (MHG. *ire*, *ir*, Ger. *ihr*, *ihrer*), Goth. *izd*, *izd*. In ME. (like the gen. sing. *his*, *hire*), treated as a possessive adj., though with fewer traces of inflexion than *his*. It also developed the absolute forms *heoren*, *heren*, *HERN*², and *hires*, *heres*, *HERS*² (now both obs.). Already in Ormin, the use of *heore*, *here*, was encroached upon by that of *þegge* from Old Norse, which, in the form *thair*, the northern texts of *Cursor Mundi*, *Hampole*, etc. have exclusively; Chaucer and other southern and south-midland writers retained *her*; Caxton, like Ormin, had both *her* and *their*; but *their* appears to have prevailed before 1500, and *her* has long disappeared even from the dialects which retain the cognate dat.-accus. *hem*, *em*.]

A. Forms.

a. 1 *hiera*, *hira*, *hiora*, *hiara*, *heara*, 1-2 *hyra*, *heora*, 2 *heara*.

c 855 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 449 On hiera dagum Hengest and Horsa.. zesothon Bretenne. c 898 *Ibid.* an. 894 Hiora cyning was zewundod. *Ibid.* an. 896 þa Deniscan hæfdon hira wif befaest. a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 48 In hiera zimersvng zifeahte. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 5 Oofengon mearde beara [Rushw. *heora* lean, *Ag.* *hyra* mede, *Halton* *heore* mede]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* iv. 6 Hiz þe on hyra handum beron. a 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1090 [Hi] ægefon hera castelas him to hearme. a 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1125 *Heora* liman, þæt was here elces riht hand and heora stanen beneðan. c 1160 *Halton Gosp. Matt.* iv. 6 On heora hande. c 1205 *LAV.* 420 He heora monredne mid monscipe onfeng.

b. 1-5 *heore*, *here*, 2-3 *hore*, 2-4 *hare*, 3-5 *hire*, *hure*, (3 *huere*), 4-5 *hyre*.

a 1100 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 979 Heore radas syndon nahtlice ongean Godes zepaht. a 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1123 2 Hi.. wæron æfre tozænes munceas and here rezol. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Pine þreo sunes.. and here þreo wif. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Hore looking, hore blawing, hore smelling, hore felling wes al tættre. c 1200 *Ormin* *Ded.* 86 Acc noht þurh skill, acc all þurh niþ, & all þurh þegze sinne; & unnc biþ biddenn Godd tait he Forziþe hemm here sinne. *Ibid.* 407, & shulenn habben heore læn For heore rihtwinesse. c 1200 *Trin. Coll.* 155 Hure riht time þenne man fasten shal. c 1205 *LAV.* 22843 þa wifmen.. kerued of hire neose [c 1275 *hure* nose]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Hit is hore meister. a 1300 *Geste K. Horn* 9 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* 11. 91 Hure sone hite Horn. a 1300 *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 713 Boþe here feet & here handes þære bounde with stronge bandes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Ham þæt habbeþ onworp to lene of hire hand ac hi dop lene hare sergons oþer oþer men of hire pans. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* 1. 10 Til heor Bagges and heore Balies weren bratful bi-crommet. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2277 Hure helmes þæt duden oþpon hure hod. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 138 (Fairf.) This was hire [v. rr. here, her, hir, theyr, thair] song, 'the foweler we defyie'. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Morris *Spec. E.* 338) Chylidren in scoles.. þop compelled for to leve here oune longage, & for to construe here lessons & here þingis a Freynsch. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 69 Ye Danys.. chesen hure place Ryzt at hure owne wyll. *Ibid.* 871 Ryzt at hure wyll. *Ibid.* 1059 Herre song þey lafton and songon nomore. 1426 *AVOGLAY Poems* 17 The lust of hore lycam. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) Whenne the seruauntis hirde hire lord crye. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 15 Lyke as they deserue here in this world of here luyung.

β2. (?) Inflected forms.

† a 1123 O. E. Chron. an. 1101 For heoran agenan mycelan ungetrywðan. *Ibid.* an. 1119 þa twægen cyngas innan Normandize mid heoran folcan comen togædere. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Heo setteð heoran handan ofer ifyldeð men.

γ. 2-4 *heor*, 2-5 *her*, *har*, (3 *ar*), 3-5 *hor*, *hur*, (5 *hurr*), 4-5 *hir*, *hyr*.

a 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1135 þa tocan þa oðre and halden her castles agenes him. *Ibid.* an. 1140 7 [Hi] treuthes fæston ðæt her nouþer sculde besuken oþer. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Har non neste wat oðer cwæð. *Ibid.* þa.. com se deofol to har anlicnesse. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Hure eider alund þe se. c 1250 *Meid Margrete* xiii, ðe sergananz deden ar ernde. c 1275 *St. Patrick's Purg.* 168 In Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 31 þu wolt leue on bor lore. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 398 Hii, þæt myzte ofscapye, sone her red nome. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5046 He.. loude ascried þem on har cry. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 24 Of hem silfe and of hir sugetis. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* 1. 97 David.. Dude hem swere on heor swerd to serue treupe euer. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* 111. 153 To spoyle hor tenants and hor neighbors. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 32 I was of hir [v. rr. here, her] felawshipe anon. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 12 To wex þe Bretones for hurt synne. c 1460 *Langl. P.* 232 Har kerteles wer of Inde sandel. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. cxxli. (1482) 270 Hyr armure.. and al was whyte hertes with cronous aboute hyr nekkes. 1485 - *St. Weynefr.* 3 Her fader & moder cam & sawe how her daughter was biheded.

B. Signification and uses.

1. *Genitive case of Pers. and Refl. pron.*: Of them (*L. corum*); of themselves. (In quot. a 1225 with of.) c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 10 [G] Forðon nis in muðe heara

sodfestuis; heorte heara idel is. a 900 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 875 Ælfred cyning, hiera an zefeng, and þa oþru zefliende. *Ibid.* an. 895 þa burzware hie zefliendod, and hira moniz hund ofslagon. a 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1123 2 þæt hit ware here unpancas. c 1200 *Ormin* 471 Whillec here sholdde serrfenn firrst. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Ure drihten.. lokede gif here an understoden. *Ibid.* 213 Þesse wise biswiked her aider oðer. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 3if nouder of hore nere sec.

2. *Possessive adj. pron. (orig. possess. genitive)*: Belonging to them; their; also *refl.* belonging to themselves, their own (*L. suus*).

a 917 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 917 And abreddon.. eac hira horsa and hira wæpna micelne dæl. a 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1016 9 Swa heora zewuna wæs. a 1121 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1119 Manega.. mid heora castelan. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 þæt ece fer þe ham zearcod was fer hare prede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ure helende com to helen men of heore symonand. 1381 *Wyclif Matt.* vi. 5 Trewly y say to 3ou, þai þæt resseyued her meede. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 11 So priket hem nature in hir corages. 1482 *MARG. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 865 111. 293 They withholde her catell and hem selfe both from the coorte.

b. Construction with *All*, both: *her aller*, *her boþer*, *her beyre*, etc.: see *ALL* D. 4, *BOTH* 4 b, *Bo* a. c.

3. After a *sb.*, as substitute for genitive inflexion. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 4 Africa and Asia hiera landgemircu onginnað of Alexandria.

4. *Absolutely*. Afterwards expressed by *HERS*², and now by *THEIRS*, (*F. le leur*, Ger. *der ihrige*). c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Greg. Past.* xlv. 319 Da ðe hiera mild-heortlice sæð. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* v. 10 Hyra (*Hatt.* *heora*) ys heofonan rice. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 [He] folowede ham, ase hore, hwuder so heo euer wolden. 1340 *Ayenb.* 144 þe kingdom of heuene is here.

Her, obs. form of *HAIR*, *HERE*, *ERE*, *HIGHER*.

Heracleon (heräk'lēon), a. [*f. L. Heracleō-us*, also *-clius*, a. Gr. *Ἡρακλείος*, *f. Ἡρακλῆς* (see *HERCULES*): see -AN.] Pertaining to Heracles. *Heracleon stone* (*lapis Heracleus*, λίθος Ἡρακλεία); the magnet, so called from its great attractive power.

1883 G. CHRYSTAL in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 219/1 This name [magnet] is said by Plato to have been given to it by Euripides, and he adds that most call it the Heracleon stone. 1885 *KUSKIN Plass. Eng.* 157 All ordinary architectural lion sculpture is derived from the Heracleon.

Heracleid, -id (heräk'lēid, -id). Also *Heraclide*. [*ad. Gr. Ἡρακλείδης* (pl. -αι), *L. Heracledēs* (pl. -æ), a descendant of *Ἡρακλῆς* or *Hercules*.] One of the descendants of Heracles from whom the Dorian aristocracy of the Peloponnesus claimed descent. (Chiefly in pl.)

1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* vii. I. 273 heading, Return of the Heracleids. a 1873 *LYTTON Pantanias* 203 The heart of the Heracleid beats under the robe of the Mede. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 July 92/1 An ode composed by a Theban in honour of a Heracleid.

b. A 'strong man'. *humorous nonce-use*. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry. & Mrg.* 11. i. 17 The Heracleide showed symptoms of becoming confidential.

Hence *Heracleid* *dan* a., of or pertaining to a Heracleid.

1821 *BYRON Juan* iii. *Isles of Greece* xiii. And there, perhaps, some seed is sown, The Heracleidan blood might own.

Heracleonite (heräk'lēonit). *Ecl. Hist.* Also -akl-. [*f. pers. name Heracleon* + -ITE.] One of a sect of Gnostics founded by Heracleon in the second century.

a 1555 *PHILOPOT Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 424 They do follow the old superstition of the Heracleonites. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, The Heracleonites, after the example of their master, annulled all the ancient prophecies; holding, that St. John was really the voice that proclaimed and pointed out the Messiah. 1822-3 *SCHAEFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 789 Irenæus simply says that the Heracleonites, a Gnostic sect, anointed the dying with a mixture of oil and water.

Heracleitean (heräk'lēitēan), a. (*sb.*) [*f. L. Heracleitē-us*, Gr. *Ἡρακλείτειος*, pertaining to *Hēracles* + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or of the style of Heraclitus of Ephesus, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. (called the 'weeping philosopher'), or his physical or other theories.

1864 *Reader* No. 105. 824/1 Full of their Heracleitean fire. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 426 Beginning with the mysteries and the Heracleitean alternation of opposites.

b. *sb.* A disciple of Heraclitus.

1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 784/2 The extreme Heracleiteans, as Cratylus, rejected the proposition, or combination of words, as expressing a unity and permanence not to be found in things.

Hence **Heracleiticism**. 1885 *PATER Marins* I. 133 Heracleiticism had grown to be almost identical with the famous doctrine of the sophist Protagoras.

Heracritic (heräk'līt'ik), a. and *sb.* [*f. Hēracles* (see *prec.*) + -IC.] a. *adj.* = *HERACLEITICAN*. b. *sb.* A follower of Heraclitus. So **Heracritic** *cal* a.; **Heracritism** = *HERACLEITICISM*.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 28. 133 That even the Zenonian and Heracritic Deity it self, was no other than such a plastic nature. *Ibid.* iv. § 31. 387 Singular and Sensible Things, which, as the Heracritics rightly affirmed, do indeed all flow. a 1688 - *Etern. Morality* ii. § 1 (1731) 45 The true meaning of the Heracritical Philosophy was plainly this, That there is no other being in the World besides Individual Body or Matter. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Heracritism*.. the philosophy of Heraclitus.. The funda-

mental doctrine... was, that fire is the principle of all things. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 784/2 The Eleatic doctrine that only unity has real being, the Heraclitic counter-doctrine that only in change, in the many, is truth to be found.

Herald (her'ald), *sb.* Forms: (3) *hyraudus*, 4-5 *heraud*, -e, *herowd*, -e, *herode*, (4) *herrod*, *herhaud*, 5 *herrowd*, *heroud*, *herowde*, *herrold*, *har(r)awd*, -e, *harood*, -ud, -ott, -owed, *harrote*, *harrold*, 5-6 *herawde*, *herald(e)*, *haralde*, *harhalde*, 5-7 *herault*, *harrot*, 5-8 *herauld*, -e, 6 *her(e)hault*, *herehaut*, *herehaught(e)*, *haraude*, -aulde, -ald, -rald, -olde, -rolde, -rould, *harhodde*, *harad*, -at, -et, -rat, -ratt, -otte, 6-7 *harolde*, *heralde*, 7 *heralt*, -aute, -old, *haralt*; (5-6) 7-*herald*. [*ME. heraud, herault*, etc., representing OF. *herault, herault*, med.L. *haraldus, heraldus*, It. *araldo*, Sp. *heraldo*, *heraldo*, OSP. *faravate*; a word of uncertain origin, generally conjectured to be from Teutonic. Diez suggested as a possible source an OGER. **hariwald*, **heriwald*, 'wielder' or 'commander of an army', citing the proper names *Charivoldus*, OS. *Hariolt*, ON. *Haraldr*; but this seems to fail to explain the sense. Others have suggested a possible derivation from OHG. *harên*, *herên* to cry, call, which suits the sense better, but involves other difficulties. See *Markel, German. elem. in französisch* (1887) 62.]

1. An officer having the special duty of making royal or state proclamations, and of bearing ceremonial messages between princes or sovereign powers. Also, b, employed in the tourney to make proclamations, convey challenges, and marshal the combatants. Hence, c, having the function of arranging public processions, funerals, and other state ceremonials; of regulating the use of armorial bearings (cf. *DISCLAIM* v. 7); of settling questions of precedence in processions or at court; and, in process of time, of recording the names and pedigrees of those entitled to armorial bearings: see *Heralds' College* in f.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3323 At an herhaud þan asked he, 'This armed folk, what may [þis] be?' 13.. *Coe de L.* 428 He comanded hastily Herodes for to make cry, And every man for to wende Home. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xii. 371 Throu-out the hoost, gert thai ga Herodis for till mak an crye. c 1386 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 1675 An herowd [v. rr. heraud(e), herald] on a scaffold made a hoos. And when he saw þe pepul of nuyse al stille Thus schewid he þe mighty dukis wille. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3013 An hawrawde hyes be-for, the best of the lordes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 883 *Heraudis* [*Dubl. Haraldes*] on heise hors bendy a-rayed. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (1856) 46 He.. sente herodis to the toum [Rouen] and bad thaym yelde it to the kyng of Englund. c 1485 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 203 Thus departed the herawde from the oost of Charlemagne. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* v. 3 With an haraldis lowde voce. 1505 in *Turner Select. Rec. Ox.* 316 Wyne for the Quenes Haroldes. *Ibid.*, The Quenes harrodes. 1565-73 *Cooper Thesaurus, Caducator*, an ambassador or harold sent to treat of peace. 1570 *Levins Maniþ.* 1546 An herald for peace, caducator. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* vii. 59 Take a Trumpet Herald, Ride thou vnto the Hersemen on yond hill. 1604 *R. Cawdrey Table Alph.* Herault, kings messenger. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, Harold, Herald or Herald. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ii. 518 The sounding Alchymie By Haralds voice explain'd. a 1674 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 245 His Majesty.. sent it likewise by Garter, Herald and King at Armes. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v., In the army, drums and trumpets have succeeded to the function of heralds, being sent by the generals on the same errands; and, enjoying the same rights and privileges. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* xiii. II. 161 A herald came to demand an armistice. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 121 Need we hire the herald, or shall I proclaim the result?

b. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 16 Faith.. cryde a lili daniel! As doth an Herald of Armes when [auntrous] cometh to iustes. c 1386 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 159 By here Cote Armures and by hir gere The heraudes knewe hem best in special. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1109 At morne when day sprange, Gentyl men to haruds thrange. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 341 *Heraudis* he dyd go and Ride Another turnamente for to Crye. 1485 *Caxton Paris & V.* (1868) 7 [He] sente his heraulds.. to announce that the Jousts shold be halden. c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 63 The haraldes cryd, 'God schaw the rycht,' Syne had thame go to-gidder. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* i. iii. 6 (Stage dir.) Enter King.. and others. Then Mowbray in Armor, and Harrold. *Ibid.* 25 Tucket. Enter Hereford, and Harrold. 1820 *Scott Ivanhoe* viii, 'The Prince.. gave signal to the heralds to proclaim the laws of the tournament.'

c. c 1384 *Chaucer H. Fame* iii. 321 Pursuivantes and herauldes That crien ryche folkes laundes.. Had on him thowen a vesture Whiche that men clepen a cote armure. a 1500 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 3453 Euery syde Armes were hangid fayre and wyde, Herodes gan the Armes escrye. 1530 *Palsgr.* 456/2 He can blase Armes as well as any herault.. in Englande. 1564 *Leigh Armoric Pref.* (1597) A ij, They.. are named ancient Herehaughtes, who have made distinction between the gentle and the vngentle. 1572 N. Roscarrocke *Prelim. Verses to Bossewell's Armorie*, Ye perfit skill Of Herechaunts art. 1592 *Nashe P. Poesies* (ed. 2) 274, Buying Armes of the Herald, who giues them the Lyon without tongue, tayle, or talents. 1592 *Greene Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 217 The heralle to blason their descende from an old house. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man* in *Hum.* i. iii, The first red herring that was broild in Adam and Eve's kitchen, doe I fetch my pedigree from by the Harrots bookes. 1663 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) I. 480 (Burial of Archbp. Juxon) Persons that came to attend the corps,

wherof Garter King at Armes was one and four more heralds. 1687 *Dryden Hind. & P.* iii. 156 Do you not know that for a little coin Herald can foist a name into the line? 1766 *Entick London* IV. 26 The six heralds are Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, York, Richmond, and Somerset, who take place according to seniority in office. 1844 *Disraeli Coningsby* iv. iv, The heralds they pay to paint their carriages.

† d. Formerly called, with reference to some functions of the office, *herald of (at) arms*.

1377 [see b]. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2465 Harroldys of Armes cryed on hight, The prynce and that other knyght No more juste shall thyn. c 1530 L.D. *Beaune's Arth. Lyr.* *Bryt.* (1814) 34 Than was it cryed by an haraude of Armes, y^e eche of them shold do theyr best. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 50 There was made a proclamacyon with dyvers harhodes of Armes and pursuivantes in their cote armures. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 134 Gevyn to the haret of Armes.. xxs. 1646 Bp. Maxwell *Burd. Issach* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 296 The Lords of the Council.. sent a Gentleman.. with an Herald at Arms, to.. dissolve their Meeting. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v., Herald, or heralds at arms.

† e. *King herald, Lyon herald*: ancient names of Garter king-of-arms and Lyon king-of-arms: see *KING-OF-ARMS*.

[c 1276 in *Spelman Gloss.* (1664) s.v. *Heraldus*, Petrus Rex Hyraudorum citra aquam de Trent ex parte boreali. 13.. *Statuta Armorum* Stat. Realm (1810) I. 231 E qe nul Roy des Haraunz ne Menestrels portent privez armez.] c 1400 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 1035 A herowd of Armes as gret a dygnyte has, Specially kyngz harrowd must have be principalle place. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 140 The King of Scotis.. in haist directes Lyon harrat King of Armes to the Jnglis King. *Ibid.* 142 The king.. his lettres delyvris to Lyon Harrat, wryne in verie sour and proud wordes.

f. *Heralds' College, or College of Arms*: a royal corporation, founded 1483, consisting of the Earl Marshal, kings-of-arms, heralds, and pursuivants, exercising jurisdiction in matters armorial, and now recording proved pedigrees, and granting armorial bearings. *Heralds' Office*, the office of this corporation.

1588 *Tynne Let. Ld. Burghley in Animado*, Introd. 91 The whoole college of heraudes. a 1655 in *Cotgrave Treas. Wit & Lang.* Her. 126 He is at the Herald's Office yondir. What, has he purchas'd Arms then? a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) I. 153 If it was his assigned and not hereditary coat, it will be long enough ere the herald's office grant another. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 11 ¶ 4, I shall give you my Genealogy, as a Kinsman of ours has sent it me from the Herald's Office. 1869 *Rogers Hist. Gleanings* I. 32 A parvenu pays the Herald's College for a pedigree.

2. *transf. and fig. a.* One who proclaims or announces the message of another; a messenger, envoy. Hence, a frequent title of newspapers, as *The Morning Herald, Glasgow Herald*, etc.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 247 Pus haue I [Abraham] ben his heraud here and in helle. 1467 *Sir J. Paston in Paston Lett.* No. 570 II. 301, I always schall be your herault bothe her, if sche com hydder, and at home when I come hom. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* v. ii. 97 Their Herald is a pretty knaush Page: That well by heart hath con'd his embassage. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr.* Ess. 201 His tongue, the Herald of his imagination, is a busie Officer. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* iii. 230, I finde our very enemies Prophets to foretell, and Herald to declare it, for us. 1781 *Cowper Charity* 136 A Herald of God's love to pagan lands. 1836 *Emerson Nature, Beauty Wks.* (Bohn) II. 149 Beauty in nature is not ultimate. It is the herald of inward and eternal beauty.

b. A person (or thing) that precedes and announces the approach of another; a forerunner, precursor.

1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 6 It was the Larke the Herald of the Morne. c 1600 — *Sonn.* i, Only herault to the gaudy spring. 1759 *Dilworth Pope* 76 One of the most active heralds to his rising fame. 1808 *Wordsw. To the small Celandine* viii, Herald of a mighty band, Of a joyous train ensuing. 1878 *Huxley Physiotr.* 197 Earthquakes are often the heralds of volcanic eruptions. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 295 The Flower, botanically, is the herald of the Fruit.

3. One skilled in heraldry; a heraldist.

1821 *Scott Kenilth.* xii, 'With neck regardant,' said the herald. 1880 *Warren Book-plates* xii. 126 A print-collector, an ex-librist, and a herald.

4. (In full, *Herald-moth*). Name of one of the noctuid moths, *Gonoptera libatrix*.

1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & Moths* 82 The Herald.. appears in April and end of July. 1843 *Duncan in Nat. Libr.* XL. 231 The Herald-moth.. is.. found plentifully in October, whence Auricians have called it the Herald, from an idea that its appearance gave indication of the approach of winter.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *herald angel*, *star*, etc.; *herald-vouched* adj.; *herald-crab* = *heraldic crab*; *herald-moth*: see sense 4; *herald-painter* (see quot. 1688).

1546 G. Daniel *Poems Wks.* 1878 I. 45, I neither boast, nor Skorne, a faire discent, Noble, and Herald-vouched Ancient. 1671 *Milton P. R.* ii. 279 Now the herald lark Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry The Morn's approach. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 147/2 A Herald Painter is such as Paints Coats of Arms on Escachions, Shields, Tables, Penons, Standarts, and such like. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* II. 18 The Queen, to glad her sons, proclaims By herald Hawks, high heroic Games. 1753 *Whitfield Hymn*, Hark, the herald Angels sing, Glory to the new-born King. 1771 *Gray Corr. N. Nickolls* (1843) 127 Jean Froissart, son of Thomas, by profession a herald painter. 1808 *Scott Marm.* iv. xiv, The Herald-bard (Sir David

Lyndesay, Lyon-King and poet). 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* xxxviii, The herald melodies of spring. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* iv. I. 137 No herald star announced my birth.

Hence *Her'aldess*, a female herald. † *Her'aldet*, a petty herald. *Her'aldship*, the office or dignity of a herald.

1881 J. M. Rodwell *Isa.* 98 Zion, heraldess of joy, get thee up into a high mountain. 1890 G. A. Smith *Isaiah* II. v. 85 The verses from *Behold your God*, to the end of the Prologue are the song of the heraldess. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N. W.* i. 1, *Her* grace's herald? *Abm.* No herald yet, a heraldet. 1613 *Selden Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iii, [Woden], being by name president of ways, and by his office of heraldship Pacifex, i.e. Peacemaker.

Herauld, *v.* Forms: see sb.; also 4-5 *hiraude*, *hyraude*. [*a.* OF. *herauder*, *heraulder*, *hirauder*, *f. heraut*, *hiraute* *HERALD sb.*]

1. *trans.* To proclaim, to announce, as at hand or drawing nigh; to usher in, introduce.

c 1384 *Chaucer H. Fame* iii. 486 His clarioun With which he woude is to hiraude [v. rr. herawde, herauide, hyraude] Hem that me list preised be. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* i. iii. 102 Wee are sent, To give thee from our Royall Master thanks, Onely to harrold thee into his sight, Not pay thee. 1631 R. H. Arraignment. *Whole Creature* xv. § 3. 261 She must be.. Heralded, proclaimed, Trumpetted, as the only Paragon of her Sexe. 1820 *Southey Kehama* vii. v, The Orient.. Kindles as it receives the rising ray, And heralding his way, Proclaims the presence of the Power divine. 1855 *Longf. Hiaw.* ix. 126 And the heron.. Heralded the hero's coming. 1869 *Phillips Verses* iii. 46 Six months of continued earthquakes.. heralded the eruption. 1886 F. W. Robinson *Courtney Mary Smith* II. 292 The new young day which the chimcs of Coalsly had heralded in a few minutes ago.

† 2. *intr.* To act as herald. *Obs. rare* — o. 1530 *Palsgr.* 583/1, I herawde, I expresse the offyce of an herawde, je herauide.

Hence *Heralding* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1814 *Cary Dante, Paradise* xxvi. 42 [St John] who chief proclaim'st E'en at the outset of thy heralding.. the mystery of heaven. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xxvii. 221 The tempest.. I heard its heralding roar in the gullies of the mountains.

Herald, corrupt form of *HERALD*.

Heraldic (hère'aldik), *a.* [*f.* *HERALD sb.*, prob. after *F. héraldique* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Of or pertaining to heraldry. Also *fig.*

1772 *Warton Life Sir T. Pope* 199 (T) *Heraldic* surcoats of arms. 1774 — *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 336 The pompous circumstances of which these heraldic narratives consisted, and the minute prolixity with which they were displayed. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 10 The distinction between the heraldic antelope and the natural. 1887 *Miss Bradton Like & Unlike* i, Rich in the heraldic history of aristocratic alliances.

2. *Heraldic crab*: a Japanese crab, *Huenia heraldica*, one of the *Maiaide*: see quot.

1863 *Wood Nat. Hist.* III. 568 The Heraldic Crab, so called because the shape of its carapace presents a fanciful resemblance to the shield and mantle employed by heraldic painters in depicting coat armour.

Heral'dical, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-AL*] = *HERALDIC*.

1610 *Guillim Heraldry* iii. xvi. (1660) 201 Whose great study and travell in this Heraldical Art, hath.. been sufficiently manifest. 1814 *D'Israeli Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 491 High notions of the importance of heraldical studies.

Heral'dically, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a heraldic manner; according to the rules of heraldry.

1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. ii. vi. 299 note, The armorial bearings of Scotland, most heraldically displayed. 1879 J. C. Cox *Ch. Derbysh.* IV. 236 The church was heraldically visited.. by Sir William Dugdale.

Heraldist (hère'aldist), [*f.* *HERALD sb.* + *-IST*.] One who is versed in heraldry.

1814 *D'Israeli Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 492 [The] excesses of his pen.. show the insensibility of the mere heraldist to the nobler genius of the historian. 1896 *Bookseller's Catal.*, The result of.. most painstaking labour of the celebrated Heraldist and Archeologist.

† **Heral'dize**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *HERALD sb.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To emblazon.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Quarrel betw. Tower Hill & Tyburn*, These arms for thee my muse hath heraldized. 1760 *Sterne Serm.* III. 339 Theopontus.. of raising a fortune, and heraldizing a name. 1784 *New-Spectator* III. 5/1.

Herald-like, *a.* and *adv.* Like or after the manner of a herald.

c 1470 *Henry Wallace* viii. 1653 In Scotland some he cummy in onon, Bot harrold lyk he sekis his presens. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iv. ii. 238 A certain souldier.. attired Herald-like. 1770 *Armstrong Misc.* II. 179 (Jod.) According to nice heraldlike ceremony, the son.. ought to take the wall of the father.

Heraldist, *rare.* [*f.* *HERALDRY* + *-IST*: cf. *symmetrist*.] One who is versed in heraldry.

1875 M. A. Lower *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) I. v. 89 The late celebrated heraldist, Nicholas John Philipson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Heraldry (hère'aldri). Forms: see *HERALD*. [*f.* *HERALD sb.* + *-RY*: cf. *poetry, pedantry*.]

1. The art or science of a herald; now, esp. the art or science of blazoning armorial bearings and of settling the right of persons to bear arms or certain bearings; in connexion with which it deals with the tracing and recording of pedigrees, and deciding of questions of precedence.

Canting Heraldry, that which deals with canting arms: see *CANTING* *ppl. a.* 5.

1572 *Bossewell Armorie* Ded., Such one was of late specially in this kinde of Herehauly a very fruteful and worthy writer, master Gerard Leigh. 1663 *Gardier Counsel*

F. viij. 2, The Antiquity and Origine of Heraldry. a 1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 183 'Twas no false heraldry when Madness drew Her pedigree from those who too much knew. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 49 You may look back to an illustrious pedigree, in which heraldry has not left a single good quality upon record. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Byron (1887) 160 Is poetry, like heraldry, mere matter of arbitrary regulation? 1878 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 47 The most brilliant, and... most practically effective of the arts—Heraldry.

Fig. 1641 'SNETYMNUS' *Vind. Anst.* vi. 88 As for the Heraldry in blazoning Aerials for an heretick... We referre to former answers. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 70 All those discourses which have been written of the soul's heraldry, will not blazon it so well to us as itself will do. *Ibid.* ix. 410 Titles of worldly honour in heaven's heraldry are but only *tituli nominales*. 1823 in *Joanna Baillie's Collect. Poems* 263 Watt, who in heraldry of science ranks With those to whom men owe high meed of thanks.

† b. Heraldic practice or regulation. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 87 Hamlet... Did slay this Fortinbras: who by a Seal'd Compact, Well ratified by Law, and Heraldry, Did forfeite with his life all those his Lands.

† c. Heraldic title, rank, or precedence. Hence, 'An old and obsolete abuse of buying and selling precedence in the paper of causes for hearing' (*Wharton's Law Lex.* 1883). *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 280 You are more sawcie with Lordes and honorable personages, then the Commission of your birth and vertue givies you Heraldry. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* i. 435 Nothing sat heavier upon his spirits than a great arreap of business... for he knew well that from thence there sprang up a trade in the register's office, called heraldry, that is, buying and selling precedence in the paper of causes.

2. A heraldic emblazonment or device; a collection of heraldic devices; armorial bearings; heraldic symbolism. Also *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 64 This Heraldry in Lucrece face was seene, Argued by Beauties red and Vertues white. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 478 Pyrrhus... Hath now this dread and blacke Complexion smear'd With Heraldry more dismall. c 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 93 The ballads... high in order plac'd, describe The heraldry of ev'ry tribe. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 37 Known by the buckler's blazon'd heraldry, Salisbury lay dead. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 76 A series of panels filled alternately with heraldry and figures. 1889 *Century Mag.* Dec. 237/2 Nature soon covers the work of man in wood or stone with a carpet of moss and her own heraldry of lichens.

3. The office of herald or official messenger.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. xv. § 1 The law of Heraldry in war is positive. 1834 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xix, Fulfilling the heraldry of God, to each Star he appointed the duty and the charge. 1835 — *Rienzi* iii. i, I trust my next heraldry will be to a more friendly court.

4. The action of announcing and ushering in with pomp and ceremony; heraldic pomp.

1630 MILTON *Circumcision* 10 He who with all Heaven's heraldry whilere Entered the world, now bleeds to give us ease. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* ii, He would proclaim it far and wide, With trump and solemn heraldry. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) i. 427 A writer... announced, with all the pomp and heraldry of triumphant genius, a discovery.

† Heraldry. *Obs.* [f. *HERALD sb.* + -Y. With quots. 1390, 1747 cf. *OF. heraudie* cassock, long cloak.] = *HERALD* i, 2.

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 173 (Fairf. MS.) Yet wole he [detraction] iangle noght forbi. As he which hath the heraudie Of hem that usen for to lye. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* *Ess.* 355 He hath Heraldry enough to place every man by his Armes. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 5 She Makes pearl and planets humble heraldry. 1738 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XL 51 Red, expressed by the lines thus |||| as in Heraldry. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* No. 73 p. 7 With his Bib under his Chin, his motly Coat, like a Heraldry on his Shoulders.

Herauld, obs. form of *HERALD sb.*

Herauld(e), obs. forms of *ERRAND*.

Heraupathite (hērāpāθīt). *Chem.* [f. *Heraupath*, an English analyst (1795–1868).] Iodo-sulphate of quinine in its crystalline form.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 149. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 61 Crystals of Heraupathite separate, in the form of right-angled quadrate rhombic leaves. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 185 Heraupathite... possesses optical properties similar to those of tourmaline.

Heraud, -aught, -ault, -aut, etc., obs. ff. *HERALD*, etc.

Herb (hārb), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 *erbe*, 3–7 *herbe*, 4 *eerbe*, 6 *earbe*, *heerb*, *Sc. hairb*, 6–7 *hearbe*, 6–*herb*; also 5–6 *yerbe*, 9 *dial. yerb*, *yarb*, *yirb*. [In ME. usually *erbe*, a. *OF. erbe* (11th c. in Littré), mod. *F. herbe* (= *It. erba*, *Sp. yerba*, *Pg. herva*):—*L. herba* grass, green crops, herbage, herb. In *OF.* and *ME.* occasionally spelt with *h* after *Lat.*; regularly so since c 1475, but the *h* was mute until the 19th c., and is still so treated by many: see *H* (the letter).]

1. A plant of which the stem does not become woody and persistent (as in a *shrub* or a *tree*), but remains more or less soft and succulent, and dies down to the ground (or entirely) after flowering.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 221/41 Of treon and herbes, pikke... bi-set in eche side. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Pro.* 109 To speke of gomme or erbe or tre. 1438–50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) i. 257 Hilles and woodes... habundante in yerbes and pastures and mony wilde bestes. 1506 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 32 When it is growne it is the greatest among yerbes. a 1631 Donne *Epigr.* (1652) 92 An Heerb thou [Tobacco] art, but useless. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. § 64 Strewing Flowers and Herbs in the ways as they pass'd. 1880

Grav. Struct. Bot. iii. § 3. 50 Herbs are plants in which the stem does not become woody and persistent, but dies annually or after flowering, down to the ground.

2. *spec.* Applied to plants of which the leaves, or stem and leaves, are used for food or medicine, or in some way for their scent or flavour.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 18/598 A fair herbe, pat oien cleopez letuse... In hire mouth heo pulte parof a lef. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* [cl. Wks. i. 28 Erbis of vertue pat grown in hem. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 246 And herbes [v. r. erbis] koude I telle eek many oon As Egremoyne Valerian and lunarie And other swiche if that me liste tarie. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 371 He toke an erbe, and robbed Charlemagnes noose & his lippes with it. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 38 b, Flaxe and Hempe... be not to be received in the number of Corne nor Pulse, Fodder nor Hearbes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* vi, Those Who want herbs for their wound. 1775 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 3 If the leaves are of chief use to us, we call them herbs: as sage, mint, thyme. 1802 *Med. Jral.* VIII. 530 Fumigations with aromatic substances, woods, herbs, and resins. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 55/1 Broth, made with fish and wild herbs.

3. *collect.* Herbage. Also *fig.* (quot. 1677).

1382 WYCLIF *Heb. vi.* 7 The erthe drynyngke reyn... and bryngyngke forth countenable erbe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxviii. 2 Cut downe like yf grass, and... wythered euen as yf grene herbe. 1677 GALE *Crit. Genitils* iv. 208 Rich men... are deservedly stiled the Herbe of Drones, which they devour. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 597 On the flow'ry herb... he lay. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi, Underfoot the herb was dry.

4. The leafy part of a (herbaceous) plant; esp. as distinct from the root.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 314 The herb and seed of Werm. 1799 *Med. Jral.* i. 26 The herb and flowers of the arnica are... most conveniently given in simple infusion.

† b. In the herb: green, not yet ripe. *Obs.* (cf. in the blade, in leaf; *F. en herbe*).

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 365 Since our harness is but in the hearb.

† 5. = *HERBA*, q.v. *Obs.*

6. General Combs., as *herb-bed*, *-eater*, *-flower*, *-garden*, *-gatherer*, *-juice*, *-locust*, *-market*, *-plot*, *-seller*, etc.; *herb-eating*, *-like* adjs.

1588 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 78/2 You get fine healthy young plants... to form a good 'herb-bed'. c 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 5 Patrycke peusshe 'heerb-eter. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* ii. x. (R.), His little garden made for... the feasting of a few Pythagorean herb-eaters. 1756 SWIFT *It cannot rain*, etc. Wks. 1755 III. i. 135 The new sect of herb-eaters [vegetarians]. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 215 'Herb-eating Animals. 1733 STANFURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 40 Senting delicate 'herbflows. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xxi. 2 Geue me thy vynyard, I will make me an 'herbgarden therof. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/11 'Herbe-garth, herbarium, olearium. 1552 HULOET, 'Herbe gatherer, herbarius. 1885 *Ther Old Lond. Cries* 32 The simplers, or herb-gatherers... supplied the herb-shops in Covent Garden. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xxvi. 351 Flowers... of a greene or 'herbelike colour. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNTFELT *Theat. Ins.* 997 Either the Bruchus, or the little 'Herb-locust, Grashopper, or Kricket. 1552 HULOET, 'Herbe market, lachanopolium. 1715 LEONTI *Palladis Archit.* (1742) II. 82 The Herb-Market, now called *Montanara*. 1611 FLORIO, *Herbario*... an 'herbe-plot where hearbes grow. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 'Herbe sellar. 1782 S. PEGGE *Cur. Misc.* 45 At Coronations the ground is strewed with flowers by a person... called the 'Herbstreuer.

7. Special Combs.: † *herb-bane*, name invented by Parkinson for the parasitic genus *Orobancha* or broom-rape; *herb beer*, a beverage prepared from herbs; *herb-tea*, *herb-water*, a medicinal infusion of herbs. See also *HERB-MAN*, *-WIFE*, *-WOMAN*.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1362 *Orobancha*... Kill herbe or 'herbe bane. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/5 The proprietor insists that his 'herb beer is... a medicine... In the end 'herb beer' was declared to be a refreshment. 1744 BEKKELEVE *Siris* § 75 When... 'herb-teas shall be found to have little... effect. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohm) II. 274 Swallowing pills and herb-tea. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lady Brankesme* II. xxxiii. 230, I hope... you took the 'herb-water I prescribed.

b. In various names of plants, as *herb St. Barbara* († *herb St. Barbe*, *herb Barbara*), a name for Winter-cress, *Barbarea*; *herb carpenter*, *Prunella vulgaris* = *Carpenter's herb* (CARPENTER *sb.* 5) (Britten & Holl.); *herb of the cross*, a name for Vervain, *Verbena officinalis* (see quot.); † *herb fluellin* = *FLUELLIN*; *herb frankincense*, an aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Laserpitium latifolium* (Miller *Plant-n.*); *herb of friendship*, a species of Stonecrop, *Sedum Anacampseros* (Miller); *herb Gerard*, Gontweed, *Egopodium Podagraria*; *herb-Henry* [med. *L. malus Henricus*, Ger. *böser Heinrich*], Dog's Mercury; † *herb impious* [tr. *L. herba impia*], old name of *Filago germanica* (see quot.); *herb-lily*, a florist's name for plants of the genus *Alstromeria* (N.O. *Amaryllidaceae*), natives of South America; *herb-Louisa*, the Lemon-scented Verbena, *Aloysia citrodora* (Miller); *herb Margaret*, 'the daisy, *Bellis perennis*' (Prior); *herb of St. Martin*, *Sauvagesia erecta*, a native of tropical America and the West Indies; *herb Mary*, *St. Mary's herb* = *COSTMARY*; † *herb paralysis*, an old name for the cowslip; † *herb Peter*, 'the cowslip, from its resemblance to St.

Peter's badge, a bunch of keys' (Prior); *herb-royal* [*F. herbe royale*] southernwood; *herb Sophia*, a name for *Sisymbrium Sophia*; † *herb terrible*, an old name for the shrub *Daphne Tardouaira*; † *herb of vine*, an old name for Squinancywort, *Asperula cynanchica*; † *herb William*, a name for Bishop's-weed, *Ammi majus*; † *herb willow*, name given by Turner to the Yellow Loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*); extended by Gerard to the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*), and various species of Willow-herb (*Epilobium*). See also *Herb ALOE*, *H. BENNET*, *H. BIFOIL*, *H. CHRISTOPHER*, *H. FIVELEAF*, *H. GIT*, *H. MASTIC*, *H. PATIENCE*, *H. of REPENTANCE*, *H. SQUINANTIC*, *H. TREFOIL*, *H. TRINITY*, *H. TRUELOVE*, *H. TWO-PENCE*, under *ALOE*, etc.; also *HERB-GRACE*, *HERB IVE*, *HERB JOHN*, *HERB PARIS*, *HERB ROBERT*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxi. 626 'Herbe S. Barbe is a good herbe for salade. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. viii. § 5. 188 Winter Cresses, or herbe Saint Barbara. 1889 THISELTON DYER *Folklore Pl.* xix. 259 In Brittany, vervain is popularly termed the 'herb of the cross'. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xvii. 26 Paules Betony, 'Herbe Fludlyn, or Speedewell. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, 'Herb-frankincense, *Libanotis*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. cix. 300 Now called *Herba Gerard*... that is to say, 'Herbe Gerard. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 943 Wee in English Goutewort or herbe Gerard after the Brandabers, and of some in our Land Aisweede, or Axe-weede. 1827 T. FORSTER *Encycl. Nat. Phen.* 101 *Herb Gerard*... so called from St. Gerard, who is celebrated April 23d, and who used to be invoked against the gout. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 60 Black Hellebore, Aconitum, or Wolf-bane... 'herb Henry, and others. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxv. § 9. 518 Those flowers... that come after growe higher, as children seeking to... ouertop their parents... for which cause it hath bene called *Herba Impia*, that is, the Wicked Herbe, or 'Herbe Impious. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1026/1 *Sauvagesia erecta*, the 'Herb of St. Martin... has been used in Brazil for complaints in the eyes, in Peru for disorders of the bowels, and in the West Indies as a diuretic. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants*, *Herb of St. Martin*... Its leaves are... eaten as spinach. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 68 The priest... put thereunto frankincense, 'herbmary, and fire. 1516 GRETE *Herbal* cxxii, 'Herbe paralytis that some call artetike... is principally good for palsy artetike and gowty folke. 1554 COPLAND *Bk. Prop. Herbes*, Cristofer female... hath leues lyke 'Herbe Peter, but they be nat in all so whyte. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) Suppl., *Herbe Peter*, Cowslip. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 'Herbe royall. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxxiii. § 1. 408 'Herbe terrible is a small shrub two or three cubits high. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 122 Smooth hard dry leaves; bearing a blew flower like that of Scabious... 'Herb terrible. 1529 GRETE *Herbal* cxx, 'Herbe or grasse of vyne is otherwise called *herbe squanytyke*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1037 Of some, 'Herbe-William, Bull-wort, and Bishops-weed. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. Ames, Comin royal, is a Herb of some called *Bulwort*, *Bishops-weed*, or *Herb-william*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* E ij, *Lysimachia* is of two sortes. The one... hath a yealowe floure... it may be called in englishe... 'herbe Wylywe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 268 *Herb Willow* giueth the hair of the head a yellow colour.

Herb, *v. rare*. [f. *prec.*] a. To herb it: to crop herbage, to graze. b. *intr.* To gather herbs. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 113, I [a boar] am going to herb it among that tuft of Trees. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 788/2 Been herbin' again?

† **Herba**. *Obs.* Also 6 *yerua*. [Ital. *herba*, *Pg. herva* grass. Called *panni d'herba* by the Venetian merchant Cesare Federici in 1563.] A sort of grass-cloth imported formerly from India.

1585 R. FITCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 389 In this place [Orizaba] is... great store of cloth which is made of grasse, which they call Yerva, it is like a silke. a 1622 SIR H. POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 98 Muslins, Persian Silks, Herba Taffaties, Herba Longees, Japan Ware. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3737/4 Stuffs mixed with Silk or Herba. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. 397 Of Herba (a sort of tough Grass) they make Gingham, Pinacoe, and several other goods for exportation. 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* II. 221 Piece-goods form the staple commodity of Bengal... The following are the kinds imported... with the number of pieces allotted to a ton... Herba Taffaties 800.

Herbaceous (hārbē'əs), *a.* [f. *L. herbaceus* grassy, f. *herba* *HERB*: see -ACEOUS. Cf. *F. herbacé* (16th c. in *Hatz-Darm*).]

1. Of the nature of a herb. a. Applied to plants which do not develop wood in the stem or branches, but die down every year, after flowering (opp. to *arborescent*); also to the soft succulent stems of such plants (opp. to *lignous*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 97 Ginger is the root of neither tree nor shrub, but of an herbaceous plant. 1758 BOBLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 254 The Alcyonium is of a middle nature betwixt the herbaceous and horny sub-marines. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 347 The stem is simple, herbaceous, and procumbent. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1878) 245 Two plants, one being woody and the other herbaceous. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 13/2 Horticulturists generally apply the term herbaceous in a more limited sense—that is, to those plants which die down annually, as the pæony and Michaelmas daisy.

b. Of the texture and colour of an ordinary leaf; applied esp. to green flowers or floral organs.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 168 The flowers [of Lady's Mantle]... having no corolla... are only green, or what botanists call herbaceous. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 307 Polygonææ... sepals 3–6, petaloid or herbaceous.

† 2. Composed of or containing herbs. *Obs. rare.* 1715 BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, One of the most agreeable of all the boild Herbaceous dishes.

† 3. Feeding on herbs, herbivorous. *Obs. rare.*
1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xi. (1786) 1. 257 The herbaceous eaters, for instance, are many, and devour much. *Ibid.* (J.), Their teeth are fitted to their food, the herbaceous to gathering and comminution of vegetables.

Hence **Herbaceously** *adv.*, in a herbaceous manner; in quot., With a flavouring of herbs.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. iv. 112 To have caught a chub in the Avon, and learned how to cook it spicily and herbaceously... would have been a better result.

Herbage, -gerie, -ry, var. **HARBERGAGE**, -GERY, *Obs.*

Herbage (hɜːrbədz). Also 4-6 erbage, 5-6 (sense 3) arbage. [A. F. *herbage*, earlier *erbage* (12th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *herbaticum* 'herba in pratis succisa', f. *herba* **HERB**: see -AGE.]

1. Herbs collectively; herbaceous growth or vegetation; usually applied to grass and other low-growing plants covering a large extent of ground, esp. as used for pasture.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 326 She... let her wimpel falle Nigh to the wel upon herbage. 1419 SURTEES *Misc.* (1888) 14 The while sall kytte the herbage that grewys upon the mote. 1555 EOEEN *Decades* 188 To renewe the herbage for kyne and other beastes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiv. 68 He that selleth Land, is understood to transfere the Herbage, and whatsoever grows upon it. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 11 A pretty good Garden, that furnishes the Governor's Table with Herbage and Fruits. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1879) 118 From a coarse herbage we passed on to a carpet of fine green verdure. 1856 STA B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 4 Steep and lofty chalk hills, covered by a scanty herbage.

† b. *Cookery*. ? Herbs for garnishing a dish. *Obs.*
1494 FAYAN *Chron.* (1559) II. 402/2 Brawne and mustarde .. Pyke in erbage.

2. The green succulent parts of herbaceous plants; the stem and leaves: = **HERB** 4.

1701 GREW *Cosmo. Sacra* iv. vii. (R.), Which comprehended, with the herbage of plants, their roots, and fruits. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 17 A wholesome food; such as... the herbage of the Water-cress, the cabbage [etc.]. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 212 The herbage of Boraginæ is often very coarse and hispid.

3. *Law*. The natural herbage or pasture of any land as a species of property distinct from the land itself; hence 'a liberty that a man hath to feede his cattell in another mans ground, as in the forest.' (Cowell *Interpr.* 1607.)

1450 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 180 Graunts made... of estate of enheritance terme off lyf or terme of yerres or att wyll, of only herbage or pannage. 1490 PLUMPTON *Corr.* (Camden) 94 Sir, afor the arbage, dout yt not; for sir Henry Wentforth, nor yet none other, can have it. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 6 § 5 Tharbage of which parke... is common to the tenants, and inhabitants of the townshippes nexte adioynynge. 1611 COTGR., *Droit d'herbage*, herbage; or the libertie some haue to graze their cattell in other men's woods. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 46 The Herbage and Pannage: Fee 11. o. o. 1778 Phil. *Surv. S. Ire.* 307 Herbage would have acted as a premium upon tillage, by being a tax upon pasture. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 302 The herbage or vesture of land may be granted by copy. In a modern case it was resolved, that a person might hold the *prima iusura* of land by copy, while another might have the soil, and every other beneficial enjoyment of it, as freehold.

4. *attrib.*, as *herbage crop*, *plant*.

1826 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) Gloss. 1244 Herbage plants, forage plants, such as clover and other plants cultivated chiefly for the herb, to be used either green or made into hay. 1875 WILSON & THORNTON in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 370/2 Herbage and forage crops... grown expressly for the sake of the cattle food yielded by their leaves and stems.

Hence **Herbaged** *a.*, covered or overgrown with herbage; † **Herbager**, an animal that feeds on herbage; † **Herbagious** *a.* [= F. *herbageux* (Cotgr.)], abounding in herbage.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 475 Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling sides Laves, as he floats along the herbage brink. 1853 PILGRIM *Prairies* I. 265 In the more thickly herbage bottoms. 1899 NASH *London Stuff* 25 What an advantageable creature shee (the cow) is beyond all the four footed rablement of herbagers and graspe champers. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 506 Now having scene... Herbagious fields.

Herbal (hɜːrbəl), *sb.* [perh. repr. a med. or early mod.L. **herbale* or **herbālis* (sc. *liber*), f. *herbālis* adj. (see next); cf. med.L. *nominales* name-book, *manuale* hand-book, also *diurnal*, *missal*, *ordinal*, *ritual*, etc., as names of books.]

1. A book containing the names and descriptions of herbs, or of plants in general, with their properties and virtues; a treatise on plants. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
1516 (title) *The Grete Herbal.* 1551 TURNER (title) *A new Herbal*; wherein are contayned the names of Herbes in Greke, Latin, Englysh, Duch, Frenche, and in the Potecaries and Herbaries Latin. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* Ded., Having newly translated into English this Herbal or Historie of Plantis. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Fijj, Two kinds of Sage, not named in our Herbals. 1628 Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond. (1800) 540 To George Peren, Barber-Surgeon, my yearball knowne by the name of Gerard's yearball. 1799 *Med. Jmrl.* I. 211 *Herbarium Mauritanicum*. — 'The Mauritanian Herbal': by P. R. Willemet. The herbal before us is the fruit of a journey to India. 1862 WRIGHT *Bacon's Ess.* Pref. 23 Consulting the old herbals of Lyte, Gerarde, and Parkinson.

† 2. A collection of herbs or plants; esp. a collection of botanical specimens; = **HERBARIUM** 1.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn *Herbier*, an Herbal. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 33 He may... lay it being drie in his herbal. 1665 PERPVS *Diary* 5 Nov., Leaves... of several plants, kept dry; which preserve colour, however, and look very finely, better than any herbal. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 455 ¶ 2 To collect in voluminous Herbals all the several Leaves of some one Tree. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 171 Who saw what ferns and palms were pressed... In the safe herbal of the coal?

† b. (See quot.) *nonce-use*.

1666 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 278 These verdant herbals cleeped Broome Do pierce and enter euerie Ladies roome.

Herbal (hɜːrbəl), *a.* [f. L. *herbālis* (in med.L.): cf. obs. F. *herbal* (opposed to *mineral*) Godef.].

1. Belonging to, consisting of, or made from herbs.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), Calling of me to that herball dinner and leane repast. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* iv. 267 All the herbal fragrance of the Field. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 5/1 A specific herbal remedy for the treatment of this disease.

† 2. Of the nature of a herb, herbaceous. *Obs.*
1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 28 The least of herbal Plants, which arise unto such a proportion.

† **Herbalism**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as next + -ISM.]

The science of herbs or plants; botany.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 47 The old quarrel in Herbalism, which is the least of Seeds. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Orig. Physick* 46 Those Pieces of Herbalism and Tillage, writ by Cato, Varro, Columella.

Herbalist (hɜːrbəlɪst). [f. *HERBAL* *sb.* (or its source) + -IST.]

1. One versed in the knowledge of herbs or plants; a collector of or writer on plants; a botanist. Now used of the early botanical writers.

1594 DER *Diary* (Camden) 50 M^r Gherardt, the chirurgeon and herbalist. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. iii. (1631) 331, I am no herbalist, not curious about flowers and weeds. 1672 Mede's *Wks.* Life 5 He was a curious Florist, an accurate Herbalist, thoroughly vers'd in the Book of Nature. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 233 It is the *Eryngium maritimum* of Herbalists. 1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* (1844) 291 We learn from the herbalists that this plant was much in vogue as a medicine.

2. A dealer in medicinal herbs or simples; one who prepares or administers herbal remedies.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218, I thought them to be some herbalists, or some apothecaries. 1611 FLORIO, *Herbalio*, a Simpler, an Herbalist. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxx, He left an old man, a herbalist, who was supposed to understand a little of medicine, to attend Waverley. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 197 These bunches are afterwards hung up in the herbalists' shops.

Herbalize, *v. arch.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

intr. To collect (medicinal) herbs. Hence **Herbalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 131, I went and herbalized in the downes and woods with the gardener of the medicine garden. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/1 At the herbalizing feast of the company of apothecaries Mr. Latham recommended the Lamium Album or white nettle to the notice of his brethren. 1769 Lloyd's *Evening Post* 12-14 July 45 Yesterday the Apothecaries Company held their Herbalizing feast, at the Assembly-house on Blackheath. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Solit. Wand.* II. 93 Of the fruits of her herbalizing. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* July 3 The Brisels of the tent, with her handmaids, was sent to herbalize on the banks of the river for some fresh and cooling diaphoretic.

Herbar (ə, obs. var. **ARBOUR**: see **HERBER**).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 46 The roofe hereof was arched over head, And deckt with flowers and herbars daintly.

† **Herbarian**, *Obs.* [f. L. *herbāria* (sc. *ars*) botany, or *herbāri-us* botanist + -AN.] One skilled in the knowledge of herbs, a herbalist.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. ii. (1878) II. 14 As Pena the French herbarian hath also noted in the verie end of his herball. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* Ded., This Herball... by the traualle of sundry skylful Herbarians into diuers other languages translated. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 82 A little pulse or grayne, called of the Herbarians Faselci.

† **Herbarism**, *Obs.* [f. as next + -ISM.] The knowledge of herbs; = **HERBALISM**.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* L. xxiv. § 6 (1633) 35 Curious in herbarism. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 204 The professors of Herbarisme or Herbarists there. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor I.* 240 The very pith and marrow of herbarism.

† **Herbarist**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 herberist. See also **HERBORIST**. [f. L. *herbāria* **HERBARY**, botany + -IST.] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1878) I. 329 Carolus Clusius, the noble herbarist. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Gerard, with other Herbarists. 1640 (title) *Theatrum Botanicum*; The Theater of Plants, .. by John Parkinson Apothecary of London, and the Kings Herbarist. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* x. i. 454 Their seed hath been discovered by the industry of the ingenious Herbarist, Mr. Sam. Doody. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* viii. 77 The science which distinguishes the true botanist from the mere herbarist or nomenclator.

Herbarium (həʊbɛˈrɪəm). [Late L. (Cassiodorus c 550): the neuter of an adj. f. *herba* **HERB**, which gave also *herbārius* botanist, *herbāria* (sc. *ars*) botany, both in Pliny. See -ARIUM.] A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a *hortus siccus*. Also, a book or case contrived for keeping such a collection; the room or building in which it is kept.

1700-19 TODRNEFORT *Instit. rei Herb.* I. 671 Herbarium sive Hortum siccum appellat collectionem plantarum exsiccatarum quæ in codicibus vel capsis asservantur. 1751 LINNÆUS *Philos. Botan.*, Herbarium præstat omni iconi,

necessarium omni Botanico.] 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 35 An Approved Method of Preparing Plants for an Herbarium. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* viii. 77 A *hortus siccus*, or *herbarium*, by which Latin terms we call a collection of dried plants. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* x. 41 No plants are so easy to prepare for the herbarium as Mosses.

Fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 333 Relegated to that herbarium of Billingsgate gathered by the elder Disraeli. 1883 MRS. HOLMDEN tr. *Pressensé's Study Orig.* 321 Language is a tissue of metaphors... an herbarium in which the plants are withered.

Herbarize, *v. arch.* [f. as **HERBARIST** + -IZE: cf. *botanize*.] = **HERBALIZE**, **HERBORIZE**. Hence **Herbarizing**, **Herbarization**.

1670 *Lex Talionis* 24 Having a laudable Custom once a Year... to go a Herbarizing. 1734 J. SOAME *Anal. Hampstead Water* 27 (R.) The Apothecaries Company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their herbarizing feast. 1768 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 8), *Herbarize*, to go abroad in the fields in quest of different or new herbs or plants. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 60 To enable you, after some months herbarization, to render the air, port, or habit of each plant familiar to you. 1845 A. WHITE in *Life Jas. Hamilton* (1870) 257 Excuse the familiarity of one who has herbarized.

Herbarwe, -barow, etc., obs. ff. **HARBOUR**.

Herbary (hɜːbəri), *sb.* [Strictly, three different words: ad. L. *herbārius* botanist, *herbalist*; *herbārium*, in late L. sense 'collection of dried plants'; F. *herbier*, and med.L. sense, 'collection of living herbs, place where herbs abound', OF. *erbiere*; L. *herbāria* (OF. *herberie*, *erberie* 13th c. in Godef.) botany. See **HERBARIUM**.]

I. † 1. One skilled in herbs, a herbalist. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 1 The commune names that Herbaries and Apotecaries use. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cucumis siluestris*, .. called of herbaries *Asininus*. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 80 The Herbaries of our time saye that they are hote and dry.

II. 2. A collection of dried plants, a herbarium.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Erborario*, an herbarie, *herbarium*. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 68/1 Books filled with plants for our herbarie.

3. A place where herbs are grown; a garden of herbs or vegetables.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. *Christ's Answ.* § 87 Wks. VI. 478 The sweetest flowers that grow either in the prophetic or evangelical herbarie. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxviii. (1840) II. 413 *note*, An Herbarie, for furnishing domestic medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* iii. (1812) 41 Let not pot herbs be forgot, but provide a general herbarie in that part of the garden which is most contiguous to the kitchen.

4. A treatise on herbs; a herbal. (*nonce-use*.)

1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* I. iii. 40 The earliest versified *Bestiary*, which is also a *Volcary*, a *Herbary*, and a *Lapidary*.

III. † 5. The science of herbs; botany. *rare.*
1627 HAKEWELL *Apol.* III. viii. § 1 (1630) 246 The two legges of Physicke are Anatomie and Herbarie.

† **Herbary**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *herbāria* (ars): see **HERBARIUM**.] Relating to herbs; botanical.

Herbary art, botany.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* To Rdr., This Herbarie Art hath since groaned under the defects of many unworthy Authors.

Herbegage, -gery, -ger (ə, -geour: see **HARBERGAGE**, -GERY, **HARBINGER**).

Herbegi, obs. or error. f. *herberi*, **HARBURY**.

1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 167 in E. E. *Poems* (1862) 12 Loured 3if vs or herbegi, aze to helle, let us neuer go.

† **Herbelade**, *Cookery. Obs.* Also *hebolace*, (h)erbeblade, hayrblad. [cf. It. *herbolata* 'a kinde of tarte made of yong herbes: greene sauce' (Florio)=OF. *herbole* 'medicine prepared with herbes' (Godef.). Cf. also med.L. *herbolata* 'panificium herbis fartum & conditum' (Du Cange).] A kind of pork-sausage mixed with herbs and baked in a crust.

1390 *Form of Cury* 13 *Hebolace*. Take Oynons and erbes and hewe hem small and do verto gode broth, and aray it as þu diddest caboch. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 54 *Herbelade*. Take Buttes of Porke [etc.]. c 1450 *Ibid.* 76 Take a litul of þe broth þat þe porke was soden yn, and drawe hit þorgh a streynour, and caste to the erbelade, and yef hit a boyle. 14... Noble *Bk. Cookry* (1882) 58 To mak hairblad opyne.

Herbengar, -er, obs. forms of **HARBINGER**.

Herber (ə, -eir, -our, common ME. forms of **ARBOUR**, esp. in its earlier senses, Green plot, herb- or flower-garden, orchard.

Herber (ə, -age, obs. ff. **HARBOUR**, -AGE.

Herberewe, -rezen, obs. ff. **HARBOUR** *sb.* and *v.*

Herbergage: see **HARBERGAGE**.

Herberger (ə, -geour, -jour, etc., obs. ff. **HARBINGER**, **Herbergery**: see **HARBERGARY**.

Herbergh, -berz, -berw (ə, etc., ME. forms of **HARBOUR** *sb.* and *v. **Herberi**, -y (ə, obs. var. **HARBOURY** *sb.*, **HARBRY** *v.**

† **Herberie**, *erberie. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *erberie*, *herberie*, a collection of herbs, a herb-market, 'herbes; increase, provision, or store of herbes' (Cotgr.), f. *herbe* **HERB**: see -ERY.] Herbs collectively, 'store' of herbs; herbage.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 8 Of erbus and of erberi [v. r.

erbage), so anenautliche I-dit. *Ibid.* 21 Of Erberi and Ales, Of alle Maner of trees.

Herberough, -rowe, -berrowe, -beruh: see HARBOUR *sb.* and *v.*

Herbescent (hæb'sənt), *a.* [f. *L. herba* HERB + -ESCENT.] Growing like a herb; becoming or tending to become herbaceous.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Herbescent*, growing to an herb. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Herbescent*, growing into a herb or in the form of one.

Herb Eve: see HERB EVE.

Herb-grace, herb of grace. Also herb-a-grace, and corruptly herbgrass, herby-grass. [app. of English origin: supposed to have arisen like the synonym, *Herb of Repentance*, out of the formal coincidence of the name Rue with RUE *v.* and *sb.* repent, repentance. See QUOTS. 1592-3, 1602. (But Parkinson, *Theatr. Bot.* 134 says 'from the many good properties wherunto it serveth'.) Notwithstanding Turner, not known in French.]

1. An old name for the herb Rue, *Ruta graveolens*. (Now Obs. or dial.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Ruta* is called. in englishe and frenche, Rue and herbe grace, in dutch, Ruten. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbals* *Hush.* iii. (1586) 122 b, Take of Garlicke heades, seven ounces, of heartegrace three handfulls. 1592 GREENE *Upt. Courtier* (1871) 4 Some of them smiled and said 'rue was called herb grace' which though they scorned in their youth, they might wear in their age, and it was never too late to say *miserere*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iv. 105 He set a Banke of Rew, sovre Herbe of Grace: Rue, eu'n for ruth, heree shortly shall be scene, In the remembrance of a Weeping Queene. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. v. 182 Ther's Rew for you, and heree's some for me. Wee may call it Herbe-Grace a Sundae. 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 24 *Angellica* is but a rotten root, Hearbe-grace in scorne, I trample vnder-foot. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 141 The surface of Rue, or Herbrgrass, is polish'd. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyetuau's Theat.* World 1. 27 Rue, or as we call it, Herb of Grace. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 44 The vertue of Rue or Herba-grace. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* July 39 Shakspeare's 'herb o' grace' is sadly corrupted, and hardly recognizable under the form 'herby-grass'.

2. In general sense: a herb of virtue or valuable properties.

1866 *Trans. Bot. s.v. Verberna*, Vervain has ever been held to be 'an herb of grace', and so highly was it esteemed, [etc.]

3. (*Herb of grace*). *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. v. 18 Indeed sir she was the sweete Margerom of the sallet, or rather the hearbe of grace. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* iii. iv, Mercy, that herb-of-grace, Flowers now but seldom.

Herbicarnivorous, a. [f. *herbi-*, combining f. *L. herba* HERB + *carnivorous*.] 'Living on both vegetable and animal food' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Herbiculous (hæb'iklūs), *a.* [f. *L. herba* grass + *-cola* inhabiting + *-ous*.] Growing on herbaceous plants, as a fungus.

1863 BERKELEY *Outl. Brit. Fungology*. Gloss. *Herbiculous*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Herbiculous*, living on herbs.

Herbid (hæb'id), *a.* rare. ? Obs. [ad. *L. herbidus*, f. *herba*: see -ID]. In obs. F. *herbide* (Godef.). Grassy, grass-like.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 349 It beares an herbid and patulous umbell. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Herbid*, full of grass or herbs.

Herbiferous (hæb'ifērs), *a.* [f. *L. herbifer* grass-bearing + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing herbs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Herbiferous*, bringing forth hearbs or grass. 1731-52 in MILLER *Gard. Dict.* 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 208 Modern artists have none of the herbiferous taste of the Greeks.

Herbigage, -bige, -binge, -binger: see HARBERGAGE, -BINGE, -BINGER.

† **Herbish, a. Obs.** [f. HERB + -ISH.] Resembling a herb; greenish.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 70 b, Out of the whiche come fourth floures, without of an herbishe color. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xxiv. 688 Small white or yellowish knoppes, the whiche doo open into floures of an herbishe colour.

† **Herbist, Obs.** [f. HERB + -IST, after F. *herbiste*.] = HERBALIST.

1611 COTGR., *Herbiste*, an Herbist, or Herballist. . that vnderstands the nature, and temper of hearbes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Herballist* or *Herbist*.

† **Herbister, Sc. Obs.** [f. as prec. + -ER: cf. *barbister, chorister*.] = prec.

1623 *Kings of Scot. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 463 A good medicinar and herbister.

† **Herb Ive, Obs.** Also herb Ivy, herb Eve. [a. OF. *herbe ive*, f. *ive*, *Ajuga Chamaepitys*; snp-posed by Darmesteter to be a fem. deriv. of *if yew*.]

a. A name for Ground Pine, *Ajuga Chamaepitys*.

b. Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*. c. Buck's-horn or Swine's Cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*.

[1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 558/21 *Ostragium*, i. herbyue, i. lipewurt.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 146 Of herbe yue growyng in oure yerd their mery is. a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 17 *Cornu cervi*, i. herbive. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Coronopus*, is called in Cambrayge, herbe Iue. . it groweth muche aboute Shene aboute London. 1551 — *Herbal* i. Mij, *Coronopus*. . is called in Englyshe herbe Iue or Crowfoote plant[ayne]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xviii. 28 Called in English. . Ground Pyne, Herbe Iue, Forget me not, and field Cypress. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Iva*, ground pine, herbe Iue. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xcvi. § 2. 347 Buckes horne is called. . of many herbe Iue,

or herbe Iue. 1611 COTGR., *Ive arthritique*, Hearbe Iue, ground Pine, field Cypress, Forget-me-not.

|| **Herbivora** (hæb'ivōrā), *sb. pl.* Zool. [neut. pl. (*sc. animalia*) of *L. herbivorus* herb-eating.] A general name for animals, esp. mammals, that feed on herbage or plants. *spec.* The name of a division of Marsupials, including the kangaroos; and of a division of Cetacea.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 152 They serve to attest the contiguity of land inhabited by large herbivora. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 18 There will also be carnivora destroying the herbivora.

Herbivore (hæb'ivōrē), *a.* [a. F. *herbivore* (1748 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. *L. herbivorus* HERBIVOROUS.] A herbivorous animal; one of the Herbivora.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc. Organ.* Nat. 1. 254 The herbivore. . is, in Australia, a leaping animal. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ii. 17 That the carnivore may live herbivores must die.

Herbivory (hæb'ivōriti), *rare.* [f. mod. *L. herbivorus* + -ITY.] Herbivorous nature.

1859 R. OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 159/a The form of the molar teeth of one jaw is recognisable, but the herbivory of the fossil is not thereby determined.

Herbivorous (hæb'ivōrōs), *a.* [f. mod. *L. herbivorus* + -OUS.] Herb-eating; applied to those animals that feed naturally on herbage or the leaves of plants.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, which are . herbivorous, eating grasse or plants. 1794 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 409 If the bones were those of carnivorous animals and herbivorous. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 33 The large herbivorous quadrupeds, such as the ox. 1860 tr. *Martwig's Sea & Wond.* xiii. 240 The sea-snails are either predaceous or herbivorous.

† **Herb John, Obs.** [transl. med. *L. herba johannis*, F. *herbe de Saint-Jean*, in sense 1.]

1. St. John's-wort, *Hypericum perforatum*.

[1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 557/18 *Ypis*, herbe Johan, ueldernde.] c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 140/2 Erbe Ion, or Seynt Ions wort, *perforata*, *fuga demonum*, *ypericon*. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 92 Walle wort, herbe Iohn, Sentory, rybbewort, & camamelle.

2. App. a name for some tasteless herb of neutral qualities; hence applied, in proverbial phrases, to something inert or indifferent.

[Cotgrave has: *Herbe de S. Jean*, thin-leaved Mugwort; some also call Clarie so.]

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 307 Balme, with the destitution of Gods blessing, doth as much good, as a branch of hearbe-Iohn in our Potage. 1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* ii. i. As for that parcell of the testimonie . . it is a Herb-Iohn in the pot to the purpose of my allegation. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 24. ii. (1669) 12/1 Like Herb-Iohn in the pot, that does neither much good nor hurt. 1679 *Hist. Jetter* 33 The Bishop of Lausanne, being a Flegmatick and heavy pect, moved slowly, and was herb John in the whole proceeding.

Herbless (hæb'lēss), *a.* [f. HERB *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of herbs or herbage.

1682 TATE *Ab. & Achit.* ii. 118 His bed the herbless ground. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* ii. ii, Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's wing Flit o'er the herbless granite. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 84 An herbless waste of stone.

Herblet (hæb'lēt), [f. as prec. + -LET. Cf. obs. F. *herbelette*.] A little herb.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 287 You were as Flowres, now wither'd: euen so These Herblets shall, which we vpon you strew. 1814 CARY *Dante Purg.* xxix. 86 The flowers and the fresh herblets. 1843 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 7 The forget-me-not, the ranunculus, and other semi-aquatic herblets.

† **Herbling, Obs.** [f. as prec. + -LING. Cf. *shrubling*.] = prec.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 34 Lepidium y^e Pliny describeth is no herbling but a long and a great herbe.

Herb-man. A man who deals in herbs.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn *verdurier ou verdurier*, an hearbe man or woman which furnissheth a house with hearbes, bowes, and like greene things. 1598 FLORIO, *Herbaio*, an herbe man, a simpier, an herbarist.

Herb of grace: see HERB-GRACE.

Herbor(e), -bour(e), -bor3, -borough, -borow, -borwe, etc. ME. ff. HARBOUR *sb.* 1, *v.*

Herborgerie, -borgere, -borous, -bory: see HARBERGERY, -BINGER, -BOROUS, -BRY.

Herborist (hæb'ōrist), [a. F. *herboriste* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), who also cite *herboliste* (1530), 'derived from *herbe* by confusion with the radical of *L. arbor*' (Darmesteter): cf. the more etymological synonyms HERBALIST, HERBARIST, also the history of ARBOUR *sb.*] One skilled in herbs, a herbalist.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lviii. 398 Some Herboristes of France do call it *Solanum ligosum*. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, Dial. lxxiv, For so our Herborists haue truly told. 1658 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 61 All the most curious Herborists in Europe. 1821 J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 503 Some of our best herborists.

Herborization. [n. of action f. HERBORIZE: so F. *herborisation*.]

1. The action of herborizing; a botanizing excursion.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 385 The Book . . is divided into Six Herborizations, each of which contains the Plants he met with in the Course of the Walk. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 302 Jussieu . . announced excursions in the fields, or herborizations, and appointed his rendezvous near one of

the barriers at eight o'clock. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 490 We made a long herborization in a thick forest.

¶ 2. By confusion for ARBORIZATION.

1778 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 110/1 Agates and jaspers containing curious spots, shades, and herborizations. 1785 MATY in *New Review* Oct. 269 Mr. Daubenton gives an account of three different kinds of herborizations. . amongst which are those found on agats.

Herborize (hæb'ōrāiz), *v.* [a. F. *herboriser* (1611 in Cotgr.) 'derived from *herbe* by confusion with the radical of *L. arbor* tree: cf. *arboriser*' (Darmesteter). Cf. the more etymological *herbarize, herbarise*.]

1. *intr.* To tend herbs or plants; to garden. *rare.*

1664 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* i. xxiii. 109 Little Mattocks, Pickaxes. Pruning-knives, and other instruments requisite for herborizing [1653 gardening].

2. To gather herbs; to botanize.

1749 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 52 They herborized together in Catalonia. 1825 tr. *C'est De Genlis' Mem.* V. 38, I went with my little companion to herborize in the woods. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 134. 11/1 To herborize on the slopes of Parnassus.

Hence **Herborizer**, one who herborizes; **Herborizing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* i. ix. 91 Haller, whom he accompanied in his herborizing excursions. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 50 Herborizing never ceased. . to be the scholar's chief delight. 1882 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Sept. 295, I am not as Jean Jacques was, a 'herboriser', I only study 'pot herbs'.

Herborized, ppl. a. [see HERBORIZATION 2.]

Used by confusion for *arborized*: see ARBORIZE.

1788 tr. *Foucray's Nat. Hist. & Chem.* I. 275 M. Daubenton has shewn . . that herborized stones contain very fine mosses.

Herbose (hæb'ōws), *a.* [ad. *L. herbōsus*, f. *herba*: see -OSE.] Abounding in herbs or herbage.

1721 BAILEY, *Herbose*, Grassy, full of Grass or Herbs. a 1763 BYRON *Crit. Rem.*, *Hor. Odes* iii. xviii. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* XV. 239 Now in December, if we reason close, Are fields poetically call'd *herbose*? 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 42 In the Phœnician traditions, where they speak of a herbose or gelatinous sea, situated beyond the Pillars of Hercules.

Hence **Herbo'sity, rare.**

1731-52 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Herbosity*, grassiness, abundance of herbs.

Herbour, obs. var. ARBOUR: see HERBER.

Herbour, -bourgh, -bourough, -bowr(e), obs. ff. HARBOUR *sb.* and *v.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, Ye shall say thus: An hert Herbourghith.

Herbous (hæb'ūs), *a.* [ad. *L. herbōsus*: see prec. and cf. F. *herbeux, -euse*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a herb; herbaceous.

1712 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* Schol. 52, I had usually sweet Herbous Scents in my Nostrils. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Jujube*, The Flowers are pale and herbous, consisting of five Leaves, standing Rosewise. 1893 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* XIII. 324/1 Tall, herbous vegetation.

Herb Paris, ad. med. *L. herba paris*: in Fr. *herbe à Paris, parisette*. The origin of the name is obscure; some explain *paris* as the genitive of *L. par* 'equal, a mate, a pair', in reference to the regularity of its leaves and flowers (see quot. 1864); others refer it to the Trojan Paris.]

A general book-name for *Paris quadrifolia* (N.O. *Trilliaceae*), also called True-love, a dictyogonous plant found in moist woods, bearing a single greenish flower at the top of the stem, and just beneath it four large ovate leaves in the form of a cross.

1558 MATTHIOLUS in *Dioscoridem* 539 Plantam quam herbariorum vulgus Herbam Paris appellat. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* i. 19 (not in ed. 1551) V^e same herbe is called of y^e Barbarus writers *Herba paris*.]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxxvii. 425 Herbe Paris hath a smoth round stalke . . vpon the whiche growe foure leaues. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. lxxxv. § 7. 329 Herbe Paris. . is proued to repress the force of poison. 1864 PAIOR *Plant-n.* (1870) 111 *Herb Paris*, incorrectly so spelt. . being . . *Herba paris*, Herb of a pair, of a betrothed couple, in reference to its four leaves being set upon the stalk like a trulove-knot, the emblem of an engagement, whence its synonym, *Herb Trulove*. a 1888 MARY HOWITT *Autobio.* (1889) I. 41 In other spots flourished . . the rare four-leaved Herb Paris, bearing its berry-like flower at the central angles of its four leaves.

Herbreoure, var. of HERBERYUR, Obs.

Herbri, var. HARBOURY *sb.* and HARBRY *v.*, Obs.

Herb Robert. [ad. med. *L. herba Roberti*.]

The name has been variously supposed to refer to Robert Duke of Normandy, to St. Robert, and to St. Rupert.]

The English name for a common wild species of Crane's-bill or Geranium (*G. Robertianum*), with divided leaves and light reddish purple flowers.

1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 558/6 *Herba Roberti*, herbe Robert, charenille. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 Herbe Robert, herba Roberti. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 136. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxii. 47 The fourth kinde [of Geranium] is called. . in English Herbe Robert. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1632) 311 *Herbe Robert*. . stauncheth bloud of greene wounds brused and applyed. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 77 Drink Decoction of Herb Robert. 1826 K. DICKEY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. 364 The herb Robert blooms about the 29th of April, the day of St. Robert founder of the Carthusians.

Herbrough, obs. form of HARBOUR *sb.* and *v.*

Herbry, var. HARBOURY *sb.* and HARBRY *v.*, Obs.

† **Herbryage**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *herbry*, HARBOUR sb. or HARBY v. + -AGE.] Entertainment, lodging. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 118 Bot he was than zeit still at herbryage.

† **Herbryour**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *herbre*, *herbrey*, *herbri*. [f. *herbry*, *herbery*, HARBOUR: cf. *HARBINGER* and *HARBOURER*.] One sent on before to secure lodgings for an army or company; in *pl.* an advance company sent to procure lodgings or a camping-ground; = *herberger*, *HARBINGER* 2. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xlv. 465 The dowglass with thame ferd, That had that herbreyouris [i.e. herbryouris] all slayne. *Ibid.* xviii. 334 Thai . . saw thair herbreyouris then Cum reboytit on that maneir.

† **Herbulent**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. *L. herba*: cf. *turbulentus*, f. *turba*.] = *HERBOSE*. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Herbulent (*herbulentus*), full of grass or herbes.

Herbure, -burgh(e), -burh(e), etc., *obs. ff.* HARBOUR sb. 1 and v. **Herburgage**, -burger: see *HARBURGAGE*, *HARBINGER*.

Herb-wife. = *next*.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* iii. There is a certeine herbe-wife, Of whom if you do buye. 1631 *Act Com. Conncell Lond.* i Oyster wines, Herbe wines, Tripe wines, and the like. 1825 *JAMIESON, Verb-wife*, an old woman, who pretends to be acquainted with the medicinal qualities of herbs. 1891 *C. CREIGHTON Epidemics Brit.* 483 Herb-wives and gardeners also prospered.

Herb-woman. A woman who sells herbs. 1608 *SHAKS. Per. iv. vi. 92* Why, your herb-woman; she that sets seeds and roots of shame and iniquity. 1642 *Ordin. & Declar. Lords & Com.*, Lords Day 5 Any Fruit-ers or Hearbe-women. 1750 *CHESTERN. Lett.* (1792) III. cxxxix. 40 Even the herb-women at Athens were correct judges of it. 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 472 Euripides the son of the herb-woman.

Herby (hə'bi), *a.* [f. *HERB sb.* + -Y.] 1. Full of or abounding in herbs; grassy.

1552 *HULOET*, Herby, or full of herbs, or hayingne herbes, *herbidus*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Herbygen*, grassie, hearbie. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* v. 39 An herby seat on broad Scamander's shore. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 729 Columbus. After many dayes..incountred with that Herbie Sea. 1889 *C. EDWARDS Sardinia* 210 The herby slopes.

2. Of the nature of a herb, herbaceous; pertaining to or characteristic of herbs.

1552 *HULOET*, Herby, or pertaynyng to herbes, *herbarius*. 1578 *LYTE Dodonei* iii. xxxvi. 367 The flowers..of a white greene or herby colour. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 189 Mandrindor, or the herby part of the wilde Dasy. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 73/2 The Bean Caper is an herby, not a woody stalk. 1784 *TWAMLEY Dairying* 114 The stem is herbaceous or of a herby nature. 1884 *T. HAROY Wessex Tales, Interlopers* (1889) 171 The herby breath of cows.

Herbygage, -bynger, -byrge: see *HARBURGAGE*, -BINGE, -BOUR.

Here, *Heree*, *obs. forms of HARK, HEARSE*.

Hercogamy (hærkə'gæmi). *Bot.* Also *herk-*. [f. *Gr. ἥρκος* fence, barrier + *γάμος*, *-γάμη* marriage.] The prevention of self-fertilization in flowers by means of structural obstacles. So **Hercogamic**, **Hercogamous** *adjs.*, unable to be self-fertilized: see *quot.* 1880.

1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) I. 414/2 *Hercogamous* (-us), Said of hermaphrodite flowers when some structural obstacle prevents autogamy. 1883 *D. W. THOMPSON tr. Müller's Fertil. Flowers* 20 Axell considers that a further advance is shown in passing from dicogamic to hercogamic flowers. 1887 *H. M. WARD tr. Sachs' Phys. Plants* 799 All the marvellous adaptations of Dichogamy, Heterostylism, Hercogamy..may be looked upon in this sense.

† **Hercotectonic**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *Gr. ἥρκος* wall, barrier + *τεκτονικός* TECTONIC.] Of or pertaining to the construction of walls or fortifications.

1672 *SIR S. MORLAND (title)* The Count of Pagan's Method of Delineating..Fortifications..Reduced to English Measure, and converted into Hercotectonic-Lines.

† **Herculanean**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. Herculanus*, f. *Hercules*: see -AN.] = *HERCULEAN*; in *quot.*, humorously, 'very strong'.

1604 *DEKKER 1st Pt. Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 28 Here's most Herculanian tobacco.

Herculanian (hə'kɪlɪən-i-ən), *a.* 2 [f. *L. Herculanus* belonging to *Herculanum* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to *Herculanum*, a town in Campania, which was buried with Pompeii in the eruption of *Vesuvius* in 79 A.D., and has in modern times been partly excavated.

1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 398 Models of Herculanian pots and pans. 1819 *WORDSW. September* 1819, ix, O ye, who patiently explore The wreck of Herculanian lore.

Herculean (hə'kɪl-i-ən), *a.* [f. *L. Herculeus*, f. *Hercules* (see below) + -AN. Cf. *F. Herculeen*.] 1. Of or pertaining to *Hercules*.

Herculean pillars, straits: see *HERCULES* 1 c. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* (Chetham Soc.) Particulars 2 Bearing Herculan Clabbes in their hands. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 233 The Arabike tongue..It is now the most universall in the world..from the Herculan Pillars to the Mollucass. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* xlviii. (1734) 354 You have knocked him down with a kind of Herculan Club. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 33. 141 That the Mediterranean Sea forced open that passage of the Herculan Straits. 1803 *BEDDOES Hygeia* ix. 17 It [epilepsy] was likewise called the Herculean complaint, an appellation which medical etymologists are puzzled to explain.

VOL. V.

2. Like *Hercules*, esp. in strength, courage, or labours; prodigiously powerful or vigorous; gigantic. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 116 The more than Herculean fury he was in. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1060 The Danite strong, Herculean Samson. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1750 (1831) I. 201 Addison's style..though comparatively weak, when opposed to Johnson's Herculean vigour. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* i. ix, Robust but not Herculean—to the sight No giant frame set forth his common height. 1891 *Spectator* 18 Sept., His labours in the cause of science were Herculean.

b. *transf.* Of things: Strong, powerful, violent. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* ii. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 100 Let mine out-woe me: mine's Herculean woe. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 135 The first (which is the main and Herculean-Argument). 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxv, The four Herculean Medicines, Opium, The Bark, Steel, and most of the Preparations of Quicksilver. Herculean indeed! Far too strong for common Men to grapple with.

3. Of a labour or task: Difficult or hard to accomplish as *Hercules'* labours were; requiring the strength of a *Hercules*; excessive, immense.

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* To Rdr. p. v. The adding of these several values in each daies journey, had been an Herculean labour. 1734 *BERKELEY Alciphron* i. § 1 Acquiring true knowledge, that Herculean labour. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test.* 13 An herculean task, to which not one life but many must needs be devoted.

Hercules (hə'kɪlɪz), [L., ad. *Gr. Ἡρακλῆς* (-κλῆς), f. *Ἥρα*, *Hera*, wife of *Zens* + *κλῆος* glory, renown, lit. 'having or showing the glory of *Hera*']. 1. A celebrated hero of Greek and Roman mythology, who after death was ranked among the gods and received divine honours. He is represented as possessed of prodigious strength, whereby he was enabled to perform twelve extraordinary tasks or 'labours' imposed upon him by *Hera*, to which, and to his club, there are many allusions in literature. In Greek and Latin his name is used in exclamations and asseverations.

c 1369 *CHAUCER Deth. Blanche* 1058 Thogh I had hadde..at the strengthe of *Ercules*. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 74 b, A tale of one, whose carte stode fast in the mire, whiche man..cried to *Hercules* for helpe. 1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 21 A travel and charge farre greater than the twelve labours of *Hercules*. a 1592 *GREENE George a Greene Wks.* (Rtdg.) 259/1 'Not *Hercules* against two' the proverb is. 1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* ii. i, O *Hercules*! Why should a Man like this..Be all the care of heav'n? *Ibid.*, By *Hercules*, the Writing of Octavius!

b. A representation of *Hercules* or a strong man. 1638 *F. JONES Paint. Ancients* 164 [He] was taken with nothing so much as with a little *Hercules* standing upon the table. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciii. 427 The arms of the house of Brandenburg, supported by two herculeses.

c. *Pillars of Hercules, Hercules' Pillars*: the rocks *Calpé* (now *Gibraltar*) and *Abyla* (*Ceuta*), on either side of the Strait of *Gibraltar*, thought by the ancients to be the supports of the western boundary of the world, and to have been set up by *Hercules*; so *Straits of Hercules*. Hence *fig.*, an ultimate limit, the *ne plus ultra*.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 298 To be se Gaditannus, here *Hercules* his pileres stondep. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 87 We must laie before us the noble devise of Charles the fifth, to wit, the pillars of *Hercules*, and to dispose ourselves to goe beyond them. 1644 *MILTON Arcep.* (Arb.) 64 A parochiall Minister, who has his reward, and is at his *Hercules* pillars in a warm benefice. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii, The Mediterranean squadron..was vainly struggling to pass the pillars of *Hercules*.

2. One who resembles *Hercules* in strength; a man of prodigious strength; a big man.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) ix Where is now that valiant *Hercules*? For all his bragges, he is nowe runne away. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lat. Nat.* (1852) II. 561 Others there are, who can be satisfied with nothing less than heroism in self-denial; they must be..*Herculeses* to subdue all monsters. 1858 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* i. xlii. 163 The teakettle was brought in by a black *Hercules*.

3. A fanciful name given to powerful machines: a. A heavy weight used like the ram or 'monkey' in a pile-driving machine. b. A kind of machine for cleansing the streets.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 80 The *Hercules* is used for setting straight the shank, welding..the arms to the shank, of large anchors. It consists of a weight of about 400 lb. faced with steel, and a long iron shank. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 425/1 The 'Hercules', a ponderous mass of iron attached to a vertical guide rod, which was lifted originally by a gang of men with ropes, but afterwards by steam power, and allowed to fall by its own weight. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/3 This new contrivance is called the 'Hercules' machine—an apt name for the Augean stable of London..This new *Hercules* can scrape thoroughly clean, in sixty minutes, half a mile in length by nearly thirty feet in width of the dirtiest street space in London.

4. *Entom.* (In full, *Hercules Beetle*). A gigantic lamellicorn beetle, *Dynastes* (or *Megasoma*) *Hercules*, about five inches in length.

1816 *PAISC, Wakefield Nat. Hist. Insects* iv. 28 The largest of this genus is called the *Hercules*, and is a Native of South America. 1840 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Insects* 232 Turn to..the *Hercules beetle*..it cannot for a moment be doubted that this gigantic insect is completely arboreal.

5. *Bot.* = *Hercules' club*.

1756 *P. BROWNIE Janatea* (1759) 189 *Zanthoxylum*..Prickly yellow-wood, or yellow *Hercules*.

6. *Astron.* A name of one of the northern constellations, figured as a man kneeling on his right

knee; known to the earlier Greek and Roman writers as *ἐνγόνασις*, *genunixus*, *ingeniculus*, the 'kneeler'.

1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 212 *Engonasis*..some will have it to be *Hercules*, that mighty Conqueror. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The stars in the constellation *Hercules*, in Ptolemy's catalogue, are 29. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 148 *Hercules*, one of the old constellations, called *ἐνγόνασις* by *Aratus*, *Hyginus*, and *Ptolemy*, and described by the first as 'a figure like that of a man in sorrow'. (*Hyginus Poet. Astron.* (n.c. 10) has *En Gonasin*. Hunc *Erastosthenes Hercules* dicit.)

7. Comb. *Hercules-like* *adj.*; *Hercules'* all-heal, a perennial umbelliferous plant, *Opopanax Chironium*; *Hercules braid* (see *quot.*); *Hercules knot*, a kind of knot, attributed to *Hercules*, very difficult to undo; *Hercules powder*, a powerful explosive used in mining operations.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* 850 **Hercules Alheale* or Woundwort. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, **Hercules Braid*, a thick corded worsted braid, which is employed for trimmings. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 305 As for greene wounds, it is wonderfull how soon they will be healed, in case they be bound vp and tied with a **Hercules knot*. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 265 The true lovers knot..had perhaps its originall from *Nodus Herculanus*, or that which was called *Hercules* his knot. 1593 *Bacchus' Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 304 All the other gods and goddesses, **Hercules-like*, are cloyed with such cholerick clabbes. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, **Hercules powder*. 1882 *COPP Amer. Mining Co.* 101 The principal explosives used in mining are..rend-rock, *Hercules*..and other powders.

Hercules' club. [From the club which *Hercules* is represented as bearing; see *prec.*, sense 1.] a. The name of a plant, *Xanthoxylon Clava-Herculis*; also, *Aralia spinosa* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). b. A kind of firework. c. 'A stick of unusual size and formidable appearance' (*Brewer*).

1688 *Lond. Gas. No. 2362/3* Rockets..Reporters, *Hercules Club*..with all manner of other Fire-works were discharged. 1882 *J. SMITH Dict. Econ. Plants, Hercules' Club*..of the Bean Caper family..Its wood is yellow, and is a useful timber.

Herculite. [f. *HERCUL-ES* + -ITE.] A kind of explosive: see *quot.*

1892 *Fall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 7/1 *Herculite*, a new French explosive, is a yellowish-grey powder, composed of sawdust, camphor, nitrate of potash, and several substances that are kept secret.

Hercynian (hə'si-ni-ən), *a.* [f. *L. Hercynia* (sc. *silva*) = *Gr. Ἑρκύνιος δρυμός* the *Hercynian forest* (see below and -AN).] Applied by and after the ancient writers to the wooded mountain-system of Middle Germany, or to portions of it; esp. in more recent times to the *Erzgebirge*, whence *Hercynian gneiss*.

1598 *GRENEVEY Tacitus' Descr. Germanie* iv. 266 The *Hercynian* forest doth containe the *Catti*, and is the bounds of their territory. 1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commw.* 276 Bohemia..is compassed with great Mountains and the *Hercynian* woods. 1885 *GRIKIE Text Bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 641 Grey gneiss, containing white or grey felspar, and abundant dark magnesia-mica. (termed the *Hercynian gneiss*).

Hercynite (hə'si-ni-ət). *Min.* Also *hercyn-, hyrcin-*. [Named (1839) *Hercynit*, f. *L. Hercynia* (see *prec.*).] Aluminate of iron, found in black octahedral crystals in the Bohemian Forest.

1849 *J. NICOL Min.* 251 *Hercynite*. 1887 *DANA Man. Min.* 215 *Hercynite*, a spinel affording on analysis alumina and iron protoxide, with only 2.9 per cent. of magnesia.

Herd (hə'd), *sb.* 1 *Forms*: 1 *heord*, *hiord*, 2-3 *heorde*, (3 *hierde*), 3- *herd*; also 3-5 *hird*, 4 *hyrde*, 4-6 *herde*, 5-6 *herd*, 6-7 *heard*. [Com. Tent.: OE. *heord* str. fem. = OLG. **herda* (MLG. *herde*), OHG. *herta* (MHG. *hert(e)*, Ger. *herde*), ON. *hjørð* (Sw., Da. *hjord*), Goth. *hairda*:—OTent. **herdā* = pre-Tent. **kerdhā*: cf. *Sk. çārdha*-s troop, Oslav. *črěda* herd, flock.]

1. A company of domestic animals of one kind, kept together under the charge of one or more persons. (The notion of a keeper is now little present, and the sense is scarcely distinct from 2.)

a 1000 *AGS. Voc.* in *Wt.-Wulcker* 274/18 *Armentum*, *hiord*. c 1000 *AGS. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 31 *Purh bæz hyrdes sleze byð seo heord todræfed*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* iii. 1 He dræf his heorde to inwardum ðam westene. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* iii. vi, The wulf whiche is enemy of thy heerd. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* v. 11 Ther was there nye vnto the mountayns a greete beerd of swyne fedinge. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 34, My beardes of cattel lowing hard by me. a 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* i. Wks. 1808 XII. 99 With this he did a herd of goats controul. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* i, The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. 1865 *H. H. DIXON Field & Fern* vi. 134 A well-known breeder has a herd of shorthorns.

b. As contrasted with *flock* (see *FLOCK sb.* 1 3), esp. in the phrase *herds and flocks*, *herd* is restricted to cattle or bovine domestic animals.

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* i. 5 But the tame..do naturally live in flocks and bearded. 1596 *BP. W. BARLOW Three Serm.* i. 16 Heardes and flockes of cattle and sheepe perish. 1611 *BIBLE Lev.* xxvii. 32 Concerning the tith of the herd, or of the flock. 1740 *C. PITT Æneid* iii. (R.), Our flocks to slaughter, and our herds destroy. 1873 *N. S. ROBINSON N. S. Wales* 29 Multitudinous as our flocks and herds have become.

† *c. fig.* A spiritual flock: cf. *FLOCK sb.* 1 4. *Obs.* c 1000 *Inst. Polity* in *Thorpe Anc. Laws* II. 304 *Læt he sy..rihtwis hyrde ofer cristene heorde*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 30

95 Erest he scal hine seolfne wið sannan isteoran and seodðan his heorde. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. iv. The impartial gods, who from the mounted heavens View us their mortal herd, behold who err.

2. A company of animals of any kind, feeding or travelling in company; a school (of whales, porpoises, etc.).

c 1205 LAV. 305 Heo funden ane heorde of heorten. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2988 And gnattes hird ðor ðicke up-wond. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1212 *Dido*. The herte of hertis is f-founde n-non. c 1440 *Promp. Par.* 236/2 Heerde, or flock of beestys, whatso euyr they be, polia. c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxh. repr.) 30 An Herde of swannys, An Herde of crans, An Herde of wrennyes, An Herde of alle dere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 1 An Hynd forth singled from the heard. 1675 *TEONGE Diary* (1825) 7 The porpoises com in heards on boath syds the ship. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vii. 21 Herds of howling wolves that stun the sailors ears. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 324 The grisly Boar is singled from his herd. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 20 The groups, herds, or 'schools', which are formed by the sperm whale, are of two kinds. c 1847 in *Knowledge* (1883) 188/4 Herds of the *Actinia bellis* in prime condition. 1860 *TYNOALL Glac.* i. xvi. 218 We came upon the tracks of a herd of Chamois. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 682 Herds of elephants. 1897 *Daily News* 15 July 5/5 We have ascertained that the seal herd is not in danger of extinction.

b. To break herd: to break away from or leave the herd; hence, to take an independent course.

1768 *Woman of Honor* i. 151 They dare not break herd, afraid of the ridicule of idiots for not resembling them.

3. A large company of people; a multitude, host. Now always in a disparaging sense: cf. b. a 1400 *St. Alexius* (Vernon MS.) 182 Sitting in a chierche-erde Among pore men an herde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj. An Herde of harlots. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. 8 7 He retir'd in the noonday, and in the face of that Rebel-herd from Wells to Somerton. a 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)*, Where one Cato shines, Counta a degenerate herd of Catilines. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 290 A herd of parasites and scyphants. a 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* ii. ii. (1858) 247 Herds of ragged children playing in the lanes.

b. The herd: the multitude, the common people, the rabble. Often qualified by common, vulgar, etc.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 266 When he perceiv'd the common Herd was glad he refus'd the Crowne. 1665 *GLANVILL Scepsis Sci.* p. vii. For the good opinion of the rash and inconsiderate Herd of mankind. 1698 *CHRIST Exalted* 63 Will you now run with the Herd, and cry, God made Millions to damn them? 1807 *CARRER Par. Reg.* i. 30 Fear, shame, and want the thoughtless herd pursue. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* i. vi. The legitimate chief was distinguished from the vulgar herd... by his robust frame. 1894 *GLADSTONE tr. Horace's Odes* iii. ii. 30 Neglected, Jove oft smites good men Mixed with the guilty herd.

c. Of things: A great number, a mass.

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1872) *Intro.* 18 Seeing the herd of hireling coaches are more than the wherries on the Thames. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes Wks.* (1841) 143 We are now to descend to the common herd of attributives, such as black and white.

4. attrib. and Comb., as herd-breed, -bull, -driver, -flock, -stall, -swarm; herd-abandoned adj.

1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P.* R. xviii. xiv. (1495) 774 The hyde dryer rulyth the oxen to drawe euyr. 1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* i. (Arb.) 31 Clusted in heeds warme Feaze away these droane bees with sting, from mannger or hincot. *Ibid.* 35 From their region with prede too gather an heard-flock. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 183 To provide Goats for herd-breed and profit. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xxxiii. A herd-abandoned deer. a 1839 *MILMAN Deborah's Hymn* Wks. 1839 II. 357 Why satt'st thou idle, Renben, 'mid thy herd-still?

Hence Herdlike a.; Herdwise adv., like a herd.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) i. xxi. 189 Herd-wise hieing through the moss and through the heather.

Herd, sb.² Forms: 1-2 hiede, 1 hiorde, hyrde, 1-3 heorde, 1-6 hilde, 3-5 hurde, 3-6 herde, 4-5 hyrde, hiede, heirde, (herthe), 4-6 heerde; 4-6 hyrd, 4-6 (Sc. -g) hird, (4 hered, 5 hird, 3erd, 6 hield, heird, hurd, heard); 4-herd. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hird*, *hiede*, etc. = OS. *hirdi*, *herdi* (MDu. *hirde*, *herde*, MLG. *herde*), OHG. *hirti* (MHG. and mod. Ger. *hirte*), ON. *hirðir* (Sw. *herde*, Da. *hyrde*), Goth. *hairdeis*:—O Teut. **herdjo-z*, f. *herd*—HERD sb.¹]

1. A keeper of a herd or flock of domestic animals; a herdsman. Now usually with word prefixed, as *cowherd*, *swineherd*, but in Scotland and north of England still a common word for *shepherd*.

c 725 *CORPUS Gloss.* 313 *Bobulcus*, hridhiorde. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 109 Ure ealdan fædras wæron ceapes hieidas. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 32 Swa swa se hyrde [*Lindisf. & Rushw.* hiorde; *Hatton* heorde] asyndraþ ða seep fram tycennum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Amos her a reoder heorde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 ðe engel cudde þe herdes . . þat þe helende was þerinne iboren. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 456 He was hirde wittere and wal. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1059 (Cott.) ðis abel was a hird for fee. *Ibid.* 19488 (Gött.) Sna dos þe heirdes þat, er gode. c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 603 Ther nas baillif ne hiede [*v. r.* herde] nor oother hyne That he [ne] knew his sleighte and his couyne. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* x. 267 How! hurde I wher is þyn hounde? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 91 Herkyn, hyrdes, awake! 1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 227 b/2 He founde a heerde or keper of Camels. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. Prol. 7 Hornyt Lady, pail Cynthia, nocht brycht . . That slepand kist the hird Endymione. 1563-87 *FOX A. & M.* (1684) III. 571 Mr. Tyrels Servant . . being his Herd at a Farm of his. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 90 As sheep without their heird. 1596 *Mem. St. Giles, Durh.* (Surtees) 17 Paid more to the hurd for mending certayn gapes in the more dyke. 1596 SPENSER

F. Q. vi. ix. 4 Whereas the Heardes were keeping of their neat. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 451 When I was a young lad I was a herd, and kepted the Sisters of the Sheines sheep. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* i. x. 74 The Herd sounding a Horn along the Streets, the Swine run from all Parts of the Town, to join and follow him. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 384 They are obliged to employ herds to their cattle. 1825 BROCKETT, *Herd*, a keeper of cattle. 1876 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* (1878) 26 Unpolluted meads, where never herd Drives his white flock.

†2. fig. A spiritual shepherd, a pastor. In ME. often applied to Christ.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Panc ic do, Crist þu goda hyrde. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 43 De gastliche hierdes, ðe sculen boðe lokin and stieren. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Ure lonerd hies crist is alre herdene herde. c 1200 *ORMIN* 6841 For Crist iss . . Hirde, þatt uss feddeþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19384 Þat hirdes war o crist scepe. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Crist was be beste herd and so he puttide his lyf for his sheep. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 92 (Harl. MS.) Neuertheles than þe hurde, scil, a prechour, comyth often tyme. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* lxxx, Thou Herde that Israell doost keepe.

†3. transf. A keeper, guardian. Obs.

Beowulf (Z.) 610 gehyrde on beowulfe folces hyrde fæst-rædne geþoht. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 177 Þa he behyrgeð was, settan him hyrdas to. a 1000 *Cædmon's Genesis* 1007 (Gr.) Ne ic hyrde was broðer mines. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 61 Hire agenes huses hirde. *Ibid.* xxvi. 16 Þiodd aldr . . rices hirde. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gloss.* in *W.*-Wülker 163/42 *Paedagogus*, clida hyrde uel lareow. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 102 Ealured englene hurde [*v. r.* herde] Englene durling. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. Therle of Fyffe a fyers man and a sterne herd. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 61 Keip weilth thy tail, gude Phillip, I am hird the to award from buffettis.

4. *Curling*. A guard-stone.

1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons* 166 (Jam.) Gib o' the Glen, a noble herd Behind the winner laid. *Ibid.*, But miss'd his aim, and 'gainst the herd, Dang frae his clint a flaw.

5. Comb., as herd-flock, a company of shepherds; herd-girl, -laddie, -lassie, -maid, -maiden, a girl, etc. who assists, or acts as, a herd; herd's purse = SHEPHERD'S-PURSE; †herd-work (-werch), see quot. 1706. Also HERD-BOY, -MAN, etc.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 3372 All þat þirde-flocc hemm sahh And herde whatt teiz sungenn. a 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* ii. viii. (1858) 352 Where she had plucked berries, a little 'herd-girl, on the banks of the Andlgrange. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* vi. 174 He was with the Doctor at thirteen, and then became a 'herd laddie. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 87/1 For many years James Wyllie (the 'herd-laddie') was the acknowledged [Draughts] Champion of the world. 1887 *Lyrics*, etc. in *Arh. Garner* II. 76, I sit and watch a 'herd-maid gay. 1166 *Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant.* MS. (Cowell), Pro opere quod Anglice 'Herdwerch' dicitur. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Herdwerch*, or *Herdwerch* (Sax.), Herdsman's Work or Labours, formerly done by Shepherds, Herdsmen, and other inferior Tenants at the Will of their Lord.

Herd (hãrd), v.¹ Also (4 herdoye), 6-7 heard. [f. HERD sb.¹]

1. intr. To go in a herd; to form a herd or herds. Said also contemptuously of men: to congregate or live together as beasts. Constr. *together*, *with*.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 148 Maules drowen hem to maules . . And femeles to femeles herdede [*v. r.* herdiede, herdieide, herdying, herdede] and drew. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1590) 31 They are but sheep which always heard together. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 Like swine feeding, eating and promiscuously herding together. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelsol's Trav.* 127 Females, which . . suffer themselves to be led up and down, till some of the wild Elephants herd with them. 1701 *ROWE Amb. Step. Moth.* II. ii. Stoop to the meanest Arts which catch the Vulgar? Herd with 'em, fawn upon 'em, and caress 'em? 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 108 These animals are in general fond of herding and grazing in company. 1886 *EMILY LAWLESS Hurrish* v. 57 It was a palace in comparison with the foul hovel in which he and his brother had herded together.

b. Of things: To come together, assemble; to be assembled or associated. *rare*.

1704 *SWIFT T. Tub Wks.* 1760 i. 100 All its properties and adjuncts will herd under this short definition. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 71 Away towards the north and west... they [clouds] appear to be herding together.

2. To join oneself to any hand or company; to become one of any faction or party; to associate as one of the 'common herd' or crowd, to go in company *with*.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1010 Ffor-thy hurdez he here, to outtraye hys poole. 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* II. i. xvi. Here greedy Creditors their Debtors chase, Who scape by herding in 'th' indebted Throng. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* xi. 1188 The wretch . . spurring forward, herds among his Friends. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xl. 463 Hector. Remounts his car, and herdes amidst the crowd. 1789 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* 13 Jan., 'Tis now a cause of humanity . . and I will not herd with those who think otherwise. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* i. 100 Ethel herded not with the children of her own age.

3. *trans.* To place in or among a herd; to associate. Also *fig.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 310 The stag is herded; come, my Lord, Shall we to horse, and single him againe? 1611 B. JONSON *Calistone* i. Wks. (Rldg.) 276/2 The rest, However great we are, be honest, and valiant, Are herded with the vulgar. a 1631 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 43, I can allow myself to be . . applicable to my company, but not . . to herd myself in every troupe. 1691 *SWIFT Athenian Soc.* 81 Wks. 1841 i. 599 2 Our good brethren . . Must e'en all herd us with their kindred fools.

4. To collect into a herd. Also *fig.* To amass. 1615 *TOMKIS Abumazar* III. v. in *Hazl. Dodslcy* XI. 366

In all the years of my yeomanry, I could never yoke two crowns, and now I have herded ten fair twenty-shilling pieces. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 106 Our mules had scattered far and wide . . and several hours elapsed before they could be herded and got into traveling order.

Hence Herded ppl. a., gathered or placed in a herd; Herding vbl. sb., association in herds, congregation; also comb., as herding-place; Herding ppl. a., gathering in herds, gregarious.

1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* cclviii, The most in fields like herded beasts lie down. 1711 *SHAFTES. Charac.* (1737) 1. 110 If eating and drinking be natural, herding is so too. c 1740 *FIELDRING Ess. Convers.* (R.), The tamer and gentler, the herding and flocking parts of the creation. 1805 *PAISC. WAKEFIELD Dom. Recreat.* xiii. (1806) 195 Man, who is a herding, and not a solitary animal. 1847 *MARY HOWITT Ballads* 235 Among the herded deer. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 211 The herding places of vast numbers of amphibious animals.

Herd, v.² Also 5-6 hurd, hird. [f. HERD sb.²]

1. *trans.* To take care of or tend (sheep or cattle).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 106 Þe patriarkis . herdid bestis. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 14 (Jam.) When they were able now to herd the ewes. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* iv, The very least boy that can herd a cow. 1829 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 283 Cattle, sheep, goats . . are all herded by boys or women. *fig.* 1887 *SWINBURNE Locrine* iv. ii. 293 God, who herds the stars of heaven As sheep within his shepfold.

b. To lead or conduct as a shepherd. *rare*.

1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 72/1 It is also very picturesque to see . . the girls . . herding the geese and ducks homeward at sundown.

c. *intr.* To act as a herd, to tend cattle or sheep.

1768 *ROSS Helenore* 31 (Jam.) I had nause to gang Unto the glen to herd this mony a lang. 1848 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXXVIII. 315 It was long before I was hearted to herd again in the woods by myself.

†2. *fig. (trans.)* To keep safe, shelter, harbour.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlix. [l.] 19 Þi tunge herded swikedomes ma. *Ibid.* lvii. 3 [lviii. 2] Un-rightwises herdes youre hand. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 469 And [=if] he hurdit sic schrewis Within Ingland quhilk was his mortal fa. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xv. 21 My lady, lord, thow gaif me for to hird, Within myne armes I nureiss on the nycht.

Hence Herding vbl. sb., the tending of sheep and cattle.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 37 In the Summer we must be at the Expence of Herding, to save our Grass from being destroyed by our Neighbours Beasts. 1804 *FINLAY Agric. Surv. Peebles* 195 (Jam.) The principles of herding are, to allocate to each particular flock, separate walks upon the farm for each season of the year. 1871 *Daily News* 27 Feb., Single whales often broke away . . and required a good deal of herding to prevent their escape into the sound. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xviii. 215 The Mongols have much solitary travelling and herding.

Herd, obs. f. heard, pa. t. and pple. of HEAR v.

Herd-book. [f. HERD sb.¹ + BOOK.] A book containing the pedigree and other particulars of a breed of cattle or pigs: corresponding to the *stud-book* for horses, and the *flock-book* for sheep.

1822 *COATES (title)* The General Short-Horned Herd-Book, containing the Pedigrees of Short-Horned Bulls, Cows, etc. of the Improved Durham Breed. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* 16 In 1822, the very year that England began her Shorthorn Herd-Book. 1881 *SHELDON Dairy Farming* 3/1 Long and respectable pedigrees in their owners' herd-books.

Herd-boy. [orig. f. HERD sb.² + BOY; but in later use app. understood as from HERD sb.¹, whence the bad form *herd's-boy*, and prob. sense 2. See HERDSMAN.]

1. A boy who acts as a herd or assists a herd.

1799 *WORDSW. Danish Boy* 19 Nor piping shepherd shall he be, Nor herd-boy of the wood. 1825 J. BANIM *Tales O'Hara Fam., Felch.* The herdsboy's whistle faintly echoed. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 162 Ossian began life as a herd-boy in Glen Shin.

2. A man or 'boy' engaged in tending a herd of cattle, a cow-boy. *U.S.* and *colonial Eng.*

1878 J. MACDONALD *Food from Far West* vi. 45 The herd-boys—men on horseback—go through the ranges and gather the cattle into 'pens'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 5/1 Cattle have been captured and fourteen herdboys killed. The defenders have formed a laager.

Herdel (l), obs. forms of HURDLE.

Herden, variant of HARDEN, HURDEN.

Herd(e)s, obs. forms of HARDS, HURDS.

Herder (hãrdər), Chiefly U.S. Also 7 herder.

[f. HERD v.² + ER. Cf. mod. Du. and LG. *herder*, also OFris. *herdere*:—O Teut. type **herdarjo-z*.] One who herds; a herdsman. Also *fig.*

1635 T. ODELL *Isaac's Pilgr.* title-p, The strife that Isaack had with his heard-men . . shadowing out the strife which Christ our Lord had with his hearers. 1846 *WORCESTER cites Monthly Rev.* 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xiii, He was an imperious master with his herders. 1879 *SCRIBNER'S Mag.* XIX. 770/2 The herder, or 'cow-boy', dominates the town.

Herderite (hãrdərīt), *Min.* [Named (1828) after Baron S. A. W. von Herder.] A fluo-phosphate of glucinum and calcium, found in brilliant transparent crystals.

1828 *Phil. Mag. Ser. II. IV. 1*, I propose the name of Herderite for the species. 1861 *Bristow Gloss. Min.*, Herderite, a very rare mineral, resembling Asparagus-stone . . Colour several shades of yellowish- and greenish-white.

Herdess (hãrdəs), [f. HERD sb.² + -ESS.] A female herd; a shepherdess.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* i. 653 An hierdesse, Which that clepyde was senome Wrot in a compleynt of hire beuynesse.

1580 SIOENEY *Arcadia* lxxx. 111 Poems 1873 II. 152 She is the headless faire that shines in darke. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* 1. iii. The lovely Headlesse of the Dell.

† **Herdful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. **HERD** *sb.* + **-FUL**.] Rich in herds of cattle.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* l. 15 With Labour Men become Herd-full and rich.

Herd-grass, **herd's-grass**. *U.S.* [f. **HERD** *sb.* + **-GRASS**.] A name for various grasses grown for hay or pasture; esp. Timothy, *Phleum pratense*, and Redtop, *Agrostis vulgaris*.

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 81, I sowed nearly thirty acres with herd-grass and clover. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life Tracts*, & *Corr.* (1888) I. 288 They begin, however, to sow some quantity of herd's-grass seed, which they call Timothy. 1834 Low *Pract. Agric.* (1847) 521 It (*Phleum pratense*) is called herd-grass in America, and is greatly valued there as an herbage and forage plant. 1856 OLSTED *Slave States* 41 Herd's-grass (red-top), sometimes taking the place of the clover, or being grown with it for hay.

† **Herd-groom**. *Obs.* [f. **HERD** *sb.* + **-GROOM**.] A shepherd-lad; a herdsman, shepherd.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 135 As han thise lytel herde gromes That kepen bestis in the bromes. c. 1440 *Complaynt* 418 in *Temple Glas* (E. E. T. S.) 64 On bankys by a-mong the bromys, Wher as these lylle herdegromys Floutyn al the longe day. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 35 So loytring lye you litle herd-groomes, Keeping your beastes in the badded bromes. 1619 DRAYTON *Past.* ix. (R.), But he forsakes the herd-groom and his flocks, Nor of his bagpipe takes at all no keep. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxxviii, Upon his shield that cruel herd-groom played.

Herdic (hē'dik). *U.S.* Also **herdick**. [Named from the inventor, Peter Herdic of Pennsylvania.] A two- or sometimes four-wheeled cab or carriage having a low-hung body with the entrance at the back and seats at the sides. Also **herdic-phaeton**.

1882 T. S. HUDSON *Scamper thro' Amer.* 74 Taking a herdic (small one-horse 'bus named after the inventor) we drove to the White House. 1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston, Mass.* 207 The herdic-phaeton, or herdies as they are universally called, of recent introduction (in 1881). 1884 *Boston Herald* 6 Oct. 1/6 Inquiry among the herdic drivers of this city yesterday failed to elicit any information.

Herdle, *obs. form of HURDLE.*

Herdless, *a. rare.* [OE. *hierge*, *hyrde-lēas*, f. *hierge* *HERD* *sb.* + *-lēas*, *-LESS*.] Without a herd or shepherd.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 382 Ne beoð hi hyrdeleas þonne hi ðe habbað. c. 1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 452 Þey renne aboute as herdles shepe. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 46 As a herdles flocke strayth in Jopardy.

† **Herdman**. *Obs.* Forms: see **HERD** *sb.* 2 [f. **HERD** *sb.* + **-MAN**.] A man who herds cattle, sheep, or other animals; a herdsman.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xiii. 7 Þurh þone intingan sacu betwux Abrames hyrdemannum and Lothes. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2395 He weren hyrde-men. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28396 Myn hyrde-men and als oþer maa Haf i þaire seruus halden fra. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxh.) xxiv. 110 Þai . . were made hyrd-men and kepers of bestez. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/2 Heerd mann, *pastor*, *agaso*. 1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 123 The herdman wyll haue for euery best ii. d. a quarter. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 11 He shal fede his flock like an hyrdman. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 66 Plowmen, Herdmen, and Shepherds. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 7 There was a strife betwene the herdmen of Abrams cattell, and the herdmen of Lots cattell. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. 217 In vain the Herdman calls him back.

b. *fig. and transf.* esp. **HERD** *sb.* 2. A spiritual pastor. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 587 Penne nis þer such an herde-mon non Ne non so myhtful þou as he is on. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 71 b, We wyll that thou be our pastour or herdman. 1553 *Primer in Liturg. & Doc. Edu.* VI (1844) 457 Shepherd, and Herdman of our souls.

† **Herdness**. *Obs.* [OE. *hierge*, *hyrdnys*, f. *hierge*, *hierge* *HERD* *sb.* + *-NESS*.]

1. Guard, keeping, custody. Only OE. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 17 He betæhte hys þa þri dazas to hyrdnysse. — *Exod.* xxii. 7 Ȝif hwa befaest his feoh to hyrdnysse.

2. A collective term for herds or flocks; 'stock'. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1664 Laban bi-tæhte him, siðen to sen, His hirdnesse ðat it wel ben. *Ibid.* 2771 Moyse was numen an sel In ðe deserð depe sumdel, for te loken hirdnesse fare.

Herdship. *Obs. or dial.* [f. **HERD** *sb.* + **-SHIP**.] a. The office or charge of a keeper of cattle. b. The herd of beasts under his charge.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 19 Could the motions of men craue leaue, and enter into a whole herdship of Swine?

Herdsmān (hē'dz,mæn). [app. an alteration of the earlier **HERDMAN** (after *craftsman*, *kinsman*, etc.), introduced when **HERD** 2 went out of English use, so that the word was referred to **HERD** 1, as = man of a herd. The word is not vernacular in the north, where **HERD** 2 remains in use.]

1. A keeper of domestic animals which go in herds, esp. of cattle.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 133 Who yet with their wives and children, as herdsmen, wander up and downe the cuntry. 1698 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Eps.* vii. 168 An herdsmān in Turkey bath as much right to order his heard, as an herdsmān in Christendome. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 168 Our favourite elms, That screen the herdsmān's solitary hut. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 631/1 Plain simple herdsmen and warriors.

2. A name in Orkney for the Common Skua. 1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 210 Common Skua. — *Herdsmān*

(Orkney Isles): Because it is believed to protect the young lambs from the attacks of the eagle.

So **Herdsmāiden** (for *Herd-māiden*), **Herdswoman**, a maiden or woman who tends cattle.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. Her juvenile exercise as a herdswoman had put 'life and mettle' in her heels. 1829 J. STEALING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 25 The popular prediction . . was now to be fulfilled by her daughter, the poor herdswoman. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 1/3 The home of the herdswomen, who . . tend the cattle in the heights.

Herdwick (hē'dwik). [f. **HERD** *sb.* 2 + **-WICK**: cf. *bailwick*, *bailiffwick*.]

† 1. The tract of land under the charge of a 'herd' or shepherd employed by the owner or lord of the manor: see quot. 1537; a pasture-ground, a sheep-farm. *Obs.*

[c. 1086 *Domesday, Gloc.* II. 162 a, In Wales sunt iii hardvices Lamecare & poteschivet & Dinan.] c. 1250 in Dugdale *Mon. Angl.* (1661) 39/2 (*Grant for foundation of a cell at Bredon*), Vigniti solidos de Molendino de Crakemero . . et quadraginta solidos in soca de Stapelfordia; et unam Herdewicam in Hethcote, iuxta Hertedona, in Pecco. 1537 *Certif. Reven. Furness Abbey* in Beck *Ann. Furness* (1844) App. 64 Pastures with Agistment and brusynge . . occupied to those of the said late Monastery for the sustentacion of the catell, and . . deyved into sundry herdwyks and shepe cots. c. 1537 SIR J. LAMPLUGH *ibid.*, note, Erelleghecate haythe always beyn a hardwyke or pasture ground for the schepe of thabbottes of Furness . . and euer in theyr possessyon; and who soeuer inhabytid therapone haythe always beyn the Abbottes hyrde, and remouable at theyr pleasures, and not tenants by any custome. 1564 *Decree* in *West Antig. Furness* (1774) App. ix, Those parcells following, that is to say, the herdwick called Waterside Parke, the herdwick called Lawson Parke, the herdwick called Plumbers.

2. (In full *Herdwick sheep*): A hardy breed of mountain sheep in Cumberland and Westmorland.

Supposed to have originated on the herdwards of the Abbey of Furness. They still usually belong to the landlord of a fell-side farm, along with which they are leased to the tenant.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 223/2 A peculiar breed of sheep, called Herdwicks, from their being farmed out to herds at a yearly sum, is met with on the mountains, at the head of the Duddon and Esk rivers. 1868 A. CRAIG GIBSON *Joe & the Geologist* in *Folk-Sp. Cumbld.* (1880) 2 Van wad ha' sworn he was summut akin tū a Herdwick tip. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Herdwicks*, the mountain sheep of the west of Cumberland, let out in herds or flocks with the farms. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* i. ii, Auld Mr. Ritson's, them herdwicks.

† **Here**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1-5 here, 3 here, 4 her, 4-5 heere. [Com. Teut.: OE. *here* masc., *gen. herges*, *heriges*, *heres* = OFris. *here*, *hiri*, OS. *heri* m. and n. (MDu. *here*, Du. *heir*, *heer* n., LG. *hēr* n.), OHG. *hari*, *heri* (MLG. *here*, *Ger. heer*) n., ON. *herr* m., *gen. herjar* (Sw. *här*, Da. *hær*), Goth. *harjis* m. = OTeut. **harjo-*, **harjom* (in proper names of Roman age *chario-*) = OPruss. *karjis* host. App. a deriv. (adj.) from a radical *har-*, pre-Teut. *kar-*, *kor-*, in sense 'war': cf. OSLav. *kara* contention, strife, Lith. *kāras* war. Hence *HARRY* v., *HARBOR*, *HERIOT* *sb.*]

An armed host, an army. Also, more generally: A host; a multitude, a great company.

In the O. E. Chron. the usual word applied to the 'host' of the Danish invaders.

c. 855 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 837 Þy ilcan ȝeare ȝefæst Æþelhelm dux wip Deniscne here. c. 890 *ibid.* an. 872 Her for se here to Lunden byrig from Readingum. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 7 Ða se cuning . . sende hys here. c. 1200 ORMIN 3889 Ða her off Goddess enngless. c. 1205 LAY. 3830 Morgan ledde mucche here. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21840 (Edin.) Be ur scheld eke and ure spere Bituixin us and helles here [Cott. her, other MSS. here]. 13. . . K. Atis. 5265 Tygres, olyfann, and heres Comen flynge with grete heres. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4800 So hard þai hampird our here & herid our erles. 1450-70 *Golgagros & Gaw.* 1147 The tothir knightis maid care of Arthuris here. [1872 ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 137 Over 35 men (or 3 x 12) constituted a *Here* by In's laws.]

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *here-burne*, a coat of mail; *here-dring*, a warrior; *here-feng*, booty; *here-gang*, an invasion by an army; *here-gume*, *here-kempe*, a warrior; *here-marke*, a standard, ensign; *here-scrud* (-*shroud*), *here-weeds*, armour, martial accoutrements; (all only OE. and early ME.). Also *herefare*, a military expedition (in 17th c. legal antiquaries). See also **HEREGELD**, **HERETOGA**, **HEREYELD**.

Beowulf (Z.) 1443 Scoldes *here-byrne hondum ȝe-broden. c. 1205 LAY. 23966 Þe helm an his hæuede, and his hereburne. *Ibid.* 8601 Ȝif here is æl *heredring. *Ibid.* 17176 Heo funden *herre-feng inoh. 10. . . tr. *Bede's Hist.* i. xi. [xiv.] (MS. B). To widsclufanne swa reðum *heregange. c. 1205 LAY. 18194 In þan hire-ȝeonge inne Walisc londre. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1191 Ich wot of hunger, of hergonge. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4094 Here is comand to this lond Gret hunger, and here gonge. c. 1205 LAY. 14534 Þus heo comen . . hæðene *here-gumen. *Ibid.* 28284 Sixti þusende *here-kempen harde. *Ibid.* 27469 Feollen *here-marken [c. 1275 hire markes]. *Ibid.* 28546 Heo . . heuen here-marken. *Ibid.* 5069 Leic a-dun þin *here-scrud. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1897 Sæ-ȝeap naa hladen *here-wædum. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1010 Al to heuy to be hildid in any here wæd.

1265 *Spelman Gloss.*, Herefare, *profectio militaris*. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, Herefare. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Subsidy*, Burghote, Brigbote, Herefare, Heregeld, etc.

† **Here**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *hære*, *hýre*: cf. ON. *hyrr* sweet, smiling, mild; also OS. and OHG.

unhiuri dreadful, MHG. *gehiure* gentle.] Gentle, mild, pleasant.

Beowulf (Z.) 1372 Nis þæt heorn stow. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 1467 Oð þæt heo [enlufre] rumgal restestowe ȝeȝere funde and þa forum stop on beam hyre. c. 1205 LAY. 25867 Þa sæide þat wif here [c. 1275 ore]. c. 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 16 And how they were guode & here.

Here (*hie*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *hēr*, 2-5 *her*, 4-7 *heer* (e, 2- here; also (1 *hēr*, 2 *heren*, *hur*), 3-5 *hier*, 4 *hir* (e, *Kent.* *hyer*, 4-6 *Sc.* *heyr*, 4-7 *Sc.* *heir* (e, 5 *hiere*, 6-7 *hear* (e. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hēr* = OFris. *hēr*, OS. *hēr*, *hēr* (MDu., Du. *hier*), OHG. *hiar*, *hear*, *hier* (MHG., mod.G. *hier*), ON. *hēr* (Sw. *här*, Da. *hær*), Goth. *hēr*: app. from the pronominal stem *hi-* 'this' (see **Hē**); the nature of the formation is obscure.]

1. In this place; in the place (country, region, etc.) where the person speaking is, or places himself.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxix. 14 Her eardung. ic ȝeaceas hie. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 17 Nabbas we her buta fif hlafum. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 6 Nys he her, he aras . . swa swa he sæde [1382 *Wyclif*, He is not here, sothli he roos, as he seide]. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Here he is and honen he nis. c. 1225 *Anec.* R. 236 Ertu, cwēð he, ȝet her? c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3296 Mi heres dun heir did i lai. 1382 *Wyclif* i *Kings* xix. 9 What dost thou here, Helyas? c. 1386 CHAUCER *Triar's T.* 272 Here wyne I no thyng vp-on cariage. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* i. 305 Thi modyr and thou rycht heir with me sail bide. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 6, I here heir that reynart is sore complayned on. 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 1 b, Let him be here for the space of sixe daies. 1617 *Monvayn Itin.* ii. 186 We here in the Campe . . have not had much to doe. 1664 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 121, I am doing all I can to gett him a rich wife here. 1670 *Lady M. Bertie* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 All beare are well. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 289 That load which pressed most heavily on . . the great continental states was here scarcely felt.

b. With ellipsis of *I am* (or *we are*), in answer to a call or summons, or to attract attention; esp. in answer to a roll-call: = *Present*, *adsum*.

c. 970 *Abbo Hist. S. Eadmundi* in *Sirius Vita SS.* (1618) IV. 443 Patria lingua dicens: Her, her, her; quod interpretatum Latinus sermo exprimit, Hic, hic, hic. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 324 Hwær eart þu nu ȝefera? And him and-eyrde þæt heafod, Hēr, hēr, hēr. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 22 Up and doune in þe feldre þei souht it aboute . . Tille þe hede him self said, here, here, here. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1892) 111 726 Here, here, here I quat wol ȝe? 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N. i.* ii. 45 Quin. Francis Flute the Bellows-mender. Flu. Here, Peter Quince. 1610 — *Temp.* i. i. 2 Master. Bote-waunce. Botes. Here, master. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, 'Answer to your names, gentlemen, that you may be sworn', said the gentleman in black. 'Richard Upwith'. 'Here', said the green-grocer.

c. Placed after the name of a person or thing to whose presence attention is called: = *Who* or *which* is here, whom you see here.

1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* iii. iv. 29 Onely attended by Nerissa here. 1634 [see d]. 1673 *Davenant Ambonyia* ii. i, In the mean time, bear my worthy friend here company. 1751 tr. *Female Foundling* II. 4 My Daughter here wants Linen. *Mod.* 'My brother, here, is ready to give information.'

d. Used for the sake of emphasis after a sb. qualified by *this*, *these*, or after these demonstratives themselves when used absolutely; *dialectally* or *vulgarly* appended to *this*, *these*, when used adjectively. (Cf. *F. ce livre-ci, ceci, celui-ci*.)

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 137 The best wyse that we may hast vs out of this here. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Hviii, Now what experience will we have greater than this here? 1609 *Holland Ann. Marcell.* xxii. xv. 213 note, But this here seemeth to be venomous. 1634 *Milton Comus* 672 And first behold this cordial julep here. 1762 *Footes Orators* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 210, I should be glad to know how my client can be tried in this here manner. 1766 *Goldsm. Vic. W. xx*, Are you, cried he, the bearer of this here letter? 1778 *Mess. BUANEY Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 243, I wouldn't wish for better sport than to swing her round this here pond! 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, 'Now, with regard to this here robbery, master', said Blathers. 'What are the circumstances?' 1872 *Punch* 31 Aug. 92/2 'It is no use a trying on these here games with us'.

2. In weakened sense, more or less directly indicating something present to the sight or the mind. Chiefly with verb *to be* (sometimes with ellipsis). *Here* is calls attention to what the speaker has, brings, offers, or discovers; = *there* is here, see or behold here. (*F. voici*.)

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 66 And therto here my hand. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 33 Therto's Honour for you: here's no vanity. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 107 Here's a change indeed in the Commonwealth. 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* Wks. (Rldg.) 126/2 What's here? an ambush to betray my life! 1634 *Massingher City Madam* i. i, Here's no gross flattery! Will she swallow this? 1741 *Richardson Pamela* I. 136 O frightful, thought I; here's an avowal of the matter at once. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kil-drostan* 65 Here is half the summer past, and still I'm at the chimney nook. 1889 *Mas. ALEXANDER Crooked Path* vi, I says, 'here's your tea, sir', but he made no answer.

b. *Here's to* (elliptical for *Here's a health to*), a formula used in drinking healths.

1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 119 Here's to my Love. 1653 *Walton Angler* xi. 209 Well then, here's to you Coridon; and now for my Song. 1738 *Swift Politic Convers.* 143 Come, Madam; here's a Health to our Friends, and hang the rest of our Kin. 1777 *Sheridan Sch. Scand.* iii.

(Song), Here's to the maiden of blushing fifteen, Now to the widow of fifty. Let the toast pass, drink to the lass. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xiv, Drink about, Master Yellowley. Here's to you, Master Yellowley.

3. Of a point or period of time: *To be here*, to be present, to have arrived.

1801 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* I. 13 The Easter recess will be here in a day or two.

4. In this world; in this life; on earth. Also *here below* (+ *beneath*, *down*). Cf. F. *ici bas*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 þa hwile þe we lifgaþ her on worlde. c. 1000 *Eccles. Inst.* in Thorpe *Ang. Laws* II. 394 Her gehyrð drihten þa þe hine biddað. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 þet me her on þisse lufe for his saule biddet. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 94. 1340 *Ayend.* 236 Holy cherche þis is hier beneþe. 138a *Wycur. Heb.* xiii. 14 Sothli we han not here a citee dwellinge [TINDALE] For here have we no continuing citee. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. vii. 236 Thow wolt hongy heye þer-for her oþer in helle. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 7 Wnto wardlie prince heir doun. 1576 J. SANFORD *Gard. Pleas.* 138 Among us here beneath. 1600 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 232 Both here, and hence, pursue me lasting strife. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bioudi's Eromena* 81 Experience teacheth us, that the influence of . . . planets are true. . . here below, which none can denie. 1766 *GOLDSM. Hermit* viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1824 *MONTGOMERY Hymn*, 'Friend after friend departs', There is no union here of hearts, That finds not here an end.

5. At this point or period in action, speech, or thought; at this juncture; in this passage (of something written): freq. referring to what immediately precedes or follows.

871-89 *Charter of Ælfred* in O. E. Texts 452 Her sindon ðæra manna naman awritene ðe ðeosse wisan gewooton sindon. a. 900 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871 Her cuom se here to Readingum. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 241 Her endenn twa Goddspellas þuss. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1627 heading, Her bigins at noe þe le þe toþer world right for to del. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 An oþer poynet is her putt. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 79b, Here Zenophon saied nere a woorde. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arh.) 33 Examples, which to set heer would be superfluous. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Pr.* Rubric, In Quires and Places where they sing, here followeth the Anthem. 1793 *BEDDOES Calculus*, etc. 212 Here are some experiments and reasons, upon their theory of respiration is founded. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 296 Here Adeimantus interposed a question.

6. In the matter before us or in question; in this case; in this particular.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her me ah to understanden for-why hit seið alþ quic and noht alþ ded. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 86 Heere may ye se and heer-by may ye preue That wyf is mannes helpe and his confort. 1586 *YOUNG Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 205 b, And here Ladie Catherine and Cavallero had the honour. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 41 Here I hit it right. Our Romeo hath not bene in bed to night. 1614 *Bp. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 1099 Here was his sin; An over-reaching of his commission. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 4 Here can then be no Injustice, where no one is injured. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 575 Certainly there is as much reason to adjudge the heir in by descent here, as there is to adjudge an heir in by descent where a recovery was had against the ancestor. 1878 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *Carlyle* 199 Here more than anywhere else you need to give the tools to him who can handle them.

7. With verbs of coming and bringing: To or towards this place; now, in ordinary use, taking the place of *HITHER*. *Look here*: see *LOOK*.

Beowulf (Z.) 376 Is his eaforan nu heard her cumen. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He is iblesced þe þe her cument on drihtenes nome. c. 1305 *St. Swithun* in E. E. P. (1862) 43 Siþþe hit was þat seint berin her bi weste wende. 1508 *DUNBAR Flyting* to *Kennedie* 218 Her cument our awin queir Clerk! 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 127 See them, Look here, Here they be. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 384 Returne him here againe. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 96, I still had hopes. . . Here to return— and die at home at last. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* i. xvii, Call Pedro here! 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 202 The adverbs *here*, *there*, *where*, are often improperly applied to verbs signifying motion, instead of the adverbs *hither*, *thither*, *whither*: as 'He came here hastily' . . . should be, 'He came *hither*'. *Mod.* Bring them here at once.

b. Hence, by extension, after *belong* = to this place. *collog.*

Mod. I'm a stranger, I don't belong here.

8. Used elliptically in calling an attendant, etc. (Cf. Goth. *hiri*! come here!) Hence, to call attention to or introduce a command: = Gr. *ἀγε*, L. *age*, F. *tiens, tenez*.

[1576 J. SANFORD *Gard. Pleas.* 52 She reaching him forth to him, added moreover, Holde here, for I will give him to thee.] 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bioudi's Eromena* 18 Here, take these hundred crownes. 1738 *SWIFT Polite Convers.* 211 Here, take away the Tea-table, and bring up Candles. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xi, Here, come out to the fresh air. *Mod.* John! here! quick.

9. *Here* and *there*. a. In this place and in that; in various places; in some scattered places; at intervals of space: sometimes = *now and then*. Also, in same sense, with notion, of constant or very frequent recurrence, *every* (+ *ever*) *here and there*. (So, formerly, + *here and yonder*.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1398t, Iesus preched hir and þar. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 382t, Int William as a wod man was euer here & þere. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1639) ix. 112 A lyttile Village, and Houses a brood here and there. 1412-20 *Lydc. Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii, He shulde on peces hewen be a sonder Upon the playne dismembred here & yonder. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 43 Yet began there, here and there about, some manner of muttering amonge the people. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Pet.* i. 1 Peter an Apostle of Iesu Christ, to them that dwelt here and there as straungers thorow

out Pontus, Galacia, Capadocia. 1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 217 They be dispersed here and there in hedgerows. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. 97 Young Fortinbras. Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there, Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1711 *ANDISON Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 6 Able to understand but here and there a Word of what they said. 1845 *Lond. Jral.* I. 189 Every here and there are seen dark pits and vaulted caverns. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 326 A good picture may here and there be found in our churches. 1879 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XXIX. 391/2 Her style is a curious melody, every here and there, of the ambitious and the slovenly.

b. To this place and to that: hither and thither; in various directions; to and fro.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 378 þe kyng hem sende her and þer aboute in Engeland. 1340 *Ayend.* 66 Ase þe wryte þet naþ ine hot weter, þet kest hyer and þer. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 20 In yre that hurit him heir and thair. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 1357 Th' Ape. Pled here and there, and euerie corner sought. 1646 F. HAWKINS *South's Behav.* (1663) 24 Be attentive, turning not thine eyes here and there. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burnah* I. 78 The brute. . . was caught, and taken here and there for sale.

c. This way and that way; with shifts or evasions. *Obs.* Also attrib. ? Shifting, evasive.

c. 1300 *Becket* 42 The Gilbert ihurde this; he stod in grete thort, And feigned his word her and ther, and ne grantede noht. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacheverell* 11 Thou canting, whining, here and there Villain.

d. Hence *Here-and-there* (humorous nonce-word), one who moves about from place to place.

1701 *CIBBER Love makes Man* iv. iv, I am a kind of a— what d'ye call 'um—a Sort of a Here-and-thereian; I am Stranger no where.

10. *Here . . . there*. In one place . . . in another place; = L. *hic . . . illic, alibi . . . alibi*.

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxii. 101 þai er few, here a here and þere a here. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* xviii. 4, I hyd an hundredth of the Lordes prophetes, here fiftye, and there fiftye in the canes. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 1 Borrowing here of the french, there of the Italian, enery where of the Latine. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 12 Here, barrells fote, there packs, not yet through-wet.

11. *Here, there, and everywhere*. In every place, indicated or not indicated. (Also formerly *here and everywhere*; *here, there, all where*.)

c. 1590 *MARLOWE Faust*, iv. 67 That I may be here and there and everywhere. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. i. 138 An extravagant, and wheeling Stranger, Of here, and euerie where. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 26. 1632 *LITWOG Trav.* 327 Like yong maides, and youths together, Run here and there, alwhere, and none know whether. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 67 [He] must go round the corn field and cane pieces. . . he must be here and there and everywhere. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burnah* I. 16 We were soon scattered here, there, and everywhere.

12. *Neither here nor there*. Of no account either one way or the other; of no matter or consequence; unimportant.

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 570 True it is that our so dooing is neither here nor there (as they say) in respect of God. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. iii. 59 'Thy neyther heere, nor there. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* ix. vi, But if he does, that is neither here nor there. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. li, But what I say is neither here nor there. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xiv, You'll find him a little too much for your gravity. However, that's neither here nor there.

13. *Here goes!* An exclamation declaring one's resolution or resignation to perform some act, usually of a bold or rash character. *collog.*

1829 J. H. NEWMAN *Corr.* (1891) I. 209, I do not expect to finish this by post-time; but here goes. 1862 *THACKERAY Wks.* (1872) X. 218 Since it must be done, here goes! 1889 *BROWNING Asolando, Ponte dell' Angelo* xxi, Spare speech! I'm resigned: Here goes! roared the goblin.

14. *Here we (you) are*. Here is what we (you) want. *collog.*

1850 *SMEDLEY F. Fairleigh* vi, Hum! ha! now let's see, here we are—the 'G-i-a-o-n-r'—that's a nice word to talk about.

15. *Here* was formerly often placed before *vbl.* sbs. and nouns of action. This is now rare.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 þe eruelliche herhiwist and þe wunderliche heðen sið of ure louerd. *Ibid.* 185 Here her wununge is swiðe reulich. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 141 It semeth nougt þat 3e shulle haue beneue in 3owre here beyng and heuene her after. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 60 To continue my here-being to some profitable purpose. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 148 Which often since my heere remaine in England, I haue seene him do.

16. *Here-* in combination with adverbs and prepositions.

[These originated, as in the other Teutonic langs., in the juxtaposition of *here* and another adv. qualifying the same verb. Thus, in *HEREBEFORE*, 1st quot. *hær beforan* = here (in this document), before (i.e. at an earlier place). Cf. *hereinbefore*, *hereinafter*, in which *herein* is similarly used. But as many advs. were identical in form with prepositions, and there was little or no practical difference between 'here, at an earlier place' and 'before or at an earlier place than this', the adv. came to be felt as a prep. governing *here* (=this place); and, on the analogy of this, new combinations were freely formed of *here* (*there*, *where*) with prepositions which had never been adverbs, as *herefor*, *hereto*, *hercon*, *herewith*.]

a. with adverbs: as *here-above*, *here-beneath*, *here-within*, *here-without*; *hereforth*, forward in this direction or this way; *here-next*, next to this, immediately after this. Also *HEREAWAY*, *HERE-*

UNDER, etc. b. with prepositions = this, this place, this matter, etc.: as *hereabout*, *here-among*, *here-beside*, *hereinto*, *here-within*, *here-without*; + *hereafore* = *HEREBEFORE*; + *hereintil* (Sc.), *herein*; + *hermid*, *herewith*; + *hereover*, in addition to this; + *hertozzeins*, against this, on the other hand. Also *HEREABOUT*, *HEREWITH*, etc., etc.

871-89 *Charter of Ælfred* in O. E. Texts 452 þas gewritu þe 'herbeufan awreotene stondað. 1646 F. HAWKINS *South's Behav.* (1663) 32 As hath been said here above. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* xviii. 185 He who saw it hereabove disclosed it to him. 1824 *SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 224, I have told you 'hereafore. 1640 E. DACCES tr. *Machiavel's Prince* 180 To the end he might be able 'here-among to undertake greater matters. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 320 'Her bysyde es a well. 1530 *PALSGA.* 819/1 Here bysyde, *icy pres.* c. 1305 *St. Christopher* 94 in E. E. P. (1862) 62 þat child him bad þar charite þat he him ower bere; 3e com 'herforþ, quap Cristofre, y nyste wher þu were. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 144 Heer forth ne lith no wey. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* c. 14 Officiaris þat beis negligent 'herintill. c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 40 The Schirre . . . is on na wayis Judge competent herintill. 1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* i. l. § 3 Our first entrance 'herinto. 1608 *CAREW Cornwall* (1811) 188 A near friend. looked herewith to an indifferent and unprejudicating eye. c. 1205 *LAY.* 5355 'Her mid we sculled heom bicharren. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 141 (Gott.) 'Here neist sal be siþen told Hu Joseph was bath boght and sold. *Ibid.* 26138 (Cott.), I sal þe tel her nest to quam þou sal be shirne. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 27 'Here ouer angels kinde passyth a kindly kynde in subtilite of his essencia. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 268 He eft seið riht 'her to zeimes—ne let tu . . . þine meiden no gult to 3ines. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 3ie maisterlinges 'her-wid-innen opened 3iure gaten. a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* clv. 593 We haue . . . chaumbers garnysshed and ordeyned as ye haue sene herewith-in. 1530 *PALSGA.* 819/1 'Here without, *icy dehors*.

B. as *sb.* (*nonce-uses*): = This place; also, the present; the present life.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. i. 264 Thou loostest here a better where to finde. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 76 With Him it is a universal Here and Now. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* Intro. 113 Full of all the tender pathos Of the Here and the Hereafter. 1857-8 *SEARS Athan.* 19 [Motion] requires a here and a there.

Here, obs. f. *HAIR*, *HEAR*, *EAR*; var. *HAIRE*, *HER sb.*, *HER pron. pers.* and *poss.*

Hereabout (hîr'abaut), *adv.* [f. *HERE adv.* 16 + *ABOUT*.]

+ 1. About or concerning this (thing, etc.). *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 46 Scheawed ofte ine scrifte ower zeme-leaste her abuten. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 376 Go now thy way and speed thee heer aboute. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 343 We may remember that, which this maister hath tolde us hereabout. 1644 *HUNTON Vind. Treat. Monarchy* vi. 49 Read what I have said hereabout.

2. About or near this place; somewhere in this neighbourhood.

a. 1300 *K. Horn* 343 3ef horn were her abute. . . With him 3e wolden pleie. c. 1400 *Warres of Jewes* in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* x. (1840) II. 106 Prophecie, they sayde, Which man her aboute [bolloed] the laste. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 43 Ie hide me here about. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 47 There is not a likely place for a Trout hereabout. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 234, I think it must lie somewhere hereabout. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* iii. v, There haunt some Papist ruffians hereabout.

b. About this point of action, time, etc.

1675 S. SEWALL *Diary* 31 July I. 11 Herabout I waked.

Hereabouts, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + adverbial -s.]

1. = *prec.* 2.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 38 And hereabouts dwells. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 130, I thinke it fittest to stay hereabouts a while. 1732 *FIELDING Mock Doctor* iv. Wks. 1882 IX. 256 Is there no physician hereabouts famous for curing dumbness? 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley F.* i, The land hereabouts ceases to be fertile.

+ 2. = *prec.* 1. *Obs.* rare.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xvi. iii. (1886) 400 He received some trouble himselfe hereabouts. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 38t The dissenting Opinions of learned writers hereabouts.

+ *Here a days*, *adv.* *Sc. Obs.* Nowadays.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 186 Quhilk will be found na fault now heir a dayis.

Hereafter (hîr'af'ter), *adv.* (a., sb.) [OE. *hæraf'ter*, f. *hær* *HERE adv.* 16 + *AFTER*: cf. *Da. herefter*, *Sw. härfter*.]

1. After, in this writing, book, or place; in the sequel; after this in order or position; sometimes = next in order, immediately after.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xxii. [xxx.] (1890) 250 Swa swa we eft herafter secgaþ. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 317/37 Herafter we wyllað þisne cirul amearkan. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 112 Lo hwuch on assumeþ her after. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27380, I sal þam reken siþen on rau, Wit þair springes her efter neist, Quen i þa tald þe office o preist. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 164 Ase ich her after telle may. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 128 Of other sterres how they fare, I þenke here after to declare. 1508 *DUNBAR (title)* The flyting of Dunbar and Kennedie heir efter followis. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Martyr* 165 (for 169) Hereafter folowv diuers Poeticall Essays. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 233 In consequence of the statute 32 Hen. VIII. c. 28 which will be stated hereafter.

2. After this in time; at a future time; in time to come.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 Men. . . sæden ð[at] micel þing sculde cumen her efter. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Herefter isch þanl hwer . . .i.i. deoflen ladden an meiden. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6568 (Gott.) Here efter it sal sare rew 3ou.

1388 WYCLIF *Gal.* vi. 17 Hereafter no man be heuy to me, for y here in my bodi the tokens of oure Lorde Jhesu Crist. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42, [I] wolde that I were there, where I shall be v hounded yere here after. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 16 b, I am so gladd that no thynge hereafter may make me sorry. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.* Epist. 68 So would I have you thinke mee to be, at this present, and for ever hereafter to remaine. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 20 More of this hereafter. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 497, I shall send the rest hereafter. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 180 We cannot . . . anticipate the details which will hereafter be needed.

3. In a future state; in the world to come. [1340-70] *Alex. & Dind.* 363 We hope haue þe lif þat come schal her after. 1618 BR. HALL *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1837 V. 102 To leare so to be happy here, that it [a Christian's heart] may be more happy hereafter. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 40 The general doctrine of religion, that God will reward and punish men for their actions hereafter. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homier* III. 515 What we are as men here depends very much on our conception of what we are hereafter to be.

† 4. After or in accordance with this. *Obs. rare.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 3if it were a trewe sentence, God myste move men hereafter.

B. as *adj.* To come, future. Now rare. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. 10 That hereafter Ages may behold What ruine happened in reuenge of him. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) 3 May his Hereafter Torments be never ending! 1799 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 269 Claims . . . to hereafter compensation. 1881 F. E. WARREN *Celtic Liturgy* 103 Requesting the prayers of their hereafter readers.

C. *sb.* 1. Time to come; the future; futurity. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 67 An auditor of a meane wit, Maie soone accompt, though hereafter come not yit. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 408 Distrustful fears in reference to hereafter. 1689 W. SHERLOCK *Death* iii. § 6 (1731) 143 The Reason . . . will serve for all hereafter, but will never serve for any Time present. 1807-8 SVD. SMITH *Plumley's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1859 II. 145-2 Leave hereafter to the spirit and the wisdom of hereafter. 1883 in J. G. BUTLER *Bible-Work* II. 768 To read the story of our own hereafter.

2. A future life; the world to come. 1703 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. l. 405 Wretches that are doubtful of Hereafter. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i. This heaven it self, that points out an Hereafter. 1744 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 26 What, if there be an hereafter, a judgment to come? 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* vi. 65 For he sang of . . . life undying . . . In the land of the Hereafter.

† Hereafterward, *adv.* *Obs.* Also -wards. [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AFTERWARD *adv.*] Hereafter. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15375 Her efterward yeit sal yee se. c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 217 Thon shalt hereafterwards my brother deere Come there this nedeth nat of me to leere. 14 . . . *Voc.* in Wr. Wicliffe 599/12 *Inposterum*, hereafter-ward. 1530 WHITFORD *Werke for Housch.* D. iij. Shal cause the persones . . . hereafterward to bless you & pray for you. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 201 Not one age only, but ages time out of mind, and hereafterward.

† Here-again, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AGAIN *prep.* Cf. Ger. *hiergegen.*] = next. c 1200 *Viets & Virtues* 105 Hier aȝein sæde ðe profiete [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 798 Her again [vrr. here agayne, aȝeyn] mai naman sai. *Ibid.* 17034 And es naman . . . þat aȝh sai her agayne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2181 (Harl.) And here agayne no creature . . . avayleþ for to stryue. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 109 If kynde witt carpe her-aȝein.

† Here-against, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AGAINST.] Against this; in opposition, contradiction, or contrast to this; in comparison with this.

a 1205 *Ancl. R.* 94 Euerich worldlich gledunge is unwurð her aȝeines. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2181 (Ellesm.) And here agayns no creature on lyue Of no degree snailleth for to stryue. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. lxxii. (1869) 42 The witt of heeringe oonliche enformeth the vnderstandinge more than thikke of taaste doth heer aȝeines. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xvi. 593 Now hereagainst a man might reſpyr: I had leader [etc.]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3 (1634) 587 Such as would speak here-against.

Hereant, *adv.* Chiefly *Sc. arch.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + ANENT *prep.*] Concerning this. a 1225 *Juliana* 12 Nulich heronot buhen þe nawiht. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 278 To compeir within ane schort day in the Kingis court, to answer hereant. 1591 in De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* Add. 58 The Lawes of the Realme . . . and Constitution of our Kirk are clear hereant. 1643 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Declarat.*, etc. Wks. (1711) 211 The declaration of the commissioners of the general Assembly made hereant.

Hereat (*hiæ'tæt*), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AT.]

† 1. At this place; here. *Obs.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8421 Lengys here at a litill, lystyn my wordes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxv. (1739) 43 All Free-holders were bound to present themselves hereat. a 1650 *Turke & Gawin* 109 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 94, I wold not longer be hereate.

2. At this; as a result of this. a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 11 Heirat was mony hurt with hagbutis. 1586 YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 204 b, Heereat the Ladies objected. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. l. (1647) 44 All admired hereat. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 64 Hereat the young fly away for fear. 1860 RAWLINSON & WILKINSON *Herodotus* ix. lxxvii. IV. 449 Greatly distressed hereat, they declared themselves to deserve a fine as laggards. 1877 BRVANT *Poems, Sella* 149 Hereat broke in the moeth.

Hereaway (*hiæ'rawæ*), *adv.* Now *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AWAY *adv.*]

1. Away in this direction; in this quarter or neighbourhood, hereabouts.

14 . . . *Voc.* in Wr. Wicliffe 590/11 *Istac*, heraway. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 Heraway (*A. heraway*), *hac; istac*. 1613

PURNAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 95 Minnagara, which Ortelius in his Map placeth here-away. a 1718 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 203 The above was read . . . to the most eminent of Friends hereaway. 1855 WHITTIER *Lines on Fugit. Slave Act* vi, Hereaway The fell lycanthrope finds no prey. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 11 This is the first time you have been hereaway.

† 2. In this present life. *Sc. Obs.* a 1661 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) ii. ii. (Jam.), That light is not hereaway in any clay-body.

2. To this quarter or neighbourhood; hither. Hereaway thereaway (*Sc.*), hither and thither, to and fro in every direction.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 2 The more they are bolden vnder and turnoyled hereawaye and thereawaye, so muche more they come forward. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 94 Follow me in this way, or hereaway. 1793 BURNS *Wandering Willie*, Hereaway, thereaway, wandering Willie, Hereaway, thereaway, band awa home! *Mod. Sc.* They were all running hereaway thereaway.

Hereaways. Now *dial.* = prec. 1613 PURNAS *Pilgrimage* ii. x. (1614) 162 Here-awaies lived a people called 'Dogzjim', which others called Pagans. *Ibid.* v. xiv. 520 It should be sought here-a-waies, or found nowhere. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1877 N. W. LIND. *Gloss. s.v.*, I hevnt seen him hereaways sin' June.

† Herebefore. *Obs.* Forms: see BEFORE. [OE. *hēr beforan*, f. *hēr* HERE *adv.* 16 + BEFORE *adv.* = cf. MDu. *hierbevoeren*, MLG. *hierbevoeren*.]

1. Earlier in this document; herein before. 805-31 *Charter of Oswulf* in *O. E. Texts* 444 Deara saula ðe her beforan hiora namon anritene siondon. 1340 *Aynb.* 59 Ase we zede hyerbenore. 1395 E. E. WILLS (1882) 8 That this be performed as hit is writen herebefore.

2. Before this time; before now; in time past. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Beten for þat we hauen agilt her biforen. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1329 Alle he ladde herbefore after his wille. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 726 As I ful ofte haue seyde thes heer biforn. 1486 *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 53 Kinges herbefore resorting unto the cite. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 8 Our fathers herbefore observed the same. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* i. (R.), Some privity thing now causeth this riches, As did the ring herbefore I gesse.

Hereberze, -boroghe, etc., *obs.* ff. HARBOUR. [Herebode, -bote: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Hereby (*hiæ'bi*; *hiæ'bi*), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* + BY *prep.* Cf. MDu. *hierbi*, MLG. *hierbi*, Du. *hierbij*, MHG. *hierbi*, Ger. *hierbei*.] The stress shifts with the position of the word; cf. 'I hereby promise', 'I promise hereby'.

† 1. (hereby) By or near this place; in this neighbourhood; close by. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3572 Quat Issue to moysi, 'Ic wene he figten den her-bi'. c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 13 Or he be borne in burgh hereby. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxiii. 218 Sende fyrst to an abbay that is here by. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 9 Hereby upon the edge of yonder Coppice. 1631 WEEVER *Ang. Fun. Mon.* 588 Hereby was a religious House for preaching Friars. 1655 J. JENNINGS tr. *Elise* 30 A Tenants daughter of mine, a Gentleman here by.

† 2. Past this place. *Obs.* c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6300, I wole nomore of this thing seyne, If I may passen me hereby. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 277 The pepill that passis hereby.

† 3. In connexion with this. *Obs.* c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 23 Loke þenne her bi hwa se of hire meidenhad litheþ in to wedlac. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 127 Her-bi men seggeþ a bispel.

3. By, through, or from this fact or circumstance; as a result of this; by this means.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 67 Here by þou mayst lere þat of o dysse þey etyn yn fere. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 39 Hereby schuld it seme þat haly writte were noȝt trewe. 1526 TINDALE i. *John* ii. 3 And hereby we knowe that we have known him. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iv. 94, I will not reason what is meant hereby. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Table 247 A multitude of Phenomena explicable hereby. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 105 Hereby, we detect the errors of those who evaporate . . . waters. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 11, I hereby promise to mend the whole in the most scientific manner. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 157 Hereby you may know that I am right.

† Heredation. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. type **herēdāre* (f. *herēd-em* heir): cf. *exherēdāre* to disinherit.] The action of inheriting; inheritance.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xix. (1833) f. ij b, The Iewes doe comiss all tular rights vnder one of three: acquisition, like Abrahams (in the conquest of the cause, Gen. 23) Heredation, like Isaacs (succeeding thereto) lucration, like Jacobs.

Heredipety (*herēdi'pēti*). [f. L. *herēdipet-a* legacy-hunter (f. *herēdium* legacy + *petere* to seek) + *-y* (as in *colloquy*, etc.).] Legacy-hunting.

1855 MILMAN *Lal. Chr.* i. ii. (1864) I. 91 Heredipety or legacy hunting is inveighed against, in the clergy especially, as by the older Satirists. *Ibid.* ii. v. 11. 29 Already heredipety, seeking inheritances by undue means, is branded as an ecclesiastical vice.

So Heredipetous a, legacy-hunting.

1866 F. HALL in *Lyndesay's Monarchie* 245 *marg.*, To the parrot came the magpie, heredipetous, and the raven and the kite, ready to help heavenward.

Hereditability (*hiæ'ditābiliti*). [f. next + -ITY.] = HEREDITABILITY.

a 1837 SIR E. BRIDGES (cited in Worcester, 1846). 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVI. 107 After the hereditability of the royal office has been accepted. 1895 *Ibid.* July 394 Teratological abnormalities resemble neuropathies . . . in their origin and the characteristics of their hereditability.

Hereditable (*hiæ'ditāb'l*), *a.* [a. *obs.* F. *héritable*, ad. L. type **hereditabilis*, f. *hereditare* to inherit, f. *herēs*, *herēd-em* heir.]

1. Of things: That may be inherited; subject to inheritance; heritable.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 675 A proverbe amonge the Frenshemen. . . (Principibus obsequi hereditarium non esse) the whiche is to meane, the seruyce of prynces is not hereditable. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. v. 197 Dropsies, Goutis . . . and most diseases are as hereditable from our Parents, as their estates. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. ix. § 103 Adam . . . being neither monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy hereditable. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. 125 These people . . . are admitted . . . to have a hereditable and transferable interest in it. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 399.

† 2. Of persons: Capable of inheriting; having a right of inheritance; = HERITABLE 3. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNN *Son. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 97 Declaring some of his issues legitimate and hereditible to the Crowne, others not. 1655 M. CARTER *Hom. Rediv.* (1660) 87 The making any men hereditible.

Hereditably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By way of inheritance; heritably.

1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamble, The furst begotten sonnes of bym and of hys heires. . . in the realme of Englonde hereditably to succede. c 1630 KISSON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 343 Which Land from that Family is Hereditably descended to Devia. a 1820 TOOKE *Russ. Encycl.* (Webster 1828), The one-house-owners belong hereditably to no private persons.

† Here'dital, *a.* *Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *héritail* (15th c. in Godefroi), ad. med.L. *herēdital-is*, f. *herēditas* HEREDITY.] = HEREDITARY.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 70 The successyon is vnto hym due of ryghte heredytalle and by veraye destynacye after my deth. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 13 As not only hereditall sicknesses doth shew, but also deformed persons doth prove.

Hereditament (*herēditāmēt*, *hiæ'ditā*). Also 7 *her.* [ad. med.L. *herēditamentum*, f. late L. *hereditare* to inherit, f. *herēd-em* heir.]

1. Law. Any kind of property that can be inherited; any thing, corporeal or incorporeal, that in the absence of testamentary disposition descended to the heir at common law, and now (Act 60 & 61 Vict. c. 65) to the 'real representative'; real property.

1475 *Statute* in Campbell *Lives Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 320 The said John [Fortescue] shuld . . . forfeit to you, sovereyn lord and your heires, all the castelles, maneres, . . . services, fees, advousours, hereditamentes and possessions. 1483 *Plumpton Corr.* xci, Rents, services, reversions, & hereditaments. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 650 [A] parliament, at the whiche y^e duke of Alensone was juged to lose his hede, & his hereditamentys to be forfaytyd vnto y^e Kyng. 1571 Act 13 *Elis.* c. 10. § 2 Tythes tenements or other hereditaments. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 6a, *Hereditament* is the largest word in all in that kind, for whatsoever may be inherited is an hereditament, be it corporeal or incorporeal, real or personal or mixt. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 13 An incorporeal hereditament is a right issuing out of a thing corporate . . . or concerning, or annexed to, or exercisable within, the same. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xiii. 372 A corporeal hereditament is the thing itself which is the subject of the right, an incorporeal hereditament is not the subject of the right but the right itself. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 540 The representation of Westmoreland was almost as much one of the hereditaments of the Lowther family as Lowther Hall.

fig. 1795 J. S. HOBART in *J. Fay's Corr.* (1803) IV. 196 This power ought to be exercised by the spiritual or the civil rulers solely: it is an hereditament of which they cannot be seized as tenants in common. 1847 BUSINELL *Chr. Nurt.* vii. (1861) 178 A kind of hereditament in the family.

2. Heirship, inheritance.

1509-10 Act 1 *Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Preamble, The . . . Kyng . . . restored and habled your said Suppliant . . . in name state degree blode and Hereditament. 1844 MARY HENNELL *Social Syst.* 50 The natural head of the community was the family father; then the son; and this natural hereditament continued as long as the direct line was maintained.

† Hereditance. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. late L. *herēdit-āre* (see *prec.*) + -ANCE.] Inheritance, heirship. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Eng.* i. i-v. 107 In successions, hereditance, and last wills and Testaments.

Hereditarian (*hiæ'ditē'riān*). [f. L. *herēditāri-us* HEREDITARY + -AN.] One who holds the biological doctrine of heredity.

1881 J. OWEN *Even. with Scptics* i. v. 446 The modern hereditarian regards himself as the offspring, mentally as well as physically, of a long succession of ancestors going back as far as the anthropoid ape. 1896 E. A. FAY in *Amer. Ann. Deaf June* 233 Some of the most eminent hereditarians believe that acquired characteristics are never transmitted.

Hereditarily, *adv.* [f. HEREDITARY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a hereditary manner; by way of (an) inheritance.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* Ded. 2, With her Realms and Dominions, the best parts and gifts that were in her be likewise hereditarily descended upon your royal person. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 50 Children, which are hereditarily subject to the stone. 1796 RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 26 The collyria they apply are secret compositions, which pass hereditarily from father to son. 1807 KNIGHT *Ibid.* XCIV. 241 The acquired habits of the parents being transferred hereditarily to the offspring.

Hereditariness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being hereditary; capability of being inherited, or transmitted from parent to offspring.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 181 First, for the hereditariness of it [a leprosy], it is a successive disease.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 243 The unalterable Hereditariness of the Monarchy. 1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 372 His paper about hereditariness heats everything. 1887 SMILES *Life & Lab.* 188 The hereditariness of family features appeared... in the configuration of the head.

† **Hereditarius**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *hērēditiarius* (see next) + *-OUS*.] = HEREDITARY.

1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt* (1589) 257 Some sicknesses are hereditarius, and come from the father to the sonne.

Hereditary (*hērēditi*), *a.* Also *erron.* 7 *hēr-*. [ad. L. *hērēditiarius*, f. *hērēditas* HEREDITY. Cf. F. *héréditaire* (15-16th c.). The L. *hērēs*, *hērēd-em*, and its derivatives were till recently often written *hēr-*, a spelling formerly also frequent in the English representatives of the family.]

1. **Law and Hist.** Descending by inheritance from generation to generation; that has been or may be transmitted according to definite rules of descent; legally vesting, upon the death of the holder, in the person designated by the law as his heir.

Hereditary countries (of the Austrian German emperors): those which were the original inheritance of the Archdukes of Austria, or were subsequently acquired by marriage, i.e. Upper and Lower Austria, Moravia, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Silesia.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 4 [We] have inherited his foul corruptions, as it were by hereditary right. c. 1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 63 He lost the Kingdom of Denmark, pretending to make it hereditary, whereas it was elective. 1635-36 COWLEY *Davidis* in *note* 33 There was always some hereditary Bowl with which they made their Libations to the Gods, and entertained Strangers. 1675 *London Gas.* No. 1049/2 From Vienna they write, that... great preparations were making in all the Hereditary Countreys. 1725 POPE *Odys.* l. 242 To revisit your imperial dome, An old hereditary guest, I come. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. l. 42 All new grants of hereditary offices were prohibited. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. vii. 134 An hereditary priesthood... in the family of Aaron.

2. Transmitted in a line of progeny; passing naturally from parents to offspring. *a. esp. in Biol., Pathol., etc., of physical and mental characteristics, diseases, instincts, etc., that are or may be transmitted from generation to generation.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 163 The fault which like unto a hereditary leprosie in a mans bodie is uncurable. 1699 'MISAURUS' *Hon. of Court in Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 46, I have heard you confess that yours is an hereditary gout. 1826 PRIGNARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 2) ix. l. § 3 II. 537 All original or connate peculiarities of body are hereditary. *Ibid.* 544 Now it appears that such spontaneous tendencies are alone hereditary. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiii. 369 The hereditary instincts of forest life. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 825 Two different sets of hereditary characters are combined in a hybrid, and there is hence a strong tendency towards the formation of new characters which may be more or less hereditary.

b. in Theology.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 495 We shoulde seee thereby to affirme, that sinne is *ex tradice* or hereditarie. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* viii. xvi. This Sin of Kind, not personal, But real, and hereditary was. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 64 Branded... by God for... their owne wicked assuming of hereditary holiness.

c. In general sense: Coming to one from one's precursors in national or physical life; identical with or similar to what was possessed by one's parents, so that it might be conceived as having been bequeathed by or inherited from them.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 47 It hath been their hereditarie practise, to stande upon their guard, to prevent their enemies. 1644 NVE *Gunnery Ded.*, The Patronage of Arts being hereditary to your noble Ancestors. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. l. Long burnt a fixt hereditary hate, Between the crowns of Macedon and Thrace. a. 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsey* II. ix. (1889) 483 His actual beliefs appeared to be very considerably at variance with his hereditary creed.

3. Of persons: Holding their position by inheritance.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 98 If he have Right to appoint his Successor, he is no more Elective but Hereditary. 1697 DAVEN *Aeneid* Ded., That Romulus was no hereditary prince. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvi. Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not Who would be free themselves must strike the blow? 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ix. 561 The great possessors of land were now being organized into an hereditary aristocracy.

4. Of, pertaining to, or relating to inheritance.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 30 It was still a line of hereditary descent; still an hereditary descent in the same blood, though an hereditary descent qualified with protestantism. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 507 In whatever way the peerage be considered, said the enemies of the hereditary principle, the law of descent will be found to be useless. 1879 KNOX *Princ. Med.* 4 Abnormal structures are the most obvious instances of hereditary transmission.

Hereditation (*hērēditi*-*ōn*), *a. Biol.* [n. of action f. late L. *hērēditare* to inherit (in Vulgate), in med. L. also to invest with an inheritance; cf. 15th c. F. (*h*)*ereditation* succession, inheritance.] The action or operation of heredity.

1883 *Amer. Jnrl. Med. Sc.* Jan. 74 Hereditation as a cause may exist oftener than appears. 1885 P. BROOKS *Myst. Iniq.* etc. v. 87 It has its own despair already in itself, this hopeless struggle with hereditation, which... is so literally a wrestling against flesh and blood. 1896 *Expositor* Dec. 416 We preserve hereditary good: we originate good hereditations.

Hereditism (*hērēditi*-*z'm*). [f. HEREDITY + *-ISM*.] The principle or doctrine of the hereditary transmission of characteristics, etc.

1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 229 Mr. Galton, the apostle of hereditism. 1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 80 The doctrine of hereditism. 1897 *Genealog.* Mag. Oct. 341 Evidence that hereditism is not confined to flocks and herds.

So **Hereditist**, one who holds the doctrine that all individuality is determined by inheritance.

1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/5 The new theory of the hereditists, headed by Professor Lombroso, to the effect that genius is merely one of the manifestations of brain disease.

Hereditivity. *Biol. rare.* [f. **hereditiv* (f. HEREDITY + *-IVE* + *-ITY*).] (See quot.)

1876 LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. viii. 176 Hereditivity is the power of transmission, the capability of organisms to transfer their peculiarities to their descendants by propagation.

Heredity (*hērēditi*). [a. F. *hérédité* (11th c. in Littré) the quality of being heir, heritage, ad. L. *hērēditat-em* heirship, inheritance, f. *hērēs*, *hērēd-em* heir: see *-ITY*.]

† 1. Hereditary succession; inheritance; *concr.* that which is inherited; an inheritance. *Obs.*

c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 252 This Richard was a manne... well worthe the pricelesse hereditie of his father which hee soberlie governed. *Ibid.* 294 His promise... made to the duke concerninge the hereditie of the kingdom.

2. **Law.** Hereditary character, quality, or condition; the fact of being hereditary or heritable.

1784 LAFAYETTE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 61 If it is found that the heredity endangers the true principles of democracy, I am... ready... to renounce it. 1882 *Athenaeum* 30 Dec. 896/2 The heredity and independence of the fiefs can be shown to have commenced in... the tenth century.

3. **Biol.** The property of organic beings, in virtue of which offspring inherit the nature and characteristics of parents and ancestors generally; the tendency of like to beget like. (Often spoken of as a law of nature.)

1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 80 Some naturalists seem to entertain a vague belief, that the law of Heredity applies only to main characters of structure, and not to details. *Ibid.* § 82 Some of the best illustrations of functional heredity are furnished by the mental characteristics of the human race. 1869 F. GALTON *Heredit. Genius* 334, I was desirous of obtaining facts bearing on heredity from China. 1889 POULTON tr. *Weismann's Ess. Heredit.* 72 The word heredity in its common acceptation, means that property of an organism by which its peculiar nature is transmitted to its descendants. *attrib.* 1894 *Daily News* 12 July 6/2 Heredity philosophers should be interested in the portraits of Mr. Edison's parents.

Here-dring, *-fare*, *-feng*: see *HERE sb.*

† **Herefor**, *-fore*, *adv. Obs. exc. Sc.* [f. *HERE* *adv.* 16 + *FOR* *prep.*: cf. *therefore*; Du. *hiervoor*, Ger. *hierfür*, Da. *herfor*.]

1. For this: instead or in consideration of this, with a view to this. Still in occas. Sc. use, written *herefor*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17506 (Götl.) Þir guistis her for [Cott. þar-for] giue we þu. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 343 He was taugt to strive not herfore. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Sija, Herefore haue I obtained the mercy of god. *Mod. Sc.* For the sum of twenty pounds, being the consideration herefor given.

† 2. For this reason, on this account, therefore.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 5 Hierfore ic am neðer and unmiht. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 149 Herfor kyng Richard wrathes him. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 66 Herefore be gospel of Mathew seys þat crist had vs pray thus. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. 35 Saynt albone suffred his martirdome before that saynt edmond was martyrd and herfor saynt albone is callyd the fyrst martir of Englynd. 1581 PETTIE *Guazoo's Civ. Conu.* i. (1586) 2, I will not herefore comende you so much. c. 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 13 Heerfor, for distinctiones of both sound and symbol, I wald commend the symbol and name of i and u to the vould sound. 1697 DALLAS *Stiles* I. 84 Herefor I beseech your Lordships, that ye would... ordain the said Director... to grant... Precepts.

Herefrom, *adv. Now rare.* Also 6 *Sc. heirfra*. [f. as prec. + *FROM* *prep.* Cf. Da. *herfra*.]

1. From this place; hence. Also, from this state or condition.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 33 The boundes [L. *trajectus*] heirfra till Irland is only xvi. myles. 1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. viii. 222 Shall we never be redeemed herefrom? 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* xii. § 6. 278 Power to deliver hereto, and to deliver herefrom. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 247 Over the mountain-passes that men see Herefrom, a town there is.

2. From this thing, fact, or circumstance; from this source.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. to Rdr. 3 The profite and commodity that issueth herefrom is great. 1603 CAREW *Cornwall* II. (1811) 248 Others... may (perhaps) take some light herefrom to do the like. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 472 Herefrom, possibly, the... proportional distances of the fixed stars may be essayed at.

† **Hereft**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *EFT* *adv.*] Hereafter.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE IX. 1007 Gud lordschip I sall gyff the hereft. *Ibid.* 1212 Tithandis off hym ye sall se son hereft.

Heregeld (*hergēld*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 *herzeild*, *-zild*, *-zeld*, *-zeold*, *-zeold*, *-zeold*, *-zeold*, *-gild*. [OE. *hergēld*, f. *here* host, the

(Danish) army + *geld*, *gylt*, *gild* payment, tribute, tax = OS. *gela*, OHG. *gelt*, ON. *gjalda*, Goth. *gild*, tribute, payment. The OE. word did not survive into ME., exc. in Scotland, where it regularly came down in the forms *HEREYELD*, *herield*, etc. But legal antiquaries and historical writers, from the 17th c., have written of the Old English tax under the form *hergeld*, *-gild*. Cf. DANEGELD.]

O. E. *Hist.* The tribute paid to the Danish host; the tax collected to subsidize the Danes; Danegeld.

1018 *Charter of Cnut* in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* (1865) 307 Swa fela syðe swa menn gylðað hergylð eððe to scipgyld [Orig. Lat. Ut quentius populus universus persolvit census Danis, vel ad naves]. c. 1050 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) anno 1040 Her was þæt hergēld [MS. F. hergēld] geseat þæt wæron xxi þusend punda and xcix punda. *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 1052 On þan ylcan geare aleda Eadward cyng þæt hergylð þæt Aþelred cyng ser astealde... þæt gylð gedrehte ealle Engla þeode on swa langum fyrste. 12... *Charter Eadw. Conf.* (later copy) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 224 1c kide ihu... þat seynt Eadmund inland is scotfre fram hergēld and fram ilk oðer goul.

1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.* 347 *Hergeld*, Pecunia, sen tributum alendo exercitui collatum. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 267 There intervened 39 years from the beginning of this Tribute (which they call *Hergeld*, that is, a Military or Naval Tribute) to that abolishing of it by King Edward. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Hergeld* is a Tribute or Tax levied for the Maintenance of an Army. 1877 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 123 (ed. 3) The war-tax or hergeld was no longer exacted. *Ibid.* 124 note, The hergeld is a tax for the maintenance of the *here* or standing army as distinguished from the *fyrð* or militia.

Herehau(gh)t(e), *-hault*, *obs. ff. HERALD*.

† **Here-hence**, *adv. Obs. or dial.* Also 6, 9 *dial. herence*. [f. *HERE* *adv.* 16 + *HENCE*: cf. *THEREHENCE*, *dial. thereince*; also Da. *herhen*, Ger. *hierhin* 'this way, in this direction'.]

1. From this source; from this fact or circumstance; as a result of this.

1526 TINDALE *Yas.* iv. 1 From whence cometh warre and fightynge amonge you? come they not here hence? even off your voluptuousnes. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 195 Herehence flow good works. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. Yas.* 53 Herence is it that God saith by his Prophet, I will loue thee freely. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* App. 693 Another observation I gather herehence.

2. From this point forward; from henceforth.

1594 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* in Hazl. *Dodley V.* 13 Here-hence the fight was eagerly renew'd. 1616 CHAPMAN *Hymne to Hermes* 59 But Hermes herehence having his content Cared for no more.

3. Away from here; hence.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 20 We will have him before we go here-hence. 1847 HALLIWELL *Herence*, hence. *West.*

Herein (*hēr-in*), *adv.* [orig. *hēr inne*, f. *hēr* *HERE* *adv.* 16 + *innan*, *inn*, *adv.*, subseq. *IN*, *adv.* and *prep.* Cf. MDn. *hierinne*, *-in*, Du. *hierin*, MHG. *hier inne*, Ger. *hierinne*, *-in*, Du. *herind*(e), *heri*, Sw. *härinne*, *-in*, *härin*.]

1. Here within, in here; in this place; in this passage, book, etc.; also, into this place.

a. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 312 Se ylca is herinne ðe zin ær aherrede ða gelyfedan cnihitas. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 290 Ame dogge... hwat wultu nu herinne? c. 1450 *Mertin* 138 He resteth in my chamber here-ynne.

β. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 Þe king of blisse wile faren herin. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18434 Til adam... Be comen wit his folk here-in. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 136 Of which this letter herein inclosed shall beare sufficient testimony. 1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 286 Heerin were many vaulted or arched walks hewn out of the rock. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 20 The animal... scoops out a burrow... Herein it lies asleep all day.

2. In this thing, matter, or case; in this fact, circumstance, or condition; in this particular.

a. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 12 Herinne is religiun, & nout iþe wide hod. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2215 Her moost sorwe is her Inne Ther wol we first amenden and bigynne.

β. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21396 A titel sagh he [on þe cros] li, 'Here-in sal þou ha victori'. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Up-londysheum* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii, Now judge, Coridon, if herein be pleasour. 1526 TINDALE *John xv.* 8 Here in is my father glorified. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 86 Heerein you warre against your reputation. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 59 Herein consists the knowledge of nature. 1897 LEADAM in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 153 He insists strongly that the king can be sued, herein opposing Bracton.

† 3. quasi-*sb.* This place. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Ipomydon* 1877, I am, he said, lorde of hereinne.

Herein above, **herein after**, **herein before** = above, after, before, in this document, statute, etc. (cf. *HERE* *adv.* 16), are often written as one word.

1590 WEBER *Trav.* (Arh.) 22 The city of Jerusalem, where part of the olde Temple is yet standing... as herein after shall be shewed. 1687 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 101 And singular the premises hereinbefore mentioned. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 413 The illustrations hereinbefore attempted of several important scripture doctrines. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 404 The several species of makeshift evidence hereinabove brought to view. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 350 In the way hereinafter prescribed. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. § 115 The requisitions hereinbefore explained.

Hereintil, **Hereinto**, **Heremid**: see *HERE* *adv.* 16.

† **Hereby**, **heirly**, *a. and adv. Sc. Obs.* [perh. = OE. *herle*, *herle* noble, ? praiseworthy,

Boeth. Metr. ix. 18 (Gr.) *a. adj.* ? Noble, stately.
b. adv. ? Nobly, gloriously, splendidly.

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 411 Part of the feld Was siluer, set with ane hert, heirlie and hie. *Ibid.* 846 All thus thir hathillis in hall beirly remanit, With all welthis at wiss, and worships to vale. 898 Thus was the Howlat in herde herely at hicht, Flour of all fowlis, throw federis so fair.

Heremeit, -mit, -myt(e). *Obs.* ff. HERMIT.

Herenach (he'renax). *Anglo-Irish.* Also *herenagh*, *herinach*, *9 erenach*. [Corruption of Irish *airchinneach*, *Oir. airchinneach* chief man, principal, prince, leader, *f. ar-, air-* over + *cenn*, *cann* head; cogn. with Welsh *arbenig* (:—Proto-Celtic **(p)arei-gennikos*, Stokes).]

In the ancient Irish Church, A lay superintendent of church lands; the hereditary warden of the church.

1607 DAVIES *1st Let. to Earl Salisb.* (1787) 250 For the Herinach, there are few parishes of any compass in extent, where there is not an Herinach. *Ibid.* 251 The founder gave the land to some clerk not being in orders, and to his heirs for ever, with this intent; that he should keep the church clean and well repaired, keep hospitality, and give alms to the poor for the soul's health of the founder. This man and his heirs had the name of *Erenach*. *1609* In Reeves *Eccl. Antiq.* (1847) 209 The Corbe... hath sometime under him severall herenaghes. *1727* Cowell's *Interpr.*, *Herenach*, an Archdeacon. *1848-51* O'DONOVAN *Four Masters* A.D. 601 note, Irish *airchinneach*, i.e. the hereditary warden of the church, usually anglicised *Erenach* or *Herenagh*. *1864* McLAUCHLAN *Early Scot. Ch. xx.* (1885) 292 The lands were usually farmed to a certain individual or family of the kin who were called herenachs.

Hence **Herenachy**, the office of a herenach.

1609 In Reeves *Eccl. Antiq.* (1847) 161 But hold their herenaghie free for ever.

Hereness (hi'rēnes). *rare.* [*f. HERE* *adv.* + *-NESS*.] The fact or condition of being here.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sub.* 11 The herenesses and herenesses of ghosts. *Ibid.* 45 A thing is only there, to me, in behalf of my being here, and not there; for when I am there, the thing is clothed with hereness. *1891* E. B. BAX *Outlooks fr. New Standp.* iii. 167 But the thinsness, the hereness and nowness is the illogical and irrational element in all Reality.

Hereof (hi'ɔpɔv). [*f. HERE* *adv.* 16 + *Of prep.* : cf. *Da. heraf*, *Sw. häräf*.]

1. Of this; concerning this.

c. 1050 Byrhtferth's *Handbock* in *Anglia* VIII. 317/30 Pehe sum byrh of undergyte. *c. 1175* Lamb. *Hom.* 81 Her of seid saint Iohan. in apocalipsi. *a. 1225* Ancr. R. 64 We schulen bauh some her efter spoken herof more. *c. 1386* CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 691 What sholde I mo ensamples heer of sayn? *1398* TAEVISA *Barth.* De P. R. iii. viii. (1495) 54 To pursyewe the distynccyon herof. *1551* T. WILSON *Logike* Ep. (1580) Aijj. The Printer herof... provoked me first hereunto. *1617* MARSHALL *Itin.* ii. 206 The Spaniards, departed... on Tuesday the 16 herof. *a. 1661* FULLAN *Worthies*, Cambridge (1840) 293 The twigs herof are phisic [etc.]. *1711* STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 ¶ 2 Upon the Receipt herof. *1870* MYERS *Poems* (1875) 47 Thinking herof I wot not.

† 2. From this; from here. *Obs.*

c. 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 131 Saint iohan... com into þis wreche world. her-offe at his ende wurpliche wende. *1297* R. GLOUCE. (1724) 265 As þys kyng herof awoc. *c. 1380* WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 360 What preest shulde not be paid heroff? *1489* CAXTON *Paytes* of A. iii. vii. 171 A more harde heroff? dependeth here of. *1568* GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 86 Hereof, began the first occasion of the order of the Garter. *1587* GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 3 What will reasonable insue hereof?

Hereon (hi'ɔn), *adv.* Now rare. [*f. HERE* *adv.* 16 + *ON prep.* Cf. MDu. *hierane*, *-aen*, MHG. and Ger. *hieran*.]

† 1. Herein. *Obs.*

c. 1000 in *Co. Dipl.* (Kemble) V. 248 Maneza oðre freolas heron gewriten synd. *1481* CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 6 Yf courtys had ony parte hieron. *1565-73* COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cardo*, Hereon consisteth the whole matter.

2. a. Of position: On this place, etc. † b. Of motion: To this place (*obs.*).

c. 1205 LAT. 1948 Þis lond was ihaten Albion, þa Brutus cum her on. *c. 1315* SHOREHAM 3 This... ladde is charite... Her-on Jhesus stawe uppe... for to teche ous steyze.

3. On this subject, matter, etc.; on this basis.

c. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 23 Her on ic wille ligen a fet ic heo ealdre. *a. 1225* Ancr. R. 262 3if heo benched wel heron. *c. 1380* WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 438 Þenke we heronne ny3t & day. *1562* COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 72 Hereon I conclude the priest is not bound to minister. *1664* POWELL *Exp. Philos.* 61, I will not say, that our discourse hereon, shall pass for... authentic Truth. *1701* GREW *Cosm. Sacra* vi. viii. Index, With the Perfection of Will... And of Happiness grounded hereon.

4. On (the occurrence of) this; = HEREUPON 2.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 315 Hereon... our Foyens took heart at grass. *1855* SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 272 Hereon the Ithacan, with vast ado, Calchas the seer drags forth.

Hereout (hi'erant), *adv.* In 3 herut, 4 here ute. [*f. HERE* *adv.* 16 + *OUT* *adv.* Cf. MDu. *hierute*, *-nut*, Du. *hieruit*, MLG. *hīrūt*, Ger. *hieraus*, *-ausen*, Da. *herud*, Sw. *härut*.]

1. Out of this place. (Of motion and position.)

a. 1225 Ancr. R. 290 Ame dogge go herut. *a. 1300* CURSOR *M.* 2033 (Cott.) Þi fader slepand... Liggus here-oute, com se bou sall. *Ibid.* 2567 (Gött.) Þu cum here vte. *c. 1425* SEVEN *Sag.* (P.) 1451 Here-out I hym herde, And cam out to clepyh hym inne. *1591* SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* 146 A Bird... Hereout... did flie. *1599* A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk.* *Physicke* 49/1 Distille hereout a water. *1839* J. ROGERS

Antipophor. xii. iii. 273 The sinner... being in purgatory, or the priest... bringing him hereout.

† 2. From this source; hence. *Obs.*

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* ii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 79 Hereout also bring the doctrine of repentance. *a. 1568* Hope *Faithf.* xxv. (1574) 177 Hereout now it followeth, that the soules are passible.

Here-right, *adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* In 5 her rīht. [*f. HERE* *adv.* 16 + *RIGHT* *adv.*] Here on the spot; straightway, immediately.

c. 1380 Sir *Ferimb.* 2738 Her rīht ic be diffye. *1633* FORD *'Tis Pity* ii. vi. Pray read it me here-right. *1888* ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, s.v. No! let's settle it here-right. *1893* WILKINSON *Gloss.*, *Here-right*. (1) Of time: on the spot, immediately. (2) Of place: this very spot.

† **Heresian**. [*f. as HERESY* + *AN*.] A heretic. *1675-83* EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 182 note, That grand heresian, Simon Magus.

Heresiarch (he'resi:ark, hēr'si:ark). Also *her-*. [*ad. late L. heresiarcha*, *ad. Gr. αἰρεσιάρχης* leader of a school, chief of a sect, *f. αἰρεσι-* *HERESY* + *-αρχης* ruler. Cf. *F. hérésiarque* (16th c. in Littré), perh. the immediate source.] A leader or founder of a heresy. Also *transf.*

1624 BR. HALL *Wks.* Ded. to Jas. I. It was a madde conceit of that old Heresiarch. *1640* — *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 29/1 It is one thing to be a heretic, another thing to be an heresiarch. *1685* BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* p. xiii, I was not ingag'd in this Controversie, by any Ambition of appearing in Print an Heresiarch in Philosophy, by being the Author of a strange Doctrine. *1762-71* H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. (1786) III. 2 Jargon and austerities are the weapons that best serve the purposes of heresiarchs and innovators. *1868* MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 73 The later strife between Courtenay as Archbishop and Wycliffe as principal heresiarch.

So † **Heresiarchy**, the founding of a heresy; in quot. erron. a chief or arch-heresy.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2.) 255 The rest of the Book consists of Heresiarchies against our blessed Saviour.

† **Heresiastic**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*irreg. f. HERESY* (or its source), after *ecclesiastic*, *enthusiastic*.] Prone to heresy; heretical.

1663 GERBIER *Connet* Bijb. b. I would go without being inrolled among Heresiastic Seekers.

Heresimach (-mæk). *rare.* [*f. Gr. αἰρεσιμάχος* *HERESY* + *-μαχος* fighting: cf. *Gr. αἰρεσιμάχος*.] One who fights against heresy.

1824 THIRLWALL 29 Nov. in *Lett.* (1881) I. 81 More of the spirit of charity than commonly believed through the disputes of the old Haresimach [Tertullian].

Heresiography (he'resi:ɔgrəfi). [*mod. f. Gr. αἰρεσιγραφία* *HERESY* + *-γραφία*; cf. *Christianography*, an earlier formation of Pagitt's. So *mod. f. hérésiographie*.] A description of, or treatise on, heresy or heresies. (The title of a work by E. Pagitt.)

So **Heresiographer**, one who treats of heresies.

1645 PAGITT (title) *Heresiography*: or A Description of the Hereticks and Sectaries of these latter Times. *Ibid.* B iv b, These sad considerations made me... write an *Heresiography*.

1822 SOUTHWY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 10 [Their] names have escaped the notice of our English heresiographers.

Heresiologist (he'resi:ɔlədʒist). [*f. as prec.* + *(-o)LOGIST*.] One who treats of heresy or heresies. So **Heresiologer** in same sense; **Heresiology**, the study of, or a treatise on, heresies.

1710 W. HUME *Sacr. Success* 164 You may hear of his fame... from the ancient Heresiologists. *1856* Lit. *Churchman* II. 47/1 Heresiologies... printed early in the sixteenth century. *1874* J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 184 For obtaining a complete acquaintance with heresiology. *1875* LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 285 Heresiologists distinguished four main forms of heresy in the pre-Christian world. *1882-3* SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 976/1 The principal heresiologists of the early church are Justin Martyr... Tertullian... Clement.

Heresy (he'resi). *Forms:* 3-5 *eresie*, 3-8 *heresie*, 4-5 *eresye*, 4-6 *(h)erysy(e)*, *herisie*, *heresy(e)*, (5 *erresie*, 6 *(h)eryse*, or *(r)ysse*, -ee, -ye, *hearesey*, *Sc. arrosie*, 6-7 *heresie*, 4-heresy. [*a. OF. eresie*, *heresie* (12th c.), *mod. f. hérésie*, *ad. L. type *heresia* (whence also *It. eresia*, *Pg. heresia*), for *L. heresis* school of thought, philosophical sect, in eccl. writers, theological heresy, a. *Gr. αἰρεσις* taking, choosing, choice, course taken, course of action or thought, 'school' of thought, philosophical principle or set of principles, philosophical or religious sect; *f. αἰρεῖν* to take, middle voice *αἰρεῖσθαι* to take for oneself, choose.

The *Gr.* word occurs several times in N.T., viz. Acts v. 17, xv. 5, xxiv. 5, xxvii. 22, where Eng. versions from Tindale render 'sect' (i.e. of the Sadducees, Pharisees, Nazarenes or Christians, considered as sects of the Jews); Acts xxiv. 14, where all versions from Wyclif to 1611 have 'heresy', R.V. 'a sect (or heresy)'; in 1 Cor. xi. 19 Wyclif, *Genév.*, *Rhem.*, and 1611 have 'heresies', *Tind.* and *Cranm.* 'sects', R.V. 'heresies (or factions)'; in Gal. v. 20 Wyclif, *Tind.*, *Cranm.*, *Rhem.* have 'sects', *Genév.* and 1611 'heresies', R.V. 'heresies (or parties)'; in 2 Peter ii. 1 Wyclif, *Tind.*, *Cranm.*, *Rhem.* have 'sects', *Genév.* and 1611 'heresies', R.V. 'heresies (or sects)'. The earlier sense development from 'religious sect, party, or faction' to 'doctrine at variance with the catholic faith', lies outside English.]

1. Theological or religious opinion or doctrine maintained in opposition, or held to be contrary, to the 'catholic' or orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church, or, by extension, to that of any church, creed, or religious system, considered as orthodox.

a. 1225 Ancr. R. 82 Eresie, God beo ðoncked, ne rixleð nout in Engeland. *c. 1290* S. Eng. Leg. I. 279/36 Swuch manere fals bi-lene: Men cleopenen heresie. *c. 1380* WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 35 Agens bis eresie shulde trewe preestis crye fast. *1388* — *Acts* xxiv. 14 Afir the secte which thei seien eresie, so y serue to God the fadir. *1494* FABYAN *Chron.* iv. lix. 48 He fell into the heresy called Ariannys heresy. *1535* STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 300 Fult arrosie... That he leirit fra kirkmen of the Britis. *1563* WINSET *Four Scot. Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 71 All heresie that cuir has bene in the Kirk. *1596* DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 909 What late was Truth, now turn'd to Heresie. *1689* tr. *Locke's 1st Let. on Toleration* 61 Use, which is the Supreme Law in the matter of Language, has determined that Heresie relates to Errors in Faith, and Schism to those in Worship or Discipline. *a. 1694* TILLOTSON *Serm.* I. xxxiv. (R.), Deluded the people! that do not consider that the greatest heresie in the world is a wicked life. *1855* MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* III. v. (1864) II. 2 Heresy, or dissent from the dominant religion... had been introduced into the criminal jurisdiction. *1862* STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 186 There are always theologians keen-sighted to see heresy in the simplest orthodoxy. *1885* Catholic *Dict.* s.v., Such Protestants as are in good faith and sincerely desirous of knowing the truth are not heretics in the formal sense... Their heresy is material only—i.e. their tenets are in themselves heretical, but they are not formal heretics: i.e. they do not incur the guilt of heresy.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a heretical opinion or doctrine. (For N. T. use, see note to etymology.)

1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 967/1 Pan ys a wykkede erysye. *c. 1340* HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 17 Errours and heresyess. *1479* Eng. *Gills* (1870) 417 Heresies and errors, clepid openly lollardries. *1556* Chron. *Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Pecocke that was byshoppe of Chechester... was apched of dyvers poynttes of erysyes. *1557* N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Pet.* ii. 1 There shalbe false teachers among you: which pruely shal bryng in damnable heresies [Wycl. sectes of perdition, TIND., CRANM. damnable sectes, R. V. destructive heresies (or sects of perdition)], even denying the Lord, that hath boght them. *1611* BIALLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture... is... a Physion-shop... of preservations against poisoned heresies. *1852* MISS YONCE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xii. 143 Cardinal Farnese declared there were seven heresies in it.

2. By extension, Opinion or doctrine in philosophy, politics, science, art, etc., at variance with those generally accepted as authoritative. Also with *a* and *pl.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 330 (Fairf.) That is an heresyey ageyns my lawe. *1559* W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 66 Bycause I will not have you to erre with Poetes... I will take the more diligence to drive this Heresie out of your heade. *1616* B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i. Against the received heresy That England bears no dukes. *1711* SWIFT *Examiner* No. 40 ¶ 5 All the heresies in politics profusely scattered by the partizans of the late administration. *1843* MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. x. 176, I. prefer Bristol to Bath... which I suppose, is a great heresy. *1877* E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 209 The doctrines of Evolution... which it is intellectual heresy... to question.

3. In sense of *Gr. αἰρεσις* (see etym.): Opinion or doctrine characterizing particular individuals or parties; a school of thought; a sect.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xi. 19 It bihoueth heresies for to be. *1387* TAEVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) III. 359 Aristotle gadrede meny disciples into his heresie [in suam heresim]. *1611* BIALLE *1 Cor.* xi. 19 For there must bee also heresies [TINDALE, CRANMER, sectes; R. V. margin, factions] among you. *1670* HOBBS *Behemoth* (1840) 174 Heresy is a word which, when it is used without passion, signifies a private opinion. So the different sects of the old philosophers, Academians, Peripatetics, Epicureans, Stoics, &c., were called heresies. *1870* W. GRAHAM *Lect. Eph.* 230 The word heresies was the common name for the different philosophical sects, as the Stoics, the Epicureans [etc.].

4. attrib. and Comb., as *heresy-ferret*, *-hunt*, *-hunting*, *-monger*, *-mongering*; *heresy-stained* adj.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 533 Mad. Genils, and other heresy ferrets, are here censured. *1872* SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiii. 15 If the consciences of heresy-mongers were not seared. *1882* J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 140 One of the earliest instances... of heresy-hunting. *1891* FAULDE *Divorce of Cath.* 186 More's chancellorship had been distinguished by heresy-prosecutions. *1894* Westm. *Gaz.* 2 Apr. 2/1 The heresy hunt of Mr. Smith... was one of the most protracted and determined of modern times.

Heretable, -tage, *obs.* ff. HERITABLE, -TAGE.

† **Herethrough**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. HERE* *adv.* 16 + *THROUGH prep.* : cf. Du. *hierdoor*, Ger. *hierdurch*.] Through this; by this means; hereby.

c. 1200 OAMIN 12710 Herpurh mazz mann sen full wel. *c. 1450* tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. (1893) 141 Her puruz it happenin þat... I se clerly what I owe to do. *1596* DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 287 Quba was the gret Jre... of al the Douglasses heirthrouch. *1602* CAREW *Cornwall* 4 n, Her Highnesse shipping should heerethrough be defrauded of often supplies.

Heretic (he'retik), *sb. (a.)* *Forms:* 4 *eretik(e)*, 4-6 *heretyk(e)*, 4-7 *-ike*, 6-7 *heretique*, -icke, 6-8 *-ick*, 7-heretio; also 5 *heretyke*, *eretyke*, 5-6 *herretyk*, *heretyk(e)*, *heretyck(e)*, *eretyke*, 6 *eret*, *eretycke*, *heretyque*, *heretyke*, *-ycke*, *heretick*, -ioke(e), 7-ique. [*a. F. hérétique* (14th c.) *ad. eccl. L. heretic-us*, a. *Gr. αἰρετικός* able to choose, *f. αἰρεῖσθαι* to choose; subseq. in eccl. writers (after *αἰρεσις*) heretical, heretic. OF. had the popularly formed *herège*, also *herite* (see ERGE, ERITE). To French derivation is due the position of the stress, as differing from words immed. from *Gr.* or *L.* such as *ascetic*, *theoretic* : cf. *catholic*.]

1. One who maintains theological or religious

opinions at variance with the 'catholic' or orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church, or, by extension, that of any church or religious system, considered as orthodox. Also *transf.* with reference to non-Christian religions.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 þe kyng said & did crie, þe pape was heretike. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 1 Heretikes & fals breþer. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 73 If I be ane heretice .. þan es all heresy þat here es writen. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 11 Thys yere was .. an erytyke brentie in Smythfelde for eryse. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks.* 1888 I. 71 Gif 3e heirfor haldis ws Catholiks to be heretiks. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 Heretikes they call vs by the same right that they call themselves Catholikes, both being wrong. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 251 The Persian Religion at this day varies not from the Turks in any particle of the Alcoran; and yet they account one the other Hereticks. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 8 When a papist uses the word heretics, he generally means the protestants. a1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ix. (1857) 357 Every form of faith has its heretics. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 430 The League rejected Henry's claims as those of a heretic.

2. By extension, One who maintains opinions upon any subject at variance with those generally received or considered authoritative.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. 1. 236 Thou wast euer an obstinate heretique in the despiht of Beantie. c1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* i. vii. § 8 My antagonist .. began that I was becum an heretik, and the doctour sperring how, answered that I denied quho to be spelled with a w, but with qu.

3. *Comb.*, as *heretic-burning*, *-hunting*, *-taker*. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1861) VII. 1. 47 Pashur was .. the chief heretic-taker. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 163 Gardiner and Bonner .. were heretic-hunting and heretic-burning.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* = HERETICAL. *rare*.

1382 WYCLIF *Titus* iii. 1. Schonye thou a man heretyk [1388 eretik] aftir oon and the secunde coreccion. 1606 *Proc. King's Late Traitors* 2 That our said Sovereigne Lord the King .. and whole Commonallite of the realme of England .. were heretique. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 189 That they may be dispensed with in their obedience to an heretic prince. 1839 *Morn. Herald*. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 391 He must consider it heretic and sinful to 'search the Scriptures'. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* x. 11. 63 To deprive the heretic Queen .. both of throne and life.

Hence † *Hereticky* (-ykel) *adv.*, as a heretic.

1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 90 Foure persons of the Anabaptistes heretykely bare fagottes the same daye at Pauls Crosse.

Heretical (hæ'retikāl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *hæreticālis*, f. *hæreticus* = HERETIC; see -AL.] Of or pertaining to heresy or heretics; of the nature of heresy.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 346/2 Al that in the while both bought and solde of those heretical bokes. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 Diuerse heretical erroneous and dangerous opinions and doctrines. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 104 Masse booke .. appertayninge to the heretical service. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 40 They [the Turks] and the Persians, the one seeming heretico to the other, are in continuall warre. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 318 To prove that Christians are not to tolerate .. Heretical Kings. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 71 To bring heterodox, and it may be heretical persons into their communion. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 246 No one likes to be called 'heretical', but neither is it a term of unmixed eulogy to be called 'orthodox'.

Hence *Heretically* *adv.*, in a heretical manner. **Hereticalness**, heretical quality or character.

1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* ii. xxx. 54 If any Minister Preach or Pray .. Heretically, to the Danger of the Peoples Souls. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 291 Multitudes who, because of their supposed Hereticalness, lay dead, useless and unactive. 1701 STRYPE *Aylmer* (R.), He ignorantly and heretically held against the bishop, that the soul of man was of the substance of God.

† *Hereticaster*. *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. HERETIC; see -ASTER.] A petty or contemptible heretic.

a1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 10 A Remnant who the Gaps of Schism shall close .. Hereticasters anathematize.

Hereticate (hæ'retikēt), *v.* [f. med.L. *hæreticāre*, ppl. stem of *hæreticare*, f. *hæreticus* = HERETIC.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce heretical.

1629 BR. HALL *Answ. Urban's Inurb.* 9 The Pope hath not power (that I may vse his owne word) to hereticate any Proposition. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. iii. (1852) 512 Arbitrary and hereticating anathemas. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 19 note, Let no one be minded, on the score of my *neoterism*, to hereticate me, as threatening to abet some new-fangled form of religious heterodoxy.

2. To make a heretic of: applied (by opponents) to the ceremony of death-bed inauguration (*Consolamentum*) reported to have been practised by the Albigenses in the 12th c.

1731 S. CHANDLER tr. *Limborck's Hist. Inquis.* I. i. viii. 54 'Tis reported of Petrus Sancio, that being called to hereticate a certain sick Woman, she was not then hereticated; because he did not think it proper upon Account of her not being weak enough. And afterwards .. Petrus Sancio did not hereticate her, because she recovered. 1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Albigenses & Wald.* xii. 459 Could Peter Auterius really believe that he saved the souls of those whom he hereticated? 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 404/5.

Hence *Heretication* [med.L. *hæreticatio*], the action of hereticating (in both senses); esp. that attributed to the Albigenses. **Hereticator**, one who hereticates or denounces heresy.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Heb. i. Annot., The Hereticators will quarrel with it. 1731 S. CHANDLER tr. *Limborck's Hist. Inquis.* I. i. viii. 53 Others [Albigenses] only enter'd into a Covenant with these perfect ones. that at the End of Life they would be received into their Sect. This Reception is often called *Heretication* .. This Admission .. was called Spiritual Baptism, The Consolation, The Reception, and Good End. 1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Albigenses & Wald.* ix. 232 note, Their absolution was general, and performed by the imposition of hands, in the ceremony of *heretication*. 1880 *Guardian* 21 Apr. 520 The right of excommunication was instanced in the heretication of the Armetonites, a sort of premature Arians. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 404/5 They [Albigenses] adopted .. a ceremony of imposition of hands, variously designated *consolamentum*, or 'heretication', followed by the *Endura* or fasting to death.

Hereticide, [erron. f. HERETIC + -CIDE 2.] The putting of a heretic to death.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. iv. (1852) 525 Nor do I look upon hereticide as an evangelical way for the extinguishing of heresies.

Hereticize, *v.* [f. HERETIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To pronounce heretical.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 194 [It] was forthwith arbitrarily cried down, hereticized, and destroyed. *Ibid.* 310 The despised and hereticized Pietists.

Here-till, *adv.* *Sc.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + TILL; cf. Da. *hertil*, Sw. *härtil*.] = HERETO.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xiii. 241 Quhen her-till all assentit war. *Ibid.* xx. 144 Heir-till thair Athis can thair ma.

Hereto (hēr'itū), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + TO *prep.* Cf. MDa., Du. *hier toe*, Ger. *hierzu*.]

† 1. To this place, hither. *Obs.*

c1205 LAY. 25321 Her to he wule lede kinges. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* i. 1. (1629) 9/2 Being hereto driuen through very poverty.

2. To this matter, subject, etc.; with reference to or in regard to this point.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ne þenche 3e hereto. a1225 *Ancre. R.* 388 Hereto ualld a tale. c1386 CHAUCER *Metib.* r 325 Heer-to accordeth Seint Paul the Apostle. c1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 1125 Will ye her to accord? 1526 TINDALE 2 Cor. viii. 10 And I geve counsell hereto. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 9 Agreeable hereto are the words of the Oracle.

3. (Annexed) to this document, etc.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 152 An open sheet, whiche must here to be annexid. 1866 *Act* 59-60 *Vict.* c. 13 § 1 The acts enumerated in the schedule hereto.

† 4. In addition to this. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 45/2 Haning no skill in warrelle discipline, and hereto being naked without furniture of armour.

† 5. Up to this time, hitherto. *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 39 For the better understanding such things as hereto are spoken. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxix. 159 b, Heereto he had bene a friend to the King of Calicut. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. 11. 64 If he remember a kinder value of the People, then he hath hereto priz'd them at.

† Hence *Heretobefore*, *adv.* *Obs.* Heretofore.

1667 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. Intro. (1684) 3 To endeavour the restoration of what was heretobefore better and the abolition of what is worse.

† *Heretochy*. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *heretoch* = HERETOGE, after *county*, *duchy*, etc.] The territory ruled by a heretoga.

1577-87 HARRISON *England* i. vii. in *Holinshed* 16 Kent .. was made an earledome or Heretochie .. Athelstone his sonne, being the first Earle or Heretoch of the same. *Ibid.*, Northumberland .. was onlie governed by earls as Heretoches, as an Heretochy.

Heretofore (hēr'itūfōr), *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*) Also 4-5 heretoforn(e). [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + TOFORE, OE. *tōforan*; cf. MDa. *hiertevoren*, Ger. *hierzu*.]

A. *adv.* Before this time; before now; in time past; formerly.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1816 For here-to-fore of hardnesse hadestow nener. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. viii. (Skeat) I. 113 Will of rightfulness is the ilke same rightfulness as here tofore is shewed. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 87 Where ben þese worpi þat were here-to-form? 1555 EDEEN *Decades* 214 The lyke hath not heretofore byn known. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 126 The Pagans heretofore Did their own Handyworks adore. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 11 The political writings of such as have heretofore passed for wise men. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. iii. 244, I tried the methods heretofore pursued.

B. *adj.* Former, previous.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 3 Annuities graunted .. by .. Piers Courteney somtyme Bisshope of Excestre or by any othere heretoforn Bisshope there. 1656-7 R. VENNING *Mercies Memorial* 17 Heretofore-mercies are grounds to look for hereafter-mercies. 1839 MRS. PAPENDIECK *Crit. & Priv. Life O. Charlotte* (1887) II. xv. 94 But he felt the loss, for them, of his heretofore allowances. a1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 22 In his heretofore voyages.

C. *sb.* Time past; the past.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* vi. vii. The same sort of being that he has been in the heretofore. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1877) 230 The relation of his Now to a heretofore and a hereafter.

Heretoforetime, *adv.* *rare*. [f. *prec.* after *afore*, *before-time*.] = *prec.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 67, I haue yet here to fore tyme gyften you my many a good counseyl and prouffitable. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 158 Though by the way we pass, we have not passed heretoforetime.

Heretoga (her'etōgā), *heretoch*, *-togh*.

Forms: 1 heretoga, 2 heretoch, 3 here-, heretoge, *Hist.* 6-9 heretoch, 8-9 -togh, -toga. [OE. *heretoga* = OFris. *hertoga*, -toga, OS. *heritogo*

(MDa. *hertoge*, -togh, -tich, Du. *hertog*), OHG. *herizogo* (MHG. *herzog*, G. *herzog*), ON. *hertogi* (Sw. *hertig*, Da. *hertug*); f. *heri*, here HERE *sb.* army + OE. -toga, OLG. -togo, OHG. -zogo agent-noun, f. weak grade *tug*, log- of **teuhan*, OE. **teohan*, *teon* to lead: see TEE *v.* (cognate with L. *duc-ere*, *dux*). The *Hist.* forms *heretoch*, -togh represent med.L. *heretochius*.]

O.E. *Hist.* The leader of an army; the commander of the militia of a shire or district. As it was rendered by L. *dux*, and was the same word as Ger. *herzog*, it was taken by 17th and 18th c. writers as = Duke.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xii. [xv.] (1890) 52 Wæron ða ærest heora lætewas and heretogan twegen zebroðra Hengest and Horsa. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xiii. 1 Moises se mæra heretoga. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Se þe geð into fehte wið-ute heretoches. c1205 LAY. 10268 Senarus was heora hera-toge. 1577-87 [see HERETOCHY]. 1641 in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 48 Lientenants of counties (anciently known by the name of Heretoch). 1643 HERLE *Answer to Ferne* 24 The ancient Governours of the Militia of the Realme, both by sea and land cal'd Heretoches, which Lambard likens to the High Constables of France. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 92 note, The heretogs or dukes, and the sheriffs, were chosen by the freeholders in the folkmoete. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 408 In the time of our Saxon ancestors, the military force of this kingdom was in the hands of the dukes or heretochs. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. vi. If thou wert as frank in the grim land of thy heretoght. 1874 STRAUS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 66 In A. o. 449, under two heretogas, Hengist and Horsa, the strangers came.

Heretrix: see HERITRIX.

Hereunder (hēr'vndər), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + UNDER *prep.* Cf. Du. *hieronder*, Ger. *hierunter*, Da. *herunder*, Sw. *härunder*.] Under this.

1. Subsequently (mentioned or set down) in this document, book, etc.

1425 E. E. WILLS (1882) 65 þis here-vnder writen ys my last will. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 101 The effects hereunder mentioned of this first vertue. 1693 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 257 Wee whose names are hereunder written. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 241 The result is appended hereunder.

2. Under or beneath this surface or appearance.

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus Mor. Relat.* 201 There must needs lie hereunder some falsity and deceit.

3. Under this title, heading, etc.

1586 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 95 Whatsoever containeth any special request, is hereunder included.

4. Under the authority of this (statute or the like).

1880 *Mississippi Code* § 1114 No indictment hereunder shall be quashed for want of form.

Hereunto (hēr'vntū, -vntu), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + UNTO *prep.*] Unto or to this place; to this thing, matter, subject, etc.; to this document.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 299 Herevnto his ryghtwysnes also sholde encluye hym. 1577 B. GOGGE *Herbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 12 b, Hereunto is also ioynd my Larder. 1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 40 In witness whereof they have hereunto set their hands. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 18 All the schooles are not addrested herevnto. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 p. 2 We whose Names are hereunto subscribed. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 253 Adjoining hereunto on the east, is a ward, eighty feet front.

Hereupon (hēr'vppn), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + UPON *prep.*]

1. Upon this thing, point, subject, or matter.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Her uppon heo þenched mucle mare þen uppon godalmiht. 1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 123 It behoues, to resolute first herevpon. a1666 BACON *New Atl.* (1631) 2 Consulting herevpon amongst our Selves. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxvi. 226 Herevpon a question may be asked.

2. Immediately following upon this (in time or consequence).

c1340 *Cursor M.* 4945 (Fairf.) Her a-pon þai stale my bingie. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1643 *Hypsis*, And her-upon, at night they mette y-ferre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 73 Herevpon the kinges messengers were put in prison. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. x. § 1 What other effect could herevpon ensue. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Ecll. Hist.* 16th C. II. iii. xviii. 261 Herevpon there was a great murmur. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 34, I herevpon had to explain to them [etc.].

Herewith, *obs.* form of HERALD.

Herewith (hēr'wið), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + WITH *prep.* Cf. Da. *herwed*.]

1. With this; along with or together with this.

1017-23 in Earle *Land Charters* 236 þis was gedon be þysse witenas æwyttnesse þe herwið nýðan awritene standað. c1380 WYCLIF *Last Age* Ch. p. xxxii, Her wiþ acordþ Carnosensis. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 21viii. 93 The abstracts whereof we send unto your highness herewith. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 34 You shal receive herewith a pacquet from his Majesty. 1755 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 145, I herewith send you a small map of the back country.

† 2. At the same time with this; upon this; with these words, etc. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 24479 (Cott.) Her-wit come me son succur. c1340 *Ibid.* 18895 (Trin.) Herwiþ þei let be seon doun And vp þe feet of þat feloun. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 61 Well (quoth she) till soone, fare ye well .. Out at doores went she herewith.

3. By means of this; hereby.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Mal.* iii. 10 Proue me now herewith, sayeth the Lord of hostes, if [etc.]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* xxix. § 5 The weak are offended hereby. 1893 M. S. TERRY in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* I. 698 Herewith we worship thee.

Herewithal (hēr-wið-əl, *adv. arch.* [f. **HERE** *adv.* 16 + **WITHAL**.] = **HEREWITH**.)

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 516 Herewithal ther come anon Another huge company. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 154, I copied them, as your worship shall see, & receive herewithall closed. 1585 *ABP. SANDYS Sermon* (Parker Soc.) 201 The eyes even of the wise are blinded herewithal. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xiii. 184 Herewithall Doctor Whitaker was much delighted. 1701 *GREW Cosm. Sacra* iv. (L.), Professing that herewithal he owed, and offered up himself body and soul, unto God.

† **Hereword**. *Obs.* [OE., f. stem of *herian* to praise + **WORD**.] Word of praise; praise, renown, glory.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F.) an. 1009 (Earle) 142 note, Ða wolde Brihtic xearpan him here word. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Penne he bigetð hereword ðere mide. c1205 *LAV.* 11917 Heo hæfde al þat hære-word [c1275 here-word] of þan maiden of þis ærd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 þeo þæt forleosed & aspillæd al hore god þurh wilnunge of hereword.

† **Hereworth**, *a. Obs.* In 3 herewurð. [See *prec.*] Worthy of praise; to be praised.

a 1225 *Juliana* 33 Herewurðe healent.

† **Hereyeld, herield**. *Old Sc. Law.* Forms: 6 hereyeld, -zeild, (herreyelde), herield, hyr-ald, -eild, 7 herreyeld(e, 9 hereyeld, (error. herizeld). [The same word as OE. *herizeld*, *HEREGELD*, used in Scotland in sense of *HERIOT*.]

The render to the superior of the best living animal of a deceased vassal; at an early date commuted for a fixed money payment, and now practically obsolete: see *quot.* 1861; corresponding to *Eng. HERIOT*.

a 1500 *Leg. Quat. Burg. Scot.* c. 17 In burgh sall nocht be herde bludewyrt naȝit stokisid na merchet na hereyeld (nec merchet nec herieth) na nane suik maner of thynge. [1508 in D. Black *Hist. Brechin* (1867) II. 31 A horse as the Herizeld of . . . John Carnegie his father.] 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 1986 Our gude gray meir was baittand on the feild And our Land's laird tuk hir, for his hyreid. c1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 200 Na hereyeld sould be paid. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* *Herreyelde*, is the best aught, ox, kowe, or vther beast quhilk ane husband-man . . . hes in his possession, the time of his decease, quhilk nocht and sould be given to his Landis-lorde. 1693 *Stair Inst.* (ed. 2) II. ii. 111 § 80 The Hereyeld was found due to the Lady's Liferentier, though the Defunct had the Room in Steelbow. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v., This exaction has been long unknown in practice. . . Sometimes, in striking a composition, the value of the hereyeld is stated against the vassal in money at a low conversion.

attrib. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 3904 From thine-furth thay sall want their hyr-ald-hors. 1552 — *Monarchie* 4734 Than cumis the Landis Lorde, perfors, And cleiks tyll hym ane heriel hors.

Hereyesterday. *Sc. ? Obs.* [app. a corruption of *ereyesterday*, OE. **erygystandæg*, f. *ERE* before + *YESTERDAY*: cf. *Du. eergisteren*, OHG. *ērgestern*, Ger. *ehgestern*, in same sense.] The day before yesterday.

a 1666 *R. BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) II. 73 (Jam.) Always hereyesterday, when we were at the very end of it.

Herfest (e, obs. forms of **HARVEST**).

Hergulutier, var. **ARGOLETER**, **HARGULATER**.

Herhaud, -hault, obs. f. **HERALD sb.**

Hericano, obs. form of **HURRICANE**.

† **Hericide**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. *L. (h)eris* master

+ *-OIDES*.] The murder of a lord or master.

1627-77 *FALTHAM Resolves* II. xlv. 250 That punish

Teachery, Perfidiousness, and Hericide with smart and ignominy.

Herie, herier, heriful: see *HERY v. Obs.*, to praise. **Herield, -izeld**, var. **HEREYELD**, *Obs.*

Herif, obs. form of **HAIRIF**.

† **Herigaut**. *Obs.* Also 4 **herygoud**, (8 **herigald**). [a. OF. *herigaut*, *hergaut*, *hargaut*, pl. *-gaws* (14th c. in Godefroi), med. L. *herigaldus*.]

An upper garment or cloak worn by men and women in the 13th and 14th centuries.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 11391 Mani on . . . hor armes awei caste & chaungeðe hom vor herigans [v.r. herigans]. c1325 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 An heme in a herygoud with honginde slevyn. 13. . . *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 148 Hopeþ þou I be a harlot þi erigaut to prayse? [1729 *Covell's Interpr.*, *Herigalds*, a Sort of garment so called.]

Herile (he-ril), *a. rare*. [ad. L. (*h*)*erilis*, f. (*h*)*eris* master.] Of or pertaining to a master.

1644 *H. PARKER Jus Pop.* 36 The power of Masters or Lords from the Greek we terme Despotical, from the Latine Herile.

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 265/2 The Government of a Family . . . is partly Paternal, partly Nuptial, partly Herile, partly Acquisitive. [1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1855) IV. 177 In the sixth book we have disquisitions on matrimony . . . on paternal, and on herile power.]

So † **Herility** [ad. med. L. (*h*)*erilitās*], 'master-ship' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Herinacious, var. of **ERINACEOUS**.

1790 *BRUCE Trav.* V. 143 Long herinacious hairs which, like small thorns, grow about his back.

Hering, obs. form of **HERRING**.

Heriot (he-ri-ot). Forms: 1 heregeatu, here-geatwa, -we, 3-4 heriet, 6 her(r)iotte, haryotte, (aryott), 6-7 har(r)iot, 7 herriott, 7-8 herriot, 3-4, 7- heriot. [OE. *heregeatwa*, -we, f. *here* HERE *sb.* army, host + *geatwa*, *geatwe* trappings, equipments, ornaments, armour.]

VOL. V.

† 1. **Military equipments.** (Only in OE.)

c888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvii. § 1 Mid gyldennum hylt swordum, and mid manigfealdum heregeatwum zehyrste. c993 *Battle of Maldon* 48 Hi willað eow to gafole garas sylan, ættrone ord and calda swurd, ða heregeatu ðe eow æt hilde ne deah.

2. *Eng. Law.* A feudal service, originally consisting of weapons, horses, and other military equipments, restored to a lord on the death of his tenant; afterwards a render of the best live beast or dead chattel of a deceased tenant due by legal custom to the lord of whom he held; the corresponding payment in *Sc. Law* was the **HEREYELD**.

At an early period this render was commited in many cases for a fixed money payment. The heriot is now an incident of manorial tenures only. In some exceptional cases, it is also due on a change of tenants, and even on the entry of a new lord. *Suit heriot*: see *quot.* 1882.

c950 *Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax.* (Th.) 499 And þam ginge minne heregeatwa, feower sword, and feower spara, and feower scyldas. a 1035 *Laus of Cnut* II. c. 71 [72] (Schmid) And þeo þa here-geata [v.r. heregeate; herigeata] swa hit mædic sy. Eorlas . . . eahta hors, feower zesadelode and feower ungesadelode, and feower helmas and feower hyman and ehta spara and eall swa feala scylda and feower swurd and ehta hund mancus golde. *Ibid.* c. 78 [79] Se man þeo þam fyrdunge ætforan his hlaforde fealle . . . beon þa here-geata forgyfene. c1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 445/480 On of is powere Men wende of lif-dawe, And is beste best to heriet men brouȝte him, ase it was lawe. 1343 in *Kennett Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 83 Juliana Hardy . . . diem clausit extremam, et accidit domino nova heriota ii. boves pret. xvi s. c1500 in *W. Denton Eng.* 15th Cent. (1888) 319 note, Now your farmer takes in & lettes at hys wylle with owt fyne or aryott to yowe. 1523 *Fitzherb. Surv.* xii. (1539) 20 There be two maner of heriottes. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Ample*, For a Heriot whereof the Landlord takes his deceased tenants best horse.

1641 *BROOME Jovial Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 356 What Harlots have you tane from forlorne Widows? 1647 *FULLER Gd. Th. in Worse* T. (1821) 128 There accrue to the land-lord a fine and heriot from his tenant taking a farther estate in his lease. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. vi. (1809) 97 Heriots . . . are a render of the best beast or other good (as the custom may be) to the lord on the death of the tenant. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 426 The heriot conveyed the acknowledgement of former vassalage, and, from analogy, one was claimed by the church at the death of every believer.

1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. ii. 24 note, The warhorse and spear were the gift of the princeps and the origin of the later heriot. *Ibid.* ii. 261 The change of the heriot to the relief implies a suspension of ownership, and carries with it the custom of livery of seisin. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* vi. 162 The Heriot of English Copyhold tenure . . . has been explained as an acknowledgment of the Lord's ownership of the cattle with which he anciently stocked the land of his vassals. 1882 *A. BROWN Scribner's Copyholds* vi. § 1 (ed. 6) 213 A heriot reserved on lease, or suit heriot, partakes strictly of the nature of rent, so that the lord cannot seize, but must either distrain . . . or bring an action.

b. *transf.* Applied to analogous payments in other countries.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 430 The petty-Land-lords of the times, to whom rich fines and heriots would accrue upon every exchange . . . took part with Andronicus. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. l. xxxviii, He is contented with a white Mule, and Purse of Pistols about the neck, which he receives every year for a heriot or homage. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 448 The eldest Son is sole Heir, but is obliged to present a Slave by way of Heriot to the King.

c. *fig.*

a 1670 *HACKET Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 228 His body was interred . . . in Langeday, the heriot which every son of Adam must pay to the Lord of the Manor of the whole Earth. 1680 *CROWNE Mis. Civ. War* II. 19 Cruelly sworn; But yet such oaths are heriots, which widows To custom always pay, when a life falls.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as **heriot-land**; **heriot custom**, **heriot service** (see *quot.* 1767).

1002 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 220 Dæt heregeatland at Suttune. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. ix. (1638) 75 For heriot service the Lord shall distraine. a 1676 *HALE Anal. Law* xxvii. (1739) 71 This Acquisition by Act in Law may be . . . By Custom as in the Case of Heriot Custom. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxviii. (1799) 422 Heriot-service, and heriot-custom. The former are . . . due upon a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands, and therefore amount to little more than a mere rent: the latter arise upon no special reservation whatsoever, but depend merely upon immemorial usage and custom. 1866 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 6/6 In the Court of Appeal yesterday . . . Sir Thomas claimed that either by heriot custom or heriot service he was entitled to a heriot of the best beast of the deceased tenant.

Hence † **Heriotage** *Obs.* (see *quot.*).

1611 *COTGR.*, *Droit de meilleur Cattel*, heriotage; the best chattel a tenant hath when he dies, due unto his Land-lord.

Heriotable (he-ri-ot-ə-bəl), *a.* [See **-ABLE**.] Subject or liable to the payment of heriots.

1598 *KITCHIN Courts Lect* (1675) 269, The Husband and Wife and their Son purchase Lands jointly Harriotable. 1607 *NORDEEN Surv. Dial.* 102 It behooveth the Lord to know, who be the tenants . . . belonging to an heriotable tement, because . . . every part continueth heriotable. 1777 *NICOLSON & BURK Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* I. 174 The tenants are chiefly customary and heriotable. 1889 *JESSOFF Coming of Friars* v. 225 Richard . . . protested that his land was not heriotable.

Herisipelas, obs. form of **ERYSIPELAS**.

Herisson (he-ri-sən). [a. F. *herisson*, OF. *heriçon*, -içon (12th c. in Littré) : late L. **hericiōnem* URCHIN, augmentative of *hericus*, *ericius*.]

† 1. A hedgehog, urchin. *Obs.*

1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc.* v. xii. (ed. 7) 555 He . . . hath the feet of a Herison. c1600 *BUREL Pilgr.* in *J. Watson Coll.*

Poems (1706) II. 26 (Jam.) The Houlet and the Herison Out of the air Septentrion Come with aife full voice.

2. *Fortif.* A barrier, consisting of a revolving beam, armed with iron spikes.

1704 in *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Herissons are frequently placed before gates. 1853 *STOCQUFLER Milit. Encycl.*, *Herisson*, a formidable hedge or chevaux-de-frise, made of one stout beam fenced by a number of iron spikes . . . which being fixed upon a pivot, revolves in every direction upon being touched, always presenting a front of pikes.

3. 'A sort of wooden horse set with spikes or points, formerly used as a military punishment, the culprit being mounted upon it' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Herit**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *heryt*. [a. OF. *heriter* (12th c. in Littré) : -L. *hereditare*,] *trans.* To inherit.

a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ffijj, He that lyneth, herytheth death. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 155 And make . . . them heir Glory's throne.

† **Herit**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *prec.*] Inheritance.

c1475 *Partenay* 38 In riches herite was not in þe best, But of good luyving was in-dede and set.

Heritability. [f. next + **-ITY**.] The quality of being heritable, or capable of being inherited.

1832 *FRASER'S Mag.* V. 45 This tax, thus securing the heritability of offices, was not perpetual. 1882 *A. GRAY in Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts XVII.* 449 The importance of heritability, which is an essential part of Darwinism, would seem to have had a significant illustration in the person of its great expounder. 1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 May, Did you ever think about the heritability of such qualities?

Heritable (he-ri-tə-bəl), *a. (sb.)* Also 4-8 *here-*.

[a. F. *héritable* (1206 in Godef.), f. *hériter*: see *HERIT v.*]

1. Capable of being inherited, inheritable; in *Sc. and Civil Law*, said esp. of property, or rights pertaining thereto, that pass by inheritance to heirs-at-law, as distinguished from *movable property* or *rights*, which do not so descend.

Heritable jurisdictions, grants of criminal jurisdiction bestowed on some of the Scottish nobility with a view to the more easy and prompt administration of justice. Abolished 1747 by Act 20 Geo. II. c. 43.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 92 He gaf of heretable rycht To godis service al þat ton. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xiv. 124 The kyng . . . dyd gyve hym ccc. markis sterlingis of rent heritable, to hold of hym in fee. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* 62 Itbaca . . . was the heretable Kingdome of the worthy Ulysses. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* in *London Gaz.* No. 2221/4 No Law, Custom or Constitution . . . can . . . Restraine Us from conferring Heretable Rights and Priviledges upon them. 1689 *Proc. Convnt. Est. Scotl.* in *Somers Tracts* II. 387 Imposing them where there were heritable Offices and Jurisdictions. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 1 All Heretable Jurisdictions of Justiciary, and all Regalties and Heretable Bailleries . . . shall be . . . abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished. 1766 *W. GORDON Gen. Counting-ho.* 463 Inventory of the moveable and heretabale estate. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. xiv. 392 The rights descendible to heirs as distinguished from those of Scotland denoted by the appropriate term heritable. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* II. ii. § 7 Other examples of property which ought not to have been created, are properties in public trusts; such as . . . the heritable jurisdictions.

b. *Sc. Law*. Pertaining to or connected with heritable property.

Heritable bond, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined, for the creditor's further security, a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt. *Heritable security*, security either constituted by infestment in favour of the creditor, or depending on the force of a condition qualifying the right of property (*Bell Dict. Law Scotl.*).

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 221 The executours may not be callit . . . to warrant any heritabill infestment or disposition maid be the deid befor his deceis. 1801 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 134/2 The value of what, in that part of the Island, is called heritable security. *Mod.* (Title of Company, Edin.), Heritable Securities and Mortgage Investment Association Limited.

2. **Naturally transmissible** or transmitted from parent to offspring; hereditary.

1570 *BUCHANAN Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 32 Arrogance, crueltye, dissimulation, and heretabill tressoun. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* li. 7 Sinne floweth by infection into the offspring, and is as it were heritable. 1784 *DE LOUR Eng. Const.* I. iii. (ed. 4) 40 Heritable forms of devotions and creeds. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 45 No heritable disease in the family.

3. **Of persons**: Capable of inheriting or taking by descent; succeeding by right of inheritance.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 289 The heritabill proprietor of the saidis landis. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Worc.* III. (1662) 171 His wife . . . being a Double Inheritrix . . . indentured with Husband, that her Heritable Issue should assume her Surname. 1737 *J. Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. 292 The Earl of Cassilis is Heritable Bailiff of Carrick. 1886 *J. SMALL in Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 496/1 Heritable officers who had fought against the prince were only suspended, not deposed.

b. *sb. pl. (Sc. Law)*. Heritable possessions; lands and other property that passes to the heir-at-law.

1801 *A. RANKEN Hist. France* I. 278 The peaceable possession of . . . heritables or immovables. 1888 *J. WILLIAMS in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 574/1 Except where there has been vitious intromission in movables, and in *gestio pro herede* and some other cases in heritables.

Heritabily (he-ri-tə-bəl), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY**.] By way of inheritance, by right of inheritance or succession; by heritable property.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxviii. The erle of Flaunders shulde heretabill have the sayd profyte. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scoll.* in Skene *Celtic Scoll.* (1880) III. App. 434 It pertains heretabill to ane Barron callit the Laird of Challow. 1619 Sir J. SEMPILL *Sacrieleg Handl.* 37 An action heretabill descended. 1737 J. Chamberlayne's *St. Gl. Brit.* II. II. iv. 376 This office of Chamberlainry was possessed heretabill of late by the Dukes of Lenox. 1842 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) XIV. xcv. § 54. 132 The mass of mortgages or debts heretabill secured in France on the land is eleven milliards of francs.

Heritage (*herit'iz*), *sb.* Also 3-5 *eri*, 4-6 *ery*, *hery*, 5-6 *heretage* (4 *hary*, 6 *hæretage*, *heri*, *heiritagie*). [a. OF. *eritage*, *heritage* (= Pr. *heretage*, OSP. *eritage*, It. *ereditaggio*, med.L. *hereditagium*), f. *heriter* v. and -AGE.]

1. That which has been or may be inherited; any property, and esp. land, which devolves by right of inheritance.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 83. 1 be heritage and i be herd bet com of hire burde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1721) 523 Richard is brother Underueng the eritage, vor he naddre er oon other. The eridom of Penbroc, & al is other eritage. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings xxii.* 3 Merciful be to me the Lord, that I syue not the heritage of my fadres to thee. 1440 *Generydes* 462 My fader hath geve hym half his eritage. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 In the same heritages ilke hes rycheouslie from age to age succedid till vther. 1608 *SNAPS. Per.* n. l. 129 (Globe) It was . . . part of my heritages, Which my dead father did bequeath to me. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L. L. xxix.* Lord of a barren heritage. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 134 In early life he attended his father in a duel about a heritage.

b. *spec. Sc. Law.* Land and similar property which devolves by law upon the heir and not on executors or administrators; heritable estate, realty.

As distinguished from *conquest*: land inherited and not purchased.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 344 Mi euidendis of heritages. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 224 All conquest sould ascend anes, and thairefter may na mar ascend; bot sould descend as heritage. 1845 W. BURGIE in *Encycl. Metrop.* 848/1 Where a middle brother or sister (or their issue) dies, leaving younger or elder brothers or uncles. The younger brother (or uncle) and his issue take the heritages; the elder and his issue, the conquest. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 37 The distinction between fees of conquest and fees of heritage is hereby abolished.

c. *transf. and fig.* The 'portion' allotted to or reserved for any one; e. g. that of the righteous or the wicked in the world to come.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 To . . . braken buten ende be eritage of heouene. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Du schuldest þin herte heouen piderward as tin heritage is. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter xxiv.* 14 It sall haf hale heritage in blisse. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 364 Which hath his heritage in helle. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. xlviii.* iv. God our Heritage shall prove. Give us all a Lot of Love. a 1842 A. CUNNINGHAM *Wel Sheet & Flowing Sea*, The hollow oak our palace is, Our heritage the sea.

† 2. The fact of inheriting; inheritance, hereditary succession. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 609 [God] gaf it him als in heritage. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1203 He left hit til lweyn in heritage. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints.* Clement 640 þat ihesu cristis patronag succed should be harytage. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 þis es þe land þat es hight til vs in heritage. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243 b/2 These ben the thynges that I lene to yow to possede by ryghtfull heritage. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K viij. This goode that they have lefte me be heritage.

3. Anything given or received to be a proper and legally held possession.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 348 If . . . þi kynge . . . worschipid þee myche & hit þee greet eritage to be at his retenu & serue hym truly. 1382 — *Ps. cxviii.* 13 Lo! the eritage of the Lord the sones. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, Loe, children are an heritage of the Lord.

b. The people chosen by God as his peculiar possession; the ancient Israelites; the Church of God.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter xxvii.* 12 Make safe þi folke lord & blisse þin heritage. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah vii.* 18 That . . . berist ouer the synne of the relikis of thin eritage. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Te Deum.* O Lorde . . . blesse thyne heritage. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet. v.* 3 Neither as being lords over God's heritage. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus iii.* 7 That people were more peculiarly called the lines and heritage of the Lord. 1881 N. T. *Eph. i.* 11 In whom also we were made a heritage.

4. That which comes from the circumstances of birth; an inherited lot or portion; the condition or state transmitted from ancestors.

a 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theodoret v.* i. The people's charity was your heritage, and I would see which of you deserves his birthright. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 46 The only glory of obeying her as their mother was the fairest lot in their heritage. 1814 BYRON *Lara l. ii.* Lord of himself;—that heritage of woe. a 1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* i. (1874) 22 To earn bread by the sweat of the brow is the common heritage of the sons of Adam.

† 5. Heirs collectively; lineage. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 74 They graunten him a lusty mede . . . to him and to his heritage.

† **Heritage**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. (*h*)*eritager*, -ger (in both senses), f. (*h*)*eritage*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To inherit.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps. xxxviii.* 11 The debonere forsothe shuln eritagen the erf. — *Eclues.* iv. 14 Who holden it, shuln eritagen [1388 *enherite*] lif.

2. To give for an inheritance.

1382 WYCLIF *Eclues.* xvii. 9 The lawe of lif he eritagede them [1388 *He enheritide* hem with the lawe of lijf].

† **Heritagely**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. *HERITAGE sb.* + -LY 2.] By inheritance, as a heritage. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 251 Þe while I hold, & sille þorgh right Clayme to hald, at alle my myght, Heritagelik of þe, & of þin heires þat þer be þe.

Heritance (*herit'ans*). *arch.* [a. OF. *heritance*, f. *heriter* to inherit: see *HERIT v.*] Inheritance; heirship. Also *fig.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 159 Esau, for a lytill Potage solde the ryght of his heritance. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon xix.* 404 A prysoner, by whom I shall have peas, and all myn herytance agayne. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierem.* in *Fait S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 417 Our heritance is cut of quyte. a 1625 NAUNTON *Fragin. Reg.* (Arb.) 23 Our Common-Law, which is the heritance of the Kingdome. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba l.* (D). These were my heritance, O God! thy gifts were these. 1896 MISS MACLEOD *Sin-Eater Ded.*, The beauty of the world, the pathos of life, the gloom, the spiritual glamour . . . the heritance of the Gael.

Heritor (*herit'or*). *Forms:* 5 *heriter*, 5-6 *heryter*, 6 *hery*, -here-, *heritour*, 7-8 *heretor*, 6- *heritor*. [ME. a. AF. *heriter* = OF. *heritier*, earlier *eritier*, *eritier* = Pr. (*h*)*eritier*, Sp. *heredero* = late L. *hereditari-um* (from *hereditarius* adj. *HEREDITARY*), which took the place of *hered-em* heir. In 16th c. erroneously conformed to agent-nouns in -our, -or: cf. *BACHELOR*, and see -OR.]

1. One who inherits; an heir or heiress. a. by law. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1866) 4 King Edward the thrid, first heritor to the said Roiaume of Fraunce. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiv. Hys cosyn germaine, the vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the heryter. *Ibid.* xliii. (R.). They sholde take his daughter . . . who was as then but fyue yerres of age, for herytoure of y^e roiaume of Portyngale. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 230 The heritoris and airis may be followit at the 36iris end. 1879 T. P. O'CONNOR *Ld. Beaconsfield* 74 The heritor of the Duke's title and land.

b. by nature or acquisition. c 1554 *Interl. Youth* in *Hazl. Dodsley II.* 8 And thou shalt be an heritor of bliss. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 327 The fierce heritors of his renown. 1877 *FARRAR Days of Youth* xiii. 123 Our days are heritors of days gone by.

2. *Sc. Law.* The proprietor of a heritable subject; 'in connexion with parochial law, the term is confined to such proprietors of land or houses as are liable in payment of public burdens' (Bell *Dict. Law Scoll.*).

Heritor's court, the court of a subject superior held within the bounds of his own fee and heritage.

1597 *MONIFENNY Chron.* in *Somers Tracts* (1816) III. 395 An land, which is not divided by any haven or port of the sea, but by the severall lordships of the heritours thereof. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 217 O that Christ were restored to be a freeholder and a landed heritor in Scotland. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 17 Their Parliament lodged the power of Election in the Heritors and Elders of each Parish. 1697 *DALLAS Stiles* 736 A Heretor of Salmond-fishing within the Territory of the Burgh. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50 § 21 No tenant . . . liable to perform any services whatsoever to his heretor or landlord. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* I. iv. 83 In Scotland no law exists by which repair [of a road] can be enforced; provided the heritors of a parish can show that their statute labour has been expended.

Heritress. [f. prec. + -ESS. (*Heryles* in 1533 prob. an error).] An heiress, an inheritress.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon clxiii.* 642. I wyl neuer consent that a newe founde damoyzell should be herytes of suche a realme. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 752 She was the sole heritress of her father's thonsands. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Jan. 91 Stern rustic heritress Of Cato and Fabricius.

Heretrix, *heretrix* (*herit'riks*). Also 7 *heretrix*, (*erron*, *heiretrix*, *heiritrix*). [A fem. of *HERITOR* formed in imitation of *femibines* in L. -trix and F. -trix, from masculines in L. -tor, F. -teur.] A female heir or heritor; an heiress.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 232 Ane heretrix being in ward and keeping of hir over-lord, may be diserishit, and foirlaft hir heritage. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 38 The Warde and Mariage of Wemen Heretresses. *Ibid.*, Na wamou being ane heretrix of land, may be lawfullie married, without consent of her over-lord. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. viii. § 8 Isabell, Heiretrix of Almar Earle of Angoulisme. 1664 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* Contents, Marriage of the Princess an Heretrix to the Crown. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 90 Elizabeth Kennedy, heretrix of the said croft.

Herke, *herke*, -ien, *obs.* forms of *HARK v.*

Herken, -in, *obs.* forms of *HEARKEN*.

Herl, *sb.* Also 4-6 *herle*. [Cognate with MLG. *herle*, *harle*, LG. *harl* fibre, filament, hair of flax or hemp: see *HARL*.]

† 1. A fibre or filament; a hair. *Obs. rare.*

13. — *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 190 Þe mane of þat mayn hors . . . At a herle of þe here, an oþer of golde.

2. A barb or fibre of the shaft of a feather, esp. of the peacock or ostrich, used in making artificial flies for angling. Also *HARL*, *q.v.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 35 The body of grene wull & lappyd aboute wyth the herle of the peocks tayle. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* l. xiii. (1668) 68 The herle of a Peacock's tayl. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory II.* 295 Peacock's herl alone, or interchanged with ostrich herl. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* 269 Tie on peacock or ostrich herl at the same place. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* June 179.

b. An artificial fly, of which a peacock herl is the distinctive feature.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory II.* 301 Dark-blue-herl. The body, black rabbit's scut.

Herle. *Sc.* A local name of the heron.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 382. I thought my self a papingay, and him a plukit herle. 1825-80 JAMIESON *v.v.*, Herle is still the common name in Angus.

Herling, *hirling*, *local*. The name, on the Scottish shore of the Solway Firth, for the fish *Salmo albus*.

1684 R. SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* III. vi. 24 Trachurus. Hunc esse suspicor, qui Dumfriensibus nostris *Hirling* dictior. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Holywood I.* 19 (Jam.) The Cluden abounds in fine burn trouts, some salmon, some sea trout, and herlings. 1793 *Ibid.*, *Dumfries V.* 132 (Jam.) The river Nith produces salmon, trouts, flounders, pike, eels, and a species somewhat larger than herrings, called hirlings. 1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 51 This fish I consider to be the *Salmo albus* of Fleming, the Herling or Hirling of the Scotch side of the Solway Frith, the Whiting of the English side. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names . . . yellow fin, sprod, herling, whiting . . . or by any other local name. 1880-4 *DAY Brit. Fishes* II. 85.

b. *Comb.*, as *herling-house*, -net, etc.

1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 51 They are caught . . . by the stake-nets of small mesh, or, as they are called, herling-houses. 1893 *Scot. Leader* 10 July 4 Ten men were arrested . . . on a charge of poaching, herling and small-meshed herling nets being found in their possession.

Herlot, *obs.* form of *HARLOT*.

Herlye, *obs.* form of *ARLES*.

1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 87 Joh. Writh, on herlys for on worke xii^l.

† **Herm** (*Obs.*), || **Herma** (*hē'mā*). [L. *Herma*, pl. -æ, a latinized form of *Hermes*, a Gr. *Ἑρμῆς* Mercury, applied also at Athens to 'any four-cornered pillar surmounted by a head or bust'.]

A statue composed of a head, usually that of the god Hermes, placed on the top of a quadrangular pillar, of the proportions of the human body: such statues were exceedingly numerous in ancient Athens, where they were used as boundary-marks, mile-stones, sign-posts, pillars, pilasters, etc.

159-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1696) 450 By throwing down and mangling of the Herms (to say, the images of Mercury). *Ibid.* (1631) 406 Three Herms of stone (which are four square pillars) upon the tops of which they set vp heads of Mercury. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 401 (Stanf.) They portrayed those Herms, that is to say, the statues of Mercury, in yeeres, without either hands or feet. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 165 Hermae were stone statues of Mercury. 1796 *HOLCROFT Stolberg's Trav.* (1797) II. lvii. 332 Aspasia, as a Herma: which means only the head on a pillar, that, from its base, gradually extends itself. 1850 *GROTE Greece VII.* 227 The mutilation of the Hermae, one of the most extraordinary events in all Grecian history. 1850 *LEITCH Müller's Anc. Art* § 345. 412 The isolated statue was historically developed from the pillar; the Herma remained as an intermediate step, inasmuch as it placed a human head on a pillar baving the proportions of the human form.

Hermæan (*hæm'æn*), a. [f. L. *Hermæ-us*, a. Gr. *Ἑρμαῖος* of or pertaining to Hermes + -AN.] Of Hermes; applied to ancient statues consisting of a block or pillar surmounted by a head: see prec.

1813 J. C. HOUBHOUSE *Journ.* 663 It was a small many-breasted figure, hermæan in the lower extremities, or, with the legs and feet not cut out. 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Stat. & Sculpt.* 7 To a short time artists arose who ventured to engrave a head upon these blocks, and to distinguish by features the one from the other . . . that description of statue was called 'terminal', or 'Hermæan'.

Hermæic (*hæm'æik*), a. (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *Ἑρμαῖκ-ός* of or like HERMES.]

1. Of or belonging to Hermes Trismegistus; = *HERMETIC a. 1.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 320 All the Hermæic or Trismegistic books that are now extant. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 287 Speculations contained in the Hermæic writings. 1872 W. MATHEWS *Getting on in World* ix. (1873) 132 To distinguish between the 'me' and the 'non-me' with more than Hermæic subtlety.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) The writings attributed to Hermes Trismegistus.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 325 Those Books which Porphyrius saith he met withal, (namely the Hermæicks, and those Writings of Chæremon).

2. = *HERMÆAN*.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxviii. He compared them to the Hermæic statues, so common in their streets. 1876 A. WILDER in R. P. Knight *Symbol. Lang. Anc. Art* 63 note, Four-square, like the Hermæic pillars.

Hermæical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 319 The least part of the Hermæical Institutions. *Ibid.* 324 The Books called Hermes's or Hermæical.

|| **Hermandad** (*ermandad*). [Sp. = brotherhood, fraternity, f. *hermano* brother: cf. L. *fraternitas*.] In Spain, originally the name of popular combinations formed chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles, to which were subsequently given general police functions; in 1476 was formed the *Santa Hermandad* or Holy Brotherhood, a voluntary organization embracing the whole country, which was afterwards reorganized as a regular national police.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 98 The officers and soldiers of the garrisons, the alcaides in office and of the hermandad, and the town clerk. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 40 To this end, the principal cities and communities of Aragon had recently adopted the institution

of the hermandad. 1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* i. 41 (Stanf.) The Miquelites are the modern 'Hermandad', the brotherhood which formed the rural police of Spain.

† **Hermaphroditeity**, *Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. HERMAPHRODITE, after such words as *corporeity*.] The state of being hermaphrodite.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. iii. The one [sulphur] . . Supplying the place of male, The other [mercury] of the female, in all metallis. Some doe belene hermaphrodite That both doe act, and suffer.

Hermaphroditism (hærmæfrōdīt'iz'm). *Biol.* [a. F. *hermaphroditisme* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), irreg. f. *hermaphrodite*: see -ISM.] = HERMAPHRODITISM.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 700 The Conchifera . . possess what has been called sufficient hermaphroditism. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ino. Anim.* i. 67 There is some reason to suspect that hermaphroditism was the primitive condition of the sexual apparatus.

Hermaphrodisy, *rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *hermaphrodisia* (obs. F. *hermaphrodisie*, *hermofrodisie*), f. Gr. *ἐρμαφρόδιτος*, after *ἀρροδία*, deriv. of *ἄρροδι*.] Hermaphrodite state or quality.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 8 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 295 The revolting hermaphrodisy of the 'blue stocking'.

Hermaphroditical (-dōit'āl), *a. rare*. [f. as next + -AL.] = HERMAPHRODITIC.

1823 *Examiner* 59/2 There is . . in this popular artist's male figures a certain lack either of masculine proportion or energy, a look hermaphroditical. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 367 The animal magnetists . . supposed it possible to restore for a time man and woman to an hermaphroditical state.

Hermaphrodite (hærmæfrōdīt), *sb. and a.* Also (*erron.*) 5-6 **hermofrodit**. [ad. L. *hermaphroditus*, a. Gr. *ἐρμαφρόδιτος*, orig. proper name of *Ἐρμαφρόδιτος* son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus), who, according to the myth, grew together with the nymph Salmacis, while bathing in her fountain, and thus combined male and female characters.]

A. sb. 1. A human being, or one of the higher animals, in which parts characteristic of both sexes are to some extent (really or apparently) combined. (Formerly supposed to occur normally in some races of men and beasts; but now regarded only as a monstrosity.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. li. (1495) 812 In hermofroditis sonde bothe sexes male and female; but alway vnperfyte. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 5 Cap. ix Of hermofrodit, þat is to seye, þat hath be schappe of man & woman. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. (Arb.)* 50, I am in dede a dame, Or at the least, a right Hermaphrodite. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxi. xii. 780 Another likewise was found of sixteen yeeres of age, a very Hermaphrodite of doubtfull sex between both. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 3 a, An hermaphrodite may purchase according to that sexe which prevailth. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 624 An Exact Narrative of an Hermaphrodite now in London. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 474 Indeed, we are not told here, that angels are hermaphrodites. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 The monstrosity known as hermaphrodite does exist, but is excessively rare.

b. An effeminate man or virile woman. **c.** A catamite.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) H iij, Sardanapalus . . burnt himself, by which act he delinere his subjects from a monstrous Hermaphrodite who was neither true man, nor true woman, being in sexe a man, & in heart a woman. a. 1649 DAUMIN. of HAWTH. *Yas. I. Wks.* (1717) 9 The womanish decking of the persons of some few hermaphrodites. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* iv. i, He is one of your Hermaphrodites, as they call them.

2. Zool. An animal in which the male and female sexual organs are (normally) present in the same individual, as in various molluscs and worms.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Divers of the insect and reptile kind are also hermaphrodites; particularly, worms, snails, etc. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* ii. xxi. 180 Lice are not Hermaphrodites, as has erroneously been imagined. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 100 On the land there are some hermaphrodites, as land-mollusca and earth-worms. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* introd. 25 Some hermaphrodites, however, are self-impregnating, such as *Cestoda*, and *Trematoda*.

3. Bot. A plant or flower in which the stamens and pistils (or equivalent organs) are present in the same flower, as in the majority of flowering plants.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The latest botanists . . make a division of plants, which they call hermaphrodites; as having . . the stamina and pistil in the same flower. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 365 *Tussilago* . . female flowers numerous: hermaphrodites very few. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* introd. 1 No Hermaphrodite fertilizes itself for a perpetuity of generations.

4. fig. A person or thing in which any two opposite attributes or qualities are combined.

1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* i. i. (1820) 14 'Twas the short journey twixt the day and night, The calm fresh evening, time's hermaphrodite. 1887 *Good Advice* 38 Henry the Eighth, was a kind of Hermaphrodite in Religion, or in the Language of the times, a Trimer. a. 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. *Wks.* 1721 II. 116 He acts the Hermaphrodite of Good and Ill, But God detests his double Tongue and Will. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 4. 2/2 In the new comedy—I mean dramatic hermaphrodite—of *Reparation*. 1847 HARE *Guesses* Ser. i. (1873) 10 A race of moral hermaphrodites.

b. Naui. A sailing vessel that combines the characters of two kinds of craft; now esp. one that is square-rigged like a brig forward, and schooner-rigged aft. Also called *hermaphrodite brig*: see B. 4.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1. 220 An Hermaphrodite is a vessel so constructed as to be, occasionally, a snow, and sometimes a brig. It has therefore two mainsails; a boom mainsail, when a brig; and a square mainsail when a snow. 1831 *TRILAWNY Adv. Younger Son* I. 177 She was rigged as a hermaphrodite. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* v. (1859) 109 A very taught-rigged hermaphrodite, or brig forward and schooner aft.

B. adj. 1. Of men or beasts: Having parts belonging to both sexes (really or apparently) combined in the same individual.

1607 TOISELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 263 Nero did shew certain Hermaphrodite Mares, wherewithal his Chariot was drawn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 18 Their hermaphrodite natures. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idolatry* II. 487 That astronomical hermaphrodite deity.

2. Zool. a. Of an animal: Having the male and female generative organs present in the same individual. **b.** Applied to organs which combine the characters of both sexes.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The common earth-worms easily shew their Hermaphrodite nature. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 186 This worm is hermaphrodite. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* introd. 38 The generative glands of all Vertebrata appear to be hermaphrodite at certain periods of foetal life. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 113 (Edible Snail) The hermaphrodite gland or ovotestis is lodged [etc.] *Ibid.*, From the gland a convoluted hermaphrodite duct passes.

3. Bot. a. Of a flower: Containing both stamens and pistils. **b.** Of a plant: Bearing both stamens and pistils in every flower.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 31 Numerous monopetalous hermaphrodite flowers. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 460 Common Carline Thistle . . the florets are all hermaphrodite. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnl.* I. vi. 157 This plant is occasionally hermaphrodite in Sikim. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* introd. 1 Linnaeus . . divided them into hermaphrodite, monœcious, dioecious, and polygamous species.

4. transf. and fig. a. Consisting of, or combining the characteristics of, both sexes. **b.** More generally, combining two opposite qualities or attributes.

1593 NASHE *Strange News* Bivb, With these two Hermaphrodite phrases, being halfe Latin and halfe English. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 602 What could that Hermaphrodite-armie doe, wherein were five and twenty thousand armed women? 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. Pref.*, Hermaphrodite opinions of moral Philosophers, partly right and comely, partly brutall and wilde. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* ii. (1662) 154 Epicene, and Hermaphrodite Convents, wherein Monks and Nuns lived together. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 358, I beg of you . . to discourage this hermaphrodite mode of dress. 1834 *Brit. Hist.* I. 153 The Hermaphrodite waggon is formed by uniting two carts, corresponding with the fore and hind parts of a waggon, by bolting them together. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 22 A small hermaphrodite brig. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 350 It was only by inventing elaborate series of hermaphrodite pairs of æons or emanations that they could imagine any communication of God's will to man.

Hence **Hermaphroditized** *pa. pple.*, united in one person. (*nonce-wd.*)

c. 1643 A. BROME *Death Jos. Shute* 47 Divinity and art were so united, As if in him both were hermaphroditized.

Hermaphroditic (-dīt'ik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἐρμαφρόδιτος* = HERMAPHRODITE + -IC.] Belonging to or of the nature of a hermaphrodite (*lit.* and *fig.*); combining male and female characteristics.

1623 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* i. i, Looko on me, and with all thine eyes, Male, female, yea hermaphroditicke eyes. 1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 264 If the flowers of these plants be hermaphroditic. 1862 *Intell. Observ.* No. 1. 31 Nearly all the flukes are hermaphroditic.

b. In a more general sense: Combining any two opposite attributes or qualities.

1881 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 222 The detestable as well as debateable land of pseudo-poetic rhapsody in hermaphroditic prose.

Hermaphroditical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* ii. iii. 112 Ve have also scepe in the aforesaid salt a hermaphroditical nature—male and female, fixed and volatil. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 P. 15 The riding habit, which some have not judiciously called the Hermaphroditical, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 152/2 Every variety of so-called hermaphroditical malformation is referrible to an abnormal condition.

Hence **Hermaphroditically** *adv.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 31 Unite not the Vices of both Sexes in one; be not . . Hermaphroditically Vitious. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 736/2 Both twins were hermaphroditically formed in their sexual organs.

Hermaphroditish, *a. rare*. [f. HERMAPHRODITE + -ISH.] = HERMAPHRODITIC.

1764 T. BAVDGES *Homor Travest.* (1797) I. 325 To them the Amazons succeed, A strange hermaphroditish breed. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* iii. vi. 1. 178 A monstrous, frightful, hermaphroditish, neither secular nor spiritual constitution.

Hermaphroditism (hærmæfrōdīt'iz'm). *Biol.* [f. HERMAPHRODITE + -ISM.] The condition of a hermaphrodite; coexistence or combination (real or apparent) of male and female organs in the same individual organism, or in the same flower.

1808 REECE *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Vagina* (Jod.), This appearance constitutes a species of hermaphroditism. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 381 Among the oviparous fishes, hermaphroditism was long considered as a rare and accidental circumstance. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* x. 410 The relationship between hermaphroditism and fertilisation by means of insects is likewise to a certain extent intelligible. 1888

ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* introd. 25 The testis may ripen at a different time to the ovary, a phenomenon known as successive hermaphroditism.

Hermaphroditize, *v. rare*. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a hermaphrodite of; *fig.* to render effeminate.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 4 Such as Hermaphroditize these poore times With wicked scald iests, extreme gullerie. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 426 These mens minds be truly Hermaphroditized.

Her-mele: see *hair-meal* s.v. **HAIR** sb. 10.

Hermeline, obs. form of **ERMELIN**.

Hermenent (hō'mēniūt), *rare*. [mod. f. Gr. *ἐρμηνεύτης* interpreter, agent-n. f. *ἐρμηνεύειν* to interpret, f. *ἐρμηνεύς* interpreter, considered to be a derivative of *Ἑρμῆς* Hermes in his character of tutelary deity of speech, writing, and traffic.]

An interpreter; *spec.* one of those employed in the early Church to interpret the service to worshippers who used a different language.

In mod. Dicts.

Hermeneutic (hō'mēniūt'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐρμηνευτικός*, f. *ἐρμηνεύτης*: see prec.] Belonging to or concerned with interpretation; esp. as distinguished from exegesis or practical exposition.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev. V.* 507 In his apprenticeship to the hermeneutic muse. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist. Canon* v. 90 The hermeneutic method of the profound and hidden meaning.

Hermeneutical, *a.* [as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 510 Aggravated with uncandid hermeneutical dexterity. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. iii. § 67 The Lutherans extol Gerhard, and especially Glass, author of the *Philologia Sacra*, in hermeneutical theology. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 650 The edition [of Shakspeare] being chiefly hermeneutical, the publishers are preparing an exegetical commentary as a companion to it.

Hence **Hermeneutically** *adv.*, according to the principles of interpretation.

1828 WEBSTER cites M. STUART.

Hermeneutics. [f. HERMENEUTIC a.: see -ICS. Also in form *hermeneutic*. Cf. Gr. *ἐρμηνευτική* (sc. τέχνη), L. *hermeneutica*, F. *herméneutique*.] The art or science of interpretation, esp. of Scripture. Commonly distinguished from *exegesis* or practical exposition.

1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 315 Taking such liberties with sacred Writ, as are by no means allowable upon any known rules of just and sober hermeneutics. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* iv. vii. Here . . I kept my papers and my great work on Biblical Hermeneutics. 1843 S. DAVIDSON *Sacr. Hermeneut.* i. (L.), The meaning of all language, written or spoken, is developed by the application of general laws, usually termed Hermeneutics. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 287 No legend . . is safe from the hermeneutics of a thorough-going mythologic theorist.

Hermeneutist, *rare*. [f. Gr. *ἐρμηνευτής* HERMENEUT + -IST.] 'One versed in hermeneutics; an interpreter' (Ogilvie 1882).

Hermes (hō'mēz). [L. *Hermēs*, Gr. *Ἑρμῆς*.]

1. In Greek mythology, a deity, the son of Zeus and Maia, represented as the messenger of the gods, the god of science, commerce, eloquence, and many of the arts of life; commonly figured as a youth, with the *caduceus* or rod, *petasus* or brimmed hat, and *talaria* or winged shoes. Identified by the Romans with Mercury. Hence **b.** A statue of Hermes = HERMA.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Athens abounded more than any other place in hermes's.

† **2.** Used for the metal Mercury. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 603 Though by their powerful Art they binde Volatil Hermes, and call up unbound In various shapes old Proteus from the Sea.

3. *Hermes Trismegistus* (Gr. *Ἑρμῆς τῆς μέγιστος*, L. *Hermes ter-maximus*, Hermes thrice-greatest), the name given by the Neo-platonists and the devotees of mysticism and alchemy to the Egyptian god Thoth, regarded as more or less identified with the Grecian Hermes, and as the author of all mysterious doctrines, and especially of the secrets of alchemy. Hence *hermetic*, *hermetically*, and the following expressions:

† **a.** *Hermes' seal*: = Hermetic seal: see HERMETIC A. 2 b. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 192 Hermes seale . . take the red hote tonges, and therewith wring or nippe the toppe close together; whereby it shall be so closed as if it had no vent before. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 119 Closed up . . in a glazen womb sealed with Hermes seales. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 75 Let the neck be shut with a Hermes Seal, by the melting of the glasse in the same place. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Hermetical Seal*, With a pair of pincers twisting it close together, which is called putting on Hermes's seal.

† **b.** *Hermes' fire*: = CORPOSANT; also, a will-o'-the-wisp. Also *St. Hermes' fire* (? by confusion with *St. Elmo's fire*). *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Ardans*, S. Hermes fires; the flittering, or going fiers . . or flames, which be seen by night, and neere unto waters. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xii. 45, I send St. Hermes fire (Jack in a lantern) to the marches. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 11 The Greeks call'd them Castor and Pollux . . which some call Hermes fire; Saint Elmo others.

Hermesian (hærm'si-än), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* proper name *Hermes* (see below) + *-IAN*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to Georg Hermes (1775-1831), a Roman Catholic priest, and professor of theology at Bonn, who propounded doctrines on the relation of reason to faith, which were afterwards condemned by the Pope. **B. sb.** A follower of Georg Hermes. Hence **Hermesianism**, the doctrine of Georg Hermes.

1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* Supp. *s.v.* *Hermes*. The Hermesian method of investigation... discards... all principle of authority. 1882-3 *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 980 A strong re-action set in against the Hermesians... In a short time the movement died out, or was suppressed. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* *s.v.*, Hermesianism is now extinct.

Hermet, -ett, obs. forms of HERMIT.

Hermetic (hærm'e-tik), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. med.* or *mod. l.* *hermetikus*, irreg. *f.* *Hermes* (*Trismegistus*); see **HERMES** 3. (Apparently formed in imitation of *magnēs, magnetic-us*.)]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus, and the philosophical, theosophical, and other writings ascribed to him: see **HERMES** 3.

1676 *Newton in Rigand Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 397 If there should be any verity in the Hermetic writers. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* L. iv. § 18. 321 There may very well be some Hermetic or Trismegistic books genuine, though all of them be not such. 1792 *T. Taylor Proclus* II. 29 His familiarity with the Hermetic Pan.

2. Hence, Relating to or dealing with occult science, esp. alchemy; magical; alchemical. **Hermetic art, philosophy, science**: names for alchemy or chemistry.

a 1637 *B. Jonson Underwoods* lxii. 77 With the Chimera of the Rosie Crosse, their Charms, their Characters, Hermetick Rings. 1641 *French Distill.* v. (1651) 160, I extracted thence three drams of pure nitrous Hermetick Salt. 1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 765 But warm'd at the Hermetick fire. 1652 *Ashmole Theat. Chem. Pro.* 4 A Particular account of the Hermetique Science. 1663 *Butler Hud.* l. ii. 225 By his side a pouch he wore, Replete with strange hermetic powder. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 2 Basilins Valentius was a person who had arrived at the utmost Perfection in the Hermetick Art. 1790 *Burke Fr. Rev.* 338 As the dream of the philosopher's stone induces dupes, under the more plausible delusion of the hermetic art, to neglect all rational means of improving their fortunes. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 447 The hermetic or philosophical fire... is a perfectly invisible and universal essence.

b. Hermetic seal, sealing: air-tight closure of a vessel, esp. a glass vessel, by fusion, soldering, or welding; also applied in *Surg.* to a method of dressing wounds (see *quot.* 1886). Also *fig.* Hence **hermetic** for 'hermetically sealed'.

1663 *Jer. Taylor Fun. Sermon. Ld. Primate Wks.* 1831 IV. 53 Not nature, but grace and glory, with an hermetic seal, give us a new signature. 1705 *C. Purshall Mech. Macrocosm* 140 Boyle has observed Water to Dilate, and contract it self... by an Hermetic Glass Bubble. 1825 *Bentham Indic. resp. Ld. Eldon* 47 The same hand... has... as if by an hermetic seal, closed all such crannies. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hermetic sealing**... Also, a mode of treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest or abdomen by closing them externally with collodion and scraps of lint.

3. Pertaining to the god Hermes. **b. Of or pertaining to a Herma**: as a **hermetic column** = **HERMES** 1 b. In *mod. Dicts.*

¶ **Error.** for **HERMITIC**, *q.v.*

B. sb. 1. One skilled in hermetic art or science; an alchemist or chemist.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* ix. 319 Prepared Vitriol... alone to several Hermetics may seem sufficient to furnish an Apothecaries shop.

2. *pl.* Hermetic philosophy; alchemy.

1805 *tr. Hugo's Hunchback of Notre Dame* II. vii. 95 Hermetics, that sophia of all sophias.

Hermetical, a. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-AL*.]

1. = **HERMETIC** *a.* 1, 2.

1605 *Timme Quersit.* i. xi. 46 The Hermetical Philosophers deny that there is a quintessence, because there are not fewer elements. 1659 *Howell Vocab.* To Rdr., Here he shall know the dark terms of Chymistry or the Hermetical Art. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.*, **Hermetical Physick**, is that Hypothesis... which refers the Cause of all Diseases to Salt, Sulphur and Mercury. 1837 *Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 11 He composed a treatise on Alchemical Science... It has been thrice published... by... collectors of hermetical mysteries.

2. = **HERMETIC** *a.* 2 b.

1664 *Boyle Wks.* (1772) II. 489 (*title*) Discourse, containing some new Observations about the Deficiencies of Weather-Glasses, together with some Considerations touching the New or Hermetical Thermometers. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.*, **Hermetical Seal**, a manner of stopping or closing glass vessels... by heating the neck of the vessel... and then, with a pair of pinchers twisting it close together. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 645 Air will here indeed find its way... unless opposed by an hermetical seal. *Ibid.* III. 289 note, Sir David Barry recommends the hermetical sealing of the vessels.

¶ **Error.** used for **HERMITICAL**, *q.v.*

Hermetically (hærm'e-tik-ä-l), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a hermetical manner.

1. Used to denote a method of sealing or closing a tube or vessel by fusing it at the opening, or by soldering or welding; hence, by any mode which renders it absolutely air-tight. See **HERMETIC** *a.* 2 b. 1605 *Timme Quersit.* II. v. 123 A smal cappe or cover, with

his receiver, strongly and well luted, hermetically closed rounde about. 1692 *Bentley Boyle Lect.* iv. 134 When he suffer'd those things to putrefie in Hermetically sealed glasses... no living thing was ever produced there. 1799 *G. Smith Laboratory* I. 132 Hermetically closed up to prevent any water coming to them. 1877 *W. Thomson Voy. Challenger* I. i. 24 The receiver is now hermetically sealed at the upper contraction.

b. Surg. Used of a method of dressing gunshot wounds; see **HERMETIC** *a.* 2 b *quot.* 1886.

1870 *T. Holmes Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) II. 203 A plan of treating gun-shot wounds of the chest by hermetically sealing their external orifices, was introduced during the late war in America... The record of the results... are sufficiently ample to warrant an unqualified condemnation of the practice.

c. fig. Closely, tightly; absolutely (closed).

1698 *Fever Acc. E. India & P.* 40 Were not the Mouth of that Grand Impostor Hermetically sealed up, where Christianity is spread. 1780 *Cowper Let.* 2 July, If you trust me with a secret, I am hermetically sealed. 1855 *Prescott Philip II*, Pref. (1857) 4 The Archives which have held the secrets of the Spanish monarchy hermetically sealed for ages. 1883 *H. Drummond Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 71 The passage from the Natural World to the Spiritual World is hermetically sealed on the Natural Side.

† 2. By the method of alchemy. **Obs.**

1664 *J. Wilson Cheats* III. i. *Vol. Pray*, sir, proceed; and disclose this son of gold. *Mop.* Hermetically, I shall.

Hermetico-, combining form of **HERMETIC** *a.* (sense 1), as in **Hermetico-poetical a.**, dealing with Hermetic philosophy in poetical form.

1678 (*title*) *Ripley Reviv'd*: or an Exposition upon Sir George Ripley's Hermetico-Poetical Works.

Hermetist (hærm'tist), [*f.* as **HERMETIC** + *-IST*.] A Hermetic philosopher.

1827-48 *Hare Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 467 The Cabbalists and Hermetists who assumed the Universality of Sensation. 1877 *H. P. Blavatsky Isis* Pref. 21 What the Hindu initiates and the Hermetists taught before him.

Hermid, herewith: see **HERE** *adv.* 16.

Hermin, -yn, obs. forms of **ERMINE**.

Hermit (hærm'it), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 *armite*,

4-5 *ermyte*, 4-6 *armyte*, *armet*, 4-7 *ermite*, 7 *ermit*. *β.* 4-6 *hermyte*, 4-8 *-mite*, (5 *-mett*), 6- *hermit*. *γ.* 3-7 *heremite*, 4-5 *-myt*, (6 *Sc. -meit*, 6-7 *-mit*. See also **EREMITE**. [*ME. hermite*, *ermite*, *a.* OF. (*hermite*, *L. eremita* (med. L. also *heremita*), *ad. Gr.* ἐρημίτης, *f.* ἐρημίς desert. Beside the forms immed. from French, *M.E.* had *heremite* after *med. L.*; *mod. Eng.* has also **EREMITE**, *q.v.*]

1. One who from religious motives has retired into solitary life; esp. one of the early Christian recluses. See **EREMITE** 1.

a. c 1205 *LAV.* 18800 Sone be armite [c 1275 *heremite*] com in. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8135 (Götl.) An armyte [*v.rr.* heremite, ermyte] þar þai fand at hame In þat montayn, was halt and lame. a 1300 *St. Brandan* 610 The ermite that was so old æg heom com gon. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 141/2 Ermyte. *heremita*. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 704 Into that yle. A hale armet duelland war the dais. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 111, S. Hierome in the life of Paul the Ermitte tells a story. 1651 *Jea. Taylor Holy Dying* i. § 3 (1727) 21 To be spent in the cottage of a frugal person, or to feed an Ermit.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17900 (Götl.) A man come þan widiten lite, þat semed wele haue hene hermite [*v.rr.* eremite, ermyte, Ermyte]. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. Prok. 3 In habite of an Hermitte [*β.* Heremite, C. Ermitte] vn-holy of werkes. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxh.) vii. 24 A haly hermit mette... a heste forschapen. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* i. v. 22 The other gaf it [their tresour] away and... wente as hermytes. 1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 242 A withered Hermitte, finescore winters worn, Might shake off fiftie, looking in her eye.

1703 *MAUNDELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 80 Hermits retiring hither for Penance and Mortification. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men, Goethe Wks.* I. 384 There is much to be said by the hermit or monk in defence of his life of thought and prayer.

γ. c 1275 *LAV.* 18804 þan heremite he iseh come. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 812 A preste... þat fled þe world as heremyt. 1497 *BE. Alcock Mons Perfect.* Diiij b, An heremyte cam to saynt Anthony. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxv. 9 O! 3e heremetic and hankersaidilis, That takis your pennance at your tablis. 1600 *J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa* II. 154 The rule of heremites, the professors... whereof inhabit woods and solitarie places.

b. transf. A person living in solitude.

1799 *Campbell Pleas. Hope* II. 38 The world was sad... And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled. 1841 *Emerson Adir., Lit. Ethics Wks.* (Bohn) II. 213 The poets who have lived in cities have been hermits still. 1849 *Robertson Sermon.* Ser. i. viii. (1866) 138 A solitary man who... led a hermit's life... for hermit... he was.

2. In senses immediately derived from 1. *a.* In the formal designation of certain monastic orders: e.g. **Hermits of St. Augustine**: see **EREMITE** 2.

1577-87 [see **EREMITE**]. 1706 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 161b C. II. iv. xi. 449 The Augustinians produced one [new branch] that of the Hermites of St. Augustin.

b. A quasi-religious mendicant; a vagabond; in *Gypsy slang*, a highwayman.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 3 Every vagabonde here-myte or begger able to labre. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 118 Peter Wakefelde... an Hermitte, an idle gadder about, and a prating marchant. 1840 *Longf. Sp. Stud.* III. v. And you, by the pole with the hermit's head upon it.

† *c.* A beadsman. Also *fig. Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* III. ii. 41 As perfect As begging Hermits in their holy prayers. 1605 — *Macb.* i. vi. 20 For those [honours] of old, and the late Dignities, Heap'd up to them, we rest your Ermites. 1688 *R. Holme Armoiry* III. 100/2 Begging Heremits first began to propagate here in England.

3. Applied to various animals of solitary habits, as the hermit-crab, the hermit-bird; see 4 b.

1661 *Walton Angler* i. (ed. 3) 33 There is a fish called a Hermit, that at a certain age gets into a dead fishes shell, and like a Hermit dwells there alone. 1677 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (ed. 2) 5. 1862 *Wood Nat. Hist.* II. 239 All the Hermits build a very curious and beautiful nest. *Ibid.* (1865) III. 603 If two Hermits be removed from their houses, and put into a rock pool... the combats which take place... are as fierce and determined as any.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **hermit-seat**; **hermit-fancied**, **haunted** *ads.*; **hermit-like** *adj.* and *adv.*, like a hermit.

c 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 336 He dide doo make many hermyte habytes. 1709 *Watts Horæ Lyr.* II. To Discontented, Sylvia... Flies to the woods; a hermit saint! 1727-46 *Thomson Summer* 15 Come Inspiration! from thy hermit seat, By mortal seldom found. 1785 *Burns Vision* i. xx, Near many a hermit-fancy'd cove. a 1800 *Cowper Snail*, Hermit-like, his life he leads. 1852 *Hawthorne Blithedale Rom.* xxiv, Within which lurked the hermit-frog. 1878 *Prodigal Son* iv. in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* II. 109 Many other hermitlike fools.

b. In names of various animals of solitary habits: **hermit-bird**, (*a*) a humming-bird of genus *Phaethornis*; (*b*) a South American Halcyonide bird of genus *Manasa*, a nun-bird; **hermit-crab**, † **hermit-fish**, **hermit-lobster**, a crab of the family *Paguridae*, which has the habit of taking up its abode in a cast-off molluscan shell for the sake of protecting its soft shell-less hinder parts; **hermit-crow**, a name of the chough; **hermit-thrush**, a migratory thrush, *Turdus solitarius*, common in most parts of North America, and celebrated for its song; **hermit-warbler**, the western warbler, *Dendroica occidentalis*, of the Pacific slope of North America.

1837 *Swainson Nat. Hist. Birds* 154 The 'hermit birds,' frequently rise up perpendicularly in the air, make a swoop, and return again to their former station. 1735 *Mortimer in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 115 The 'Hermit-Crabs' are generally found in great plenty under these Trees. 1863 *Wood Nat. Hist.* III. 603 Like all its race, the Hermit-crab inhabits the shell of some mollusc. 1591 *Sylvester Du Bartas* i. v. 401 The 'Hermit-fish'... that builds him a defence 'Gainst Weather's rigour and Warr's insolence. 1850 *Johnston Conchol.* 81 The other tribe are the soldier or 'hermit lobsters' (*Paguri*). 1840 *Swainson Nat. Hist. Insects* 106 'Hermit' moths, extraordinary moths hitherto found only in New Holland. 1831 — in *Fauna Bor. Am.* II. 185 The food of the 'Hermit Thrush' consists chiefly of berries. 1884 *Roe Nat. Ser. Story* vii, The chief musician of the American forests, the hermit-thrush.

Hence **Hermit**, **Hermitize** *vs.* *intr.*, to live as a hermit. **Hermitism**, **Hermitry**, the mode of life of a hermit.

1610 *G. Fletcher Christ's Tri. after Death* xlvii, When with us hermiting in lowe degree, He wash't his flocks in Jordan's spotlesse tide. 1866 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 5/1 'Hermitism' is a rule of life for the middle-aged in India. 1825 *Hone Every-day Bk.* i. 286 He starved and hermitized at Hesselborough. 1844 *W. H. Maxwell Sports & Adv. Scoll.* xii. (1855) 117 On this isolated... isle, the... Duke was left to hermitize. 1882 *H. C. Mervale Faust* of B. II. vi, Hermitry must be such a bore if persevered in, the essence of life being variety.

Hermitage (hærm'itidz), *Forms*: 3-4 *ermitage*, 4-5 *er, her, heremityage*, 5 *armitage*, (6 *heremet-, 7 heremityage*), 4- *hermitage*. See also **EREMITAGE**. [*a.* OF. *hermitage* = *Pr. ermitage*, *It. eremitaggio*, *med. L. (her)e(m)itagium*, *f. L. eremita*, *med. L. heremita*: see *prec.* and *-AGE*.]

1. The habitation of a hermit.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 138/131 To be Ermitage of Semplingham. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8161 Right vnto þat hermitage, [*v.rr.* ermit, ermy-, hermytage] þe king com to and his barnage. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1398 Til heremytages and til abbeyes, Per men holi bodies leyces. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxh.) xi. 46 Pare er also many kirkes and chapelles and heremytages. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 330 Ech seven yerres mote of usage, Visite the hevenly armitage. 1585 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. xix. 106 They doe not dwell in Hermitages solitarij. 1632 *Milton Penseroso* 168 May at last my weary age find out the peaceful hermitage, The hairy gown and mossy cell. 1669 *Woodhead St. Teresa* II. xxxiii. 220 It being only an Heremitage. 1756 *Nugent Gr. Tour* IV. 265 Near the city [Nants] is a famous hermitage, situated on a rock. 1832 *G. Downes Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 124 The other contains a habitation (formerly, I believe, a hermitage).

b. transf. A solitary or secluded dwelling-place.

1648 *Boyle Seraph. Love* (1700) 159 My urgent Occasions... will recall me to morrow Morning to my own Western Hermitage. 1649 *Lovelace Poems* (1864) 119 Mindes innocent and quiet take That [prison] for an hermitage. 1781 *Fletcher Lett. Wks.* 1795 VII. 235, I am not without hope of seeing you in London before you see your future hermitage. 1827 *Pollok Course T.* v, Vesper looked forth From out her western hermitage, and smiled.

c. The condition of a hermit. *rare.*

1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Luke* xxi. 1 *marg.*, Solitarinesse or heremitage... is a goodly thing. 1893 *P. White Hist. Clare* 10 [There he] lived his lonely life of hermitage.

2. Name of a French wine produced from vineyards on a hill near Valence: so called from a ruin on the summit supposed to have been a hermit's cell.

1680 *Shawell Woman Capt.* i. 5 (Stanf) *Vin de Bon, Vin Celestine, and Hermitage*, and all the Wines upon the fruitful Rhone. 1709 *Addison Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 7 Two more [drops] of the same Kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc: From thence it passed into a florid Hermitage. 1756 *Nugent Gr. Tour* IV. 36 Hermitage for those who can

bear a strong wine, at three lives a bottle. 1815 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. France* 43 We approach Tournon, from whence comes the famous Hermitage wine. 1832 *Mag. Lantern* 9, I thought his white hermitage better than his claret.

Hermitan, obs. form of **HARMATTAN**.

1688 J. HILLIER *Lett. fr. Cape Corse in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 365 We had a dry North and North-Easterly Wind, call'd an Hermitan, and it overcame the Sea-Brize.

Hermitary, *s. v. rare*. [ad. med.L. *heremitarium*, f. (*h*)*eremita* HERMIT: see **ARY** 1 B. 2. (Cf. OF. *hermiterie*.)] A hermit's cell; a hermitage.

1754 *Howell's Lett.* II. lxxvii. 406 Monasteries, Hermitaries (edd. 1655, 1713 *Hermitages*), and other religious Houses.

Hermitary, *a. rare*. [ad. med.L. (*h*)*eremitarium*, f. (*h*)*eremita* HERMIT: see **ARY** 1. Also **EREMITARY**, *q. v.*] Of or pertaining to a hermit.

1491 *Heremityary*: see **EREMITARY**. 1633 *Costlie Whore* v. 1 in *Bullen O. Pl. IV*, A heremetary life is better then a kingedome, So my Valencia beare me company.

Hermitess (*h*eremite's). A female hermit.

1533 A. H. Parthen. *Sacra* 38 The Violet is truly the Hermitess of flowers. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxxv, Spiritual Attresses, kind Hermitesses, Women that have a playgy deal of Religion. 1797 *Coleridge Christabel* I. Concl. Like a youthful hermitess, Beateous in a wilderness. 1836 Miss MITFORD in *Gd. Words* June (1895) 382 A young creature, living in London like a hermitess.

Hermitic (*h*eremite's), *a.* In 7-8 error. *hermetie*. [Altered, after *hermit*, from earlier (*h*)*eremite*, *a.* OF. *heremite*: cf. **EREMITIC**.] = next.

1483 *Heremityke*: see **EREMITIC**. 1691 tr. *Emiliann's Obs. Journ. Naples* 228 The Heremetic State. 1790 W. WRIGHT *Grottesque Archit.* 3 An hermetic retreat, to be composed of roots and irregular branches of trees. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 344/2 Mallarmé has withdrawn into a hermitic seclusion.

Hermitical, *a.* See also **EREMITICAL**. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to a hermit.

1586 D. ROWLAND tr. *Jean de Luna's Lazarillo* (1672) Uiv. 4, Some notion of the Hermiticall life. 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 26 The melancholly man, lives an Hermitical, solitary life. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 350 Instead of the old Hermitical Poverty they had drain'd the Riches of Kingdoms. 1882-3 A. F. MITCHELL in *Schaff Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 580 [The Culdees] seem at times [in 7th century] to have formed 'hermitical establishments'.

See **HERMITICALLY** *adv.*

1842 J. MACKINTOSH *Lett. in Life* (1854) 47 Hermitically inclined I fancied myself.

Hermitish, *a. rare*. [f. **HERMIT** *sb.* + **-ISH**: cf. **EREMITISH**.] Like, or like that of, a hermit.

1812 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 471 A hermit's life, not much less hermitish than yours.

† **Hermitress**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *hermitresse* (Godef., Cotgr.), irreg. f. *hermite* HERMIT, after words etymologically in *-tresse*.] = **HERMITESS**.

1611 Cotgr. *Hermitresse*, an Hermitresse; a woman Hermit. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* 50 Among these pines, Sweet hermitress, she did alone repair. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 221 He allows Hazlitt unreluctingly to parade such words as 'Heremityt'.

Hermitship (*h*eremite'ship). [f. **HERMIT** + **-SHIP**.] The condition or mode of life of a hermit.

1845 LYTTON *Falkland* 7 Your jests at my hermitship and hermitage. 1845 CARLYLE *Lett.* 27 Oct. in *Pall Mall G.* (1891) 23 May 3/2 Emerson does not yet go into vegetables, into rural Hermitship; and we hope never will.

Hermo-, combining form of **HERMES**, as in **HERMOGYPHIC**, **HERMOGYPHIST** [cf. Gr. *ἑρμογυφικός* pertaining to a statuary, f. *ἑρμογυφεύς* a carver of Hermæ, a statuary] (see *quots.*). **HERMOKOPID** [ad. Gr. *ἑρμοκοπίτης*], a mntilator of Hermæ: in *quot.* used *attrib.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Hermoglyphicke*, a grauer of Images. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. cxvi, Sophroniscus is somewhere mentioned by Lucian as an hermoglyphist; a person, whose business it was to engrave inscriptions on marble, or rather on the Hermæ statues. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 173 The facts disclosed indicated the band of Hermokopid conspirators to be numerous.

Hermodactyl, shortened form of next.

1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 47/2 Colchicum. is of the nature of the Hermodact. 1693 — *Bates's Disp.* (1713) 631/1 Powder of Hermodactyl compound.

Hermodactyl (*h*ermodæ'ktil). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4 *ermodattile*, 5 *hermodactule*, 6 *-ill*, 6-8 *-il* (e, 8 *-yle*). [ad. med.L. *hermodactylus*, a. Gr. *ἑρμοδάκτυλος* lit. *Hermes's finger*.]

1. A bulbous root, probably that of a species of *Colchicum*, formerly imported from the East and used in medicine. Also, the plant itself.

c. 1350 *Med. MS. in Archæol.* XXX. 380 Medelyd w^t rosagale and ermoadattills of on zere. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 236 Also take .i. hermodactylus wth sugre & cold watir. c. 1550 *Lloyd Treas. Health* (1583) Qvii. A plaster made of the rote of walwort and Hermodactyls stampte wth Hogges grese. 1616 J. BULLOKER *Eng. Expos.* *Hermodactyls*, little roots white, and round, solde by Apothecaries, etc. 1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Hermodactyl*, or mercuries finger, white and red. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Head ach*, [To clear the Brain] you may take two Drams of Hermodactyl, with some Betony and Pimpernel-Leaves. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 90 It was found, that this plant existed in Greek physic under the name of hermodactyls.

2. Applied by Lyte to the Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; and later to the Snake's-head Iris, *Iris tuberosa* (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*), which was supposed to be the source of the drug.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxv. 366 Of Hermodactyl or Mede Saffron. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 March. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting, *Chelidonium* small with double Flowers, *Hermodactylus*, Tuberosus Iris. 1768 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 8), *Hermodactylus*, . . by some botanic writers . . supposed the true Hermodactyl, but what has been long used in Europe for that is the root of a Colchicum.

Hermyn, obs. form of **ERMINE**.

Hern, *h*irn (*h*ām), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* (in form *h*irn, *h*yrn) or *dial.* after 1500. Forms: 1-6, 9 *dial.* *h*yrne, 3-5 (also 9 *dial.*) *h*urne, *herne*, 3-6 *hirne*, (3 *h*yrne, 4 *h*uir (e)ne, *heorne*, 5 *hierne*, *hyerne*, *heerne*, *h*(e)yrone, *heryn*), 5-6 *h*yrn, 5-8 *h*irn. [OE. *h*yrne wk. fem. = OFris. *herne*, ON. *h*yrna (Da. *h*jörne) corner, angle, nook: = OTeut. **hurnjōn*, f. stem of *HORN* *sb.*] A corner, nook, hiding-place.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxii. 168 Aho hie . . on ða fender hyrnan ðære earce. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 5 Standende on ge-somnungum and stræta hurnum. c. 1300 ORMIN 1677 Icc segyde þatt it [hatt washerift] wæs þær henneged þatt hime. c. 1390 *Beket* 691 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 Po i-saig he his holi man In one huyrne [v. r. hurne] stonde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7343 Þat he ne soolde abbe. . an herne to wite him inne. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxvii. 2 þe stane þat þe edifand reproyde here it is made in heuyd of hurne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 209 And alle fledden for fere and flouen in-to hurnes [C. III. 249 herne]. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Proh.* 105 Lurkyng in herne [v. r. hurne] and in lones blynde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 Laborintus, Dedalus hous, hap many halkes and hurnes. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8390 In four byernes of the house. c. 1430 *Chron. Vilod.* I. 3577 þe sexsten . . sey hem in an byron. *Ibid.* I. 3985 Stondyng in an heyrone þere. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2101 My teching was nocht in hurnes nor pryutic. c. 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 43 Ever I rene fro herne to herne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* III. iv. 8 Out of the quiet hurnis the rowt wpartis Of that birdis. 1590 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* (1843) 109 The maist secret hirne of the conscience. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 33 The barrony . . with all the herneesse, that is the Nookes and Corners thereof. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 32 To ilka hirn he takes his route. 1895 E. *Anglian Gloss.*, *Hyrne*, a corner, the portion of the village situated in an angle or corner.

b. Comb. + *h*irn-stone, corner-stone. c. 1000 ALFRED *Hom.* (Th.) I. 106 He is se hurn-stan þe zefeged þa twegen weallas togædere. c. 1300 ORMIN 13358 Crist iss ec þat hirmestan þatt bindeþ twegen wægges.

Hern, *herne*, *arch.* and *dial.* forms of **HERON** (*q. v.*), frequent in literary use. **Hern**, obs. pl. of **EAR** *sb.* 1. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8080 Lang and side þair brues wern, And hinged all a-bout þair hern [v. r. eres, ern, eren]. **Hern**, poss. pron.¹ *Obs.* exc. south and midl. *dial.* Also 4 *h*iren, 5 *h*uron. [f. **HER** poss. pron.¹, apparently by form-association with the ME. pairs *mī, mīn, thī, thīn* (where the derivative form arose not by adding, but by dropping *n*). Cf. *Hirn, ourn, yourn, theirn*.] = **HERS**.

1340 *Ayenb.* 111 Yhlissed by þe guode wyfman þet of hiren þet flour þer to dede. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 20016 (Trin.) Pouze I be vnworþi mon, Hiren am I al þat I kon. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* viii. 6 Restore thou to hir alle thingis þat ben hern [1382 hyres]. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* I. 2628 Alle his clothus and huron weron wete also. 1590 CHAPMAN *Hum. Day's Mirth* *Dram.* Wks. 1873 I. 98 What shall I do at the sight of her and hern? a. 1845 HOOD *Huggins & Duggins*, How often I should stand and turn, To get a pat from hands like hern. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xvi. 135 It won't fall on his head, but on hern.

† **Hern**, poss. pron.² *Obs.* Forms: 4 *heoren*, *heren*, *hiren*, 5 *hern*. [f. **HER** poss. pron.²; formed as prec.] = **THEIRS**.

c. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Hi . . beþencheþ hou hi moze habbe of hiren. 13. . . Minor *Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxii. 1145-9 Heoren is þe loye euerlastonde. . . Blessed beo þe pore in spirit ay, for heoren is þe kyndom þer as dwelleþ God and Mon'. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6155 (Trin.) Lafte þei not þat heren was Sheeþne cow ox ne as. c. 1440 PECKOK *Revr.* v. i. 479 The vnwisdom of hem schal be knowe to alle men, as hern was. **Hernant** (*h*eremānt). (See *quots.*) 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hernant-seeds*, a commercial name for the seeds of the *Hernandia ovigera*, imported into Liverpool from India for tanning purposes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 585/2 *Hernant seeds*, used for dyeing.

Herne, obs. form of **IRON**.

Herner, *hernery*: see **HERONER**, **HERONRY**.

Hernesew (e, -shaw), obs. ff. **HERONSEW**.

† **Hernet**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. **HERN**, **HERON** + **-ET**.] A young heron.

1615 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 72 Paying me . . a couple of fatt capons, 2 hernetts.

|| **Hernia** (*h*eremīā). *Path.* Pl. *herniæ*, *hernias*. Also 4-5 *h*irnia, -ya, *h*yrnya, 6 (*Anglicized*) *herny*, -ie. [L. = rupture. Cf. *F. hernie*.]

A tumour formed by the displacement and resulting protrusion of a part of an organ through an aperture, natural or accidental, in the walls of its containing cavity; rupture.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Part. T.* 349 Horrible swollen membes that semeth like the maladie of Hirma. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 273 If hernia be watir, þis is þe signe þerof. 1547 BOOCDE *Brev. Health* clxxvi. 62 b, There be three kindes named . . a watersyde herny, a wyndy herny, a fleshy herny. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. ix. 87 Hernies, Ruptures, or burstings. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v. That I had Nestor's hernia thou wouldest think. 1797-8 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hernia's are often occasioned by blows, violent concussions, over-stretching in vomiting [etc.]. 1878 T.

BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 644 Abdominal hernia or rupture signifies the protrusion of any viscus through an opening in the parietes of the abdominal cavity.

b. *attrib.*, as *hernia knife*, *truss*.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 663 With a hernia knife, . . or herniotome, the stricture should then be divided.

Hernial (*h*eremīāl), *a.* [f. prec. + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to hernia; chiefly in *hernial sac*.

1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 330 The Abscess formed in the Hernial Bag occasionally. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Hernia*, When the hernial contents . . admit of being readily put back into the abdomen, it is termed a reducible hernia. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 645 A hernial tumour . . is composed of a sac with its contents and the soft parts covering it.

Herniary (*h*eremīārī), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-ARY**.] Of or pertaining to hernia or its surgical treatment.

1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 325 A rupture with a double herniary sack. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 19 Mr. Arnaud may indeed be considered a herniary surgeon. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 313 Herniary protrusion and adhesion of the iris are prevented by dilating the pupil.

Herniated (*h*eremīātēd), *a.* [f. **HERNIA** + **-ATE** 3 + **-ED** 1.] Affected with hernia.

1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 345 The herniated portion affected but a small part of the testis at its lower part. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 The herniated bowel.

Hernio-, comb. form of **HERNIA**, as in **Herniology**, that part of pathology which treats of hernia, a treatise on hernia. **Herniolapatomy** [Gr. *λαπάρα* the flank + *-τομία* cutting], 'the division of the abdominal walls in order to reach a strangulated hernia which has been returned *en masse*, so that the constricting part may be divided' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Herniopuncture**, 'the puncture of a hernia by means of a capillary trocar to diminish its size and so facilitate its reduction' (*ibid.*).

Herniotome (*h*eremīōtōm), *Surg.* [f. **HERNIO** + Gr. *-τομος* cutting.] A knife used in herniotomy.

1878 [see **HERNIA** b]. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 368 The stricture having been divided with herniotome.

Herniotomy (*h*eremīōtōmī), *Surg.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-τομία* cutting.] The operation of cutting for strangulated hernia. So **Herniotomist**, one who practises herniotomy.

1811 in HOOPER *Dict. Med.* 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 670 Herniotomy or Kelotomy is to be performed. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 Herniotomy was performed, the sac being opened. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Jn. Arderne* 7 Lithotomists, herniotomists, oculists, and others.

† **Hernious**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *herniosus*, f. *hernia*.] Affected with hernia.

1368 TREVISA *Earth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 270 Hernyous men that ben soo broke. 1633 COCKERAM, *Hernious*, a . . broken person. [a. 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life Wks.* (1886) 192 He was burst in the body as we call it, or hernious.]

Hernsew, -shaw, -shew: see **HERONSEW**.

Hero (*h*ērō), *sb.* Pl. *heroes* (*h*ērōz).

Forms: 6-7 *heros*, *heroē*, 6-8 *heroe*, 7- *hero*; *pl.* 4-7 *heroēs*, 7- *heroes* (7 *hero's*). [Ultimately ad. L. *hērō-s*, pl. *hērō-ēs*, a. Gr. *ἥρω-s*, pl. *ἥρω-es*. In early use the L. or Gr. singular *hērōs* and pl. *hērō-ēs* appear unchanged (cf. F. *héros* sing. from 14th c.); beside them is also found a sing. *hērō-e* like obs. F. *heroē* (Cotgr.), It. *eroe*, Sp. *heroe*; this became later *her-oe*, and finally *hero*. The pl. *heroes* is now disyllabic.]

1. *Antiq.* A name given (as in Homer) to men of superhuman strength, courage, or ability, favoured by the gods; at a later time regarded as intermediate between gods and men, and immortal.

The later notion included men of renown supposed to be deified on account of great and noble deeds, for which they were also venerated generally or locally; also demigods, said to be the offspring of a god or goddess and a human being; the two classes being to a great extent coincident.

Verse of heroes, the hexameter.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 401 [Sibylla Erythræa] wroot moche of Criste, and þat openliche, as in þis vers of heroes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Goddess made of men whom the antiquitie cauled Heroes. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 480 And you beside the honourable band Of great Heroēs doo in order stand. *Ibid.* 593 Here manie other like Heroēs bee. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. So by Heroēs were we led of yore. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IV. 420 And what, my young Ulyssean heroē, Provoked thee on the broad back of the sea, To visit Lacedaemon the divine? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* I. ii. 1. ii. (1651) 45 Plato . . made nine kinds of [spirits]. 4 Arch-Angels, 5 Angels, 6 Devils, 7 Heroes. 1621 G. SANDVIS *Olvid's Met.* IV. (1626) 83 Whom when the Herus saw to hard rocks chained. . . He would haue thought ber marble. 1634 HAYWOOD *1st Fl. Iron Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 266 Great Laomedon Denied the Heroe, both the meede propos'd. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* II. 57 The Vision of that Divine Heros on the white Horse. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Burnet* II. 220 Mighty men of old, or hero's. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 55 Rembling Heroes, whose Ethernal Root Is Jove himself. 1712 ADOLPHSON *Spect.* No. 417 6 Homer is in his Province, when he is describing . . a Heroe or a God. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* IV. 42 A Chief sings some great Action of a God or Heroe. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 225 The Hero seeking earnest on all sides Machaon. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 199 He continued . . to receive marks of public reverence approaching to the worship of a hero.

2. A man distinguished by extraordinary valour and martial achievements; one who does brave or noble deeds; an illustrious warrior.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iii. xvi. 63 After silence short, The Britaine Heroes vaile, and did answer in this sort.
1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* ix. v. (1602) 305 All the heroes, nobles and gentles of these northern Isles.
1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 40 Nobles, Heroes; my sword and yours are kinne.
1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 155 He is Master of all the Gallantry of Antient Hero's.
1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1501 Raleigh... whose breast with all The sage, the patriot, and the hero burn'd.
1747 MORELL *Joshua* Chorus, See, the conquering hero comes.
186a *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 302 The hero must, to give meaning to a meaningless phrase, fight for an idea... There is very little room for heroes in wars carried on to settle successions, to rectify frontiers, or to maintain the balance of power.
1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* i. v. 160 For already Sydney had become his hero of heroes.

3. A man who exhibits extraordinary bravery, firmness, fortitude, or greatness of soul, in any course of action, or in connexion with any pursuit, work, or enterprise; a man admired and venerated for his achievements and noble qualities.

1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogmatizing* xxiv. 240 The sole Instances of those illustrious Heroes, Cartes, Gassendus, Galileo, Tycho [etc.] will strike dead the opinion of the worlds decay.
1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* i. i. Who would not be the hero of an age?
1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/1 Some other Protestant Hero like your Majesty.
1764 FOOTE *Patron* ii. Wks. 1799 i. 340 No man is a hero to his valet de chambre.
1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 245 'Shakespeare has no heroes; his scenes are occupied only by men, who act and speak as the reader thinks that he should himself have spoken or acted on the same occasion.'
1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* iii. 44 David no doubt became a hero in the eyes of the men and the virgins of Israel.

4. The man who forms the subject of an epic; the chief male personage in a poem, play, or story; he in whom the interest of the story or plot is centred.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* *Life* (1721) I. 62 His Heroe falls into an... ill-tim'd Deliberation.
1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 P. 5 The Youth, who is the Hero of my Story.
1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxviii. 188 The pomp of a mock tragedy, where... even the sufferings of the hero are calculated for derision.
1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hind. Ind.* i. iv. 175 The great Hindú hero-poem, the 'Mahā Bhārat', of which Crishna is, in fact, the hero.
1866 TROLOPE *Claverings* xxviii. Perhaps no terms have been so injurious to the profession of the novelist as those two words, hero and heroine. In spite of the latitude which is allowed to the writer in putting his own interpretation upon these words, something heroic is still expected; whereas, if he attempt to paint from Nature, how little that is heroic should be describe!

5. attrib. and Comb. a. appositive, as *hero-child*, *hero-man*, *king*, *leader*, *martyr*, *saint*, *son*, *soul*, *woman*; b. attributive, as *hero-air*, *apartment*, *dust*, *form*, *race*, *saga*; c. objective, as *hero-nurse*; d. similitive, as *hero-like* adj.; e. *Hero-errant* [after *knight-errant*], a hero wandering in quest of adventures. Also *HERO-WORSHIP*.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 306 In the 'hero-apartment, as it is called, besides the old Saxon warriors... are to be seen the portraits of all the generals employed by king Augustus.
1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. Index 417 'Hero-children suckled by beasts.
1814 BYRON *Ode to Napoleon* xii, 'Hero dust is vile as vulgar clay.'
1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 147 If Persia be subdued, our 'hero-errant must seek adventures at the Ganges.'
1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusad* 327 That 'hero-form the Lusian standard rears.
1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* i. iii. 68 The 'hero-founder Nimrod.
1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 266 Alexander's genuine successor, the 'hero-king of the race of Achilles.
1670 DRYDEN *Grenada* (Jod.), Thence 'herolike with torches by my side... my love I'll guide.
1706 WATTS *Horae Lyr.* II. To W. Blackburn, v. But there's a heavenly art t' elude the grave, And with the 'hero race immortal kindred claim.
1803 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xiii. 297, I thought I could hear our 'hero-saint saying, 'I give my sword to the slave'.
1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 6 Then the 'hero-son of Atreus rose.
1860 GEO. ELIOT *in Life* (1885) II. 244 An almost unique presentation of a 'hero-woman.

Hence (chiefly nonce-wds.), *Hero v. trans.*, to make a hero of; to honour as a hero. *Hero-archy* [after *hierarchy*], rule or government of heroes. *Hero-head*, *hood*, *ship*, the state, position, or character of a hero. *Hero-latry* [after *idolatry*], hero-worship. *Heroless a.*, without a hero. *Heroogony* [cf. *theogony*], generation of heroes. *Heroological a.*, pertaining to the history of heroes. *Heroologist*, one who writes or discourses of heroes. *Heroology* (also *hero-logy*), a history of or treatise on heroes. *Hero-theism* [Gr. *θεός* god]: see *quot.*

1883 MRS. MITCHELL *Hist. Anc. Sculpt.* 212 Statues... not of gods, but 'heroed mortals.
1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 193 All dignities of rank, on which human association rests, are what we may call a 'Heroarchy (Government of Heroes).
1805 *Athenaeum* 31 Aug. 284/3 The dim past, before the Olympian divinities had come southwards to absorb their predecessors and degrade... their godhead to 'herohead.
1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. vii. All his 'herohood and insight.
1864 SKEAT *Ukland's Poems* 71, I was not nourished For lofty hero-hood.
1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 487 The distinction between 'herolatry and theolatri, or the sacred rites of heroes and the sacred rites of Gods, was perfectly well known in Greece.
1882 *Athenaeum* 9 Sept. 320/3 The history of Ireland is also almost—if we may use the term—'heroless.
1880 J. DAVIES *in Encycl. Brit.* XI. 777/2 A brief and abruptly terminated 'heroogony, or generation of heroes by immortal sons from mortal mortals.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 32. 510 Eusebius... was of opinion that those poetick fables were at first only historical and 'herological.
1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlviii. III. 195 Holland the 'herologist.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 14. 257 A certain Mixture of Physiology and 'Hero-

logy or History blended together.
1880 J. S. STALLYBRASS *tr. Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* xv. l. 366 We may conclude that all the Teutonic races had a pretty fully developed Heroology.
1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 644 His three years of 'heroship expired.
1801 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 'Herotheism, or the worship of deified men.

Heroecane, obs. form of *HURRICANE*.

Heroicism: see *HEROISM*.

Herodian (hērō'di'ān), a. and sb.¹ [ad. L. *Herōdian-us*, a. Gk. *Ἡρώδιαν-ός* of or pertaining to Herod, subst. pl. followers of Herod: see -IAN.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Herod, king of Judaea (B.C. 38-4), or to members of his family of the same name; built by Herod. *Herodian disease*: phthiriasis or other loathsome skin disease, like that of which Herod Agrippa died (Acts xii. 23).

163 EARL MARCH *At Mondo* (1636) 153 We may not wash our hands of crying, and from bloody sins, and hug in our bosoms beloved, and Herodian sines, sinnes of higher tincture.
1650 WELDON *Crit. Jas.* i. 13 He dyed opportunely... to leave a mark of ignominy on himself by that Herodian disease.
1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 644 For the Herodian period of Jerusalem the chief, or rather only, authority is Josephus.

2. Blustering, grandiose, magniloquent; after the style attributed to Herod in the miracle-plays. (cf. *OUT-HEROD*.)

1885 F. YORK POWELL *in Academy* 15 May 337/2 The plain sensible style of this book is pleasantly in contrast with the Herodian vein of many local histories.

B. sb. pl. A Jewish party, mainly political, who were partisans of the Herodian or Idumean dynasty (chiefly under Herod Antipas, B.C. 4-A.D. 39), and lax in their adherence to Judaism. Hence *transf.* as a term of reproach.

[c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xii. 13 Some of phariseum and herodianum.]
1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Summe of the Farisees and Erodians.
c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 Prelats not preaching are raper pilats than prelatiss... herodians of Heroud, not beyris of Crist.
1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* 451 They jumpe with Caesar, like the Herodians.
1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. F. Hardouin will have the Herodians and Sadducees to have been the same thing.
1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 163/1 The Herodians are not mentioned either by Philo or by Josephus in his enumeration of the Jewish sects.

Herodian (hērō'di'ān), sb.² [In sense 1, irreg. f. Gr. *Ἡρώδης* heron, heronshaw + -AN. In sense 2, f. mod.L. *herodi-us*, repr. Gr. *Ἡρώδης*.]

† 1. A heron. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xi. 19 The herodian, and the charadion according to his kind.

2. *Ornith.* One of an order of birds, *Herodii* or *Herodiones*, comprising the herons, storks, ibises, and spoonbills.

† *Heroess*. *Obs.* Also 7 *heroisse*. [f. *HERO* + *ESS*. Cf. rare Gr. *Ἡρώσσα*.] = *HEROINE*.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martins* 48 That Heroisse [Q. Elizabeth] being departed.
1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xi. 445 All th' heroesses in Pluto's house.
1694 tr. *Milton's Lett.* State 4 July an. 1654, A Heroess so matchless in all degrees of Praise and masculine Renown.
1715 tr. *Cicero's De Aduer's Wks.* 6, I then forgot all that Romances had taught me concerning the Disdain and Pride of their Heroesses.

Herohead, *hood*: see *HERO*.

Heroic (hērō'ik), a. and sb. [ad. L. *hērōic-us*, Gr. *Ἡρώϊκός* pertaining to heroes, f. *ἦρως* HERO. Cf. F. *héroïque* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a hero or heroes; characteristic of, or suitable to the character of a hero; of a bravery, virtue, or nobleness of character, exalted above that of ordinary men. a. Of actions, qualities, etc.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 2 3our heroyque vertu is of mair admiratione, nor was of valeria the dochtr of the prudent consul publicola.
1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* i. 1 But evermore some of the vertuous race Rose up, inspired with heroicke heat.
1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 75 Requested... his death might be given him, by such a Heroicke hand as his, rather then perish by the rascall multitude.
1671 MILTON *Samson* 1711 Samson hath quit himself Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd A life heroic.
1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 20 P. 4 There is something sublime and heroic in true meekness and humility.
1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Milton! thou shouldst be living', The heroic wealth of hall and bower.
1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Seine 153 The choir of the cathedral... is rich in heroic dust.
1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 167 The heroic death of his father.

b. Of persons, etc.: Of the nature of a hero.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 78 Whereas hee, From Iohn of Gaunt doth bring his Pedigree, Being but fourth of that Heroick Lynce.
1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 84 To exceed the patterne of heroicke Ancestry.
1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 67 The Decans turn back, leaving their heroic Capitaine Godgee slaine in the field.
1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 105 So noble and heroic a Bird.
1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* v. 36 This would be to act over again the scene of the criminals condemned to the galleys, and their heroic deliverer.
1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. Carlyle 196 The distinction between the truly heroic ruler of the stamp of Cromwell, and the arbitrary enthusiast for external order, like Frederick.

2. Of or pertaining to the heroes of antiquity. *Heroic age or time*: that during which the ancient heroes existed; the period of Grecian history preceding the return from Troy.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 577 The Giant brood Of Phlegra with th' Heroic Race... That fought at Theb's and Ilium.
1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. ii. 27 The ancient Mythologie,

containing fabulous narrations of the ancient Heroic times.
1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 881 Here found they Teucer's old heroic race.
1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. v. 123 The period included between the first appearance of the Hellenes in Thessaly, and the return of the Greeks from Troy, is commonly known by the name of the heroic age, or ages.
1850 LEITCH MÜLLER *Anc. Art* § 410. 553 The heroicæide is expressed with highest force in Hercules... pre-eminently an Hellenic national hero.
1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 124 The simple hereditary monarchy of the heroic times.

3. Relating to or describing the deeds of heroes; of a poem or poetry = epic; so *heroic poet*.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The most notable [denominations of poesie] bee the Heroick, Lirick, Tragick [etc.].
1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xi. (Arb.) 40 Such therefore as gaue themselves to write long histories of the noble gests of kings and great Princes entermmedling the dealings of the gods, halfe gods or Heroes... they called Poets Heroick, whereof Homer was chief and most ancient among the Greeks, Virgill among the Latines.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 25 This Subject for Heroic Song.
1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 26 An Heroique Poem is certainly the greatest Work of Human Nature.
1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry E. Nations* 185 In comparing Homer with the heroic poets who have succeeded him.
1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) i. vi. 100 The old heroic lays of Rome.

b. Of verse or metre: Used in heroic poetry. In Greek and Latin poetry it was the hexameter; in English, German, and Italian, the iambic of five feet or ten syllables; in French, the Alexandrine of twelve syllables.

1617 MORVSON *Ilin.* i. 91 Andrew Morosini, who wrote the History of his time in Heroique Verse.
1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 88 The English Verse, which we call Heroique, consists of no more than Ten Syllables.
1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 267 In English we could commonly render one Greek heroic line in a line and a half of our common heroic metre.
1861 F. HALL *in Tral. Amer. Orient. Soc. VII.* 23 The third hemistich of the heroic measure.

c. Of the style or language used in heroic poetry; magniloquent, grand; hence, high-flown, exaggerated.

1591 SPENSER *Tearse Muses* 431 Whose living praises in heroic style, It is my chiefe profession to comyle.
1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 21 The Style of his Georgicks, as well Noble (if not strictly Heroick) as that of his *Æneids*.
1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 109 One dedicates in high heroic prose, And ridicules beyond a hundred foes.
1888 F. M. PEARD *His Cousin Betty* i. v. 106 John's prowess was painted in heroic colours.
1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/4 We publish this... because it expresses in inflated and heroic language a theory which... is becoming quite undeservedly popular among a certain class of politicians.

4. Having recourse to bold, daring, or extreme measures; boldly experimental; attempting great things.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 191 'Tis a Noble resolution to begin there where all the world has ended; and an Heroick attempt to solve those difficulties.
1836 GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* 117 Dr. Andrew Buchanan... has... shown how iodine may be given in most heroic doses without producing any of the disagreeable effects... on the digestive mucous membrane.
1880 Mc CARTHY *Owen Times* IV. lviii. 257 The country was in a temper to try heroic remedies.
1887 GOLDW. SMITH *in Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 7/2 Common-place reforms, which heroic legislation has overlooked.

5. In statuary: Of a size between life and colossal.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 76 But in Haliartus there is... an heroic monument of Cecrops, the son of Pandion.

6. *humorously*. Unusually large or powerful.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 240 The men shaved themselves elaborately, cultivating heroic whiskers.
1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. iii. 20 His usual allowance was sixteen cups [of tea], all of heroic strength.

7. *Comb.* (parasyth.), as *heroic-built*, *-minded* adjs.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 485 Her Husband... of limb Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould.
1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1372 Condemn'd to whipping, but declin'd it, By being more heroic-minded.

B. sb. † 1. A man of heroic nature, a hero; esp. a personage of the heroic age, a demigod. b. Applied to a cavalier or royalist. *Obs.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xi. § 3 Many other particular circumstances of his [Homer's] gods assisting the ancient heroes.
1625 *ibid.* v. xxi. § 4 Offering of sacrifices to the ancient heroes of Greece.
1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 143 O Lord... raise up the spirit of the Nehemiah and such other Heroicks.
1682 MRS. BERN *Romd-heads* i. i. Gilt. Heavens, Madam, I'll warrant they were Heroicks.
Lady L. Heroicks! Gilt. Cavaliers, Madam, of the Royal Party.

2. Heroic verse: chiefly in plural.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 4 When he was but yet a fresh-man in Cambridge, he... sent his accounts to his father in those iouling Heroicks [Hexameters].
1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 82, I would prefer the Verse of Ten Syllables, which we call the English Heroique, to that of Eight.
1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 82 When this Heroicks only deigns to praise, Sharp Satire that, and that Pindaric lays.
1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Pope Wks. IV. 118 In heroicks, that may be admitted which ennobles, though it does not illustrate.
1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* i. 3 Some new Cervantes... to write a mock heroic.
1814 L. HUNT *Fest Poets*, etc. Pref. (1815) 14 The various and legitimate harmony of the English heroic.

b. pl. Sarcastically applied to high-flown or bombastic language, or sentiments thereby expressed.

1700 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* v. i. This is the first where in heroics that I have met with.
1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) i. xiv. 82 Miss Barnevelt took a tilt in heroics.
1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Concl.* 64 In mock heroics stranger than our own.
1852 'SHIRLEY' *Nugz Crit.* vii. 308 Women, it is said, can write powerfully, but they cannot write moderately. They are always in hysterics or heroics.
1879

FRONDE *Cæsar* viii. 83 He [Cæsar] had no sentimental passion about him; no Byronic mock heroics.

†3. A heroic poet. *Obs.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 172 Virgil .. To whom th' Heroics ever since Have sworn Allegiance as their Prince. Hence † **Heroic** *v. nonce-wd.*, in to heroic it, to write in heroic verse; **Heroicism**, **Heroicity**, **Heroicness**, heroic character or quality = **HEROISM**; **Heroicize** *v. trans.*, to make heroic; to exalt to the position of a hero; **Heroically** *adv.* = **HEROICALLY**.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 23 Homer of rats and frogs hath heroiquit it. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xiv. § 3. 190 There is more happiness in the one, but more Heroickness in the other. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 148 Things to whet, not try Thine own Heroicism by. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 170 And heroically hath finished A life heroic, on his enemies Fully revenged. 1673 REM. *Humours Town* 59 You throw away your glorious Precepts, whilst you talk of Heroickness, to an impertinent and groveling Generation. 1847 FABER *Life St. Rose of Lima* p. xi, [A work] which treats of heroic virtue and what constitutes its heroicity. 1897 FOLK-LORE Mar. 49 At times, as in the case of Arthur .. it has become wholly heroised, and the semi-divine child has to conform to the heroic standard.

Heroical (*hērō'ikāl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. = **HEROIC** *a.* 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 The heroicall factes of the Spaniards of these days deserve so greate prayse. 1643 PAYNE *Soc. Power Parl.* Ded. Aijb, One person of the exquisitest judgement, Heroicall Spirit. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. Wks. (Globe) 490 Though you have courage in a heroicall degree. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. iii. 319 The Bulk of Mankind are at a Loss to believe the Possibility of very heroicall, generous, pious Actions. 1803 E. HAV *Insurrex.* *Westf.* Intro. 19 He manifested a most heroicall disposition at the battles of Ross and Fooks's Mill. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alcibiades* l. 83 She would imitate such heroicall subjection of personal desires.

†b. Of persons: = **HEROIC** *a.* 1 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 59 His Mountaine Sire, Saw his Heroicall Seed, and smil'd to see him Mangle the Worke of Nature. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 16 That Heroicall Woman, Elizabeth late Queene of England. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* II. 4 Luther, that Heroicall Reformer, was Excommunicated by the Pope. 1743 in *Entick London* (1766) 417 To the memory of this most heroicall person. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1826) l. 390 Mæzentiis, the most heroicall of all the characters in that poem.

†c. Grand, magnificent. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) i. 116 Magnificent apparell both of stuffe and fashion exquisite and heroicall. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Heroicall*, beseeeming a noble man, or magnificent. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June, Verrio's invention is admirable, his ordnance full and flowing, antique and heroicall.

2. = **HEROIC** *a.* 2.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ded. (Arb.) 5 Howe excellently the Poet Homere had set forth his heroicall factes. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop. M.* Wks. 1738 l. 519 The fourth sort be makes of such as reigned in the Heroicall days. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) l. 1 When we read the history of heroicall times and heroicall men. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxviii. 92 Altar of heroes Troy, Troy of heroicall acts.

3. = **HEROIC** *a.* 3.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii, They count them poetes hye & heroicall. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Xenophon .. made therein [in *Cyropaedia*] an absolute heroicall Poem. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 416 This division of the play—the heroicall—is conceived in the very highest spirit of chivalry.

†b. = **HEROIC** *a.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. viii. 17a, Heroicall meter is so called of the valiant dedes of armes of noble men that be contained in it. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 377 To write in heroicall Verses. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 30 He .. handled the same Argument in Heroicall verse.

4. = **HEROIC** *a.* 5.

1770 J. BARRETT *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* II. iv. 287 These statues are of that size that sculptors call heroicall. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 249 We have set up in our hearts a grand image of him endowed with wit .. and enormous heroicall stature.

Heroically (*hērō'ikālī*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a heroic manner; after the way of heroes; with exalted bravery and fortitude.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Not heroically in killing his tyrannical cousin. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 238 They represent it .. as something heroically excellent, the top and height of the Christian profession. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxxii. 285, I will bear this misfortune as heroically as I can. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. (1869) II. 445 The Jacobites .. represented him .. as a martyr who had heroically laid down his life for the banished King and the persecuted Church.

2. In the manner of heroic poetry.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 447 Whose Muse .. Doth like himselfe Heroically sound. 1654 DRYDEN *Real Ladies* Ded. Some .. if they were to write in blank verse, *Sir, I ask your pardon*, would think it sounded more heroically to write, *Sir, I your pardon ask*.

3. With 'heroic' medical or surgical treatment.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiii. (ed. 4) 94 She was the protégée of all the Ladies Bountiful in the neighbourhood, so that the doctors were afraid to treat her heroically.

Heroicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Heroic character or quality.

a 1648 DIGBY (cited by Ogilvie). 1689 *Ansu. 2 Papers* 38 The Heroicalness of his Temper, and Nobleness of his Soul. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 121 In violent pain, that with all your heroicalness would make you mad.

Heroi-comic, *a.* [f. Gr. *hērōs* HERO + *COMIC*.] That combines the heroic with the comic; of the nature of a burlesque on the heroic. So **Heroi-comical** *a.*

1712-14 POPE (*title*) The Rape of the Lock. An Heroi-comical Poem. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iv. 211 An heroi-comic poem may therefore be justly esteemed as the most excellent kind of satire. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 241 The Heroi-comic Poem of *Il Malinante* *Acquistato*. 1850 W. IAVING *Goldsmith* x. 135 As to the heroi-comical poem .. it appears to have perished.

Heroïd (*hērō'id*). [ad. L. *Hērōides*, the title of the Epistles of Ovid, according to Priscian, a. Gr. *hērōides*, plur. of *hērōis* heroine.] A poem in epistolary form, expressive of the sentiments of some hero or heroine: from the *Hērōides* of Ovid, which take the form of letters to heroes from their wives or sweethearts.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 166 The most important pieces in the first volume .. are Heroïds, or heroic epistles; a form of composition probably invented by Ovid.

Heroify (*hērō'ifai*), *v.* [f. L. *hērō-em* HERO + *-FY*: cf. *deify*.] To make a hero of; to exalt to the position of a hero. Hence **Heroified** *ppl. a.*

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 577/1 Lord Wellington was heroified in a similar manner. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1854) I. 552 Representing both gods and heroes as having been mere earthborn men .. deified or heroified after death as a recompense for services or striking exploits. 1882 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rhegion* 13 That [statue] of a heroified pugilist, Euthymos.

† **Heroinal**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. L. *hērōina* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a heroine.

1652 UNQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 242 Her mellifluent and heroinal breast.

Heroine (*herō'in*), *sb. (a.)*. Also 7 heroïna, 8 heroïn. [ad. L. *hērōina*, -inē, a. Gr. *hērōinē*, fem. of *hērōis* HERO: see -INE. Cf. F. *héroïne* (16th c.). The Lat. form was also in Eng. use in 17th c.] A female hero.

1. In ancient mythology, a female intermediate between a woman and a goddess; a demi-goddess.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Mt. Ida* v, Next Pallas that brave Heroïna came. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. Arg't, He sees the shades of the ancient heroïnes. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 149 Medea seems .. to have descended .. from the rank of a goddess into that of a heroine.

2. A woman distinguished by exalted courage, fortitude, or noble achievements.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 61 A Sardonix which he cnt. representing the head of that famous Heroïne (Queen Elizabeth). 1697 tr. *C'est d'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 85 To distinguish herself from among the Heroïnas of the most famous Ages. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3796/12 Providence .. raised an English Heroïne to dissipate the Designs of an Universal Monarchy. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethor* II. x. 475 The greatest heroïnas have but one life. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 667 Over Scotland .. there were Presbyterian heroïnes very many, and Presbyterian furies not a few.

3. The principal female character in a poem, story, or play; the woman in whom the interest of the piece centres.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Ess. Paint.* 106 The other Saints have regard only to the Heroïne of the Picture. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxxi. (R.), They .. forget the hero and the heroïne, the poet and the poem. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 217 'Take Lilia, then, for heroïne' clamour'd he, 'And make her some great Princess, six feet high'.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Heroïne-like, heroic.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3810/4 A Soul truly Great and Heroïne.

5. *Comb.*, as *heroïne-like*.

1804 *Something Odd* I. 168 Without screaming, or fainting, or practising any other of the heroïne-like graces.

Hence **Heroïne** *v. nonce-wd.*, in to heroïne it, to act or play the heroïne; **Heroïneship**, **Heroïnisim**, the condition or position of a heroïne; **Heroïneize** *v. trans.*, to make into a heroïne.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xviii. 71 She could not heroine it into so violent .. an extreme as one in her situation might have wished. 1778 *Hist. Eliz. Warwick* II. 29 A noble effort of heroïnism. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroïne* III. 174, I therefore heroïnized and Heloised myself as much as possible. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* III. 290 The heroïnship of the book has passed to one of the daughters of Lady Juliana. 1887 *Graphic* 16 Apr. 414 Both qualifications for heroïnism are combined by Rhona Lascelles. 1894 MAS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. xi. 210 Her sense of heroïnship.

Heroism (*herō'iz'm*). [ad. F. *héroïsme* (17th c.), f. *héros* HERO.] The action and qualities of a hero; exalted courage, intrepidity, or boldness; heroic conduct.

[1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 158 A stain to their Honour, and an abatement to their Heroïsme.]

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Sarah Chiswell* 1 Apr., Admire the heroïsism in the heart of your friend. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xii. § 27 note, Acts of heroïsism are in the very essence of them but rare: for if they were common they would not be acts of heroïsism. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1850) 289 Heroïsism is active genius; genius, contemplative heroïsism. Heroïsism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Greatness* Wks. (Bohn) III. 270 No way has been found for making heroïsism easy, even for the scholar.

b. with *pl.* A heroic action or trait.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. v. 94 To call forth many evil tempers from the selfish, and many heroïsisms from the sympathetic. 1891 *Daily News* 18 June 5/2 The Sepoy revolt, the history of which is rich in heroïsisms of women.

Heroïstic *a.* Of heroizing character.

1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) 18 Aug. 141 (Cent.) Agreeably .. to the heroïstic account of her, not only was she not called Ursula, but [etc.].

Heroize (*hērō'izeiz*), *v.* [f. HERO + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make a hero of; to treat or represent as a hero.

1738 WEDDELL *Voy. up Thames* 52 He was glad to escape the trouble of heroizing them. 1883 'H. A. PAGE' *Vers de Société* 132 Did Mr. Elliott bear in mind how he was heroized in Edinburgh?

b. *spec.* To exalt into a mythological hero.

1891 W. M. RAMSAY in *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 233/2 A heroized representation of the chief who was buried beneath the tumulus. 1894 *Q. Rev.* July 128 The deceased seated on thrones as heroized ancestors in Hades. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 450 Ancestor worship .. regards the dead man as heroised or even deified.

2. To make or render heroic.

1886 *West. Daily Press* 15 Dec. 3 The Lanreath should heroise the nation which he represents, and inspire it with noble and radiant thoughts.

3. *intr.* To play the hero.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 2369 Heroize And speechify and sing-song.

Hence **Heroized** *ppl. a.*; **Heroizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Heroization**, exaltation to the position of a hero.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 521 No .. heroization of a probably crazy or worthless individual. 1860 A. S. WINDSOR *Ethica* II. 105 Heroizing is the radical vice of the day. 1891-7 [see **HEROIZE** *v.* 1 b].

Heroless, *logical*, *-logist*: see under **HERO**. **Heromancy**, *obs.* form of **AEROMANCY**.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xviii. 33a, Heromancie that is a kinde of prophesying by the Ayre.

Heron, *hern* (*heron*, *hām*). *Forms:* *a.* 4

heiron, 4-5 heroun, 4-6 heyron, -one, -oun, -un(e), (5) haron, 6heeron, (heron), 6-7 hearon, 4- heron. *β.* 4-7 herne, (5) heern, 5-7 hearne, 7 hearn, 5- herne. [ME. *heiron*, *heyron*, a. OF. *hairon* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod. F. *héron* = Fr. *aigron*, Fr. dial. *égroun*, Sp. *airon*, It. *aghirone* :-late pop. L. **hāgiron-em*, deriv. of **hāgīr-us* (Sp. *agro*), ad. OHG. **haiger*, *heiger* a heron.]

The form *hern* is archaic, poet., and dial.; but the word is often so pronounced, even when spelt *heron*.

A diminutive from the Romanic form appears in F. *agrette*. OHG. *heiger* appears to be a by-form of **hreiger* (MHG. *reiger*, Ger. *reier*, M.Du. *reiger*, Du. *reiger*) cogn. with OE. *hrægra* (:-**hraigran-*), *heron*].

1. The name of a large natural group of long-necked long-legged wading birds, belonging to the genus *Ardea* or family *Ardeide*; especially and primarily, the Common or Grey Heron of Europe, *A. cinerea*.

a. 1302 *Regist. Whethamstede* (Rolls) II. App. D. 330 [Pro] heyruns et botors .. xxii. s. 1340 *Ayenb.* 193 Me ret of be heyronc bet he drab; norþ his uader and bis moder hunne bi byeh calde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 469 These fauconers .. That with hir baukes han the heron [v. rr. heyron, herowne, heroun] slayn. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 po heroun is rosted. And eton with gynger as bis kynde is. 14 .. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker *702/33 Hec ardia*, a heron. 1523 I.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccvii. (R.), They toke their horses .. and went into the felde and founde plentie of heerons to fye at. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The herons gaif ane vyld skrech. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Isopes frogges to whom .. Iupiter sent a heron to picke them in the hedes. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby* 131 87 A kind of Herons of an admirable whiteness, about the bigness of a Pigeon. 1789 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 285 And heron, as resounds the trodden shore, Shoots upward, darting his long neck before. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 65 The common heron may still be seen standing motionless, near ditches and pools of water.

β. 13 .. *Coer de L.* 2272 The pavylon with the golden herne. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ.* Ord. (1790) 439 Crannes and Herns shall be armed with larde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/1 Heern, byrde [v. rr. heryn, herne], *Ardea*. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Herne a foule, *heron*. 1604 DRAVTON *Orvie* 71 The Herne, by soaring shewes tempestuous showres. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. ii. i. (1651) 609 As an Hearn when she fishes, still and prying on all sides. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 146 Loud shrieks the soaring heron. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ci, The brook shall babble down the plain .. And flood the haunts of hern and crake. 1855 — *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and hern.

b. With defining epithet, applied to other species of the genus *Ardea* and allied genera.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, Scot. vi. (1808) V. 10 A great store of soland geese (not unlike to those which Plinie calleth water eagles, or (as we saie) sea herons). 1611 COTGR. *Aigrette*, a fowle very like a Heron, but White; a crill Heron, or dwarfie Heron. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 Many sorts of Fowles, as the gray and white Hearn. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 279 Lesser Ash-coloured Heron. A name for Night Heron, *Nycticorax Gardani*. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 65 The egret and the night heron are, I believe, entirely extinct. 1845 VARRELL *Hist. Birds* (ed. 2) II. 519 The Great White Heron (*Ardea alba*) can only be considered as an accidental visitor. *Ibid.* 531 The Squacco Heron feeds on small fishes, mollusca, and insects. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 416 Schlegel retained all in the genus *Ardea*, dividing it into eight sections, the names of which may perhaps be Englished—Great Herons, Small Herons, Egrets, Semi-egrets, Rail-like Herons, Little Bitterns, Bitterns, and Night-Herons. *Ibid.* 418 Large as is the common Heron of Europe, it is exceeded in size by the Great Blue Heron of America, *Ardea herodias* .. The Purple Heron, *A. purpurea*, as a well-known European species .. also deserves mention here. *Ibid.* 419 note, *Ardea ralloides*

.. is the 'Squacco-Heron' of modern British authors—the distinctive name, given 'Squacco' by Willughby and Ray from Aldrovandus, having been misspelt by Latbam.

2. altrid. and Comb., as heron-crest, -plume; heron- (heru-)hawking; heron-like, -topped adjs.; also heron-bluter, Sc. name of the snipe (Jam.); heron- (hern-)dog, a dog used in heron-hawking.
1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Veiled Proph.* iii. Chiefs of the Uzbek race, waving their 'heron crests with martial grace.
a 1613 OVERBURY *News, Country News Wks.* (1856) 174 That a courtier never attains his self-knowledge, but by report. That his best emblem is a 'hearn-dog.
1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4539/1 Their Majesties came to this Place, to see the Division of *Hern-hawking.
1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. 422 Heron-hawking being so favourite a diversion of our ancestors.
1611 COTGR., *Haironniere*, of or belonging to, a heron; also, 'heron-like.
1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 772 These heronlike falcons are distributed over the greater part of Africa.
1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. vii. His cap. was graced With the proud *heron-plume.

† **Heroner.** *Obs.* Also 4 heroneer, 6 -eyr, hearoner, 7 herner. [a. F. *héronnier* (OF. also *haironniere*) adj., in *faucon heronnier*, f. *hairon*, *héron*, HERON. Treated in Eng. as a sb. in apposition to *falcon*, and thence used alone.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron; also, *falcon heroner*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 385 (413) Ech for his vertu holden is for dere, Bope heroner, and faukon for ryuer.
c 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1120 *Dido*, Ne gentill hawtwin faukon heroner.
1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 29 The facon gentle... is a very good heroner.
1599 TYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 39 But this 'heroner' is an especial hawk... of moore accompte then other hawkes are, because the flighte of the Herone ys moore dangerous then of other fowles.
1611 COTGR., *Falcon haironniere*, a herner, a falcon made onely to the heron.

Heronry, hernery (he-rən-ri, hē-rən-ri). [f. HERON, HERN + -RY.] A place where herons breed.

a. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 671 To provide therefore for a Heronrie or place to breed herons in.
1621-3 in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) App. 47 Cutting the great tree in the heronry.
1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiii. (1853) 94 Send me word... whether the heronry consists of a whole grove or wood, or only a few trees.
1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1870) 25 It contains two or three wooded islets, upon one of which was a heronry.

β. 1603-4 Act 1 Jas. I. c. 27 § 6 So that hee or they shall not shoote in anye... Gunne, within sixe hundredth paces of any Hermerie.
1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumblid.* (1808) II. xix. 76 The screams of a hernery (the wildest notes in nature).

Heron's-bill. ? *Obs.* A hook-name applied by Lye to the British species of *Erodium* and *Geranium*; usually called Stork's-bill and Crane's-bill.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxii. 45 There is found in this contrey diuers sortes of herbes, whose seedes be long and sharpe like to a Heaons beake or byl, the which for the self same cause, are all comprehended under the name and kinde of Heaons bill.
1611 COTGR. s.v. *Aiguille*, Storkes bill, Cranes bill, Heaons bill, Pinkneede.
1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Heron's Bill*, from the shape of the seed vessel.

Heronsew, -shew, -shaw. Now somewhat arch. or dial. Forms: a. 4-6, 9 dial. heron-sew, -e (also 5 heroun-, heiron-, heyroun-, heryn-sew(e), heronseu, 6 herensew, 8 herrensue, 8-9 heronsue, -seugh, corrupt. herrin-, herringsue). **β. 5-** hernew, (5-6 hernewsew, -e, 6 hernewsew, 7 hernewse, 9 dial. hernewer, -sey, harnsa, -ser, -sey). **γ. 6-9** heronshew, (6-heronshew, 7 heronshoe, -showe, 9 dial. -sheugh, -shuf). **δ. 5-7** hernewsew, hernewsewe, (6 hernewse, hernewsew, 7 hernewsew, 9 dial. hernewshouw). **ε. 7-** heronshaw. **ζ. 6-** hernewshaw, (6 hernewe, 6-7 hernewe, 7 hernewshaw(e)). [ME. *heronsew*, etc., a. OF. *heronseau* (Palsgr.), earlier *heroncel*, pl. *-caux* (Godef.), dim. of *heron*.]
The ending *-sew* for *-seau* has in some dialects come down as *-sue*, *-sey*, *-ser*; but it also passed in 16th c. into *-shew*, afterwards popularly made into *-shoe*, *-show*, and *-shaw*. In the last of these forms it was erroneously taken by Cotgr. for *shaw* = wood. In coast dialects *heron-* or *hern-* is now frequently corrupted to *herrin*, *herring*, the shoals of which fish are said to be followed by herons.]

lit. A little or young heron; but in current use = HERON.
a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* t. 60, I wol nat tellen... of hir swannes nor of hir heronsewes [v.r. beironsewis].
1409 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In iiij heronseus emp., xv d.
1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xv. (1870) 270 A yonge bernewsew is lyghter of dygestyon than a crane.
1764 T. BRIDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 38: When to their view Appeared a long-legged heron-sew.
1785 HUTTON *Bran New Work* 30 Niver did hullet, herrensue, or miredrum, mak sic a noise before.
1796 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Herrinsew*, 1825 BROCKETT, *Heronsew*, *Heronseugh*.
1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'As thin as a herring-sew', a tall lanky person.
1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt* II. 111 We got... two butterbuns and a heronsew.

β. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 Pygge rosted... and hernewsew.
1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88 The heron or hernewsew is called Ardea for mounting alct.
1625 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 392 The Heron or Hernewsew is a fowl that liveth about waters.
a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Harnsey*, a heron.
1885 SWAINSON *Names Birds* 14 Harnser (Suffolk).
1895 B. GOODE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 68 The Heronsew mounts about the clouds, Ye Crowes each other do cry: All this shewes rayn.
1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* i. i. iii. (1635) 12 If Herones or Heronshoes cry much in their flying.
1650 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 64 The young Heronshoes are with some accounted a very dainty dish.

SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. vi. Capon, heron-shew, and crane.
1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Heronseugh*, heronseugh, heronshuf, heronsyueff, beirinsuegh, a heron.

δ. 1575 E. HAKE *News out of Powles Churchyd.* Dij b, Both Capon, Swan, and Hernewse good.
1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 8 Wyre cagez... in them, line Bitters, Curluz, Shoonealz, Hearnshewz... and such like deinty Byrds.
1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. v. Upon whose tops the Hernewsew bred her young.

c. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 277 The common Heron or Heronshaw. Thence **1768** in PENNANT *Zool.* II. 339.

5. 1530 PALSGR. 187 *Heronseaw*, an hernewsew.
1592 NASHE *Christ's T.* 91 a, A Hernewshaw (a whole afternoon together) sate on the top of S. Peters Church in Cornhill.
1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vii. 9 As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight At an Hernewshaw, that lyes aloft on wing.
1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 146 The Hlands... the English call Silly... all about with Conies, Cranes, Swannes, Hishawes, and other Sea birdes.
1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 147 The only time I ever saw a hernewshaw ('herrin-shouw' the Anondalers call it) actually fishing.

† **b. Criel-Heronshaw** = CRYAL heron, the Egret or Lesser White Heron. *Obs.*

1655 MOUPET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 176 All the Heronshaws, namely, the black, white, Criel-Heronshaw, and the Mire-dromble.

c. Phrase. To know a hawk from a heronshaw.

Conjectural emendation of the Shaksperian 'I know a Hawke from a Handsaw', proposed by Hamner (1744), who, being a Suffolk man, founded this on the East Anglian dialectal *harnsey*, *harnisa*, *harniser* (see β). Hence in later writers: see HANDSAW.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 11 Not to know the Hawk from the Heronshaw, was an old proverb taken originally from this diversion [heron-hawking]; but, in course of time, served to express great ignorance in any science.
1838 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 315 What claim I have to your attention as one that knows a hawk from a heron-sew, it is for yourselves to settle.
1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xxi. v. X. 94 The clever Elliot, who knew a hawk from a hernewshaw, never floundered into that platitide.

† **Erroneously explained by Cotgr. from SHAW a wood; whence in Kersey and later Dictionaries; but app. never really so used.**

1611 COTGR., *Haironniere*, a herons nest, or ayrie; a hernewshaw, or shaw of wood, wherein herons breed.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hernshaw* or *hernery*, a Place where Herons breed.
1755 JOHNSON, *Heronry*, *Heronshaw*, a place where herons breed.
1826 J. THOMSON *Etymons Eng. Words*, *Heronshaw*, a heronry. [So in later Dicts.]

Heroogony, -ologist, -ology, -ship, -theism: see under HERO. **Heros**, obs. f. HERO. **Heronun, -e**, obs. forms of HERON.

Hero-worship. The worship or adoration of heroes: a. of the deified heroes of antiquity and mythology; b. of heroic men generally.

1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 207 (Jod.) To the adoration of these [sun, moon, and stars] succeeded hero-worship in the deification of dead kings and legislators.
1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 778 Can it then be really true that hero-worship is a rational sort of idolatry?
c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Meilliere* 62 Records of the past That prompt to hero-worship.
1840 CARLYLE (title) On Heroes, Hero-worship and the heroic in History.

So **Hero-worship v. (nonce-ud.) trans.**, to worship as a hero; **Hero-worshipper**.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. viii. He marched down to the School-house, a hero-worshipper, who would have satisfied the soul of Thomas Carlyle himself.
1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 278, I have seldom seen a foolish hero-worshipper.
1884 EONA LVALE *We Two* xxii. (1889) 184 Tell him... that you hero-worship Sir Michael Cunningham, the statesman of the age.

|| **Herpes** (hə'pɪz). Also 7 hirpes, 8 harpes. [L., a. Gr. *ἑρπης* (*ἑρπη-*) shingles, lit. a creeping, f. *ἑρπειν* to creep.]

1. A disease of the skin (or sometimes of a mucous membrane) characterized by the appearance of patches of distinct vesicles. (Applied widely to a number of cutaneous affections.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. vii. lxi. (1495) 277 This enyill is callyd Herpes. *Ibid.* lxiii. 278 Suche a scabbie highte Herpes Cingula.
1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 111 The herbe fyue leue... stayeth and holdeth back crepinge sores callyd Herpetas.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 391 Any sore that runneth on still and corrode as it goeth. [*margin*] Which also is callyd Herpes: as the shingles, wilde fire, and wolfe.
1643 J. STEER *tr. Exper. Chyrurg.* v. 14 Hirpes or wild fire had invaded his whole legge.
1771 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 17 A gentleman's son... with a herpes round the neck, which had proved extremely obstinate.
1842 T. H. BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 81 The formation of vesicles in groups upon an inflamed base, is always sufficient to distinguish herpes from other vesicular affections.

2. Entom. A genus of Coleoptera of the family *Curculionidae* (weevils).

Herpetic (hə'pɪtɪk), a.1 [f. Gr. *ἑρπη-* (see prec.) + -IO. Cf. F. *herpétique*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of herpes; affected with herpes.

1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 193 Herpetic spots and blotches.
1804 *Med. Jynl.* XII. 97 Those herpetic affections which so frequently appear among the children of the poor.
1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 375 We saw the herpetic eruptions round their mouths.

So **Herpetic a.**, of the nature of herpes.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 38 A pruriginous, herpetic, and incurable eruption of pustules.

Herpetic, a.2 nonce-ud. [f. Gr. *ἑρπειν*-to reptile + -IC.] Crawling, reptilian.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. Poems 1890 II. 63 An abject and herpetic Public Opinion is the Pope, the Anti-Christ, for us to protest against.

Herpetiform (hə'pɪtɪfɔrm), a. *Path.* [ad. mod. L. *herpétiformis*, f. *herpēs*, *herpēt-* HERPES.] Presenting the form or appearance of herpes.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1894** M. MORRIS *Dis. Skin* vi. 102 The vesicles are arranged in herpeticiform groups.

Herpetism (hə'pɪtɪzəm), *Path.* [a. F. *herpétisme*, f. L. *herpēt-* HERPES: see -ISM.] A constitutional tendency to herpes or similar diseases.

1856 in THOMAS *Med. Dict.* **1891** W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* x. (ed. 3) 144 French authors speak much of herpetism.

Herpetography¹ (hə'pɪtɒ'grəfi). [f. Gr. *ἑρπετὸν* creeping thing, reptile, f. *ἑρπειν* to creep, crawl + -GRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Herpetography*... a Description of creeping Things. **1886** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Herpetography². [f. Gr. *ἑρπη-* HERPES + -GRAPHY.] A description of the disease herpes.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hence **Herpetographical a.**

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Herpetographical*... of or belonging to herpetography; herpetographical.

Herpetoid, a. Zool. [f. Gr. *ἑρπετὸν* creeping thing, reptile + -OID.] Reptiliform; sauroid.

1899 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The archæopteryx is a herpetoid bird.

Herpetology¹ (hə'pɪtɒ'lɒdʒi). [f. as HERPETOGRAPHY¹: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *herpétologie*.] That part of zoology which treats of reptiles.

1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* III. *Subjects, Herpetology.* **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 333 *Reptiles*, This department of Natural History is frequently treated of under the general title of Herpetology. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 30/2 Indian reptiles... omitted in general works on Herpetology.

Hence **Herpetologic, Herpetological adjs.**, pertaining to herpetology; **Herpetologically adv.**, in relation to herpetology; **Herpetologist**, one versed in herpetology.

1828 WEBSTER, *Herpetologic, Herpetological, Herpetologist.* **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiii. 442 The dragon of modern Herpetologists.

1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* v. (1874) 80 One of the links with the Saurians which establish its herpetological relationship. **1883** *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 250 The most distinguished herpetologist in this country. **1886** *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 320 Dr. Günther considers that herpetologically Egypt must be included in the Palearctic region.

Herpetology². [f. as HERPETOGRAPHY² + -LOGY.] That part of pathology which treats of herpes; a description of herpes.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 460 *Herpetography*... a description of the different forms of herpes, as Herpetology. *Herpetologia*, is a treatise on the same. **1893** J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* V. No. 17, 88 No. clxviii [of Catechism of Surgery] (title) Herpetology.

Herpetotomy. [f. Gr. *ἑρπετὸν* reptile + -TOMIA cutting.] The dissection of reptiles; the anatomy of reptiles. So **Herpetotomist**, a dissector of reptiles. In mod. Dicts.

Herple, variant of HIRPLE v.

Herpolhode (hə'pɒl'həʊd). *Geom.* [f. Gr. *ἑρπ-ειν* to creep + *πόλος* pole + *ὁδός* way, path.] A plane curve described by the point of contact of an ellipsoid with a fixed plane, the centre of the ellipsoid being fixed while the ellipsoid rolls upon the plane.

1868 E. J. ROUTH *Rigid Dynam.* 329 The point of contact of the ellipsoid with the plane on which it rolls traces out two curves, one on the surface of the ellipsoid, and one on the plane... the second... is called the *herpolhode*.

Herrald(e), obs. forms of HERALD sb.

Herre, obs. f. HAIR; var. HARRE, HER sb., *Obs.*

Herrezeld(a), -zelde, var. HERREYELD, *Obs.*

Herrie, Sc. form of HARRY v.

Herriment. *Sc.* [f. *herry*, Sc. form of HARRY v. + -MENT.] Harriving, ravaging, devastation.

1786 BURNS *Brigs Ayr* 171 The herrymint and ruin of the country. **1836** *Tait's Mag.* III. 426 It was... the scene of continual speeches, liftings, reavings, and herriments.

Herring (he'riŋ). Forms: a. 1 hēring, -inc, -ingc, -incg, 1-7 hering, 4-6 heyring(e), 5-6 heeryng, 6 hearyng(e), 6-7 (8-9 dial.) hearing, (5 heirreng, hearyng, 6 heyring, 7 heerring); **β. 5** herryng(e), 6-7 herringe, 6- herring. [OE. *hāring*, *hēring* = OFris. *hēring*, Efris. *hāring*, -ink, MLG. *harink*, *herink*, LG. *hering*, MDn. *harinc*, *herinc*, Du. *haring*, OHG. *hāring*, MHG. *herinc*, G. *hāring*, *hering*. The Romanic names, F. *hareng*, It. *aringa*, etc. are from OHG.]

(The ulterior derivation of the WGer. *hāring* is uncertain: one conjecture is, ad. L. *hālec*, changed by popular etymology (Diez). Kluge thinks the OHG. and MHG. variant with short vowel, *hering*, was influenced by popular association with OHG. *heri* 'host', as if 'the fish that comes in boats'; but the shortening of the *e* in later Eng. (rare before 16th c.) appears to be merely phonetic. The vowel is still long in various dialects.)

1. A well-known sea fish, *Clupea harengus*, inhabiting the North Atlantic Ocean, and coming near the coast at certain seasons in enormous shoals to spawn. It is an important article of food, and is the object of extensive fisheries on the British, Dutch, and Norwegian coasts. Also applied to other species of *Clupea*.

Battle of (the) Herrings (F. *bataille des harengs*), popular name of the battle at Rouvrai, 12 Feb. 1429, fought in defence of a convoy of provisions: see quot. 1548.

a. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 910 *Sardinas*, heringas. c 1000 *Elfric Colloguy* in Wr. Willcker 94/13 Heringegas and leaxas, mereswynn and stritan. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* ibid. 319/13 *Taricus*, nel allee, herine. 12. *Charter of Elfwig* (dated 1060-66) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 172, vi. merswin and xxx. busende heryngys alce eare. c 1300 *Havelok* 758 Keling he tok, and tumberel, Hering, and the makeler. a 1400 *Eng. Gills* (1870) 354 Euerich sellere of heryngene in belente. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 237/1 Heryngne, fische. 1477 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 27 Heiring for iiii a penny. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 He sold his heyring at his plesure. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Fisher men . . vse commonly to conducte and conuey their heyring, sprottes and other fyshe to . . Kyngstone. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 106 This conflict (because the most part of the caringe was heryng and lenter stuffe) the Frenchmen cal, the . . battail of herynges. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* II. 206 Two hearynges every fish day. 1624 *Capt. Smith Virginia* I. 30 All Heryngs in abundance. c 1790 *Laoy Nairne Song* 'Caller Herring', Who'll buy my caller herring [Sc. halrin]? They're no brought here without brave darin [other rimes farin, despairin]. 1868 *Craven Dial.*, *Heiring*, *Heiring*.
 b. 1398 *Treyvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxi. (1495) 781 It is sayd that the camellon lyueth oonly by ayre . . the heryng by water. 1472 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 23 Feche & heryngne. 1570 *Levins Manib.* 136/19 Herring, halec. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 111 Our Fish, especially our Herring, being . . of general use for food throughout Europe. 1720 *De Poe Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 231 The majority . . were for pickling up the poor Dutchmen among the herrings; in a word, for throwing them all into the sea. 1880 *Günther Fishes* 659 *Clupea mirabilis*.—The Herring of the North Pacific.

b. With qualifications, expressing the condition of the fish, or the way in which it is cured.

Black herring, a kind of cured herring. **Kipperd h.**, = **KIPPER**, q.v. **Mazy h.**, the highest brand of herring, which are full of roe. **Red h.**, a herring having a red colour from being cured by smoking; also fig.: see **RED HERRING**. **Round shore-h.**, herring salted just as they come from the water. **Spilt-h.**, gutted herring cured and packed for the market. **White h.** (a) fresh herring; (b) herring salted but not smoked. **White-salted h.**, herring cured according to the French method by gutting and packing in a thick brine, in which they stand until they are finally packed in fresh lime and salt. (See also **BLOATED** 281. a. 1, **CORVED**, **CRUX**, **FULL** a. 1, **GREEN** a. 5, **SHOTEN** a. 1) c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Cover by white heryng . . ben cover red heryng and set abufe. 1469 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 102 White herringes a laste, that is to say xij barrells. 1538 *Balr Thre Lawes* 1566 They lone no pese porrege nor yet reade herynges in lent. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* III. vi. 32 Hopdancie cries in Tom's belly for two white herring. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* III. 148 The English export into Italy great quantity of red herrings. 1722 *London Gaz.* No. 6040/1 Salt used in the curing and making of White-Herrings. 1831 *Sir J. Sinclair Corr.* II. 397, I begged him to give orders to send me some barrels of red herrings, caught and cured in Scotland. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Cured fish of various kinds.—Black Herrings, Red Herrings, Kippers, Bloaters. 1888 *Argosy* 278 Fresh or white herrings, as they are called on the Norfolk coast, should be broiled.

c. Applied, with qualifications, to other fishes of the family *Clupeidae*, or resembling them.

Branch herring, the alewife, *Clupea vernalis*. **California h.**, a species inhabiting the North Pacific, *C. mirabilis*. **Crake h.**, the scad. **Fall h.**, *C. mediodici*. **Fresh-water h.**, the pollan, a variety of whitefish found in the lochs of Ireland, *Coregonus pollan*. **Garvie h.**: see **GARVIE**. **Lake h.**, the cisco, *Coregonus hoyi*, which abounds in Lake Ontario. **Ohio h.**, the skipjack, *Clupea chrysocloris*. **Rock h.**, a species of shad, *Alosa fixta*. **Round h.**, *Etrumeus scabina*. **Toothed h.**, the mooneye, *Hyodon codatus*. **Also King of the herrings**, *Chimarra monstrosa*; also a species of ribbon-fish, *Regalecus glesne*. **Mother or Queen of the herrings**, the allise-shad, *Alosa vulgaria*.

1886 *RAY & WILLUGHBY Hist. Pisc.* ix. ix. § 9 *Clupea* . . *Angl.* A Shad, the Mother of the Herrings. 1836 *Varrell Brit. Fishes* II. 364 Northern *Chimarra*: King of the Herrings . . is generally taken when in pursuit of shoals of Herrings. 1861 *Couch Brit. Fishes* II. 138 Crake Herring, Scad (North of Ireland) *Trichurus vulgaris*. 1865 *Ibid.* IV. 292 An attempt to obtain examples of the Pollan in Ireland was met with the reply that no fish was known by that name, although . . it was discovered that the Fresh-water Herring was familiarly known to every one.

2. Proverbial phrases. † *Neither (no) barrel better herring, never a barrel the (a) better h.*: i.e. never one better than another, nothing to choose between them: see **BARREL** 4. *Neither fish, flesh, nor good red h.*: see **FISH** sb. 1 4 c. *Dead as a h.*: see **DEAD** a. 32 b. *I like not barrel or h.*: I dislike the whole of it. *Every h. should hang by its own head*: every one should stand on his own merits. Also *thick as herrings* (i.e. in shoals); *like herrings in a barrel*; *as thin as a herring*.

1346 *J. Heywood Prov.* (1867) 84 A foule olde riche widow, whether wed would ye, Or a yonge sayre mayde, beyng poore as ye be? In neither barrell better hearyng (quoth hee). 1583 *STANFURD Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 45 For a ful reckning, I lyk not barrell or hearyng. 1674 *tr. Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 127 There was never a Barrell better Herring, one as rich and ill favoured as the other. 1795 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 234 Virtues thick as Herrings in their souls. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xxvi, 'Na, na! let every herring hang by its ain head.' 1824 *CARLVE in Froude Life* (1882) I. 262 It is the law in Yarmouth that every herring hang by its own head. 1891 *N. Goulo Double Event* 117 (Farmer) People jammed inside like herrings in a barrel.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General combs.: as *herring-barrel*, *-boat*, *-cutter*, *-fisher*, *-fishery*, *-fleet*, *-fry*, *-harvest*, *-lugger*, *-monger*, *-net*, *-pie*, *-scale*, *-season*, *-spawn*, *-time*, *-tub*; *herring-sized* adj.

VOL. V.

1420 *Inv. in Linc. Chapt. Acc. Bk. A.* 2. 30. ff. 69, 2d *heryngbarells. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 466 And the Mast was one Cane as bigge as a Herring-Barrell. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xxvii, He wadna for a' the herring-barrels in Glasgow [etc.]. a 1836 *H. MILLER Cruise Betsy* vi. (1858) 99 A fleet of 'herring-boats' lay moored beside them. 1615 *E. S. Brit. Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 625 The charge of one hundred Last of 'herring casks or barrels'. 1838 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, 'Herring-cutter', a gutter and salter of herrings. 1765 *J. BROWN Chr. Jurl.* (1814) 206 No 'herring-drove', but a storm approacheth. 1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4058/5 The Sorlings went off to the 'Herring-Fishers'. 1615 *E. S. Brit. Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 625 Upon conference with some experienced in this 'herring fishery'. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 286/2 The principal herring-fishery off the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk commences in September and ends in the beginning of December. 1889 *Edna Lyall Hardy Norseman* iv. 39 We shall have the 'herring-fleet' back from Iceland before many days. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Anchoa*, 'herring fry, hakeula'. 1865 *H. H. Dixon Field & Fern* iv. 65 Even the mild porpoise . . is busy chasing the herring-fry. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 54 Backe returned the Caterer . . and poured downe the 'herring merchant his hundred ducats'. 1614 *Eng. way to Wealth in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 242 The 'herring-mongers of Varmouth'. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 15 (Jan.) Ane 'herein nett'. 1615 *E. S. Brit. Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 625 The particulars of her herring-nets, and of the warppes and other ropes, cords, and lines. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 71 Euerie yeare about Lent-tide, the sherifes of Norwich take certayne 'herring pies' . . and send them as a homage. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Norwich*. The sheriffs are obliged by their charter to present the King with 12 herring-pies yearly. 1039 in *Earle Land-charters* 207 And hæfde hit him wæch neht twi monað and twegen 'hæringe timan.

b. Special combs.: **herring-brook** = **HERRING-POND**; **herring-cooper**: see **quot.**; **herring-drift**: see **DRIFT** 11 h; **herring-gull**, a species of gull, *Larus argentatus*, which follows herring-shoals and preys upon them; **herring-gutted a.**, having a narrow, thin body like a herring; † **herring-hang**, a building in which herrings are hung to cure; **herring-hog** (*dial.*), the gram-pus; **herring-king** = **King of the herrings** (see 1 c); **herring-man**, a man engaged in the herring-fishery; **herring-pike**, a fish of the group *Clupeosces*; **herring-salmon**, a name of N. American species of *Coregonus*; **herring-silver** (see **quot.**); **herring-wife**, a woman who sells herrings; **herring-work**, herring-bone work (Ogilvie).

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 451 Unknown on this side the 'herring-brook'. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Herring Coopers, who make the casks in which herrings are packed. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* II. 514 'Herring-drift, 18 feet deep, 11 fathoms long. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 709/1 Arctic gulls, whose plumage differs from that of the 'herring-gull'. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 4/8 The herring-gull—the pirate of the sea. 1726 *ARBUOTHNOT Diss.* *Dumpling* 9 Meagre, 'Herring-gutted Wretches'. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* 38 Lank-jawed, herring-gutted plebeians. 1682 *J. COLLINS Salt & Fishery* 106 They are hanged up in the 'Herring-Hangs, or Red-Herring Houses. c 1640 *J. SMYTH Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Sturgeon, Porpoise, Thornpole . . the 'herring hogge'. 1674 *JOSSELYN Voy. New Eng.* 10 We saw many Grandpiscos or Herring-hogs, hunting the shoales of Herrings. 1884 *DAV in Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 165 The genus *Chimarra* . . as it makes raids upon the Herrings, it is called the 'Herring King'. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem* (Arb.) 152 Not much unlike the fisher men of Rye, and 'Hering men' of Varmouth. 1633 *AMES Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 28 Its a hard world, when herring men revile fisher men. 1836 *RICHARDSON Fishes* 180 The 'Herring salmon forms its [the namaycush's] principal food in Lake Huron. 1676 *PHILLIPS 'Herring-silver*, Money formerly paid as an Equivalent for the Custom of giving a certain Quantity of Herrings for the Provision of a Religious House. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Hæringwif*, a 'Herring-wife; a woman that cries, or sells Herrings.

Hence **Herring v. trans.**, to manure with herring. 1880 *GOODE & ATWATER Hist. Menhaden* 249 (Cent.) In Maine they talk of land that has been herringed to death.

Herring-bone, sb. (a.)

1. The bone of a herring.

1652 *Season. Exp. Netherl.* 8, I was pleased to hear so rich a Towne . . could be Founded on Herring-Bones. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 709/2 The popular saying of being founded on herring-bones is as applicable to the thriving town of Wick, as Amsterdam.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Resembling in appearance the bones of a herring. a. *Sewing*. **Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of stitch in which the threads are set obliquely at equal angles on opposite sides of a line, or crossing each other: hence *herring-bone seam*, *thread*. Also *absol.* = *herring-bone stitch*, etc. 1659 *TORRIANO, A-spina pesce* . . the hearing-bone stitch. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 453 That kind of stitch called by sempstresses the herring-bone or a flat seam. 1866 *R. CHAMBERS Ess.* Ser. 1. 198 Causes your clothes to be . . embroidered in the herring-bone fashion. 1880 *Plain Hints* 24 Herring-bone, called 'cat's teeth' in the West of England, is the name of the stitch used for flannel work.

b. *Arch.* Applied to a kind of masonry and of paving in which the stones or tiles are set obliquely in alternate rows so as to form a zigzag pattern: as *herring-bone ashlar*, *balk*, *bond*, *work*, etc. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 238 They make a good Pavement, and . . [it] looks handsomely, especially if laid Herring-bone fashion. 1836 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* s.v., The interior, or backing, of Roman walls is often of irregular herring-bone work. 1848 *Richman's Archit.* App. 36 Rude and wide jointed zig-work, with some herring-bone. 1853

Archzol. XXXV. 384 The walls to this room were 3 feet thick, with herring-bone masonry. 1865 *LUSBOCK Preh. Times* v. (1869) 157 Urns . . decorated by . . incised patterns in which the chevron or herring-bone constantly recurs.

c. *Weaving and Clothmaking*. Applied to stuffs in which a zigzag pattern (as in b) is worked: as *herring-bone twill*, *weaving*. Also *absol.* A stuff having a herring-bone pattern.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 63 Barragons and fustians, herringbones, thicksets . . dimities and velveteens, for which Bolton was famous. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, *Herringbone-twill*, a name by which a soft slight dress material is known. 1887 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 697/1 With an interwoven corded stripe, with chevron or herring-bone weaving between.

d. *Carpentry*. **Herring-bone bridging**, so *absol.* *herring-bone*, 'strutting-pieces between thin joists, diagonally from the top of one to the bottom of another, to prevent lateral deflection' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Herring-bone, v. [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *trans.* To work with a herring-bone stitch. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1787 *Mrs. TRIMMER Econ. Charity* 79 Plain linen Caps, with binders herring-boned with coloured Cruel. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* II. 101 She has been teaching me how to herring-bone. 1880 *Plain Hints* 25 The raw edge should be herring-boned down about four or six threads deep.

2. *trans.* To mark with a herring-bone pattern.

1887 *T. HARDY Woodlanders* III. v. 101 A sanded floor, herring-boned with a broom. *Ibid.* xv. 307 The herring-boned sand of the floor.

Herring-buss. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. Du. *haring-buis*: see **BUSS** sb. 1] A two- or three-masted vessel used in the herring-fishery.

1615 *E. S. Brit. Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 636 To seek out the said Herring Busses, and to buy of them their herrings. 1691 *London Gaz.* No. 2684/3, 7 or 8 French Frigats and Privateers . . fell in with our Herring-Busses. 1776 *AGAM SMITH W. N. IV.* v. (1869) II. 93 The tonnage bounty upon the herring-buss fishery. 1837 *CARLVE Sert. Res.* II. v. The common fleet of herring-busses and whalers.

† **Herring-cob**. *Obs.* [See **COB** sb. 1, 8.] The head of a herring; fig. a stupid head: cf. **COND-HEAD**. (In *Dicts.* from Littleton onward, erroneously given as 'a young herring'.)

1594, 1632 [see **COB** sb. 1, 8]. 1678 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Cob*, A herring-cob, *Halecula*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Herring-cob*, a young Herring. 1719 *D'URFEY Pil to Purge Melanch.*, The rubbish and outcast of your herringcobs invention.

Herringer (*herinǵar*). [f. **HERRING** + **-ER**.]

a. One who goes herring-fishing. b. A boat used in herring-fishing.

1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xiv, A lot of lodg-shore merchant-skippers and herringers, who went about calling themselves captains. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 2 May 11/2 We are not going to ride to a mile and a half of netting, like a berringer of the Minch.

Herring-pond. *humorous*. The sea or ocean, esp. the North Atlantic ocean.

1686 *J. DUNTON Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 19 I'll send an account of the wonders I meet on the Great Herring-Pond. 1689 in *Harl. Misc.* (1726) VIII. 603/1 My sometime Friends and Allies on the other Side the Herring-pond. 1729 *GAV Polly* 1. Wks. (1772) 146 How little are our Customs known on this side the herring pond. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 498 We hired a boat to cross the herring pond which intersects great Britain and fair France. 1861 *Mrs. H. WOOD E. Lynne* i. ii. (1888) 157 I'd send them over the herring-pond if I could.

|| **Herrnhuter** (*herinhtar*). Also 8 **Herren-**, **Hern-**, 8-9 **-hutter**. [f. *Herrnhut* (lit. the Lord's keeping), the name of their first German settlement on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony. See **quot.** 1753.] One of the sect of 'United Brethren' or Moravians.

1748 *Whitehall Evening-Post* No. 449 An Edict is published against the Moravian Brethren, or . . Herrnhuters. [1753 *Scots Mag.* May 212/1 Between this wood and the town or village is an hill called *Huthberg*, i.e. *Townguard Hill*. This gave occasion to the colonists to call themselves *Huth des Herrn*, and afterwards *Herrnhuth*, i.e. the guard or protection of the Lord.] 1834 *MARY HOWITT Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Swallow* iv, Thou hast heard the lowing heifers On some good Herrnhuter's farm [in S. Africa]. 1879 *BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 156 His spiritual songs . . now stand in the hymn-book of the Herrnhuters.

Hence **Herrnhutism**, **Herrnhutenism**, **Herrnhutianism**, **Moravianism**.

1753 *Scots Mag.* May 212/1 Herrnhutism does indeed . . appear to be . . essentially evil. 1879 *BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 188 Pietism of mystic tendency culminated in Count. Zinzendorf . . and Herrnhutism. 1882-3 *SCHAFER Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1604 Mysticism entered into various combinations with Pietism, Herrnhutianism [etc.].

Herrod, -old, -owd, *obs.* ff. **HERALD** sb.

Herry, -ye, *Sc.* forms of **HARRY** v.

Herryll, *obs.* form of **EARL**.

Hers (*hāiz*), *poss. pron.* 1. Forms: 3-5 *hirs*, *hiris*, 4-5 *hires*, 5 *heres*, -is, *heerys*, *hyres*, 5-6 *hyrs*, 5- *hers*. [In form, a double possessive, f. *poss. pron.* *hire*, *HER*, thus *hires*, *her's*, *hers* (cf. *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*), app. by association with the possessive case in such phrases as 'a friend of John's', whence 'a friend of *her's*', formerly 'a friend of *her* (*hire*)'. Of northern origin; the midland and southern equivalent being **HERN**.]

The absolute form of the possessive pronoun **HER**, used when no noun follows: = Her one, her ones; that or those pertaining to her. (= F. *le sien, la sienne, les siens*, Ger. *der, die, das ihrige*.)

13. *Cursor M.* 8608 (Göt.) Fra hir fere scho stal hir barn. And laid bi hir hirs [Trin. And leide biren berel] so for-farn. *Ibid.* 20016 (Cott.) Hirs [vrr. hirs, hiren] am i wit all pat i can. 1382 *Wyclif Job xxxix.* 16 She is maad hard to hir sones, as tho; thei be not hirris. c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 221 Efor this was his desir and hire [Petw. MS. hers] also. — *Man of Law's T.* 120, I moot been bires [vrr. hers, hirs], I may noon oother chese. c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 1 To oure lordys wurschip and his holy moders and hytes. 1548 *HALL Chron., Edu. IV.* 219 [She] registered ber selfe and her, as perones there privileged. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. 59 As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 464 She was forced to confesse her's was the fault. 1841 *MILL in Nonconf.* I. 257 They must be hers of her own right.

b. *Of hers* = belonging to her.

1478 *J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 812 III. 219 Aftyr the dyssease of a steppe modyr of hyrs. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 70 A...nebur of herys [printed heris]. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 321 b/2 This lady...buried them secretly in a felde of heerys. c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 293 (1870) 302 These her elemosinary acts of hers are almost vanished. *Mod.* She mentioned the matter to a friend of hers.

† c. Formerly used for the first of two possessives followed by a substantive, as *hers and my father*, now *her father and mine*.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 186 Hers and mine Adultery. 1707 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4356/2 Her Majesty... is very sensible of their Zeal for Her's and the Publick Service.

† **Hers**, poss. pron. 2 Obs. Also 4 *heoris*, 4-5 *heres*, *heris*. [Formed in same way as *prec.* on **HER** 'their'; supplanted by **THEIRS** before 1500. A southern equivalent was **HERN** 2. The earlier form was *here, hire*, etc.] = **THEIRS**.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 2507 (Trin.) þei helde heres [vrr. pairs, paires] was þe lond, For þei hadde þe ouer bond. *Ibid.* 22578 And þo to heres [vrr. heris] vche a burne. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 300 Þore men... þat haue gen neede for hem & heoris. c1380 *Anticrist* in *Todd Three Treat.* *Wyclif* (1851) 133 Crist forsoke his wille; þei seken heris be it right or wronge. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* 397 If Ye... consente not for me and my Successours in my name and heris for to fulfille [etc.].

Hers(e), Sc. forms of **HOARSE**.

Hersale, obs. var. of **HIRSEL**, flock.

† **Hersall**, obs. nonce-wd. A Spenserian shortening of **REHEARSAL**. Cf. **HERSING**.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. xi. 18 With this sad hersall of his heavy stresste The warlike Damzell was empassioned sore.

Herschel (hɜːʃəl). *Astron.* A name proposed (and to some extent used) for the planet now called **Uranus**, after its discoverer, Sir William Herschel in 1781.

1819 *Pantologia*, **Herschel**, the name by which several astronomers call the primary planet discovered by Dr. Herschel in March 1781. 1878 *Newcomb Pop. Astron.* 355 Herschel proposed to call the new planet Georgium Sidus... Lalande thought the most appropriate name of the planet was that of its discoverer, and therefore proposed to call it Herschel.

Herschelian (hɜːʃiˈliən), *a. (sb.)* [f. proper name **Herschel** + **-IAN**.]

Of or pertaining to the astronomer Sir William Herschel (1738-1822), or his son Sir John Herschel (1792-1871). **Herschelian** (telescope), a form of reflecting telescope having a concave mirror slightly inclined to the axis. **Herschelian rays**, the ultra-red heat rays of the spectrum, the existence of which was first proved by Sir W. Herschel.

1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 310, I looked at the planet with an Herschelian four and seven-feet reflector. 1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microgr.* 155 The Newtonian and Herschelian telescopes having very small angles of aperture, will admit of concave metals with spherical figures. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 58 A seven feet Herschelian.

So **Herschelic a.** = *prec.*

1874 *FISKE Cosmic Philos.* i. I. 19 Beyond the red... lie the so-called Herschelic rays, of least refrangibility.

Herschelite (hɜːʃiˈləɪt). *Min.* [Named 1825 after Sir John Herschel: see **-ITE**.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, now considered a variety of **chabazite**.

1825 *T. THOMSON Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. X. 262 Dr. Wollaston... has examined chemically a small quantity of Herschelite. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 437 Herschelite... accompanies phillipsite in a lava at Acic Castello.

Herse (hɜːs), *sb.* Also 5 *hierche*, 6 *herse*, 6-7 *hearse*. [a. F. *herse* (12th c. in Littré) harrow:—L. *hirpes*, *hirpic-em*, large rake used as a harrow. The same word which, in a different group of senses, has now the form **HEARSE**.]

† 1. A harrow, for agricultural use. Also b. A harrow used for a cheval-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches with the points upward to obstruct the enemy. *Obs.*

[1454 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices III.* 555/1, 2 new hercia: sive canill @ 8.] 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xiii. xv, He kembdy his heer wth an hierche in stede of a combe. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Herse* is also a harrow, which the besieged, for want of *chevaux de frise*, lay either in the way, or in breaches, with the points up, to incommode the march as well of the horse, as the infantry.

c. A portcullis grated and spiked. *Hist.*

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, *Herse*, in Fortification, is a

Lattice in the form of a Harrow, and beset with many Iron Spikes. It is usually hung... that the herse may fall, and stop up the Passage... or other Entrance of a Fortress. 1841 *Archæologia XXIX.* 62 The... absence of the Herse is very unusual, and can only be explained, under the supposition that there was one at the porch of entrance, now fallen.

d. **Her**. A charge representing a portcullis or a harrow.

1255 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxxi. [clxxvii.] 507 The deuyse in y^e Standerde was a Herse golde, standing on a bed goulles.

† 2. **Mil.** A form of battle array. Cf. **HARROW sb.** 1 3. *Obs.*

The actual arrangement is much controverted.

1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxx. 156 The archers... stode in maner of a herse, and the men of armes afofe and archers afore them, in maner of a herse. 1581 *STYWARD Mart. Discip.* I. 92 To place the like number in an hearse or square Bataille. *Ibid.* 93 Sometime by reason of the ground it is necessarie to hring such a number into an hearse or twofolde bataille which male be more available then the quadrant bataille. 1590 *Sir J. SMYTH Disc. conc. Weapons* 30-33. 1635 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* xciv. (1643) 300 The Hearse Battell... is when the depth doth manifold exceed the length, thrice at the least. 1884 *R. F. BURNET Bk. of the Sword* 245 The Phalanx or oblong herse was irresistible during the compact advance. 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 432, etc.

3. A frame on which skins are dried: see *quot.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 513 They [skins] must be set to dry in such a way as to prevent their puckering, and to render them easily worked. The small manufacturers make use of hoops for this purpose, but the greater employ a herse, or stout wooden frame.

Hence **Hersed a.**, drawn up in the military formation called a herse.

1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* II. 88 From his hersted bowmen how the arrows flew Thick as the snow-flakes.

† **Herse**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. OE. type **hersian*, related to *herian* **HERY**, as **HALSE** v. 1 is to **HAILE** v. 2] *trans.* To glorify or extol.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 2200 Mast biþe 3e erseid & herid of þoure strenthe. *Ibid.* 2498 Þe hizeie I here him enhansed & hersude his name.

Herself (hɜːrsɛlf), *pron.* [OE. *hire self*, *selfre*, f. *hire* **HER**, dat.-acc. pers. pron. + **SELF**. *Self* was in OE. an adj. which could be inflected in concord with any case of the pronoun; e.g. *hæo self*, *hire selfre*, *hle selfe*; the dative form is the source of the modern use. For the history of the constructions see **SELF**.]

I. Emphatic use. = Very her, very she, that very woman, etc. = *L. ipsa*.

1. As dative and (later) general objective.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 [Vsaie] nemmede hire cun to more and hire su[ff] to gerde. a1400-50 *Alexander* 347 Þan suld he say to hire-selfe sadly þire wordis. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* I. Men did more earnestly... seke Vertu for hir selfe. *Mod.* She was told that it was meant for herself.

2. Standing in apposition with the nominative pronoun, or with a sb. in nominative or objective.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Heo wæð hire self waschen of hire fule sunnen. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 98 And Iulia her selfe dide gie me. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 60 Envy her self at last. Shall give her Hands. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xviii. ¶ 10 He... went in pursnit of himself. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* V. 43 Sparta herself forming the first. 1864 *BRYCE Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 78 The Saracen wasted the Mediterranean coasts, and sacked Rome herself. *Mod.* I heard it from a lady who herself was present.

3. Taking the place of the nominative pronoun.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 10822 (Göt.) Of þat elde hir self was in [Cott. þat sco was in]. a1400-50 *Alexander* 266 Sone as hire selfe it sawe. c1400 *Desir. Troy* 462 Hir selwyn is wrothe, And has wrought wth his wedur. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 1. 87 The ielous ore-worne Widdow, and her selfe... Are mighty Gossips. 1808 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 112 A determination... that herself and her allies will demand from Great Britain no renunciation of her maritime principles. 1814 *BYRON Lara* II. xxv, Herself would... seat her down upon some linden's root.

b. Used alone in predicate after *be*, *become*, etc., and in adverbial extensions = by herself. *To be herself*: to be in her normal condition of mind and body, to be in full possession of her faculties: see **SELF**.

c1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 453 Oure lady wente here selwyn alone. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 408 There sche travaylyd of a chylde, Hyrselfe alone, withowtyn moo. 1636 *MASSINGER Gl. Dk. Flor.* iv. ii, Being herself, then, She must exceed his praise. a1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), The more she looks, the more her fears increase At nearer sight; and she's herself the less.

c. By Welsh or Gaelic speakers (or in ridicule of their speech) *herself*, *her own self* (*her nain sel'*) is used in the same way as **HER pers. pron.** 2 b.

c1707 in *Scot. Antig.* (1808) XII. 105 Her nane sell does not well farstand tesse Nice Points. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxix, It was either ta muckle Sunday herself, or ta little government Sunday. 1828 [see **HER pers. pron.** 2 b].

II. Reflexive use. = *L. sibi*, *se*; Ger. *sich*.

4. Dative, and objective with preposition.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Heo hæfde hire sylfre geworht þæt mæste wite. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Ha naueð nawt freeo of hire seluen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 17970 Bi hir self sco satt vp-right. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xvii. 67 As a woman disperate and from herself. 1531 *TINDALE Exp. i. John* (1537) 7 The scripture abydeþ pure in herselfe. 1600 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2581/4 Much inclined to talk to her self. 1864 *TENNYSON*

Aylmer's F. 304 Made her... Swerve from her duty to herself and us.

5. Accusative or direct object.

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) She constreynede and sbrunk hyr seluen. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 30 She about her white swere it did, and benge hir selven there. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xvi. 62 She hath abandonedd herselfe... to receyue the false enaas. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. Prol. 256 Syne for disdaine alace! I her selfin slew. 1598 *GRENEWEY Tacitus' Ann.* i. xiv. (1622) 77 He had been taken by the enemy, if the first legion had not opposed her selfe. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 216 She supported herself... with a greatness of soul altogether incredible. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 303 You have... Perplexed her, made her half forget herself.

III. From the 14th c. probably, as in the corresponding *his self*, there has been a tendency to treat *her* as the possessive pronoun, and *self* as sb., whence such expressions as *her very self*, *her own self*, *her good*, *dear*, *sweet self*, and the like. See **MYSELF**, **SELF**.

(The formal identity of *her* personal pron. and *her* possessive (cf. c1200 in 1) conceals the difference which is manifest in the parallel *himself*, *his very self*.)

Hership (hɜːʃɪp). *Sc. arch. or Hist.* Forms: 4-7 *heir*, 5-6 *her*, 6 *hir*, *hayr*, *hear* (-heirst-), *heiri*, *herry*, 6-7 *hair*, -*schip* (e), -*schyp* (e), (-*scheip*), 6- *hership*. [f. **HERE** army, host, or stem of OE. *hergan*, ON. *herja*, to **HARRY** + **-SHIP**: cf. ON. *hershkap* 'warfare, harrying', which may be the actual source.]

1. Harrying, pillage, plundering, devastation; a warlike incursion, or foray; harrying of cattle.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 298 [The king] heryt thame on sic maneir, That...neir fifty þreit, Men menynt the heirschip of bouchane. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 942 On Inglishmen full gret herschipe thai maid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* l. 23 Maist extreme violent spulgee and hairschipe of ther mouahil gudis. 1572 *Compl. Inhab. Elsdon in Northumb.* Gloss. s. v. *Har*, Night refles and hearships by the thiefs of Easte and West Tivdall. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* III. 60 The paine of slauchter, reif, destructions and heirschippis... It is statute that na man vse any... heirschippis, birning, Reif, slauchter, in time to come. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xv, The committing of divers thefts, reifs, and herships, upon the honest men of the Low Country. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xlii. note, *Hership*, a Scottish word which may be said to be now obsolete; because, fortunately, the practice of 'plundering by armed force', which is its meaning, does not require to be commonly spoken of.

2. A harried condition; hence, ruin, distress, famine, caused by robbery with violence or the like.

1536 *BELLEHEM Cron. Scot.* xi. xi. (Jam.), The landwart pepyll be thir waris war brocht to sic powerte and heirschipe, that thair land was left vnsawin and vnabourit. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 109 Bryngand thame to poertie, To honger, heirschipe, and rewyne. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Will.* 8 Trubland Gods people with skarnes, povertie, and outter hairschipe.

3. Booty, plunder; esp. cattle forcibly driven off.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 117 All the heirschipe, tane wes of befor, To euerlik steid the gart agane restoir. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 46 (Jam.) The track at last he found, Of the ca'd hership on the mossy ground.

II **Hersillon**, *Obs.* [f. *hersillon*, f. *herse*.]

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, *Hersillon*, in Fortification, is a Plank stuck with Iron Spikes, for the same use as the Herse. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hersillon*, a Plank Ten or Twelve Foot long stuck full of Nails, with the points up.

Hersing, *Obs.*, shortened f. **REHEARSING**.

c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* II, With-outun any hersing [other MSS. more lettyngel, There diþte was thayre saþtenyng].

† **Hersoun**, *v. Obs. rare*. [app. for *hercen*, extended form of **HERSE** v.: cf. *halsoun*, **HALSEN** v. similarly formed.] *trans.* To glorify, do honour to. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1600 Bowes hym downe... And hersouns þat haly name þat he byheld withoun.

Hersute, *obs. form of HIRSITE*.

Hert(e), *obs. f. HART, **HEART**, **HURT**.*

Hert, *obs. f. art*, inflection of **BE** v.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 20219 Sun þou hert [v. r. *ert*] of heuen king.

Herte-bren, *obs. form of HEARTBURN*.

† **Herten**, *a. Obs.* [f. ME. *hert*, **HART** + **-EN** 4.] Made of the skin of a hart.

13. *Horn Childe* xxix. in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* (1802) III. 293 Therwith berten gloves to, Swiche was the maner tho.

Hertfordshire (hɜːtˈfɔːdʃə). Formerly **Hart-**. [Name of an Eng. county.] In phrase *Hertfordshire kindness*: see *quots.*

a1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1811) I. 427 'Hartfordshire kindness.' This is generally taken in a good and grateful sense, for the mutual return of favours received. a1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hartfordshire-kindness*, Drinking to the same Man again. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* ii. *Lord Sm.* Tom, my service to you. *New.* My Lord, this moment I did myself the honour to drink to your Lordship. *Lord Sm.* Why, then, that's Hertfordshire kindness. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Hartfordshire kindness*. That is, any one drinking back to his right-hand man; i.e. the person who immediately before drank to him.

Herth(e), *obs. f. HEARTH*, **EARTH**. **Hertpeny**, -**ston**, *obs. ff. HEARTH-PENNY*, -**STONE**. **Herto**, -**jeines**, in opposition to this: see **HERE** adv. 16. **Herust**, **heruest**, -**vist**, *obs. ff. HARVEST*.

Her-ward, originally to *her-ward*, towards her: see **-WARD**.

c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 113 b, To redresse Jason and Argos to herward. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 68 But the Lion...

bent his race to her-ward. 1621 LADY M. WAOOTH *Urania* 108 Amphilanthus .. was then looking from her-ward, care-lesse of her.

† **Hery**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 *herian*, *hærian*, *herzan*, 2-4 *herien*, 3 *hærien*, *heryhe*, 3-5 *herye*, 4 *herize*, (*heyre*), 4-6 *herie*, *herry*, 4-7 *hery*. *β.* [1 *herep*, *herede*], 3 *hæren*, *huren*, *heoren*, 4 *here*. [*OE. herian*, *hærian*:-WGer. **harjan*, **herjan*. Goth. *harjan* to praise, glorify, extol: cf. OHG. *harên*, OS. *harôn* to cry, shout. In OE., *herian* (*herzan*, *herizan*) was conjugated, pres. *herie* (*herize*, *herge*), *herest*, *hered*, *heriað*, pa. *herede*, pa. ppl. *hered*; thence in ME. arose two types, *hery*, *heriest*, *herieþ*, *heriede*, etc., and *here*, *herest*, *hereþ*, *herede*, etc.; the latter coincided in form to some extent with *HEAR*, with which it was app. sometimes confused: see the quots. from Layamon.]

trans. To praise, glorify, exalt, honour, worship. *a.* c735 *Cædmon's Hymn* 1 in *O. E. Texts* 149 Nu scylu herian hefaenricas uard [later vers. in *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxv. Nu sculun herizegan heofonfiscas weard]. c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cl. 2 Hærgað hine in mæhtum his. c893 *K. Ælfred Oros.* iii. vii. § 8 Ic nat. for hwy 3e þa tida swelcra broca swa wel hergeað. c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 560 Ne herað þu nænne man on his life. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Bisses deiges hehnesse is to heriane. c1205 *LAY.* 6234 We wulleð þine men beon þine mon-scipe herien. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlvii. 12 Heryhe þou þi God. 1382 *Wyclif Wids.* xi. 16 Summe errede herieden [1388 *worschipiden*] doumbe edderes. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 560 God they thanke and herye. 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* cxlviii. 3 Sunne and moone, herie 3e hym; alle sterris and list, herie 3e hym. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3130 Nowe honoures it king and prince & heries the glorious name. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 10 Nor Pan to herie, nor with love to playe. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. xii. 13 For Apolloes temple highly heried. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xxiv. (1748) 364 And Thanet .. even to this age doth herie Her Mildred.

β. c897 *K. Ælfred Greg. Past.* xlviii. 373 Dæt dæt .. mon hered. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 13 Heo drihten herede. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 þus ha hine hereden. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 He herede him ouer alle men. c1205 *LAY.* 2389 He wolde .. his godd hure [c1275 *herie*]. *Ibid.* 13900 þa we .. heored heom mid michte. *Ibid.* 16281 God ioh wulle hærē [c1275 *herie*]. c1250 *Hymn in Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Iherd 3eþeo þin holi nome. 13 .. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1634 þe lorde forto here. c1400 *St. Alexius (Trin.)* 250 He herede god, and made him glad.

Hence † **Heried** (*hered*) *ppl. a.*, praised, glorified, exalted. Also † **Herier** (*OE. hergere*), worshipping. † **Heriyfal** *a.*, praiseworthy.

a950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 124 þætte .. ðv hæbbe hergeras [laudatores]. c1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 94 If any be heriere of God hem he hereþ. 1382 — 2 *Kings* x. 19 That he distruye alle the heriers [1388 *worschippers*] of Baal. 1382 — *Dan.* iii. 25 Blessid art thou, Lord God of our fadiris, and heriyful [1388 *worlthi* to be heried] or worlthi to be preyside. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1637 þehered haly name. 1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 With Gods heried order kendled.

Hery, *obs.* form of **EERIE**.

Herycano, *obs.* form of **HURRICANE**.

† **Herying**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 *herung*, -ing, 2-unge, -inge. *β.* 2 *herizunge*, 3 *heriung*, 3-4 *heriung*, 4 *herying* (e. -yng, 4-5 *heriung* (e), 5 *hereyunge*. [*OE. herung*, *hering*, f. *herian* *HERY* *v.* + -ING¹.] Praising, praise; glorification. With *a.* (*and pl.*) A song of praise.

a. c897 *K. Ælfred Gregory's Past.* Ivi. 435 On ðære heringe ðæs eadgan weres. c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 60 For manna herunge. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Biuoren him sungun þisne lofsong heðlice to heringe.

β. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Him to lue and herizing. a1225 *Ancre.* R. 148 A windes puf of wodes hereword; of monnes heriunge. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxvi. 30 An ympne, or heriyunge, seid, thei wenten out to the mount of Olyuete. c1200 *Chron. Vilad.* st. 617 To monnes hele and his hereyunge.

Herytes, *Obs.* = *HERITRESS*.

Herywater, var. **HARRY-WATER**, *Obs.*

Hes, *pers. pron.* her, them: see **HISE**.

Hes, var. *Es* *Obs.*, carrion; north. f. *has* (see *HAVE* *v.*); *obs. f. is* (see *BE* *v.*).

c1300 *Cursor M.* 19422 (Edin.) 'Queþir hes þis .. soþe opir nan.'

Hesitance (*he'zitāns*). [*f. L. hesitāntia* (see next and -ANCE).] Hesitation.

1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Defence* 44 Yet there may be, in faith, .. hesitance and wavering. 1836 *H. ROGERS J. Howe* iii. (1863) 55, I know not how any could preach consistently, and without hesitance and regret. 1849 *D. G. MITCHELL Bath Summ.* (1852) 167.

Hesitancy (*he'zitānsi*). Also 7 *hæs-*. [*ad. L. hesitāntia* stammering, f. pres. ppl. of *hesitare* to HESITATE: see -ANCY.] The quality or condition of hesitating; indecision, vacillation; an instance of this.

1617 *J. HALES Sermon* 1 I brought .. a preservation against all doubt and hesitancy. 1656 *HEVLIN Surv. France* 155 Without the least demure or hesitancy. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 69 Such hesitancies as these are weeds of the richest soils. 1886 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON P. Carew* I. xii. 219 That perpetual hesitancy which belongs to people whose intelligence and temperament are at variance.

Hesitant (*he'zitānt*), *a.* [*ad. L. hesitānt-em*, pres. ppl. of *hesitare* to HESITATE. Cf. *F. hésitant*.] Hesitating; irresolute, undecided; stammering.

1647 *TRAFAL Comment.* 2 *Cor.* v. 6 Not hesitant, or halting, as Hadrian the Emperour was. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 278 Are you not here hesitant also? 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasmus on Folly* (1706) 16 The delivery of Achilles was rough, harsh, and hesitant. 1836 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1866) I. III. i. 52 The hesitant and conflicting conjectures of Philo.

Hesitantly, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a hesitant manner; hesitatingly.

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 4 Rather doubtfully, or hesitantly, then resolvedly. 1688 — *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 78 We may rationally believe more, and speak less hesitantly. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 953/1 He added, hesitantly: 'I'm afraid it bodes no good.'

Hesitate (*he'zitit*), *v.* [*f. L. hesitāt-*, ppl. stem of *hesitare* to stick fast, stammer in speech, be undecided, freq. of *hætere* (pa. ppl. *hæs-um*) to stick, adhere, hold fast. Cf. *F. hésiter*.]

1. *intr.* To hold back in doubt or indecision; to show, or speak with, indecision; to find difficulty in deciding; to scruple.

1623 *COCKERAM, Hesitate*, to doubt. 1709 *SNAPTESB. Moralist* II. i. in *Charac.* (1711) II. 237 It must needs become a Sceptic above all Men to hesitate in Matters of Exchange. 1771 *GOLDEN. Hist. Eng.* II. 343 The citizens of London hesitated on the demand. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 149. 1848 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. III. iii. 179 note, He may pause, but he must not hesitate.

b. with *infinitive*, or *clause*. (Rarely with *vbl. sb.*)

1755 *WARBURTON Sermon* xviii. Wks. 1811 X. 3 (They) could never hesitate a moment to conclude [etc.]. 1761 *EARL HARACOUT in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 440 There was no room to hesitate one moment whether I was to accept such a distinction. 1763 *SCRAFTON Indostan* iii. (1770) 69 Admiral Watson, apprehensive he might be reflected on .. hesitated signing. 1802 *MILNE in Med. Trnl.* (1804) XII. 452, I have .. never hesitated to inoculate every person that has been brought to me.

† *c.* To be uncertain, be in doubt *that*. *Obs.* 1807 *T. THOMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 193 It was no longer possible to hesitate that this acid was composed of carbon and oxygen.

2. To stammer or falter in speech.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), To *Hesitate*, to stammer or falter, to hum and haw.

3. *trans.* To express or say with hesitation.

1735 *POPE Prol. Sat.* 204 Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, just hints a fault, and hesitate dislike. 1794 *GODWIN Cal. Williams* i. 6, I hesitated a confused and irresolute answer. 1827 *SCOTT Napoleon* xxviii. He humbly hesitated, that he could not safely honour it [a bill]. 1886 *LOWELL Orat. Harvard* 8 Nov. Wks. 1890 VI. 160, I choose rather to hesitate my opinion than to assert it roundly.

Hesitater. Also -*tor*. [*f. prec. + -ER* 1; the form in -*or* follows *L.* analogies.] One who hesitates, wavers, or is irresolute; a waverer.

1852 *LYTTON My Novel* xii. xxv, 'Hear, hear', from the hundred and fifty hesitators. 1881 *Q. Rev.* July 8 Conscience made him not a coward but a hesitator.

Hesitating (*he'zitit-ing*), *ppl. a.* [*f. HESITATE* *v.* + -ING 2.] That hesitates: see the verb.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 494 In speech he was slow, and in some measure hesitating. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5001/3 Somewhat hesitating in his speech. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 208 After this .. James made his first hesitating and ungracious advances towards the Puritans. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xiv. 80 The bolder the better; hesitating cavalry are defeated cavalry.

Hence **Hesitatingly** *adv.*, in a hesitating manner; **Hesitatingness**, hesitating manner or quality.

1800 *Mas. Heaven Mourtray Fam.* IV. 194 'Nothing serious is the matter, upon my honour', answered he, hesitatingly. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan. The hesitatingness of the one European, and the decisiveness of the other.

Hesitation (*he'zitit-sən*). Also 7-8 *hæs-*. [*ad. L. hesitatio-em*, *n.* of action f. *hesitare* to HESITATE. Cf. *F. hésitation* (c 1400 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The action of hesitating; a pausing or delaying in deciding or acting, due to irresolution; the condition of doubt in relation to action.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 297 He did sadly and constantly, without hesitation or varying, .. stand to that he had said. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasmus on Folly* go With-out the least demur or hesitation. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. v. 378 She rejected it without hesitation. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 33 We have no hesitation in determining what is right and wrong.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this.

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref., The Difficulties and Hesitations of every one.

2. Embarrassed halting in utterance; stammering.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 5 p. 2, I heard him send his Man of an Errand Yesterday without any Manner of Hesitation. 1720 *SWIFT Wks.* (1778) X. 15 Many clergymen .. write in so diminutive a manner, .. that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations or extemporary expletives.

† **Hesitacious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [*f. as prec. + -OUS*.] Characterized by hesitation.

1657 *EARL MONM. tr. Paruta's Polit. Disc.* 194 If a powerful and vain-glorious Prince .. would make use of hesitations counsels, [etc.].

Hesitative (*he'zititiv*), *a.* [*f. L. hesitāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *hesitare* to HESITATE: see -IVE.] Shewing, or given to, hesitation.

1795 *Montford Castle* II. 150 He stood hesitative and confused. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xviii. xiv. VII. 86 For four days more, he hung about the place, minatory, hesitative; but attempted nothing feasible. 1882 *MOZLEV Renim. Orient* I. 152 His hesitative inanner of speaking.

Hence **Hesitatively** *adv.*, in a hesitating manner. 1881 *R. A. KING Love the Debt* xix, 'I think I'd try giving

her notice again, first', hesitatively suggested his feeble fellow-bachelor.

Hesitatory (*he'zititəri*), *a.* [*f. as prec. : see -ORY*.] = **HESITATIVE**.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* (1740) 596 Being .. cantelous, and not soon determined, but hesitatory at unusual Occurrences in his Office. 1849 *CARLYLE Reminisc. Irish Journ.* 2 July (1882) 31 Voice thin, creaky, querulous-hesitatory.

† **Hesitude**, *Obs. rare* -*o*. In 7 *hæs-*. [*f. L. hæs-*, ppl. stem of *hætere* to stick + -TUDE.]

1623 *COCKERAM* II, Doubtfulness, *Hesitude*.

Hesp, *Sc.* and north. form of **HASP** *sb.*

1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. xi, A tangled hesp to wind.

Hespe, *obs.* form of **ASP** 1.

c 1425 *Wr. Wülcker* 646/36 *Hec tremulus*, a hespetre.

Hesper (*he'spər*), *poet.* [*ad. L. HESPER-US*, *q.v.*] The evening star; = **HESPERUS**.

1623 *COCKERAM, Hesper*, the evening star. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 178/1 A Phosphor 'mongst the Living, late wert thou, But Shin'st among the Dead a Hesper now. 1761 *BEATTIE Pastoral* x. 124 Lo beamy Hesper gilds the western sky. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cxxi, Sad Hesper o'er the buried sun And ready, thou, to die with him.

Hesper-, stem of **HESPERUS**, used in the same sense as **HESPERID-**, as the radical part of several chemical terms, as **Hesperic**, **Hesperetic**, **Hesperinic**, **Hesperisic** *adjs.*, denominating acids. **Hesperetin**, -*e'tol*: see quots.

1881 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1029 *Hesperetic acid*, C₁₀H₁₀O₄, is likewise formed by the action of alkalis on hesperidin. *Ibid.* 1028 *Hesperidin* is a glucoside, and is resolved by dilute acids into glucose and hesperetin C₁₀H₁₄O₆. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hesperetol* C₁₀H₁₀O₂ a yellowish oil that stiffens in a crystalline manner, obtained by the dry distillation of lime hesperetate. *Ibid.*, *Hesperinic acid*, C₈H₈O₃, .. obtained by the action of nitric acid on hesperidine. 1889 *MUIR & MORLEY Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 684 *Hesperic acid*, C₂₂H₂₈O₇, an acid which may be extracted by alcohol from orange peel in water, a product of the decomposition of hesperidin.

Hesperian (*hesp'ri-ən*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. Hesperius*, Gr. *Ἑσπεῖος* or situated towards the west, western, *L. Hesperia*, Gr. *Ἑσπερία* (poetical) the land of the west, applied by the Greeks to Italy, by the Romans to Spain or regions beyond; *f. HESPERUS* the evening star: see -AN.]

A. adj. 1. Western, of or pertaining to the land of the west, or where the sun sets. *poet.*

a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* iv. 463 My dear son, Whom I defraud of the Hesperian crown. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 520 Who with Saturn old Fled over Adria to th' Hesperian Fields. 1679 *Establ. Test* 4 This Hesperian Garden of England. a 1708 *J. PHILLIPS Poems* (1776) 75 (Jod.) Th' utmost bound Hesperian, Calpe, by Alcides fixt. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islani* vii. xiii. The gathering waves rent the Hesperian gate of mountains. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. v. (1864) II. 285 When Ireland is described as a kind of Hesperian Elysium of peace and piety.

2. Of or pertaining to the **HESPERIDES**. *poet.*

1622 *MASSINGER & DEKKER Virg. Mart.* iv. iii. D's Wks. 1873 IV. 73 Bury in Oblivion your fain'd Hesperian Orchards. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 393 But Beauty like the fair Hesperian tree Laden with blooming good, had need the guard Of dragon-watch. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 568 Happy Isles, Like those Hesperian Gardens fam'd of old. 1708 *J. PHILLIPS Cyder* i. 33 (Jod.) Whose breath Nurtures the orange and the citron groves, Hesperian fruits. 1830 *MACAULAY Moore's Byron Ess.* (1887) 159 The forests shining with Hesperian fruit and with the plumage of gorgeous birds.

3. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the family of butterflies called *Hesperidae* or *Skippers*.

1840 *SWAINSON & SHUCKARD Nat. Hist. Insects* 65 The enormous head of the Hesperian caterpillars. *Ibid.*, The Hesperian butterflies being the last of the *Papiliones*.

B. sb. 1. An inhabitant of a western land.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 148 And five daies sailing from it, appeare the desarts of the Ethyopian Hesperians. a 1812 *J. BARLOW*, cited in *WEBSTER* (1828).

2. A Hesperian butterfly; a Skipper.

Hesperic: see **HESPER-**.

Hesperid (*hesp'rid*). [*ad. L. Hesperid-es*: see below.] One of the **HESPERIDES** (nymphs).

1878 *P. ROBINSON In my Ind. Gard.* II. 105 The damsels of the land .. stand about in a rural manner, much as did the Hesperids.

Hesperid-, Gr. *Ἑσπεῖδ-* stem of *Ἑσπεῖδ-ες* **Hesperides**, forming technical terms of Botany and Chemistry, in the sense 'of or derived from the orange and its congeners': see **HESPERIDES** 2.

Hence *a. Bot.* **Hesperideate**, **Hesperideous** *adjs.*, of the structure of the orange; of the orange kind. || **Hesperidium**, a fruit of the structure of the orange, a many-celled superior indehiscent fruit, pulpy within and covered by a separable rind. *b. Chem.* **Hesperidine**, **Hesperidin**, **Hesperidine**, chemical products obtained from the hesperideous fruits. See also **HESPER-**.

a. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 666 Fruit 'hesperideate, with a hard rind. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hesperideous*, of, or belonging to, or having, an arrangement of parts, as in the orange. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 586/1 **Hesperidium*. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 539 Closely resembling the berry is the fruit of the various species of Citrus, sometimes called Hesperidium, the pericarp of which consists of a leathery outer layer and a pithy inner layer. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 299 The Hesperidium (orange, lemon, and lime) .. is a mere variety of the berry.

b. 1875 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VII. 644 **Hesperidine*, the

terpene of essential oil of orange-peel. 1886 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Hesperidæ*, C₁₀H₁₆, the oil of Seville orange. 1838 T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies 764 Of *Hesperidin*. This substance was discovered by M. Lebreton, in 1828, in the unripe fruits of different species of orange and lemon trees. 1884 Encycl. Brit. XIV. 438/1 In the white portion of the peel [of lemon]... a bitter principle called *Hesperidine* has been found.

|| **Hesperides** (hesperidiz), sb. pl. [L. *Hesperides*, a. Gr. *Ἑσπερίδες*, pl. of *Ἑσπερίς* 'western', 'a daughter of the west' or 'land of the sunset', f. *Ἑσπερος* evening, the evening star: see **HESPERUS**.]

1. Gr. Myth. The nymphs (variously reckoned as three, four, and seven), daughters of Hesperus, who were fabled to guard, with the aid of a watchful dragon, the garden in which golden apples grew in the Isles of the Blest, at the western extremity of the earth.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hesperides*, the daughters of Hesperus. They had Gardens, that bore golden fruit. 1671 MILTON P. R. II. 357 Nymphs of Diana's train. And ladies of the Hesperides, that seem'd Fairer than feign'd of old. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. x. § 8. 307 The Hesperides... are four. Their names are, *Ἑγλή*,—Brightness; *Ἐρθεΐα*,—Blushing; *Ἑστία*,—the (spirit of the) Hearth; *Ἀρεθούσα*,—the Ministering.

b. transf. (In quot. 1608 as *sing.*)

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. i. 27 Before thee stands this fair Hesperides, With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 85 Some souls are the Hesperides Heaven sends to guard the golden age.

c. Hence, the garden watched by these nymphs; also, the 'Fortunate Islands' or 'Isles of the Blest' (cf. *Μακάριον νῆσος*), beyond the Pillars of Hercules, at the western extremity of the ancient world, in which the garden was supposed to be situated.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 82 The fearful dragon held his seat That watch'd the garden call'd Hesperides. 1634 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 Isles of Cape de Verde... some think, these were the Hesperides, so famous for the Garden of golden Apples. 1826 J. MONTGOMERY *Voy. round World* 53 The West Indies I behold, Like th' Hesperides of old.—Trees of life with fruits of gold!

2. Bot. The name given by Endlicher to one of his classes of plants, containing the orange family (*Aurantiacæ*) and some related orders.

The name *Hesperidæ* was given by Linnaeus to one of his natural orders, containing the genus *Citrus* and some others. Based on an identification of the orange, citron, etc. with the golden apples of the mythical Hesperides.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 211 Endlicher's System... [Class] 51. Hesperides [containing] Humiriacæ, Olacineæ, Aurantiacæ, Meliaceæ, and Cedrelacæ. 1866 Treas. Bot. 586/1.

Hesperidian, -ean, a. Of or pertaining to the gardens of the Hesperides.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 621 A Hesperidian tree encircled by a serpent (symbol of a blessedness veiled in darkness and terrors). 1855 PATER *Marius* II. 52 Some vanished or delusive golden fleece, or Hesperidean fruit-trees.

Hesperidin, -ine, -ium, see **HESPERID**.

Hesperinic, -isic, see **HESPER**.

|| **Hesperis** (hespēris). Bot. [L. *hesperis*, Gr. *Ἑσπερίς* of evening or the west (see **HESPERIDES**); also as sb. 'the night-scented gilly-flower'.] A genus of cruciferous plants including the Rockets and Dame's Violet.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May... Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... Cowslips, Hesperis, Antirrhinum [etc.]. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 115 The fragrant hesperis of the shore.

|| **Hesperornis** (hespērōnis). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *Ἑσπερ-ος* western + *ὄρνις* bird.] The name of a genus of fossil birds of the western hemisphere.

1871 O. C. MARSH *Lett.* 29 Nov. in *Amer. J. Sci.* & *Art* (1872) Jan. 57, I shall fully describe this unique fossil under the name *Hesperornis regalis*. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 406 The *Hesperornis*, described by Marsh in 1872 as a carnivorous swimming ostrich; provided with teeth; which he considers a character inherited from some reptilian ancestor. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 250 Still more reptilian in some particulars is the *Hesperornis*.

|| **Hesperus** (hespērōs). [L. *hesperus*, a. Gr. *Ἑσπερος* adj. of the evening, western; sb. the evening star.] The evening star.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Booth.* l. metr. v. 22 (Camb. MS.) þe eue sterre hesperus. c 1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 28 Quhen Hesperus to schaw his face began. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 51 The Sonne is gone to rest, and Hesperus do shewe in the West veyr bright. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 49 The Sun was sunk, and after him the Star Of Hesperus, whose Office is to bring Twilight upon the Earth. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* l. 259 Some shed a mild and silver beam Like Hesperus o'er the western sea.

Hespine, var. form of **ESPYNE** Obs.

Hess, Sc. f. *hoase*, **HOARSE** a.

Hessian (hesi'an), a. and sb.¹ [f. *Hesse*, a grand duchy of Germany + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Hesse in Germany.

Hessian bellows, a kind of bellows with the fan inside to furnish the blast; **Hessian bit**, 'a peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles' (Ogilvie); **Hessian boot**, a kind of high boot, with tassels in front at the top, first worn by the Hessian troops, and fashionable early in the 19th century; **Hessian crucible** (see quot. 1874); **Hessian fly**, a fly or midge (*Cecidomyia destructor*), of which the larva is very destructive to wheat; so named, because it was erroneously supposed to have been carried into America by the Hessian troops, during the War of Independence.

1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 250 He hath discovered also the mystery of the Hessian wares. 1705 Phil. Trans. XXV. 1992 A Furnace, to which the Hessian Bellows will be very useful. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life J. J. J.* 4 Corr. (1888) I. 246 Here I saw the Hessian fly, as it is called, which has done immense injury to wheat. 1807 T. THOMSON Chem. (ed. 3) II. 92 Their method of proceeding was to apply a violent heat to the earths, which were surrounded with charcoal in a Hessian crucible. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. Entomol. (1856) 26 In 1788 an alarm was excited in this country by the probability of importing, in cargoes of wheat from North America, the insect known by the name of the Hessian fly. 1833 MARRYAT P. Simple I (1863) 5 A man... dressed in blue cotton-net pantaloons and Hessian boots. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 652/1 Hessian crucibles are made of the best fire-clay and coarse sand... They are used in this country [United States] in all experiments where fluxes are needed. 1890 MISS ORMERON *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 79 The year 1886 was memorable, agriculturally, for the appearance of the Hessian Fly as a pest of the Wheat and Barley in Great Britain. 1897 SIA A. West in *19th Cent.* Apr. 640 In the early days of Her Majesty's reign... Hessian boots were common: the last man to wear them was Mr. Stephenson, a Commissioner of Excise... who wore them to the day of his death in 1858.

B. sb. 1. A native of Hesse in Germany; a soldier of or from that country.

1872 C. GIBSON *For the King* xi, Everything depended on the whim of the dragons and Hessians.

2. In U.S., A military or political hireling, a mercenary.

From the employment of Hessian troops by the British government in the American War of Independence. During the War of Secession, it was again used in the South as a term of obloquy for the Federal soldiers.

1877 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

3. (hessians.) Short for *Hessian boots* (see A.).

1806 LAMB *Mr. H—* 1. Wks. 578 Blank Dr. to Zedkiel Spanish for one pair of best hessians. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 1 June 5/1 Plain blue surtout, the backskins and hessians... of Wellington at Waterloo.

4. A strong coarse cloth, made of a mixture of hemp and jute, employed for the packing of bales (*Dict. Needlework* 1882).

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* 366 A piece of strong canvas or hessian should be tacked to the edges of the board. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 3/5 The demand for hessians has fallen off a little.

Hessian (hesi'an), sb. 2 *Math.* [Named after Dr. Otto Hesse of Königsberg, who showed (in 1844) the importance of this covariant.] The Jacobian of the first derivatives of a function.

1856 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 636 The Hessian is the determinant formed with the second differential coefficients or derived functions of the quantic with respect to the several facients. 1880 R. F. SCOTT *Theory Determin.* 143 Jacobians and Hessians belong to that class of functions known as covariants. 1895 ELLIOTT *Algebra of Quantics* 14.

Hessite (hes'oit). *Min.* [Named 1843, after G. H. Hess, of St. Petersburg: see -ITE.] Telluride of silver, occurring in grey, scitile masses.

1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 477 Hessite... occurs massive and granular. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 51.

Hest (hest), sb. arch. Forms: a. 1 hēs, 2 hes, 2-3 hæs, 3 heas, 3-4 has. b. hesn. γ. 2-6 heste, 3-hest, (3 haste, 3, 5-7 heast, 4-5 heest (e, 5-6 heaste, 6 Sc. heist). [OE. *hæs* fem. (inflected *hæse*) was the regular repr. of OTeut. **hait-ti*, abstr. sb. from *haitan* 'to call upon by name', OE. *hātian*: see **HIGHT** v.; thence early ME. *hæs* (*has*), *heas*, *hes* (infl. -e), altered to *heste*, *hest*, by assimilation to sbs. in ME. -te:—OE. -t, as *ishefle*, *wiste*, OE. *geseaht*, *wist*, from *scieppan*, *wesan*. The early pl. of this was *hesten*. In 12th c., there was also a deriv. in -n, *hesn*, inflected *hesne*.]

1. Bidding, command, injunction, behest. arch.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 210 On ðisum and swylcum is gebed and na hæs. — Gen. xxiv. 10 Be his halafordes hæse. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 292 Nout of godes bode ne of godes hese [v.r. heale]. *Ibid.* 345 þe narewe is godes hese [v.r. has]. c 1200 OMNIN 3537 þurh þat Kaseress hæse. β. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 To techen þe folke godes hesne to done, þe lewede godes hesne for to heren. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 He 3estilde windes mid his hesne.

γ. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* o Pa ilke þa haldet cristes heste. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 þeos. beoð Godes hesten. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 48 [He] sende heast & bode, se wide se þe lond was. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. II. 82 Vnboxome and bolde to breke þe ten hestes. c 1440 PECKOC *Repr.* 465 Teching the doctrines and the hests of men. 1509 SIR R. SHIRLEY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 93 Perform those hests, which the great Persian... hath imposed upon thy integrity. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 43 O my Father, I have broke your hest to say so. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 11 They stand round about the Lord... and execute his imposed hests like ready servants. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xv, Christian or heathen, you shall swear to do my hest. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* vi. vi. 110 Standing like a hackney-coach... at the best of a discerning public and its hilling.

+ 2. Vow, promise. Cf. **BEHEST**. Obs.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 242 þa þe gode bihesten heste and nolden hit ileste. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6453 þis ys þe heste [v.r. hete] þat y þe hight. c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 74 To þe land of hest þat jam was hight. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 477 Whanne heest and deede... varie, They doon a gret contrarie. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2243 Fyl what? a lorde breke his heste or bonde? 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. [x.] 84 This moderis heist on na wis nedis the dout. 1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* (1576) 141 She thought it best to stand unto her former plighted hest. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccle. Biog.* (1853) II. 46 To thee sweet Rose, by hest is this homage more than dewe.

+ 3. Will, purpose, determination. Obs. (App. arising from an imperfect comprehension of sense 1.) 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 30 He... handlit hir as he had hest. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 In one heast hee stieflye remayned. — Ps. i. 2 (Arb.) 126 But in the sound law of the lord His mynd, or heast is resiaunt. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* VIII. (1871) IV. 80 Swallowing in silence as his hest was.

+ **Hest**, v. Obs. [f. **HEST** sb. Cf. **BEHEST** v.]

1. trans. To promise.

14... *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 411 Tho thu to him thy hest hestyst [earlier MS. higest], Thorgh sothe then deth to him thou hettyst. c 1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 92 Thy hested I, as myn hert thought, To serve my God with hertly love.

2. To bid, command.

1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106 He persisting too doo what lupptier heasted, Sturd not an eye.

3. catatr. To grant (a wish).

1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 98 Thy long wish is hested [habet, *lola quod mente petisti*].

Hence **Hesting** vbl. sb., purpose, design. (Cf. **HEST** sb. 3.)

1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 This guest ful syllye did offer Hym self for captiue, thearby too coompas his heasting.

Hest, obs. form of **EAST**.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Thomas 441 In hest ynde.

+ **Hestcorn**. Obs. [f. **HEST** sb. + **CORN**.] (See quot. 1848.)

a 1537 in *Dugdale Monast. Angl.* (1661) II. 367/2 Quasdam avenas, vulgariter dictas Hestcorne, percipiendas de dominis & Ecclesiis in illis partibus, quas Ministri dietae Ecclesie, usque in praesens percipiunt pacifice & quiete. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Hest-corn*, vowed or devoted corn.

+ **Hestern**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *hesternus*-us.] Of yesterday, yester-.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, *Irel.* Hv/2 (N.) Exploites that were enterprised but hestern day. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Those who supervid it noct Hestero.

Hesternal (hestə'näl), a. [f. L. *hesternus* (see prec.) + -AL.] Of yesterday; of yesterday's standing or date.

1649 BR. HALL *Confirm.* (1651) 67 Some hesternal teachers that refuse and disallow of it. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius Sat.* iii. 106 (1795) 93 But him The hesternal Romans [*Qui-rites hesterni*] with cover'd head, sustained. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lvii (D.), In expervating slumbers from the hesternal dissipation or debauch.

Hesthogenous (hespə'dzēnəs), a. *Ornith.*

[Badly formed from Gr. *ἑσθῆς* dress, clothing + *-γενής* born, produced + -ous.] Of birds: Hatched with a clothing of down; pilopædic: opposed to *gymnogenous*.

1850 NEWMAN in *Zoologist* VIII. 2780 Hesthogenous Birds. In these, immediately the shell is broken the chick makes its appearance in a state of adolescence rather than infancy. 1885 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 31 Hesthogenous—a word so vicious in formation as to be incapable of amendment, but intended to signify those [birds] that were hatched with a clothing of down.

Hestre, var. **ESTRE**, Obs.

Hestunye, obs. form of **ASTONY** v.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 21 The ser- nantes so yn soule he-stunyid and with grete feer affrayed.

Hesy, obs. form of **EASY**.

Hesychast (hesikæst), *Eccle. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *hēsychasta*, ad. eccl. Gr. *ἡσυχαστής* quietist, hermit, f. *ἡσυχάζειν* to be still, keep quiet, f. *ἡσυχος* still, quiet.] One of a school of quietists which arose among the monks of Mount Athos in the 14th century. Also attrib. So **Hesychasm** (hesi-kæz'm), the doctrine or practice of Hesychasts.

1835 WADDINGTON *Hist. Church* (ed. 2) III. 214 These enthusiasts were originally called Hesychasts, or, in Latin, Quietists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v., The well-known Light Theory of Dionysius was adopted by the Hesychasts... The Hesychast notion seems to have been a perversion of Dionysius' spiritual perception into a sensuous perception. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 782 In the time of Justinian the word Hesychast was applied to monks in general simply as descriptive of the quiet and contemplative character of their pursuits. *Ibid.*, About the year 1337 this Hesychasm... attracted the attention of the learned and versatile Barlaam.

Hesychastic (hesikæst'ik), a. [ad. Gr. *ἡσυχαστικ-ος*, f. *ἡσυχάζειν* or *ἡσυχαστής* (see prec.).]

1. Appeasing, quieting. In ancient Greek music applied to a style of melody which tends to appease the mind.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 157 The First of these [Keys] is call'd by the Greeks *Diastaltic*, Dilating; the Second, *Systaltic*, Contracting; the Last, *Hesychiastic*, Appeasing.

2. *Eccle. Hist.* Pertaining to the Hesychasts.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 782/2 The supposed reward of Hesychastic contemplation.

Het (het), ppl. a. Now dial. [In 1, pa. pple.

of **HEAT** v. (cf. *lead*, *led*, etc.); in 2, app. the same word substituted for earlier Sc. *hail*, *hate*:—OE. *hāt*, *Hot*. (But, possibly, shortened from *hate*.)]

1. *participle*. Heated. Now dial.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 113 He tuk a culter hat glowand That het wes in a fyre bymand. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 693 For þai sa Increly were hete. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 36 The watir was het to wassh the fleete. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 86/17 Hette, calefactus. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 260 Don't you git het. 1893 ZINCKE *Wherstead* 261 In East Anglia, an ironing-flat and

a kettle of water are not heated, but 'het'. *Mod. Sc.* 'Could kail het over again'.

2. *adj.* Hot. *Sc.* and north dial.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Bertholomeus 35 Bundaye. With het cheyns, as fyre brynnand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xii. v. 84 Of the hevy birding sa mait and het. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) l. 15 The better weir oft syis the sonner peis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1253 He hit the yron quhytle it was het. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xx. But gie him 't het, my hearty cocks! 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xxx*, I'll put this het gad down her throat.

Het: see HATE sb., HEAT sb. and v., HIGHT.

|| **Hetæra** (hēt'ērā), **hetaira** (hēt'airā). Pl. **hetærae** (-rē), **hetairai** (-rai). [Gr. *hetaira*, fem. of *hetairos* companion.] (In ancient Greece, and hence *transf.*) A female companion or paramour, a mistress, a concubine; a courtesan, harlot.

'In Attic mostly opposed to a *lawful wife*, and so with various shades of meaning, from a concubine (who might be a wife in all but the legal qualification of citizenship) down to a courtesan' (Liddell & Scott).

1820 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* l. 727 note, Finding no word in the dictionaries that completely answers to the greek hetære, as the term courtesan. . . I thought it, all things well considered, best to employ the word hetære as a grecian technical term. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* 363 A present to a hetaira. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 6 July to Certain naughty ones, who used to be called 'hetærae', and are now known as 'horsebreakers'. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 52 Girls, Hetairai, curious in their art, Hired animalisms. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vii. 200 There is no evidence of a society of cultivated hetairai at Athens in Pericles' day. 1885 E. PEACOCK in *Acad.* 31 Oct. 287/1 The hetairæ about the court [of Chas. II]. 1888 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 54 Mime and hetæra getting equal weight With him whose toils heroic saved the State.

Hence **Hetæric** a., of or belonging to hetærae.

1868 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 568 Faithful to the lady of his original choice—usually of the hetæric class.

|| **Heterio** (hēt'ērīo). *Bot.* Also *erron. eterio*.

[*mod.L.*, irreg. f. Gr. *hetairos* associate.] A fruit consisting of a collection of indehiscent carpels, either dry or succulent, upon a common receptacle; as that of the buttercup, strawberry, raspberry, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 471/2 *Eterio*, such a kind of aggregate fruit as that of the *Ranunculus* or strawberry. 1870 BENNETT *Bot.* 308 In the Raspberry and Bramble we have a kind of eterio formed of a number of little drupes, or drupels.

Heterism (hēt'ērīz'm), **hetairism** (hēt'airīz'm). [a. Gr. *hetairos*, f. *hetairein* to be a courtesan, f. *hetaira* HETĒRA: see -ISM.]

1. Open concubinage.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 417/2 It is said that heterism, with its Phrynes and Aspasiæ, is so far becoming a recognised institution. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 9/2 Beginning to recognize the existence of heterism, not only as a fact, but as a thing to be talked about in drawing-rooms.

2. *Anthropol.* Applied by Sir J. Lubbock to a supposed primitive form of the sexual relations: communal marriage in a tribe.

1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilt.* iii. 67 The primitive condition of man socially was one of pure Hetairism. . . or, as we may for convenience call it, Communal marriage where every man and woman . . . were . . . equally married to one another. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) l. 662 Thought by several writers to imply that the primitive condition was one of unqualified hetairism.

Hence **Hetairist**, -istic a.

1876 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 627/1.

Heterocracy (hēt'ērōkrāsī), **hetair-**. [f. Gr. *hetairos* companion, fellow, or *hetaira* HETĒRA + -CRACY.] a. The rule of fellows (of a college).

b. The rule of courtesans.

1845 MOZLEY B. *White Ess.* 1878 II. 100 The 'hetairocracy' of Oriel Common Room stuck in his mind. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 346 The government . . . had become what has been aptly styled an Hetairocracy, and was in the hands of women, illustrious by their birth, but the licentiousness of whose lives surpasses belief.

Hetery (hēt'ērī). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *hetaireia*, -ia, companionship.] An oligarchical club in ancient Athens for political and judicial purposes.

1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. li. VI. 392 These clubs, or Hetæries, must without doubt have played a most important part in the practical working of Athenian politics. *Ibid.* 393 note, Having thus organised the hetæries, and brought them into cooperation for his revolutionary objects.

† **Hetch**. *Obs. rare* -o. Also *heach*, *heche*. A shortened form of *hetchel*, *HATCHEL*.

1598 FLORIO, *Pettine*, . . . a combe to dresse flaxe or hempe, called a heche, or a hutchell. 1611 *Ibid.* (ed. 2), *Pettine*, . . . a hetch or hatchell to dresse flax. 1611 COCKER, *Seram*, a hatchell, or heach; the yron combe whereon flax is dressed.

Hetch (e, obs. forms of *HATCH* sb. and v.)

Hetchel, early form of *HATCHEL* sb. and v.

† **Hetchill**. *Obs.* by-form of *HUCKLE*: perh. influenced by *atch-bone*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 313 A suffumigation made with the fat taken from the hetchill peece or loines.

† **Hete**. *Obs.* [By-form of *HOTE*, *HIGHT* sb., conformed to the verbal inflexion *hete* of *HIGHT* v.: cf. *BEHETE* sb.] Command, promise.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 6872 (Göt.) As godd had hight him in his hete. *Ibid.* 11897 Pai haf halden him þar hete [Cott. haite] Par-in þai hang him be þete. 13 . . . Gauw. & Gr. *Knt.* 1525 3e, þat ar so cortays & coynt of your hetes. c1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 345 Lere me to som man . . . that . . . halt Godes hetes [Royal MS. hestys]. c1420 Sir *Amadas* (Weber) 440 Weyte thou be large of pecy and hete.

Hete: see *EAT*, *HATE*, *HEAT*, *HIGHT*, *HOT*, *HOTE*.

† **Hetefaste**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 3 *heteueste*, -feste. [app. f. OE. *hete* hatred, etc. (cf. *hetelice* violently, vehemently) + *feste* firmly, *FAST*.] Firmly, securely, fast.

a1225 *Juliana* 36 Bind him hetefeste [v. r. heteueste]. a1225 *St. Marher.* 10 His twa honden to his . . . cneon heteueste ibunden. a1225 *Anor. R.* 34 (MS. Cott.) Haldeð him hetefeste. *Ibid.* 378 Ure Louerd was . . . ine a stoone þruh bichused hetefeste.

Hetelich, -like, *obs. ff.* *HATELY*, *HOTLY* *adv.*

Heter-, the form of the combining element *HETERO-* used before vowels.

† **Heter, hetter**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 *heter*, *hetter*, *hatter*, 5 *hatir*, *hetire*, *hetur*, *hattir*, *hettur*, *hitter*, *hittur*. [cf. *MLG.* *hetter*; app. a deriv. of *halian* to *HATE*, cf. *hete* sb. *hate*.]

Rough; fierce, violent, cruel; severe; keen, eager. 13 . . . E. *Allit. P.* C. 373 Heter hayrez þay hent þat asperly bited. c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 406 þe sunne mai be derkidid heter bi fumes þat shal cleer þe erþe. a1400-50 *Alexander* 520 And heot sall [he] a full hetire deþ. *Ibid.* 702 Behold ouer þi bede and se my hetire werdis. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Hetter*, eager, earnest, keen.

† **Heteric** (het'ērīk), a. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *heteros* other, different + -IC.] Applied by some phonetists to non-phonetic spelling, in which different symbols are used for the same sound, and different sounds expressed by the same symbol, as in current English. So **Heterically** *adv.*, **Hetericism**, **Hetericist**.

1848 A. J. ELLIS *Plea Phonetic Spelling* (ed. 2), Hetericism is a bar to education. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 418 This they call Phonetic spelling; the old system is branded as the Heteric. *Ibid.* 419 Mr. Ellis is particularly severe on such a piece of hetericism. *Ibid.* 423 The hetericist still faithful to his allegiance. *Ibid.* 424 Does Mr. Ellis intend that people should begin by writing one word in a thousand phonetically, and the rest heterically?

Heterize (het'ērīz), v. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *heteros* other, different + -IZE.] *trans.* To make different; to turn into another form. Hence **Heterization**, turning into a different form.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secr. Hegel* l. 126 The universe is but a materialisation, but an externalisation, but a heterisation of certain thoughts. *Ibid.* 128 Externalised, materialised, or, better, heterised thoughts (i.e.) thoughts in another form or mode. 1883 R. B. MUKHARJI tr. *Renan's Phil. Dial.* 79 note, Matter is the heterization of thought.

† **Heterly, hetterly**, *adv.* (*adj.*) *Obs.* Forms: see *HETER*; also 5 *heterlyng*. [f. *HETER* + -LY 2, -LY 1.] Roughly, fiercely, violently, cruelly, severely, sternly, keenly, eagerly.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2108 þe king . . . Bihold hire heterliche, And bigon to þreatin hire. a1225 *Anor. R.* 290 Hot him ut heterliche þe fule kur dogge. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 638 *Cleopatra*, And heterly they hertelyn al atоны. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5826 He hit hym so heterly on hegh on the shild. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5322 Hitterly on ilk side his heued he declines. a1461 *How Gd. Wif taught hir Dau.* 28 in *Hazl. E. P.* l. 182 Mekely hym answeare, and noght to heterlyng.

B. adj. = *HETER. rare*.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5781 Nestor . . . hard hastid to helpe with heterly wille.

Hetero- (het'ērō), before a vowel *heter-*, combining form of Gr. *heteros* the other of two, other, different; a formative of many scientific and other terms, often in opposition to *homo-*, sometimes to *auto-*, *homoeo-*, *iso-*, *ortho-*, *syn-*. The more important of these, with their derivatives, will be found in their alphabetical places; others, of less importance or frequency, are entered here. **Heteracanth** (-āk'ænθ) a. *Ichth.* [Gr. *hetera* thorn, spine], having the spines of the dorsal and anal fins alternately broader on one side than the other; opp. to *homacanth*. **Heteracmy** (-æ'kmi) *Bot.* [Gr. *heteros* point, culmination, ACME], the ripening of the stamens and pistils of a flower at different times, including *proterandry* and *proterogyny*; opp. to *synacmy*. **Heteradentic** (-ād'en'īk) a. *Anat.* [Gr. *heteros* gland], of glandular structure, but occurring in a part normally devoid of glands (Ogilvie, 1882). **Heterandrous** (-ænd'rōs) a. *Bot.* [see -ANDROUS], having stamens or anthers of different forms (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886). † **Heterarchy**, the rule of an alien. **Heteratomic** (-āt'mīk) a., consisting of atoms of different kinds; opp. to *homatomic*. || **Heterauxesis** (-ēks'īs) *Bot.* [Gr. *heteros* growth], growth at unequal rates, irregular or unsymmetrical growth. **Heterobiography** *nonce-wd.*, biography written by another person; opp. to *autobiography*; so **Heterobiographical** a. **Heteroblastic** (-blē'stik) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *heteros* germ], arising from cells of a different kind; opp. to *homoblastic*. **Heterobranchiate** (-bræn'kiāt) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *heteros* gills], having gills of diversified forms; applied in various classifications to a division of fishes, crustacea, gastropods, etc. **Heterocarpian**, -ca'rpous *adj.* *Bot.*

[Gr. *heteros* fruit], producing fruit of different kinds; so **Heterocarpism** (see quot.). **Heterocellular** (-se'liū'lār) a. *Biol.*, composed of cells of different kinds (as most organisms); opp. to *isocellular*. **Heterocephalous** (-se'fālās) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *heteros* head], applied to a composite plant bearing flower-heads of different kinds, male and female. **Heterochiral** (-kē'ō'rāl) a. [Gr. *heteros* hand], of identical form but with lateral inversion, as the right and left hands; opp. to *homochiral*; hence **Heterochirally** *adv.* † **Heterochresious** (erron. -cresious) a. *Obs.* [Gr. *heteros* use], relating to different commodities or uses; opp. to *homochresious*. **Heterochromous** (-krō'mōs) a. [Gr. *heteros* colour], of different colours, as the florets of some *Compositæ*, e.g. the daisy and asters. **Heterocline** (-klēin) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *heteros* bed; cf. *DICLINOUS*], having male and female flower-heads on separate receptacles, heterocephalous. **Heterocyst** (-sist) *Biol.* [Gr. *heteros* bladder, CYST], a cell of exceptional structure or form found in certain algae and fungi. **Heterodactyl** (-dæ'ktīl), -da'c'tylous *adj.* *Zool.* [Gr. *heteros* finger or toe], having the toes, or one of them, irregular or abnormal, as certain families of birds (Ogilvie, 1882). **Heterodermatous** (-dē'mātōs) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *heteros* skin], having the skin or integument of different structure in different parts, as certain fishes and serpents; opp. to *homodermatous*. **Heterodogmatize** v. *nonce-wd.* [see *DOGMATIZE*], *intr.* to hold or pronounce an opinion different from that generally held. **Heteroecious** (-ē'fās) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *heteros* house], applied to fungi which at different stages of development are parasitic on different plants; opp. to *autoecious*. **Heteroecism** (-ē'siz'm), the condition of being heteroecious; hence **Heteroecismal** a. = *heteroecious*. **Heteroepy** (-ē'pī) *nonce-wd.* [after *orthoepy*], pronunciation differing from the standard; so **Heteroepic** (-ē'pīk) a., involving heteroepy. **Heterogangliate** (-gæ'ŋ-gliāt) a. *Zool.*, having the ganglia of the nervous system unsymmetrically arranged, as most molluscs; opp. to *homogangliate*. **Heterognathous** (-p'gnāpōs) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *heteros* jaw], 'having differently-shaped jaws' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Heterogynal** (-p'dzīnāl), **Heterogynous** (-p'dzīnōs) *adj.* *Zool.* [Gr. *heteros* woman, female], applied to species of animals in which the females are of two kinds, perfect or fertile, and imperfect or 'neuter', as in bees, ants, etc. † **Heterokinnesy** (also -chinesie) *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *heterokinesis*], motion caused by an external agent; opp. to *autokinesis*. **Heterolobous** (-p'lobōs) a. [Gr. *heteros* lobe], having unequal lobes. **Heteromalous** (-p'mālōs) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *heteros* even, level], applied to mosses which have the leaves or branches turned in different directions; opp. to *homomalous*. **Heteromastigatē** (-mæ'stigēt) a. *Biol.* [Gr. *heteros* whip], having flagella of different kinds, as an infusorian; opp. to *isomastigatē*. **Heteromaton** (-p'mātōn) *nonce-wd.* [after *AUTOMATON*], a thing that is moved by something else. **Heteronemous** (-nēmōs), **Heteronemous** (-nēmōs) *adj.* *Bot.* [Gr. *heteros* thread, filament] (see quot.). **Heteropetalous** (-pētālōs) a. *Bot.*, 'having dissimilar or unequal petals' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Heterophthalmus** (-p'hæ'tlmī) [Gr. *heteros* eye], the condition in which the eyes are different in colour or direction. **Heterophytic** (-fai'et'īk) a. *Bot.* [late Gr. *heteros*, *physis* shoot, sucker], producing two kinds of stems, one bearing the fructification, the other the vegetative branches, as in the genus *Equisetum*. **Heteropolar** a. [POLAR], having polar correspondence to something different from itself; having dissimilar poles, as in the figures called *Stauraxonia heteropola* (*Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843). **Heteroproral** (-prō'rāl) a. *Zool.* [L. *prorsus* prowl], having unequal or dissimilar prorsæ, as a pterocymbia in sponges; opp. to *homoproral*. **Heteropsychological** a. (see quot.). **Heteroptosis** *nonce-wd.* [see *OPTICS*] (see quot.). **Heterorhizal** (-rē'zāl) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *heteros* root], applied to the roots of cryptogamous plants (see quot.). **Heterosomatous** (-sō'mātōs) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *heteros* body], having a body deviating from the normal type; said esp. of flat fishes, which have the two sides of the body asymmetrical; so **Heterosome** (-sō'm), a flat-fish; **Heterosomous** a. = *heterosomatous*. **Heterosoteric** (-sō'ter'īk) a. [Gr. *heteros* salvation], relating to salvation by another. **Heterosporous** (-p'spōrōs) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *heteros* seed], producing two different kinds of spores; opp. to *homosporous* or *isosporous*. **Heterostaural** (-stō'rāl) a. [Gr. *heteros* cross], having an irregular polygon as the

base of the pyramid; said of a heteropolar stauroxial figure; opp. to *homostaural*. **Heterostemonous** (-stēmōnēs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στήμων warp, thread, taken in sense 'stamen'], 'having dissimilar stamens' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Heterothermal** (-pēmāl) *a. Biol.* [Gr. θερμός heat], having a temperature which varies with that of the surroundings, as plants and cold-blooded animals; opp. to *homothermal* or *homothermous* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Heterotinous *a.* [Gr. τινός tone], having different or unlike tones. Hence **Heterotonously** *adv.* **Heterotrichal** (-p'trikāl), **Heterotrichous** *adjs.* *Biol.* [Gr. τριχ- hair], belonging to the order *Heterotricha* of ciliate infusorians, in which the cilia of the oral region differ in size and arrangement from those of the rest of the body; also said of these cilia. **Heterotrophy** (-p'trōi) *Bot.* [Gr. τροφή nourishment], an abnormal mode of nutrition observed by Frank in some plants, as those of the N.O. *Cupuliferæ*, which have no root-hairs, their function being discharged by a fungus which closely surrounds the roots. **Heterozonal** (-zōnāl) *a. Cryst.*, said of faces (or poles) of a crystallographic system which lie in different zones (or zone-circles): opp. to *tautozonal*.**

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 41 If the spines are asymmetrical, alternately broader on one side than on the other, the fish is called 'heteracanth'. 1870 *Nature* II. 482 The phenomena of Protandry and Protogyny forming together that of 'Heteracmy'. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Serm. Christ & Caesar* Wks. 1837 V. 281 Next to Anarchy is 'Heterarchy'. 1886 VINES *Physiol. Plants* xvi. 376 Spontaneous variations in the relative rate of growth of opposite sides of the organ, or to express it in a single word... spontaneous 'heterauxesis'. 1884 J. W. HALES *Notes & Ess. Shaks.* 7 We see no reason to take the words in any non-natural or 'heterobiographical' sense. 1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 78 That superior charm... which autobiography possesses (if we must speak Greek) over 'heterobiography'. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 450/1 Heterobiography... a word required for the process of having your biography written for you by some other person without your permission, and to your own amazement. 1888 H. GADOW in *Nature* 13 Dec. 1850/2 This new cartilage is either homoblastic or 'heteroblastic'. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heterobranchiata'. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Proc. R. Inst.* IX. 625 'Heterocarpism, if I may term it so, or the power of producing two kinds of reproductive bodies. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk. Gloss.*, 'Heterocarpism, producing more than one kind of fruit. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., 'Heteroccephalus'. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1 § 97 The similarity of a right-hand and a left-hand is called 'heterochiral': that of two right-hands, homochiral. Any object and its image in a plane mirror are 'heterochirally similar'. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 69 'Heterocresious, are inventions which produce different mechanic works, warres and commodities. So milning and shipping are two Heterocresious inventions, because the worke of the one is meale or flower, and the worke of the other is carriage or transportage. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., 'Heterocronous'. 1850 HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* (ed. 5) 197 When the ray is of a different colour from the disk, they are heterocronous (as in Bellis). 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk. Gloss.*, 'Heterocline, nearly same as Heteroccephalus, on separate receptacles. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 215 Thus the whole unite into a single curved Nostoc-filament. Individual cells, apparently without any definite law, become 'heterocysts'. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 245 It is only in the higher forms that a few larger cells of a different colour—termed Heterocysts—are intercalated among the otherwise similar cells of a filament. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Those in which the external toe is versatile: 'heterodactylous. 1885 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 369 While in the woodpeckers the first and fourth [toes] are directed backwards, in the trogons the first and second take that position; hence they are said to be heterodactylous. 1851 BIGGS *New Disp.* 52 Physicians, who have 'heterodognatiz'd, and deviated from the ancient beaten path of clear reason and experience. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 332 In others the various reproductive forms are developed upon different hosts, for example, the acidium-fruits of *Acidium Berberidis* occur only on the leaves of *Berberis vulgaris*, whilst the uredospores and the teleutospores are formed only upon Grasses... Such forms as these are said to be 'heterocercous (metacercous), to distinguish them from those... which inhabit the same host throughout their whole life (autocercous). 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 246 *Puccinia graminis*... shows... the 'heterocercous which occurs also in some other Fungi. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 184/3 De Bary discovered and demonstrated the wonderful fact of heterocercism, showing that a fungus on the wheat produces an entirely different fungus on the barley. 1884 *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 414/1 He demonstrates it to be a true 'heterocercismal uredine. 1873 M. COLLINS *Sy. Silchester* I. i. 21 The proper way to begin is to teach them a 'heterocercic arabicadabra. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 742 His vile and barbarous Scotch orthoepy, or rather 'heteroepy. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 365/1 The 'heteroganglionic type of the nervous system... is established in the Mollusks. 1855 OWEN *Invertebr. Anim.* (ed. 2) 470 The scattered centres of the nervous system, disposed according to the Heteroganglionic type of that dominant system of organs. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterogynous*... 'heterogynous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterogynous*, applied to those insects, such as ants, in which each species comprises males, females, and neuters. 1678 CUWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 38. 47 Body hath no other Action belonging to it but that of Local Motion, which Local Motion as such, is Essentially 'Heterokinesie. *Ibid.* I. v. 668 Plato rightly determined that cogitation, which is self-activity or autochinesie, was, in order of nature, before the local motion of body, which is heterochinesie. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterolobous*, having unequal lobes... 'heterolobous. 18... HARE *Guesses* (1859) 182 Is not man the only automaton upon earth? The things usually called so are in fact 'hetero-

matons. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heteronemus* (*Bot.*) applied by Fries to nemous... vegetables in which the sporidia are lengthened by germination into filaments which unite to produce a heterogeneous body, as happens in the fungi and mosses: 'heteronemous. *Ibid.*, *Heteronemus* (*Bot.*), having unequal filaments, as those of the stamens of the *Epacris heteronema*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Heteronemus, applied to those plants the stamens of which are unequal in the length of their filaments. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterophthalmia*, term for the eyes being of different colour from each other: 'heterophthalmic. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterophthalmic*, the condition in which the eyes are of a different colour, or are different in direction. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418 (*Sponges*) The prows may be similar (homoproral) or dissimilar ('heteroproral). 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* II. I. ii. 65 The chief 'heteropsychological theories of ethics... are all founded on an attempted identification of the moral sentiments with some other function of our nature. 1711 *Spectator* No. 250 ¶ 7 This Irregularity in Vision... must be put in the Class of 'Heteropticks. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 135 In ferns and Equisetaceæ the root and stem are strikingly different... the root springs from any part of the spore, and hence to the roots of this great division has been given the name 'Heterorhizal. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, etc., Those [fishes] in which the right and the left sides of the body are dissimilar: 'heterosomatous. 1894 A. B. BAUCE *St. Paul's Concept. Christ.* 403 The doctrine of Jesus was autostotic, that of Paul was 'hetero-stotic. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 805 In Phanerogams the embryo-sac corresponds to the large, the pollen-grain to the small spore of 'heterosporous Vascular Cryptogams. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 474 Professor Williamson divides coals into Isosporous and Heterosporous coals. *Ibid.* 697 They further consider that some of his Calamariæ... were heterosporous. 1886 *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 491/2 Mr. Bennett has made use of the term Megaspiorangia in describing the heterosporous vascular cryptogams. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 194 The same sound... is consequently heard, not homotonously, or in like tones, but heterotonously, or in separate and unlike. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 863/1 'Heterotrichal band circular. *Ibid.*, 'heterotrichous band.

Heterocerc (het'ērosērk), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* Also -cerque. [f. HETERO- + Gr. κερκ-ous tail.] *a. sb.* A heterocercal fish. *b. adj.* = next. 1876 PAGE *Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 184 All the fishes of the palæozoic periods being heterocercs. 1882 OGILVIE, *Heterocerc*. **Heterocercal** (-sērkāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Having the lobes of the tail unequal. Opp. to *homocercal*.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 191/1 *Heterocercal*, the term chosen by M. Agassiz... to express a peculiar form of the tails of fishes... The tail is... unequally bilobate, as in the shark... The peculiarity of the Heterocercal fishes is that the vertebral column runs along the upper caudal lobe. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 133 The heterocercal character of the tail.

Hence **Heterocercality**, **Heterocercy** (-sērsi), the condition of being heterocercal. 1884 *Science* 3 Oct. 341/2 Whenever heterocercality manifests itself, there is degeneration of the caudal end of the chordal axis.

Heterocercous (het'ērsēsōs), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Heterocera* neut. pl., f. HETERO- + Gr. κέρας horn.] Belonging to the sub-order of lepidopterous insects *Heterocera* (Moths); so called from the diversified forms of the antennæ, which are not clubbed as in the *Rhopalocera* (Butterflies).

1881 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 268/4 New Genera and Species of *Heterocercous* Lepidoptera from Japan.

Heterochronic (-krōnik), *a. Biol. and Path.* [f. HETERO- + Gr. χρόνος time, χρόνικός of or concerning time.] *a.* 'Occurring at different times; irregular; intermittent: applied to the pulse' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). *b.* Occurring or developed at an abnormal time. So || **Heterochronia** (-krōniā), **Heterochronism** (-p'krōniz'm), **Heterochrony**, the occurrence of a process, or development of a tissue, organ, or organic form, at an abnormal time; **Heterochronistic**, **Heterochronous** *adjs.* = HETEROCHRONIC.

1854 MAYNE, *Heterochronicus*, *Heterochronous*... heterochronic: heterochronous: applied to the pulse. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 5 We may... designate the general morbid processes as Heterochronic and Heterotopic. *Ibid.* 355 They are developed at a time when their presence is an abnormality (Heterochronia). 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 502 Entire organs which, during the serial genesis of the type, came comparatively late, come in the evolving individual comparatively soon. This Prof. Haeckel has called heterochrony. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 13 Kenogenetic 'displacements in time', or 'Heterochronisms'. *Ibid.*, 'By heterotopy the sequence in position is vitiated; by heterochrony the sequence in time is vitiated.

+ **Heteroclitical**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *heteroclitus* (see next) + -AL.] = next 2.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 75 As good forbear an irregular fool as beare a foole heteroclitall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 385 Sinnes heteroclitall, and such as want either name or president. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. ii. § 8 If there be any Heteroclitall Plants, wherein they are found otherwise.

Heteroclitite (het'ēroklōit), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *hétéroclite* (16th c. in sense 2, 14th c. *etrolite*), a. L. *heteroclitus*, a. Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος, irregularly inflected, f. ἑτερο- HETERO- + κλιτος, verbal adj. from κλίν-iv to bend, inflect.] *A. adj.*

1. *Gram.* Irregularly or anomalously declined or inflected: chiefly of nouns.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Heteroclitite*, that is declined otherwise than common Nouns are. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. vii. § 1 The heteroclitite nouns of the Latin tongue.

2. *fig.* Deviating from the ordinary rule or standard; irregular, exceptional, abnormal, anomalous, eccentric. Said of persons and things. (Very common in 17th and 18th centuries; now rare.)

1598 FLORIO, *Bischiassozzo ceruello*, a fantastical, heteroclitite wit. 1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fools* 94 Heteroclitite, reuerse, thwart and headstrong Fools. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. in Lyndon* i. 170 Who will not attribute more to the uniforme practise of the primitive Church, then to the heteroclyte practise of later Churches? 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 194 This heteroclitite animal [the bat]. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 225 Mortification... may be given him by fools or heteroclitite characters. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 265 From its peculiar characters, which led Pallas to call it *Tetrao paradoxus*, it has received the somewhat pedantic name of *Heteroclitite Grouse*. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVII. 229/3 Nor need I dilate on the heteroclitite address, fallacion, reminiscion.

B. sb. [absol. use of A.]

1. *Gram.* A word irregularly inflected; esp. a noun which deviates from the regular declension.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Examples of all the conjugations declined at length through all moods and tenses, with the Heteroclitites. 1612 BAINSLIEV *Pos. Parts* (1669) 97 What mean you by Heteroclitits? Nouns... declined otherwise than the ordinary manner. 1760 (title) *Lily's Rules Construed*; whereunto are added T. Robinson's Heteroclitites. 1870 *MARCH AGS. Gram.* § 100 Nouns... [that] vary in Case-endings (Heteroclitites).

2. *fig.* A thing or person that deviates from the ordinary rule; an 'anomaly'. (Very common in 17th c.; now rare or Obs.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 3. 8 A substantial and severe Collection of the Heteroclitites, or Irregulars of Nature... I find not. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. xxv. (1655) l. 83 There are strange Heteroclitites in Religion now adays. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. xii. 189 Our Parliament would affect to be an heteroclitite to all other parliaments. 1780 T. DAVIES *Life Garrick* II. xl. 141 The doctor was a perfect Heteroclitite, an inexplicable existence in creation.

So + **Heteroclitite**, + **Heteroclitical**, + **Heteroclitous** *adjs.* = HETEROCLITITE *a.*

1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. i. iv. (ed. 4) 377 Loathsome and fulsome filthy potions, Heteroclitical pills... horse medicines. 1648 PETTY *Adv. to Hartlib* 23 Parrot-like repeating heteroclitous nouns and verbs. 1656 EARL *MONM. Adv. fr. Parnass.* 449 Employing... for souldiers, those heteroclitical dispositions, who by reason of their restless natures, 'twas thought were likely to do worse. 1885 *Pal Mail G.* 13 Jan. 5/1 Every portion of Marlowe's work is stamped with mutiny and revolt, with love for unblessed speculation and interest in heteroclitical offence.

Heterodont (het'ērodōnt), *a. and sb. Zool.* [mod. f. HETER- + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth. In mod. f. *hētrōdon*.]

A. adj. Having teeth of different kinds or forms (incisors, canines, and molars), as most mammals. Also said of the teeth. Opp. to *homodont*.

1877 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 232/2 In the majority of the Mammalia, the teeth in the same jaw vary in size, form, and structure, and they are therefore called Heterodont. 1886 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 471/1 Existing toothed whales have what appears to be a homodont and not a heterodont dentition, but a heterodont dentition has been observed in the foetus of an existing whale.

B. sb. 1. A heterodont animal.

2. A snake of the N. American genus *Heterodon*. **Heterodox** (het'ēródōks), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. ἑτερόδοξ- of another opinion, holding opinions other than the right, f. ἑτερο- HETERO- + δόξα opinion.]

A. adj. 1. Of doctrines, opinions, etc.: Not in accordance with established doctrines or opinions, or those generally recognized as right or 'orthodox': *a. orig.* in religion and theology.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 354 Christ's local descending to hell, and divers others heterodoxe doctrines. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 294, I shall first shew you the Heterodox Opinion, And then that which I take to be the Orthodox. 1686 R. PARR *Life of Usher* 15 Articles... Heterodox to the Doctrine and Articles of the Church of England. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton Ess.* (1887) 2 Some of the heterodox opinions which he avows... particularly his Arianism.

Hence *B. generally*.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 210 That the name of any other Author, or Philosophy, seemeth Heterodoxe without examination. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 24 Some call it Over-witting those they deal with, but that's generally denied as a Heterodox Definition. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 6 The Major held some strangely heterodox opinions on the modern education of girls.

2. Of persons: Holding opinions not in accord with some acknowledged standard: *a.* in theology; *b.* in other matters of belief or opinion.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 18 Whosoever should dare to swarve from these [Galen and Aristotle]... being looked upon as Heterodox, was the object of scorn and derision. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 20 The Eastern Sages... teach the Heterodox a Lesson of Humility. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 96 We cannot treat the Orthodox Greek Church, at once as orthodox and heterodox. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 177 Admissions which recommended him to neither the orthodox nor the heterodox.

+ *B. sb.* *Obs.* 1. An opinion not in accord with that which is generally accepted as true or correct; a heterodox opinion.

1619 *Balkanquail's Let. fr. Syn. of Dort in Hales' Rem.*

(1673) 524 Upon Tuesday . . the Canons of the first and second Article . . were approved, except the last of the second Article . . and the second heterodox in that same Article. *Ibid.* On Thursday morning . . it was reasoned whether that last heterodox should be retained. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. ii. iii. 66 Not only a simple Heterodox, but a very hard Paradox, it will seem, and of great absurdity unto obstinate ears. 1691 W. NICHOLLS *Ansv.* *Naked Gospel* 105 These and many more are the Heterodoxes of his Books.

2. A heterodox person. *rare*.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 18 Heretics, then, and heterodoxes are not good honest men, as the vulgar counts them.

Hence **Heterodoxly** *adv.*, in a heterodox way;

Heterodoxness, heterodox quality or character.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 501 What Error or Heterodoxness in avowing it perfectly Celestial and Æthereal? *Ibid.* 523 The speaking of two persons thus in Christ . . seemed to administer some scruple of Heterodoxness to some. 1674 C. ELLIS *Vanity of Scoffing* 9 A thing so heterodoxly yet so magisterially asserted. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 10 These who have either unthinkingly, or Heterodoxly imbibed his notions.

† **Heterodoxal**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of heterodox character; heterodox.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. xv. (1754) 466 This new Piece of Philosophy . . tho' heterodoxal and cross-grained to the old Philosophers. 1661 Sir Harry Vane's *Politics* 11 Most of those Hearers . . grew most Heterodoxall Rabbits. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 217 Dr. Reynolds calls the Lambeth Articles Orthodoxal: no one intimated that they were Heterodoxal.

† **Heterodoxical**, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 214 Not only simply heterodoxical, but a very rough-hewn paradoxical asseveration. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 23 In . . other parts . . similar heterodoxical passages may be found.

† **Heterodoxous**, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous, Incongruous.

Heterodoxy (het'êrôdôksi). [ad. Gr. *êteropodôxia* error of opinion, f. *êteropodôg-os* HETERODOX.]

1. The quality or character of being heterodox; deviation from what is considered to be orthodox.

1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 317 That preamble, which the daring Heterodoxy of some modern writers put me upon. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 32 No Man's Shoe wrings him the more because of the Heterodoxy, or the tipping of his Shoe-maker. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. ii. Does the reader inquire . . what the difference between Orthodoxy or *My-dox* and Heterodoxy or *Thy-dox* might here be? 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 519 The establishment of Christianity as the State Religion . . turned the attention of the rulers . . to minute questions of heterodoxy and orthodoxy.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An opinion or doctrine at variance with that generally received as true or right; a heterodox opinion.

1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. (1674) A ijb/i The Anarchy and licentiousness of Heterodoxies and confused Opinions. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 31. 39 Another heterodoxy of his, concerning the resurrection. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 201 Charging him with Popery, Arminianism, and other heterodoxies. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 197. I know that I have great poetical authorities against me in this heterodoxy.

Heterodromous (het'êrôdrômos), *a.* [f. mod. L. *heterodrom-us*, f. Gr. *êterop-* HETERO- + *-dromos* running + -ous. In mod. F. *hétérodrome*.]

Running in different directions: opp. to *homodromous*. † *a. Mech.* Applied to levers of the first order, in which the power and the weight move in opposite directions (*obs.*). *b. Bot.* Turning in opposite directions on the main stem and on a branch, as the generating spiral of a phyllotaxis.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (ed. 2) II. s.v., The Wheel, Windlass, Capstand, Crane, &c. are perpetual Heterodromous Leavers. [1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Heterodromous Vectis*, in mechanics, a lever wherein the fulcrum, or point of suspension, is between the weight and the power.] 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) iii. § 3. 140 The successive leaves form a spiral round the axis . . In the majority of cases, the direction in both the stem and branches is the same, and it is then said to be *homodromous*; but instances . . occur in which the direction is different, when it is called *heterodromous*. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 190.

So **Heterodromy** *Bot.*, heterodromous condition. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterodromy*, term applied . . when the axial shoot of the stem coils from right to left, whilst that of the branch twists from left to right, or vice versa.

Heterogamous (het'êrôgâmos), *a.* [f. Gr. *êterop-* HETERO- + *-gâmos* marriage + -ous: in mod. F. *hétérogame* (De Candolle).]

1. *Bot.* Various applied to conditions in which stamens and pistils are not regularly present in each flower or floret.

Applied *a. orig.* by De Candolle to plants having flowers monœcious, dioecious, or polygamous; *b.* by Lessing to composites whose capitula or flower-heads contain florets differing in sex; *c.* by Trinius to grasses in which the arrangement of the sexes is different in different spikelets.

1842 in BRANOE. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Heterogamous*, when in a capitulum the florets of the ray are either neuter or female, and those of the disk male. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 196 If all the florets of a flower-head (*capitulum*) be perfect, the flower-heads are *homogamous* (Dandelion); if part of them be imperfect, the heads are *heterogamous* (Daisy).

2. *Biol.* Characterized by the alternation of differently organized generations, as of a parthenogenetic and a sexual generation.

1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1031 Certain species [of Nematelminthes] possess what is known as the 'free rhabditis form' and are heterogamous.

3. Of or pertaining to irregular marriage.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 159 Besides these he may have had other heterogamous connexions.

Heterogamy (het'êrôgâmi). [f. as prec. + -Y.] The quality or condition of being heterogamous.

1. *Bot.* Mediate or indirect fertilization of plants.

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* ix. 418 These circuitous methods of fertilisation may be called *Heterogamy*, or 'crooked fertilisation', in contradistinction to the typical and orthodox method, which may be styled *Orthogamy*, or direct ('straight') fertilisation.

2. *Biol.* The succession of differently organized generations of animals or plants, as where sexual generation alternates with parthenogenesis.

1884 A. SEDGWICK tr. *Claus's Zool.* I. 543 Chermes affords an example of heterogamy in that two different oviparous generations follow one another: a slender and winged summer generation, and an apterous generation which is found in autumn and spring and lives through the winter. 1885 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Intro. 31 Alternation of Generations . . whether in the form known as metagenesis, i.e. the alternation of asexual and sexual individuals, or as heterogamy, i.e. the alternation of parthenogenetic and sexual races. *Ibid.* 508 [In Insects] Alternation of Generations is coupled with parthenogenesis, and is known in this case as Heterogamy. 1889 GEORGE & THOMSON *Evol. Ser.* xv. 207 A sexless fern-plant forms special reproductive cells (spores), which develop parthenogenetically into a sexual prothallus, from the fertilised egg-cell of which the fern-plant arises . . [this] is called by zoologists, in reference to flukes for instance, *heterogamy*.

Heterogene (het'êrôgên), *a. ? Obs.* [ad. Gr. *êteropênês* of different kinds, f. *êterop-* HETERO- + *-ênês*, *-ênê-* kind: cf. F. *hétérogène* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] = HETEROGENEOUS.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Therefore they be called [het]heterogenes that is to say of dyuers natures. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. Know you the sapor pontick? sapor stipstick? Or, what is homogene, or heterogene? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1318 A strange Chimera of Beasts and Men Made up of pieces Heterogene. 1709-29 V. MAHOEY *Syst. Math. Geom.* 143 Homogene Figures, are of the same kind, as to the number of Sides: Heterogene the contrary. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 42 From a Het'rogen med'cine, The strife is intestine. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 10 The diction, similes, and metaphors . . are somewhat motley and heterogene. 1830 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. ix. 394 A soil and nature foreign and heterogene.

Heterogeneous (het'êrôgênâi), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare*. Also *7* *erron.* -ial (1. [f. Scholastic L. *heterogene-us* (f. Gr. *êteropênês*, *êteropênê-*: see HETEROGENE) + -AL.]

A. adj. = HETEROGENEOUS.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 48 Separated from the others, which are heterogenial, or of another kind. 1631 JOHANN *Nat. Bathes* ii. (1669) 9 Such water as is free from any heterogenous mixture. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 108 A Parliament is a politick body, compounded of heterogenial or dissimilar parts, viz. the King, the Lords, spiritual and temporal, in one distinct house, and of a house of Commons another distinct house. 1674 S. JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 5 Numbers Heterogeneous are mixt Numbers of Whole and Broken, Abstract and Contract. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Heterogeneous Nouns* in Grammar, are such as have one Gender in the Singular . . and another in the Plural. *Ibid.*, *Heterogeneous Surds*, are such as have different Radical Signs: As \sqrt{aa} ; and \sqrt{bb} . 1805 E. DAVES *Wks.* 299 An heterogenous color, orange, for instance . . viewed through a prism, will disappear, being resolved into the two homogenous colors . . red and yellow. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* II. 304 A system which admitted of such tyrannical action . . was a heterogenous thing.

B. sb. A heterogeneous person or substance.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. iii. (1739) 16 By congregating Homogeneous, and severing Heterogeneous. *a* 1655 VIVIAN *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 200 Whether this mixture of heterogeneals do not pollute the ordinances.

Hence **Heterogeneousness**, heterogeneity.

† **Heterogeneous**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = HETEROGENEOUS.

a 1601 NASHE *Quaterio* (1632) 44 All the parts both homogenous and heterogenous of the dead corps. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 385 *Corpus heterogenes*, in terra coalescens: a Heterogenous body encensing in the earth. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2. (1643) 170 When they consist of Heterogeneous parts, or parts of a divers kind.

Heterogeneity (het'êrôgênâiti). [ad. med. L. *heterogenitas* (et) *heterogenitas* 14th c.), f. *heterogene-us*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *heterogénéité* (1641 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

The quality or condition of being heterogeneous: *a.* Difference or diversity in kind from other things; *b.* Composition from diverse elements or parts; multifarious composition. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 109 In the artificial processe of manifesting the heterogeneity of water. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 304 To multiply Simple Surds observe their Homogeneity or Heterogeneity. 1779 RAMSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 421 The advantage . . of not being disturbed by the heterogeneity of light. 1784 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 111 As to the Chinese . . its great Heterogeneity in respect of other Languages. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvii. § 145 (1875) 396 Evolution is an integration of matter . . during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity, to a definite, coherent heterogeneity. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 194 In the members of the Olympian court itself we discern every kind of heterogeneity.

c. With *a* and *pl.* A heterogeneous element or constituent.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 19 In their crudities, heterogeneties & impurities. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 414 Mica, iron ore, and other heterogeneties are more frequent in it. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. So many heterogeneties cast together into the fermenting-vat.

d. Law of Heterogeneity (Logic): see quot.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 About the second principle, the Law of Heterogeneity, there is no dispute. According to this law, things the most similar must, in some respects, be dissimilar or heterogeneous; and, consequently, any Concept, however large its Intension may be, may still have that Intension increased, without thereby descending to individuals.

Heterogeneous (het'êrôgênâis), *a.* [f. Scholastic L. *heterogene-us* (see HETEROGENEAL) + -ous.] The opposite of *homogeneous*.

The earlier word, and the more usual, esp. in technical expressions, till c. 1725, was *heterogeneous*.

1. Of one body in respect of another, or of various bodies in respect of each other: Diverse in kind or nature, of completely different characters; incongruous; foreign.

1624 F. WHITE *Reply to Fisher* 243 The question . . is heterogeneous to this disputation. 1660 GOUGE *Chr. Direct.* II. (1831) 21 Labour . . to drive out all wandering heterogeneous thoughts that come to disturb thee. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 25 Chusing two heterogeneous fluids, such as Water and Oyl. 1699 LO. TAABUT in *Pepys's Diary* (1879) VI. 195 Though it be heterogeneous from this subject. 1715 DESAGULIERES *Fires Impr.* 35 Its heat proceeds from a mixture of heterogeneous Bodies. 1743 LOND. & COUNTRY BREW. II. (ed. 2) 112 Which is perfectly heterogeneous to the true Management of the Hop. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 199 Things utterly heterogeneous can have no intercommunion. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 58 The National Church is absolutely heterogeneous to the Apostolical or Anglo-Catholic party of 1833. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 16 Pain is always heterogeneous with pleasure. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* II. (1875) 44 A large collection of heterogeneous writings. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* viii. 180 We do not suppose that the two worlds, visible and invisible, are absolutely different and heterogeneous in fundamental structure.

b. loosely. Extraordinary, anomalous, abnormal. 1757 [see HETEROGENEOUS]. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Life & Adv.* Sir B. Sapskull I. 58 Men of fashion are strange heterogeneous monsters. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscret.* (1786) V. 242 Lady Belvoir and her two daughters are actual characters, however heterogeneous some people may think them.

2. Of a body in respect of its elements: Composed of diverse elements or constituents; consisting of parts of different kinds; not homogeneous. 1630 PAVNIE *Anti-Armin.* 182 The members of a haeterogeneous body . . are discrepant and various in themselves. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1647) 261 The armie will be very heterogeneous, patched up of different people. 1649 A. ROSS *Life in Mahomet Alcoran* 405 He . . found at his doore an Heterogeneous Beast, called Elborach, half Asse, half Mule, but much swifter then either. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 280 Thus from a Mixture of all Kinds began, That Heterogeneous Thing, an Englishman. 1796 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 245 All sorts of light . . simple and homogeneous, or heterogeneous and compounded. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* II. This heterogeneous mass of wild and desperate men. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxi. 52 Good is of a character exceedingly diversified and heterogeneous. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. vii. 419 In so vast and heterogeneous an Empire as the Persian.

3. *Math.* *a.* Of different kinds, so as to be incommensurable. *b.* Of different dimensions or degrees; non-homogeneous. *Heterogeneous Surds*: see quot. 1796. (The later nomenclature is that of *like* and *unlike surds*.)

1656 HOBBS *Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 199 Of these two sorts of angles the quantities are heterogeneous. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. xvi. Schol., Heterogeneous quantities are not compared together. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Heterogeneous Surds*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Heterogeneous Quantities* . . are those which cannot have proportion, or be compared together as to greater and less . . As lines, surfaces, and solids in geometry. *Heterogeneous Surds*, are such as have different radical signs; as \sqrt{a} and \sqrt{b} ; or $\sqrt[3]{10}$ and $\sqrt[3]{20}$.

4. In various connexions:

Heterogeneous attraction, attraction between atoms different in kind, chemical attraction; also that between the different kinds of electricity and magnetism. *Heterogeneous bodies*, 'such as have their parts of unequal density' (Hutton *Math. Dict.* 1796). *Heterogeneous nouns*, nouns of different genders in the singular and plural. *Heterogeneous numbers*, 'mixed numbers consisting of integers and fractions' (Hutton). 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Heterogeneous bodies are such, whose gravities in different parts are not proportionable to the bulk thereof. *Ibid.*, *Heterogeneous Nouns*, *Heterogeneous Numbers*. 1826-34 GOOD'S *Bk. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 93 The heterogeneous attraction, or that between the two different substances, is stronger than the common force of gravity.

Hence **Heterogeneously** *adv.*, in a heterogeneous manner; **Heterogeneousness**, the quality or condition of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1662) 129 The Heterogeneousness of the Exposition of the First Day's Creation. 1768 JOHNSON *Gen. Obs. Shaks.* 3 *Hen. VI.* Dissimilitude of style, and heterogeneousness of sentiment, may sufficiently show that a work does not really belong to the reputed author. 1775 — *Tourn. to West. Isl.*, *Outing in Sky Wks.* 4. 439 The rooms are very heterogeneously filled. 1836-9 TONO *Cycl. Anat.* II. 105 The heterogeneousness of two fluids. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Dan.* vii. 435 Unauthentic tradition is wont to connect things heterogeneously.

Heterogenesis (het'êrôgênênsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *êterop-* HETERO- + *-gênêns* birth, generation.]

†1. Abnormal or irregular organic development: see *quot. Obs.* (So *F. heterogénésie.*)

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterogenesis*, name given by Breschet to a Class of organic deviations comprehending those in which there exists a relative anomaly, whether from the situation or from the colour of organs, the number or the situation of the fetuses belonging to the same gestation, the situation or the number of organs in particular.

†2. Applied to sexual reproduction from two different germs, male and female. *Obs.*

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 398 The process by which new individuals are produced is called *Heterogenesis*. In this process, two different cells are concerned, germ-cells and sperm-cells.

3. The birth or origination of a living being otherwise than from a parent of the same kind.

1864 *Q. J. Nat. Sc.* Jan. 17 *Heterogenesis* is a term employed to express the creation or birth of living beings in an abnormal manner. *Ibid.*, At present the evidence which we possess, is rather adverse to the doctrine of 'heterogenesis' in any form. 1870 HUXLEY in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* p. lxxvii, The living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent, and did not return into the cycle of the parent; this is what ought to be called *Heterogenesis*, the offspring being altogether, and permanently, unlike the parent.

b. *esp.* The generation of animals or vegetables of low organization from inorganic matter; abiogenesis; spontaneous generation.

1878 TYNDALL in *19th Cent.* III. 23 The notion of heterogenesis or spontaneous generation.

c. Alternation of generations.

1863 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. ii. vii. 211 Where propagation is carried on by heterogenesis, or is characterized by unlikeness of the successive generations, there is always asexual genesis with occasionally recurring sexual genesis. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 169 When the species is composed of a regular alternation of variously constituted generations and individuals. This particular sort of reversion is termed Alternate Generation, or Heterogenesis.

Heterogenetic, *a.* [*f. prec.*: cf. *genetic.*]

1. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, heterogenesis or heterogeny.

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 709 All the related heterogenetic phenomena. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1041 Giles holds that *A. duodenale* may become sexually mature while outside the body and in the free state; in other words, that it is heterogenetic.

2. *Philos.* Relating to external origination.

1887 WHITTAKER in *Mind* XII. 289 Prof. Wundt calls his own theory of the will 'the autogenetic theory', opposing it to 'the ordinary or heterogenetic theory'.

Heterogenist, [*f. HETEROGENY* + *-IST*: cf. *mod. f. heterogéniste.*] An upholder of the hypothesis of heterogeny or spontaneous generation.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 304 The English heterogenist was far bolder. 1878 — in *19th Cent.* Mar. 501 While no discovery of the age would bear comparison with this 'new birth of living particles', it is a mere commonplace occurrence to our fortunate heterogenist.

† **Heterogenize**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. Gr. hetero-γενής* HETEROGENE + *-IZE.*] *intr.* To act in a manner heterogeneous or foreign to his own character.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 110 Never Artist so licentiously heterogenized or so extravagantly exceeded his prescribed limits as Ambition or Covetice.

† **Heterogeneous**, *a.* *Obs.* A less correct form of HETEROGENEOUS.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 62 Heterogeneous Quantities cannot be compared alternately. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 260, I am afraid I shall carry but a very heterogeneous dress along with me. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 303/1 Of the most opposite and heterogeneous kind.

Heterogeny (het'érōgēni). [*mod. f. Gr. type *hetero-γενεία*, abstr. sb. from *hetero-γενής* HETEROGENE; or, in 3, from HETERO- + *-γενεία* birth.]

† I. 1. Heterogeneousness. *Obs.*

1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 67 There is no heterogeny or disparitie in the matter.

2. *concr.* A heterogeneous assemblage. *rare.*

1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 158 Sometimes he would put up a heterogeny of articles in a lot, and knock them all down, perhaps for ninepence.

II. 3. *Biol.* Production of living beings from substances organic or inorganic without germs or ovaules; spontaneous generation.

1863 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 20, I have written a letter... to say, under the cloak of attacking Heterogeny, a word in my own defence. 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 313 No better case has ever been made out for heterogeny than by Charlton Bastian. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterogeny*,... also the production of a living being from the substance of a living being of some other kind; as in the supposed development of maggots from the substance of putrefying flesh.

Heterogone (het'érōgōn), *a.* *Bot.* [*f. Gr. hetero- HETERO- + γόνος offspring, race, γονος generating.*] = HETEROGENOUS I.

1877 GRAY in *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. III. XIII. 82, I propose the term of heterogone (or heterogonous) for these flowers. 1880 — *Bot. Text-bk.* 1. 235 The nature of heterogone dimorphism may well be understood from a single example. The most familiar one is that of Houstonia.

Heterogonous (-p'gōnās), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -OUS.*]

1. *Bot.* Having incongruous reproductive organs; applied by Asa Gray to flowers in which cross-

fertilization is secured by the stamens and pistils being dimorphic or trimorphic.

1877 [see HETEROGENE]. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 225 They may be classed into those without and those with dimorphism of stamens and pistils, or, in other words, those with Homogonous and those with Heterogonous flowers. 1880 — *Bot. Text-bk.* 1. 236 Heterogonous trimorphism is known in certain species... and the complication may have certain conceivable advantages over dimorphism.

2. *Biol.* Exhibiting irregular reproduction; producing offspring dissimilar to the parent.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digenesis, heterogonous*, the form of digenesis in which the buds produce animals differing in appearance from their progenitors. 1886 *Ibid.*, *Heterogonous*, being of, or produced by, irregular generation.

So **Heterogonism**, **Heterogony**, the condition of being heterogonous (in either sense).

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 126 A series of phenomena... which has been spoken of as 'Digenesis with Heterogony.' 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterogonism*, the production of dissimilar offspring from similar parentage, as in Gymnoblasi where dissimilar gonosomes may arise from similar trophosomes.

Heterography (-p'grāfi). [*f. Gr. hetero- HETERO- + γραφία writing.* Opposed to *orthography.*]

1. Spelling that differs from that which is correct according to current usage; 'incorrect' spelling.

1783 S. PARR *Whk.* (1828) VII. 390 Neoteric affectations of Archaism and Heterography. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 667 His orthography, or rather heterography, has been a subject of keen animadversion; and he has been charged with misspelling his own name. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xlv, I corrected his heterography.

2. Irregular or inconsistent spelling (as the current spelling of English).

1847 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 162 All climates alike groan under heterography.

So **Heterographer**, one who practises heterography; **Heterographic**, *a.* pertaining to or characterized by heterography.

1864 *Realm* 20 Apr. 7 Mr. Landor... records, in heterographic hexameters, Porson's opinion. 1865 H. B. WHEATLEY in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (title) Notes on some English Heterographers. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms & Phrases*, *Heterographic*, using the same combinations of written letters to express different sounds, as English spelling does.

Heteroideous (het'érōi'dēos), *a.* *rare.* [*f. Gr. hetero- HETERO- + εἶδος form + -OUS.*] (See *quot.*)

1866 *Trans. Bot.* 587/1 *Heteroideous*, diversified in form.

† **Heterological**, *a.* *Math. Obs.* [*f. as next + -AL.*] Applied to those terms in two or more ratios or fractions which do not correspond, as the antecedent or numerator of one, and the consequent or denominator of the other: opp. to *homological*.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 48 The new Fraction... will not be in its least terms, unless such Heterological terms be first abbreviated to their lowest.

Heterologous (-p'logōs), *a.* [*f. Gr. hetero- HETERO- + λογος ratio, relation, etc. + -OUS.*] Having a different relation, or consisting of different elements; not corresponding: opp. to *homologous*. *spec. a.* *Path.* Of a different formation from that of the normal tissue of the part.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 578 *note*, One of the heterologous formations, as they are termed by Professor Carswell. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 25 New formations are homologous (epidermic, pigmentary, dermic), or heterologous (pseudoplasms, neoplasms). 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 96 The same kind of tumour may be, under certain circumstances, homologous, and under other circumstances heterologous.

b. *Chem.* (See *quot.* 1886.)

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. V.) VI. 609 His *Précis de Chimie Organique*, in which he (Gerhardt) sketches the idea of 'Homologous and Heterologous Series.' 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterologous* series, Gerhardt's term for bodies derived from each other by definite chemical metamorphoses, in contradistinction to *Homologous* series.

Heterology (-p'lodgi). [*f. as prec. + -Y*; in sense 2, *f. Gr. hetero- + λογία discourse.*]

1. The condition of being heterologous: opp. to *homology*.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1871 T. H. GREEN *Intro. Pathol.* (1873) 105 Any deviation from the type of the parent tissue constitutes heterology. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) I. 96 Tissues normal in themselves appear under the form of a tumour, sometimes in regions where this tissue normally exists, sometimes in places where it does not exist in the normal state of things. In the first case I speak of it as *homology*, in the second as *heterology*.

2. *nonce-use.* Vocabulary of different names.

1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 28 Let the old drainer christen it, for my heterology is exhausted.

Heteromeran, *Entom.* [*f. mod. L. Heteromera* neut. pl. (Latreille, *f. Gr. hetero- HETERO- + μέρος part*.)] A beetle belonging to the *Heteromera*, a division of *Coleoptera* in which the two anterior pairs of legs have five tarsal joints, but the third pair only four.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Heteromerans*, *Heteromera*.

Heteromerous (het'érōmēros), *a.* [*f. Gr. hetero- HETERO- + μέρος part + -OUS.*] Having or consisting of parts differing in character, number, or other respect.

1. *Entom.* Having legs differing in the number

of their tarsal joints; *spec.* belonging to the division *Heteromera* of coleopterous insects (see *prec.*).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 683 The term *heteromerous* properly belongs to all insects in which the different pairs of tarsi vary *inter se* in the number of their joints. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 98 Numerous Lamellicorn and Heteromerous insects.

2. *Bot. a.* Applied to lichens in which the gonidia are arranged in one or more distinct layers within the thallus: opp. to *homomomerous*. b. Applied to flowers in which the members differ in number in the different whorls: opp. to *isomerous*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 265 The gonidia are crowded into one layer, by which the hyphal tissue is at the same time separated according to circumstances into an outer and inner or an upper and under layer; the thallus-tissue is then stratified, and such lichens are termed Heteromomerous. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 601 When the number of members is the same in each whorl [of a flower] they are said to be *isomerous*, when this is not the case *heteromerous*.

3. *Chem.* Unrelated as to chemical composition, as in certain cases of isomorphism.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Heteromorphic (het'érōmōrfik), *a.* [*f. Gr. hetero- HETERO- + μορφή form + -IC.*]

1. Of different or dissimilar forms. *spec. a.* *Entom.* Existing in different forms at different stages of life: said of insects which undergo complete metamorphosis (*Heteromorphia*).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 6 The Homomorphic insects do not pass through such striking changes of form as the Heteromorphic.

b. *Bot.* Applied to flowers or plants which occur in forms differing in the relative length of the stamens and pistils (including *dimorphic* and *trimorphic*).

1874 in R. BROWN *Man. Bot. Gloss.* 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* i. 24, I formerly applied the term 'heteromorphic' to the legitimate unions; and 'homomorphic' to the illegitimate unions; but after discovering the existence of trimorphic plants... these two terms ceased to be applicable.

2. Deviating in form from the standard or type; of abnormal form: = HETEROMORPHOUS I.

In *mod. Dicts.*

Heteromorphism (-mō'fīz'm). [*f. as prec. + -ISM.*] The condition or property of being heteromorphic; diversity of form.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 699 The various portraits of her majesty astonish by their perplexing *poly- or heteromorphism*. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 150 *Heteromorphism*, the property, sometimes observed in compounds, of crystallising in different forms, though containing equal numbers of atoms similarly grouped. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 36 Nor are these... the only cases of Heteromorphism now known. 1881 *J. Nat. Bot.* X. 86 All we have to suppose is a peculiar heteromorphism.

Heteromorphite (-mō'fīzit). *Min.* [*f. as prec. + -ITE.*] A variety of JAMESONITE.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 151 *Heteromorphite*, Feather ore, a sulphantimonite of lead... which occurs in capillary forms resembling a cobweb; also massive. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 91.

Heteromorphous, *a.* [*f. as prec. + -OUS.*]

1. Of abnormal or irregular form.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 139/2 Various animals... from exhibiting no uniform or regular shape, have been entitled... heteromorphous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heteromorphous*, differing in form, shape, or external appearance, as compared with the normal.

2. *Entom.* = HETEROMORPHIC I.

1855 OWEN *Invertebr. Anim.* 437 The differences of the larvæ which are distinguished by the entomological terms, Heteromorphous, Homomorphous, Capitate, &c., essentially depend upon their quitting the egg to enter into active life at different periods of development.

Heteromorphy. [*f. as prec. + -Y*: after *Gr. sbs. in -μορφία.*] = HETEROMORPHISM.

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 600 Deviations from ordinary forms, comprising... heteromorphy (deformities, polymorphy, alteration of colours).

Heteronomic (-nō'mik), *a.* [*f. Gr. hetero- HETERO- + νόμος law + -IC*: cf. *Gr. νομικός* of or pertaining to law.] Showing a different law or mode of operation.

1. 'Of unlike or opposite polarity: applied to contact of parts of the human body in experiments on animal magnetism: opp. to *isonomic*.'

18... *Amer. J. Nat. Psychol.* I. 502 (Cent.) Heteronomic [contact] is hyperæsthetic and increases it [muscular energy].

2. *Optics.* Affected by spherical aberration so as not to converge to one focus; divergent.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 167 The diminution of the astigmatism of the heteronomic pencils.

Heteronomous (-p'nōmās), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -OUS.*]

1. Subject to different laws, involving different principles.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 254 If two inconsistent principles of valuation be employed, then the table will be vicious because heteronomous [*erron. onymous*].

2. *Biol.* Having different laws or modes of growth; applied to parts or members differentiated from the same primitive type.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 104 Arthropoda.

Animals consisting of a series of more or less heteronomous segments. *Ibid.* 78 The development of wings and the differentiation of the body into three great heteronomous divisions, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 238 The limitation of the number of the appendages . . . concurrently with the greater development of heteronomous metameres.

3. Subject to an external law: opp. to *autonomous*.

1894 *Forum* (U. S.) July 572 Man has been . . . a thrall, owning obedience to a law conceived to be external . . . and other than the expression of his own nature. In a word he has been heteronomous.

Heteronomy (-p'nōmī), [f. as prec. + -Y: after Gr. derivatives in -νομία.]

1. Presence of a different law or principle: see quot. 1824.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 205 He has certainly not vitiated the purity of this principle by the usual heteronomy (if you will allow me a learned word)—i. e., by the introduction of the other and opposite law. 1828-30 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 12 note, Heterocritical phraseology is the first step to Heteronomy of apperception, and insanity is nothing more.

2. *Moral Philos.* Subjection to the rule of another being or power (e. g. of the will to the passions); subjection to external law. Opp. to *autonomy*.

1855 MISS COBBE *Ess. Intuit. Mor.* 146 It would not be Free Self-legislation (autonomy), but (heteronomy) subservience of the Pure Will to a lower faculty. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. iii. ii. 282 So far as they obtain sway over him, he is under a heteronomy.

3. *Biol.* The condition of being heteronomous; differentiation from a common primitive type.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 115 The degree to which heteronomy or differentiation is carried out in the various regions of the body (in *Copepoda*).

Heteronym (het'eronim). [f. as next, after *synonym*.]

1. A word having the same spelling as another, but a different sound and meaning: opp. to *homonym* and *synonym*. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. A name of a thing in one language which is a translation of the name in another language.

1885 B. G. WILDER *Jour. Nerv. Dis.* xii. (Cent.), Vernacular names which are more or less precise translations of Latin names, or of names in any other language, may be called heteronyms.

Heteronymous (het'eronimēs), *a.* [f. Gr. *heterónymos* (f. HETERO- + *ónoma* name) + -OUS.]

1. Having different names, as a pair of correlatives, e. g. *husband, wife*: opp. to *synonymous*.

1734 WATTS *Ontology* vii, Synonymous Relatives or of the same Name. Heteronymous or of a different Name. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 22 The second class [of relative terms] were called by the ancient logicians heteronymous; we may call them more intelligibly, double-worded relatives.

2. *Optics.* Applied to the two images of one object seen in looking at a point beyond it, when the left image is that seen by the right eye and *vice versa*: opp. to *homonymous*.

1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 95 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is so doubled that the left image belongs to the right eye and the right image to the left eye. . . the images are said to be heteronymous, i. e., of a different name. *Ibid.* 245 Phenomena illustrating the heteronymous Shifting of the two Fields of View.

3. 'Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a heteronym' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Heteronymously** *adv.* (see 2).

1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 120 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is doubled heteronymously;—when we look at the nearer finger, the farther one is doubled homonymously.

Heterousian, heterousian (het'ērou'siān, a. and *sb.* *Theol.* Also *g heterousian*. [f. Gr. *heterousios*, *heterousios*, f. *hetero-* HETERO- + *ousia* essence, substance. Opp. to *homousian* and *homousian*.]

A. adj. Of different essence or substance.

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 612 The Homousian Trinity of the orthodox went exactly in the middle, betwixt that Monousian Trinity of Sabellius . . . and that other Heterousian Trinity of Arius. 1790 PORSON *Lett. to Arch. Travis* ix. 221 The word *one* is applied, 1. to things homousian . . . 2. to things heterousian, where there is a sameness of persons, but a difference of natures.

B. sb. One who held the Father and the Son to be different in essence or substance; an Arian.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Heterousians*, a name given to the extreme Arians.

So **Heterousianist** (heterou'siast, heteru'siast) = *B.*; **Heterousianous** (heterousianous) *a.* = *A.*

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 579 Neither a Trinity of Words only . . . nor yet a Jumbled Confusion of God and Creature (Things Heterousious) together. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 33 Aetius . . . the apostle of a new Church, representing the widest going section of the Arian party. . . His adherents were called Anomœans, Heterousians, or Euxontians.

Heteropathic (-pæ'thik), *a.* [f. as next + -ic.]

1. *Med.* = ALLOPATHIC.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 First stands the homöopathic . . . Then the allopathic or heteropathic . . . the . . . method which hopes to cure disease by exciting some dissimilar affection.

2. Of different operation; differing in their effect.

1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. vi. 403 Though there be laws which, VOL. V.

like those of chemistry and physiology, owe their existence to a breach of the principle of the Composition of Causes, it does not follow that those peculiar, or, as they might be termed, heteropathic laws, are not capable of composition with one another. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxix. 252 It is distinguished by Mr. Mill from cases of the heterogeneous or as he says the heteropathic intermixture of effects.

Heteropathy (-p'āpi). [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *πάθος*, f. *páthos* suffering.]

1. *Med.* = ALLOPATHY: opp. to *homopathy*.

1847 CRAIG, *Heteropathy*, the method of attempting to remove one disease by inducing a different one.

2. *Path.* (See quot.)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heteropathy* . . . Berthold's term for the form of idiosyncrasy in which the organic susceptibility behaves itself in a different fashion to the normal in the presence of any irritation.

3. Antipathy or aversion excited by suffering: opp. to *sympathy*. (*nonce-use*.)

1874 MISS COBBE in *Theol. Rev.* Jan. 74 At the sight of pain animals generally feel an impulse to destroy rather than to help. This emotion will be indicated by the term Heteropathy. 1881 — *Duties Wom.* iv. 118 It is astonishing and horrible to witness how the deep-seated frightful human passion, which I have elsewhere named Heteropathy, develops itself in such circumstances.

|| **Heterophasia** (-tē'ziā). *Path.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *φασία*, f. *phásis* speech.] = HETERO-PHREMY (as a result of mental disease).

1877 GOULBURN *Bateman's Darwinism* 115 Perversion of language to which the name of Heterophasia has been given. 1882 tr. Ribot's *Dis. Mem.* 152 Sometimes the patient retains an extensive vocabulary of vocal . . . signs, but cannot use it correctly (cases of heterophasia).

Hence **Heterophasiac**, 'one who is affected with heterophasia' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Heterophemy (-fē'mī). [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *φήμη*, f. *phēmē*, *phēmē* voice, speech.] The saying or writing of one word or phrase when another is meant.

1875 R. G. WHITE in *Galaxy* Nov. 693 The assertion made is most often not merely something that the speaker or writer does not mean to say, but its very reverse, or at least something notably at variance with his purpose. For this reason I have called it heterophemy, which means merely the speaking otherwise. 1885 — *Stud. Shaks.* 33 As to the writing twice of Verona instead of Milan, it seems plainly a mere case of heterophemy. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Mar. 212/4 We are forced in charity to credit the bishop with a kind of 'heterophemy'.

So **Heterophemism**, an instance or result of heterophemy. **Heterophemist**, one who says something else than he means to say (whence **Heterophemistic a.**). **Heterophemize v. intr.**, to say something different from what one means to say.

1875 R. G. WHITE in *Galaxy* XX. 697 (Cent.) Henry Ward Beecher appears among the heterophemists. . . He heterophemizes in a very striking manner. *Ibid.* 698 (Cent.) Examples in which creditor is used for debtor—perhaps the most common of all heterophemisms.

Heterophyllous (-fē'lōs), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *φύλλον* leaf + -OUS. In *F. heterophylle*.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing leaves of different forms upon the same plant.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Jrnl. Sci.* 1871-2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 110 Examples of heterophyllous and dimorphic plants, in which there is a very considerable difference in form in the same organs, not only at different times, but even simultaneously. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 467 The leaves of the heterophyllous species which have them arranged in four rows, possess stomata on their inner surface.

2. *Zool.* Belonging to the group *Heterophyllii* of cephalopods.

Heterophylly. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -Y: in mod. *F. heterophylle*.] The condition of being heterophyllous.

1874 in R. BROWN *Man. Bot. Gloss.* 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 619/1 (*Rodríguez*) Variability of species and heterophylly are characteristic of the flora to quite an unusual degree.

|| **Heteroplasia** (het'ēdrōplā'ziā). *Path.* Also anglicized as **heteroplasia** (-p'plāsi). [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *πλάσις* moulding, formation: *F. hétéroplasiē*.] The formation of a tissue different from the normal tissue of the part in which it occurs.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heteroplasia*, *Heteroplasia*, terms for abnormal organic formation: heteroplasia. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 354 The so-called Heteroplasia, Heterologous new-formations, that is to say, tissues which bear little resemblance to normal tissues.

Heteroplasm. *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλάσμα* anything moulded, a figure: *F. hétéroplasmie*.] A tissue formed in a part where it does not normally occur.

1878 R. DAVITT *Surg. Vade M.* (ed. 11) 84 As Virchow showed, there is no such thing as heteroplasm. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heteroplasm*, Burdach's term for a morbid tissue foreign to the economy.

Heteroplastic (-plæ'stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλαστικός* fit for moulding: *F. hétéroplastique*.]

1. *Path.* Of or belonging to heteroplasia; of the nature of a heteroplasm.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 270 Tubercle, carcinoma, and other heteroplastic new-formations.

2. *Biol.* Dissimilar in formation or structure, as the different tissues of the body.

Heteroplastide (-plæ'stoid), *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλαστός* moulded, formed + -IDE.] An organism composed of tissues of different kinds, as most animals and plants: opp. to *homoplastide*.

1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 621 Death is . . . a characteristic feature of differentiated multicellular organisms (heteroplastides). *Ibid.* 622 How the mortal heteroplastides can have been evolved from the immortal monoplastides or homoplastides.

Heteropod (het'ēdrōp'd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. next.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the *Heteropoda*. *b. sb.* One of the *Heteropoda*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. ix. 301 The animal of the *Heteropoda* having a proboscis and only two tentacles. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* (1885) 649 The heteropod genus so characteristic of Paleozoic time, *Heterophoron*.

|| **Heteropoda** (het'ēdrōp'dā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod. *L.*, f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *πούς*, *pod-* foot.]

a. A group of Crustacea including forms with 14 feet, some of which are adapted for swimming. *b.* An order or subclass of Gastropods, having the foot modified into a swimming organ. *c.* A group of Echinoderms.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 24/2. 1838 *Ibid.* XI. 92/2 Forskall places all the *Heteropoda* of Cuvier under his genus *Pterotrachea*. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 245 Both families of the *Heteropoda* are represented by fossil forms. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 324 The foot of the *Heteropoda* is differentiated into a more independent organ.

Hence **Heteropodan** = **HETEROPOD sb.**; **Heteropodous a.** = **HETEROPOD a.**

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 24/2 A genus of the heteropodous mollusca of Lamarck.

Heteropter (het'ēdrōpt'ar), *Entom.* One of the *Heteroptera*.

1864 in WEBSTER.

|| **Heteroptera** (het'ēdrōpt'ērā), *sb. pl.* *Entom.*

[mod. *L.*, f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *πτερόν* wing.] A suborder of *HEMiptera*, comprising those insects whose wings consist of dissimilar parts, being coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip; the true bngs. Opp. to *Homoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 385 He designated the first of the sections *Heteroptera*. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 25 The *Heteroptera* cannot exactly be said either to sting or bite.

Hence **Heteropterian** = **HETEROPTER**; **Heteropterous a.**, belonging to or having the characters of the *Heteroptera*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Heteropterans, Heteroptera*, the name of a section of *Hemipterans*, comprehending those in which the hemelytra terminate abruptly by a membranous appendage. 1895 *Naturalist* 213 Mr. Mason recorded 132 out of about 420 heteropterous hemiptera known to inhabit the British Islands.

Heteroscion (het'ēdrō'siān), *sb.* and *a.* [f. med. *L. heteroscius* (usually in nom. pl. used subst.), *a.* Gr. *heteroskios* diversely-shadowed (f. *hetero-* HETERO- + *σκιά* shadow) + -AN.]

A. sb. A name applied to the people of the two temperate zones in reference to the fact that, in the two zones, noon-shadows always fall in opposite directions. (Cf. *Amphiscian, Periscian*.) Usually in *pl.*; the Lat. pl. *heteroscii* is also frequent.

Heteroscii, in strictness, and according to the origin and reason of the word, is a term of relation, and denotes those inhabitants which, during the whole year, have their noon-tide shadows projected different ways from each other. Thus, we. are *heteroscii* with regard to those who inhabit the southern temperate zone; and they are *heteroscii* with respect to us. (Chambers *Cycl.*)

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 68 Of the diversity of shadows, their ar. iij. divers distinct habitations of people found, . . . Amphiscii, Heteroscii, Periscii, and we want apt English terms for them. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Heteroscians*, any people dwelling under a temperate zone: so called because their shadows at noon bend still but one way. 1652 URQUHART *Jeuel Wks.* (1834) 259 Which to withhold from them, whether Periscians, Heteroscians, or Amphiscians, would prove very absurd. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 506 *Heteroscii*, in Geography, are such inhabitants of the earth as have their shadows at noon projected always the same way with regard to themselves, or always contrary ways with respect to each other.]

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of noon-shadows in the temperate zones.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthumia, Terrest. Globe* (1650) 300 Of Oxford the Sign-Regent is Capricorn, the Noon-shadows are *Heteroscian*.

|| **Heterosis** (het'ēdrō'sis), *Rhet.* [Late Gr. *heterosis* alteration, f. *heteros* different.] 'A figure of speech by which one form of a noun, verb, or pronoun, and the like, is used for another' (Webster, 1864).

Heterostatic (-stæt'ik), *a. Electr.* [f. HETERO- + *STATIC*.] Applied to electrostatic instruments in which there is electrification independent of that to be tested.

1867 SIR W. THOMSON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 501 The electric system here described is heterostatic, there being an independent electrification besides that whose difference of potential is to be measured. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 309 This method of using an auxiliary electrification besides the electrification to be measured is called the Heterostatic method in opposition to the Idiostatic method, in which the whole effect is produced by the electrification to be measured.

Heterostrophic (-strɒfɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-strophos* turning + *-ic*: cf. Gr. *στροφικός*.]

1. Turning or winding in another direction; *spec.* in *Conch.* applied to univalve shells in which the usual direction of the spire is reversed, as in a 'reversed' whelk.

2. *Gr.* and *Lat. Pros.* 'Consisting of two systems of different metrical forms: as, a heterostrophic song or choric passage' (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **Heterostrophous** *a.* = *prec.* 1; **Heterostrophe**, **Heterostrophy**, the condition of being heterostrophic.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterostrophus* (*Conchol.*), applied to a spirivalve shell in which the terminal border is to the left side of the animal, as in the *Physa heterostrophica*: heterostrophous. 1884 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Heterostrophe*, the reversal of the direction in which the spire of a shell turns.

Heterostyled (het'ɒrɪstəɪld), *a.* *Bot.* [f. HETERO- + *STYLE* + *-ED*]. Having the styles or pistils of different individual plants of different lengths relatively to their stamens; the same as *heteromorphic* or *heterogony*.

1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1892) 311 The nature of heterostyled plants may be illustrated in the primrose. 1877 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. III. 82 Mr. Darwin's term [*dimorphism*] has the disadvantage of not indicating what parts of the blossom are *dimorphic*. This has been supplied by Hildebrand, in Germany, who has introduced [*Bot. Zeit.* 1871] the term *heterostyled* and the counterpart *homostyled*.

So **Heterostyly**, **Heterostylism**, the condition of having the styles of different lengths relatively to the stamens; heteromorphism, heterogony. **Heterostylous** *a.* = HETEROSTYLED.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* III. vi. 809 Another contrivance for the mutual fertilisation of different individuals of plants with hermaphrodite flowers.—*Dimorphism* (or *Heterostyly*)... In one individual the flowers all have a long style and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers have a short style and long filaments. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1892) 53 This account was published before I had discovered the meaning of heterostyly. 1887 WARO tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* 792 The same principle is also employed in the case of heterostylous flowers. 1887 GOEBEL *Morphol. Plants* 405 A further method for securing the mutual fertilisation of different plants of the same species is heterogony (*heterostyly*).

Heterotactous (-tæktəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *τακτός* ordered, arranged + *-OUS*.] Characterized by heterotaxy. *a.* *Anat.* and *Bot.* Having organs abnormally placed or arranged.

b. *Geol.* Without regularity of stratification.

a 1889 G. K. GILBERT in *Worcester's Suppl.*, *Heterotactous* mountain mass.

Heterotaxy (-tæksi). [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-ταξία*, *f. τάξις* arrangement.]

1. *Anat.* and *Bot.* Aberrant or abnormal disposition of organs or parts.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterotaxia*, applied by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to those complex anomalies, which, while they are of anatomical importance, do not hinder the performance of any function, and are not apparent externally: heterotaxy. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 78, I believe this case might be reported as partial heterotaxy. 1897 *Brit. Med. J.* 28 Aug. 34 The anomaly known as heterotaxy, or *transpositio viscerum totalis*.

2. *Geol.* Want of uniformity in stratification (*Worcester Suppl.* 1889).

Heterotomic (-tɒmɪk), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-τομικός* cut + *-ic*: cf. Gr. *τομή* of or for cutting.] = *next*, sense 1.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterotomic*, applied to a calyx or a corolla in which the alternate divisions are dissimilar.

Heterotomous (-tɒməs), *a.* [as *prec.* + *-OUS*.] 1. *Bot.* Applied to a perianth having unequal or dissimilar divisions. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. *Min.* Having cleavage different from the ordinary. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Heterotopy (het'ɒtəpi). *Phys.* [ad. mod.L. *heterotopia* (also in Engl. use), f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-τοπία*, *f. τόπος* place.] Displacement in position, misplacement: *a.* *Path.* The occurrence of a tumour in a part where the elements of which it is composed do not normally exist. *b.* *Biol.* (See quot. 1879.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 355 Tumors are abnormal only because they occur in a locality in which their elements do not normally exist (*Heterotopia*). 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 The kenogenetic vitiations of the original palaeogenetic incidents of evolution depend in great measure on a gradually occurring displacement of the phenomena... by adaptation to the changed conditions of embryonic existence.—This displacement may affect either the place or the time of the phenomena.—If the former, it is called *Heterotopy*; if the latter, *Heterochrony*. *Ibid.* 13 Displacement of position, or heterotopy, especially affects the cells or elementary parts which compose the organs; but it also affects the organs themselves.

Hence **Heterotopic**, **Heterotopous** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of heterotopy; **Heterotopism** = HETEROLOGY.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 45 The different position occupied by visual organs forbids us to suppose that they have had a common hereditary origin, and is in favour of these heterotopic organs having been independently dif-

ferentiated from an indifferent apparatus. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 13 An analogous heterotopism affects the primitive kidneys in the higher Vertebrates.

Heterotropical (-tɒtrəpəl), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-τροπός* turning another way (f. *τροπέω* HETERO- + *-τροπός* turning) + *-AL*.] = HETEROOTROPOUS.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Heterotropical*, a term applied to the embryo of a seed when the former lies across the latter; that is to say, neither pointing to its base nor apex. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 588 *Heterotropical*, lying parallel with the hilum. A term applied only to the embryo.

Heterotropic (-tɒtrɒpɪk), *a.* *Physics.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ic*: cf. Gr. *τροπικός* of or pertaining to turning.] = ANISOTROPIC, *AEOLOTROPIC*.

1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 203 These ratios... have a determinate value at every point in a heterotropic medium, but may vary from point to point.

Heterotropous (-tɒtrəpəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + *-OUS*.] = HEMITROPOUS 2.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 209 Embryo supposed by Von Martius to be heterotropous (that is, to have its radicle not turned towards the hilum). *Ibid.* 229 In *Rhinanthaceae* it must be antitropous or heterotropous. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 240 Another condition [of the ovule] is more rarely met with, the *amphitropous* or *heterotropous* or *hemianatropous*, intermediate between orthotropous and anatropous.

Heterousian, etc.: see HETEROUSIAN.

Hetfull, obs. *f.* HEATFUL *a.*, passionate.

1470 HENRY Wallace II. 91 A hetfull man the stwart was of blude.

Heth(e, hep, obs. forms of HEATH, HEIGHT.

† **Hethe**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 3 *Orm.* hæpenn.

[*a.* ON. *hæða* to mock, scoff at, *f.* *hðð* scoffing, mocking.] To mock, scorn.

1200 ORMIN 13682 And alle þa þatt... hæpenn uppenn opre menn þurh here modigesse. a 1310 in Wright *Lyr. P. x.* 37 Y-here thou me nou, hendest in helde, Navy the none harmes to heth(e).

† **Hethely**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 *hæþelz*, *heythlik*, *hethli*, 4 *heþeliche*, *hetheli*, -y. [*a.* ON. *hæþiligr* adj., ludicrous, contemptible, *hæþiliga* scornfully, mockingly, *f.* *hðð*: see *prec.*]

a. *adj.* Ludicrous, to be held in derision.

1350 *Sir Tristr.* 2897 To wice on our kinde Heþeliche holdþe he.

b. *adv.* Scornfully, derisively, contemptuously; esp. in early ME. phrase *hetheli leten* to think scornfully of, to scorn: see *LET v.*

1200 ORMIN 7408 þa þatt lætenn hæþelz Off Godess halizhe lare. *Ibid.* 13272 þatt he ne let noht hæþelz Hiss zunnunge forr to folghenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2666 (Cott.) Agar was... heythlik lete of hir laued. *Ibid.* 14669 (Gött.) Hethli [*Trin.* scornfully] þai bihuted him. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 43 Forthi he schroudes his bodi And lates of pover meen hetheli. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 268 His senatour has sommonde me, and said what hym lykide, Hetheli in my halle, wyth heynzous wordes.

† **Hethen**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 *heþen*, 3-5 *heþen*, *hethen*, (3 *heoþen*, *heþenn*, 4 *heden*, *heþen*, -in, *heythen*, *epen*, *heþen*, 4-5 *hethin*, -yn, -ene, 5 *hethinne*, -un, *hithinne*). [Early ME., *a.* ON. *heðan* (Sw. *håden*, Da. *heden*), *f.* root of *HE pron.*] = HENCE.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Heþen to fare to siker wuninge. c 1200 ORMIN 15570 Gaf till, and bereþþ heþenn ut Whattlike piþe pingess. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1644 Hu fer ist heþen to laban? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7578 (Cott.) I red betime þou hethen [*Fairf.* heythen] fle. 13. *Ibid.* 8229 (Gött.) 'Sal nan', he said, 'þaim heden [*Cott.* hethen] stir'. c 1330 R. BRAYNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 After nyen and twenty zere þe dede him hiþen nam. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 408 'Fare well... for y mot heþen fonde'. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2542 þat sho was likly hethin to pas. 14100 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 56 Or I hethen wyn This cote shalbe myne.

b. With *from*.

a 1300 *E. Psalter* cxiii. (cxv.) 18 Fra hethen, and in to werid þat isse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22678 hethin vnþto þe abime fra heþen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6007 And swa sely may be alle þas, þat fra hethen in charite gas.

Hence † **Hethenforth**, -forthward, -forward *advs.* = HENCEFORTH, etc. † **Hethensith**, departure, deace. † **Hethenward** *adv.*, away from here, hence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Doð giwer lichame heþenforð to hersumende denesse. a 1300 *E. Psalter* cxlii. 2 Fra heþen forth into werid þat isse. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11695 (Fairf.) Fra now heyþen forwarde. c 1410 N. LOVE *Bona-vent.* *Mirr.* l. 105 (Gibbs MS.), I schal neuer heþen forthwarde fele oght of hem.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 þe wunderliche heþen sið of ure louerd seint iohan baptiste. *Ibid.* 141 Hwu wunderlich was his hider-cume... and hwn siker his heþensid.

c 1200 ORMIN 5490 A33 henn langeþþ heþenward, And upp till heoffness blisse. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 734 Hy þe hethenward [*Dubl.* hyneward], þou hathill.

Hethen, *heþen*, *heþen*, obs. *ff.* HEATHEN.

Hethenese, *heþenese*, -inesse, obs. *ff.* HEATHENESSE. **Hether**, -most, obs. *ff.* HETHER, etc.

† **Hether**, corrupt *f.* HELDER *adv.*, rather.

1550 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 245 b, I will hether spend the time in exhorting you... then curiously to recite [etc.].

† **Hething**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* hæþing, 3-4 *heþing*, 4 -yng, *hethinge*, *ethyng*, 3-6 *hething*, (*Sc.* 5 *heithing*, -ding, *heyden*, -din, *hathing*). [*a.* ON. *hæþing* scoffing, mocking, derision, *f.* *hæða* HETHE *v.*] Scoffing, derision, mockery; scorn, contempt; dishonour.

c 1200 ORMIN 240 þatt ice ne heo mang wimmannkinn Till

hæþing butenn childre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15881 þe feluns logh him til hething. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 190 Allas, quod Iohn, the day that I was born; Now are we dryve til hethyng and til scorn. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 10 At the last shee saide halfe in hathing. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* (Surtees) 236 Both on ernest and on hethyng. 141500 *Pebles to Play* xi, Ane yeung man stert upon his feit, And he began to lauche For heydin. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 265 The Scottis men... Bot scoure and hething send him agane. c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 388 in Thynne *Animadv.* 88 Abjurd, and to hething scornid.

b. An object or cause of scorn or derision.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15412 Hald yee it na hething. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvii. 7 Comm., Swa makis he me his hethyng. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* (Surtees) 174 What, dewille, wille he be there? This hold I great hethyng.

Hence † **Hethingful** *a.*, scornful, contemptuous.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3933 Bourdful among buernes, blithe of his wordis, Hethyngfull to hathels, but it harmy not.

Hethinne, var. **HETHEN** *adv.*, *Obs.* **Hethnes**, -nesse, obs. *ff.* HEATHENESSE. **Hethnical**: see HEATHENIC. **Hethon**, -un, -yn, var. *ff.* HEATHEN, HETHEN.

Hetien, *heting*, -yng, obs. *ff.* HATE *v.*, *HIGHT v.*, -ING. **Hetique**, obs. *f.* HECTIC.

Hetire, var. **HETER** *a.*, *Obs.*

† **Hetman** (het'mán). Also 8 *hettman*, 9 *attaman*. [Polish *hetman* captain, commander = Boh. *hejtman*, Little Russ. *hetman* (Russ. *ataman*). Believed to be derived from Ger. *hauptmann* captain, app. through early mod.G. *heubtmann* and Boh. *hejtman*.]

A captain or military commander in Poland and countries formerly united or subject to it; whence still retained as a title among the Cossacks.

Under the suzerainty of Poland, 1592-1654, 'the hetman of the Cossacks' was a semi-independent prince or viceroy. His title and authority were at first continued after the acceptance of Russian suzerainty by the Cossacks in 1654; but the power and privileges of the office were gradually curtailed and abolished. At present the title 'Hetman (*ataman*) of all the Cossacks' is an appanage of the Czarévitch, who is represented by a 'hetman by delegation', for each of the territorial divisions. Subordinate Cossack chiefs have also the title (*ataman*).

1710 WHITWORTH *Aec. Russia* (1758) 19 Every town is like a little common-wealth, and has its own *Hetman*, or Captain, chosen yearly. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxii. 374 His brother... is now Hetman of the Cossacks in the Ukraine... This is a kind of vice-royalty, and is... the most lucrative of any employment in the empire. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 400 This submission [to Russia] took place in the year 1654 under the hetman Bogdan Chmelnitzki. *Ibid.* 403 The insignia of the hetman are, the truncheon, the national standard, the horse-tail, kettle-drums, and the national signet. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* iii, The Ukraine's hetman, calm and bold. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 791 In 1592, Stephen Bathory, the king of [Poland]... appointed an Attaman or Hetman as chief over them [Cossacks]. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/3 The Czar's Body Regiment of Cossacks... received a congratulatory telegram from the Czar... 'I drink with your hetman (the Czarévitch) the health of the regiment'.

Hence **Hetmanate**, **Hetmanship**.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 6/1 During the hetmanate it had fortifications of which traces are still extant. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 147/1 Kostomarov... has completed an extensive monograph upon the Hetmanship of Mazepa.

Hett(e), obs. *ff.* HEAT *sb.*, HEAT *v.* (*inf.* and *pa. t.* and *pple.*), **HET**. **Hetten**: see *HIGHT v.* **Hetter**, **Hetur**, var. **HETER** *a.*, *Obs.* **Hettrand**, -rent, -ret, obs. *Sc.* *ff.* HATRED.

Heu, obs. form of HEW, HUE.

Heuch, **hooch** (hiʊχ), *int. dial.* An exclamation of excitement; the cry of a dancer of the Highland fling. Hence **Heuch v. intr.**, to utter this cry.

1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxx, They flung about with might and main, and deafening 'hoochs' that would have served for a war dance. 1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 43 Lads and lasses lap and skirled Cried 'Heuch!' like warlocks driven Clean gyte. *Ibid.* 137 They danced, they snappit, an' heuched awa'.

Heuch, var. of HEUGH, obs. *Sc.* *pa. t.* of HEW. **Heue**, obs. *f.* HEAVE, HEW, HIVE. **Heued**, obs. *f.* HEAD. **Heuene**, obs. *f.* EVEN *adv.*, HEAVEN. **Heufraay**, obs. *f.* EUPHRASY. **Heug**, obs. *f.* HUCE.

Heu-ga-se, *phrase*. The view-halloo in otter-hunting; used *interjectionally* and as *sb.*

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 104 Mr. Treby's Harriers... unbovered an otter. 'Heu gase! heu gase!' was vociferated from the lungs of many a tough one. 1828 *Ibid.* XXI. 306 The heugase, heugase (the view screech of the otter-hunter) is heard poured forth with joyful yell. [*Heu gase*] The cry is still used in North Wales and Shropshire... It is certainly the present customary cry with the Hawkstone Otter Hounds. F. T. Elworthy.]

Heugh, **elch** (hiʊχ), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *hogh*, 5 *hough*, 5-6 *bewoh*, (5 *huwe*, 6 *hew*, *hewche*, *heuche*, *huche*), 5- *heuch*, 7- *heugh*, (9 *dial.* *heuf*). [*Sc.* (and north Eng.) repr. of ME. *hōgh*, OE. *hōh*, *f.* ablaut grade *hanh-* of HANO *v.* (cf. Goth. *faurahāh* curtain). Cf. HOE *sb.* 1, How *sb.* 2; also, for form, CLEUGH, CLOUGH; and, for later phonology, *Sc.* *beuch*, *bew* = BOUGH.]

1. A precipitous or hanging descent; a craggy or rugged steep; a precipice, cliff, or scarp; most commonly, one overhanging a river or the sea.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15826 (Gött.) And rugged him vnrekinli

bath ouer hil and hough [Cott. ogh, Fairf. scogh, Trin. slowg; rime wogh]. *Ibid.* 22202 (Cott.) Ouer hough to lepe his hals to hrek [so Göt., altered in others]. c 1425 WYN-TOWN *Cron.* vii. 93 The Kyng. Oure a Hewch gert cast hym downe, Doggis til eie his caryowne. *Ibid.* viii. xxxviii. 92 Sum fiede downe oure be Hwe. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5549 Him thought pat abouen pat hough he and his men lay sure ynogh. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. iv. 13 To se the hewis on ather hand is wondir. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Vndir ane hingand heuch I herd mony huris of stannirs and stanis that tumlit doune. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 37 Eueri blome on branche and bewch. hang their heidis out our the hewch. 1609 SKENE *tr. Quon. Attach.* c. 48 § 10 (Jam.) Gif an wyldre or head strang horse caries ane man . . . ouer ane craig, or heuch. a 1796 BURNS *Song, 'Simmer's a Pleasant Time'*, The water rins o'er the heugh. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi. From the top of a heugh or broken bank, [he] enjoyed the scene much more to his satisfaction. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heuf*, or *Heugh*, a steep hill-side. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 39 The most part of us were out on the heuchs, looking to seaward.

2. A glen or ravine with steep overhanging braces or sides; a cleuch.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 27 Then was hee blyth, and in ane heuch him hid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Al. cryit. . . as it hed bene ecco in ane hou heuch. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 203 At the foot of the heugh (or deep hollow place) of Corrynakeigh in Kailfinnacran, he heard a whistle. 1801 LEYDEN *Gloss.* to *Compl. Scot.*

3. The steep face of a quarry or other excavation (quarry heugh); an excavation for coal, originally open; a coal-pit; *fig.* a pit.

1592 [see COAL-HEUGH]. 1592 *Early Rec. Min. Scot.* (1878) 65 That his graces subjects might have a securitie to tak their hewis. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Dr. H.* 173, 'Thou lowin heugh's thy hame, Thou travels far. 1808-25 in JAMESON.

4. Comb. heughman, a miner, collier.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 12 The Dysart heughmen left their places O' darkness now, and wash't their faces.

Heugh, *int.* Also 7 heuk. An exclamation of surprise; hollo! (Cf. HEWGH, WHEW.)

1668 *ETHEREIDGE She Would if She Could* ii. ii. Heuk! sly girl and madcap, to 'em, to 'em, to 'em, boys, alou! 1852 W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1878) 128 Heugh! Cardinal! revealed at last! 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 176 Heugh! What a fellow I am! I never asked her what she was doing here!

Heui, **Heuid**, **Heuine**, obs. ff. **HEAVY**, **HEAD**, **HEAVEN**. **Heuk**, var. **HEUGH** *int.*, **HUKE** *Obs.*

Heulandite (hiu'lændit), *Min.* [Named 1822 after H. Heuland, an English mineralogist: see -ITE.] A mineral of the Zeolite group; a hydrated silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals of various colours with pearly lustre.

1822 *Edin. Phil. Jnl.* vi. 112 The Stilbite and the Heulandite. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 439 Heulandite belongs to the anorthic system. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 445 Heulandite occurs principally in amygdaloidal rocks.

Heumat, -met, -mont, obs. Sc. ff. **HELMET**.

Heureka, the proper spelling of EUREKA, 'I have found (it)', *q.v.*

1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 28 The Syracusan's voice did not exclaim The grand Heureka with more rapturous joy.

Heuretic (hiure'tik), *sb.* *rare*. [ad. Gr. *εὐρετικός* inventive, ingenious, *f. εὐρίσκω* to find.] The branch of logic which treats of the art of discovery or invention.

1838 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic App.* (1866) II. 230 That which treats of those conditions of knowledge which lie in the nature, not of thought itself, but of that which we think about. . . has been called *Heuretic*, in so far as it expounds the rules of Invention or Discovery.

Heuristic (hiuri'stik), *a. (sb.)* [irreg. *f.* Gr. *εὐρίσκω* - *εὐ* (stem *εὔρε-*) to find, app. after words in -*istic* from *vbs.* in -*εῖν*, -*ισκω*; cf. Gr. *heuristic*, -*isch.*] Serving to find out or discover.

1860 WHEWELL in *Todhunter's Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 418 If you will not let me treat the Art of Discovery as a kind of Logic, I must take a new name for it, Heuristic, for example. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xix. 662 The ideas of reason are heuristic not ostensive: they enable us to ask a question, not to give the answer. 1890 J. F. SMITH *tr. Pfeiderer's Devel. Theol.* iv. i. 321 Its proper place as an heuristic principle in practical sociology.

B. sb. = **HEURETIC**.

1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 35 (ed. 5) 56 Logic may be regarded as Heuristic, or the Art of Discovering truth.

Heurt (e), var. **HURT**, roundel.

Heurtleberry, variant of **HURTLEBERRY**.

Heve, obs. inf. and pa. t. of **HEAVE**, obs. *f.* **HIVE** *sb.* **Heved**, obs. pa. t. and pple. of **HEAVE**; obs. *f.* **HEAD**.

Heveëne (hē'vī-n). *Chem.* [*f.* *Hevea* name of the S. American genus of plants yielding caoutchouc + -ENE.] An oily hydrocarbon, C₄H₄, of amber-yellow colour; the least volatile product of the dry distillation of caoutchouc and gutta-percha.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 701 Heveëne is an oily body. 1855-7 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1867) III. 656.

† Heveld-bed. *Obs. rare*. [With *heveld* cf. MHG. *hevelte* vault of the sky, *hemelte* vault of an arch, vaulted roof, OHG. *himilizi*, *himilze*, ceiling, canopy.] ? A canopied bed, a tent-bed.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Pat wedlakes heueld bed nawt ham ne ihente.

† Heven, *v. l. Obs.* Forms: 1 *hafenian*, 4 *heuenen*. [OE. *hafenian* = OHG. *hebinōn*, *hefe-*

nōn, early MHG. *hebenōn*:—O Teut. type **habinō-*jan, *habanōjan*, *f. *habano-*, pa. pple. of **haffjan* to take, take up, lift: see **HEAVE**] *trans.* To raise, lift up, exalt. *lit.* and *fig.*

Beowulf (Z.) 1574 Wapen hafenade, heard be hiltum. 13. . . *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 349 Such an asking is heuened so hye in your sale. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 24 As he heuened a3t happe3 & hy3t hem her medez. *Ibid.* 506 Bot Noe . . . heuened vp an auter & hal3d his fayre. *Ibid.* 920 Owre fider hat3 . . . h3ly heuened bi hele fro hem pat ann combed.

† Heven, *v. 2. Obs.* Also 4 *heuin*, *heyuen*. [a. ON. *hefna* (Da. *hevene*, Sw. *hämna*)] *a. trans.* To average. *b. intr.* To take vengeance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 436 Reu his res þan sal he sare, Or heuen [v. r. venge] his harm wið foli mare. *Ibid.* 11802 His wranges godd on him sal heuen. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2083 But þou put þe, priam, to so proude aunter, flor to heuyn on bi harme in a hegh yre.

Hence **† Hevening** [ON. *hefning*], vengeance, judgement, punishment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9763 But God, that forseth nopyng, He sente þarfore grete heuenyng.

Heven, -in, -yn, obs. ff. **HEAVE** *v.*, **HAVEN**, **HEAVEN**. **Hevese**, obs. *f.* **EAVES**. **Hevi**, -vy, obs. ff. **HEAVY**. **Hevid**, -od, obs. ff. **HEAD**. **Heviur**, var. of **HAVIER**, gelded deer.

Hew (hiū), *v.* Pa. t. *hewed* (hiūd); pa. pple. *hewn* (hiūn), *hewed*. Forms: 1 *hēawan*, 3 *hēu-*wen, 3-5 *hewen*, (5 -yn), 3-6 *hewe*, (6-7 *heaw*), 4- *hew*. *Pa. t.* and *pple.*: see below. [A Com. Teut. vb.; originally reduplicated. OE. *hēawan* = OFris. *hawa*, *howa*, OS. *hawuan*, *hawuan* (MLG. *houwen*, *houwen*, *hoggen*, MDu. *hawwen*, *houwen*, Du. *houwen*); OHG. *houwan* (MHG. *houwen*, Ger. *hauen*), ON. *haggva* (Sw. *hugga*, Da. *hugge*), Goth. *haggwan* (not recorded); *Pa. t.*, OE. *hēow*, pl. *hēowen* = OS. *heu*, pl. *heuwun* (MDu. *hiu(w)*, (hau), *houwen*, OHG. *hio*, *hiu*, pl. *hiowun*, *hiurwen* (MHG. *hiu*, *hie*, pl. *hiuuen*, *hiuuen*, Ger. *hie*, -en), ON. *hjó*, pl. *hjoggum*; *Pa. pple.*, OE. (*ge*)*hēawen* = OS. *ghowuan* (MDu. *gehouwen*), OHG. *ghowuan* (MHG. *gehouwen*, Ger. *gehauen*), ON. *högg(v)inn*; O Teut. type **haww-*, pa. t. *hehan*, pple. *hawwan* 1-pre Teut. **kow-*, **kow-*: cf. OSlav. *kovg*, *kovati*, to forge, Lith. *kduju* (*kduiti*) to strike, forge, *kovà* battle. The original reduplicated pret. appeared in OE. as *hēow*. In ME., this fell together with the pres. stem *hēaw*, under the form *hew*. But a weak pa. t. *heuwede* appeared in the 14th c., and by 1500 superseded the strong form. A weak pa. pple. *hewed* also occurs from the 14th c., but has never been so common as the strong *hewen*, *hewn*. (The weak pa. t. and pple. found in MHG., MLG., and MDu. are from the parallel weak vb. OHG. *houwōn*: some refer the weak tenses in Eng. to a wk. OE. **heawian*.) Derivatives from the same root are HAG *v.*, HAG *sb.*, *sb.*, HAY *sb.*]

A. Illustration of Forms of *Pa. t.* and *Pa. pple.* 1. *Pa. t. a. strong.* 1-3 *heow*, 3 *heuw*, *heou*, *heu*, 3-6 *hew*, -e, (4 *heew* (e, 4-5 *hew3*, *hu3*, 5 *hue*, *heuch*).

a 900 *Judith* 304 Linde heowen. c 1205 LAY. 7480 Hardliche heo beowen. *Ibid.* 9796 Heo . . . hardliche heowen. c 1300 *Havelok* 2729 He grop þe swerd. . . And heow on haue-lok, ful god won. a 1330 *Outel* 456 Eiper hu3 on oþer faste. 1382 *Wyclif* 1 *Sann.* xi. 7 Either oxe he hew3 into gobetis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7681 [He] hwe hym to dethe. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlv. On helms that heuen. 1430-40 *LYDG.* *Bochas* vi. 1470 (1554) 80a. The his right [hand] hugh of by y^e wrist. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xxx. Thus they . . . hewe on helmes and hawberkes.

B. weak. 4- *hewed*, (4 *heud*, *hewid* (e, 5-6 *Sc. hewit*, 6-8 *hewid*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2497 (Gitt.) Sua lang þai heud [Cott. *heu*, Trin. *heu*] on helm and schild. c 1400 *Yvain* & *Gau.* 641 (Mätz.) Al to pees that heud their sheldes. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 845 *Heu*. . . Hewyt on hard with duntis. 1535 *COVERD. Isa.* xxxviii. 12 He hewed me of. 1715 [see B. 4 c].

2. Pa. pple. *a. strong.* 1 *hēawan*, 3-7 *hewen*, (3 *Orm. hēawenn*, *heuen*, *heun*, 4 *hewun*, *hewe*, 6 *heawen*, *hewin*, 6-7 -yn, 7 *hewghen*); 7- *hewn*. c 1200 *ORMIN* [see B. 4 b]. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxix. 110 He hath hewe . . . a hurthen of brece. 13. . . *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 210 Þe grayn . . . of golde hewen. 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* vi. 14 Trees hewun and planed. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 153. I had rather be hewyn al to peaces. 1675 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1620) 10 This fruit which I have . . . rough hewen. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 111 An oratory hewn out of the rock. 1853 [see B. 2].

B. weak. 4- *hewed*, (4-5 *hewyt*, 5-6 *Sc. -it*, 6-7 *hewde*, 7 *hued*).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 371 Lymmes . . . þat er hewed fra þe body. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxii. 3 Whanne he had hewid his wode. 1563, 1634 [see B. 7].

B. Signification.

I. intr. 1. To strike, or deal blows, with a cutting weapon. . . In later use often an absolute or elliptical use of some of the special tenses, senses.

c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 324 Swa he on ðam folce fyrmest eode, heow and hynde oð ðæt he on hilde gecrac. c 1205 LAY. 28031 He bigon to hewene hardliche swiðe. c 1300

[see A. 1 a]. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3341 Ech on oþer gan to hewen. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xxi. 94 Men hewez with a hacchet aboute þe fote of þe tree. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiii. 14 Masons, lyand vpon the land, And schip-wrichtis heward vpon the strand. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. heward vpon the strand. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy, Earl Warw.* 42 Guy hews upon him with his blade. 1607 DAYDEN *Æneid* ii. 659 He hews apac! the double bars at length Yeld to his axe. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv. The front lines, hewing at each other with their long swords. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 285 He hewed among the Moors to the right and left.

b. fig. c 1430 *LYDG. Chichev. & Byc.* in Dodsley O. P. XII. 334 For alway atte the countrie taile They tunge clappith & doth hewe. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 279 Hacking and hewing in Satyr.

C. Proverb. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 91 Þat hewis ouer his hewed, þe chip fallis in his inc. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. ix. (Skeat) L. 20 He that heweth to hie, with chippes he maie lese his sight. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1897) 67 But this proverbe precheth to men haute or hye, Hewe not to hie, lest the chips fall in thine iye. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 183 To late I know, quha hewis to hie, The spail sall fall into his iye.

II. trans. 2. To strike forcibly with a cutting tool; to cut with swinging strokes of a sharp instrument, as an ax or sword; to chop, hack, gash. 975 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 937 Ymbe Brunnan burh bord weal clufan, heowan heapolinde hamora lafan. c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 181 Ða hine heowan hæðene scealcas. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC On O. & N. Test.* (Gr.) 18/22 Iohannes þa heow þæt hors mid þam spuran. c 1205 LAY. 30406 To gadere gatten resen þeines riche, heowuen hege helmes, scaenden þa brunies. 13. . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 305 He wald anon mine hewed of smite. . . Ouer hewe me wið swerdes kene. 1450-70 *Gologras & Gau.* 702 Helmys of hard steill that hatterit and heuch. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 159 To hee hackt and hewen in the fleming with the edged weapons. 1596 SPENSER *Q. v. i.* 37 They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake. 1784 COWPER *Tirocinium* 303 The bench . . . Though mangled, hacked, and hewed, not yet destroyed. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xiii. His casque and armour . . . were hewn and battered by a hundred blows.

3. To cut with blows so as to shape, smooth, trim, reduce in size, or the like; to shape with cutting blows of ax, hammer and chisel, etc. Now often with extension denoting the result in shape or size. *Rough hew*: see **ROUGH-HEW** *v.*

c 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* ix. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 Ða heowon heo þone stan, swa swyðe swa heo meahon. c 1205 LAY. 16969 Men þat cuðen hæwun stane. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. de P. R.* xvii. cxlii. (MS. Bodl.) Tables & bordes . . . araied and hewe and planed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 142 The free mason setteth his prentise first longe tyme to lerne to hewe stones. 1573-80 *BARET Adv.* H. 413 To cut out grossely: to hew rough. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 297 His successors . . . should polish the stones which he had onely rough hewed. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 29. 36 When a rude and Unpolish'd Stone is hewen into a beautiful Statue. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* i. iv. I f I wanted a board, I had . . . to cut down a tree . . . and hew it flat on either side with my axe. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 104 The breast is dressed smooth, and hewn to an exact arch of a circle. 1850 *Prescott Peru* II. 145 The mountain was hewn into steps. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exh.* 964 On account of the great size . . . they had to be hewn down considerably before they could be sawed. *Mod. Masons hewing stones for the building.*

4. To cut with an ax or the like so as to throw or bring down; to fell or cut wood either for destruction or use; to cut coal from the seam.

c 1000 *Lays of Ælfred* c. 12 (Schmid) Gif mon oðres wudu bærned oððe heawed unaliefede. a 1310 [see A. 2 a]. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1724 (Fairf.) Now . . . sir noe . . . hew þe timbre þat sulde þerto. 1388 *Wyclif Josh.* ii. 21 That the hie trees and bere watris in to the visis of al the multitude. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 4 To cutte and to hew heth in any mannes Grounde. 1611 *Bible i Kings* v. 6 Command thou, that they hew me Cedar trees out of Lebanon. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xv. Even the groves of mulberry-trees had been hewn by the enemy to light fires. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 218 The liberty of the chase, of fishing, and of hewing wood. 1865 *Hurst Johnian* vii. 18 We each took a pick and hewed a small portion [of coal]. 1893 *NEASHAM N. C. Sketches* 28 Seven men hewed 86 score at 13d. per score.

b. esp. with *down*, *to the ground*, and the like. Also *to hew up*, to cut up by the root.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 9285 Ille an treo . . . Shall bi þe grund heon hæwenn upp. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 245/160 And hewe a-down þat treo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8807 Son þe tre was heun [Göt. *heuen*, Fairf. *hewen*] dun. 1413 *Pilgr. Sewle* (Caxton 1483) iv. iii. 59 A grete tre was hewen doune for to be made a beme. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* iii. 9 Eueri tre therfore which bringeth not forth good fruit shal be hewen doune and caste in to the fyre. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 221 [He] caused the woodes to be hewen doune. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 301 Like a common woodcutter, he hewed down a bough, and threw it over his shoulder.

c. To cut down or bring to the ground, etc. (a man or beast) with blows of the sword or battle-ax; to slay with cutting blows.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 274. I shall bet hys men and hew hym to ground. *Ibid.* 748 He hewethe doune bethyn men full many. 1640 *tr. Verderer's Romant of Rom.* III. 214 The Gyants . . . cut and hewed down all before them. 1715-20 *POPE* *Iliad* vi. 10 And hewd the enormous giant to the ground. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 25 You must . . . hew them [wild Hogs] down with your Cutlasses. 1847 *MRS. A. KEAR Hist. Servia* 176 The defenders fled into the streets, where they were hewn down by the swords of their enemies.

5. To sever (a part from the whole) by a cutting blow; now with *away*, *off*, *out*, *from*, or similar extension.

[see A. 1 a]. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3341 Ech on oþer gan to hewen. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xxi. 94 Men hewez with a hacchet aboute þe fote of þe tree. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiii. 14 Masons, lyand vpon the land, And schip-wrichtis heward vpon the strand. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. heward vpon the strand. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy, Earl Warw.* 42 Guy hews upon him with his blade. 1607 DAYDEN *Æneid* ii. 659 He hews apac! the double bars at length Yeld to his axe. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv. The front lines, hewing at each other with their long swords. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 285 He hewed among the Moors to the right and left.

b. fig. c 1430 *LYDG. Chichev. & Byc.* in Dodsley O. P. XII. 334 For alway atte the countrie taile They tunge clappith & doth hewe. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 279 Hacking and hewing in Satyr.

C. Proverb. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 91 Þat hewis ouer his hewed, þe chip fallis in his inc. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. ix. (Skeat) L. 20 He that heweth to hie, with chippes he maie lese his sight. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1897) 67 But this proverbe precheth to men haute or hye, Hewe not to hie, lest the chips fall in thine iye. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 183 To late I know, quha hewis to hie, The spail sall fall into his iye.

II. trans. 2. To strike forcibly with a cutting tool; to cut with swinging strokes of a sharp instrument, as an ax or sword; to chop, hack, gash. 975 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 937 Ymbe Brunnan burh bord weal clufan, heowan heapolinde hamora lafan. c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 181 Ða hine heowan hæðene scealcas. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC On O. & N. Test.* (Gr.) 18/22 Iohannes þa heow þæt hors mid þam spuran. c 1205 LAY. 30406 To gadere gatten resen þeines riche, heowuen hege helmes, scaenden þa brunies. 13. . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 305 He wald anon mine hewed of smite. . . Ouer hewe me wið swerdes kene. 1450-70 *Gologras & Gau.* 702 Helmys of hard steill that hatterit and heuch. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 159 To hee hackt and hewen in the fleming with the edged weapons. 1596 SPENSER *Q. v. i.* 37 They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake. 1784 COWPER *Tirocinium* 303 The bench . . . Though mangled, hacked, and hewed, not yet destroyed. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xiii. His casque and armour . . . were hewn and battered by a hundred blows.

3. To cut with blows so as to shape, smooth, trim, reduce in size, or the like; to shape with cutting blows of ax, hammer and chisel, etc. Now often with extension denoting the result in shape or size. *Rough hew*: see **ROUGH-HEW** *v.*

c 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* ix. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 Ða heowon heo þone stan, swa swyðe swa heo meahon. c 1205 LAY. 16969 Men þat cuðen hæwun stane. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. de P. R.* xvii. cxlii. (MS. Bodl.) Tables & bordes . . . araied and hewe and planed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 142 The free mason setteth his prentise first longe tyme to lerne to hewe stones. 1573-80 *BARET Adv.* H. 413 To cut out grossely: to hew rough. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 297 His successors . . . should polish the stones which he had onely rough hewed. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 29. 36 When a rude and Unpolish'd Stone is hewen into a beautiful Statue. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* i. iv. I f I wanted a board, I had . . . to cut down a tree . . . and hew it flat on either side with

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 8 Sume heowun [ara treowa bogas and strowodun on pone wez. c 1300 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 592 The gardiner. Hew away the bough. 1340 [see A. 28]. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3433 Pan bad he bernas pain to byud . . & hewe of paire hedis. c 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xliii. 165 He smote & hewe bothe legges & armes from the bodies. 1589 *Warner Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. (1612) 137 Many Spurres hewen off the heeles. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 410 Hewen out of the deepe quarries. 1849 *Freeman Archit.* i. 1. v. 91 The fragment of rock left when the rest is hewn away. 1855 *Kingsley Heroes, Thebes* ii. 226 The man who . . hews off their hands and feet.

fig. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 209 Dis harlott pat has hewed owre hartis fro oure brestis. 1526 *Tindale Rom.* xi. 22 Els thou shalt be hewen of.

8. To divide with cutting blows; to chop into pieces. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

1382 *Wyclif Job* xl. 25 Frendis shul hewen [*Vulg.* concident; 1388 *kerue*] hym, marchandis shul deuyden hym? 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 263 She . . hewe the flesshe, as doth a coke. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Pyke owt be bonys, an pan hewe it, an grynd it smal in a mortar. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 160 a/2 They hewe the cordes of the shyppes and anone the shyppes began to breke by the force of the see.

b. *esp.* with *asunder*, in or to pieces, small, or other extension, expressing the resulting state.

13. *Coer de L.* 1305 The Duke Renaud was hewe smale al to peys. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* xv. 33 Samuel hewide hym into gobbetis before the Lord. c 1400 *Maunde.* (Roxb.) xxiv. 153 Pe prestez . . hewe be body all in smale pece. c 1400 *Melayne* 1332. I sall, by myghtfull god, . . Hewe thi bakke in two. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* iii. 391 Harnes and hedis he hew in sonderys fast. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 339 They cut of his armes and legges, and then hewed his body all to peeces. 1611 *Bible 1 Sam.* xi. 7 He tooke a yoke of oxen and hewed them in peeces. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies, Essex* (1840) I. 528 Thomas Barret . . was from thence hayled forth, and lamentably hewyn a-peeces. 1773-83 *Hooile Ork. Fur.* xv. (R.). Him in a hundred parts Astolph hews. 1841 *James Brigand* iv. They think that we are hewed into mince-meat.

7. To make, form, or produce by hewing (with obj. expressing the product).

To hew one's way, to make a way for oneself by hewing down obstacles. To hew out, to excavate a hollow passage, etc. by hewing.

c 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 262 Wingard settan, dician, deorhege heawan. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6643 (Cott.). 'Heu be suilk tables', he said 'Als i be forwit had purpaid'. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 244 Ac hew fyre at a flynte. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxii. 16 Thou hewe out to thee heer a sepulchre. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) i. 11 Theron was hewen in grette letters in this wyse [etc.]. 1503 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Per. Idol.* iii. (1640) 46 Carved, graven, hewde or otherwise formed. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 25 Their Canoes or Boats are hued out of one tree. 1697 *Dryden Æneid* ix. 433 While I . . hew a passage through the sleeping foe. 1705 *Addison Italy* Wks. 1811 II. 179 A long valley that seems hewn out on purpose to give its waters a passage. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xi. 78, I hewed sixty steps upon this slope. 1871 *L. Stephen Playgr.* Eur. xiii. (1894) 328 The ingenious natives have hewed a tunnel into the ice.

fig. 1826 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. Ep. Ded., This Platonic Academie and schoole of moral philosophy . . hewen out of the choicest timber of all countries. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xiii. (1687) 694 Nor is it so proper to hew out religious Reformation by the sword. 1822 *R. G. Wallace 15 Yrs. India* 78 He determined to hew a way for himself to distinction through the ranks.

† 8. Of a horse or man: To strike (one foot against the other): cf. *CUT* v. 27. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 319 When a horse trots so narrow that he hews one leg upon another. 1617 *Markham Caval.* iii. 74 You may make him ouerreach, or hew one foote over another. 1630 *T. de Grey Compl. Horsem.* 177 By hewing one legge against the other. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hew, to knock one ancle against another.

Hence *Hewed ppl. a.*, cut or hacked; hewn or dressed, as stone. *Hewing ppl. a.*, that hews.

1551 *Bible 1 Kings* vi. 36 (R.) Wyth thre rowes of hewed stone. c 1570 *Turberv. To Rayling Route Sycoph.* (R.), To yeelde his hewed head to bloes. 1576-1600 *Edwardes Paradise Dainty Devices* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) III. 10 Hewing axe y^e oke doth waste. 1632 *Sherwood*, Hewed or hewen, *hacht*.

† *Hew, sb. Obs.* [f. *HEW* v.] An act of hewing; a swinging stroke with an ax or other sharp-edged instrument; hacking, slaughter; a cut or gash produced by hewing.

1596 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. viii. 49 Of whom he makes such hanocke and such hew, That swarms of damned soules to hell he sends. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabethor's Bk. Physicke* Contents, All manner of woundes . . ether through hewes or thrustes, through shottes, or falles. 1618 *J. Taylor (Water P.) Merry-Werry-Ferry Voy.* Wks. (1872) 32 And if that King did strike so many blows, As hacks and hews upon one pillar shows.

Hew, obs. form of *EWE*, *HUE*, *YEW*.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 758 *Hec verba*, a hew [*Hec erba*, a hewlambe].

Hewable (hiw'äb'l), *a. rare.* [f. *HEW* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being hewn.

1863 *A. C. Ramsay Phys. Geog.* 139 Building stones . . of a hewable kind. *Ibid.* iv. (1878) 46 Quartz-rock, which is no longer hewable, like ordinary sandstone.

Hewar, var. *HUER*, obs. *Hewch*, obs. f. *HEUGH*.

† *Hewe*, *Obs.* Also 1 *pl. hiwan*, 2 *pl. hiwun*, 2-3 *heowe*, 4 *hewen*. [OE. *hiwan* pl. (of **hiwa*), members of a household, domestics, ME. *hiwen*, *heowen*, *hewen*, *heowes* and *hewes* pl.; also (later) *hewe* sing. = ON. *hjú*, *hjún*, OHG. *hiwun*, *hiun*, man and wife, members of the household, domestics, MDu. *hiwen* domestics (OHG. sing. *hiwo*

husband, *hiwa* wife); deriv. of *hiw*, Goth. *heirwa*-household (in *heirwafrauja*, Mk. xiv. 14, οἰκοδεσπότης, master of the household, 'good-man of the house'. Cf. *HEWEN*, *HIDE* sb., *HIND* sb., *HIRD*).

The Teut. *hiwa* is thought by some to be coradicate with *L. civis* citizen.

A domestic, a servant.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 757 Hine of slozon his hiwan. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 19 Ga to pinum huse to pinum hiwun [c 1160 *Hutton* C. heowen]. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ga inn seden mid pine hiwun. c 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xlii. 114 Mury hit ys in hyre tour, wyth batheles ant wyth heowes. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* v. 559 He ne with-halt non hewe [A. vi. 42 non hyn] his hire pat he ne hath it at euen. *Ibid.* xiv. 3, I have an houswyf hewen and children. c 1386 *Chaucer Merch. T.* 541 O sernaunt tray-tour, false hoomly hewe. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 173 This fals envious hewe . . torneth preising into blame.

Hewe, obs. f. *HEAVE* v.; error. f. *HOVE* v.

Hewel, -ell: see *HICKWALL*.

† *Hewen*, *Obs.* In i *hiwen*, 3 *hewenn*. [OE. *hiwen* neut., deriv. of *hiw*- family: see *HEWE*.] Family, household.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xlii. 33 Nimað þa þing þe eowre hiwenn beþurfon. c 1200 *Ormin* 504. *Ibid.* 608 þat hird was i þatt time 3chattena Ytamaers hus, and Ytamaers hewenn.

Hewer (hiw'ər), [f. *HEW* v. + *-ER*.] One who hews. a. One who cuts wood or stone; *spec.* one who shapes and dresses stone for building. Cf. *HARDHEWER*. b. In *Lumbering*, 'One who uses a heavy broad-ax in squaring timber' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1382 *Wyclif 1 Esdras* iii. 7 Thei 3ene money to heweris of stonys, and to leieris. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 238/2 *Hewar, recator.* 1530 *Palser* 231/1 *Hewer* of stones, *tailleur de pierres.* 1671 *H. M. tr. Collig. Erasmus* 298 The hewers down of timber. 1789 *Burns To Capt. Riddell*, Our friends the Reviewers, those chippers and hewers. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hewers*, those who follow that branch of the masonry trade which consists in the cutting or dressing of the stone previous to its being placed on the walls.

c. In a colliery, the man who cuts the coal from the seam.

1708 *J. C. Compl. Collier* (1845) 35 To agree with your Hewers of Coals or Miners, by the Score of Corves. 1867 in *W. W. Smyth Coal & Coal-mining* 232 The hewer that keeps his safety lamp in the best order. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 176/1 The plaintiff . . a coal hewer or miner.

d. *Hewers of wood and drawers of water*: labourers of the lowest kind; drudges. (From *Joshua* ix. 21.)

[c 1000 *Ælfric Dent.* xxix. 11 Buton wuduheawerum and þam þe water berap. 1382 *Wyclif Dent.* xxix. 11 Out taak the hewers of trees, and hem that beren wattris.] 1535 *Coverdale Josh.* ix. 21 Let them lyue, that they maye be hewers of wood and bearers of water for the whole congregation. 1755 *Man* No. 25. 2 Even hewers of wood and drawers of water are men in a lower degree. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Rudge* xxvi, Being but a hewer of wood and drawer of water, she is rheumatic.

Hewer, variant of *HUER*; obs. f. *EWER* 2.

1461 in *P. Lett.* No. 429 II. 75, ij. basanes and ij. hewers.

Hewgag (hiw'gæg), *U.S.* [Of recent origin. It has been suggested that it is 'prob. based on *gewgaw*, a jew's harp'.]

A toy musical instrument for children, consisting of a wooden tube with a hole near one end, and the other closed by a piece of parchment, the vibration of which produces a wailing sound. (Humorously referred to as a sound of jubilation.)

1858 *S. Bowles* in *Merriam Life* (1885) I. 295 To-day Hanscombe sends a letter 'all about it', setting it out with the accompanying 'sound of hew-gag'. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 21 Nov., When a leading paper . . sounds the hewgag, other papers . . take up the cry, and repeat it.

Hewgh, *int.* An imitation of the sound of whistling; = *HEUGH*, *WHEW*.

1605 *Shaks. Lear* iv. vi. 93 O well flowne Bird: i' th' clout, i' th' clout: Hewgh. Give the word.

Hewhall, *hew-hole*: see *HICKWALL*.

Hewin, obs. form of *HEAVEN* sb.

Hewing (hiw'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HEW* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *HEW*, in various senses.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 239/1 *Hewynge* (or hakkyngel), *seccio.* 1497 *Naval Acc. Mem.* VII (1896) 324 For hewynge & sawynge of an Ankere Stoke . . viij. 1573 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 174 Item for hewing, marking, felling . . and carriage. 1639 *T. de Grey Compl. Horsem.* 41 How cometh the farcin . . by enter-firing, and hewing, and lastly by spur-galling. 1670 *Eachard Cont. Clergy* 67 He falls to hacking and hewing, as if he would make all fly into shivers. 1863 *Mary Howitt F. Bremer's Greece* II. xii. 30 Blocks of marble in progress of hewing.

b. *Comb.*, as *hewing-knife*, -*pick*, -*stone*, etc.

1404 *Durham MS. Sac. Roll*, j. hewing kniffe. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Marteline*, a small hewing picke. 1854 *H. Miller Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 269 [He] brought his hewing stone . . from one of the quarries of Moray.

Hewk (e, var. *HUKE* *Obs.*, a cloak.

Hewles, obs. f. *HUELESS*. *Hewmat*, -*met*, -*mond*, -*mont*, obs. Sc. fl. *HELMET*.

Hewn (hiw'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of *HEW* v.]

1. Fashioned by hewing with a chisel, ax, or other tool; made by or resulting from hewing.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 789 Harde hewen ston. 1600 *J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa* II. 168 Made of smoothe and hewen stones. 1713 *Beakeley Guardian* No. 70 r 2 Small inequalities in

the surface of the hewn stone. 1854 *RONALD & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 63 The hewn logs are arranged with their sharp edges towards the stake. 1856 *H. Miller Cruise Betsey* x. (1858) 165 Having seen similar markings on the hewn-work of ancient castles. 1864 *Pusey Lect. Daniel* viii. 485 From the hewn stump, which has vitality, a strong tree will shoot forth.

2. Excavated or hollowed out by hewing.

1382 *Wyclif Luke* xxiii. 53 He . . putide him in a graue hewun. 1526 *Tindale Ibid.*, He . . layed it in an heawen tombe.

† *Hewster* 1. *Obs.* [f. *HEW* v. + *-STER*.] One who hews or hacks.

1587 *Turberv. Trag.* T. viii. (1837) 214 Those hewsters drave the horses back.

† *Hewster* 2. *Obs.* [f. *hew*, *HUE* sb. 1 + *-STER*.] A colourer, a dyer.

1600 *Chester PL. Banes* (E. E. T. S.) 8 And then you, diers and hewsters, Antechrist bringe out.

† *Hewt*, *Obs.* [prob. :-OE. *hiewet* hewing, cutting (*Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 253), and thus corresponding in sense to OF. *copeis*, COPESE.] ? A copse; a grove.

1575 *Turberv. Venerie* 75 He muste take good heede that he come not too earely into the springs and hewtes where he thinketh that the harte doth feede. [So 1677 in *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* 71; 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*.] *Ibid.* 82 Now the huntsman should go to seeke an harte in small grones or hewts. 1583 *Stanhurst Æneid* n. (Arb.) 66 A tumb to Troytowne and mouldy tentpinnerer Vowd to the godly Ceres; a ciper by the church seat aydeth . . From dinere comers to that hewt wey wyl make assembly. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Hewte*, a little copse or groue. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* II. 188/1 *Hewts*, or Springs [are] the places where the Deer feeds; taken for the small Groves or Copys; and the Springs the greater Groves.

Hewy, obs. Sc. f. *HEAVY*. *Hewyd*, obs. f. *HUED*.

Hewyn, obs. form of *EVEN* sb.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 801/14 *Hic esperes*, hewynsterre. *Ibid.* 42 *Hoc crepusculum*, a hewynsyde. *Ibid.* 44 *Hoc vesperum*, a hewynsongtyde.

Hewyn, -*yne*, -*ynn*, obs. forms of *HEAVEN*.

Hex- (heks), Gr. ἕξ six, not used in comb. in Greek, exc. as standing for ἕξα- *HEXA-* before a vowel, but used as a combining element in modern formations, chiefly in *Chem.* (where *HEXA-* is more regular), in sense 'containing six atoms or molecules of the radical or substance'; as *hex-benzoate*, *hexbromide*, *hexdecyl* (= *HEXADECYL*), *hexfluoride*, *hexhydric* adj. (containing six hydroxyl molecules).

1873 *Foures' Chem.* (ed. 11) 500 Chromium forms a hex-fluoride. *Ibid.* 561 A crystalline mass, consisting of quin-tene hexbromide. *Ibid.* 629 With benzoic acid, it forms a dibenzoate and hexbenzoate. *Ibid.* 803 Quinone treated with chlorine yields, as final product, hexchlorobenzene. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 160 Hexdecyl or Cetyl Alcohol. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 402 Hexhydric alcohol of the general formula C₆H₁₂O₆-(OH)₆.

Hexa- (heksä), before a vowel *hex-*, combining form of *HEX*, freely used in Greek, and forming the initial element in various modern technical words, some adopted from Greek, others formed from Greek elements or on Greek analogies. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of six atoms of some element, as in *hexacarbon*, *hexacompound* (see below), *hexabromide*, *hexachloride*, etc. *Hexabasic* (-bē'sik) *a. Chem.*, having six atoms of a base, or of replaceable hydrogen. *Hexacanth*, *Hexacanthous* *adjs.* *Biol.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn], having six spines, rays, or hooks. *Hexacapsular* *a. Bot.*, having six capsules. *Hexacarbon* *a. Chem.*, containing six atoms of carbon: cf. *HEXANE*. || *Hex-ace* (heksās) *Cryst.* [Gr. ἀκμή point], the summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of six faces. *Hexaceto-* *Chem.*, in combination, containing six molecules of acetic acid or acetyl.

Hexachetous (heksäkē'təs) *a. Entom.* [Gr. χαίτη long loose flowing hair], pertaining to the *Hexacheta*, a division of the brachycerous Diptera, containing those two-winged flies which have a proboscis composed of six pieces. *Hexachronous* *a. Pros.* [Gr. χρόνος time], consisting of six moræ; hexasemic. *Hexacolic* *a. Pros.* [Gr. κόλον COLON²], consisting of six cola. *Hexa-compound*, a chemical compound of the hexacarbon series: see *HEXANE*. *Hexacorallan*, -*coralline* *Zool.* *a.* [CORAL], pertaining to the *Hexacoralla*, a chief division of the *Coralligena* or corals in which the fundamental number of intermesenteric chambers of the body cavity and of the tentacles is six; *sb.*, one of these corals. *Hexactine*, *Hexactinal*, -*actinal* *a. Zool.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτίν-ος ray], having six rays, as a sponge-spicule. *Hexactinian* *a. Zool.* [as prec.], pertaining to the *Hexactinia*, a group of *Actiniaria* having septa in pairs, in number six or a multiple of six. *Hexacyclic* *a. Bot.* [Gr. κύκλος circle], applied to flowers having six divisions of the floral cycle. *Hexadactylic* *a.*, *Hexadactylous* *a. Anat.* [Gr. δάκτυλ-ος finger, toe], having six fingers or six toes; so *Hexadactylism*, hexadactylous condition. *He-xa-*

drachm Numism. [DRACHM], a coin of the value of six drachmas. **Hexafoil** [FOIL *sh.*], a pattern having six leaf-like divisions or lobes. **Hexaglot** *a.* [Gr. *ἑξαγλωττα* tongue], written or composed in six languages. **Hexaicosane Chem.**, one of the higher paraffins, $C_{26}H_{54}$. **Hexaldehyde Chem.** = CAPROIC or HEXYL aldehyde, $C_6H_{12}O$. **Hexalogy** [see -LOGY], a treatise on six subjects. **Hexanemous** *a.* Zool. [Gr. *ἑξῆς* thread], having six threads (see quot.). **Hexapartite** *a.* [L. *partitus* divided], divided into six parts. **Hexapetaloid** *a.* Bot. [see PETAL and -OID], having six divisions which have the appearance of petals; so **Hexapetaloidaeus** *a.* (see quot.). **Hexapetalous** *a.* Bot. [PETAL], having six petals. **Hexaphyllous** *a.* Bot. [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], applied to a calyx having six sepals or to a leaf consisting of six leaflets. **Hexaprostyle** *a.* Arch. [PROSTYLE], having a portico of six columns in front: cf. **HEXASTYLE**. **Hexapterous** *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing], provided with six wings or wing-like appendages. **Hexaptote** [Gr. *πῶτος*, from *πῶσις* case], 'a noun declined with six cases' (Phillips 1658). **Hexarchy** [Gr. *ἑξαρχία* rule], a group of six states. **Hexasemic** (-sē'mik) *a.* Pros. [Gr. *ἑξάσημος*], containing six units of time or more. **Hexapalous** *a.* Bot. [SEPAL], having six sepals. **Hexaspermous** *a.* Bot. [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], six-seeded (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hexastemonous** *a.* Bot. [Gr. *στήμων* stamen], having six stamens (Mayne). **Hexaster** (-æ'stər) Zool. [Gr. *ἀστήρ* star], in sponges, a star or stellate spicule with six (usually equal) rays. **Hexastrophorous** (-æ'stə'fōrəs) *a.* Zool. [Gr. *φάρος* bearing], provided with hexasters, as the tribe *Hexastrophora* of silicious sponges. **Hexastichous** *a.* Bot. [cf. **HEXASTICH**], arranged in six rows (Mayne 1854). **Hexastigm** [Gr. *στίγμα* prick, mark], a figure determined by six points: cf. **HEXAGRAM**. **Hexasyllabic** *a.* [Gr. *ἑξασύλλαβος*], consisting of six syllables. **Hexatetrahedron** = **HEXAKISTRAHEDRON**.

1878 KINGZETT Anim. Chem. 107 Stadelcr. constructed upon them the theory of bilirubin as a 'hexabasic acid.' **1880 W. A. MILLER'S Elem. Chem.** III. i. (ed. 6) 300 The 'hexabromide $C_6H_2Br_6$ ' can readily be obtained. **1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life** 251 The 'hexacanth' embryo... has become greatly distended. **1897 ALBUTT Syst. Med.** II. 1008 The embryo of the cestodes is provided with six booklets (hence the term 'hexacanth'). **1854 MAYNE Expos. Lex.**, *Hexacanthus*... having six rays... six-rayed; 'hexacanthous. **1875 ASH, "Hexacarpus"**, having six seed vessels. **1866 OOLING Anim. Chem.** 109 'Hexacarbon compounds such as amido-caproic acid or leucine. **1886 SYD. Soc. Lex.**, 'Hexacetodextrin, a substance obtained when starch is heated to 160° C. with acetic anhydride. **1880 CLEMINSHAW Wurtz's Atom.** The 233 The 'hexachloride of ruthenium is unknown. **1866 OOLING Anim. Chem.** 66 'Hexa-compounds, including caproic acid, leucine, and grape sugar. **1877 HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.** 165 Another tabulate coral, *Pocillopora*, is a true 'Hexacorallum. **1897 ENCYCL. BRIT.** XXII. 417 Modifications of the triaxon 'hexactine type. **1877 ATHENÆUM** 1 Dec. 703/1 Of 'hexactinian corals. **1875 BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.** 554 Polycarpae. Flowers pentacyclic or 'hexacyclic. **1880 PROCTOR Rough Ways** 213 The descendants of four grandparents of whom one only was 'hexadactylic. **1828 WEBSTER, "Hexadactylus"**, having six toes. **1807 ROBINSON Archæol. Græcæ** v. xxvi. 548 Pentadrachms and 'hexadrachms. **1862 S. KEIS. Spec. Exhib.** vi. 58 A vertical central stem rising from a wide 'hexafoil-shaped base. **1895 ATHENÆUM** 13 Apr. 480/3 A small mediæval paten... sunk in hexafoil. **1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Reliq. Knowl.** III. 2299 The 'hexaglot edition of the Psalter published at Rostock, 1643. **1807 W. A. MILLER Chem.** (ed. 4) III. 325 'Hexaglyceric bromhydrin. **1889 WATTS' Dict. Chem.**, 'Hexaicosane... a soft waxy substance found among the products of the distillation of cerotic acid. **1880 MILLER'S Elem. Chem.** III. 751 Normal primary 'hexaldehyde... obtained by the distillation of a mixture of calcic normal hexylate and calcic formate. **1881 ATHENÆUM** 22 Jan. 134/3 Mr. Scott's 'hexalogy closes with what we may call a satiric chapter on cubic determinants. **1854 MAYNE Expos. Lex.**, *Hexanemus*... Having six threads... six-armed; 'hexanemous. **1819 PANTOLOGIA, "Hexapetaloid coral"**, in botany, divided so near to the base as to have the appearance of a six-petalled coral, but in reality one-petalled, as in agapanthus. **1845 LINOLEY Sch. Bot.** viii. (1858) 129 Flowers hexapetaloid, irregular. **1830 — Nat. Syst. Bot.** 252 Some of them have both the calyx and corolla equally formed, and coloured so as to be undistinguishable, unless by the manner in which those parts originate: these constitute the 'hexapetaloidous form. **1877 BAILEY vol. II, "Hexapetalous"**, composed of 6 leaves, as the *Filix*, *Pulsatilla*, etc. **1873 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.** s.v. *Hexerocallis*, The flower is hexapetalous. **1875 ASH, "Hexaphyllous"**. **1875 ENCYCL. BRIT.** II. 411 The propleum... as applied to the Acropolis... consists of a Doric 'hexaprostyle portico internally. **1854 MAYNE Expos. Lex.**, *Hexapterus* (Bot.), provided with six wings, as the capsule of the *Fritillaria imperialis*. (Entomol.), applied to the *Phalæna hexaptera*, because the male seems to have a third pair of small wings... six-winged: 'hexapterous. **1799-1805 S. TURNER Anglo-Sax.** (1836) I. iii. vii. 206 [Ethelrith] converted the Saxon States in England into a 'hexarchy. **1888 F. H. HILL G. Canning** xxiii. 217 The Concert of Europe... a despotic hexarchy of States. **1870 BENTLEY Bot.** 216 A poly-sepalous calyx may consist of two or more parts... 'hexasepalous of six. **1863 "Hexastigm"** [see **HEXASTIGM** 2]. **1896 ACADEMY** 28 Mar. 261/3 To render the Alcaic metre... by two decasyllabic, one 'hexasyllabic, and one octosyllabic line.

Hexachord (he'ksākōrd). *Mus.* [ad. late Gr. *ἑξαχόρδος*, f. *ἑξα-* HEXA- + *χορδή* string, CHORD. Cf. *F. hexacorde*.]

1. A diatonic series or scale of six notes, having a semitone between the third and fourth.

Adopted instead of the ancient TETRACHORD as the unit of analysis, in the scheme attributed to Guido d'Arezzo (11th c.), in which all recognized notes were distributed among seven hexachords; see GAMUT.

1730 PEPUSCH Treat. Harmony 76 It is by Canons and Fugues that we may be sensible of the Error of those, that reject the Hexachords as Useless. **1854 BUSHMAN in Circ. Sc.** (c 1865) I. 289/2 A plaintive melody, consisting of an ascending and descending scale of the hexachord. **1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove Dict. Mus.** I. 735 We look down upon bis [Guido's] Hexachords from the perfection of the Octave. He looked up to them from the shortcomings of the Tetrachord.

† 2. The interval of a sixth. *Obs.*

1694 W. HOLDER Harmony viii. (1731) 146 Hexachord, major and minor. **1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl., Hexachord**, in the ancient music, a concord commonly called, by the moderns, a sixth. The hexachord is two-fold, greater and lesser.

3. 'A musical instrument with six strings' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Hexactinellid (he'ksæktinē'lid), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [f. mod. L. *Hexactinellidæ* (f. Gr. *ἑξ* six + *ἀκτίς* (ἀκτίν-) ray + L. dim. -ell-; see -ID).]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the *Hexactinellidæ*, a family of siliceous sponges.

1865 DAWSON in Relics Prim. Life viii. (1897) 201 Spicules of sponges, some simple and others hexactinellid. **1879 NICHOLSON Paleont.** (ed. 2) I. 147 At the present day we find an abundance of Hexactinellid sponges.

B. sb. A sponge of this family.

1879 NICHOLSON Paleont. I. 147 In the Tertiary period comparatively few Hexactinellids make their appearance.

So **Hexactinelline** *a.* = prec. *A.* (*Cent. D.*)

Hexad (he'ksæd). [ad. Gr. *ἑξάς*, -ad- a group of six. f. *ἑξ* six.]

1. The number six (in the Pythagorean System); a series of six numbers.

1660 STANLEY Hist. Philos. ix. x. (1687) 528/1 The Pythagoreans held the number Six to be perfect... The names of the Hexad are these.

2. A group of six.

1879 G. SALMON Higher Plane Curves vi. (ed. 3) 234 The following two groups of hexads of bitangents. *Ibid.*, These 1008 and 5040 hexads have been studied by Hesse as bitangents whose twelve points of contact lie on a proper cubic.

3. *Chem.* An element or radical that has the combining power of six units, i.e. of six atoms of hydrogen. Chiefly *attrib.* or *adj.*

1869 ROSCOE Elem. Chem. 187 Six molecules of water in which half of the hydrogen is replaced by a hexad group. **1877 W. A. MILLER'S Elem. Chem.** I. (ed. 5) 34 Hexads or Elements, each atom of which in combining may represent six atoms of Hydrogen.

Hence **Hexadic** *a.*, of the nature of a hexad (sense 3).

1873 FOVNIER'S Chem. (ed. 11) 251 Sulphur has... lately been shown to form certain organic compounds in which it is tetradic, and others in which it appears to be hexadic.

Hexadecane (he'ksādēkē'n). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἑξά- HEXA- + δέκα* ten (for Gr. *ἑκαδέκα* sixteen) + -ANE]. The paraffin of the 16-carbon series, also called CETANE. So **Hexadecolic** *a.* **Hexadecyl**, the radical $C_{16}H_{33}$, also called CXYL.

1872 WATTS Dict. Chem. VI. *Hexadecyl*. **1880 W. A. MILLER'S Elem. Chem.** III. i. (ed. 6) 163 Hexadecane Derivatives. **1889 WATTS' Dict. Chem.**, *Hexadecolic Acid*.

|| **Hexæmeron** (heksā'mērōn). Also **hexameron**. [Late L. *hexæmeron* (the title of a work by Ambrose) = Gr. *ἑξαήμερον*, neut. of *ἑξαήμερος* or in six days, f. *ἑξ* six + *ἡμέρα* day; ἡ *ἑξαήμερος* was the title of a work by Basil.] The six days of the creation; a history of the creation, as contained in Genesis; or a treatise thereon, as the works of Basil the Great and Ambrose.

1593 HARRISON MS. Chronol. II. title (in *Descr. Engl.* 1877 I. App. 1. p. xlvii). The hexameron or worke done in those six daies wherein the worlde was created. **1651 BIGGS New Disp.** Pref. 11 His hebdomadal work of the Hexameron Fabrick. **1696 WHISTON Tr. Earth** III. (1722) 259 In the first Constitution of the Expansum or Firmament on the 2^d Day of the Hexameron there would be Clouds. **1852 C. WORDSWORTH Ocas. Sermon.** Ser. III. 19 Let us not allow our souls to dwell in a sabbath-less Hexameron of earthly care and toil. **1886 W. R. SMITH in Encycl. Brit.** XXI. 125/2 The older account of the creation in Gen. ii. does not recognize the hexameron, and it is doubtful whether the original sketch of Gen. i. distributed creation over six days.

Hence **Hexæmeric** (heksā'mērik) *a.*, pertaining to the six days of the creation.

1895 ATHENÆUM 19 Oct. 535/2 The hexæmeric work of creation.

Hexagon (he'ksāgōn). [ad. late L. *hexagōnum*, a. Gr. *ἑξάγων-ον*, neut. sing. of *ἑξάγωνος* six-cornered, f. *ἑξ* six + -γωνος, f. stem of *γωνία* angle. Cf. *F. hexagone*.]

1. *Geom.* A plane figure having six sides and six angles. (Loosely said of bodies of hexagonal section.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY Euclid IV. xvi. 124 We may in a Hexagon geuen either describe or circumscribe a circle. [1571

DIGGES *Pantom.* III. viii. R ja, By the rules given in Planimetria, yee shall finde the area of the lesser Hexagonum.] **1691 RAY Creation** I. (R.), The space about any point may be filled up either by six equilateral triangles, or four squares, or three hexagons. **1788 REID Act. Powers** III. ii. (R.), Bees... make their cells regular hexagons. **1860 FARRAR Orig. Lang.** I. 13 The waxen hexagon of the bee.

b. attrib. or *adj.* = **HEXAGONAL**.

1754 BP. POCOCKE Trav. (1889) II. 72 Two hexagon towers. **1851 Illust. Catal. Gt. Exhib.** 765 Hexagon and octagon Gothic fonts.

2. *Fortif.* A fort with six bastions.

1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. 5 Let the Fort be an Hexagon, that is, of six Bastions. **1727-41 in CHAMBERS Cycl.** Hence **Hexagonize** *v.* [cf. Gr. *ἑξαγωνίζω*], *trans.* to make into a hexagon, to render hexagonal.

1885 J. M. COWPER Our Parish Bks. II. 42 Some... churchwarden... seems to have endeavoured to 'hexagonise' the font by chipping off some of its corners.

Hexagonal (heksæ'gōnāl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 *erron.* **exagonal**. [f. **HEXAGON** + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a hexagon; of the shape of a hexagon; having six sides and six angles.

1571 DIGGES Pantom. IV. v. Vii b, The Diameter of the circle described within a Pentagonum is equal to the sides hexagonal and decagonal of the compr-hending circle. **1664 POWER Exp. Philos.** I. 49 Poppy Seeds... are like an Hony-Comb on the Surface, with regular Sides and Angles, making all of them pentagonal and hexagonal areola's. **1862 TYNDALL Mountaineer.** viii. 67 Nature, prodigal of beauty, rains down her hexagonal ice-stars year by year.

b. **Hexagonal numbers**, the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 6, 15, 28, 45, 66, 91, etc., formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, etc.

(If any one of these be multiplied by 32 and 4 added to the product the result will be a square number.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Polygonal number. **1796 HUTTON Math. Dict.** I. 468/2 If that common difference... be 4, the series will be hexagonal numbers or hexagons.

2. Of solids: Whose section is a hexagon; constructed on a hexagon as base.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. II. i. 53 As for the figure of crystall. it is for the most part hexagonal or six cornered. **1776 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.** (1776) VIII. 101 Each cell is like that of the bee, hexagonal. **1794 SULLIVAN View Nat.** I. 447 Quartz... When crystallized in hexagonal pyramids... is called mountain crystal. **1871 TYNDALL Fragu.** Sc. (1879) I. xii. 357 When silica crystallizes, we have formed these hexagonal prisms capped at the ends by pyramids.

3. *Cryst.* Denominating one of the principal systems of crystallization, which is referred to three lateral axes, normally inclined to each other at 60°, and a vertical axis at right angles to these and differing from them in length. Also, Of or belonging to this system.

1837 DANA Min. II. (1844) 35 **Hexagonal System.** The vertical solid angles of the rhombohedron are formed by the meeting of three equal planes. **1878 GURNEY Crystallogr.** 38 The line of intersection of six symmetrical planes is an axis of hexagonal symmetry. **1895 STORV-MASKELYNE Crystallogr. Index**, Hexagonal axes.

B. sb. A hexagonal number.

1796 HUTTON Math. Dict. II. 258/2 The angles... of the hexagonals [are] six.

Hence **Hexagonally** *adv.*, in a hexagonal manner; in the form of a hexagon; according to the hexagonal system of crystallization. **Hexagonalize** *v. trans.*, to form into hexagons.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, Hexagonally. **1794 G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.** II. xvi. 233 Its sides are flat, and from its base, hexagonally divided. **1837 DANA Min.** (1844) 67 A hexagonally prismatic crystal of white lead. **1870 ATHENÆUM** 2 Apr. 454 With a small hexagonalized map in his pocket, the traveller... could always tell his distance to a nicety.

† **Hexagonal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *hexagōnium* **HEXAGON** + -AL.] = **HEXAGONAL**.

1609 C. BUTLER Fem. Mon. (1634) 104 Each hexagonal bottom of one side, answereth three third parts of the hexagonal Bases of three contiguous Cells on the other side. **1678 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.** I. iii. § 37. 158 The Bees... in framing their combs and hexagonal cells. **1775 ASH, Exagonal.**

So † **Hexagonal** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1598 R. HAYDOCK tr. Lomazzo I. 111 Their ouale... temples; as also their circular, pentagonal, hexagonal, octagonal, square, and crosse ones.

† **Hexagonical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. **HEXAGON** + -IC + -AL.] = **HEXAGONAL**.

1657 S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins. 71 Each hexagonal bottom of one side, answereth to three third parts of the hexagonal basis of three contiguous cells on the other side. **1679 M. RUSSEN Disc. Bees** 9 Their several Combs, and hexagonal Cells.

Hexagonous (heksæ'gōnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. **HEXAGON** + -OUS.] Having six edges; hexagonal in section. (Often written 6-gonous.)

1870 HOOKER Stud. Flora 350 *Stratiotes aloides*. Fruit... flagon-shaped, 6-gonous, green.

† **Hexagony**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *hexagōnium* (Ambrose), by-form of *hexagōnum* **HEXAGON**.] A hexagonal structure, as the cell of a bee. **1655 BRAMHALL Disc. agst. Hobbes** III. Wks. 1844 IV. 52 When I read in St. Ambrose of their [bees'] 'hexagonyes' or sexangular cells.

Hexagram (he'ksāgrām). [f. **HEXA** + Gr. *γράμμα* line, letter.]

1. A figure formed by two intersecting equilateral

triangles, each side of the one being parallel to a side of the other, and the six angular points coinciding with those of a hexagon.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) 1. 256 Paracelsus ascribes a similar degree of virtue to the hexagram.

2. *Geom.* A figure of six lines.

The term is spec. applied to: (a) *Pascal's mystic hexagram*, which is formed by lines joining six points on a conic, and has the property that the intersections of the first and fourth, the second and fifth, and the third and sixth of these lines lie on one straight line; (b) *Briançon's hexagram*, which is a six-sided figure circumscribed about a conic, and has the property that the three lines joining opposite angles intersect in one point.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 145 In a hexastigm or hexagram every triangle determined by three points or lines is said to be the opposite of that determined by the remaining three. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 338 He [Pascal] established the famous theorem that the intersections of the three pairs of opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic are collinear. This proposition, which he called the mystic hexagram, he made the keystone of his theory.

3. In Chinese literature, one of the sixty-four figures, consisting each of six parallel (whole or divided) lines, which form the basis of the 'Yih-king' or 'book of changes'.

1883 R. K. DOUGLAS *China* xix. 359 Following each hexagram occur a few sentences of the original text. 1882 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 296/3 The 'Yi King', or 'Book of Changes', consists of sixty-four hexagrams, the component parts of which are whole or divided lines, placed one over the other in a certain fanciful order, and called by a name which in its turn suggests an explanation found in the text.

|| *Hexagynia* (heksádžin'ia). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L., f. HEXA- + Gr. γυνή woman, female, taken in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] In the Sexual System of Linnæus, an order of plants having six pistils. Hence *Hexagyna*, a plant of this order. *Hexagynian*, *Hexagynious* *adjs.*, belonging to this order. *Hexagynous* (heksædžinos) *a.*, having six pistils.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 211 Enneandria, Hexagynia, Bulmus. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hexagyn* .. Hexagynian. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hexagynious.

Hexahedral (heksähr dräl, -he'dräl), *a. Geom. and Cryst.* Also *hexædral*. [f. next + -AL.] Of the form of a hexahedron; having six faces.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 381 A salt crystallized in long hexahedral laminae. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 Amphibexahedral [crystal], i.e. hexahedral in two senses, because by viewing the planes in two different directions, we obtain two six-sided surfaces. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrif.* I. 325 Steatite, crystallized in hexahedral prisms. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 483 The Hexahedral or tessular form. So + *Hexahedralical a.* (in same sense).

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Like the Chrystals of Salt-petre. .. long and Hexædral. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 103 If a Hexahedral Bit be employed it will make the Cavity almost as cylindrical as can be desired.

Hexahedron (heksähr-drŏn, -he'drŏn). *Geom. and Cryst.* Also 6-7 hexædron, 7-8 -um. [neut. sing. of Gr. ἑξαέδρος, f. ἑξ six + ἑδρα seat, base. Cf. F. *hexaèdre*.] A solid figure having six faces; *esp.* the regular hexahedron or cube.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Def. xiv. T i j a, *Hexædron* or *Cubus* is a solid figure, enclosed with six equal squares. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 122 Sal Armoniac [shooting] into Hexædrons. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 299 The Side of the Hexædron. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 168 The square hexahedron or crystallographic cube.

Hexakis-, Gr. ἑξάκις six times, forming an initial element in some crystallographical terms. *Hexakisoctahædron*, a solid figure contained by forty-eight scalene triangles. *Hexakistetrahædron*, a solid figure contained by twenty-four scalene triangles, being the hemihedral form of the hexakisoctahedron.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 121 Two trapezohedrons joined together produce the hexakisoctohedron. 1878 GURNEV *Crystallogr.* 90 This form may be called indifferently the hexakisoctahedron or the octakisexahedron. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 187 The forty-eight scalenohedron or hexakisoctahedron occurs as a self-existent form only in the diamond. *Ibid.* § 189 Of the hexakistetrahedron .. the minerals blende and fahlore offer the prominent examples.

Hexameræ, *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Consisting of six parts or divisions.

1879 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* (ed. 2) I. 182 A 'hexameræ' arrangement of the septa.

Hexamerous (heksæmērās), *a.* [f. HEXA- + Gr. μέρος part + -OUS.] *a. Bot.* Having the parts of the flower-whorl six in number. (Often written 6-merous.) *b. Zool.* Having the radiating parts or organs six in number, as an actinoid zoophyte.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 405 *Melanthaceæ* .. Herbs with .. regular 6-merous and 6-androus flowers. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 159 The finally hexamerous Anthorum passes through a tetramerous and an octomerous stage. 1880 GRAY *Struch. Bot.* vi. § 2. 176 In Monocotyledons, so-called hexamerous blossoms are really trimerous, the sixes being double sets of three.

Hexameter (heksæm'itēr), *a. and sb.* Also (4) *exametron* (e-, -oun, -ytron), 6-7 *hexametre*, *exameter*. [a. L. *hexameter* *adj.* and (sc. *versus*) *sb.*, ad. Gr. ἑξαμέτρος, f. ἑξα- HEXA- + μέτρον measure, metre. Cf. F. *hexamètre* (1511).]

A. adj. (Now only as attrib. use of sb.)

1. *Pros.* Consisting of six metrical feet; *esp.* of the form of the dactylic hexameter.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. viii. 162, A songe of Exameter Verses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 189 The herick or hexametre verses we acknowledge to haue come first from the Oracle of Pythius Apollo. 1611 FLORIO, *Hexametro*, an exameter verse. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Some of the French and English poets have attempted to compose in hexameter verses, but without success. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (Mason), In hexameter and pentameter verse.

b. Composing or writing hexameters. 1837 SVD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 289/1 A vast receptacle for hexameter and pentameter boys.

† 2. *humorously* of an insect: Having six feet. 1652 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 11 Embrodered all over with such hexameter powdered ermins (or vermin) as are called lice in England.

B. sb. A 'verse' or line of six metrical feet; *esp.* the dactylic hexameter (*catalectic*), which in the typical form consists of five dactyls and a trochee, or (in Latin poets) more commonly a spondee; for any or all of the first four dactyls spondees may be substituted, but in the fifth foot a spondee is admitted only for special effect.

In English and German hexameters, stress is substituted for length in the first syllable of each foot; but it is often sought to combine with this an observance of quantity.

† 1836 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 91 They ben versified communely Of vj. feet which men clepen Exametron [vrr. exametroun, examytoun, exametroun]. 1599 E. K. GLOSS, *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. May*, Emblem, These Emblemes make one whole Hexametre. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. iv. 77 These 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, .. are all comprehended in this Exametre, *Ut Releuet Miserum Fatum Solitoque Labores*. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 10 We have already tried and rejected the hexameter of the ancients. 1834 COLERIDGE *Ovidian Elegiac Metre* Wks. 1877 II. 344 In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column, In the pentameter aye falling in melody back. — *Notale Poet. Wks.* (1893) 614/2 The following verse from the *Palms* is a rare instance of a perfect hexameter .. in the English language:—God came | ſp with ā | ſhout : our | Lord with the | ſound of ā | trumpet. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* xi Fancy-borne perhaps upon the rise And long roll of the hexameter. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 272 The feeble and tuneless form of metre called hexameters in English.

b. Comb.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stiffe* 4 Such a nigling Hexameter-founder as he [Homer] was.

Hexametral, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the hexameter.

1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illust.* (ed. 2) 376 He could not employ the hexametral structure. *Ibid.* 442 [Italian] heroic verses have not the advantage of the hexametral length.

Hexametric (heksæme'trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a hexameter; consisting of six metrical feet; composed in hexameters.

1785 WARTON *Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems* (T.), That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his elegiac but his hexametric poetry. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 164 The verses are faultless, are English, are hexametric.

So *Hexametrical a.* = prec.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lix. (1840) III. 370 His version of Naogeorgus's hexametrical poem. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Apr. 423/1 The intricacies of the hexametrical cæsure.

Hexametrist (heksæm'itrist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who composes or writes hexameters.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 338 That the English dialect, .. will be found inferior to the German for the purposes of the hexameter. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. 434 Claudian, and even .. Merobaudes, stand higher in purity, as in life and poetry, than all the Christian hexametrist.

Hexametrize, v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To compose or write hexameters. *b. trans.* To put in hexametrical form; to celebrate in hexameters.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 338 If .. to hexametrize should become an amusement of our poets. 1799 SOUTHEY in Robbards *Memo. W. Taylor* 1. 301 A little practice has enabled me to hexametrize with facility. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 249 The poet stands by hexametrizing his success.

Hexametro-, stem of Gr. ἑξαμέτρος HEXA-METER used as formative element and comb. form, as in *Hexametrographer* [see -GRAPHER], a writer of hexameters, a hexametrist. *Hexametromania*, a mania for writing hexameters.

1865 *Lond. Rev.* 24 June 672/2 Homer is the quintain of most hexametropographers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 736 Distaste for the new hexametro-mania had predisposed English instincts to enjoy a wholesome native metre, by way of antidote.

|| *Hexandria* (heksænd'riä). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. ἑξ six + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνὴρ man, male, in sense of 'male organ, stamen'.] A class of plants in the Sexual System of Linnæus having six (equal) stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hexandria*, in botany .. Plants of this class are garlic, hyacinth, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 88 The sixth class, hexandria, whose beautiful flowers have six stamens.

Hence *Hexander*, a plant of the class *Hexandria*. *Hexandrian*, -ious *adjs.*, of or pertaining to that class. *Hexandric*, *Hexandrous* *adjs.*, having six (equal) stamens.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hexander*, in botany, a plant having six stamens. *Hexandrian*, having six stamens. 1830 LINOLLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 228 There is a tendency .. to become pentandrous, or even hexandrous. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hexandrous, or hexandrous. 1871 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 51 Daffodil has .. stamens epiphyllous, hexandrous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hexandric* .. *Hexandrous*.

Hexane (heks'æn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἑξ six + -ANE.] The paraffin of the hexacarbon series, C₆H₁₄; of this there are five forms. So *Hexene* (heks'æn), the olefine of the hexacarbon series (C₆H₁₂), also called *hexylene*, homologous and polymeric with ethene; it exists in numerous metameric forms. *Hexine* (heks'æn), the hydrocarbon C₆H₁₀ of the same series. *Hexoic acid*, C₆H₁₀O₂, the same as caproic acid. *Hexoylene*, one of the isomeric forms of hexene.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 48 Normal 'Hexane or Dipropyl occurs in the light oils of Boghead and Cannel coal, and abundantly in Pennsylvanian petroleum.

1897 REMSON *Theoret. Chem.* (ed. 5) 208 Five hexanes are possible according to the theory, and all of them are known .. Normal hexane is formed when normal propyl iodide is heated with sodium. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 59 **Hexene* or *Hexylene*, C₆H₁₂. Two hydrocarbons of this composition have been obtained, one from secondary, the other from tertiary, hexyl alcohol. *Ibid.* 177 *Hexene Glycols*, C₆H₁₂(OH)₂. *Ibid.* 64 **Hexines*, C₆H₁₀. *Hexoylene*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hexine* C₆H₁₀ .. a mobile liquid obtained by Berthelot by acting on allyl iodide with sodium .. also called *Diallyl*. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 294 **Hexoic* or *Caproic acids*, C₆H₁₂O₂ .. There are eight possible forms of these acids, analogous to the eight pentyl alcohols. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hexoylene*, C₆H₁₀, Caventou's term for the hexine of petroleum oil formed in the preparation of hexylic alcohol.

† *Hexangle. Obs.* [A hybrid formation f. HEX(A- + ANGLE.) = HEXAGON. Also attrib. = HEXAGONAL.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* Ded. 3 The fabrick of her hexangle Combs. *Ibid.* 69 The wise Bee is not ignorant of Geometrical inventions, all her cells are hexangles.

Hexangular (heksængj'ulār), *a.* [f. prec., after *angular*.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 88 Hexangular prismatic bodies. 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 120 The Bees who in their secret Hive, Mansions Hexangular contrive. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. v. 66 In strict accordance with this hexangular theory.

Hence *Hexangularly adv.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Hexaped, also *erron. hexi-*, *hexoped*. [A hybrid formation f. HEX(A- + L. πῆς, ped- foot.)]

† 1. A measure of six feet. *Obs. rare* -o.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hexapede*, a fathom.

2. A creature with six feet, a hexapod. (In quot. 1865, *humorously*, a six-wheeled locomotive.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Hexaped*, an animal having six feet. (Ray, and Johnson after him, write this *hexapod*; but it is better to pursue uniformity, as in *quadruped*, *centiped*.) 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 7 The terrible hexiped of the fiery eyes.

|| *Hexapla* (heksäplä). Also anglicized *hexaple*. [a. Gr. (τὰ) ἑξαπλόα (the title of Origen's work), neut. pl. of ἑξαπλούς, -πλός sixfold, f. ἑξ six (HEXA-) + -πλός -fold.]

A sixfold text in parallel arrangement, as that made by Origen of the Old Testament, and that of the New published by Bagster.

1608 WILLET (title) *Hexapla* in Genesin: that is, sixfold commentarie vpon Genesin. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 179 Of all these Origen compounded his Hexapla. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xviii. 178 He maintains that the Tetraples and Hexaples of Origen were not so call'd from the four or six Columns, but that they were call'd Tetraples, because they contain'd a fourfold Version; Hexaples because they comprehended six Versions. 1841 (title) *The English Hexapla*, exhibiting the six important English translations of the New Testament Scriptures. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Hexaple*, the combination of six versions of the Old Testament by Origen is so called: viz., the Septuagint, Aquila, Theodotion, Symmachus, one found at Jericho, and another at Nicopolis.

Hence *Hexaplar*, *Hexaplarian*, *Hexaplario* *adjs.*, of the form or character of a hexapla.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hexaplar*, sextuple. 1845 S. DAVIDSON in *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 733/1 His [Origen's] recension is called the Hexaplarian text. 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2286 The hexaplar version of sundry portions of the Old Testament, made by Paul of Telle, A.D. 616. 1894 *Athenæum* 26 May 681/2 The papyrus [of Ezekiel] .. contains Hexaplaric critical signs.

Hexapod (heksäp'od), *sb. and a.* [ad. Gr. ἑξαπὸδ- six-footed, f. ἑξ six (HEXA-) + ποὺς foot.]

A. sb. An animal having six feet, an insect; in early use, chiefly applied to insect larvae. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 125 Strait Beetle producing hexapod. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 354 The Hexapods from which the greater sort of Beetles come. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 65 Their first appearance is an hexapode (an ill-shapen grub) with six feet. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 70 Larvæ which in this tribe are usually Hexapods. 1875 A. SWINBURNE *Picture Logic* xiv. 94 A flea, madam, may be defined as an apterous hexapod.

B. adj. Having six feet; belonging to the class *Hexapoda* or *Insecta*, hexapodous.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Horven's Zool.* I. 308 Diptera.—Hexapod Insects with two wings, and two poisers. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 100 The thoracic legs of hexapod Insects.

Hence *Hexapodal*, *Hexapodous* *adjs.*, having

six feet, belonging to the class *Hexapoda*. *Hexapoda* *a.* and *sb.* = *HEXAPOD a.* and *sb.*

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 24 The Insecta, or hexapodal articulate animals, have . . . six articulated feet. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 854/1 Insects . . . may be characterized as a class of hexapodous animals.

Hexapody (heksæpōdi). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. type *ἑξαποδία, f. ἑξαποδ- of six feet, f. ἑξ six (HEXA-) + ποδ-, pod-, foot. Cf. *dipody*, *monopody*.] A line or 'verse' consisting of six feet.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody . . . of six, a hexapody. 1868 JEBB *Ajax* Intro. 62 In Period I, each of the two verses is a hexapody. 1879 J. W. WHITR. *Schmidt's Rhythmic Class. Lang.* 64 The hexapody commonly called 'Alexandrine Verse', most used by the French in their tragedies. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 570/2 Hundreds [of folk-songs] in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies.

Hexarch, *erron.* form of *EXARCH*.

Hexastich (heksästik). Also 6-7 hexastichon, 7 exastické, 7-8 hexastick. [ad. mod. L. *hexastichon*, a. Gr. ἑξαστίχων, neut. of ἑξαστίχος 'of six rows, of six verses', f. ἑξα- HEXA- + στίχος row, line of verse.] A group of six lines of verse.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1237/1 As appeareth by this hexastichon, which I find among the said John Leland's written epigrams. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. Notes 19 His request to Diana in a Hexastich. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 23 He gave me this insuing hexastichon. 1749 AMES *Typog. Antiq.* (1785) 301 Then follows a distich, and an hexastich by the expositor. 1800 MALONE *Dryden* (R.), *Dryden* . . . furnished Tsonson with a well-known hexastich, which has ever since generally accompanied the engraved portraits of Milton. 1891 [see *Hexastich* s.v. *HEXA*].

Hence **Hexastichic a.**, of six metrical lines.

1890 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 700/3 There are hexastichic strophes throughout Prov. xxx.

Hexastyle (heksästail), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 *erron.* *hectastyle*. [ad. Gr. ἑξαστύλος, f. ἑξ six (HEXA-) + στύλος pillar. Cf. *F. hexastyle*.]

A. adj. Having six columns; applied to a portico or to the façade of a temple.

1748 *De Foe's Tour* *Gr. Brit.* II. 301 (D.) One of the largest . . . hectastyle porticoes in the kingdom. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. ii. 607/1 The hexastyle temple at Paestum. 1832 W. WILKINS in *Philol. Museum* I. 541 We have two examples of hexastyle peripteral temples.

B. sb. A portico or façade having six columns.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Hexastyle*, an Ancient Building which had six Columns in the Face before, and six also behind. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The temple of Honour and Virtue at Rome, was a hexastyle. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 140 Behind the Doric hexastyle was a magnificent hall 60 feet broad.

Hence **Hexastylar a.** = *HEXASTYLE a.*

Hexateuch (heksätēik). [mod. f. Gr. ἑξ six (HEXA-) + τεύχος book, after *pentateuch*. In Ger. (Wellhausen) 1876.] The first six books of the Old Testament, the Pentateuch with the book of Joshua.

1878 COLENSO (title) Wellhausen on the composition of the Hexateuch critically examined. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1149 A fabulous history of the events of the Hexateuch. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 621/3 The Pentateuch, or rather the Hexateuch, now called the five books of Moses and the book of Joshua. 1891 *Drivner's Introduct. Lit. O. T.* 109 Our analysis of the Hexateuch is completed.

Hence **Hexateuchal a.**, pertaining to the hexateuch.

1889 *Yale Univ. Catal.* 108 Hexateuchal Analysis. 1892 HUXLEY in *Times* 11 Feb. 14/4 That component of the Hexateuchal compilation to which Genesis i-ii. 4 belongs.

Hexatomic (heksätōmik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *HEXA-* + *atomic*.] Containing or consisting of six atoms of some substance; having six replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = *HEXAVALENT*.

1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 290 No definite pentatomic hydrate is known, but of hexatomic hydrates there are several noteworthy examples. 1877 WATTS *Fornes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 187 Hexatomic Alcohols and Ethers: this class of compounds includes most of the saccharine substances found in plants. 1879 *Academy* 27 Dec. 467 Iron, manganese, chromium, and aluminium being regarded as hexatomic.

Hexavalent (heksävälent), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *HEXA-* + *L. valent-em* having power or value.] Combining with or capable of replacing six atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Hexeity, *obs.* form of *HECCEITY*.

Hexene, *Hexine*, *Chem.*: see under *HEXANE*.

Hexiology (heksiolōgi). *erron.* *hexicology*. [f. Gr. ἑξ habit + (-) *LOGY*.] That branch of science which treats of the development and behaviour of a living creature as affected by its environment. Hence **Hexiolo'gical a.**, of or pertaining to hexiology.

1880 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 606 The inter-relations of living creatures, as enemies, as rivals, and as involuntary helpers, constitute a third department of Hexicology. 1881 — *Cat* 494 The science of Hexicology is the study of all these more or less complex relations.

Hexiradiate (heksirādīāt), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ἑξ six + *L. radiātus* rayed, *RADIATE*.] Having six rays, as the spicules of a glass-sponge; sexiradiate. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* xiii. (ed. 6) 608 Framework . . .

fundamentally consisting of an arrangement of six-rayed spicules . . . hence the group is distinguished as *hexiradiate*.

Hexist, *obs.* form of *HIGHEST*.

Hexoctahedron. *Geom.* and *Cryst.* [f. *HEX(A)-* + *OCTAHEDRON*.] **a.** The critical form of the *CUBO-octahedron*. **b.** = *HEXAKISOCTAHEDRON*.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* App. 459 An Exoctohedron is a solid figure contained of six equal squares, and eight equilateral and equal triangles. 1837 DANA *Min.* i. (1844) 39 Hexoctahedron . . . Here for each face of the octahedron, is substituted a low six-sided pyramid.

Hexode (heksōd), *a.* *Electr. Telegr.* [f. Gr. ἑξ six + δόδος way, path.] *lit.* Of six ways: applied to a mode of multiplex telegraphy, whereby six messages can be transmitted simultaneously.

1864 PARECE in *Times* 27 Jan. 4/3 The multiplex system of working of Mr. Delany, by which, with 'hexode' working, six messages could be transmitted simultaneously.

Hexoic acid, **Hexoylene**: see under *HEXANE*.

Hexpartite, *a.* [Hybrid formation, f. Gr. ἑξ six + *L. partit-us* divided.] Consisting of six divisions; sexpartite, sextipartite.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1499 f. Hexpartite vaulting, where the ribs spring from the angles, and two others from a shaft placed in the middle of each long side, thus making six divisions. Examples of hexpartite vaulting are scarce in England.

Hext, *obs.* form of *HIGHEST*.

Hexyl (heksil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἑξ six + ὕλη, -YL, substance.] The hydrocarbon radical C_6H_{13} . It may exist in various forms, of which *normal hexyl* is also called *caproyl*. *attrib.* as in *hexyl alcohol*, *aldehyde*; *comb.* as in *hexylamine*.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 333 Hexyl and heptyl alcohols are found in certain fermented liquors. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Hexylamine* $C_6H_{13}NH_2$. An oily liquid obtained by treating hexyl chloride with an alcoholic solution of ammonia.

Hence **Hexylene**, an earlier name of *HEXENE*.

Hexylic a., of or pertaining to hexyl, as *hexylic acid*, *aldehyde*, etc.

1873 *Fornes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 606 Hexylene hydrate is produced from mannite, a saccharine body. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1875) 314 Our common kerosene is chiefly a mixture of hexylic and heptylic hydride. 1880 *Miller's Elem. Chem.* III. i. (ed. 6) 452 A mixture of this alcohol with primary hexylic alcohol is obtained from normal hexane.

Hey (hēi, hē), *int.* (*sb.*) Forms: 3-4 *hei*, 4-8 *hay*, 7 *haye*, 5- *hey*. [ME. *hei*: cf. *dn.* and *Ger. hei*, *Sw. hej*, in sense i. Cf. also *HEIGH*.]

1. A call to attract attention; also, an exclamation expressing exultation, incitement, surprise, etc.; sometimes used in the burden of a song with no definite meaning; sometimes as an interrogative (= *eh?*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 579 *Hei*! hwuch wis read of se icudd keiser! c 1305 *St. Kath.* 137 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 93 *Hei* traitours, quap þemperour, beo 3e icome herto! 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1445 Ande þay halowed hyghe ful hye and hay! hay! cryed. 14. *Christm. Carol* 3 (Mätz.) *Hey*, hey, hey, hey, the borrys hed is armyd gay. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 168 *Hey*, dogge, hay, Hauē these hogges bway! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 256 *Hey* Mountaine, hey. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 42 Our Musick play'd, *Hey Boys up* go we! and all manner of noisy paltry Tunes. c 1745 in *Ritson Scot. Songs* (1794) II. 84 (Jam.) *Hey*, Johnny Coup, are ye wakin' yet? 1794 *Sheridan's Duenna* II. iii. Well, and you were astonished at her beauty, hey? 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 232 *Hey*, Solomon, my friend? 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xv. You are looking round for Estella? *Hey?*

b. Hey for —: an utterance of applause or exultant appreciation of some person or thing (cf. *Hurrah for!*), or of some place which one resolves to reach.

1689 *Pator Ep.* to *F. Shepherd*, Then hey for praise and panegyric. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 30 We must make a dash at the spoons and forks, and then hey for the money. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii. (1864) 89 Then hey for boot and horse, lad, And round the world away. 1881 JAS. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 42 Breakfast at nine, and then—hey for the covers!

c. as sb. A cry of 'hey!'

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1158 Þe hindez were halden in, with hay & war. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. viii. 36 And halsing gan the land with hey and hail. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Microcynicon* Wks. (Dyce) V. 489 With nailed shoes, and whip-staff in his hand, Who with a hey and ree the beasts command. 1790 A. WILSON *Wks.* (1876) II. 100 Our hechs an' heys are by.

2. In combination with various interjections or other words. (See also next and *HEY-DAY*.)

1519 *Four Elements* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 20 *Sing*, frisky jolly, with hey trolly lolly. For I see well it is but a folly For to have a sad mind. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrout* 30 Rumbly downe, tumbly downe, hey go, now, now! a 1546 COVERDALE *Goostly Psalmes*, Unto Christen Rdr., hey trolly lolly, & soch lyke fantasies. c 1560 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 236 They can play a new dance called *Hey-diddle-diddle*. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* ix. Aa ij, Here is my enemy lo, hey! lagh, loud clamour thus go troy, vnder the grene wood tre. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 71 Converting all your sounds of woe, Into hey nonny nonny. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 74 The world, hey dery diddle, goes round without a fiddle. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 19 The ploughman, . . . putting vp into . . . the market, with *haye, Ree*, and *who* to his horse. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 407 Then, hay! tosses and laugh all night. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal*

v. (Arb.) 129 *Hey* down, dery down. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iv. xiii, *Hey* toss! What's the matter now? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 272 *Hey!* Hoop! d'ye hear my damn'd obstreperous Spouse? 1711 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) X111. 380 *Hey* dazy, will you never have done? 1867 JEAN INGLOW *Poems*, *Warblings of Blackbirds* iv, With a wild sweet cry of pleasure, And a 'Hey down derry, let's be merry! little girl and boy!'

3. In phrases, sometimes treated as words.

a. + Hey go-bet. The int. *hey* followed by the phrase *go bet* (see *BET* *adv.*), which was app., among other things, a call in hunting, and the name of a song and dance; used by Nashe as *sb.*, ? 'one to whom "hey go bet" is said', perh. a person ready at one's bidding. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1213 *Dido*, The heerde of hertes founden ys anon With hay goo bet, prik thou, lat goon, lat goon. a 1550 *Frere & Boye* 300 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. 111. 73 Ye hath made me daunce, maugre my hede Amonge the thornes, hey go bette. 1589 NASHE *Martin's Month's Minde* 11 Those whom he counteth his enemies (the worst better than the best of his hey gobetts). . . . *Hunting Song* in *Halliwel*, But when my lips are very well wet, Then I can sing with the, Heigh, go bet!

b. Hey-go-mad. A phrase expressive of boisterous excitement; sometimes used as *adj.* *dial.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. 2 Away they go clattering like hey-go mad. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Heigh-go-mad*, to be highly enraged. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vi, Yo was hey-go-mad about her, but an hour sin. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Heigh-go-mad*, said of a person who betrays excessively high spirits.

c. Hey-pass. An exclamation of jugglers commanding an article to move: often joined with *repass*. Hence as a name for the command, and an appellation of a juggler. ? *Obs.*

c 1500 MARLOWE *Faust* xi. 58 Do you hear? you heypass, where's your master? 1593 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 31 Whereof the onely Circes Heypasse and Repasse was that it drew a thousand ships to Troy to fetch her backe with a pestilence. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 210 You wanted but *Hey-passe* to have made your transition like a mystical man of Sturbridge. 1727 *GAY Fables* xlii. 35 (Jod.) *Heigh!* pass! 'tis gone. a 1834 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. To Wordsw. 161 Autumn hath foregone its moralities; they are 'hey-pass repass', as in a show-box.

d. Hey presto. A phrase of command by conjurers and jugglers; hence *transf.* used to connote an instantaneous or magical transformation, or some surprisingly sudden performance; also *sb.* as a name for the command.

1731 FIELDING *Lottery* in *Wks.* 1882 VIII. 481 The hammer goes down, *Hey Presto!* I be gone! And up comes the twenty pound. 1761 GARRICK *Epit. to Hecla*, *Hey!*—Presto!—I'm in Greece a maiden slain—Now I—stranger still!—a maid, in *Drury-Lane*! 1873 *Mrs. Alexander's Wooing o' t* II. 55 Like some magician come to lift everyone out of the Slough of Despond, with a sort of 'Hey Presto!' 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 677 *Heigh*, presto! the thing is done. 1891 A. LYNCH *Mod. Authors* 133 The melodramatic situations, the surprises, bi-prestos, climaxes.

Hey, *obs.* form of *EYE*, *HAY*, *HE pron.*, *HEO pron.*, *Hi pron.*, *HIE*, *HIGH*.

Hey-day, **heyday** (hēi-dēi), *int.* Forms:

6-7 *heyda*, (6 *hoighday*, *hoy day*, 6-7 *hoyda*, *hoyday*, 7 *hoida*), 6-8 *hey day*, (7 *hay da*, *ha day*, 8 *heigh-day*), 7- *hey-day*, 8- *heyday*. See also *HIGH-DAY*. [app. a compound of *HEY int.*; the second element is of doubtful origin, but at length identified with *day*. The early *heyda* agrees in form, but less in sense, with *Ger. heida*, *heidra* = hey there!: cf. also *Ger. heidi*, *heidt*.] An exclamation denoting frolicsomeness, gaiety, surprise, wonder, etc.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 757 Courtly Abusyon, Ruttly bully, ioly rutterkyng, heyda! 1552 HULOET, Heyda or hey, *enax*. a 1553 UOALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 48 *Hoighday*, if faire fine mistress Custance sawe you now. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man* in *Hunt.* iv. ii, *Hoyday*, here is stuffe! 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 11 *Hoida*; come up. 1622 B. JOHNSON *Masque Augures*, *Hey-da*! what Hans Flutterkin is this? what Dutchman doe's build or frame castles in the aire? 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* II. iv. (Arb.) 61 *Hey day*, hey day! I know not what to do, nor what to say. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 171 P. 3, I go no further than, Say you so, Sir? Indeed! Heyday! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 67 *Hey-day*, why so nimble, and whither so fast? said she. 1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 164 *Heigh-day*! What has this to do here? 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii, Heyday! Pray, what does he want with me? 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Thebes* II. (1856) 184 *Hey-day*, we are all masters here.

Hey-day, **heyday** (hēi-dēi), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 *hayday*, 8 *hay day*. [Of uncertain origin; perh. connected with *prec.* The second element does not seem to have been the word *day*, though in later use often identified with it: see sense 2.]

1. State of exaltation or excitement of the spirits or passions.

c 1590 *Sir Thomas More* (1844) 41 To be greater . . . when the thred of hayday is once spoun, A bottom great woud vpp greatly vndoun. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 69 At your age, The hey-day in the blood is tame, it's humble. 1633 FORD 'Tis *Pity* iv. iii, Must your hot itch and pluriety of lust, The heyday of your luxury, be fed up to a surfeit? 1783 BURGONNE *Ld. of Manor* I. i. (D.), A merry page puts my spirits quite in a hey-day. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I. i, Ay, we were young, No cares had quell'd the heyday of the blood. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day* etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 Checked in these souls the turbulent heyday.

2. The stage or period when excited feeling is at its height; the height, zenith, or acme of anything which excites the feelings; the flush or full bloom, or stage of fullest vigour, of youth, enjoyment, prosperity, or the like. Often associated with *day*, and taken as the most flourishing or exalted time.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxviii. 221 Our imperious youth... was oow in the heyday of his blood. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 86 (*Hotel at Paris*), I was interrupted in the hey-day of this soliloquy, with a voice. *Ibid.* 135 (*Maria, Moulins*) To travel it through the sweetest part of France—in the hey-day of the vintage. 1807-8 W. LIVING *Salmag.* (1824) 143 In the good old times that saw my aunt in the hey-day of youth. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii. In his heyday he had a small estate, which he had spent like a gentleman. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 38 In the flush and hey-day of youth, of gaiety, and loveliness. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* iv. II. The heyday of life is over with him. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* vii. 232 In the bloom and heyday of the young world's prime. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiv. 346 He was no more than thirty-six, in the hey-day of his powers.

b. attrib. Of or pertaining to the hey-day of youth; *erron.* belonging to a festive or gala day.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* i. 14 All the hey-day expenses of a modish Man of Fortune. 1792 *Fortn. Kambie* viii. 44 A man with his heyday dress... is passing over the bridge.

Hey-day guise, hey-de-gay: see HAY sb. 4. 2.

Heyduck (haidnk, haidnk). Forms: 7 heyduke, 7-duck, 9 heyduke, heiduk, -duck, haiduk, hayduk. [a. Boh., Pol., Serv., Roman. *hajduk*, Magyar *hajdú* pl. *hajdúk*, in Bulg. *hajdutin*, mod. Gr. *χαϊρούτς* = *chaidoutes*, Turkish *حیدر* *haidūd* robber, brigand.]

A term app. meaning originally 'robber, marauder, brigand' (a sense still retained in Serbia and adjacent countries), which in Hungary became the name of a special body of foot-soldiers (to whom the rank of nobility and a territory were given in 1605), and in Poland of the liveried personal followers or attendants of the nobles.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 87 Like the Hungarian Heyducks their wrath is prone to mischief, and their amity is worth nothing. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 54 First Marched five Companies of Heydukes. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2072/1 The Heydukes of Cattaro had made an incursion towards Goza, and had destroyed all that Country. 1729 *Briels Weekly Jmrl.* (Exeter) 16 May 3 A Dwarf... is to attend on his Royal Highness in the Dress of a Heyduke. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 82 Two Heyducks who were behind the coach, bravely exposed their lives to save the King [of Poland]. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 13 The richly costumed heydukes and chassours of the Hungarian lords. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 49 Such as refused to appear before the Kadi... fled into the forests and turned Heyduks or robbers. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredd. G.* vi. iii. 158 Carried by two shining particoloured creatures, heyducs so-called... in a sublime sedan. 1889 *Athenaeum* 15 June 768/1 One of that extinct species of servants, the heyducs, holds the horse of the fat monarch.

Heye, obs. f. AWE, HIE. Heyer, -eer, var. HAIRE, Obs. Heyeth: see HEIGHT. Heyf, Heyfar, -fer, etc., obs. f. HEAVE, HEIFER. Heygh, hey3, obs. f. HIGH. Heygth, hey3te, hey3the: see HEIGHT.

Heyghne, heyne, obs. ff. HAIN v. 2, to raise.

c 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 61 She heyneid the stupal and new rofyd it. 1550 *LEVER Sermon* (Arb.) 34 By takyng of fynes, heyghnyng of rentes. 1635 *RUTTER Sheph. Holiday* (N.), And on the turfe table with the best Of lambs in all their flocks shall heyne the feast.

Hey-ho, hey ho (hē'ho), int. Forms: 5-6 hay ho(e), hey(e) how(e), 6 heighho, 7 heigh ho, heigh-ho, hi ho, 6-hey ho. An utterance, app. of nautical origin, and marking the rhythm of movement in heaving or hauling (cf. HEAVE HO, *hale and how*, HALE sb. 4. 1); often used in the burdens of songs, with various emotional expression, according to intonation. In some later quotes. blending with HEIGH-HO.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 157 Hay hoe, carcaway, lat the cup go rounde. c 1475 *Sgr. Ioue Degre* in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* III. 179 Your mayners shall synge arowe Hey how and rumby lowe. 15-*Peables to Play* v. With hey and how hrowmblow. The young folk were full bauld. a 1550 *Frere & Boye* 50 in *Hazl. F.P.* I. III. 62 The lyttl boye... Of no man had he no care, But sung, hey howe, awaye the mare, And made ioye ynough. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Aug.* 54 It fell upon a holly eye, hey ho holidaye. *Ibid.* 78 As the bonilasse passed by, hey ho bonilasse. 1592 G. HAAREY *New Letter* 16 Let him be the Falanda downe diddle of Ryme, the Hay ho holiday of Prose. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 180 Heigh ho, sing heigh ho, vnto the greene holly. 1605-*Leary* II. ii. 75 With beigh-ho, the Winde and the Raine. a 1614 *Eng. Helicon* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) III. 188, I knowe a simple countrie hinde, Heigh hoe, sillie swaine. 1659 *Pol. Ballads* (Percy Soc.) III. 147 Sing, hi ho, Wil. Lenthall, who shall our generally be! 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v. [He] whistled 'With a hey ho chevy!' all through.

Heyhoe: see HICKWALL. Heyhove, Heyhte, Heykyle, obs. ff. HAYHOVE, HEIGHT, HECKLE. Heyl, -e, obs. ff. AIL, HAIL, HEAL, HELE. Heylander, obs. f. HIGHLANDER. Heyld, obs. f. HIELD v. Heyler: see HILLER. Heylts, obs. f. HALSE sb. Heylle, var. HAIL sb. 2, Obs. Heyn(e), var. HAIN, HINE, HINE, HONE, HEYND, var. ENDE Obs., a duck. Heynd, -e,

var. HEND a., Obs. Heyne: see HEYGHNE. Heyne, var. HINE afo. Obs., hence.

† Heyr. Obs. (See quot.)

1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Heyrs, young Timber-trees that are usually left for Standils in the felling of Coppes. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3).

Heyr, -e, obs. ff. HAIR, HAIRE, HEIR, HER sb.

† Heyrat(t). Obs. An American quadruped; app. the Kinkajou (*Cercoptes caudivolutus*).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 84 We may hereunto add the beast which is bred in America, called Heyrat, spoken of by Theophrastus: which name signifieth a beast of Hony... for it will climb the trees, and coming to the caves of Bees... take out the Hony with their nails... It is about the bigness of a Cat, and of a Chesse-unt colour. 1677 G. CHARLETON *Exercit. Anim.* (ed. 2) 18 Heyrat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 183/1 The Heyrat a beast in America, as big as a Cat, a great climber of Trees.

Heyron(e, -oun, -un(e), obs. ff. HERON. Heyso, heyseuge, obs. ff. HAYSUGGE. Heyt, obs. f. EAT, HAIT, HEAT, HEIGHT; obs. Sc. f. HATE, HOT. Heyte, obs. f. AIT¹. Heyth, obs. f. HEATH, HEIOHT. Heypen, obs. f. HEATHEN; var. HETHEN. Heyty-titey, obs. var. HIGHTY-TIGHTY. Heyuen, obs. f. HEAVEN. Heyved, heywit, obs. pa. pple. of HEAVE. Heyward, obs. f. HAYWARD.

† Hi, hy, pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc. Obs. Forms: 1 hia, hea, hie, hie, (hie), 1-2 hie, 1-3 heo, 1-4 hi, hy, 2 hye, hyo, 2-3 ha, hoe. [OE. *hie*, etc., acc. of *hiu*, *hie*, fem. of *HE*, corresp. to OFris. *hia*; cf. Goth. *ija*, the form corresp. to which was already lost in OHG. and OS., and supplied by *sia*, mod. Ger. *sie*, from stem *si-*, SE. In late OE. the originally distinct nom. and acc. began to be confounded under the forms *hie*, *hi*, *hie*, *hie*, *hie*; and in later times, though *hie* was the typical nom. and *hi*, *hy* the acc., the two cases were hardly distinct. Following the example of *me*, *thee*, *us*, and *you*, and like the other OE. accusatives of the 3rd pers., *hie* began in the 10th c., in north-midl. dial., to be supplanted by the dative *hire*, HER. In the east-midl. dial. of the OE. Chronicle, this substitution was fully established by 1125; but the original acc. *hi*, *hy* remained longer in the west and south, being found in Layamon after 1200, and in Shoreham (Kentish) in the first quarter of the 14th c. During its obsolescence, another acc. form, *hes*, HIS, made its appearance in the south.]

= HER (acc.); also refl. herself. Used of females, and with nouns grammatically feminine: cf. HEO.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxix. 15 Ða ðe soccað sawle mine ðæt hie ahtren hie. 825 *Kentish Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 447 21 finm wiif ðonne hia nylle mid clennisse swæ gehaldan. a 900 *Martyrology* 1bid. 178 Se casere ho beht zemartirian. c 925 *O. E. Chron.* an. 919 [He] beget þa burz and him cirdon to mast ealle þa burgware be hie ær hodon. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. i. 19, & nalde hie ærbrenge... ær he walde deiglice forleitta hie [c 975 *Rushw. G.* & he walde hie... wolde degullice foreleten hie]. *Ibid.* ix. 18 Onset [þin] hond ofer hia... þæt him lifige [Rushw. G. sette hond þin ofer heo, & heo leofaþ; c 1000 *Ag. G.* Sete þine hand uppan hig, and heo lifaþ; c 1160 *Hattou G.* Sete þine hand up on hyo, and hie lefaþ]. c 950 *Lindisf. G.* Matt. xiv. 4 Ne is geleafed ðe to habbanne hia [Rushw. hire]. *Ibid.* xv. 23 Forlet hia, forðon [hiu] cliopas æfter us [Rushw. Forlet hie; forþon be hie cægep æfter us]. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 170 Gif he hy [pennam] mid him hafad. c 1000 *Ag. G.* Matt. xiv. 4 Nys þe alysd hi [v. r. hig] to wite to hæbbenne [c 1160 *Hattou G.* hy to wite to hæbbenne]. *Ibid.* xv. 23 Forlet hig, forðam heo clypað æfter us [c 1160 *Hattou G.* Forlet hyo, forþam hyo clypað æfter us]. a 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1037 Baldwine eorl hi [Ælfric] ðær wel underfeng, and hig þær gehæold. *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 7 4 Se cyng... betatehte hi his swyster to Hwerwillon. a 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1075 Se cyng hi let byrgan to Westmynstre... and læzde hi wið Eadward kyng hire hlaforde. *Ibid.* an. 1100 Se archiscop Anselm hi him bewæddade and siððan to cwenen gehalgað. n 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Adam hi nemneðe eua. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Unhindeð heo [þe asse] and leaðeð heo to me. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 215 þa þe godes milce seceð he iwis mei ha ifinden. c 1205 *LAV.* 42 He hoe [þe boc] 3ef þære æðelen Ælienor. *Ibid.* 158 He hoe wolde habben. *Ibid.* 3186 Ich heo [c 1275 hire, i.e. Cordelia] wulle þe biwiten & senden ha [c 1275 hire] þe in anescipe. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 29 þe nihtegale hi iseg And hi biheold and overseg. *Ibid.* 939 And sat sum del and heo hihohte. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 435 in *O. E. Misc.* 49 þe rode... He ber heo on his schuldre. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 102 Senne hys [f. e. is] swete and lyketh, Wanne a man hi deth. *Ibid.* 136 To healde hy [þe erthe] on hyt nys no ned.

† Hi, hy, pers. pron., 3rd pl. nom. and acc. Obs. Forms: see below. [OE. *hiæ*, *hie*, etc., the original plural, nom. and acc., in all genders, of *he*, *heo*, *hit* (see HE), corresp. to OFris. *hia*; cf. Goth. nom. pl. *eis*, **ijs*, *ija*, acc. *ins*, *ijs*, *ija*, the forms corresp. to which were already lost in OS. and OHG. and supplied by *sia*, and *sie*, *sio*, *siu*, mod. Ger. *sie*, from stem *si-*, SE. Since OE. times, a like fate has befallen this pronominal form in Eng. Already in 10th c. the northern dial. occasionally used, as equivalent to *hia*, the demonstrative *þa*, *tha*, plural of *the*, *that*; before 1200, the cognate form *þe33*, THEY, adopted from Norse, had quite superseded

hi, *hia*, nominative, in north-midl. (Ormin); the corresponding northern form was *þai*, *that*. By 1300, *þai*, *thai*, *they*, had become the standard Nominative form in midland English generally; though *her*, *hem*, were retained in the possessive and objective till the 15th c. Before 1400, *thai*, *thai* are seen side by side with *hi*, *hy*, even in s.w.; and before 1500, *hi*, already confounded in form with its sing. *he*, *hee*, disappeared from literature; although in the reduced form *it* it still lingers in s.w. dialect. The Accusative *hi* was lost sooner than the nominative; in the 10th c., in north-midl. dial., it began, like the other accusatives *hine*, and *hit* sing. fem., and on the analogy of the original accusative pronouns of the first and second persons, to be supplanted by its own dative *hem*, *hem* (see *HEM* pron.); in the east-midl. dial. of the OE. Chronicle, *hem* had quite superseded *hi* before 1125; but in the west the acc. was used by Layamon after 1200, and in Kentish it was still Shoreham's form c 1315. When it disappeared in the south, it gave place, as in the fem. sing., to a form *hes*, HIS, q.v.; elsewhere it was succeeded by *HEM*, which itself in course of time was displaced by *THEM*. Thus, *they*, *them* are the present sense-equivalents of *hi* nom. and acc.]

I. 1. Nominative case. = THEY.

a. 1 hie, hia, (hea), hie, 2 hye, 2-3 hie.

805-31 *Kentish Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 444 Æc ic beode minum æfterfylgendum... ðæt hie simle ymb xii monað... zægeorwien ten hund hlafa. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi. 18 Hie soðlice sceaweden and gelocodon me. c 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 þa cuedon hie þæt hie hie þæs ne onmunen. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlv. 354 Ðonne hit tocyrd ðæt hie hit sprecan sculon. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 5 þæt hie hie se gesene [c 975 *Rushw. G.* þæt hie hie se gesene]. c 975 *O. E. Chron.* an. 951 þæt hie woldan eal þæt he wolde. c 1160 *Hattou G.* Matt. ix. 24 Hye teldan hine. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Eft þan þe hie weren wunende in ierusalem... þo hie foreleten godes lore. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Hie answerden and seyde, Lord [etc.].

β. 1 hio, heo, 2 hio, hyo, 2-4 heo.

871-89 *Surrey Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 452 Þonne ægeofen hio þa ilcan elmesan to cristes cirican. a 900 *CYNEWULF Elene* 166 (Gr.) Hio him andsware ænize ne mehton æfian. c 937 *O. E. Chron.* an. 937 þæt heo [MSS. A., B. hie, C., D. hi] beaduweorca beteran wurdun. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 He næfre swylc wundor ne gesawon. *Ibid.* 249 Hio wæron gefeonde mycle zefean. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* iii. 7 Hiz oncnæwon þa þæt hig nacode wæron. c 1160 *Hattou Gosp.* Matt. x. 1 þæt hyo adripen hyo ut [Ag. G. hig. hie]. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Nare hio blinde zescapene. c 1205 *LAV.* 183 He wes king and heo quen, & kinge-hond heo welden. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* þe treowpe þæt heo wæs ojen. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 282 Þenne þe sejen Thesu crist in þæt ilke foorme, þæt heo sejen him... whon heo furst comen.

γ. 1 hi, hy, hie, 2-4 hi (i, y), 3-4 hii, 4 hy.

c 887 *O. E. Chron.* an. 887 And hi cuedon þæt hie þæt... healdan sceoldan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 þa hy þa up on þone heofon æfter arum drihtne locodon. c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 19 Byrhtnoð... zæhte bu hi sceoldon standan. a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 993 And hy þone ealdorman þær ofloxon. c 1000 *Ag. G.* Matt. ix. 24 Hi [v. r. hig] tældon hyre. *Ibid.* 32 Hiz brohton him dumbne man. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi hadden him manred maked & athes suoren. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 To chiesen zief y wolden hare sceapende lufie. *Ibid.* 223 I muson zecowen eider god and euyt. *Ibid.* 225 þa cweðen hi betweh ham þæt hi woldan wercean æne burch. c 1205 *LAV.* 2230 I funden [c 1205 hie] verde to one borwe. *Ibid.* 10314 Hi flæwen forþ rihtes, þæt i comen to þan Pentes. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 369 Hi rerde abeyes & priories vor her synnes. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 47 Ere hy thys ordre have, Me schel hy wel assaye Of that hy redeth that hy wel Ham comen aneye. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 To the kyng Edward hi fasten bure fay. 1340 *Ayene*. 16 Hi byep heaude of alle kuede... þe hy dyadilice, be hy uenial. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. i. 189 Aren no men anarouser þan hij Whan þe ben auancet. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 1014 Sory wer þey for hi ne mist hure pruwesse fullfille þore. *Ibid.* 2380 Y not how þay schul ascape þen, þæt hy ne goþ to dede. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 110 Hy kepeþ here reule.

δ. 2-5 he, (4 hey), 5 hoe.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi wolde mid modinesse beon heter þonne he zescapen were. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 þa þet lond heðen be hit senlden. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 For þæt þe he ne wunode noht on hem, ne he on him. c 1220 *Bestiary* 351 Alle he [hertes] arm off one mode. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 16 To wyte, weper he [= they] wolde þes, oþer heo nolde non. c 1300 *Havelok* 152 He wrungen hondes, and wepen sore. c 1325 *Song Passion* 24 in *O. E. Misc.* 198 Ne cūþen hey him nout cnowe. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 471 But oþer cures of Cristen þei coveten nougt to hane, But þere as wyngage lijþ he lokeþ none oþer. c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 33 Schep he heden ase hors gret. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 59 To the child her seruce horsen he [vime vanyte]. c 1450 *LOVELL Grail* xlii. 76 And whanne they syen he Wolde not so... Of here vyandes thanne zoven hee.

ε. 2-4 ho.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon... fol imong þoues, ho him birenden and ho him ferwunden. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 98 Nabbeð hi naping forgeten of al þet ho isegen. *Ibid.* 100 Al ho habbeð in hore writte þet we misduðen here. *Ibid.* 105 Hwi weren ho biþeten, to wonen were ho iborene? a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 66 And alle heo [Cott. MS. hol] þe driveþ heonne. c 1250 *Meid Margaret* xx. Ho leiden honden hire upon. c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 136 *O. E. Misc.* 76 Þeos playdurs... Ho schule... In helle habben teone. c 1375 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 239 For esye he comun al, esye ho sulin wele.

§. 2-4 ha, 4 a.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Pus ha hine hereden. c 1205 *LAY.* 5365 Ha [c 1275] hii leopen on heore feire hors. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Over graces . . . aise ha beoð iwriten. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy) xlv, Loke that ha fare wel Hors & eke man. 1387 *TAEVISA Higden* i. lix. (in Morris *Spec.* 340) Pe kynges of Engeland woneþ alway fer fram þat contray . . . & 3ef a goþ to be norþ contray, a goþ wip gret help & strengthe.

7. 3-4 huy, 4 hui, hue.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/315 Pe croiz . . . deope under eorþe huy caste. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 669 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 238 An ester eue huy come. a 1300 *K. Horn* (Ritson) 1486 Hue gurdun huem with suerde, Hue eoden . . . Towart the castle. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 That hue ne shuldren aþeyn him go. a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 50 Ne dwelden huy nougt after ful longue Hny token with heom þat neod was. c 1375 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 230 Pe 3ates of parais. Aþein hui beoþ nouþ open.

II. 2. Accusative case. = THEM.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvi. 13 Aris, dryhten, forecym hie and forcer hie. a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 987 Se gecyfa þerto rad, and hie wolde drifan to þæs cyninges tunc. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. x.* 1 Þætte hia forðife ða ilco and hie gegeme all in-hælo. *Ibid.* 26 Ne forðon ondredes ge hia vel ða. c 975 *Rukw. Gosp.* *ibid.*, Ne forþon ondredes ge hie. c 975 *O. E. Chron.* an. 964 And [Eadgar cnyng] sette hy mid munecan. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt. xx.* 25 Pa clypode se hælend hix to him [c 1160 *Hattun G.*], Pa clypode se hælend hio to hym. *Ibid.* xxiii. 5 Ealle heora weorc hix doð þæt menn hi geseon. c 1160 *Hattun G. *ibid.*, Ealle heore weorc hio doð þæt men hix geseon. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi ledde ofer se mid dreie fote. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þah ure an heofe idon eower alre sunne and he walde gan to scrifte and hi-reusian ha and foretlen ha a marc. *Ibid.* 23 Þu scoldest heo biwiten al swa cneliche swa crist ha be bihtahte. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Pe king . . . sende hie in to babilonie to þralscipe . . . and þat lond folc hem ouerset mid felefeld pine. c 1205 *LAY.* 309 To his sune he heo [c 1275 *ham*] draf. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 1518 Overswithe þu hi herest. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Ha sente hi into his wyn-yarde. c 1315 *Shoreham* 14 He with-stent hi alle. *Ibid.* 16 The feond fondeth hy so.*

3. Reflexive and Reciprocal. Themselves; each other.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxii. 27 Da asirad hie from ðe for-weorðad. c 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 540 And steorran hie ætweðdon. c 1000 *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 925 ðelstan . . . and sihtlic . . . heo gesamnodanæt Tame weorðhige. c 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xviii. 7 Hix gretton hix gesysubum wordum. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt. ii.* 11 Hi [v.r. hix] aþenedon hi [v.r. hix], & hi to him gebædon. c 1160 *Hattun Gosp. *ibid.*, Hio aþenedon hio, & hio to hym gebædon.*

Hi *pron.*, occasional variant of HE, HEO.

Hi (hōi), *int.* [A parallel form to HEY.] An exclamation used to call attention.

c 1275 *Hunt. Hare* 136 Thei cryed, 'Hy, hy!' all at ones 'Kyll! kyll! for kokes bownes!' 1297 *Gentl. Mag.* 39 Hold, hold, 'tis a double; hark hey! bowler hey! If a thousand gainsay it, a thousand shall lay. 1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xxx. (1879) 267 'Hi!' cried the brigand, giving the mule a bang with the butt-end of his musket. 'Hi!' 1886 *FENN This Man's Wife* ii. ii, It was not a thrilling word . . . it was only a summons—an arrest. Hi! 1894 — *In Alpine Valley* I. 47 Here, hi! have a cigar! 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 3/3 A good lunch, and then hi! for the Crystal Palace.

Hiacinth, obs. form of HYACINTH.

Hiant (hōi'ant), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *hiant-em*, pr. pple. of *hiā-re* to gape.] Gaping; having a wide aperture. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1800 *HURDIS Fav. Village* 17 E'er he pours into the distant deep, Through the wide fauces of yon hiant cliffs. 1848 *HARVEY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 335 Maxillæ rather broad . . . the lobes hiant.

Hiar, obs. form of HIGHER.

Hiate (hōi'et), *v. rare.* [f. L. *hiāt*, ppl. stem of *hiā-re* to gape.] *intr.* To gape; to cause a hiatus. Hence *Hiating* *ppl. a.* So *Hiation*, gaping.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 162 The continuall hiation, or holding open its mouth [on the part of the chameleon], which men observing conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air. 1876 *R. ELLIS Comm. Catullus* (1889) p. xiv, Latin . . . to which the hiating vowels *z* & *i* are comparatively strange.

Hiatus (hōi'z'ūs). Pl. *hiatus*, *hiatuses*. [a. L. *hiatus* gaping, gap, opening, f. *hiā-re* to gape.]

1. A break in the continuity of a material object; a gaping chasm; an opening or aperture. Now *rare*.

1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 17 b, These holes called *Hiatus*, differ from wide gapings, in nothing, but that they be lesse, and therefore seeme . . . deepe pits or holes, and not . . . gaping. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* xiii. 44 Hades was below, and Abraham's bosome was above, and betweene them both a great huge *Hiatus*. 1675 *R. BUATHOGGE Causa Dei* 319 He saw two Openings or *Hiatus* in the Earth. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. 117 The Water of this orb communicates with that of the Ocean, by means of certain *Hiatus*'s or Chasmes passing betwixt it and the bottom of the Ocean. 1737 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1840 VI. 5 Those *hiatuses* at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into it and communicates with it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/3 One side of the mountain was rent into a large *hiatus* about 200 yards square.

|| b. *Anat.* An opening or foramen.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hiatus Fallopii*, a foramen situated on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone leading to the aqueduct of Fallopius.

c. *humorously.* A rent or hole in a garment.

1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii, The *hiatus* in Phutatorius's breeches was sufficiently wide to receive the chesnut.

2. A gap or interruption of continuity in a chronological or other series; a lacuna which de-

stroys the completeness of a sentence, account, writing, etc.; a missing link in a chain of events, etc.

1613 *JACKSON Creed* ii. xix. § 6 To forwarne the Reader of the *hiatus* in our adversaries collections. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 17 A Dunce-Monk, being to make his Epitaph . . . at Night left the Verse thus gaping, *Hi sunt in fossa Bedæ* — *ossa*, till he had consulted with his Pillow, to fill up the *Hiatus*. 1676 *W. HUBBARD Happiness of P.* 57 When there are such Chasmas and *hiatus*'s in the superiour or inferior parts of a state, they are sad Omens, portending ruine. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 111. 264 It was printed in the usual Greek characters, with all the *hiatus* filled up by conjecture. 1844 *H. ROGGESS Ess.* i. ii. 59 In 1671 . . . there is another *hiatus* in his correspondence. It extends over three years. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. i. § 1 A Material Instrument, whose function it is to bridge over the *hiatus* between the individual Consciousness and the External World.

b. *Logic.* A step wanting in a chain of proof; a gap in reasoning or evidence.

a 1850 *CALKOUN Wks.* (1874) II. 265 Where is that *hiatus* . . . between the premises and the conclusion?

3. *Gram. and Pros.* The break between two vowels coming together without an intervening consonant in successive words or syllables.

The break or interval of silence is necessary in order that the two vowels may be separately heard, when there is no intervening consonant to mark the division between them.

1706 *POPE Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct., The *Hiatus* which has the worst effect, is, when one Word ends with the same Vowel that begins the following. 1875 *LOWELL Spenser Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 309 note, He [Milton] also shows a *hiatus* which does not seem to have been generally displeasing to Spenser's ear. *Mod.* The article an has been reduced to a, except before vowels, where *hiatus* would result.

† *Hibber-gibber*, *Obs.* [Reduplicated derivative of GIBBER.] A confused repetition or babble of talking; gibberish.

1592 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 24 One madde knave with his awke *hibber-gibber* is able to put down twenty of your smuggled artificial men that simper it so nicely.

Hibernacle (hōi'bən'akl). Also *hy-*. [ad. L. *hibernāculum*: see below. So in *mod.F.*] A winter retreat; a hibernaculum.

1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 The Legions on their *Hibernacles* think. 1791 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* ii. 17 note, What is in common language called a bulbous root, is by Linnaeus termed the *Hibernacle* or winter-lodge, of the young plant. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 736 All the other snug and airless dependencies and *hibernacles* of life in the city of cities.

Hibernacular, *a.* [f. L. *hibernāculum* (see next) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a hibernacle.

1834 *SELBY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 35 Those insect tribes . . . had . . . quitted their *hibernacular* retreats.

|| *Hibernaculum* (hōi'bən'aklŭm). Also *hy-*. Pl. -a. [L. *hibernāculum* winter residence, usually in pl. *hibernacula* winter hats of soldiery, winter quarters, f. *hibern-ūs* wintry: see -CULE.]

† 1. A greenhouse for wintering plants. *Obs.*

1699 *EVELYN Acetaria Plan.* Of Orangeries . . . *Hibernacula*, Stoves, and Conservatories.

2. *Zool.* The winter quarters or place of retirement of a hibernating animal.

1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* xxvii. (1853) 108 Hedgehogs make a deep and warm *hibernaculum* with leaves and moss. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) II. 348 It shall seek out appropriate *hibernacula* or winter quarters and in them fall into a profound sleep. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iv. 135 This it lines with leaves, retires to its *hibernaculum* and closes the aperture of the shell.

3. *Bot.* A part of a plant adapted to protect an embryonic organ during the winter, as a bulb or special bud.

1760 *JAS. LEE Introd. Bot.* (1788) Gloss. 418 *Hibernaculum*, Winter-lodge, the Part of a Plant that incloses and secures the Embryo from external Injuries. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* i. 25 note, He [Linnaeus] names them *Hibernacula*, winter germs or buds, into which the whole plant retires during the winter season. 1860 *TYAS Wild Fl.* 31 [Butterwort] There are formed small round leafy buds or *hibernacula*, about half an inch in diameter.

4. *Zool. a.* An encysted winter-bud of a polyzoan, which germinates in the following spring.

1885 *E. R. LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 433/1 The only approach to a differentiation of the polypides in *Paludicella* is in the arrest of growth of some of the buds of a colony in autumn, which, instead of advancing to maturity, become conical and invested with a dark-coloured cuticle. They are termed *hibernacula*.

b. The epiphragm or false operculum of a snail. 1888 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* 273 It is no uncommon thing to find, during the warm season, individuals [snails] to the exterior of whose shells there adhere one or more (often a great number) of . . . *hibernacula*, cast off by their fellows on emerging from the dormant state. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 108 When the snail hibernates it closes the aperture of its shell by a whitish disc, the *hibernaculum* or epiphragma.

Hibernal (hōi'bən'al), *a.* Also *hy-*. [ad. L. *hibernal-is* wintry, f. *hibernus* wintry.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or proper to winter; appearing in winter.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 225 [The dog-star] should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the Sun in its *Hybernall* conversion. 1799 *Spirit Pub. Frns.* (1800) III. 129 To sleep away the *hibernal* months. 1819 *MONTGOMERY Reign of Spring in Greenland*, etc. (ed. 2) 211 They meet the pale *hibernal* sun. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 365 *Leucopium æstivum*; leaves *hibernal*.

2. *fig.* Pertaining to the winter of life; late.

a 1626 *Br. ANDREWES Serm.* (1856) I. 356 We have lost our regard so even of judgements and all, as neither vernal nor *hibernal* repentance we bring forth.

Hibernant (hōi'bən'ant), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *hibernant-em*, pr. pple. of *hibernā-re* (see next). So in *F.*] *Hibernating*.

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 766/1 In the *hibernant* . . . condition. 1842 *M. HALL Gult. Lect.* 15 The deep and long-continued sleep of the *hibernant* animal.

Hibernate (hōi'bən'et), *v.* Also *hy-*. [f. L. *hibernāt*-, ppl. stem of *hibernā-re* to winter, f. *hiberna* winter quarters, *hibernus* wintry.]

1. *intr.* To winter; to spend the winter in some special state suited to resist it; said esp. of animals that pass the winter in a state of torpor. *transf.* Of persons: To winter in a milder locality.

a 1802 *E. DARWIN cited in WEBSTER* (1828). 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) II. 349 It is probable that some insects of almost every order *hibernate* in the egg state. 1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade-M.* 115 This species *hibernates* in the perfect state and sometimes survives the winter. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 10 There are now positively no places on the shores of the Mediterranean where invalids can *hibernate* cheaply and comfortably.

2. *fig. a.* Of persons: To remain in a torpid or inactive state. b. Of things: To lie dormant.

1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* I. 39 Inclination would lead me to *hibernate* during half the year. 1862 *M. HOPKINS Hawaii* 305 The unsettled questions are *hibernating*, probably to bud and burgeon again at some future season. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 94 The public institution in which he *hibernated* (so to speak) during the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year.

Hence *Hibernating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Hibernator*, an animal that hibernates.

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 766/2 In the sleep of the *hibernating* animal, the respiration is . . . impaired. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 395 Propagated by budding from marginal clefts, and by autumnal *hibernating* bulbils. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* 674 The *Faurde* is really one of the *hibernators*, like our own hedgehog. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 262 'Hibernating gland', a gland found in many Rodentia, Chiroptera, and Insectivora.

Hibernation (hōi'bən'atjən). Also *hy-*. [ad. L. *hibernatiō-em*, n. of action f. *hibernā-re*: see *prec.*]

1. The action of wintering, or passing the winter, esp. in some suitable place or condition.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, *New Conserv.* (R.), The several plants that were to pass their *hibernation* in the greenhouse. 1687-1700 *Sir P. RYCAUT Contin. Knolles's Hist. Turks* 1462 (L.) The next day . . . the vizier [marched] to Diarbekir, for his *hibernation*. 1808 *SOUTHEY Let.* 13 Sept. in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* III. xiv. 160, I am . . . laying in health and exercise for the next season of *hibernation*. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 1/3 My experiences may be of use next season to those who are in doubt about their next year's quarters for *hibernation*.

2. *Nat. Hist.* The dormant condition into which many animals and plants pass when the temperature falls below certain limits; esp. the winter sleep of some warm-blooded animals, as the dormouse, hedgehog, badger, bear, bat, etc.

a 1802 *E. DARWIN cited in WEBSTER* (1828). 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) II. 349 Their *hibernation* in these circumstances has little or nothing analogous to that of larger animals. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 321 This state of *hibernation* . . . is better displayed in the Dormouse, than in any other warm-blooded animal of our own country, except the Bat. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* iv. ii. § 5. 221 [A plant] prepares itself for the period of *hibernation*. 1860 *MADAY Phys. Geog.* Sea vi. § 325 The great serpents and reptiles have buried themselves for *hibernation*.

3. *fig.* Any condition or period of dormancy or suspended activity.

1829 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 176, I know scarcely any one that walks, and this . . . has reduced me to a sort of *hibernation*. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 1/1 With the revival of the Guild of Literature revive a number of questions which during its *hibernation* were put upon one side. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/1 The long interval of half a century seems to be the period of *hibernation* during which the telescopic mind rests from its labours.

Hibernatory (hōi'bən'atōri). [f. L. *hibernā-re* (see *HIBERNATE*): after *conservatory*.] A place for keeping plants in during the winter.

1852 *Beck's Florist* Oct. 225 This frame is to be employed for . . . propagating plants from cuttings, and lastly, to be used as a *hibernatory*.

Hibernian (hōi'bō'niān), *a.* and *sb.* Also *hy-*.

[f. L. *Hibernia*, a corrupted form of *Iverna* (*Iu-erna*, *Iuerna*, *Iuberna*) = Gr. Ἰβέρη, Ἰβήρη = O' Celtic **Iveriu* (acc. **Iverionem*, abl. **Iverione*), whence Ir. *Erin*, acc. *Erinn*, *Erinn* Erin, later M' Ir. nom. and acc. *Eri* (whence OE. *Yra*, *Ireland*) Ireland. See -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Ireland; Irish.

1632 *LITNGOW Trav.* x. 436 The conscionable carriage of the *Hibernian* Clergy. 1711 *POPE Let. to F. C.* 15 June, What he observes at the Bottom of Page 20th . . . was objected to by yourself. 'This right *Hibernian*, and I confess it what the English call a Bull in the Expression. 1773 *BYRON'S Sicily* xliii. (1809) 227, I suppose your *Hibernian* squabbles . . . would soon have an end. 1881 *F. HALL in Nation* (N. Y.) 19 The truly *Hibernian* predicament of being notoriously unknown. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, *Hibernian* embroidery . . . with Satin and Buttonhole Stitches upon velvet, silk, or net foundations, with coloured silks or flosses.

B. sb. A native of Ireland: an Irishman.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 ¶ 2 The Native Hibernians, who are reckoned not much unlike the ancient Boeotians.

1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 288 This was not lost on the shrewd quick-eared Hibernian.

Hence **Hibernianism**, Irish character or nationality; an Irish characteristic, trait, or idiom. **Hibernianly adv.**, in a Hibernian manner.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 620 He altered the family name from Macowen . . . to Owenson, and thereby destroyed its Hibernianism. 1873 *Harper's Mag.* 485 New scenes . . . new sea landscapes as Mrs. Trollope Hibernianly calls them. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM to *Yrs. Police Judge* xii. 81 A prevailing disposition of the constabulary to let Hibernianism revel and rollic on the anniversary of its patron saint. 1894 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LIX. 9/1 A colloquial Hibernianism.

Hibernically (hoib's-nik-äli), *adv.* [f. med. or mod. L. *Hibernicus* Irish (f. *Hibernia*) + -AL + -LY 2: after L. *Hibernice*.] In an Irish manner; esp. in reference to speech: With something of an Irish bull, with an obvious contradiction or ludicrous inconsistency in terms.

1855 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 727 Hibernically speaking, we have but one mode of complimentary reverence for the great. 1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 10/1 To make known to us something of what might be called, hibernically, solar geology.

Hibernican (hoib's-nik-än), *a. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -AN: after *Anglican*.] Of or pertaining to Ireland, or esp., the Irish Church.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 405 The other Hibernican prelates held their peace.

Hibernicism (hoib's-nisiz'm), [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. *Anglicism*, *Scotticism*, etc.]

1. An idiom or expression characteristic of or currently attributed to Irish speech; esp. an Irish bull (see *BULL sb.* 2).

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 348 As it stands, it reads somewhat like an Hibernicism. 1779 *Sylph* I. 240 That is the greatest trifle (to use a Hibernicism) of all. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 107 Mrs. Dowling had always, to use an Hibernicism, 'enjoyed' very delicate health. 1879 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 5 They would, to use a Hibernicism, only have noticed it if it had left off.

2. The condition of being Irish; Irish nationality. 1807 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1859) I. 81½ The defendant has pleaded that the deceased was an Irishman . . . and upon the proof of Hibernicism, acquittal followed of course.

Hibernicize (hoib's-nisiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make or render Irish in form or character.

1815 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1839) 40 note, This causes him . . . to Hibernicize the rest of the poem. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 67 He has Hibernicized the whole realm of fairy. 1891 *Athenaeum* 12 Sept. 350/2 Several of the Anglo-Norman families settled in Ireland became so thoroughly Hibernicized that they assumed surnames with the prefix *Mac*.

Hibernize (hoib's-nisiz), *v. rare*. [f. L. type **Hibern-us* Irish (f. *Hibernia*) + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* = HIBERNICIZE. 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gl. Brit.* 66 The proper terms . . . being Latin words hibernized. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Refer* xxxv, Not yet having sufficiently Hibernized my taste to luxuriate on Raleigh's root.

2. *intr.* To act as an Irishman.

1779 *Gibbon Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 234 If you do not Hibernize, you might at least Bentinckize.

Hence **Hibernization**, a making Irish.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dist.* (1845) II. 268 This word likewise escapes Sir William's hibernisation. 1894 *Forum* (U.S.) Apr. 193 The usual Hibernization of the police force and the city departments promptly followed.

Hiberno-, formative element f. L. type **Hiberno-* Celtic of Ireland.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hiberno-Celtic*, the native language of the Irish.

Hibernology. [f. L. type **Hibern-us* Irish + (-O)LOGY.] The study of Irish antiquities and history. Hence **Hibernologist**, a student of or authority on Hibernology.

a 1869 LD. STRANGFORD in *Lett. & Papers* (1878) 231 (D.) We may fairly contrast his Hibernology with that of the Hibernologists of the present generation.

Hibernophobe, *nonce-wd.* One who has a dread of or antipathy to the Irish.

1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 533 It was long enough to demonstrate even to Protestant Hibernophobes that his system was the right one.

|| **Hibiscus** (hibi'skbs). *Bot.* [Lat., a. Gr. *ἵβισκος* some malvaceous plant (identified by Dioscorides with *ἀλθαία*).] A large genus of malvaceous plants (herbs, shrubs, and trees), mostly from tropical countries; the Rose-mallows.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hibiscum* or *Hibiscus*, the Herb Marshmallows, of known Virtue against the Stone and Gravel. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 104 The orange flowered Hibiscus is also conspicuously beautiful. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* III. 72 Nets made of the fine strong fibres of the hibiscus which grows abundantly in all moist places. *attrib.* 1875 Miss Bird *Hawaii* 134 Hats made from canetops, and trimmed with hibiscus blossoms.

Hibrid (e, obs. forms of *HYBRID*).

Hic (hik), *int.* An imitation of the sound of a hiccup, esp. as an interruption in the speech of a drunken person.

1858 *Funch* 29 Jan. 41/2 What's (hic) Cuba to him, or he to (hic) Cuba?

|| **Hicatee, hiccatee** (hikātē). Also 7 *hecatee*. [app. ad. native name.] A fresh-water tortoise, *Chrysemis rugosa*, found in the Antilles.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 102 There are 3 or 4 sorts of these Creatures in the West Indies. One is called by the Spaniards, Hecatee. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 466 The Hicatee, or Land Turtle. This species is a native of the main-land, but frequently imported to Jamaica.

Hiccius doctus (hik'shūs dōk'shūs). Also 7 *Hixius Doxius, Hictius Doctius, Hiccus Docksus, 8 hiccus-doxius, hicksius doxius, hixious doxious, hiccus-doctus*. [Conjectured to be a corruption of the Lat. phrase *hicce est doctus* 'this or here is the learned man', if not merely a nonsense formula simulating Latin.]

A formula used by jugglers in performing their feats; hence, 'a cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose' (J.). Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. 22, I shall stand here till one of 'em has whipt away my Mistris about business, with a *Hixius Doxius*. 1678 *Quacks Acad.* 5 All the use you are to make of such Terms, is the same Jugglers do of *Hictius Doctus* and *Presto*. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 580 An Old dull sort; wh' had told the Clock. At Westminster, and Hickses Hall, And Hiccus-Docksus play'd in all. 1690 DEYDEN *Amphit.* v. i. Here is nothing, and here is nothing; and then hiccus doctus, and they are both here again. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. (1740) 211 The Author with his Hiccus-doxius Dexterity, can slar this on one Side, by a Word or two. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 163 Our jugglers hixious doxious Shall distance all the Greeks.

Hicory, variant of *HICKORY*.

Hiccup (hik'p), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *hicke up, hikap, 6-7 hiccup, 7 hiccup, hecup, 7-8 hiccup, 7-9 hiccup, hiccup-up, 7- hiccup; 8, 7- hiccuph.* See also *HICKET, HICKOCK*. [*Hiccup*, appears, from its date, to be a variation of the earlier *hickock*, *HICKET* q.v. *Hiccuph* was a later spelling, app. under the erroneous impression that the second syllable was *cough*, which has not affected the received pronunciation, and ought to be abandoned as a mere error.]

An involuntary spasm of the respiratory organs, consisting in a quick inspiratory movement of the diaphragm checked suddenly by closure of the glottis, and accompanied by a characteristic sound. Also, the affection consisting in a succession of such spasms.

a. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Le hoquet*, the hiccup, yexing. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1897) 57 For the hiccup. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. vi. 11. (1651) 553 By some false accusation, as they do to such as have the hiccup, to make them forget it. 1625 BRATSWAIT *Armad.* Fr. 124 In the afternoon I am ever taken with a dry hiccup. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xviii. 375 If the Hiccup come after taking it. 1757 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., You must in the very instant that the Hiccup seizes the Party pull his Ring-Finger, and it will go off. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap-Jack* 2. II. 190 Constitutional and chronic fits of hiccup.

b. 1626 BACON *Synops* § 686 It hath been observed by the Ancients, that Sneezing doth cease the Hiccuph. 1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle in Boyle's Wks.* I. 83 (R.) Some are freed from the hiccuph, by being told of some feigned ill news or even of some other things, that but excites a great attention of mind. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 33 Seized with most violent convulsions of her limbs, with outrageous hiccuph. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 356 Hiccuph.

|| **b. trans.** A spasmodic affection of some other organ. *Obs.*

1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* I. H's Wks. 1874 IV. 184 O my hart has got the hiccup, and all looks greene about me.

Hence **Hiccupy** a., marked by hiccupps.

1895 DU MAURIER *Trilby* 165 He sang with a very cracked and hiccuppy voice.

Hiccup (hik'p), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make the sound of a hiccup; to be affected with hiccup.

a. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Hoqueter*, to hiccup. 1684 *Tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil.* xvi. 564 A Boy ten years old, Hiccupped day and night for 8 dayes. 1798 ELLIS in *Anti-Jacobin* xiii. (1852) 58 He spoke; and to the left and right, Norfolk hiccupped with delight. 1854 R. S. SORTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liv. 315 He hiccupped and spluttered at almost every word.

b. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 97 Sneezing, Hiccupping, Vomiting. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chua* xxv, As if a passing fairy had hiccupped.

2. *trans.* To utter or bring out with interruption of hiccupps, as a drunken person.

1788 DINDIN *Musical Tour* vi. 20 Convivial lords . . . hiccup on non nobis domine. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* i. (1876) 155 [They] hiccupped Church and State with fervour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 222 An idle word hiccupped out when they were drunk.

Hence **Hiccuping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1748 [see 1.]. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygieia* ix. 23 Sobbing and hiccupping . . . accompany epileptic fits. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 426/2 The dull apologies, the hiccupping excuses.

Hich, *Sc.* form of *HIGH*; *obs.* var. of *HITCH*.

|| **Hichecock**. *Obs.* [app. f. some sense of *HITCH* v. + *Cock sb.*]; or related to *HICK sb.* 1] 'A simpleton' (Nares).

1607 *Peete's Jest* Wks. (Rtdg.) 618/1 Among whom this hichecock missed his rapier; at which all the company were in a maze.

Hichecke, hichecock, var. *HICKOCK Obs.*

Hichel (l, obs. ff. *hetchel*, var. *HACHEL*.

Hicht, *obs.* *Sc.* f. *HEIGHT sb.* and a., *HIGHT*.

|| **Hichty**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [app. f. *hicht* *HEIGHT* + -Y: cf. *mighty*.] High, lofty; *fig.* haughty.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. viii. 21 Wythin tha hychty boundis Turnus rycht Lay styll at rest amydys the dirk nycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 121 So hichtie than into his mynd was he. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 214 Hichtie hardines and corageous spirit.

Hence + **Hichtiness**, haughtiness.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 96 Of this cumis their pryd and lichteines, and bosting of their nobilitie.

|| **Hic jacet** (hik dʒē't-set). [Lat. = 'here lies'.] The first two words of a Latin epitaph; hence, an epitaph or monumental inscription.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 66, I would have that drumme or another, or *hic jacet*. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 416 Many . . . that, as to their dust, and Monuments, want a *hic jacet*. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 751 Among the knightly brasses of the graves, And by the cold Hic jacets of the dead. 1885 A. DOBSON *At Sign of Lyre* 55 (Stanf.) He let his human nature rust—Write his *Hic Jacet* in the dust.

|| **Hick**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [A familiar by-form of the personal name *Richard*: cf. *Dick*, and *Hob* = Robert, *Hodge* = Roger.] An ignorant countryman; a silly fellow, booby.

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 529 Be it that Hicke, Hob, and Hans, of your Sects have impudentie accused him. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hick*, any person of whom any Prey can be made . . . ; also a silly Country Fellow. 1703 STEELE *Grief A-la-Mode* iv. i. Richard Bumpkin! Hal! A perfect Country Hick. 1713 *Acad. Compl.* 204 (N. s.v. *Hycke-scornere*). That not one hick spares. *Ibid.*, That can bulk any hick.

Hick, *sb.* 2. *rare*. Also *hic*. [See *HICKET*.]

1. a. A hiccup. b. A hesitation in speech.

1607 R. C. *tr. Estienne's World Wonders* I. xiv. 70 To pronounce them with their right accents . . . without either hicke or hem. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 218 *Hiccup*.—The orthography of this word is very unsettled; some writing as here; others, *Hiccuph*, *Hick*, *Hiccup*, and *Hicket*. 1845 JAMIESON *Hick*, the act of hiccupping. 1847 J. CRAWFORD in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. 237 Monie hicks an' hums Ye've war'd owre purith's antrin dauds.

2. *Comb.* + *hick-yex*, hiccup.

1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 99 Most of them had all the hickeyex which brought with it a stroog convulsion.

Hick, *v. rare*. Also *hic*. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To hiccup. Hence **Hickingly** *adv.*, in the manner of a hiccup; with short spasmodic efforts.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 294 He would cough, and cannot but hickingly, as though he had eaten small bones. 1845 JAMIESON, *Hick*, to hiccup.

Hickell, *obs.* form of *HECKLE sb.*

Hickery-pickery, vulgar perversion of *HIERA*

PICRA. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, The leddy cured me wi' some hickery-pickery. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* 280 How to use hykerie pykerie and rue.

|| **Hicket**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 *hickot, hyckot, 6-7 hicket, 7 hi(c)quet, hickett, hyckett*. [One of the earlier forms of *hiccup*, the other being *hickock*, both app. with a dim. formative -et, -ock. The echoic stem *hick* appears also in MDu. *hick*, Du. *hik*, LG. *hick*, Da. *hik*, Sw. *hicka* hiccup, MDn. *hicken*, Dn. *hikken*, Da. *hicke*, Sw. *hicka* to hiccup; also Bret. *hok*, *hik* (Litré), F. *hoquet* (15th c.), Walloon *hiklé*, med. L. *hoquetus* (Du Cange), hiccup, F. *hoqueter* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*) to hiccup. The Eng. *hicket* corresponds in formation to the Fr., and is identical with the Walloon. Assuming this to be the earliest form, we have the series *hicket, hickot, hickock, hiccup, hiccup* (*hiccuph*).] Early form of *HICUP sb.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E viij a, It is good to cast colde water in the face of him that hath the hicket. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* III. iii. (1634) 173 Against Yexing or the Hyckot. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xii. xiii. (1886) 195 The hicket is cured with sudden feare or strange dewes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 442 Proceeding from excessive yexing or hiquets. 1684 R. JOHNSON *Manu. Physick* III. iv. 153 The causes of the Hicket are either internal or external.

b. = *HICUP sb.* b.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 54 b, When the hart is weake or in a great hicket.

|| **Hicket**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *hickot*. [f. prec. Cf. F. *hoqueter*, Walloon *hiketer*.] Early form of *HICUP* 21.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xi. xv. (1886) 164 Some will hold fast their left thombe in their right hand when they hicket. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxii. xxxvii. (1678) 520 Repletion helps that hicketing that proceeds from inanition.

Hickis taper, variant of *HAG-TAPER*.

Hick-joint, *Masonry*. (See *quot.*)

1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Hick-joint* Pointing, that species of pointing in which, after the joints are raked out, a portion of superior mortar is inserted between the courses, and made perfectly smooth with the surface.

Hickle, dial. f. *HECKLE*; var. *HICKWALL*.

Hicklety-picklety: see *HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY*.

|| **Hickock**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: a. 6 *hyckock, 7 hickock, hickcock, hic(c)ock, hick-hock, (hick-hoe)*. b. 6 *hitchcock, hytchocke, (hitch*

cough, hichooke, -koke, hichecock(e). [A parallel form to HICKET, the difference being either that of two diminutive suffixes, or merely phonetic, as in the later *hickop*, *hiccup*. The explanation of the variant form in *hich*, *hitch*, is not clear; it is perh. to be sought in the dial. equivalence of *ch* and *k*.] An earlier form of HICUP *sb*.

a. 1538 BAILE *Three Laves* 524 The syppes are for the hickock And vi more for the chykcock. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 190 Against vomiting, and the Hickock. 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 78 (D.) Go to the stomach, it hath... singultus or the hickock. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 140 A jerky motion like those who have a strong Hickock. 1678 HEXNAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Hick*, the Hick-hock.

β. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Cj. The brothe... dryneth awaye the hychcoke. *Ibid.* Cvj b. Dyll... swageth y^e hichcoke. 1562 *Ibid.* ii. 54 Mynt... stancheth perheryng and the hich cough. 1598 FLORIO, *Singhiozari*, yeaxings, hichcocks.

† **Hickock**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec.] An early form of HICUP *v*.

1598 FLORIO, *Singhiozari*, to soh, to throb... to yeye, to hichcocke. 1611 COTGRA., *Sanglotter*, to yex or hickock.

Hickol, dial. form of HICKWALL.

Hickory (hik'ari). Forms: 7 *hiquery*, 7-9 *hickery*, 8-erie, -ary, heckarry, 8- hiccory, hickory. [Shortened from *pothickery*, recorded as the native Virginian name in 17th c.]

1. A North American tree of the genus *Carya*, closely allied to the walnut, with tough heavy wood, and bearing drupes (mostly with a hard woody rind or husk) inclosing 'nuts', the kernels of which in several species are edible. Also hickory-tree.

There are about a dozen species, all natives of N. America, the commonest in the Eastern U. S. being the Shell-bark, Scaly-bark, or Shag-bark H. (*C. alba*); others are the Pecan or Illinois-nut H. (*C. oliviformis*), common in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the Bitter-nut or Swamp H. (*C. amara*), and the Pig-nut, Hog-nut, or Broom H. (*C. porcinata*).

[1653] J. FERRAR *Reformed Virginia Silk Worm* (Cent.), Poplar, Plum, Crab, Oak, and Apple tree, Yea, Cherry, and tree called Pothickery. 1682 T. A. CAROLINA 7 The Wild Walnut, or Hiquery Tree. 1737 WESTLEY *Wks.* (1872) 1. 62 Many hickory-trees which bear a bad kind of walnut. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 543 Hickory, the most common Tree in their Woods. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 14 Here the soil is good, with cotton wood, sycamore, hickory, oak, and white walnut. 1849 BRYANT *Fountain* 23 The hoary trunks of Oak, and plane, and hickory, o'er thee held A mighty canopy. *Ibid.* 75 Indian maidens... That gather from the nestling heaps of leaves The hickory's white nuts.

b. In Australia, transf. to various trees whose wood is similarly used to that of the American tree; the Native Hickory of N. S. Wales is *Acacia leprosa* and *A. Melanoxylon*, of Tasmania *Eriostemon squameus* (Morris).

1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Mem.* v. 35 The beautiful umbrageous blackwood (*Acacia Melanoxylon*), or native hickory, one of the handsomest trees in Australia.

2. The wood of the American hickory.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 There is also another sort of Timber called Hickory, that is harder than any Oak. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 234 Her ear-rings consisted of two pieces of hickory, of the size and shape of drumsticks. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 160 1/2 Hickory is very tough and elastic.

b. A rod, stick, or the like, made of this wood.

1805 D. WEBSTER *Let. 4 May in Priv. Cor.* (1857) I. 206, I have only to take my hickory and walk. a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 220 Grant this, ye powers I to dominies distrust, Their sharp-tailed hickories will do the rest. 1857 Wm. BOYD *Obap. Old* ii. Let him sport his bound and hickory.

c. *Old Hickory*, a nickname of Andrew Jackson, President of U. S. 1829-37.

3. The nut of the American hickory.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 228 1/2 These nuts (those of *Carya alba*) stand second in point of flavour among the hickories. 1882 GARDEN 11 Nov. 433 1/3 The Hickory is a fine nut.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple attrib.* Adapted to the growth of hickory; made or consisting of the wood of hickory; resembling this wood, very hard or tough (also *fig.*).

1741 P. TAILFER, etc. *Narr. Georgia* 97 The Proportion of Pine Barren to either good Swamp or Oak and Hickory Land, is at least six to one. 1800 MED. *Jrnl.* III. 119 The sparks which were discharged from an hickory fire. 1829 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 369 As to the old general [Jackson], with all his hickory characteristics, I suspect he has good stuff in him (see 2 c). 1850 LVELL and VISIT U. S. II. 22 The soil of the 'hickory grounds' is derived from the disintegration of granitic rocks.

b. *Comb.* hickory-acacia = Native Hickory of N. S. Wales, 1 b; hickory-elm, an American elm (*Ulmus racemosa*); hickory-eucalyptus, an Australian tree, *Eucalyptus punctata*, with very hard tough wood; hickory-girdler (also *hickory twig girdler*), a longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, of the United States; hickory-horned a., having very tough or hard horns; applied to a kind of caterpillar (see quot.); hickory-nut, the nut of the hickory; hickory-pine, N. American species of pine, *Pinus Balfouriana*, var. *aristata*, and *P. pungens*; hickory-shirt (U.S.), 'a coarse and durable shirt worn by laborers, made of heavy

twilled cotton with a narrow blue stripe or a check' (*Cent. Dict.*); hickory-tree (see 1).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1828) II. 235 This caterpillar (*Ceracampa regalis*) is called in Virginia the 'hickory-horned devil'. 1683 PENN *Let.* 5 July in *Gentlem. Mag.* (1834) CIV. 1. 42 Here is a 'hickory nut tree, mighty large, and more tough than our ash. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Cult. Fruit Trees* xxi. (1824) 298 The Hickory Nut from North America. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXX. 71 (Cent.) The shell-barks, the hickory-nuts par excellence. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer. s.v.*, Colloquially hickory has been employed as a nickname for persons and objects partaking of the qualities of the wood of this tree... so 'hickory shirts' for their strength. 1891 B. HARTE *Fani. Tasajaya* 1. 16 Fumbling in the breast pocket of his hickory shirt. 1882 GARDEN 27 May 370 1/2 The 'hickory twig girdler'... gnawing deep grooves round the shoots and small branches.

† **Hicks-corner**. *Obs.* [See HICK sb.] The name of a character in an allegorical interlude of the same title printed by Wynkyn de Worde, represented as a travelled libertine who scoffs at religion; hence, a scoffer in general.

c 1530 Hicks-corner in Hazl. *Dostley* 1. 160 *Freevill.* Yea, but where is Hicks-corner now? 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* Pref. '***', Zeno... used to call Socrates the scoffer, or the Hicks-corner of the cited of Athens. 1560-4 BECON *Supplic.* Prayers, etc. (Parker Soc.) 232 The papists deck themselves like hicks-corner in game-players' garments. 1581 J. BELL Haddon's *Ans. Osor.* 12 b, Here you play hick-corner concerning the reformation of our manners. 1622 AILESBUURY *Serm.* (1623) 49 Methinks I foresee the Hicks-corners of this age knocking at Heauengate.

Hicksite (hik'soit). [f. proper name Hicks + -ITE.] A member of a seceding body of American Quakers, founded by Elias Hicks in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines. Also *attrib.*

1830 MARYAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* i. III. 95 The Friends... have been separated into Orthodox and Hicksite. 1874 WHITTIER *Anti-Slavery* *Comment.* *Prose Wks.* 1889 III. 178 A few spectators, mostly of the Hicksite division of Friends, were present, in broad brims and plain bonnets.

Hickup, *obs.* form of HICUP.

Hickwall (hik'wōl). *local.* Forms: a. 5 *hygh-whele*, 6 *highwale*, hucholl, hewhall, 6-7 *hewel*, 7- *hew-hole*. β. 7 *highaw* (e), *heighaw*, *heyhoe*, *hiho*, 7-8 *high-hoe*, *ghaihow*, *gheigh-hole*. (Cf. HIGH-HOLE, HECCO.) γ. 6 *heche-wall*, 6- *hickwall*; also 6 *hicwaw*, 7 *hicway*, 7-8 *hickway*. (Cf. WITWALL.) δ. 9 *hickle*, hickol, heckle, ickwell, ickle, eckle, eacle, eaqal, eackl, eikle, eekle. (Cf. YUCKLE.) ε. 8 *hufil*, 9 *hefall*. (Cf. YAFFLE.) [A word of comparatively late appearance in writing, of which the original form and derivation are difficult to determine amid the variety of spellings in which it is found from the 16th c. onwards. It is probable that all these go back to imitations of the 'loud laughing note' of the bird, of which the early form *hygh-whele* (? = *hiixwel*) may be an imitation (already perhaps modified so as to make it articulate). Closely allied to this are the series *hueholl*, *hewhole*, and *heighaw*, *high-hoe*, *high-hole*, accommodated by popular etymology to the habits of the bird. The series *hickwall*, *hicwaw*, *hickway* may easily have arisen from an earlier (*hiixwel*) by the hardening of *gh* to *k* (as in *heahfore*, *heighfer*, *heksfer*, *heckfer* (HEIFER), and the words *hexi*, *next*), although the second element takes the appearance of being = OE. *wag*, ME. *wagh*, and mod. *wall*, and the first has been explained as a derivative form of *hack* vb., quasi 'that which hacks walls'. From *hickwaw* Drayton's *hecco*, and the modern *hickle*, *ickle* series, are obvious phonetic descendants. Finally, *hefful*, *hufil*, show *f* for earlier *gh* (X^o), and thus attach themselves likewise to (*hiixwel*). There is perh. some attraction between some of these forms and the names YUCKLE, YAFFLE, which appear to represent an earlier **youchel*, **yawchel*, parallel to (*hiixwel*); and there may have been similar mutual influence between *hickwall* and WITWALL, the latter prob. orig. = ME. *wodewale*, WOODWALE.] The Green Woodpecker.

a. 14. MS. *Arundel* 249 ff. 90 Hygh-whele, *picus*. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 911 The high-wale, *lespec*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 25 Like vnto y^e ende of the tongue of an hueholl or wodspike. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13/41 Hewhall, *vireo*. *Ibid.* 56/13 Hewell, bird, *vireo*. a 1678 MARVELL *Appleton House* 558 Yet that worm triumphs not long But serves to feed the hewel's young. 1678 RAY *Wil-lughby's Ornith.* 135 The green Woodpecker, or Woodspite, called also the Rain-fowl, High-hoe, and Hew-hole. 1799-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 276 *heading*, The Green Woodpecker... Hew-hole.

β. 1611 COTGRA., *Epiche*, a Speight... Wood-pecker, or Highaw. *Ibid.* *Prinard*, a Heighaw, or Wood-pecker. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words* 84 (Halli.) *Heyhoe*, the green woodpecker. 1678 [see e]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. xiii. 308 1/2 Woodspite, Hickwall, Witwall, Hiho, Red Sparrow. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Haihow*,... the Green Woodpecker.—Bridgnorth.

γ. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xvii. 30 b, The Hechewal, if a wedge be driuen into the whole of her nest... compelleth it to fall out with an herbe that she knoweth. 1573-80 BARET *Aliv.* H 416 An Hickwall, or witwall, *vireo*.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Pic*,... a birde called a Speicht or Hicwaw. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 351 The Wricke or Hickway, with some few others, bane two [toes] before and other two behind. 1611 FLORIO, *Picchio*,... a bird called a wood hacker, a wood wall, a wood pecker, a tree jobber, a hickway. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.*, The woodpecker... nutjobber... witwal, hickwall... creeper. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. liii. (1737) 254 This same Herh your Hickways, alias Woodpeckers use. 1824 CARY tr. *Aristoph. Birds* iii. i. 109 Those carpenter fowls, the hickwalls, Who with their beaks did hack the gates out workmanly. 1890 GLOUCESTERSH. *Gloss.*, *Hickwall*, the green woodpecker.

δ. 1876 S. WARWICKSH. *Gloss.*, *Hickle*, the green woodpecker. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Ecall*,... the Green Woodpecker. 1882 W. WORES. *Gloss.*, *Eacle*, the Woodpecker. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 99 Green Woodpecker... Eccle (Oxfordshire). Icwell (Northants). Eaqal or Ecall (Salop). Yuckel (Wilts). Vockel (Salop). 1890 GLOUCESTERSH. *Gloss.*, *Heckle*, the green woodpecker (Heref.).

ε. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorks. Gloss.*, *Hufil*,... woodpecker. 1828 CRIVEN *Dial.*, *Hefful*, a wood-pecker, a heigh-hole.

Hiera piera, vulgar perversion of HIERA PICRA.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 239 1/2 A drug known by a familiar name, *hiera piera*.

Hicwaw, **Hicway**, var. of HICKWALL.

Hid (hid), *ppl. a.* Forms: see under HIDE *v*. Hidden, concealed, secret.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 172 Semei bitocned þe utwarde ancre—nont Hester þe ihudde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 299 Pharisees... þat þen had monuments. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* iv. 5 þe hid thingis of derknessis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 45 Hid malice and dyspite. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 379 He will seirche... to the hiddest hirms of thy hart. 1608 DOD & CLEAVE *Expos. Prov.* ix. and x. 41 Such things as they can come by, which is called hid food. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 54 Like the bid scent in an unbudded rose.

† b. In phr. *In hid* (*hidis*), a literal transl. of L. *in occulto*, *in abscondito*. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 9 He hid me... in the hid [L. *in abscondito*] of his tahernakle. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 104 No man doip out in hiddis and 3it he castip to be in apert. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 Þingis þat þei don in hid.

Hidage (hoidedz). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. med. Anglo-L. *hidagium*, f. *hida* HIDE sb. 2: see -AGE.] 1. A tax payable to the royal exchequer, assessed at a certain quota for each hide of land.

a 1195 *Charter Hen. I in Wetheral Reg.* (1897) 29 Terra... quiete de placitis... et geldis et danegeldis et hidagis et assisis. 1225 in Kennett *Par. Antig.* II. 249 Cum hidagio hoc anno. 1480 CAXTON *Descri. Brit.* 21 Hidage, tallage for hydes of londe. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hidage*, 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 136 (D.) All the king's supplies made from the very beginning of his reign... Carnage, Hydag, Escuage, Escheates, Amercements, and such like. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hen. 270* The Aides taken in the infancy of the Norman State here was *Hydag*. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 310 Of the same nature with scutages upon knights-fee, were the assessments of hydag upon all other lands, and of tallage upon cities and burghs.

2. The assessed value or measurement of lands, on which this tax was levied; cf. HIDATION.

1864 *Collect. Archæol.* I. 32 In many cases the manors are found to have retained their reputed hidage. 1883 F. SEEBORN *Eng. Vill. Commun.* 38 The estimate thus given of the hidage of a manor.

|| **Hidalgo** (hidæ'lgo). Also 7 *huydalgo*.

[Sp. *hidalgo*, OSp. and Pg. *fidalgo*, formerly also *hijo dalgo* (pl. *hijos dalgo*), i.e. *hijo* (filho) *de algo*, son of something, 'the sonne of a man of some worth' (Minshen). See DIEZ; and cf. FIDALGO.] In Spain: One of the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth.

No one who was not a hidalgo was formerly entitled to the appellative *Don*.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 220 These have large liberties and exemptions, as in Spain those Gentlemen who are called Hidalgos. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commra.* 267 The Dons of Spaine, the Monsiers of France... the Hidalgos of Portugal... and the younger Bretren in England, make a very poore company. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 116 Beaten off by fifty Huydalgoes. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to T. Scott* 20 June in *Lockhart*, There may be some hidalgo amongst the mountains of Asturias with all the spirit of the Cid. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. ix. A true Hidalgo, free from every stain Of Moor or Hebrew blood. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. vii. (1864) V. 314 An outburst of reprobation... from all the nobles and hidalgos of the kingdom.

b. *transf.* One like a hidalgo.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 81 In order to... defeat those ingenious hidalgos the monkeys. 1867 MISS YONGE *Six Cushions* xi. 90 [He] was a ready-made hidalgo, as he well knew.

c. *attrib.*

1838 LYTTON *Calderon* vi. Those hidalgo titles of which your father is so proud. 1866 R. CNAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. ii. 82 The old hidalgo idea.

Hence **Hidalgoish** a., resembling or characteristic of a hidalgo. **Hidalgoism** (*hidalgism*), the practice or manners of a hidalgo.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* ii. xvi. A hat a little too hidalgoish, but quite new. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* 1045 Petty princedom and effeminate hidalgoism. 1887 A. MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 358 1/2 His [Cervantes'] main purpose was... to show by an example pushed to absurdity the danger of hidalgoism, of all those deplorable prejudices of pure blood and noble race... which... were destined to bring Spain to ruin.

Hidated, *ppl. a.* [f. med.L. type *hidāt-us*, f. *hida* HIDE 2.] Made or measured according to hides.

1889 *Athenæum* 28 Sept. 421/1 An elaborate hidated survey, identified as belonging to the reign of Stephen. 1898 *Ibid.* 12 Feb. 211 The German hidated village is not a creation of the State.

Hidation (hoid'jən). The fixing of the number of hides; mensuration or assessment by hides.

1878 R. W. EYTON *Key to Domesday* 3 The older system [of mensuration in Domesday]... in that its basis was the Saxon hide, we may venture to call the System of Hidation. 1880 *Academy* 2 Oct. 234 There are frequent instances of a low hidation in Saxon times being increased... by the Conqueror's officers.

Hiddelles, var. **HIDELS** Obs.

Hidden (hid'n), *ppl. a.* [See **HIDE** v.]

1. Concealed, secret, occult, etc.: see **HIDE** v. a 1547 *SURREY 'Good Ladies, ye that'* etc. in *Tottel Misc.* (Arb.) 10 That vneath may I finde Some hidden place. 1583 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 Cor. iv. 5 Who... will lighten the hidden things of darknes. 1615-6 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1139 We entered into a very fair nook, and in the hiddest corner of it. 1712 W. ROBERTS *Voy.* 179 Discovering part of the hidden Treasure. 1817 *COLERIDGE Sibyll. Leaver Poems* (1862) 87 A noise like of a hidden brook In the leafy month of June. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 267 Hidden meanings or remote allusions.

2. *Mus.* Applied to the consecutive fifths or octaves suggested between two parts when they move in similar motion to the interval of a fifth or octave.

1869 *OUSELEY Counterp.* II. 8 These imaginary octaves or fifths are called 'hidden consecutives'. 1889 E. PAOUR *Harmony* IV. § 102 If two parts go by similar motion to octaves or perfect fifths, such progressions are called 'hidden' octaves or fifths. These octaves and fifths, being passed over, instead of sounded, are said to be hidden.

3. *Comb.*, as **hidden-veined**, -**working** adjs.

1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 144 In succulent plants, the leaves are termed hidden-veined.

Hiddenite (hid'énit). *Min.* [Named 1881, after W. E. Hidden.] A variety of spodumene, found in transparent emerald-green crystals, and sometimes cut as a gem.

1881 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXI. 130. 1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 530/3 Dr. Lawrence Smith has proposed the name of 'Hiddenite' for the new mineral discovered by Dr. Hidden in North Carolina, which is known in the gem market as 'lithia-emerald'.

Hiddenly (hid'nli), *adv.* [f. **HIDDEN** *ppl. a.* + **LY** 2.] In a hidden manner; so as not to be evident to the sight or understanding; secretly.

1580 *HOLLYVAND Treas. Fr. Tong. En cachette*, privily, closely, hiddenly. 1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ in Heaven* 74 This marriage of Adam was ordained hiddenly, to represent and signify Christ's marriage with his Church. 1721 R. KEITH *tr. T. à Kempis' Solit. Soul* xiii. 207 Why therefore is it that thou withdrawest thyself sometimes so hiddenly from the Soul? 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* vii. (1862) 197 *note*, The figure of all those who would do good hiddenly.

Hiddenmost (hi'd'nmost), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-MOST**; after *inmost*, etc.] Most hidden or secret. 1892 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* Apr., Describe, express, interpret, the hiddenmost nature of man.

Hiddenness (hi'd'nness), [f. as prec. + **-NESS**.] The condition or state of being hidden; secrecy.

1380 *WYCLIF Agst. Begging Friars* xlii. Sel. Wks. III. 397 He spake openly to þo world, and in hiddenness nobing. 1631 *GODGE God's Arrows* IV. v. 380 The Philistines use it... for the hiddenness or secrecy of a cause. 1752 *LAW Spirit of Love* II. (1816) 27 Had not the Christ of God laid in a state of hiddenness in every son of man. 1885 *PATER Maritus* I. 95 The hiddenness of perfect things.

Hidden, *ir.* var. of **HEDER**; *Sc. fl.* **HITHER**.

Hiddill, *-ils*, var. **HIDEL**, *-ELS*. **Hiddlin'**: see **HIDLINGS**.

Hiddoues, *-owus*, obs. *fl.* **HIDEOWS**.

† **Hiddy**, *a.* [var. of **HEADY** a.] Lofty, towering.

1632 *VICARS Æneid* II. 39 The hiddie (arduous) horse standing within our town, Hath armed men disgorg'd.

Hiddy-giddy (hi'di'gi-di), *a.* and *adv.* *Sc.*

[A riming jingle: cf. **HEADY** a. 2 b, and **GIDDY**.]

A. adj. Giddy, whirling. **B. adv.** In a giddy whirl;

in confusion; topsy-turvy.

1450-70 *HOLLAND Howlat* 821 In came twa flyrand fulis... and seid hiddy giddy. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 4151 It gart my heid rin hiddie giddie. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 295 He fell to his hiddygiddy veneration of his country Deity... with antique dances. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 205 The Main-kirk rang wi' slaps and smites: Pell-mell, thwack! hiddie-giddie!

Hide (hoid), *sb.* 1 *hyd*, 3 *hude* (*u*),

huide, 3-4 *hid*, 3-8 *hyde*, 4 *hidd*, 4-5 *huyde*,

4-6 *hyd*, 6 *hydd*, 4- *hide*. [OE. *hýd* str. fem. =

OFris. *húd*, OS. *hūt* (MDu. *hūt*, *huut* (d), Du.

huid), OHG., MHG. *hūt*, Ger. *haut*, ON. *hið*,

Goth. **hūps* = OTeut. **hūti* z: = pre-Teut. **kūti* s:

cf. L. *cutis*, Gr. *kūros*.]

1. The skin of an animal, raw or dressed: more

particularly applied to the skins of the larger beasts

and such as may be tanned into leather.

a 900 O. E. Chron. an. 891 Se bat was geworht of briddan

healfre hyde þe hi on foron. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109

þe neddre...cripeð nedlinge þureh nerewe hole, and bileueð

hye hude batten hire. c 1220 *Bestiary* 144 Danne þe neddre

is of his hid naked. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Seð þe cat at þe

fiche & te hand at te hude. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 116 þo

carf he a bole hyde smale al to a þong. c 1400 *Rom. Rose*

7315 Tereñ the wolf out of his hide. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* 396

That they do not shave flesh, skynnes, or huydes, but above

the Brugge. 1495-7 *Narr. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 229 For

half an Oxe hyde al Redie coryed and Tanned. 1579

SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 223 Fast by the hyde the Wolfe
Lowder caught. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 140 They put
on a garment made of hides. 1727 *SWIFT Desire & Possess.*
57 Strip his Hyde, and pick his Bones, Regardless of his
dying Groans. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (1778) 51
An ox's hide, used on board for sifting powder, and called
a gunner's hide. 1853 C. MORRIS *Tanning*, etc. 146 Hides
comprise the skins of oxen, horses, cows, bulls, and
buffaloes, and are employed for thick sole leather.

b. In collocation with *hair*, esp. in phr. (*In*)
hide and hair: wholly, entirely; *neither hide nor*
hair: nothing whatever. (So Du. *huid en haar*.)

c 1330 [see 2]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Adrian 514 Wene-
myt in hyd ore hare. 1450-70 *HOLLAND Howlat* 950 This
Howlat hidows of hair and of hyde. c 1575 *Balfour's*
Practicks (1754) 523 He sall exhibite the samyn... cattel, in
hyde and hair, at ane certane day and place. 1857 *HOL-
LAND Bay Path* xxv. 303, I haven't seen hide nor hair of the
piece ever since.

2. The human skin. (Since 17th c. contemptuous
or jocular.)

a 1000 *Lawes of Ælfred* c. 70 (Schmid) Gif mon oðrum rib
forslea hinnan gehale hwe, gesellex x scill. to bote; gif
sio hyd sio tobrocen... geselle xv scill. to bote. c 1300
Cursor M. 3661 þou wat mi hid e smith and bar, And esau
es rught wið har. c 1330 R. BRAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls)
14904 He sey neuere er, So faire childe of huyde ne her.
c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 224 Alle rent is thi hyde.
1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lii, He was fairer
of visage and hide, than was any lady of the world. 1645
MILTON Colast. Wks. (1851) 372 Who could have beleved so
much insolence durst vent it self from out the hide of a
varlet? 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 186 He found these savage...
Taught thee to clothe thy pink'd and painted hide. 1842
ANDERSON Creol. x. 106 One who... tanned the hide of a poor
pigmy. a 1873 *LYTTON Pansanias* 138 The poor fellow
meant only to save his own hide.

† b. In alliterative collocation with *hue* (colour,
complexion, countenance). Obs.

c 1330 *King of Tars* (Ritson) 752 Hit hedde bothe lymes
and face... Huyde and heuh, bonn and fel, And everi lyme.
c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1230 Full fayre of hewe & hyde. c 1430
Auntys off Arth. 108 (Douce MS.) But on hide ne on
huwe, no heling hit hadde. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* III.
305 His awin deir sone... Of hyde and hew baith pleasand
wes and fair. a 1549 *Murning Maidin* xii. in *Lancham's*
Lct. (1871) Introd. 251 Ye ar so hail of hew and hyd.
1825-80 JAMIESON s. v. *Hyd*, 'It's sœ dirty, it'll never come
to hyd or hew.' *Loth.*

3. As a material for clothing, shoes, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 935 God bad þam kyrtles þan of hide.
Ibid. 2250 þar-for most þai þam hide Bath wið hors
and camel hide. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 232 Pieces
of cane bound round with... slips of raw hide. 1860 *LONGF.*
Wayside Inn, K. Olaf xix. x, Eric severed the cables of hide.
1865 *KINGSLAY Herew.* x, They wore short jackets of hide.

4. A whip made of a beast's hide. Cf. **COW-
HIDE** 3.

1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, Pork and pipe-clay,
accompanied with a too liberal allowance of the 'hide'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hide-beating*, -*curing*,
-*dresser*, -*ing*, -*factory*, -*fair*, -*knob*, -*merchant*,
-*net*, -*plate*, -*seller*, -*thong*, -*whip*; *hide-blown* a.,
bloated; *hide-drogher* [DROGHER], a coasting
vessel trading in hides; the master of such a vessel;
hence *hide-droghing*, trading with such a vessel;
hide-factor, a dealer in hides who supplies tanners;
hide-handler, a machine or vat in which hides
are treated with the liquor used in tanning them;
hide-mill, a machine for softening dried hides;
hide-money (transl. of Gr. *δερματικόν*): see quot.;
hide-rope, a rope made of plaited cowhide (Knight
Dict. Mech.); *hide-scraper*, -*stretcher*, -*worker*,
appliances used in preparing hides for leather.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 150 Beat his hide, or make
him to fear a 'hide-beating. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR 1st Pt.
Arctiveld I. iii. (D.), Slothful, 'hide-blown, gormandizing
niggards. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/5 A Free Trade
demonstration of the tanners and 'hide-dressers... in Paris...
A thousand men who used to be employed in tanning and
'hide dressing. 1841 *EMERSON Lect., Man the Reformer*
Wks. (Bohn) II. 239 It is the sailor, the 'hide-drogher, the
butcher. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 602 The beach where
Dana once loaded his hides in his 'hide drogher'. 1840 R. H.
DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 A large ship... as rusty and worn as
two years' 'hide-droghing' could make her. 1894 *Daily*
News 1 May 8/3 'Hide fairs were things common enough
in many districts of rural England in old days. 1853
PRAET in C. MORRIS *Tanning*, etc. 321 Three 'hide-mills,
for softening the dry Spanish hides. 1846 *GROTE Greece*
II. vi. (1849) II. 475 *note*, The 'hide-money (*δερματικόν*)
arising from the numerous victims offered at public sacrifices
at Athens, is accounted for as a special item of the
public revenue. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights*
I. i, There succeeds a thievish, loud 'hide-seller. 1851 *MAYNE*
REID Scalp Hunt. II, Raw 'hide-thongs were looped about
our wrists and ankles. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 274/2 A
blunted piece of iron, known as a 'hide-worker', easily
removes the hair after the hide is taken from the water where
it was 'dumped' after the liming.

Hide, *sb.* 2 Obs. exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 *hizid*,
hizd, *hid*, *hýd*, 1-9 *hyde*, 1- *hide*. [OE. *hid*
str. fem., earlier *hizid*, app. from **hizuid*, deriv.
of *hizw*, *hizg*, household, family: cf. **HEWE**. The
suffix is obscure.

In the Latin text of Bede, and elsewhere, expressed by
familia, for which in the OE. transl. *hwise* and *hwiseape*,
derivatives of *hizw* family, interchange with *hid*.]

1. A measure of land in Old English times, con-
tinued also for some time after the Norman Con-
quest, varying in extent with the nature of the ground,

etc.: primarily, the amount considered adequate for
the support of one free family with its dependants;
at an early date defined as being as much land as
could be tilled with one plough in a year. See
CARUCATE.

The question of the extent of the *hide* has been much con-
troverted. The general conclusion appears to be that it
was normally = 120 acres; but the size of the acre itself
varied. See *Maitland, Domesday and Beyond*.

848 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 122 Ego berchtwulf
cynung sile forðrede minum ðegne nigen hizida lond in
wudotune. 869 in *Birch Cartular. Sax.* (1885) 524 Eac
wudulond all hit is gemæne para fit & teneht hizda. c 900 *tr.*
Beda's Hist. IV. xviii. [xvii] (1890) 306 Is þæs ilcan calondes
gemet æfter Ongolcynnes eahte twelf hund hida [Est
autem mensura ejusdem insule [Vecte] juxta æstima-
tionem Anglorum, mille ducentiarum familiarum]. a 1000
Lawes of Æthelred in Schmid *Gesetze* 242 And scoete man
æghwilec hide þænig oððe þænigwes weorð, and bringe man
þæt to cirican. c 1000 *Wergilde* c. 2 § 7 *Ibid.* App. vii. 396
Gif Wilisc man geþeo, þæt he hæbbe hwise landes [Larus
of Ine c. 32 Gif Wylicf mon hæbbe hwise landes] and
mæge cyninges gafol forðbringan, þonne hið his wer-gild
cex scill. And gif he ne geþeo buton to healfre hild, þonne
si his wer lxxx scill. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* in Keonett *Par.*
Antiq. (1818) I. 88 Idem Robertus tenet Bernecestre... Ibi
sunt 15 hidae et dim. Terra 22 car. a 1100 O. E. Chron.
an. 1008 Her bebed se cyng þæt man sceolde ofer eall
Angel cynn scyppu feastlice wircen þæt is þonne [of] þrym
hund hidum, and of x. hidan æne scegð, and of xviii.
hidum helm and byrnan. *Ibid.* an. 1086 Næs an hid landes
innan Engle lande þæt he nyste hwa heo hæfde. [c 1154
HENRY OF HUNTINGDON VI. 360 (Du Cange) Hida Anglice
vocatur terra unius aratri cultura sufficiens per annum.
c 1175 *Dialog. de Scacc.* I. xvii, Quid Hida. secundum vul-
garem opinionem. Ruricolæ melius hoc norunt; verum
sicut ab ipsis accipimus, hida a primitiva institutione ex
centum acris constat.] c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 52/185 An
hondret hidene of guod lond with hire he 3af þer. 1297
R. GLOUC. (1734) 434 Of ech hyde of Engeland þre syl-
lynges he nom þo. 13... K. Alis. 458 When corne ripeþ in
heruest tyde Mery it is in feld & hyde. 1494 *FABYAN*
Chron. VII. cccxii. 246 So an hyde of land cointeyneth
xxx. acres. 1593 *NORFOLK Spec. Brit.*, M^{sex} L. 5 The vsual
account of lande at this day in Englande is by acres, yards,
cawes, hydes, knightes fees, cantreds, baronies and coun-
ties. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hen.* 273 By their account caciū
acres made a Hyde. 1788 R. KELHAM *Domesday Bk.* (L.),
The just value of a hide, that might fit the whole kingdom
... was ever of an uncertain quantity. 1895 *POLLOCK &*
Maitland Eng. Law I. 347 In the north of England this
unit appears as the carucate... In the south the hide appears
in place of the carucate, and the hide is generally regarded
as made up of four, but it may well be six virgates. 1897
Maitland Domesday & Beyond 510 They know but one
tenemental unit. It is the *hwise*, the *terra unius familie*,
the *terra unius manentis*, the manse, the hide.

b. **Hide and Gain** [OF. *gaigne, gaigne* arable
land, 'terre labourable' (Godefroy)].

These words appear to be given originally as synonyms of

arable land. But later compilers took them as a phrase.

1347 in *Fitzherb. Abbridg. tit. Admeasurament* 7 f. 8 fol. 15
La terre a qe le comen est claim appendant] fuit auncient
terre hide & gaign. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 85 h, And the
Common Law giueth errable land (which anciently is called
Hyde & gaigne) the preheminentie and precedence before
meadows [etc.]. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Hide and Gain*, arable
Land, or the same as gaigne. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 383
Hide and Gayne did anciently signifie arable Land.

2. *nonce-use*. (Associated with **HIDE** sb.¹) As
much land as could be measured by a thong cut out
of a hide. (In quot. referring to the story of Dido's
purchase of the site of Carthage, Virg. *Æn.* I. 368.)

1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* IV. ii, She crav'd a hide of

ground to build a town.

Hide, *sb.* 3 [f. **HIDE** v. 1]

† I. 1. (In ME. use.) The action or an act of
hiding; concealment. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10771 Quen ioseph sagh na hide ne
dught, Nedings forth his wand he brough. *Ibid.* 26115 O
mans hert an opening wide, þat man can schetu wit-wit-
hide. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. viii. 31 A stythe stunte
hire sturne stryð, that ys in heuene hert in hyde.

II. 2. (In modern use.) A hiding-place; a cache.

1649 T. WOODNOTE *Hermes Theol.* viii. 13 Hunted by an
Orthodox Divine... who can easily ferret them out of all
their hides and holds. 1864 'MANHATTAN' *Marion* I. 20
[He] would... go early to his hide, and conceal himself, with
the barrels of his duck gun loaded with buck-shot. 1884
Public Opinion 5 Sept. 301/1 A nice little 'hide', contain-
ing not only the articles he was in search of, but also other
stolen property.

Hide (hoid), *v.* 1 Pa. t. *hid*; pa. *ppl.* *hid*,
hidden (hid'n). Forms: 1 *hýdan*, (3rd sing. *hýt*),
hídan, 3-4 *hude* (*u*), (3rd sing. *hitt*, *hut*, *hít*),
3-5 *huide*, *huyde*, 3- *hide*, (4-5 *hid* (d, *hyd*, 6
hyed). Pa. t. a. 1 *hýdde*, *hídde*, 2-4 *huddle*,
3-6 *hídde*, etc., (5 *hude*), 4- *hid*. β. 5 *hidedd*,
5-7 *hided*. Pa. *ppl.* a. 1 *hýded*, *hídd*, 2-4
ihud (de, 4-5 *yhud* (de, -*hid* (de, -*hyd* (y) *hed* (de,
i-*hid*, -*hydd*, *hud*, 4-6 *hidd* (e, etc., 4- *hid*,
β. 6 *hyden*, 6- *hidden*. [OE. *hýdan* = MDu.
húden (*huyden*, *hueden*), MLG. *húden* to hide,
LG. (*ver*) *hien* = OTeut. **húdan*, variously re-
ferred to the root of OE. *hýd*, **HIDE** sb.¹, and to a
pre-Teut. **keudh*-, *kudh*-, seen in Gr. *κεῖθεν* to
hide, cover up, conceal. The late pa. *ppl.* *hidden*
is after strong vbs., e.g. *ride*, *ridden*.]

1. *trans.* To put or keep out of sight; to conceal
intentionally from the view or notice of others; to
conceal from discovery, to secrete.

c807 K. Ælfred Gregory's Past. xxvi. 184 Swæ se læce hyt his isern wið ðone mon þe he snidan wile. *c1132 O. E. Chron.* an. 963 [He] fand þa hilde in þa ealde wealle writes þæt Headda abb heafde ær gewriton. *a1200 Moral Ode* 28 Al to muchel ich habbe ispent, to litle ibud in horde. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 352 Ðo gunen he same sriden, And limes in leues hiden. *a1300 Cursor M.* 3677 (Cott.) Wit a rugh skin so hidd his hals. *c1340 Ibid.* 300 (Trin.) Ðon wommon . . . shalt haue euer þi heed hid. *1486 Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast. *1490 Caxton Eneydos* xxiv. 89 She hidded the swerde. *1600 J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa* II. 32, I had no leisure to hide away my coine from them. *1646 Fuller Wounded Consc.* (1841) 339 Our English proverb saith, he that hath hid can find. *1770 Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 177 Retire, then. . . and hide your blushes from the world. *1875 Emerson Lett. & Soc. Aims, Elog.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 190 Mothers hid their sons, and wives their husbands. . . lest they should be led by his eloquence to join the monastery.

† *b.* To conceal so as to shield or protect. *Obs.*
a1300 E. E. Psalter xxx. 21 [xxxi. 20] (Mätz.) Ðu salt am hilde Fra forðwines of men. *1382 Wyclif Ps.* xxviii. 5 He hided in his tabernacle in the day of enelus. *1535 COVERDALE Ps.* lxxiii. 2 Hyde me from the gatheringe together of y^e frowarde. *1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 422 Many . . . having nothing but a cote of thatch to hide them from heauen.

c. To hide one's face: (a) in Biblical language, to turn away or withdraw one's eyes, take no heed. (Also to hide one's ear, oneself.) (b) = *d* (b).

1382 Wyclif Job xiii. 24 Whi thi face thou bidist, and demest me thin enemy? *1560 Bible (Genev.) Ps.* xxx. 7 Thon diddest hide thy face, and I was troubled. — *Isa. i.* 15 When you shall stretch out your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you. *1611 Bible Lam.* iii. 56 Hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry. *1780 Cowper Table T.* 422 When Avarice starves (and never hides his face) Two or three millions of the human race.

d. To hide one's head: (a) to protect one's head, to shelter oneself, take shelter; (b) to keep out of sight, keep from shame or discomfiture.

c1400 Apol. Loll. 40 Pore He was, for He had not were to hied his heuid. *a1520 Skelton Howe the douty Duke* 185 Crepe into your canes Yonr heedes for to hyde. *1563 W. Fulke Metors* (1640) 57 Some Rivers there be, that hide their heads under the Earth, and . . . far off, breake out againe. *1590 Spenser F.* Q. II. ii. 18 But yet I warne thee now, hide thy head. *1593 Shaks. Rich. II.* iii. 6 Richard, not farre from hence, bath hid his head. *1667, 1840 [see DIMINISHED 2]. 1778 A. Hamilton Wks.* (1886) VII. 539. I believe it [a faction] unmasked its batteries too soon, and begins to hide its head.

† *e.* All hid: the signal cry in hide-and-seek; hence, an early name of the game itself. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. L. L. L. iv. iii. 78 All hid, all hid, an old infant play. *1602 Dekker Satirom.* (N.), Cries all hid, as boys do. *1607 Tournour Rev. Trag.* III. v. Wks. 1878 II. 82 A lady can At such all-hid beguile a wiser man. *1632 Sherwood.* All hidde, jeu, où un se cache pour estre trouue des autres.

2. refl. and intr. a. refl. To put or keep oneself out of sight, or to conceal oneself.

c807 K. Ælfred Gregory's Past. xv. 88 Ge fleoð, & hydað eow. *c1000 Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. 21 Hi on holum bydaþ hi georne. *c1200 Ormin* 13736 Þe33 baþe hemm hiddenn some anan. *c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3410 Þey nadde no tome for to fle, Ne place to buyden hem priue. *c1386 Chaucer Sqr.'s T.* 504 Right as a serpent hit hym vnder floures Til he may see his tyme for to byte. *1489 Caxton Faytes of A.* II. iii. 94 They hided hem self within the thykke bushes. *1548 Hall Chron., Hen. IV* 13 b, Lurkyng and hidyng him selfe in prync places. *1639 T. Brugsis tr. Camus' Mor. Relat.* 255 The blade hides it selfe in the handle. *1879 F. Pollok Sport Brit.* Burmah I. 116 Tigers have a wonderful knack of hiding themselves.

b. intr. To conceal oneself. Also with *up*.

Hide fox and all after: a cry formerly uttered in the game of hide-and-seek, when one player hides and the rest seek him. Cf. *1 c.*

c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8864 On þep and hilles to hyde in bulc. *c1340 Cursor M.* 16742 (Trin.) Þe list bigan to hyde. *c1420 Chron. Vitod.* st. 808 Where ever he satte, stode, or hude. *1602 Shaks. Ham.* iv. ii. 32 Hide Fox, and all after [cf. HIDE-AND-SEEK 1]. *1774 GOLOS. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 199 The recesses in which she ultimately hides. *1873 J. E. Taylor Half Hours in Green Lanes* (1877) 108 The slightest sound would cause them to hide up.

3. trans. To keep (a fact or matter) from the knowledge or observation of others; to keep close or secret.

c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 199 We hudeð liðere sinnen on us. *a1300 Cursor M.* 1107 Þis ded had ener i-wis ben bidd, If god him-self ne had it kydd. *1382 Wyclif Prov.* x. 14 Wise men hidden kunnyng. *c1430 Life St. Kath.* (1884) 61 The place of hir sepulture was hydde from knowleche of cristen puple an hundret 3eere and thyrty. *a1533 Ld. Berners Huon* lxxxiii. 261 He conde hane no power to hyde or couer the trowth. *1690 Gt. Scanderbeg* 92 The Sultan . . . being defeated, hided Ariassina's condition. *1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 130 Protect my mother; hiding from her the condition I am reduced to. *1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii. He that has a secret should not only hide it, but hide that he has it to hide.

4. To keep from view (without implication of intention); to prevent from being seen; to obstruct the view of; to cover up.

c1374 Chaucer Boeth. III. metr. viii. 64 (Camb. MS.) The cavernes of the see I-hyd in flodes. *1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 103 Heer well dysposyd. . . hydth and defendyth the hede. *c1420 Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 48 Vndir cloude yhid the mone. *1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 Where the Grasse would so soone growe, as it woulde hide a staffe in a day. *1610 Shaks. Temp.* I. ii. 86 The luy which had hid my princely Trunk. *1709 BERKE-*

LEY *Th. Vision* § 79 His thumb, with which he might hide a tower, or hinder its being seen. *1810 VINCE Elem. Astron.* xxi. 229 A few seconds before the sun was totally hid. *1856 KANE Arct. Expl.* I. v. 48 Littleton Island is before us, hiding Cape Hatherton.

Hide, v.2 [f. HIDE sb.1]

1. trans. To remove the hide from; to flay. *rare.*
1757 W. Thompson R. N. Advoc. 41 They are neither sufficiently blooded, nor dressed in any tolerable manner more than hiding.

2. To beat the hide or skin of; to flog, thrash. (See also HIDING vbl. sb.2) *slang or colloq.*

1825 BROCKETT, Hide, to beat. 'I'll hide your jacket.' *a1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hide,* to thresh; to curry the hide. *1875 DUCKLAND Log-bk.* 160 The cause of my being hide and flogged so often at school.

† **Hide, v.3** *Obs. rare.* [f. HIDE sb.2] *trans.* To fix the number of hides in (a piece of land).

1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. I. 400 The land belonging to this towne was never bided.

Hide-all, a. That hides or covers up everything.

1837 Cottle Remin. (1847) 48 [He] refused to wear the hide-all sable gown.

Hide-and-peep. A child's game: hiding the face and peeping out again; bo-peep.

1832 W. Stephenson Gateshead Local Poems 27 Some children play'd at hide and peep, Beneath their mother's apron.

Hide-and-seek. Also *hide-and-go-seek.*

1. A children's game, in which one or more of the players hide, and the rest, at a given signal, set out to find them.

The earlier name was *All hid*: see *HIDE v.1 c*; but *hide-and-seek* must have been well known before 1672: cf. *2.*
1745-7 SWIFT Cultiver I. iii. The boys and girls would venture to come and play at hide-and-seek in my hair. *1735 PEGGE Kenticisms, Hide-and-fox* [cf. *HIDE v.1 2 b*], hide-and-seek. *1838 DICKENS O. Twist* v. The ragged boys . . . played a noisy game at hide-and-seek among the tombstones. *1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xvii. The children . . . play hide-and-seek, and look for nests in the gorse-bushes.

2. transf. and fig. Applied to action in which one person or thing evades or appears to evade another. Also *attrib.*

1674 DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode III. ii. 'Sdeath, I begin to be weary of this hide and seek. *1706 FARQUHAR Recruit. Officer* II. i. Our armies did nothing but play at prison bars, and hide and seek with the enemy. *1828 CHR. WORDSW. K. Chas. I, John Basilisk* 31 All these hide-and-seek devices, all this child's play. *1861 SALA Dutch Fict.* xviii. 288 The treacherous sun . . . has been playing a game of hide-and-seek with me all day. *1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. Lynne* I. xvii. 298 Rose . . . could not have put her thoughts in any consecutive words—they seemed to be playing at hide-and-go-seek in her mind.

So Hide and seek v., to play at hide-and-seek. *1830 TENNYSON Mermaid* iii. We would run to and fro, and hide and seek, On the broad sea-wolds in the crimson shells. *1847 — Prince* II. 435 Some hid and sought In the orange thickets.

Hideaway (haid'āwā), *sb. and a.*

A. sb. One who hides himself away; a fugitive. (Cf. *runaway, stowaway*.)

1871 Echo 5 Jan., The hideaways were soon killed or taken prisoners. *1883 G. ALLEN in Col. Clout's Calendar* 33 Compelled the hide-aways to reveal themselves.

B. adj. That hides or is hidden away.

1876 Mrs. WHITNEY Sights & Ins. xvii. 177 Still little hideaway nooks. *1891 ATKINSON Last Giant-Killers* 3 In those deep hide-away valleys or dales.

Hidebind (haid'bɔɪnd), *v.* [f. HIDE sb.1 + BIND v., after *hide-bound*.] *trans.* To render hidebound; to confine, constrict.

1642 ROGERS Naaman 149 Selfe hath hidebound thee and straited thee in thine owne bowells. *1840 DE QUINCY Style* I. Wks. XI. 177 Some scaly leprosy or elephantiasis, barking and hide-binding the fine natural pulses of the elastic flesh.

† **Hidebinding.** *Obs.* [f. HIDE sb.1 + BINDING vbl. sb.2.] The disease HIDEBOUND: see next, B.

1748 tr. Renatus' Distemp. Horsches 241 What the Country People call Hide-Binding is a mischievous Plague to Cattle of the Ox-kind.

Hidebound (haid'bɔɪnd), *a. (sb.)* [f. HIDE sb.1 in locative relation + BOUND ppl. a.2: cf. *tongue-tied*.]

1. Of cattle: Having the skin clinging closely to the back and ribs so that it cannot be loosened or raised with the fingers, as a result of bad feeding and consequent emaciation.

1559 [see B.] 1600 HOLLAND Livy XXI. xl. 415 Their horses, no other than lame jades and poor hide-bound huldings. *1681 OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* v. I, I had rather my Ox should graze in a Field of my own, than live hide-bound upon the common. *1876 T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1877) 362 A hide-bound bull is going to be killed.

2. Of human beings: Having the skin tight and incapable of extension.

1599 Broughton's Let. v. 17 An Archilochus leane and hidebound with hart-fretting enuie. *1624 QUARLES Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 196 My bones are hide-bound. *1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. lii. (1737) 209 This did not make me . . . Hide-bound and Costive. *1805 W. WRIGHT Palmyra & Zenobia* iii. 21 They [the children] had not the hide-bound, hunger-pinch'd appearance of the children of Yabroud.

fig. a1613 OYERBURY A Wife (1638) 113 And till he eat a schooleman, he is hide-bound. *a1641 SUCKLING Poems* (1646) 8 His Muse was hydebound. *1863 Mrs. GASKELL*

Sylvia's L. I. 55 Always ease an uneasy heart, and never let it get hidebound.

3. Of trees, etc.: Having the bark so closely adherent and unyielding as to impede growth.

1626 BACON Sylva § 545 If Trees be Hide-bound, they wax lesse Fruitfull, and gather Mosse. *1727 POPE Mace* II Like stunted hide-bound Trees, that just have got Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *1827 STEUART Planter's G.* (1828) 27 No part of it appears stunted or hidebound.

fig. a1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) III. 306 Hitherto the English pale had been hide-bound in the growth thereof, having not gained one foot of ground in more than two hundred years.

4. transf. and fig. Of persons, their minds, etc.: Restricted in view or scope; narrow; cramped; hence, bigoted, obstinately set in opinion.

1603 H. Crosse Vertues Commw. (1878) 82 [To] intrinsicate into the maior of the matter, with such hide-bound reasons. *1644 MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 57 To blot or alter what precisely accords not with the hidebound humor which he calls his judgement. *1678 BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 21 And still the harsher and hide-boulder The Damsels prove, become the fonder. *1724 R. WELTON Subst. Chr. Faith* 27 No narrow hide-bound mind that can only love and seek its own self. *1886 STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* III. (ed. 2) 31 An excellent fellow . . . but a hide-bound pedant for all that.

† *b.* Close-fisted, stingy, niggardly. *Obs.*

1597-8 Br. Hall Sat. v. iv. The neighbours praisen Villio's hidebound son. *1616 BEAUM. & FL. Scornif. Lady* III. ii. There's nothing in that hide-bound usurer. *1683 Situation of Paradise* 73 (T.) Cares and sleepless nights tormented with continual lashings a hidebound miser.

II. 5. Having an edging or binding of hide.

1858 W. ELLIS 3 Vis. Madagascar xii. 336 The hardwood and hide-bound shields of the attacking party afforded no protection.

† *B. sb.* The diseases affecting cattle and trees, described above in 1, 3. *Obs.*

1559 COOPER Thesaurus, Coriago, the sicknesse of cattall when they are clounged, that their skynnes dooe cleve fast to their bodies, hyde bounde. *1607 TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 61 Oxen are also much troubled with a disease called the Hide-bound. *1639 T. DE GREY Compl. Horsem.* 132. *1678 PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Hide-bound* . . . is a disease whereunto Trees . . . by the cleaving of the Bark, are subject. *1727 BRADLEY Fann. Dict., Hide-Bound,* a Disease in Horses, when the Skin sticks so fast to their Backs and Ribs, that you cannot pull it from the Flesh with your Hands.

† **Hidebound, a. Obs.** = HIDEBOUND a. 4 b. *1633 MASSINGER Guardian* I. i. They are Hide-bound money-mongers.

Hided (haid'ed), *a.* [f. HIDE sb.1 + -ED 2.]

1. Having a hide (esp. of a specified kind).

1a1400 Morle Arth. 1001 He has a kyrtile one. It es hydede alle with hare. *c1440 York Myst.* xxxi. 51, I am full tendirly hydid. *1576 Newton Lemmie's Complex.* (1633) 99 Rough skinned, or thick leathery hided, such as are the Bever and the Otter. *1830 Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 237 These are flesh and blood, hided and hairy.

2. Made of twisted hide.

1807 Naval Chron. XXXIII. 189 To which was fastened a hided rope.

† **Hidegeld, -gild**. *O.E. Law. Obs.* [OE. *hildgeld*, -geld hide-payment: see *HIDE sb.2*.] A tax paid on every hide of land; hidage.

a1087 in Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax. (Th.) 439 Wiðutan þam hildgelde þe nan man wiðutan gode anum atellan ne mæ7. *1670 BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Hidage*, That Tax which was also called Hyde-gylde. *1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hidage* or *Hide-gild*.

† **Hidegild**, *hydegild*. *O.E. Law. Obs.* [OE. *hydgild*, -gild, f. *hyd* HIDE sb.1, skin: see *Schmid Gesetze der Angels.*, Glossar 615.] A fine paid in lieu of a flogging.

a1000 Lawes of Eadward & Guthrum c. 7 § 1 (Schmid) Peowman þolie his hyde oððe hyde-xyldes. *1708 Termes de la Ley* 301 *Hydegild*, is a price or ransom to be paid for the saving of his Skin from being beaten.

† **Hidel.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *hidell*, 4 *hidil*, 5 *hydle*, *hydeil*, *hedell*, 6 *hidelle*, *hidle*, *hydel*, *hiddill*. [f. *HIDELS*, -s being mistaken for the plural inflexion: cf. *burial*, *riddle*.] Hiding-place; = *HIDELS*. In *hidell*, in concealment, in secret; but *hidell*, without any concealment, openly.

a1300 E. E. Psalter xxviii. 5 He hiled me in hidell of his telde ai. *a1340 HAMPOLE Psalter Cant.* 511 Him þat deuours þe pore in hidil. *1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye* 205 The same sowle . . . kepte close in the hydel of her deadly body. *1485 Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 6 § 2 Beyng in sentwair or in hedell for youre querell and ticle. *1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 36 Preamble, Sir Edward keptith hym in such hidelles and other places franchised. *1508 DUNBAR Test. Kennedy* 53, I callit my Lord my heid, but hiddill. *1594 Jas. VI Let.* in J. Melvill Diary (Wodrow Soc.) 320 The retreat of our rebelles to corners and hidilles. *1607 COWELL Interpr., Hidel* seemeth to signifie a place of protection, as a Sanctuairie.

Hideland (haid'land), *Hist.* [f. HIDE sb.2 + LAND.] = HIDE sb.2 1.

1577 HARRISON England II. xvii. (1877) 1. 293 Etheldred made a law that euerie man holding 30 hidelands, should find a ship. *1626 J. HARRINGTON Oceana* (1700) 65 The proportion of a Hide Land, otherwise called *Carica*, or a Plow Land, is difficult to be understood, because it is not certain. *1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* IV. 61 A 'hyde land' or its synonyms being applied to sixty, eighty, an hundred, an hundred and twelve, or an hundred and fifty acres.

Hideless (haid'les), *a.* [f. HIDE sb.1 + -LESS.] Without a hide or skin.

1854 H. H. WILSON tr. Rig-veda II. 109 From a hideless [cow] you have formed a living one.

Hideling (həi'dlin), *a. and sb. dial.* [In A. app. a derived use of HIDINGS, the ending being confused with that of ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs. in -ing. In B. the suffix is identified with that in changeling: see -LING.]

A. adj. Given to hiding or concealment.

1864 *T. Bell's Brit. Quadrup.* 143 From their obscure and hiding habits, the Shrews are difficult of observation. 1867 DIMOCK in *Girald. Camb.* (Rolls) V. 57 margin, Hares more hiding in their habits.

B. sb. A person or thing given to hiding itself.

1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 511/2 You would get a sight of that hiding the landrail.

† **Hidel-like**, *adv.* Obs. [f. **HIDEL** + **-LIKE** = **ON**. -*liga*, *advb.* suffix.] Secretly.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2882 Du art min dral, dat hidel-like min lond vt-stal.

† **Hidels**. Obs. Forms: 1 *hýdels*, 3 *húdes*, 4 *hyd*, *hidd*, *huydes*, *hiddils*, *hyddills*, *hydlis*, 4-5 *hidles*, *-lis*, *-els*, *-ils*, 5 *hid*, *hydeles*, 5-6 *hydles*, 6 *hiddeltes*. [OE. *hýdels*, f. *hýd-an* to HIDE + *-ELS*: cf. RIDDLE.] Hiding-place.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosh.* Mark xi. 17 Cofa vel hýdels ðeafana. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 30 He sittis in waitis with the riche in hidels that he sla the innocent. 1387 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 Saturnus hid himself in þat lond .. and cleped þe lond Latium, þat is Saturnus hydels. *Ibid.* V. 117 (Hercules) brak out of his hydels. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xv. 83 Where is þe lurkyng hydels of glory & worship? [1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 116/17 Hydels, latebræ.]

b. In *hidels*, in a hiding-place; hence, in hiding, in secret.

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* c. 4 § 6 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 226 Gif hit on hydelse fuden sy. c 1205 *Lat.* 1817 Heo .. ipon wíderne an hudeles wumden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7953 Þe sin þat þou in hiddels did. 1384 *Wyclif Matt.* vi. 4 That thi almes be in hidlis, and thi fadir that seeth in hidlis [1388 *hiddils*], shal zelde to thee. 1481 *Caxton Godefrey* cxxx. 194 Many..cam and solde it in the toun by nyght in hydles. 1517 in *Pleas. Duchy Lancast.* (1896) I. 70, [60 others, who remained] in Hiddeltes [near the said tenement].

† **Hide-money**. Obs. = **HIDEGELD**.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 186/2 The Kings officers gathered of enerie one hide monie through the realme.

Hideosity (hídeɔ'sítí), [f. **HIDEOUS** + **-ITY**, after *curiositas*, etc. ME. had hideos, OF. *hídeu-sel*.] Hideousness; *concr.* an embodiment of hideousness, a very ugly object.

1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 359/1 Trafalgar-square, that place of monstrosities and hideosities. 1884 *Jaunt in Funt* xv. 243 Mere grotesque hideosity of carving. 1897 *United Serv. Mag.* 277 Laying bare, in spite of its repulsive hideosity..the whitened sepulchre.

Hideos (hí-deɔs), *a. (adv.)* Forms: 4-5 *hidous(e)*, *(hid-, hyd-, -os(e), -ows(e), -owes, -oys, -us, -ws, hedous, -oes, -eows, hiddowus, hudous, idous, ydous, Sc. hid-, hyd-, -wis(e), -wys(s), hidowis, hydowus)*, 4-6 *hydous(e)*, 5-8 *hidous*, 6 *hiduows*, *hiddouws*, *hydeous*, *-ious*, *-youse*, *hedious*, *idyous*, *Sc. hiddows*, *-dowis*, *heiddowis*, 6- *hidous*. [ME. *hidous*, a. AF. *hidous* = OF. *hidos*, *-eus*, earlier (11th c.) *hisdos*, f. *híde*, *hide* horror, fear. The alteration of *-ous* to *-eows* belongs to 16th c.: cf. *courteous*, *despitous*, *piteous*, and see *-ous*.]

(As to origin of the Fr. word, see Diez, Littré, Brachet. Some think *hidos* immediately represented L. **hispídōs* (formerly attributed to Catullus), f. *hispídus* rough, shaggy, bristly, and that the sb. *híde* was a back-formation from the adj. But this presents numerous difficulties.)

1. Frightful, dreadful, terrible, horrible; hence, horribly ugly or unpleasing, repulsive, revolting. In the original sense the notion was that of 'causing dread or horror'; this has gradually passed into that of 'revolving to the senses or feelings'. a 1300 [implied in **HIDEOUSLY**]. 1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10216 Of þat syt he gan him grys. For þat syt was hydous And dreful and perylous. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 4772 It sal be hydus til mans heryng. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4435 Þe Sarsyn was an hudous man, By-twyne wys to browen was a span largeliche of brede. 1388 *Wyclif Wisd.* x. 16 He stood agens hidouse [1388 *grifful*] kyngis. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VI. 258 Aferd that war with hidwis noyis and dyne. 1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburge* II. 864 Wofullu cruciat with peynes hiduows. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 46 Hurlid headlong .. With hideous ruine and combustion down to bottomless perdition. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* III. 166 Silence, ye Wolves! while Ralph to Cynthia howls, And makes Night hideous. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 233 Resembling a baboon in size, strength of body, and an hideous wrinkled visage. 1783 *WATSON Philip III* (1839) 235 More than a hundred thousand men, women, and children, suffered death in its most hideous forms. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* ix. Lanes and alleys hideous with filth and poverty. 1896 *Dr. AARGYLE Philos. Belief* Pref. 13 The hideous noises made by the rude machinery of the first steamboat.

b. Terrific on account of size; tremendously or monstrously large; huge, immense. ? Obs.

c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 326 Þe kyng did mak right zare an hidous engyn. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxx. 110 (Harl. MS.) He saw at the fote of the tree an hideous pitte; ande an orible dragone þere in. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 239/2 Hydows (K. hiddowus.), immanis, immensus. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. vii. 137 Als grete, wele nere, As bene an heiddowus huddow, or a quhale. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. xii. 15 Of stature huge and hideous he was, Like to a Giant for his monstrous height. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 7 This hideous Cataract [waterspout], as I conceive, is exhale by the Sun's powerfull Attract. 1700 *S. L. tr.*

Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 105 The Elephant .. tumbled down backwards into the River, with a most hideous plunge. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 146 The great precipice below, which hangs over the sea, is so hideous.

2. Terrible, distressing, or revolting to the moral sense; abominable, detestable; odious.

c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 14268 Perfore þe bataille was merueilleus, & þe slaughter more hydous. 1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xi. 15 Doth many hidous gylts [1388 *greet trespas*]. c 1475 *MVRC* 679 (Douce MS.) Thou shalt pronounce this idous thing With crosse & candell and bell knylling. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. i. 153 In thy best consideration checke This hideous rashness. 1692 *DAYDEN St. Evremont's Ess.* 351 We shall find them composed of a hideous Melancholy that makes up all Man-haters. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* II. iv. Hard speech between those who have loved is hideous in the memory.

3. absol. A frightful person or object.

c 1420 *Auntys of Arth.* 131 Who þat myghte þat hedows see..How hir cholle chaitrede, hyr chafus and hir chynne!

† **H. adv.** = **HIDEOUSLY**. Obs.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 206 Nor less hideous joyn'd The horrid shock. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 273 Here are..Snakes; some whereof are hideous great.

Hideously (hí-deɔ'slɪ), *adv.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. + **-LY**.] In a hideous manner: see the adj. The sense ranges from 'horribly, dreadfully, fearfully', in earlier use, to 'revoltingly' in later.

It is sometimes misused as an intensive, intended to be stronger than 'awfully, terribly, dreadfully', when these have become too familiar.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16767-88 Flt hidously þen con it [þe erthe] quake. 1340 *Ayemb.* 2 Þe ilke þet zuech hydousliche be god oþer by his hagen. 1382 *Wyclif Num.* xxii. 27 The asse..felle down vndir the feet of the sitter, the which more hydowsly wrooth, bette with a staf the sides of hir. c 1386 *CHAUCER Kn.* T. 843 The brighte swerdes wente to and fro so hidously. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 7522 Paris..Hurt hym so hidously, þat he his horse leuyt. c 1440 *Partopse* 2394 Alle aboute the lystes wyde He hym chased so hidously. 1591 *SPENSER Tears of Muses* 553 Heaps of huge words up-hoarded hideously, With horrid sound though having little seace. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 15 Both men and women hideously cut and slash their flesh in sundry formes. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* I. vi. 15 The word desert sounds hideously to English eares. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 142 Those that are wounded show vast fury, roar hideously. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* II. ix. 173 There is a calmness about your life which makes me hideously envious.

Hideousness (hí-deɔ'snɪs), [as prec. + **-NESS**.] **1. objectively.** The quality of being hideous: dreadfulness; horrible repulsiveness. (See the adj.)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 9487 Þe hydousnes Of payne and sorrow þat in helle es. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 378 Warnyngis of hydousnes & perille of þis synne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/1 Hydousnesse, *hídeussete*. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i. 96 Fashion-monging boyes, That..Goe antiquely, and show outward hidousnesse. 1633 *T. ADAMS Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 10 He that hath wounded this lion at the heart, shall never fear the..hidousness of his roaring. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 114 That natural wonder at Castle-ton, which is from its hideousness named the Devil's Arse. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 132/2 Unsavory scandals..exhibited in all their native hideousness.

† **2. subjectively.** Horror, terror, dread. Obs.

1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xv. 12 Whanne the sunne was gon down, drede felle on Abram, and a greet hidousnesse [1382 *grisnes*] and derk asyde him. — *Job* iv. 15 The heiris of my fleisch hadden hidousnesse. — *Ezek.* xxxiii. 10 The kyngis..shulen drede with greet hidousness on thee [1382 with ful myche orroun shulen be agast vpon thee].

† **Hideoouship**. Obs. [f. **HIDEOUS** + **-SHIP**: cf. *hardship*, *worship*.] Horror, dread.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxix. (1869) 124 Gret hidousship and gret drede ye doon me.

Hider (həi'dɜ), [f. **HIDE** v.1 + **-ER**.] One who hides (in various senses of the vb.).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) The hidere of the gold. 14..Voc. in *Wr.* Wulker 575/19 *Contutator*, an hydere. 1540 *COVERDALE Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 366 An hider of the scriptures from the unlearned. 1631 *Star Chamb.* Cases (Camden) 86 Woe to hidere of come. 1845 *FORD Handbk.* Spain I. 5 Many a treasure is thus lost from the accidental death of the hider. 1869 *W. C. HAZLITT Eng. Prov.* 204 Hiders are good finders.

Hider, obs. form of **HITHER**.

Hiding (həi'dɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. **HIDE** v.1 + **-ING**.] **1.** The action of the vb. **HIDE**1, *lit.* and *fig.*; the condition of being hidden; concealment. (Often in phr. in *hiding*, *Sc.* under *hiding*.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Iþisse worde, Hester, beoð hndunge & heinesse boðe inced togederes. c 1290 *Beket* 1355 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 145 In hydunge ase þei it were. c 1400 *ROM. Rose* 6712 Sothfastnesse wole none hidyngis. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Hab.* iii. 4 There was the hiding of his power. 1636 *BE. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 47 If our light be seen, it matters not for our hiding. 1814 *SCOTT Wau.* lxxii, A gentleman who was 'in hiding' after the battle of Culloden. 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* viii. (1857) 116 When under hiding, word was brought him that she lay sick of a fever. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 612 The Popish priests, indeed, were in exile, in hiding, or in prison. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* II. 27 A man..who has to go away into hiding every month or so.

2. Something that hides; a means of concealment; a hiding-place.

1382 *Wyclif Heb.* ix. 3 Affir the veil, or hydying, the secunde tabernacle. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. lxvii. (1869) 160, I..seche hydyinges and corneres. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* xxxii. 38 Let them rise up, and see your protection [margin, an hiding for you]. 1859 *G. W. DASENT Tales fr. Norse* 94 Then he rode off with it to the hiding, where he kept the other two.

† **3.** Something hidden; pl. secrets. Obs. rare.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 23 [xliv. 21] He knewe þe hidynges of þe hert.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *hiding-hole*; † *hiding-cloth*, a curtain or veil. Also **HIDING-PLACE**.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 480 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Pat hiding-cloþ to-delde in þe temple a to. 1611 *COTGR.* *Caché*, a hiding hole, hidden corner. c 1731 *SWIFT Storm* 69 Else some hiding hole he seeks. 1852 *Mas. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xviii, The more drawers and closets there were, the more hiding-holes could Dinah make.

Hiding, *vbl. sb.*2 *slang or colloq.* [f. **HIDE** v.2] A flogging, thrashing, beating.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 95 As complete a hiding as the greatest glutton..would wish to take. 1817 *SCOTT Search after Happiness* xiii, Some tumours..Gave indication of a recent hiding. 1822 *BEWICK Mem.* 118 Giving him a severe beating, or, what was called, a 'hiding'.

Hiding, *ppl. a.* [f. **HIDE** v.1 + **-ING**.] That hides: see the verb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 185/2 Hydyinge, occultans, abscondens. 1705 *ELIZ. West Mem.* (1865) 222 Not altogether a hiding God. 1874 *J. P. HOPPS Princ. Relig.* xiii. (1878) 42 Freed from most of these hiding veils.

Hence † **Hidingly** *adv.*, secretly, privily.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* xii. 12 Forsothe thou didist hidyngli. — *Wisd.* xlviii. 9 Hididly [1388 *prineil*] forsothe the rígtwis childer of goode men sacrificiden.

Hiding-place. [f. **HIDING** *vbl. sb.*1] A place in which one hides or conceals oneself.

c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 239/2 Hydyinge place, *latibulum*.. *latebra*. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) 13a. xxxii. 2 That man shalbe as an hiding place from the winde. 1611 — *Ps.* cxix. 114 Thou art my hiding place and my shield. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. 278 (Jod.) They seldom therefore seek for hiding-places before the fall of the leaf. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 641 The Protestants every where came forth from their hidingplaces.

Hidir, obs. form of **HITHER**.

Hidle, **Hidles**, **-is**, var. **HIDEL**, **HIDELS**, Obs.

Hidlings, *adv. and sb. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *erron.* -lands = **-lins**. [f. **HID** *ppl. a.* + **-LING**, **-LINGS**, adverbial formative: cf. *backling*, *-s*, etc.]

A. adv. In hidden wise, secretly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 He mei hine unmunlinge aworpen [v. r. *hodings* casten]. 1808-18 in *JAMIESON*. a 1851 *JOANNA BAILLIE* (Ogilvie), An' she's to come to you here, hidlings, as it war. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Hidlands*, secretly.

b. More usually in *hidlings* (as if sb.): in secret, secretly.

1423 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 171 The hardy or the manful in hidlynges he nendeynyth [= n' endeynyth] not aonythynge to do. 1563 *WINGET Wks.* (1890) II. 33 It is a grete temptation..the samyn man..suld inhering in hidlyngis pestilent errours. 1795 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* II. i. And skulk in hidlyngs on the hether braes. 1801 in *Ferguson & Nanson Munie. Rec. Cartlie* (1837) 259 To sell in open market, or in hidlyngis. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xxiii. 146 It's been a quarrel and maybe a fight..and he's been in hidlings.

B. app. taken as sb. pl. a. Hiding-places, secret places. **b.** Secret or clandestine operations.

1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 764 Thair is no boundis, bot I haif bene, Nor hidlyngis fra me hid. 1813 *W. BEATTIE Tales* 36 (Jam.) The hills look white, the woods look blue, Nae hidlyngis for a hungry ewe, They're sae beset wi' drift. 1823 *ELIZA LOGAN St. Johnstown* III. 19 (Jam.) I dinna ken what a' this hidlyngis is about. 1846-60 *R. EG. WARBURTON Hunt. Songs* (1883) LXX. xiv. 166 One was shunted into hidlands, T'other laid upon the shelf.

Hidlings, *a. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *g. hidlin*. [The same word as prec. used as adj., and then often with final -s dropped: cf. **DARKLING**.]

Hidden, secret, underhand, clandestine.

a 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 75 He ne'er kept up a hidlin plack, To spend ahint a comrade's back. 1818 *MISS FERRIER Marriage* II. 127, I wud nae count mysel married i' the hidlin way they gang about it noo. 1824 — *Inher.* lxxxiv, Carrying on this hidlin' courtship. 1887 *J. SERVICE Life Dr. Duguid* v. 31 His hidlin' kind of ways.

† **Hidly**, *adv.* Obs. = **HIDDENLY**.

1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xxxvii. 16 Sedechie..askide hym in his hous hidli [1388 *prinyli*]. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 151 It was..hidlye and covertly done.

† **Hidness**. Obs. [cf. OE. *gehýdnes* security.] Secrecy, **HIDDENNESS**.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 77 Saynt Cutberte's clerkes in hidnes euer zede. a 1598 *ROLLOCK Sermon*, Wks. 1849 I. 366 They use to be commended fra their secrecie and hidnes. *Ibid.* 373 This is ane meruellous hidnes.

Hidos(e), **hidous**, etc., obs. ff. **HIDEOUS**.

† **Hidour**. Obs. In 4 *hidour*, 4-5 *hydour*, 5 *hydoure*. [a. OF. *hideur*, *hidor*, in 12th c. *hisdur*, f. *híde* horror, fear (see **HIDEOUS**) + *-eur*, *L. -ōrem*, as in *terreur*, *horreur*, and Eng. *dreadour*.] **a.** Horror, terror, dread. **b.** Hideousness, terribleness.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 33 Thon aþest habbe more hydur Of thynne oþene unryste. 13..E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 367 Such a hidor hem hent and a hatel drede. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 216 Olyfantēs..benne horribil hugely, and beryth grete hydoure. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. clxxxvi, He opened his mouth toward Wales and made it quake thurgh the hydour of his mouth.

† **Hidous**, *v. Obs.* rare. Also 4 *hydowse*. [f. *hidos* **HIDEOUS**. OF. had *hider*, *hider* to feel terror; also *hidusable* frightful, terrible, as if from a vb. *hiduser*.] **a. intr.** To feel terror. **b. trans.** To feel terror at, dread, abhor.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* I. 269 A man kyndeli hidousip

derknesse and is gladd bi list. *Ibid.* III. 54 pou, to take mankynde for to delyuere it, hidoustist not be virgyns wombe. 1382 — *Dau.* vii. 15 My spirit hidoustide.

† **Hidousty.** *Obs.* [a. OF. **hidouseté*, *hideuseité* (Palsgr.), f. *hideux*, -eus: see -TY.] Hideousness. c1420 *Wyclif's 2 Macc.* vi. 12 (Gloss to dreden not) Nether haue hidoustee [11 MSS. either haue not hidouste].

Hidro-: see HYDRO-

Hidrotic (hidrɒtɪk), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. med. L. *hidroticus*, a. Gr. *ιδρωτικός*, f. *ιδρώς*, -ῶτος sweat. Cf. F. *hidrotique*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to sweat; causing sweat; sudorific; diaphoretic.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Carduus benedictus* .. *angelica*, etc. are of the number of hidrotics, or hidrotic medicines. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hidrotic acid* .. believed formerly to exist in sweat. *If* *fever*, Blundell's term for those cases of puerperal fever in which profuse perspiration is a marked symptom.

B. sb. A medicinal agent causing perspiration. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (T.), He seems to have been the first who divided purges into hydrotics and purgers of bile.

Hidur, *obs.* form of HITHER.

Hidus, hiduous, hidwis, etc., *obs.* ff. HIDEOUTS.

† **Hidy**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 hydie. [f. HIDE sb. 1 + -Y.] Of or pertaining to hides.

1552 HULOTER, Hydie, or of a hyde or skynne, *pellicus*.

Hie (hai), *v.* Now *arch.* or *poet.* Pa. t. and pple. *hied*; pr. pple. *hying*. Forms: a. 1 *hizian*, 2 *hizzen*, *Orm.* *hizhenn*, 3 *hihe*, 3-5 *hize*, *highe*, 4 *hizie*, (*heeze*), 4-5 *hyze* (*e*, *hyghe*, *heize*), *heize*, *heize*, 4-7 *heighe*, 4-8 *high*, 5 *hyhe*, 5-6 *hygh*. b. 3-8 *hie*, 4 *hii*, 4-5 *hij*, (*heij*), 4-7 *hy*, 6 *Sc. he*, 3- *hie*. Pa. t. 1 *hizode*, 3-4 *hizede*, etc., 3-5 *hiede*, *hyede*, 4- *hied*, (4-7 *hyde*, 5 *hiet*, *hede*, *hit*, etc.). [OE. *hizian* (and ? *hizian*) to strive, be intent or eager, pant; cf. MDu. *higen*, Du. *hizzen* to pant, breathe with difficulty, MLG. *higen*, *hichen*, Ger. *heichen*.]

† **I. intr.** To strive, exert oneself, pant. *Obs.*

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 1 *Hizap* ealle mægne ðæt he wold .. *zefon*. c897 — *Gregory's Fast.* xxii. 160 He sceal simle hizian ðæt he weorpe .. *geendriwad*. 971 *Etblk. Hom.* 29 Pa. he gezyhþ to Gode hizian. c1200 *ORMIN* 2723 Forþi birp us hizihenn her to cwe menn Crist o life. a1225 *Ancre. R.* 92 3e schulen gostliche isoen þe blissen of heuene, nor to otennden our heorte to hien toward heom.

2. To hasten, speed, go quickly.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Pider we sculen hizzen. c1205 *LAV.* 2317 Alle heo hizzen to. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 544 So quic so he mizte hie. a1300 *Cursor M.* 12178 þe queles ar draun diuerse wise, þe first it gas, þe tober it hise [v. r. hys]. c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medil.* 623 She ran þan burgh hem, and hastily hyde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 33 Hy3 not to heuen in hatere to-torne. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xviii. 6 Abraham hyede [1388 *hastide*] into the tabernacle. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3893 [Was] never hatfull to hym to hygh into batell. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 474 Arise up my colour my friend, and heye. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 254 (Harl. MS.) They seyde of wepyng, and hie to the castell. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arh.) 115 Into the Hall with haste he hys. 1593 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 138 Hie to your Chamber, He find Romeo To comfort you. 1659 R. BROUGH *Pres. Schism* 519 We must hie away as we love our souls. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 1055 Thither .. Accurst, and in a cursed hour, he [Satan] hies. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* Prol. 37 I'le hie with Glee To Court. 1787 *MAD. D'ARBLAV Diary* 2 Feb., He shook his head at me .. and hied downstairs. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* v, The locksmith .. hied with all speed [to Southwark]. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lxiii. 19 Thither hie ye thither away To the Phrygian home.

† **b.** To hasten, make haste, use diligence or dispatch (to do something, or that something be done); to betake oneself quickly (to something).

c1250 *Meid Margrete* lxiii, To don ham to depe he hiede bileue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1584 To henge þe harlotes he heged hif ofte. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1916 Hye that thay were dyght. c1450 *MYRC* 98 Teche the mydwyt that scho hie for to vndo hyre with a knyfe. 1664 *Flodden F.* viii. 73 To handy stroaks they hyed apace.

† **c.** To advance or come on quickly, hasten on; to 'get on', make progress; to speed, prosper.

13.. *Sir Benes* (A.) 1485 Of þat feste ne ich namor telle, For to hize wiþ our spelle. c1340 *Cursor M.* 1700 (Trin.) So þe wo bigon þy hye. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (Tollem. MS.), He wepþ feble .. and elde hyeþ wel faste. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1075 Wherof sum fruit wol targe and sum wol hie. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 95 Fayr falle thi growne, welle has thou hyde. 1581 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* (ed. 2) Aug. 195 The night higheth [1579 nighteth] fast. 1608 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* iii. iii. Wks. 1878 II. 74 O sir destruction hies.

† **d.** To hie it. *Obs.*

1619 *BP. J. WILLIAMS Serm. Apparell* (1620) 11 To heighe it abroad, to visit and to see.

3. refl. = sense 2.

The refl. pron. was orig. a dative, as in OE. *hi eodon heons* they went them, *hi fleop him* they flee them, *he sæt hire* she sat her.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 258/59 Leone sire, hie þe hom. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19771 (Edin.) And had to þaim he suld him hii, Bot not þu talde him resun qui. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3245 [þai] hit hom into haunyn, as hom hap shope. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xix. (1617) 335 We must hie vs thither. 1599 *SHAKS. Pass. Pilgr.* xii. O, sweet shepherd, hie thee, For methinks thou stay'st too long. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. (1851) 59 Certainly we ought to hie us from evil like a torrent. 1773 *WARDER True Amazons* (ed. 2) 124 The Bees .. high them home as fast as they can. 1854 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* i. ii. ix. (1879) 225 The foolish hie them post haste through.

† **b.** = sense 2 b. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 15772 Pat þou sal do, þar-to nu hij þou þe. c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 559 Now, lordes, hyghe you of that ye haue to doo. c1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE P's.* lxx. i, Lord, hie thee, me to save. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 10 Thou hiest thee about thy work.

† **c.** = sense 2 c. *Obs.*

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. viii, That I haue well hyed me, to make of a noble man a mason or peynter. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cv. 704 When men come before a judge they thinke they haue hyed them well, if they may deceite him.

† **4. trans.** To cause to hasten; to hasten, urge on, bring quickly; to drive away. *Obs.*

c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medil.* 573 Þey hie hym, and bo gob withoutyn any stryfe. 1382 *Wyclif Esther* ii. 9 He shulde hegen the wyymen enourmyng. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7326 Than gan he fast mercy crye, But [Clarionas] wold his deth hie. c1430 *LYOG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 65 Anon they haue hym hyed into the temple. 1563 *WINGET Wks.* (1890) II. 76 That quihik was neulle inuentid, suld be ex-plodit, and hyt away. 1575 *J. STILL Gamin.* Gurtun II. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 204 A manis well hied to trust to thee.

5. with advb. accusative; usually to hie one's way.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5000 (Cott.) And hijd þam þar wai [Gott. bied þaim in þair way] ful south. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. I.* x, On the hunter hies his way. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 18 It hies its way down the valley.

† **Hie, hy, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 *hih*, *hi3*, 4 *hi*, *hii*, *hi3*, *hy3e*, *hiy*, (*hey*, *e*, *hegh*), 4-5 *hie*, *high* (*e*, 4-6 *hy*, *hye*, 5 *hygh*). [f. HIE v.: cf. *haste* vb. and sb. *Obs.* in Eng. bef. 1500, in Sc. soon after 1600.] Haste, speed. Chiefly in phr. *in hie*, in haste, with haste, quickly, soon: often added merely for rime's sake.

c1200 *ORMIN* 2686 Itt se33þ þat Sannte Marje for Wipþ mikell hih þatt we33e. c1275 *XI Pains Hell* 269 in *O. E. Misc.* 230 Aftur schal Mihel lede him in hij to paradys to oþur hii. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1275 Quedif þat I sal haue it in hij [v. r. hye, hey; rime mercl]. c1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* i. 2 He .. þat has swa gret hegh on his way. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9532 'Sir', he seid, 'I haue grete high, Toward Ynde I most nede'. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* xxvii. i, Wherefore he wente vnto Ragan in hye. c1475 *Rauf Coltegar* 577 Of his harnes in hye he hynt. 1572 *Salir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 323 With speid thay ran in hye. a1605 *MONT-COMERIE Misc. Poems* lii. 46 The quihik hut dowt wil be my deid in hy.

Hence † **Hieful** *a.*, speedy, hasty, quick, prompt.

a1225 *Ancre. R.* 302 Schrit schal beon .. ofte imaked, hihful, edmod.

Hie, high, int. *Sc. and north. dial.* [Cf. *Hi int.*] The call to a horse to turn to the left: the opposite of *hup*.

1825 JAMIESON, *Hie Wo*, a phrase addressed to horses when the driver wishes them to incline to the left, *Roxb.* 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 160/1 (Language to horses) To come towards you. *Hie* is used in all the border counties of England and Scotland; *Hie here*, come athir, are common in the midland counties of Scotland. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) 148 To right, *Hup*; to left, *Hie*.

Hence **Hie v. 2 trans.** to direct a horse to the left (by this call).

1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 181/2 *Hupping* the horses constantly from you, until about half the division is ploughed, and then *hizing* them towards you. *Ibid.* I. 177/2 By *hizing* the horses towards him.

Hie: see *He*, *Heo*, *Hi* *prons.* **Hie**, *obs.* f. *HIGH* *a.* and *v.* **Hied**, *obs.* f. *HIDE* *v.*

|| **Hielman** (hi-läman), *Australia.* Also *hie-le*, *heela*. [Corruption of native Australian name *elimang*, *e-le-mong*, *hilmaman*.] The narrow shield of the Australian aborigines, made of bark or wood (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

[1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* 612 *E-le-mong*, shield made of bark.] 1839 T. L. MITCHELL 3 *Exp. E. Austral.* II. 349 There is much originality in the shield or hielman of these people. 1852 *MUNOV Antipodes* iv. (1855) 102 The hielman or shield is a piece of wood, about two and a half feet long, tapering to the ends, with a bevelled face not more than four inches wide at the broadest part. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* etc. 26 No faint far hearing of the waddies banging, Of club and hielman together clanging.

b. Comb. **Hielman-tree**, the Bats-wing Coral, *Erythrina vespertilio*, used by the Australian aborigines for making their shields (Morris).

Hieland, *obs.* and *Sc. var.* **HIGHLAND.**

Hield, heeld, heald (hild), *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.*

Forms: 1 *hieldan*, *hyldan*, *heldan*, (1-4 3rd s. *hylt*, *helt*), 2-5 *helde* (*n*, 3 *healden*, *hælden*, 4 *heyld*, (*heill*), 4-5 *held*, *heelde*, *hilde*, 4-6 *heild*, *hielde* (*e*, *hyld*, 5-7 *heeld*, 9 *dial.* *heald*). See also *HEEL* v. 2, *HEEL* v. 1. Pa. t. 1 *hyld*, 3 *heolde*, *heald* (*e*, *halde*, 4 *held* (*e*, *helte*, *hild* (*e*, 5 (9 *Sc.*) *holt*; also *held*, *heilded* (*e*, etc. Pa. pple. 1 *hylded*, 4 *helded*, *held*, etc. [OE. *hieldan*, late *Wes. hyldan*, Kentish *hieldan*, Angl. *hieldan* = OS. *hieldjan* (af-hieldjan to decline), MDu., MLG. *helden*, Du. *hellen* to slope, overhang, OHG. *heldan* (= *haldjan*), MHG. *helden* to incline, lean, =-O-Tent type **halþjan*, f. **halþo*-, OHG. *hald*, OE. *heald*, ON. *hallr* inclined, sloping, bent to one side.]

I. Intransitive uses.

1. To bend downwards or to one side; to lean, incline, slope. *Obs.* or *dial.* (See also *HEEL* v. 2 i.)

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 *Heo* ne helt on nane bealfe. c1205 *LAV.* 29642 Austin a cneowe heolde Adun to bere nolde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 24407 Pan lete he dun his heued heild. c1440 *HYLTUN Scala Perfi.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxv, A cyte sette vpon an hylle heldinge to the southe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/2 *To Helde* .. to bowe. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* III. ix, This gudely carvell .. Now sank scho low, now hie to heuin vpheldit. 1530 *PALSGR.* 585/1, I hyld, I leane on the one syde, as a bote or shyp or any other vessell. *Ibid.*, Sytte fast .. for the hote begynneth to hyld. 1559 *MORWYNG Evonym.* 351 Let it be laid in a dish hielding toward the one syde. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 We say a Ship doth heild on Star-board or Larboard, that is, to that side shée doth leane most. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Heild* (so ed. 1666; ed. Kersey 1706 *hecl*), a term in Navigation, a Ship heilds .. that is, leans most to that side. 1825 *BROCKETT, Heald*, to incline, to bend laterally.

† **b.** To bow, submit. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 22235 All folk to rome suld heild, And trunge als til held yeld. 13.. *Corr de L.* 791 If ever I stope or held, I hope never to be scheld! a1400-50 *Alexander* 1622 Nouthire haysild I him ne hildid him nouthire.

† **2.** To sink, droop, decline, fall; to come or go down (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 3915 Sudden he adun halde. *Ibid.* 16478 *Heo* smiten a þan hædene þæt heo adun helden. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 12 [cii. 11] Mine daies als schadwe helded þai. c1340 *Cursor M.* 6431 (Fairf.) Be þe sunne be-gan to helde Wip israel was left þe felde. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3201 Doun he hildis all to-hewyn þaire hande be-twene. c1430 *Syr Gener.* 4444 Ismael so Generides smet .. That Generides began to helde; Weligh he had goon to ground.

† **3.** To bend one's course, turn in a particular direction; to take one's way; to go or come. *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 6115 He to scipe wende And fram þan londe heilde. *Ibid.* 20186 Arður halde after Mid þriti þusend cnihten. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 39 Þen þe harlot with haste helded to be table. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1922 Þenne þay helden to home.

† **4.** To turn away or aside (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 8878 A-weiward he halde, and nolde hit heren. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlii. 3 Alle helded þai samen ai. c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 83 Scho heldid some to synfull layke. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 4 All thai heldid, to gidere thai ere made vnpofitable.

5. To incline to; to be of the party of, take up with, favour. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 17462 All þat wit him heilded or held. *Ibid.* 19805 Þar was a man heldand to right, Cornelius to nam he hight. c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 80 If thou wilt to my langynge helde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 353 It [valour] held till hardymant hald [v. r. heyl, heill] haly, With-thi away war the foly. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Heald*, to be favourable to, 'he healds au to yan side'.

II. Transitive uses.

† **6.** To cause to take a downward or sloping position; to incline, bow, bend down. *Obs.*

Beornulf (Z.) 687 Hyld hine þa heapo-deor. c1000 *Ag. Gosp. Luke* xxiv. 5 Þa hiz adredon, and hyra andwlitan on eorþan hyldun. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlv. 6 Helde þine ere to me. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 11 He heldid heuens and he lighthid doun. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/2 Helydn, or bowyn, *inclino, flecto, deflecto*.

7. To pour out (liquor) by sloping or tilting the vessel that contains it; hence *gen.* to pour, shed (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* or *dial.* See also *HELL* v. 1

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 To drinken .. þat he sholde spellen wreche men, oðer raðer helden hit ut þene men þermide forðrenchen. a1225 *Ancre. R.* 428 Me schal helden eoli and win beoðe ine wunden. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 13 As watere i am helt. 1378 *Wyclif Lam.* ii. 4 [He] heeldide [1388 *schede*] out as fyre his indignacion. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. viii. 323 In this davenom is hildid into the churche of God. 1674 *RAV N. C. Words* 24 *To Heald*, as when you pour out of a Pot. 1807 *J. STAGG Poems* II. 5 Some they helt it [drink] down sea fast, They sin fast hardly stan.

Hence **Hie'dled ppl. a.**, inclined, tilted; **Hie'dling** *vb.* *sb.*, sloping, declension, pouring out; **Hie'dling ppl. a.**, leaning, inclining (*lit.* and *fig.*). a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxi. 4 [lxii. 3] Als a heldeand wagh mai be, And a stane wall doun-put. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 4 With that heldynge thai ere made vnpofitable. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemens* 397 þe mone .. In heldyne was of Martis house. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 23 þat y be no þing hildande To loue uerriþ þe worldis wele. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/2 Helydyng, or bowynge = *inclination*. 1627-47 *FELTNAM Resolves* II. xxxvi. 367 Pleasure .. is at best but a hilded vessell.

† **Hield, heeld, heald**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1-5 *helde*, 2 *hulde* (*ii*), 4-5 *held*, 6 *heild*, 9 *heald*. [OE. **hielde*, *hyld*, *helde*, wk. fem. f. *hieldan*: see *HEILD* v. But in later use perh. formed anew from the vb. stem.]

1. A slope, incline, declivity.

943 *Charter* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 418 Donne and lang ðære dic oð ðæs clifes norð hyldan. a1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülker* 205/36 *Cluium*, i. *discensum*, helde, burh-steal. a1200 *Moral Ode* 343 Hi muwen lühtliche gon, mid ðere nuder helde, into ane bare felde. c1250 *Hymn to God* 22 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 In heldes and in hulle. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3442 þe narwe pape bi-tiven the held. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 22 Neepis loueth helde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. Prol. 48 Montayne toppis sleikith wyth snaw our heldis.

b. On held: in a bent or stooping posture.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 154 So I hobyille alle on held That unethes may I walk for eld.

2. fig. Inclination; declension, decline.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1520 As vchon had hym in helde he helded of þe cuppe. 1509 *NASH Lenten Stuffle* Ep. Ded. (1871) 14 His purse is on the held.

3. Naut. = *HEEL* sb. 2

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heald*, the heel over of a grounded ship.

Hield, obs. pa. t. of *HOLD* v.

Hielding, see *HIELD* v.; var. *HILDING*.

Hielmite (hye'lmoit), *Min.* [Named 1860 (*Hjelmit*), after the Swedish chemist P. J. Hjelum (1746-1813).] A black stannite-tantalate of iron and other bases, found as a massive mineral.

1861 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc. Ser.* III. XXXI. 362 Hjelmit. A new tantalate found at Kararfshol, in Sweden. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 519 Hielmite.

Hiely, var. *HEILY* a. *Sc.*, *Obs.*, haughty.

Hiemal (hoi'mäl), a. Now rare. Also hy-. [ad. L. *hiemälis*, f. *hiem-* winter. Cf. F. *hiemäl*.] Of or belonging to winter; winter.

Hiemal line (quot. 1635), the tropic of Capricorn, at which the sun arrives at the winter solstice.

1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xiv. 18 Or sound of lark aboif be reverous fowls, And somersday the nightis hiemäl. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. 1. xi. (ed. 7) 296 Some [Signs are called] Hyemäl or Brumäl, as Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 126 Betwixt th' Antarcticke and the Hyemäl lines. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 2 Awakening and germinating from their Hyemäl repose. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 16 May 4 The first minister... delighted in the hyemäl sport.

Hiemate (hoi'mät), v. rare. Also hy-. [f. L. *hiemāt-*, ppl. stem of *hiemāre* to winter, f. *hiem-* winter.] *intr.* To winter, hibernate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hyemate*, to winter at a place. a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Gard.* (R. Supp.). Whistling Euris comes, With all his world of insects, in thy lands to hyemate. 1799 B. S. BARTON (cited in *Cent. Dict.*).

† **Hiematical**, a. *Obs.* rare. 1. [irreg. f. L. *hiem-* + -ATIC + -AL.] = *HIEMAL*.

1631 *Celestina* xiv. 159 O yee hyematically and winterly months!

† **Hiemation**, *Obs.* rare. Also hy-. [ad. L. *hiematiō-em*, n. of action f. *hiemāre* to *HIEMATE*.] The spending of the winter, wintering.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hyemation*, a wintering. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xx. (1776) 413 Setting it in cases in our Conservatories of Hyemation. 1692 — *Let. to Pepys* Aug. in *P.'s Diary* (1889) IX. 365, I hope, however, to get home... about the end of October to my hyemation in Dover-street.

|| **Hiems** (hoi'emz), *Obs.* Also 5 yemps, 6 hiemps. [L. = winter.] Winter; esp. in poet. personification.

c 1450 LVND. *Secres* 1456 Yemps endith the ende of Februarye. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amilie* (1879) 24 Now Hiemps heapes the dyke with snow and shewes her frostie face. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* II. ii. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 293 Where frosty Hyems with an ycie Mace Strikes dead all living things.

Hiena, obs. form of *HYENA*.

Hien, *Obs.* form of *HIRE* sb. and v.

Hieracite (hoi'ērāsīt), *Ecl. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *Hieracite* followers of Hierax (see below).] A follower of Hierax, an Egyptian ascetic (c 300 A.D.), who denied the resurrection of the body, and taught that celibacy is required for Christian perfection, etc.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 154 The Hieracites, who have a phantasy, that no children departing this life before they come unto years of discretion and knowledge shall be saved. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 70 A subtle heretic of the sect of the Hieracites.

|| **Hieracium** (hoi'ērā'shūm), *Bot.* [Lat., a. Gr. *ἱεράκιον* name of a plant, f. *ἱερά* hawk.] A large genus of Composite plants, mostly with yellow flowers; called in Eng., Hawkweed.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1799) 209 June. Flowers in Prime. Geranium. Hieracium. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 361 Columbinæ, and Hieracium. a 1806 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Flora's Horologe* vi. See Hieracium's various tribe.

Hiera'co, combining form of Gr. *ἱεράκω*, -ákōs, hawk, as in *Hieracosophie* a. [Gr. *σοφία* skill], pertaining to the management of hawks. **Hieracosphinx** (hoi'ērā'kosfinks) *Egypt. Antiq.*, a hawk-headed sphinx.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 2 Modern Practitioners... understand as little of them, as they do of the Geoponick, Hieracosophic, or Cynogetic Physicks.

|| **Hiera picra** (hoi'ērā'pikrā), *Pharmacy*. [med. L., Gr. *ἱερά* (fem. of *ἱερός* sacred), a name given to many medicines in the Greek pharmacopoeia + *πικρά*, fem. of *πικρός* bitter. The form in quot. 1400 is from OF. *gerapigre*.] A purgative drng composed of aloes and canella bark, sometimes mixed with honey and other ingredients. Also corruptly *hickery-pickery*, *hiera picra*, *higry-pigry*, which see.

1379-80 Durh. MS. Burs. Roll, In di. libr. de Gira picra, xii. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 238 Ierapigre bat entrip in pululas. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Hiera picra*,... often used in Physicke to purge Choler out of the Stonacke. 1677 WOOD Life (O.H.S.) II. 378, 6 pills of *Hiera picra*. 1754 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 268 He takes nervous draughts and *hiera picra*. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 6/6 Charged... with unlawfully conveying a packet of *hiera picra*, a powerful drug, into Holloway Gaol.

b. fig. (with allusion to the etymology.)

a 1639 S. WARD *Serm.* (1862) 76 (D.) There is too much of this bitter zeal, of this Hierapicra in all our books of controversies.

Hierarch (hoi'ērārk), a. and sb. Also 5 ierarch. [ad. med. L. *hierarcha*, a. Gr. *ἱεράρχης* steward or president of sacred rites, high priest, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *-αρχης*, -αρχος, ruling, ruler.]

+ A. adj. Having rule in holy things, or among the holy ones: applied to certain orders of angels. *Obs.* (Cf. *HIERARCHY* 1.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her. Aiva*, Of thorderis of angelis v. be ierarch and iii. tron[ly].

B. sb. 1. One who has rule or authority in holy things; an ecclesiastical ruler or potentate; a chief priest; a chief prelate, an archbishop.

1574 *Life 10th Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. D. iij b, The two Hierarches of Cantherburie and Yorke. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* iii. C. iij, And those Diverse, he makes to be Prelates, or Hierarchs. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 115 Their great Hierarch the Pope. 1841 G. WADDINGTON *Hist. Ref.* III. xxxviii. 127 Nothing was farther from the thoughts of its hierarchs than any serious purpose of self-amendment. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 105 note, On the first summons of Peter and John before the Hierarchs.

2. Applied to an archangel; also to Christ, as commander of the celestial HIERARCHY.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 468 To whom the winged Hierarch [Raphael] repl'd. *Ibid.* xi. 220 The Princely Hierarch, In thir bright stand there left his Powers, to seise Possession of the Garden. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr. V.* 233 Subject to the Hierarch of the Celestial Hierarchy.

Hierarchal (hoi'ērārkāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to a hierarch or a hierarchy.

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* § 13. 150 Enemies to the Hierarchal preeminence. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* 1. 660 (MS.) Eve When first created... uprising from the sound Of hierarchal harmony! 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1842) 171 An hierarchal government, like that of the Lamas, or the Dairis of Japan.

Hierarchic (hoi'ērārkik), a. [ad. Gr. *ἱεραρχικός*, f. *ἱεράρχης* HIERARCH: see -IC. Cf. F. *hiérarchique*.] Of or belonging to a hierarch.

1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. 30 To enforce Humane Rites and Ceremonies, and stablish Hierarchick Policy in the Chnrch. 1706 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 64 An empire, of which Upsala was for many centuries the political and hierarchic seat. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 388 All the hierarchic and aristocratic traditions and prejudices of Europe. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 106 The hierarchic clique, which... governed the body which still called itself the Sanhedrin.

Hierarchichal, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Belonging to the angelic hierarchy. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Aich.* Pref. in Ashm. (1659) 121 Of Hierarchichal Jubyestes the gratulant glorification.

2. Belonging to a priestly hierarchy, or body of ecclesiastical rulers.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. vii. (1634) 548 In the Council, where principally the image of the Hierarchichal order ought to be seen? 1602 WASHINGTON *Tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 16 An Hierarchichal Tyranny, under a Cloak of Religion. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 14 The Excesses of Hierarchichal and Monarchical Power... intirely occasion'd the Miseries, which follow'd. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 393 The principle of Church development was exchanged for a principle of hierarchichal encroachment.

3. Belonging or according to a regular gradation of orders, classes, or ranks: see *HIERARCHY* 4.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* iii. 56 The nobles were not united by the hierarchichal connection of the feudal system. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 180 The mutual influence of the sciences has been quite independent of any supposed hierarchichal order. 1897 CAPT. F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls. Service* 31 Kalkreuth... stood by... refusing to move, because he had received no orders from his hierarchichal chief.

Hiera'rchically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of a hierarchy; from a hierarchichal point of view; in a graduated order.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 97 Religiously and hierarchichally (that is, as becommeth an Hierarch or a Bishop). 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 441 To specialize particular banks, and to connect them hierarchichally one with the other. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1874 Hierarchichally the country [Portugal] is divided into four provinces.

Hierarchism. [f. *HIERARCH* (or *HIERARCHY*) + -ISM.] Hierarchichal practice and principles; hierarchichal system.

1846 WORCESTER CITES KELLY. 1852 BUNSEN *Hippolytus* II. II. ii. (1854) II. 141 She establishes Catholic hierarchism without its hierarchichal independence in reference to the State. 1845 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. viii. VI. 565 The more dominant hierarchism of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin Church architecture.

Hierarchist (hoi'ērārkist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent or supporter of a hierarchy.

1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* i. xi. 42 The Achilleian argument of the Hierarchists. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 43 That argument which is used by our Hierarchists for the maintenance of their Episcopall Monarchie. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 535 His little church at Norwich was persecuted by puritans as well as by hierarchists.

Hierarchize, v. *nonce-ud.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To arrange in a hierarchy or gradation of orders.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 4/1 The millions of population that it contains seem to a Frenchman new to England so strangely hierarchized that he is at first bewildered. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/6 A rustic people that was never hierarchized.

Hierarchy (hoi'ērārkī), *Forms*: a. 4-6 ierarchie, -y(e, gerarchie, -y(e, 5 ierarchie, 5-6 jerarchie(e, (6 Sc. cherarchie, ierarchie). b. 6-7 hierarchie, 7- hierarchie. [ME., a. OF. *ierarchie* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *gerarchie* (15th c. in Littre) = It. *gerarchia*, ad. late L. *hierarchia* for *hierarchia*, a. Gr. *ἱεραρχία* the power or rule of

a *ἱεράρχης* (HIERARCH), episcopate. The initial Gr. *i-*, treated consonantly in late L., gave *j*, *g*, in the Romanic langs., and so in ME. The later *β* forms, like mod. F. *hiérarchie*, are directly ad. L. *hierarchia*.]

1. Each of the three divisions of angels, every one comprising three orders, in the system of Dionysius the Areopagite: see note s.v. *CHERUB*. Also, the collective body of angels, the angelic host.

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 338 Per ben pree ierarchies. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* De P. R. II. vii. (1495) 33 The highest ierarchie of angels conteynyth thre ordres Seraphin, Cheruhyn and Trones. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24 b/1 Saint denys in the booke of gerarchie of holy angellis in the vii chapytre saith. *Ibid.* 253 a/1 Me serned y^t all the Jerarchies lyft her up. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 57 The blisfull sonne of cherarchie. 1528 LYONSAY *Dreme* 524 Thir ordouris nyne thay ar full plesandlye Deydyt in to ierarchie thre.

β. 1531 ELVOT *Govt.* i. i, Ministres, whom... he hath constituted to be in diuers degrees called hierarches. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Epist. 10 The Lord... conduct you to the ioyes of his glorious hierarchie. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* iii, I'll place his ghost among the hierarchies. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 255. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 192 So sang the Hierarchies. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 3 Thy Boundless Glories in Eternal Light, Angelick Hierarchies to Hymn excite. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 515 A subordinate order in the heavenly Hierarchy.

b. *transf.* of other beings: see *quots.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* De P. R. II. vii. (1495) 33 Saynt Denys spekyth of thre ierarchies, the fyrste is aboue heuen and stondeth in thre persones [i.e. the Trinity], the second in heuen and stondeth in holy angels. The thyrd under heuen and stondeth in prelates. 1450-1530 MYRR. *our Ladye* 274 *Trina celli*, the thre ierarchies of heuen, the sonne, the starres, the mone. 1654 BR. HALL *Invis. World* III. iii, [Lucifer]... ceaseth not still to oppose his hierarchie to the celestial. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 25 Loveliest vision far Of all Olympus' faded hierarchie!

2. Rule or dominion in holy things; priestly rule or government; a system of ecclesiastical rule.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 469 He speaketh of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy or Regiment. 1581 J. BELL *Had-don's Ansv.* Osor. 216 The principall stayes and pouer pillars of this ierarchy. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 509 To reforme Hierarchy by Anarchy, a Remedy worse then the Disease. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 62 Vehement maintainers of Hierarchy and Ceremonies. 1841 GALLANGA *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) I. 116 An unlimited centralisation of ecclesiastical hierarchy. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. x. (1877) III. 75 A scheme of a hierarchy which might easily become a despotism.

† b. *gen.* Rule, dominion. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 145 All the londe aboute, Which stant under his [the king's] gerarchie.

3. *concr.* The collective body of ecclesiastical rulers; an organized body of priests or clergy in successive orders or grades.

1639 BRENT tr. *Sarpis's Conc. Trent* (1676) 553 Others placed this Hierarchy in Orders only, alledging Dionysius, who, in naming the Hierarchs, maketh mention of none but of Deacons, Priests, and Bishops. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 148 The Pope and all the English Hierarchy conspire with Stephen against Maud. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* LXXX. xiii, They once rever'd the Hierarchy, And bless'd the Mitre's sacred Power. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 102 When the hierarchy is afraid of science, and education... there is nothing left but to quit.

4. A body of persons or things ranked in grades, orders, or classes, one above another; *spec.* in *Natural Science* and *Logic*, a system or series of terms of successive rank (as *classes*, *orders*, *genera*, *species*, etc.), used in classification.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 41 There is a certain scale of duties, there is a certain Hierarchy of upper and lower commands. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 36 Those who, in the Imperial hierarchy, were distinguished by the title of Respectable, formed an intermediate class between the illustrious prefects and the honourable magistrates of the provinces. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 96 All the world knows how difficult it is... to transfer any person from one social hierarchy into his exact place in another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 60 We have in each case a hierarchy of Concepts. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 375 There is a Hierarchy of Being, and God is the Lord of all; and this Hierarchy of Being is also a Hierarchy of Intelligence.

Hieratic (hoi'ērātik), a. [ad. L. *hieraticus*, a. Gr. *ἱεράτικος* priestly, sacerdotal, devoted to sacred purposes, f. **ἱεράτ-ος* vbl. adj. from *ἱεράσαι* to be a priest.]

1. Pertaining to or used by the priestly class; used in connexion with sacred subjects. *spec.* a. Applied to a style of ancient Egyptian writing (called *ἱερατικά* by Clement of Alexandria, c A.D. 200), which consisted of abridged forms of hieroglyphics.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. xi. 64 Hieratic [letters], used by those who write of Sacreds. 1771 W. JONES *Zool. Eth.* 69 The next in order was the hieratic, or the writing used by the religious scribes and priests. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. MÜLLER'S *Anc. Art.* (ed. 2) § 216 The hieratic character... seems to have arisen in the transference of hieroglyphics, particularly the phonetic portion of them, to papyrus, by the abbreviation and simplification of signs. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. ii. 165 Some other country having, like Egypt, an hieratic and also a demotic tongue. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. iv. 81 This mode of writing... has been called without much reason 'the hieratic'. 1883 SAYCE *Fresh Light fr. Anc. Mon.* 86 It was from the hieratic forms of the Egyptian letters that the Phœnician letters

were derived. 1886 LOWELL *Oral Harvard* 8 Nov. Wks. VI. 147 The teaching... of Hebrew, as the hieratic language.

b. *Hieratic paper*: = HIERATICA.
1656 [see HIERATICA]. 1855 *Housch. Words* XII. 67 The old hieratic paper soon lost its prestige.

c. Applied to a style of art (esp. Egyptian or Greek), in which earlier types or methods, fixed by religious tradition, are conventionally adhered to. Also *fig.*

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il. Isl.* I. 176 Art in all its stages, from the rudest of the archaic or hieratic paintings to the finest design and finish of the Macedonian times. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. Catacombs* 240 The intaglios of Kamai, almost the best hieratic work in existence. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 710 Sculptured in what is called the hieratic attitude; that is, with the left arm down and pressed close to the body.

d. Appropriate to sacred persons or duties.
1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 14 It speaks... with hieratic grandeur. 1885 PATER *Martins* I. 32 A sort of hieratic beauty and orderliness in the conduct of life. 1893 *Nation* 9 Feb. 101/3 They have a sort of hieratic calm and peace.

2. *gen.* Priestly, sacerdotal.
1859 S. SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* xvi. § 6 II. 109 Learned in the ten books, called hieratic, relating to the laws, the gods, the management of the temples, and the revenue. 1871 MONLEY *Crit. Misc.* 343 note. The essentially hieratic monarchies. 1885 W. H. PAYNE tr. *Compayré's Hist. Pedagogy* 15 It [education in the East] was administered by the hieratic class. 1893 in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* I. 663 The Law and the Prophets... constituted... the hieratic Hebrew books.

|| *Hieratica* (hōiēra'tikā). [*L. hieratica* (sc. *charta* or *papyrus*), fem. of *hieraticus* (see *prec.*)] Papyrus of the finest quality, in ancient Egypt appropriated to sacred writings.

Now, a trade name of a special quality of paper.
1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. 184 There was the *hieratica*... and common waste paper.

Hieratical, *a.* [f. as HIERATIC + -AL.] = HIERATIC.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hieratical*, sacred, holy, destined to things sacred. As Hieratic Paper, fine Paper, Dedicated only to Religious Books. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 324 The Hieratical power, riding this beast. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 206 Several hieratical papyri which we possess are dated from the Rameusem. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 836/1 Animals... with a hieratical rigidity.

Hieratico-, combining form of Gr. *ιερατικός* HIERATIC, as in *Hieraticopolitical*, combining priestly and political characters.

1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 325 The secular or Civil part of the Hieraticopolitical Head of the Beast.

Hierce, *hierche*, obs. ff. *HERSE* *sb.*, *HERSE*. **Hierd(e)**, obs. f. *HERD* *sb.* and 2. **Hierer**, *Hierling*, obs. ff. *HIERER*, *HIERLING*.

Hiero-, before a vowel *hier-*, combining form of Gr. *ιερός* sacred, holy. See the following words. **Hierocracy** (hōiēp'krāsī). [See -CRACY.]

1. The rule of priests or religious dignitaries; government by priests or ecclesiastics: = HIERARCHY 2.

1794 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XV. 184 Under the hierarchy of Palestine, and in the feudal ages of Europe. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 469 Vermont will emerge next, because least... under the yoke of hierarchy. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. viii. 146. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologues* II. viii. 280 The age of the hierarchy, when priests and scribes bore rule, not only failed to produce new prophets, but became incapable of appreciating the old ones.

2. *concr.* A body of ruling priests or ecclesiastics: = HIERARCHY 3.

1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 579 It is this hierarchy, or hierarchy, who... are to become the efficient and ruling instruments for tranquilizing Ireland.

Hierocratic (hōiēp'kratik), *a.* [f. as *prec.*: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to a hierarchy.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* I. 994 By hierocratic empire, more or less Irresponsible to men. 1880 CONOVER *Hand-bk. to Bible* I. vi. 126 The rule and government of the Hebrew people... were... hierocratic.

Hierocratical, *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.*
1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 420 [Their] constitution was hierocratical.

Hierodule (hōiērodūl). *Gr. Antiq.*, etc. [ad. late L. *hierodul-us*, *a.* Gr. *ιερόδουλος* (masc. and fem.), f. *ιέρων* (neut. of *ιέρως* used subst.) temple + *δούλος* slave. The L. pl. *hierodulī*, and a fem. pl. *hierodulæ*, occur in Eng. writers.]

A slave (of either sex) dwelling in a temple, and dedicated to the service of a god.

'Esp. applied to the public courtesans or votaries of Aphrodite at Corinth.' Liddell & Scott.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 138 Sent to Delphi with a company of other hierodules. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 422 An ivory Aphrodite is celebrated by her hierodule in myrtle bowers. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Apr. 316/2 The Amazons—that is, the warrior priestesses, or hierodules, of the Cappadocian Hittites.

So **Hierodulic**, *a.*, belonging to a hierodule.
1885 BLACK tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist. Israel* IV. i. 123 Captives were employed to do hierodulic services.

Hierogamy (hōiēp'gāmi). [f. HIERO- + Gr. *-γαμία* marriage.] A sacred marriage.

1882 MARY LOCKWOOD tr. *Lenormant's Begin. Hist. App.* I. iii. 550 The hierogamy of Zeus and Europa was annually celebrated at Gortyna in Crete.

Hieroglyph (hōiēp'glif), *sb.* Also 6 *giero-* *glife*. [Back-formation from HIEROGLYPHIC: cf. VOL. V.]

F. *hiéroglyphe* (1576 in *Hatz.-Darm.*). The Gr. *ιερογλύφος* meant 'a carver of hieroglyphics': cf. sense 3. With the *gi-* form, cf. F. *giéroglyphique* (Cotgr.) and It., and see HIERARCHY.]

1. A hieroglyphic character; a figure of some object, as a tree, animal, etc., standing for a word (or, afterwards, in some cases, a syllable or sound), and forming an element of a species of writing found on ancient Egyptian monuments and records; thence extended to such figures similarly used in the writing of other races. Also, a writing consisting of characters of this kind.

1598 FLORIO, *Geroglifico*, a giero-gliffe, mysticall or enigmatically letters or cyfers vsed among the Egyptians. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 375 The swan... was certainly the hieroglyph of the country. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 12 These Hieroglyphs are a true Sacred Writing. 1859 GULLICK & TIMAS *Paint.* 35 The hieroglyphs were generally coloured on the great monuments. 1876 BIRCH *Egypt* 9 The hieroglyphs in the name of Ptolemy were fuller forms of the demotic signs used in the same name.

b. *attrib.* Inscribed with hieroglyphs.
1853 J. CUMMING *Scripture Read. Gen.* xli. 358 From hieroglyph monuments of Egypt.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A figure, device, or sign having some hidden meaning; a secret or enigmatical symbol; an emblem.

1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. 115 (R.) A quaint device sent unto her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after the manner of the trivial hieroglyphs, used in France, called Rebus de Picardy. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 552 Secret symbols and hieroglyphs, which described the concealed doctrines. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Pilgrims* 27 For on your brows is written a mortal sentence, An hieroglyph of sorrow, a fiery sign. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 850 One of the signs or hieroglyphs in the centre of the Table.

b. *humorously*. A piece of writing difficult to decipher.

1875 L. MORRIS *Frederic* vi. in *Songs Two W. Ser.* III. (1878) 419 His writing was so clear, and skilful, and fine, That I set him the task to decipher The hieroglyphs which are mine.

3. One who makes hieroglyphic inscriptions, *rare*.
1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xli. 8 The hieroglyphs, who belonged to the priestly caste, and whose primary business was to make hieroglyphic and other inscriptions.

Hieroglyph, *v.* [f. as *prec.*] *trans.* To represent by a hieroglyph; to write in hieroglyphs.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alemany's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 138 And therefore the Egyptians, when they would Hieroglyph a King, and by some mystical Cyphers express his vigilance, they did put a Scepter in his hand, with an eye on the top of it. 1867 DE MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 20 July 71/1 The bricks are indeed alive, and the evidence is hieroglyphed upon them: but how are we to read it?

Hieroglyphed (-glift), *a.* [f. HIEROGLYPH *sb.* or *v.*] *a.* Written in hieroglyphs. *b.* Inscribed with hieroglyphs.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 84 The first hieroglyphed sarcophagus we had yet seen. 1881 *Academy* No. 457. 104 note. These hieroglyphed names are phonetically spelled.

Hieroglypher, *rare*. [? f. Gr. *ιερογλύφος* carver of hieroglyphics + -ER.] One who writes in hieroglyphs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 573 note, Christopher was first so painted of some Egyptian or Hieroglypher.

Hieroglyphic (hōiēp'glifik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 *hy-*, *-gli-*, *-f-*, *-i(e)que*, *-ik(e)*, *-ick*; 7 *gio-*. [ad. F. *hiéroglyphique* (1529 in *Hatz.-Darm.*) or late L. *hieroglyphicus*, *a.* Gr. *ιερογλυφικός*, f. *ιέρως* sacred + *γλύφω* carving (cf. *γλυφικός*). The adj. was used subst. by Plutarch, τὰ *ιερογλυφικά* (sc. *γράμματα*) letters, writing, whence *hieroglyphics*.]
a. adj.

1. Of the nature of an Egyptian or similar hieroglyph (sense 1); written in or consisting of hieroglyphics.

1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 A fair obelisque... 50 cubits high beset with letters Hieroglyphique. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 11 Translated into Hieroglyphick Characters. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 248 In the old writings of the Egyptians, I mean their hieroglyphic writing. 1857 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. x. 261 The Chinese... was in its origin a hieroglyphic system. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 186 The Rosetta stone... containing an inscription in three characters, hieroglyphic, enchorial, and Greek.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of the nature of a hieroglyph (sense 2); having a hidden meaning; symbolical, emblematic.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Soul* III. So that all fair Species be Hieroglyphick marks of Thee. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hieroglyphick Marks* (in Palmetry), those winding Lines and Wrinkles in the Hand, by which the Professours of that vain Science pretend to foretell strange Things. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vii. 175 It locked in hieroglyphic language the truth.

3. Containing or inscribed with hieroglyphs.

1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas.*, *Complaint* i. A wondrous Hieroglyphick Rohe she wore. 1675 COLES (title) *Nolens Volens*... together with the Vouths' Hieroglyphick Bible.

4. *humorously*. Difficult to decipher.
1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* I A hieroglyphic scrawl.

b. sb.
1. *orig.* in pl. = Gr. τὰ *ιερογλυφικά*. The characters or mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptians (or by transference, other peoples), con-

sisting of figures of objects directly or figuratively representing words (*picture-writing*), or, in certain circumstances, syllables or letters. The sing. is rarely used: see HIEROGLYPH.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 149 The same that the auncient Hieroglyphiques were with the Egyptians. 1611 CORCA., *Gieroglyphique*, giero-gliphicall; of, or belonging to, Gieroglyphiques. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 811 The Indians of... Mexico, shewed unto a Jesuit their Bookes... which in figures and Hieroglyphiques represented things after their manner. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 They [Chinese] use not letters but Characters, or Hieroglyphicks, of which they have above 40000. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 319 The ancient Mexicans... in those pretended Histories, preserv'd by fanciful Hieroglyphicks. 1758 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Wilton-Ho.* 47 The Statue of Isis... There are a great Multitude of Hieroglyphicks quite round the Bottom. 1845 MAURICE MOR. & MET. *Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 558/1 The invention of a system of hieroglyphics. 1851 LAVARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nivevoh* x. 246 Between the figures is a cartouche, containing a name in hieroglyphics.

2. A picture standing for a word or notion, esp. one symbolizing something which it does not directly figure (like many of the Egyptian hieroglyphs); hence, a figure, device, or sign, having some hidden meaning; a secret or enigmatical symbol, an emblem; a hieroglyph.

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 19 Commending onely unto them Hieroglyphiks, or holy preaching signes. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E. Palme. an Hieroglyphick or Embleme of victory and conquest. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* II. i. 107 Flax was the Hieroglyphicke of Fate among the Egyptians. 1638 QUARLES (title) *Hieroglyphicks of the Life of Man.* 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 45 A silken string circles both their bodies as the Hieroglyphic or bond of Wedlock. 1688 J. OCLIVY tr. *Magaillan's Hist. China* 70 It is the nature of Hieroglyphicks not to be the natural figures of the things which they signifie, but only to represent them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 34 ¶ 6 Water is the proper hieroglyphick of easy prattle. a 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 134 The Levitical rites were nothing less than the gospel itself in hieroglyphics. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 262 He was the first to imprint New-year cakes with the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Cock and Breeches. 1891 WILSON in *Colleges Oxford* 245 The grotesque figures or 'hieroglyphics' in the Cloister Quadrangle [Magd. Coll.] were painted... in honour of his coming.

b. *pl. humorously*. Characters or writing difficult to make out. Cf. HIEROGLYPH *sb.* 2 b.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 365 Petitions signed with numberless hands and frightful hieroglyphics. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 153 Inability to decipher the hieroglyphics of Bradshaw. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 64 Some ladies... cross their writing till the page becomes a chequer-work of unintelligible hieroglyphics.

† **Hieroglyphic**, *v. Obs.* [f. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To represent by, or as by, a hieroglyphic; to symbolize.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 36 Perhaps he meanes to hieroglyphicke unto us what wondrous engines silver tooles are in Rome. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 15 By Cupid... was hieroglyphic the love that was between her and her husband. 1653 E. CHISENHOLD *Cath. Hist.* 125 It was made like a Nut, and did thereby Hieroglyphic its short continuance. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 282 As for Winefrid's Life being Hieroglyphick'd on the windows of Holywell Church.

2. To interpret or express, as a hieroglyphic.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* III. 112 He doth Hieroglyphic my name of I. R. in English, Latin, and Hebrew, making mee in the one Jack Roague, in the other Iscarioth de Rubigine, and Ishmael Rahshach in the third.

Hieroglyphical (hōiēp'glifikāl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hieroglyphics; like the Egyptian picture-writing.

1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 50 These letters were but Hieroglyphical, like to the letters of the Egyptians, not Abcdarye letters, but shapes and Images of beastes. 1611 Gieroglyphicall [see HIEROGLYPHIC B. 1]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 55 Obeliskes with hieroglyphicall inscriptions, carried from Hieropolis... to Rome. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 307 Hieroglyphical Writing in all its Varieties. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 360 The Aztec manuscripts or hieroglyphical pictures preserved in the house of the viceroys.

b. Relating to, or dealing with, hieroglyphics.

1811 LAMB *Cny Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 372 By the most hieroglyphical Egyptian. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 165 The hieroglyphical readings of Champollion and his successors.

2. Symbolical, emblematic; = HIEROGLYPHIC *a.* 2.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 188 The nyne Muses... painted upon the wall... would serve him for places of memorie, or for hieroglyphical partitions. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. v. § 4 (R.) To this challenge the Scythian returned an hieroglyphical answer; sending a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows. 1672 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 497 Gilding y^e diall... and y^e Hieroglyphical Triangle. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2501/3 (*Ld. Mayor's Shew*) The Rich Adornments of the Pageants, and Hieroglyphical Representations. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 1 A good Courtier's Habit and Behaviour is Hieroglyphical on these Occasions. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansiege, First Step* v. Cards like that hieroglyphical call To a geographical Fancy Ball On the recent [Mulready] Post Office covers.

3. Difficult to decipher or make sense of; cf. HIEROGLYPHIC *a.* 4.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. My blubbring pen her sable teares lets fall, In characters right Hieroglyphical. 1767 MISS DEWES in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 134 This was written in the dark, but you used to love hieroglyphical letters. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxi. 238 A particular method of handling... which has its effect at the intended distance, and is altogether hiero-

glyphical and unintelligible at any other. 1885 *Latv Times* 21 Apr. 421/1 Notes often disjointed, sometimes hieroglyphical... as jotted down at the hearing.

Hieroglyphically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a hieroglyphical manner.

1. In, by, or with hieroglyphics or picture-writing. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 57 They writ their Chronicle hieroglyphically. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 88. 1/1 Anubis Hieroglyphically represented with a Head like a Dog's. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 319 Promise... to send the... snake's head, in the time appointed by our sticks hieroglyphically painted. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 703 The native name was *Keme* represented hieroglyphically with the ideographic character of the crocodile-tail.

2. Symbolically, emblematically; metaphorically. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i. That celestial fire which hieroglyphically is described in this his bow, his quiver, and his torch. 1642 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 Cor. xv. 57 in *Disc. Lord's Supp.* (1670) 210 The Death of Christ... Hieroglyphically instructed us that we ought to take up our Cross likewise, and follow our crucified Lord and Saviour. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x. Receiving as literally authentic what was but hieroglyphically so.

Hieroglyphicize, *v. rare* -1. [f. *HIEROGLYPHIC* + *-IZE*.] = *HIEROGLYPHIZE*.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Pallas Anglicana* 4 Under the name of Music... is Hieroglyphicized the Protestant practical Harmony.

Hieroglyphist (hai'ērglɪfɪst). [f. as *HIEROGLYPH* + *-IST*.] A writer of hieroglyphs; one versed in hieroglyphs.

a 1829 SIR H. DAVY cited in Worcester (1846). a 1857 GLIDON cited in Webster (1864). 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. ix. 152 Trying at condensation, as the hieroglyphists put an animal for a paragraph.

Hieroglyphize, *v. rare* -1. [f. as *prec.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To write or express by hieroglyphics; = *HIEROGLYPH* *v.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iii. (1769) 42 Mexico... where they hieroglyphized both their thoughts, histories, and inventions, to posterity, not much unlike to the Egyptians.

† **Hieroglyphy**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *HIEROGLYPH*; *perh.* associated with *-RY*.] = *prec.*

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i. (1767) 24 Not enigmatically hieroglyphied [1799. glyfied], but plainly... portray'd.

Hierogram (hai'ērogræm). [f. *HIERO* + *-GRAM*. Cf. *F. hierogramme*.] A sacred symbol; a hieroglyph (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hierograms* (from the Gr.), sacred Letters or writings. 1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x. Facts are engraved Hierograms for which the fewest have the key. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* I. vii. 33 In square marble panels... were hierograms and sculptured pictures of men.

Hierogrammate, *at.* [f. Gr. *ἱερογραμματεύς* sacred scribe, one of a lower order of the Egyptian priesthood, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *γραμματεύς* clerk, scribe.] A writer of sacred records, *spec.* of hieroglyphics.

[1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 323 Then succeeds the Hierogrammateus or Sacred Scribe... to whom it belongeth to be thoroughly acquainted with the Hieroglyphicks.] 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1937. 785/3 The learned hierogrammates of the colleges of Thebes and Memphis. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 66 Well-versed in mystic records of Egyptus' land, And Hierogrammat of linguistic skill.

Hierogrammatic, *a.* [f. *HIEROGRAM* on Gr. analogies: cf. *grammatic*.] Of the nature of a hierogram, relating to or consisting of hierograms. So **Hierogrammatical** *a.*; **Hierogrammatist** = *HIEROGRAMMATE*.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 167 Symbolical Philosophy, by figures and resemblances declaring their meaning, which is styled Hieroglyphical, or Hierogrammatical, and by Clemens, Mystical Theologie. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 66 Melampus, the Hierogrammatist. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. Wks. 1811 IV. 143 The hierogrammatic, or sacerdotal... he [Porphyry] comprized... under the generic term of epistolic. *Ibid.* 157 Another alphabetic character for their sacred use... called hierogrammatical. 1801 J. HAGER *Babyl. Inscrip.* 37 The Chaldeans... had a hierogrammatic or hieroglyphic writing. 1831 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* v. (1853) 155 The Hierogrammatist or Sacred Scribe.

Hierograph (hai'ērogrəf). [f. Gr. *ἱερογράφος* sacred + *-γραφος* written (see *-GRAPH*). Cf. *eccl.* Gr. (7d) *ἱερογράφος* representations of holy things.] A sacred inscription or symbol; a hieroglyph.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 860 We have deciphered their hierographs. 1854 J. D. BURNS *Vis. Proph.* 116 He saw, in radiant signatures inscribed One hierograph.

So **Hierographer** [*eccl.*: Gr. *ἱερογράφος*], a sacred scribe; **Hierographic** [late L. *hierographicus*, Gr. *ἱερογραφικός*], **Hierographical** *adjs.*, of the nature of, or relating to, sacred writing or symbols; in quot. 1658 = *hieratic*.

1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 19 His name is engraven there in hieroglyphical letters. 1658 OWEN *Consid. Walton's Biblia Polyglotta* 262 Clemens tells us of three sorts of Characters among the Egyptians; one for things of common use, another, Hierographic, used by the Priests in their sacred Writings, and the other Hieroglyphic. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hierographer*, a Writer of Divine Things. 1784 ASTLE *Orig. & Progr. Writ.* III. (T.), Partly written in symbolic, and partly in these hierographic characters. *Ibid.* These [characters] were properly what the ancients call hierographica.

Hierography (hai'ērogrəfi). [*ad.* *eccl.* Gr. *ἱερογραφία* description of holy things, the Scriptures, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *-γραφία* writing, *-GRAPHY*.]

1. A description of sacred things; a description of religions.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hierographie*, a description or pourtraying of divine things. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 1 The history of religion is not content with describing special religions (hierography).

† 2. Sacred writing; writing by hierograms. *Obs.* 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 55 They... lost the knowledge of their Hierography, or emblematical way of writing.

Hierolatry. [See *HIERO* and *-LATRY*.] Worship of holy beings or saints: bagiolatry.

c 1814 COLERIDGE in *Rev.* (1836) III. 71 To have traced the progress of the Christolatri... with the same historical distinctness... that the Protestants have that of hierolatry against the Romanists. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* V. 127 Mariolatry, hierolatry... amongst educated French Roman Catholics, of the male sex at least, may now be said to be nowhere.

Hierology (hai'ērɒlədʒi). [f. *HIERO* + *-LOGY*. Cf. late Gr. *ἱερολογία* sacred or mystical language, benediction. In mod.L. *hierologia*, *F. hierologie*.]

† 1. 'A discourse on sacred things' (Webster 1828). *Obs.*

† 2. Hieroglyphic lore; the study of Egyptian records. *Obs.*

a 1843 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* xi. (1853) 452 The later discoveries in hierology. 1850 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 36 It is the pride of modern hierology... to have brought to light some annals of a monarch (Sesortesen) whose existence and name were omitted by all historians.

3. Sacred literature or lore; the literature embodying the religious beliefs of a country or people; e.g. of the Egyptians, Greeks, Jews, etc.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 214 The new researches... have opened to us the deep debt of the churches of Rome and England to the Egyptian hierology. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 352 Not to throw away the cosmogony and the hierology of Greece. 1879 19th Cent. Sept. 486 The conjectured relation between the *Nub-nuk* of Egyptian hierology and the 'I am that I am' of the Hebrew legislator.

4. The history of religions as a branch of study. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Zoroastrianism... is of the highest value to hierology.

5. = *HAGIOLOGY*.

1890 E. VENABLES in *Rep. Linc. Archit. Soc.* 265 St. Edmund King and Martyr... the St. Sebastian of English hierology.

So **Hierologic**, **Hierological** *adjs.*, belonging to hierology; **Hierologist**, one versed in hierology.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 204 Our living hierologists... have laboured conjecturally to fill up the vague outline of Herodotus. a 1848 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* xiii. (1853) 504 Samuel Birch... one of the ablest of modern hierologists.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hierologic, Hierological*.
† **Hieromachy** (hai'ērmāki). *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *ἱερός* sacred (*HIERO*) + *-μαχία* fighting.] A conflict of ecclesiastics.

1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. D. i. b. The ambitious and tragical Hieromachie between the two Hierarches off Canterbury and Yorke for the papacie in England.

Hieromancy, [*ad.* mod.L. *hieromantia* (a. mod.Gr. *ἱερομαντεία*), f. Gr. *ἱερός* *HIERO* + *μαντεία* divination: see *-MANTY*.]

1. Divination from the observation of objects offered in religious sacrifices, or from sacred things. (1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hieromantia*.) 1775 ASH, *Hieromancy*.

2. Jugglery with sacred things. *nonce-use*.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXIV. 168 He has known how to attach to his mystic hieromancy, both the unthinking and the designing erudition of the clerical order.

Hieromartyr. Gr. *Ch.* [f. *HIERO* + *MARTYR*. Cf. Gr. *ἱερομάρτυρ*.] In the Greek Calendar, a martyr who was in holy orders.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hieromartyr*, a martyr who is also a priest. || **Hieromonem** (hai'ēromnēm). [Gr. *ἱερομνήμων* *adj.* ('mindful of sacred things') and *sb.*, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *μνήμων* mindful.] A sacred recorder.

1. Gr. *Antiq.* The title of one of the two deputies sent by each constituent tribe to the Amphictyonic council, whose office was more particularly concerned with religious matters.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 76.

2. (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieromonem*, an officer in the ancient Greek church; whose principal function was, to stand behind the patriarch at the sacraments, ceremonies, etc. and shew him the prayers, psalms, etc. he was to rehearse.

Hieromonach (hai'ēromnāk). Gr. *Ch.* [*ad.* Gr. *ἱερομναχὸς* holy monk (see *HIERO* and *MONK*).] A monk who is also a priest; a 'regular' as opposed to a 'secular' cleric.

[1782 BURKE *Penal Laws agst. Irish Cath.* Wks. VI. 285 Those who wish to address them [clergy of the Greek Ch.] with civility always call them *hieromonachi*.] 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2082 One hieromonach (monk-priest), two secular priests.

Hieronymian (hai'ērɒni'miān). *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Hieronymus* Jerome, a celebrated father of the Church in the 5th c.: see *-IAN*.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to St. Jerome, the author of the Latin Vulgate translation of the Bible. *b. sb.* = *HIERONYMITE sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hieronymians*, a Religious Order, that had their beginning of St. Hierome... There were also certain Hermites called Hieronymians of the foundation of one Charles Granel of Florence. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 502/2 To determine... the basis of its readings, whether the old Latin or the Hieronymian Vulgate.

Hieronymic, *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IC*.] = *prec. a.* 1839 HOAT in *Academy* 19 Jan. 42/1 Ceolfrid's Bible was to be Vulgate, Hieronymic in text, Augustinian in canon.

Hieronymite (hai'ērɒni'mɔɪt), *sb.* and *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ITE*.] *a. sb.* A hermit of any of the various orders of St. Jerome. *b. adj.* Belonging to any of these orders.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieronymites*, or Hermits of St. Jerom. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. i. (1864) 70 This extraordinary commission of three Hieronymite friars and an eminent jurist. *Ibid.* 74 He previously solicited authority for this from the Hieronymite commission in St. Domingo.

Hieropathic (hai'ērɒpə'tɪk), *a. nonce-wd.* [*irreg.* f. Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *πάθος* feeling, emotion, affection + *-IC*.] Consisting in love of the clergy.

1844 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.*, *Hildebrand* (1875) 30 That hieropathic affection so familiarly known among ourselves, of which the female spirit is the seat, and the ministers of religion the objects.

Hierophancy (hai'ērɒfænsi). [*ad.* Gr. *ἱεροφάνεια*, f. *ἱεροφάντης*: see next and *-ANCY*.] The function of a hierophant; capacity of expounding sacred mysteries.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1871) 379 The hierophancy that exists in all souls needed only to be awakened.

Hierophant (hai'ērɒfənt). [*ad.* late L. *hierophantēs*, *-phanta*, a. Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *φαίνω* bring to light, make known, reveal. Cf. *F. hierophante* (1535 in *Hatz.-Darm.*).]

1. *Antiq.* An official expounder of sacred mysteries or religious ceremonies, esp. in ancient Greece; an initiating or presiding priest.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xii. 244 The Crafts of their Heathenish Priests and Hierophants. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 333 Eminent at Athens, as hierophant in the Eleusinian mysteries. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav.*, *Greece* (1825) II. 223 The chief priest, hierophant, or mystagogue, was taken from the Eumolpidae. 1882 WHITTIER *Quest. of Life* 5, I listen to the sibyl's chant, The voice of priest and hierophant.

2. *gen.* An expounder of sacred mysteries; the minister of any 'revelation'; the interpreter of any esoteric principle.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 38 Poets are the hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 105 The hierophant and interpreter of the godlike in the soul. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 6 A doubt as to whether 'able editors' were, after all, the great, divinely accredited hierophants of the species.

Hierophantic, *a.* [*ad.* Gr. *ἱεροφαντικός*, f. *ἱεροφάντης*: see *prec.*] Of or belonging to a hierophant or hierophants; resembling or of the character of a hierophant.

1775 in ASH. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 182 The hierophantic race is not wholly extinct. 1849 GAOTE *Greece* II. xliii. V. 284 Gelo thus belonged to an ancient and distinguished hierophantic family. 1879 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Under which Lord?* III. xi. 254 He, grand, calm, handsome, hierophantic, solemnly exhorted all men to constancy and courage.

Hierophobia (hai'ērɒfə'biā). *nonce-wd.* [f. *HIERO*, after *hydrophobia*.] Fear or horror of sacred things or persons.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 310 Ali Bey has the hierophobia upon him, or philosophers' disease.

Hieroscopy (hai'ērɒskə'pi). [*ad.* Gr. *ἱεροσκοπία*, f. *ἱερά* sacrifices, victims + *-σκοπία* view (*-SCOPY*). Cf. *F. hieroscopie* (Littré).] = *HIEROMANCY* 1.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieroscopy*, a kind of divination, performed by considering the victim, and observing every thing that occurs during the course of the sacrifice.

Hierosolymitan (hai'ērɒslə'mɪtān), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* late L. *Hierosolymitan-us* (Augustine), f. *Hierosolyma* = Gr. *Ἱεροσόλυμα* the city of Jerusalem.] *a. adj.* Belonging to Jerusalem. *b. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Jerusalem.

1538 BALR *God's Promises* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) I. 32 Ten of the twelve tribes became Samaritanes. And the other two were Hierosolymitanes. 1721 BAILEY, *Hierosolimitan* [*ed.* 1731 *Hierosolomite*], belonging to Jerusalem. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 44 The Armenian Liturgy is a division of the Caesarean family of liturgies, itself a branch of the Hierosolymitan.

So **Hierosolymite** (hai'ērɒslə'mɪtɔɪt), *sb.* and *a.* [*ad.* Gr. *Ἱεροσολυμίτης* native of Jerusalem.] = *prec.* c 1550 CHEKE *Mark* i. 5 Ayl' cotree of Judai, and y' hierosolymites cam vnto him. 1731 (see *prec.*). 1863 *Reader* 18 July 53/3 All works of purely hierosolymite origin.

Hierpe: see *HEARTH sb.*

Hierurgy (hai'ērɒrdʒi). Also 8 *-ourgy*. [*ad.* Gr. *ἱεουργία* religious service, f. *ἱεουργός* sacrificing priest, f. *ἱερά* (neut. pl. of *ἱερός*) sacrifices + *-εργία* working, f. *ἔργον* work: see *-URGY*.] A sacred performance; a religious observance or rite.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 342 Both in their Doctrine and their Priestly Hierurgies. a 1740 WATERLAND *Wks.* VIII. 333 (R.) All priests from him... consummating the spiritual hierurgy according to the laws of the church.

Hence **Hierurgical** *a.*, relating to sacred rites. 1725-44 LEWIS *Pecoche* 268 The mystical and hierurgical rights of the priesthood.

Hiet, obs. pa. t. of HIE v. Hiew, obs. f. HUE.
Hifalutin, var. HIGHFALUTIN. Higgis taper,
var. HAG-TAPER.

Higgle (hig'gl), v. Also 8 higle. [app. related to HAGGLE, with the vowel-modification which often expresses less noisy or lighter action.]

1. *intr.* To cavil or dispute as to terms; to stickle; *esp.* to strive for petty advantages in bargaining; to chaffer. Cf. HAGGLE 2.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 12 Either he higgles with some hollow reservation, or listeth with some faltering equivocation. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. 278 We will not higgle with so frank a chapman for a few months under or over. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* i. Wks. 1720 III. 13 He has been higgling with a fellow, above half an hour this morning, about five Coney-skins he sold him. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *The Will* (1832) 99 He would not stand to higgling with me for the price of a horse. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 He is a disputant, and higgles over an argument.

2. To carry on the trade of a HIGGLER (sense 2); 'to go selling provisions from door to door' (J.). 1790, etc. [see HIGGLING *vbl. sb.* 2].

b. *trans.* To buy and fatten up for the market. *local.* (Cf. HIGGLER 2 b.)

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., The poor often talk of 'higgling up a pig'; i.e. buying and fattening it up.

c. (See quot.)

1866 G. A. SALA in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 318/2 When A knowing or hoping that figs will be soon inquired for, buys up all the figs in the market he higgles; but when A keeps a grocer's shop and asks B eightpence for a pound of figs and B offers him sixpence, then B higgles.

Higgledy-piggledy (hig'ldi pig'ldi), *adv.*
sb. a. Forms: 6-8 higle-pigle, 7- higgle-piggle, hickle-pickle; 6-di, -die, 6-7 -de, -tee, 7- -dy, 8 -te, 9 -ty. [A riming compound of obscure origin.]

Mainly an example of 'vocal gesture', the odd conformation of the word answering to the thing described; whether founded on pig, with some reference to the disorderly and utterly irregular fashion in which a herd of these animals huddle together, is uncertain, though examples show that such an association has often been present to persons using it. If the collateral HIGLY-PIGLY were the original form, the sequence pig, pigly, higgly-piggly would be not unlikely.]

A. *adv.* Without any order of position or direction; in huddled or jumbled confusion and disorder; with heads and tails in any or every direction. Usually contemptuous.

1598 FLOATO, *Alla rappha*, snatchingly, higledi-pigledie, shiftingly, nap and run. *Ibid.*, *Alla rinusa*, pelmell, helterskelter, higledi-pigledie. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 34 They higgledy piggedly, master, mistress, children, men and maid-servants altogether. c1682 HICKERIN *Black Non-Conf.* xvii. Wks. 1716 II. 137 Rashly, hand over-head, Hickletee-Pickletee. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Higgledy-piggledy*, all together, as Hoggs and Piggies lie. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 39 Not [to] set down at random, higgle-de-piggledy, whatever comes into his Noddle. 1792 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 366 The officers... lying higgledy piggedly on the ground with the common men. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 187 Pigs, on a march, do not subject themselves to any leader among themselves, but pass on, higgledy-piggledy, without regard to age or sex. 1849 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 375, I will write higgledy-piggledy just as subjects occur. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 52. (1886) 60 Our belongings, piled higgledy-piggledy, and upside down, about the floor.

B. *sb.* A confusion; a disorderly jumble.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 347 An higgledy piggedle of Preachers. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxiii. 184 The Massie Body of which Higgle-de Piggle-de is joyn'd and soder'd together with a feign'd Sanctimony. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 241 Herschel says my book 'is the law of higgledy-piggledy'. 1880 E. THRING *Let. H. D. Harper in Daily News* (1897) 12 Feb. 6/3 Higgledy-piggledy has been solemnly dethroned.

C. *adj.* Void of order or regular plan; confused, jumbled; topsy-turvy.

1832 W. LIVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 483 Robert the Devil is brought out in a higgledy-piggledy manner at various theatres. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 2 June 647/1 Our principle of arrangement was the great higgledy-piggledy plan. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/1 In a higgledy-piggledy world like this it is impossible to make very nice distinctions between good luck and good work.

Higgle-haggle, v. [Reduplicated, combining HIGGLE and HAGGLE: cf. gibble-gabble, tittle-tattle, etc.] *intr.* To higgle or haggle with much alternation or 'coming and going'.

1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* II. vi. 145 After some little higgle-haggle he bought it. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. ix. 633 This higgle-haggle was more than Bismarck could bear, and he lost his temper.

Higgler (hig'glər). Also 7 heglar, (8 hicklar), 7-9 higger. [f. HIGGLE v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who higgles or chaffers in bargaining; = HAGGLER 2.

App. the source of sense 2, as in the corresponding senses of HAGGLER. See *Pegge Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 264.

2. An itinerant dealer; esp. a carrier or huckster who buys up poultry and dairy produce, and supplies in exchange petty commodities from the shops in town; = HAGGLER 3, CADGER 1, 2.

1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Carriers' Cosmogr.* in Arb. Garner I. 237 There doth come from Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire some higglers or demi-carriers. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* cxlix. 633 Hucksters, Heglars that buy and sell and forestall the Markets. 1722 DE FÖE *Plague* (1756)

167 Higgles, and such People as went to and from London with Provisions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. ix. 235 An honest higger... goes to town constantly on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. 1798 in *Strand Mag.* (1897) Aug. 216 Dressed in a drab jacket and had the appearance of being a hicklar. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 214 A person keeping a higger's cart. 1891 T. HAROV *Tess* II. 262 He was a foot-higger now, having been obliged to sell his horse, and he travelled with a basket on his arm.

b. One who buys poultry to fatten for the market. 1840 PENNY CYCL. XVIII. 476/2 Speckled colours are most generally seen with the higger. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 220 The following method of fattening fowls has been kindly furnished us by one of the first higgles in Sussex.

c. A horse used by a higger. *Obs.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 13 On Pads, Hawkers, Hunters, on Higgles and Racers.

Higgler (hig'glər). [f. prec. + -Y.] A higger's business or ware.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 149 The Butter-market, with all the Sorts of Higgler's Goods.

Higgling, *vbl. sb.* [f. HIGGLE v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. HIGGLE; close bargaining, chaffering; stickling as to terms.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 78 There is much Higgling and Wrangling for 't'other Ten Pound. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. v. (1869) I. 32 It is adjusted by the higgling and bargaining of the market. 1860 MOTLEV *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 329 Saguntum was perishing while the higgling went on at Rome.

2. The occupation of a HIGGLER (senses 2, 2 b).

1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 85 That sort of traffic called higgling. 1832 *Boston Herald* 25 May 3/3 [One] who keeps what is called a higgling team. 1882 *Athenaeum* 26 Aug. 271/2 Students of peculiar manners... will be glad to obtain the capital paper on Sussex higgling.

Higgling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That higgles; cavilling, wrangling.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in R.* Epil. 21 For shame leave off this higgling way of Wit, Railing abroad, and roaring in the Pit. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* IV. i. This morning I beat twenty higgling-women. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 225 The higgling disposition of the French. 1830 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 308 A sort of higgling merchant.

† **High**, *hi3*, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 hyze, 3 huze, huize, huie, hize, *Orm.* hij. [OE. *hyze* = OS. *hugi* (MLG. *hoge*, *höge*, MDu. *hoge*, *hoghe*, *höge*, Du. *hoog*), OHG. *hugi*, *hugu* (MHG. *hüge*), ON. *hygr* (Sw. *hög*, Da. *høj*), Goth. *hugs*; -OTent. **hugi-* thought, understanding, mind; an important word in the older Teut. langs., but early obs. in ME.; also lost in mod.G.]

To the Teutonic root *hug-* belong also HIGHT *sb.* and *v.*, HIGHTLE *v.*, HIGHTLY, Ho *v.* to care, HOE *sb.* care, HOW, HOWE *v.* and *sb.* care, with many words in the cognate langs.] Thought, intention, determination, purpose.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 96 (Cod. Exon. 82 b) Ne mæz him þonne mid hyge þencan. a 1000 *Cadmon's Daniel* 117 Næs him bliðe hyge. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Þat he haue milce of us and gife us hize and mihte, to foreleten and birenen and beten ure sinnes. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2777 A33... soðfast hi3 & hope onn himm. c 1205 LAY. 2337 Mid soðfasten hi3e. *Ibid.* 3033 Cordoille... nom hire luf fulne hi3e, þat heo hi3en nolden. *Ibid.* 4910 Mid soðfeste huze.

High (hɔi), a. and sb. 2 Compared HIGHER,

HIGHEST, q.v. Forms: a. 1 hēah (hēa-, hōa3-), hēh, 2 heah, (hah-, hach-, ha3-), 2-3 heh, 2-4 heih, 2-5 he3, 3 hēh, hē3-, hēh3-, *Orm.* he3h, 3-4 heiz, 3-5 hey, hei, 4 heyz, heizh, heez, heij, 4-5 hegh, -e, heyh, heye, 4-6 heigh, Sc. heych, he, hee, 5- Sc. heich, (6 hech). β. 3-5 hy3, hi3, 4 hih, hi, hij, 4-5 hyh, hie3, 4-6 hygh, hy, hye, hie, 5- high (5 hyhe, y3e, 5-6 hyghe, highe, 6 heigh, Sc. 6 heeh, hych, 6- hich, 8- hie). [Com. Teut.: OE. *hēah*, *hēa-*, *hēag-* = OFris. *hāch*, *hāg* (WFris. *haeg*, *haeg*, *heeg*),

ODu. *hōh* (MDu. *hooch*, *hog-e*, Du. *hoog*), OS. *hōh* (MLG. *hoch*, *hog-e*, ho, LG. *hoog*), OHG. *hōh* (MHG. *mod.G. hoch*), ON. *hár* (earlier *hár* from **hauhar*), (Sw. *hög*, Da. *høj*), Goth. *hauh-s*; -OTent. **hauho-z*; -pre-Teut. **koukos*: cf. Lith. *kaukas* swelling, boil, *kaukaras* height, hill. OE. *hēah*, *hēh*, regularly gave ME. *hēgh*, *heigh* (hēxʸ), whence later *hee* (still in Sc.); but in 14th c. this was narrowed to *hi3*, *high* (hi3ʸ), whence *hie*, *hy*: cf. the parallel phonetic history of DIE v., EYE.

As with these words, Chaucer used both *heigh* (*hey*) riming with *seigh* saw, and *hy*, *hye* riming with *Emelye*, etc. The final guttural began to be lost in the 14th c., as shown by the spellings *he*, *hee*, *hey*, *hi*, *hie*, *hy*(e); mod.Eng. retains the late ME. spelling *high*, with the pronunciation (hi).]

A. *adj.* (Opposed, in most senses, to low.)

1. Literal senses.

1. Of great or considerable upward extent or magnitude; extending far upward; 'long upwards' (J.); lofty, tall.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciiij. 18 Muntas heaz. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xii. [xiv.] (1890) 194 On bodie heah. 971 *Blückl. Hom.* 27 Upon swiþe hea dūne. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 166 Uppan ðam scylfe þes heazan temples. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Areran... anne stēpel swa hehne. 1297 K. GLOUC. (1724) 174 þe heye hulle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11666 Scho bihið a tre was hei [vrr. hey, hy, hegh]. c 1300 *Havelok* 1071 He

was strong man and hey. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* iv. 8 A ful hee; hill. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 463 Ther saugh he hertes with hir hornes hye [vrr. highe, hie, hyse, heel]. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 208 Halles full hy3e, and houses full noble. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 700 To be high of þe hye dyke. *Ibid.* 4863 He clynterand torres. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 300 In heich haddry Wallace and thai can twyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 Heghe, sublimus. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* ii. 10 Stronge people and hye of stature. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 8 The trees so straight and hy. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 150 Clad in Black Gowns... with high round Caps flat at top. 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsychid.* 396 The walls are high, the gates are strong.

b. Rising considerably from a surface. *High relief*: see RELIEF.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 96 Gif þæs dolges ofras synd to hea. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 216 Worked in high-relief. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 122 The relief is not so high or bold.

2. Having a (specified) upward dimension or extent.

a 1000 in *Shrine* (Cokayne) 88 Gyldeñn onlicnes twelf elna heah. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Pitti fedme heah. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1419 (Trin.) An ellen hy3e þei wore. 1547 *Wriothesley Chron.* (1875) I. 181 A ryche herse... of nyne stories heigh. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 Sevin, or viii. cubites high. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 34 When hee was a Crack, not thus high. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 43 The snow was... halfe legge high. 1796 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. The common size of the natives is somewhat under six inches high. 1838 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 747 The Cabbage Palm... is a lofty tree 100 to 200 feet high.

3. Situated far above the ground or some base; far up; having a lofty position. Formerly with names of countries, and still of districts, denoting the upper (or inland) part, as *High Asia*, *High Furness* (cf. *High Dutch*, *High German*).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 170 Seðe zēlize þone heazan heofenlican bigels. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 166 Þe heouene is swiðe heih. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3204 Hey Paraydis, þat blisful place. c 1400 MAUNDVY. Pref. (Roxh.) 3 Egipte þe hie and þe lawe. 1450-70 *Gologros & Gau.* 252 Al thai that ar wrocht vndir the hie hevin. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* iii. 10 At this voyce wente Sara in to an hye chamber of hir house. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 75 Their Sconces lying so high, that they had a great command of us. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 2 The sharp end is very often high in the air. 1789 BURNS 'Willie Brew'd'. The moon... That's blinkin' in the lift sae hie. 1836 A. & J. TAYLOR *Rhymes Nursery, The Star* i. Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 25 [He] Climbd to the high top of the garden-wall. 1869 W. W. HUNTER (title) *A Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia*.

b. Situated at a specified distance above some level; (so far) up.

1662 J. STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 A very handsome [Chamber], and one pair of stairs high. 1722 DE FÖE *Plague* (1884) 72 She lay in the Garret four Story high. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 5 The limit of atmospheric air, supposed to be forty-five miles high.

4. Of physical actions: Extending to or from a height; performed at a height.

With noun of action, and akin to the adv., the stages of development being to leap high, high leaping, a high leap. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 43 Now, in as low an ebb as the foot of the Ladder, and by and by in as high a flow as the ridge of the Gallows. 1601 - *All's Well* II. iii. 299 Which should sustaine the bound and high curb of Marses fierce steed. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Dispatch* (Arb.) 243 It is not the large Stride, or High Lift, that makes the Speed. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 381 You might well expect the fate of Icarus, for your high-soaring. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 40 High action will cause splints, speedy-cuts, and other unsoundnesses. 1897 RANJITSINGHI *Cricket* iv. 156 It... enables the batsman to make a forcing-stroke along the ground instead of a risky high-drive.

b. Of a vowel-sound: Produced with the tongue or some part of it in a high or raised position. 1876 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 11 The vertical movements of the tongue produce various degrees of 'height', or distance from the palate... From among the infinite degrees of height three are selected, 'high', 'mid', and 'low'. (i) is a high, (æ) a low vowel, while (e) as in 'say' is a mid vowel.

II. Figurative senses.

5. Of exalted rank, station, dignity, position, or estimation. (Of persons or their attributes; also, with emphatic force, in *high God*, *high heaven*.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxviii. 28 [lxxxix. 27] Ic... settu hine heane fore cýnungum eorðan. *Ibid.* xcviij. 1. 2 Dryhten in Sion micel and heh ofer alle folc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He wes... heh ofer heouene and ouer eorða. c 1200 *ORMIN* 17393 Þatt he3he ma33stre Nicodem. c 1205 LAY. 21972 And þus þer cleopeðe Howel hæhes cunnes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7943 (Cott.) Of he drihtin stod þe nan an. c 1340 *Ibid.* 17300 (Trin.) Ouer þo iewes... As her prince an hy man. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1465 Now er we heghe, now er we lawe. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 199 Grete richesses and he3e statis. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* Prol. 3 Princes and lordes of hie estate. 15... in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Befeir that hich grand Roy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 153 In any either hie or low kinde of life. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 121 Man, proud man, Drest in a little briefe authoritie... Plaies such phantastike tricks before high heaven, As makes the Angels weepe. 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs* Trilth Wks. (Bullen) VII. 266 Like one of high blood that hath married base. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 54. 344 Sir Francis Walsingham was... high in the Queen's Favour. 1727 DE FÖE *Protest. Monast.* 6 He had... always liu'd in what we call high Life. 1759 TOWNLEY (title) *High Life Below Stairs*. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 560 Hereafter... We two may meet before high God. 1895 DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 The high position France had attained in 1684.

b. *The Most High*: the Supreme Being; God.

1611 BIBLE Ps. lxxiii. 11 How doth God know? and is there knowledge in the most High? (1382) WYCLIF in heiste: 1388 an heise; 1535 COVERD, the most hysle. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 906 A despite don against the most High. 1755 Man No. 28. 6 Revelation represents the Most-High to us as the most beneficent fountain of joy.

6. Of exalted quality, character, or style; of lofty, elevated, or superior kind; high-class. (Hence frequently in titles: see 20.)

c897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. lvi. 433 Buton ðone hean foreðone and ða gesceadwisse ðara godena monna. Ibid. lxxii. 459 Sio hea lar is betere manegum monnum to helanne. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 17 Pa zet he zet us ane heje zefe. c1230 Hali Meid. 13 Ipe heje blisse of heuene. c1380 WYCLIF Sermon. Sel. Wks. l. 16 Pei clepen it hey riht-wisnesse. 1485 CAXTON St. Wenefr. 1 A man of hey merite. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems lxxviii. 3 Of high renoun, riches and royalte. 1509 J. ROGERS Gl. Godly Love 183 Surely it is ane high and pure love. 1715-20 POPE Rhad. it. 404 Where now are all your high resolves at last? 1757 FOOTR Author l. Wks. 1799 l. 135 His peculiarities require infinite labour and high finishing. 1802 WORDSW. SONN. 'O Friend! I know not', Plain living and high thinking are no more. 1808 SCOTT Marm. iii. xiii. High minds, of native pride and force, Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse! 1817 SHELLEY Hymn Intell. Beauty v. Hopes of high talk with the departed dead. 1856 KINGSLEY Plays & Purit. 31 They railed in their ignorance... at high art and all art. 1870 BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports § 460 The account given is not in unison with our notions of high play.

b. Of great consequence; important, weighty, grave, serious.

c1200 ORMIN Ded. 66 Heh wikkenn alls itt semeph. 13. Gann & Gr. Kut. 1051 A heje ernde and a hasty me hade fro þo wone. c1500 Three Kings' Sons 81 Wise ynough to conuente an hy matter. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. i. ii. & A high and capital error. 1685-6 EARL SUNDERLAND 13 Feb. in Macaulay Hist. Eng. v. (1871) l. 320 note, Making a composition... for the high Misdemeanour they have been guilty of. 1699 BENTLEY Phal. 213 The accusation is a very high one. 1730 in Swift's Lett. (1768) IV. 249 Of very high consequence to the whole kingdom. 1815 SCOTT Ld. of Isles vi. iv. When tidings of high weight were borne To that lone island's shore. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vi. II. 126 On pain of his high displeasure. 1863 H. COX Instit. l. vii. 81 Accused of high crimes and misdemeanours against the state.

c. Advanced, abstruse, difficult to comprehend (now only in particular collocations); † difficult to perform, arduous (obs.).

1382 WYCLIF Prov. xxiv. 7 Ful hee3 to the fool is wisdom. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. l. xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 132 When they such high things don take in hond, Whych they in noe wysse understonde. a1533 LO. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) D ij. So high sentences, as he wrote. a1568 ASCHAM Scholem. i. (Arb.) 32 Neuer passe farre forward in asie and hard sciences. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxxxix. 6 Such knowledge is too wonderful for me: it is high, I cannot attaine vnto it. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 602 Speculations high or deep. Mod. A branch of High Mathematics.

7. Chief, principal, main; special. (In OE. usually in combination, as *heahburh* chief town, *heahsynn* capital sin, etc.: see 19.) Now only in particular collocations: see HIGH ROAD, etc.

a1300 Cursor M. 10428 For þair heist fest sake. c1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 341 He was not cleidid... his disciple of Crist. c1400 Destr. Troy 8738 Full solenly besyde the high altar. 1490 CAXTON Eneydos xxii. 84 We wryte... the hyge festes with rede lettres of colour of purple. c1553 CHANCELOUR Bk. Emp. Russia in Hakluyt (1886) III. 40 A place... where the hie market is holden on Saint Nicholas day. 1623 CALLIS Stat. Sewers (1647) 88 There is no difference touching repairs of the High streams and the highways in my opinion. 1667 PRIMATT City & C. Build. 72 Houses which front high and Principal Streets.

8. Rich in flavour or quality; luxurious. (Of food or drink (obs.), or of feeding.)

c1384 in Wyclif's Wks. (1880) 157 To drynke heije wyne. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. i. 10 Like a Horse Full of high Feeding. 1616 in J. Russell Haigs vi. (1881) 138 It was over high meat for my weak stomach to digest. 1626 BACON Sylva § 48 Almonds that are not of so high a taste as Flesh. 1733 SWIFT Stella at Woodpark 21 Prouder than the devil With feeding high and treatment civil. 1732 LAW Serious C. vi. (ed. 2) 83 High eating and drinking, fine cloaths and fine houses. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Mr. Isaacs 2 Patient under blows and abstemious under high-feeding.

9. Of meat, esp. game: Tending towards decomposition; slightly tainted: usually as a desirable condition.

1816 Sporting Mag. XLVIII. 258 The first place to ascertain if they (partridges) are beginning to be high, is the inside of their bills. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy II. 112 The fish is rather high. 1879 F. POLLOK Sport Brit. Burmah l. 168 Alligators and crocodiles... prefer their food very high.

fig. 1870 LOWELL Study Wind. 161 A jest or a proverb (if a little high he liked them none the worse).

10. Of qualities, conditions, and actions, physical or other: Of great amount, degree, force, or value; great, intense, extreme; strong, forcible, violent.

Often in reference to a vertical graduated scale on which the magnitude or intensity of some action records itself by upward extension, or is marked by the position of lines, etc. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 976 Pe wenchens... folzed. Trynande ay a hyze trot þat torne neuer dorsten. c1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 940 Now looketh is nat that an heigh folye. c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 84 When ryches is he, Then comys povert. 1534 MORE On the Passion Introd. Wks. 1272/1 What state... hath not high cause to tremble and quake? 1565-73 COOPER Thesaurus, Ardentissimus color... a very high or glisteryng redde colour. 1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Comur. (1603) 22 Where they are in high request. 1607 SHAKS. Timon iv. iii. 433 Till the high Feaour seeth your blood to froth. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 69 To sel their lines at as high a rate as possibly they can. 1634 STA T.

HERBERT Trav. 5 Wee had the winde high and large. 1674 MARTINIERE Voy. N. Countries 61 Even their Crowes are white, to as high a degree as our Swans. 1691 LOCKE Lover. Interest Wks. 1727 II. 72 The Exchange is High. 1693 Wood Life (O. H. S.) III. 438 Earl of Westmorland also died, as 'tis reported, with high drinking. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 418 8 Flowers with richer Scents and higher Colours. 1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates 3 When any high Duties were imposed upon the French Trade in England. 1722 DE Foe Plague (1884) 118 The Plague was so high, as that there dy'd 4000 a Week. 1789 M. MADAN Persius (1795) 44 note, Who think it a high joke. 1804 W. TENNANT Ind. Kercat. (ed. 2) l. 65 Rent in Calcutta still continues high. 1820 SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg. l. 350 note, The tempera- ture in London was as high as 93°. 5. 1842 S. LOVER Handy Andy i. 9 Who... had got the horse into a good high trot. 1897 ALLBUTT Syst. Med. II. 958 An essential constituent of several of the high explosives.

† b. Of the voice: Raised, elevated, loud. Obs.

c1205, a1225 [see HIGHER A. 18, HIGHEST A. 18]. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 2780 God sente an steuene, bryht and he3; 'Moyses, moyses, do of ðin s[hi]on'. 13. Gann & Gr. Kut. 1165 Hunterez with hyze horne basted hem after. c1400 Rowland & O. 835 And vp he keste ane hege cry. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. W. de W. 1531 92 b, With bygh & clamorous wordes or speche. 1565 in Liturg. Serv. Q. Elix. (Parker Soc.) 521 After the Psalm the prayer following shall be said by the minister alone, with a high voice. 1646 F. HAWKINS Pouth's Behav. i. (1663) 15 Shew no sign of choler, nor speak to him with too high an accent. 1776 Trial of Nundoc. 77/1 Nor did he read it in so high a voice, that I should hear it.

c. Geog. Of latitude: Denoted by a high number; at a great distance from the equator.

1748 Anson's Voy. II. v. 182 Very high latitudes not far from the polar circle. 1788 WESLEY Wks. (1892) VI. 282 Many other provinces in America, even as high as Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia. 1823 SCORESBY Whale Fishery 31 This kind of fog, peculiar to high latitudes. 1857 LO. DUFFERIN (title) Letters from High Latitudes.

† d. With defining words, denoting the proportion of precious metal to alloy: = FINE a. 2 b.

1594 PLAT Jewell-ho. III. 85 The golde being 24 Carots high, & the siluer 12 ounces fine.

e. High-priced, expensive, costly, dear.

1707 SWIFT To Earl of Oxford Wks. 1755 III. II. 47, I suppose now stocks are high. 1823 BYRON Age of Bronze xiv, But bread was high, the farmer paid his way. 1889 A. C. GUNTER That Frenchman xvii, This palace alone is worth a fortune, situated... in the fashionable quarter of St. Petersburg, where land is very high.

f. Played for large stakes.

1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth xiii, You are playing a high game, look you play it fairly. 1889 Law Rep. Weekly Notes 21/2 A notice cautioning members against high play.

11. Of time or a season: Well advanced; fully come, complete. (In high noon, high day, the notion that the sun is high in the heavens is often present.)

c1275 Passion Our Lord 657 in O. E. Misc. 56 At þon heye vnderne... þer hi wize to-gadere. a1300 Floriz & Bl. 151 Bihst hit was middai hi3 Floriz was þe brigge ni3. c1350 Will. Palerne 2066, I sei3 hire nou3t seþ he3 midni3t. 1362 LAMPL. P. Pl. A. 1705 At he3 prime perkynt lette þe plou3 stonde. 1393 Ibid. C. XIX. 139 Til plenitudo temporis hi3 tyme a-procheð. 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. cccxxii. 322 Tyle it was past hye none. 1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 41 We will dyne fyrst... it is none hye. 1581 LAMBARDE Eiren. i. vii. (1588) 36 It was... high time to make a contrary law. 1611 BIBLE Rom. xiii. 11 Now it is high time to awake out of sleepe. 1655 H. VAUGHAN Siler Scint. i. Regenerat. i, It was high-spring, and all the way Primrosed, and hung with shade. 1693 G. POOLEY in Phil. Trans. XVII. 673 Sometimes the Courses, Seams or Rakes... are perpendicular, which they call the High time of the Day, or Twelve a Clock. 1713 STEELE Englishman. No. 42, 273 It is high Time for every Englishman to exert himself in Behalf of his Country. 1828 J. R. BEST Italy as it is 228 The high bathing season of Leghorn. 1860 MISS MULLOCK Domestic Stories (1862) 100 It was high summer, too, on the earth.

12. 'Far advanced into antiquity' (J.); of early date, ancient. In phr. high antiquity is blended the notion of ascending 'up the stream of time'.

1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Comur. (1603) 28 Of no higher times, then when they first began. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. v. xxii. 330 The nominal observation of the several dayes of the week... is very high, and as old as the ancient Egyptians. 1774 WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry (1775) l. 3 Poems of high antiquity. 1793 HELY tr. O'Flaherty's Ogygia Addr. 6 Too high a date. 1875 SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test. 17 A genuine semblance of high antiquity.

13. Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively rapid vibrations; acute in pitch; shrill.

1390 GOWER Conf. III. 90 Now highe notes and now lowe, As by the gamme a man may knowe. 1573 80 BARET Adv. H. 369 An heigh, or shrill sound, extensus sonus. 1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus. 166 Songs which are made for the high key. 1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. II. 93 Raise your Treble or smallest string as high as conveniently it will bear without breaking. 1705 S. SEWALL Diary 28 Dec. (1879) II. 151, I... went into a Key much too high. 1875 BLASERNA Theory Sound iv, Every ear... distinguishes a high note from a low one... The low notes are characterised by the small number, the high notes by the large number of their vibrations per second.

14. Showing pride, self-exaltation, resentment, or the like; haughty, pretentious, arrogant, overbearing; wrathful, angry. Of words, actions, feelings, etc.: hence (now only dial.) of persons. In high words now often blended with sense 10 b.

c1205 LAY. 1593 He3e word he spekeð 3æt alle heo wullett quellen Quic þat heo findeð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 442 Þoru sum he3e herte þe3 was a late stryf Bytvene þe Erl of Aungeo, & þe emperesse hys wyf. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce vi.

116 His hert, that wes stout and he, Consalit hym allane to hyde. c1450 tr. De Imitatione i. i. 2 High words nakip not a man holy & ri3twise. 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. cccxxii. 313 A man of hye mynde, ri3t cruell, and full of yuell condicions. c1560 A. SCOTT Poems (S. T. S.) xxvii. 31 Quhen scho growis heich, I draw on dreich, To vey and behald the end. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. vi. § 166 The Soldiery... grew very high, and would obey no Orders... but of their own making. 1648 MILTON Tenure Kings (1659) 13 No Prince not drunk with high mind would arrogate so unreasonably above human condition. 1660-1 PERUS Diary 20 Mar, Indeed the Bishops are so high, that very few do love them. 1710 STEELE Tatler No. 231 ¶ 2 [She] had from her Infancy discovered so imperious a Temper (usually called a High Spirit) that [etc.]. 1781 COWPER Truth 93 High in demand, though lowly in pretence. 1805 R. CUMBERLAND Mem. (1807) II. 136 The wild woman... was at high words with the witches. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. ix. II. 404 Many who talked in high language about sacrificing their lives and fortunes for their country.

† b. Zealous, eager, 'keen'. Obs.

1662 J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII (1867) 10 He is high for the House of Austria, and would be flayed alive for the King of Spain. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) III. 617 The house of lords were high on the lord Huntingdon and Marlboroughs commitment. 1704 [see HIGH-CHURCHMAN]. 1706-9 M. TINDALL Rights of Christ. Ch. iv. 144 Our first Reformers were as Low for Church, as they were High for Religion.

15. Extreme in opinion (esp. religious or political); carrying an opinion or doctrine to an extreme.

1675 BROOKS Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 14 To prove, against the Socinians and the high atheists of the day... that there is a hell, a place of torment. 1829 I. TAYLOR Enthus. iv. (1867) 77 A... plunge from the pinnacle of high belief, into the bottomless gulf of universal scepticism. 1885 H. O. WAKEMAN Hist. Relig. Eng. xi. 119 As men grasped high Sacramental doctrine more and more. a1890 CHURCH Oxford Movem. xvi (1891) 295 It was a high Anglican sermon. Mod. A high Calvinist, a high Ritualist, a high Tory.

b. spec. = HIGH CHURCH, A.

1706-9 M. TINDALL Rights of Christ. Ch. iv. 145 'Tis no wonder the Highfliers tried 'em [16th c. Reformers] so, since in all their Notions concerning the Power of the Clergy, they are too High for the Reformation. 1710 ADDISON Tatler No. 220 ¶ 3 The present Constitution of our Church, as divided into High and Low. a1734 NORTH Exam. II. v. § 49 (1740) 345 Conformable Loyal Gentlemen, whom we will cry down for High Men, that is Adherents to Popery. 1827 WORDSW. Saverel 9 High and Low, Watch-words of Party, on all tongues are rife; As if a Church... must owe To opposites and fierce extremes her life.

16. Emotionally exalted; elated, merry, hilarious: chiefly in phr. high spirits.

1738 SWIFT Pol. Conversat. 26 You would not have one be always on the high Grin. 1768 J. BYRON Narr. Patagonia, Acc. Wager (1778) 48 The men were in high spirits from the prospect they had of getting off in the long-boat. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary 12 Aug., Daddy Crisp... as usual, high in glee and kindness at the meeting. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iv. l. 435 When his health was good and his spirits high, he was a scoffer. 1897 MAX PEMBERTON in Windsor Mag. Jan. 269/1 I've had a high old time hunting up six dozen of '53.

b. Excited with drink, intoxicated. slang.

1627 MAY Lucan x. 496 He's high with wine. 1639 MASSINGER Unnat. Combat III. ii, When we are at the banquet, And high in our cups... 1846 J. TAYLOR Upper Canada 106, I met three gentlemen... and they were all high. 1892 Nation (N. Y.) 28 July 66/3, I was told that Governor and legislators would get high on whiskey illegally sold on the evening of the very day when they had passed a stringent amendment to the [Maine] law.

17. Phrases. a. High and dry: said of a vessel cast or drawn up on shore out of the water; hence fig. out of the current of events or progress, 'stranded' (sometimes with allusion to senses 5, 14, or 15, and to DRY a. sense 17).

High-and-dry church, a nickname for the old High Church party, as distinguished from that which originated with the 19th c. Oxford movement.

1822 R. G. WALLACE 15 17's. Ind. 48 Another surf sent Ensign George True high and dry on the beach. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 359 Dry dock... for laying up ships of war out of commission, or ships 'in ordinary', high and dry. 1857 TROLLOPE Barchester T. 39 (Hoppe) That party which is now scandalously called the high-and-dry church. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN Apol. 282 Principles... which went beyond that particular defence which high-and-dry men thought perfection. 1891 Spectator 10 Oct. 487 The high-and-dry aristocrats who looked on him as a tradesman.

b. With († in, through) a high hand: with imperious or absolute exercise of power; imperiously. So to take the high hand, etc.

1382 WYCLIF Num. xxxiii. 3 Therefor thei goon forth... in an hi3 hood [1535 COVERDALE, thorow an hye hand]; 1611 with an high hand. 1596 Br. W. BARLOW Three Serm. II. 92 Much more will hee scourge them that sinne with an hie hand. 1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. II. 7 Carrying... all a kind of high hand over their wives. 1676 ALLEN Address Nonconf. 171 In truth he had with a high hand forbidden it. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. IV. 96 An army that, to be successful and carry things with a high hand, ought to be able to move. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. iv. II, The dominant party carrying it with a high hand. 1883 STEVENSON Silverado Sq. 71, I took the high hand in despair, said there must be no more talk of T. coming back.

c. On the high horse: see HORSE.

d. High and low: (people) of all conditions.

c1200 Moral Ode 164 in Trin. Coll. Hom., þar sullen et- ninges ben to be heie and to be loze. 1536 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 1252 Curtesye, That preised was of lowe & hye. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. xlviii. 12 A hye & lowe, riche & poore, one with another. 1598 SHAKS. Merry W. II. i. 117 He wooses both high and low, both rich and poor, both yong and old. 1781 COWPER Hope 312 That all might mark—knight, menial,

high, and low. 1894 GLAOSTONE *Horace Odes* III. l. 15 One lot for high and low to draw.

†e. In high and low: in all parts; in all points or respects; wholly, entirely. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2798 Alle bis world on lagh and hei Es nacking forwit cristis. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 816 And we wol reled been at his deuyis In heigh and lough. 1428 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 5 In hegh and lawe he submyt hym to y^e grace and awarde of y^e Mayr and Counsell.

f. High and mighty: (a) formerly used as an epithet of dignity; (b) colloq. Imperiously, arrogant; affecting airs of superiority. Hence *High-and-mightiness*: the quality of being 'high and mighty'; also as a title of dignity or a mock title; also erroneously for *High mightiness*: see MIGHTINESS.

1400 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. l. 3 Right heigh and myghty Prynce, my goode and gracious Lorde. 1419 *Ibid.* 65 Moste hy and moste myghty Prynce. 1423 in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii. 33 Ane he and myghty lord, George of Dunbare, Earl of the March. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 229 Right high and myghtie prince, right puyssant and noble kynge. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayer Queen*, O Lord our heuynly father, high and myghty, King of Kynges. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 83 Book-learned Physitians, against which they bring in their high and myghty word Experience. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett. State* 1 Apr. an. 1656, Most High and Myghty Lords, our dearest Friends. 1825 J. W. CROKER *Diary Nov.* in *C. Papers* (1884), Lord Grey, in his high and myghty way, was proceeding to make light of all this. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* I. 229 Some of those bankers are as high and myghty as the oldest families. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 30 Dec. 1902, I feel certain his serene high-and-mightiness has never ridden in a hay-wagon in his life. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 21/2 This high-and-mightiness is not calculated to endear the Under-Secretary to the Press in general.

g. High priori: a burlesque alteration of A PRIORI, connoting lofty or unfounded assumption.

1748 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 471 We nobly take the high Priori Road. 1851 MILL *Logic* III. (ed. 3) I. 209, I am unable to see why we should be... constrained to travel the 'high priori road' by the arbitrary fiat of logicians.

h. On the high ropes (colloq.): in an elated, disdainful or enraged mood.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Rope*, Upon the High-ropes, Cock-a-hoop. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 336 Hei! day! What in the High-Rope! a high-Flyer & a Tanti-vi! 1708 MORTIMER *Rabelais* V. xviii, He was upon the High-Rope and began to rail at them like mad. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* II. Wks. (Globe) 653/2 All upon the high rope! His uncle a colonel! 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxxi, I went there the night before last, but she was quite on the high ropes about something.

18. On high (rarely upon, of high) [orig. an high, also reduced to A-HIGH; cf. *alow*, *aloud*, *afar*, *aneer*; when the full form was retained, *an* was at length changed to *on*: see AN prep.].

a. In or to a height, above, aloft; *spec.* up to or in heaven.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 De faste hope hafð hire stede up an heih. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Ure helende þe was þis dai heued on hegh. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 708 All thinges... On hei, on lau, on land, ou see. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 121 Hire to disporte vp on the bank an [v.r. on] heigh. 1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxlii. (1482) 284 There hyr beedes were set vpon high. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 25 Lift vp youre eyes an he, and conside. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxlii. 5 The Lord our God, who dwelleth on high. 1687 *DEVYDEN Song St. Cecilia's Day* 61 The trumpet shall be heard on high, The dead shall live, the living die. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 305 From boats below, and roofs on high. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. 131 That heart-breathed sigh Which for thy life ascends on high.

†b. With a 'high' or raised voice; loudly; aloud. (Also of *high*.) *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1288 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 143 And bi-gan to telle is tale on heiz [*MS.* *Harl.* 2277 anheiz]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 139 When þis was set & stabled, & pes cried on hii. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 He herde... iangle, and borde of highe. 1519 *Interl. 4 Elem.* in *Hazl. Dostley* I. 23 If we call any thing on high, The taverner will answer. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 313 Some of the prisoners have been heard to shout on high.

†c. *fig.* To an intense or high degree. †d. Openly, publicly. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 124 Til ich, wraath, waxe an hyh and walke with hem bothe. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 744 Suche on he was alle bis leuyng.

e. From on high (rarely from high): from a high place or position; *spec.* from heaven.

c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2327 Þe Amyral þat was so riche, ys falle doun fram an hez. 1526 TINDALE *John* iii. 31 He that cometh fram an hye is above all. 1531 — *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 6 He which cuer crepeth... can not fall fram an bygh. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* i. 78 The dayspring from on high hath visited us. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 681 Their Flock's Father (forc'd from high to leap) Swims down the Stream. 1742 GRAY *Eton Coll.* viii, Ambition this shall tempt to rise, Then whirl the wretch from high. 1819 *HEBER Hymn 'From Greenland's icy mountains'* iii, We, whose souls are lighted With wisdom from on high.

IV. Combinations and special collocations.

19. In OE. *heah* was very often combined with a subst. (= Skr. *karmadhāraya* compounds), instead of standing in grammatical concord with it; several of these combinations or compounds came into ME., where they were often written *divisim*, and were thus recognizable only by the uninflected form of the adj.; when adjective inflexions were lost, there was nothing to distinguish these from the ordinary use of the adj. before a sb.

Among these may be mentioned the following:

a. in lit. sense 'lofty', as *heah-beorg* high mountain; *heah-clif* high cliff; *heah-dor* high deer, stag; *heah-floed* high flood, high tide, deluge; *heah-land* HIGHLAND; *heah-se* high or deep SEA; *heah-setl* (SETTLE) high seat, throne, seat of honour; *heah-veofod* high altar (WEVED): the last three passing into b. High in degree, rank, or dignity, excellent, main, chief, as *heah-burh* chief town; *heah-craft* excellent art or skill; *heah-freols* high festival; *heah-messe* high MASS; *heah-nama* great or exalted name; *heah-streht* HIGH STREET; *heah-synn* mortal sin, cardinal sin; *heah-thl* HIGH TIDE.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i. þær is Creea heah burh and heora cynestol. a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) = Gisegi folce minn heahsynna biara. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 13 Se groefa... sebrohte bute ðone heald & sætt for ðam heah-sede. a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 699 To þære heah-byrig þæt he Babilone abrecan mihton. c 1000 *Egbert's Confess.* Pref. in *Thorpe Ags. Laws* II. 132 (Bosw.) Bebeorh ðe wið ða eahta heahsynna. c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Swa swiðe he lufode þa hea deor swiðe he were heora fæder. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 In his heorð-liche beo sette. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4172 ltt lss a33 beh mersedag.

c. esp. in names of offices and dignities, with sense 'chief, principal, highest, head, arch-', sometimes passing into the absolute sense, 'of high rank or dignity, exalted, lofty': e.g. *heah-biscop* high bishop, archbishop, pontiff; *heah-boda* (ME. *hehboðe*) archangel; *heah-cyning* high king, chief king; *heah-diacon* archdeacon; *heah-ealder* chief elder or ruler; *heah-ealdormann* chief alderman or ruler; *heah-engel* (ME. *heh-engel*) archangel; *heahfader* (ME. *hehfader*) high father, great father, patriarch; *heah-gerfa* high REEVE; *heah-god* high God, the Most High; *heah-lice* high leech, eminent physician; *heah-sacerd* chief priest; *heah-begen* high thane, chief minister; etc.

Beowulf (Z.) 1039 þæt was hilde-setl heah cyninges. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Mid heahfaderum & apostolum. *Ibid.* 147 Micahel se heahengel se was ealra egha ealderman. c 1000 *Laws of Wiltred* Pref. (Schmidt), Birtwald Bretonne heah-biscop. c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* Pref. (*ibid.*), Mid zebeahte Wulfhelms mines heah-bisceopes. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lviii. 2 Heonan ic cleopige to heah Gode. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 310/27 Se heah engel gabriel. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Angeli (boden) arch-angel (hahbode). *Ibid.* 239 Per he sit... mid his apostlen mid þe heafaderen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 Ure drihten sende his hez engel gabriel to... zacharie. c 1200 *ORMIN* 17107 þatt kinedom þatt Godd heahfader rixlepp inne. 13... *Sir Beves* (A.) 1873 Hið dekke ich wile make þe. 1549 *LATIMER 2nd Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 46 The office of the high bishoppe. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* Ep. to Giles (Arb.) 24 Sente thether by the hieghie Byschoppe. 1890 J. HEALY *Insula Sanctorum* 559 It was to this lonely but sweet retreat that Ireland's last High-king retired to die.

20. On the analogy of the preceding (19 c), frequently used with later official titles, implying the supreme officer or dignitary, or the officer who fulfils the function to the prince or state.

(Usually written as two words, but sometimes hyphenated) e.g. *High Admiral*, *Bailiff*, *Chamberlain*, *Chancellor*, *Commissioner*, *Constable*, *Justice*, *Marshall*, *Master*, *Mightiness*, *Reeve*, *Sheriff*, *Steward*, *Treasurer*, etc. See these words.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4617 Steward... Sal þou be made, and hei iustis. *Ibid.* 5008 þær vs tok þe hei baili. *Ibid.* 10341 Joseph... þat of egypty was hei steward. 13... *K. Alis.* 270 Oo madame, he seide, Olympeas, Heize maister in Egipte j was. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xlii. 19 The hie captayne toke hym by the hond and went a parte with hym out of the waye. 1583 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 254 From the Quenes majestie or from her Lord Hie Admirall. 1589 *Hay any Work* 27 The offices of our L. high Chancellor, high Treasurer, and high Steward of Englande. 166a *Wood Life* 10 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 461 To be high-sherriff of Oxfordshire. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 510/1 Whereby his majesty's pacific dispositions had been made manifest to their High Mightinesses. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 33 The contest for the high stewardship at Cambridge, between Lord Hardwick and Lord Sandwich. 1824 *WATT Bibl. Brit.* II. 4 Civb, Townley, James, High Master of the Merchant-Taylor's School. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 497 The hands of the high chamberlain, William of Croi, Lord of Chievres.

21. In other collocations with specialized sense: *high Change*, the time of greatest activity on 'Change, or the Exchange itself at such a time (cf. 11); *high cross*, a cross set on a pedestal in a market-place or in the centre of a town or village; † *high game*, a form of cheating at cards; *high go* (colloq.), a bout of merriment, a frolic, a 'spree'; † *high-head*, a high head-dress, such as those fashionable in England in the 18th c.; † *high-law* (*Thieves' Cant*), highway robbery; hence † *high-lawyer*, a highwayman; † *high Mall*, the time of greatest resort in the Mall (cf. 11); *high place*, in Scripture, a place of worship or sacrifice (usually idolatrous) on a hill or high ground; the altar and other appointments for such worship; *high table*, a table raised above the rest at a public dinner; *spec.* in colleges, the table at which the president and fellows sit; *high tea*, a tea at which meat is served.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 1, I look upon 'High-Change' to be a great Council, in which all considerable Nations have their Representatives. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 45 (Hoppe) The Old Clothes Exchange, like other places known by the name... has its daily season of 'high Change'. 1596 *Hic crosse (see *Caoss* s.v. 7 bl. 1609 in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xix, The pentice at y^e high crosse. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3336/3 A great Bonfire at the High-Cross. 1674 COTTON *Compt. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1816) 343 One most egregious piece of roguery... playing the 'high-game at putt. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 335 Our volatile 'high-go's were troublesome enough to every body. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 92 The last night they... were getting into a high-go, when the captain called us off. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love and Bottle* I. Wks. (Rtdg.) 488/1 She wore... a silk manteau and *high-head. 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 307 Give no ticket to any that wear calashes, high-heads, or enormous bonnets. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 33 There be also other Lawes, as *High-Law, Sackling-Law, Figgling Law, Cheting Lawe. *Ibid.* 41 *High Lawiers, Versers, Nips, Conny-catchers. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, 'Tis now but *high Mall, madam. 1743 FIELDRING *Wedding-Day* III. i. Wks. 1882 X. 368, I have seen him walking at high Mall. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xxii. 41 Balaach ledde Balaam to the 'hihe placis [1384] he thingis] of Baal. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvi. 30, I will destroy your high places, and cut downe your images. 1602 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 3 Natio in Ramah, where was a high place whither the people came to sacrifice. 13... *K. Alis.* 1084 Forth goth Alisaundre... Ryght to the 'hegh tal. 1431 cited from Oxford in *Rogers Agric. & Fr.* III. 550/3. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 237 The Dean then went up to the Steps at the High-Table. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 116 A dais in parquet-work for the high table. *Mod.* He dines at the High Table. 1896 E. G. K. BROWNE *Tractor. Movem.* (1851) 337 At one of the 'High Teas' of S. Barnabas. 1884 *Gill's Own Paper* May 427/2 For people who are not in the habit of giving dinner-parties... high tea is a capital institution.

b. With agent-noun, denoting one who does (what is expressed) 'high' (see HIGH adv.): as *high-attainer*, *-bidder* (see BIDDER 4 and HIGHEST A. 2), *-feeder*, *-jumper*; *high-liver*, (a) one who lives luxuriously; (b) one who professes a higher spiritual life than the ordinary. Also HIGH-BLOWER, etc.

1654 TRAPP *Comm.* Job iv. 13 So do the Enthusiasts, and *high-attainers. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 860 When the patient has been a *high feeder. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 8/1 A man became a mile-runner, a 'high-jumper, a five-mile bicycle racer. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 211 None of our family have ever been *high-livers. 1888 *Forum* (U. S.) Aug. 692 Among these high-livers and faith-curers.

22. a. With nouns, forming attrib. phrases; unlimited in number: as *high-action*, *-caste*, *-class*, *-grade*, *-level*, *-pressure*, *-speed*, *-temperature*, etc. 1864 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* VI. ii. 11, 587 The 'high-caste Brahmins. 1864 A. M. KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 168 Facilities for securing a 'high-class education. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 69 There are 'high-Country Wines. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 787 Two or three 'high-grade schools. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2140/4 White Stockings... 'high-beel Shoes. a 1890 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* (1892) I. 197 The 'High-Level Bridge... over the Tyne. 1875 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* I. 195 The 'high-pitch roof of the nave. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engng.* 70 To supersede the 'high-pressure engines. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 14 The high-pressure power of modern education. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/7 About the middle of last week a large high-pressure system spread over the United Kingdom from the southward. 1599 SHAKES. *Much Ado* v. i. 123 We are 'high of proof melancholly. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* III. 21 The prominent or 'high relief portions. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 63 'High-speed loose pulleys. 1692 *Lett. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 488 This was then thought consistent enough with the 'high-tory loyalty.

b. Parasynthetic combs, unlimited in number: as *high-angled*, *-arched*, *-backed*, *-bodied*, *-boned*, *-browed*, *-coloured*, *-complexioned*, *-courageed*, *-crowned*, *-fated*, *-flavoured*, *-foreheaded*, *-horned*, *-lined*, *-motived*, *-notioned*, *-pooped*, *-priced*, *-principled*, *-roofed*, *-shouldered*, *-souled*, *-thoughted*, *-towered*, *-vaunted*, *-walled*, *-wilted*, *-zoned*, etc.; *high-blooded*, of high blood, race, or descent; † *high-horsed*, mounted on the high horse: see HORSE; *high-kilted*, wearing the kilt or petticoat high, or tucked up; *fig.* indecorous; *high-lived*, pertaining to high life, frequenting high society; *high-necked*, having a high neck; *spec.* of a dress, high in the neck; *high-nosed*, having a high or long nose; *fig.* having a keen scent; † *high-palmed*, bearing the 'palms' of the antlers aloft; having lofty antlers; † *high-sighted*, having the sight directed aloft, supercilious. Also HIGH-HANDED, -HEARTED, etc.

1894 *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug. 5/1 Japan... has just paid great attention to 'high-angled as well as direct fire. 1627 MAY *Lucan* x. (T.), 'High-arch'd roofs. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Poems* 225 (Jod.) His high-arch'd neck he proudly rears. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1949/4 A thick short Gelding somewhat 'high Back'd. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxix, The high-backed oaken chair. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, Where heavenly virtue in 'high-blooded veins is lodged. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 450 A high-blooded greyhound. 1664 *Perry's Diary* 28 Feb., His lady a very 'high-carriaged, but comely high woman. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 52 b, A man maie be 'high coloured... and yet not blacke. 1799 *Mend. Jnl.* I. 143 Urine high-coloured. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiii. 221 The 'high-complexion'd Leame. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Your bat is too 'high-crowned. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 46 Welshwomen

in their curious high-crowned hats. 1748 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 491 The rasperies were particularly high-flavoured. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 Of a sweet aspect, but high-foreheaded. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* ix. Cc.ii. 'High-headed, like two great oaks by Padus banks. 1613 T. MILLER tr. *Mexico's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 714/1 Willing to be dismounted from their high horsed frenzies. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. v. Who... had been carried home, in compassion, by some high-kilted fishwife. a 1830 SCOTT in A. Cunningham *Burns* (1847) 184 In one or two passages of the 'Jolly Beggars', the Muse has slightly trespassed on decorum, where, in the language of Scottish song, 'High kilted was she As she gaed owre the lea'. 1840 HOOO *Kilmansegg, First Step*, iv. To dazzle the world with her precious limb.—Nay, to go a little high-kilted. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxi. All pretensions to high-life or high-lived company. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* i. 539 'High-neck'd gowns. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xvii. 185 To lead away the high-necked steeds. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 Well-flavoured, but high nosed. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 218 Our high-nosed Hypocritical Zealots that pretend to smell rank Idolatry in all Professions but their own. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* vii. 108 The goodly Heards of high-palm'd Harts. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xxxix. 14 'High-peaked saddle. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. ix. The honesty of this boy was somewhat high—that is, somewhat high-priced. 1791-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit., Libraries*, Rare and high-priced. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1765 III. 293 The political creed of all the high-principled men I have... met with. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 267 Like our Churches, highroofed within but with a low Gate. 1871 BRYANT *Odys.* v. 54 His high-roofed palace. 1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3313/4 A tall thin Man, 'high Shoulder'd. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* vi. The little high-shouldered vulgar thing! 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 118 Let 'high-sighted Tyranny range on. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 255 My 'high-soul'd, master. 1506 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* i. (1815) 9 'High-thoughted (like to her) with bountie laden. 1860 MAS. BROWNING *V. Emanuel entering Florence*, High-thoughted souls. a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* III. 827 (Jod.) Amongst the 'high-topt hills. *Ibid.* I. 24 (Jod.) 'High-tow'red Harfleur. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 260 Huge cities and high-towered. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 109 Some 'high-Vic'd City. 1611 COTGR. *Hautnuré*, 'high-walled. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. 35 'High witted Tamora. 1777-8 POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) II. 321 (Jod.) Hail Queen of Persia's 'high-zon'd dames supreme!

B. sb. [Absolute uses of the adj.]

1. A high place or region; a height, eminence. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (chiefly in *heights* (*hichs*) and *howes*, heights and hollows).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1158 Higed to be hyze. 1382 WYCLIF *f. Sam. x.* 13 Forsothe he cese to prophete, and cam to the heig [1388 an his place; *L. ad excelsum*]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 416 b. There must be a thyrd place. in the highe betwixt heaven and hell I suppose. 1781 RAMSAY *To Ld. Dalhousie* 52 She...scours o'er heights and hows a' day. a 1822 SIA A. BOSWELL *Sheldon Haughs* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* 168 Frae heights and hows, frae frames and ha's. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 24 We enter Kirkcoman parish among heights and howes.

2. Height, altitude; fig. highest pitch, acme. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 75 Rered more þen an enche of hegh. 1557 PYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* Aij. Increased to the high of their perfection.

3. Cards. The ace or highest trump out.

High (*hai*), *adv.* Compared HIGHER, HIGHEST, q.v. Forms: 1 *hēah*, *hēage*, 2-3 *heȝe*, *heȝhe*, *heie*, etc., 3- *hech*, etc.; see HIGH a. [OE. *hēah*, later *hēage*, cf. OS. and OHG. *hōho*, MHG. *hōhe*, *hō*; thence early ME. *hēȝe*, by loss of final -e, *hēȝ*, blending in form with the adj.]

I. l. At or to a great distance or extent upward; in or into a high position; far up; aloft.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxvii. (Z.) 233 Heage flyþ se earn. c 1200 ORMIN 6057 Fort ærn mazz fleȝhenn i þe lift Full heȝe toward heofne. a 1225 *Anncr. R.* 130 At tauh heo vleon heie. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3380 He, and aaron, and hur ben gon, Heȝ up to a dune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2086 He sittes wit drighthen hei o loft. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 494 Wo worpe gon wyȝtes...Pat þe toubmes of profetes tildeþ vȝ heȝe. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 996 To God a vow I mak befor...to hyng the heȝch to morn. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Glendour* i. The fall of such as clymbe to hye. 1587 *Ibid.*, *Bladud* xxiii. Fly not so high for feare you fall so lowe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. i. High on a Throne of Royal State... Satan exalted sat. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 175 They set her hiehe on anc purpil swerde. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 100 Their direction changed high up the pass.

b. *Horsemanship.* With 'high action', lifting the feet far up from the ground.

1686 *London Gaz.* No. 2164/4 Trots well, but gallops somewhat high. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3703/4 Saddle-Nag...trots high.

2. *fig.* In or to a high position, degree, estimation, amount, price, etc.; to a great extent, greatly; forcibly; strongly.

a 1225 *Anncr. R.* 359 Heie stod he bet spec o þisse wise! c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7304 (Trin.) For 3oure richesse to heȝe 3e rise. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2200 Mast hȝe 3e are berid and herid of 3oure strenthe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 24 Thocht he was neuer exalted so hie. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 113 Rectifie the Spirit as high as you can. 1652 SIA E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 284 [He] hath bid very high for it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 146 Both Heav'n and Earth shall high extoll Thy praises. 1691 tr. *Emilianna's Frauds Komish Monks* 407 Not in a condition to spend as high as others. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 135 The king...drove things too high. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 65 Lewis consented to go as high as twenty thousand crowns. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 62 Every...heart beat high with joy at the news.

3. Loudly, aloud. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anncr. R.* 152 A sopare...remd and ȝeied lude and

heie þet he bered. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 416 The cry raisis hydwisly and hee. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 948 Scho holdis out hire hede, and heȝe to him callis. c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 121 [This] she said soo high that her children understode it. 1519 *Interl. d. Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 33 What haste hast thou, That thou speakest so high? a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 207 You must do me the honour to speak high, for I am deaf.

c. Richly, luxuriously; to excess.

1628 Bp. J. WILLIAMS *Serm. at Westm.* 6 Apr. 8 It is a luscious kind of meate, and feedes very high. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 July, Where it seems people do drink high. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 721 After his return he lived high...without any visible income. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 319 When once he's broken, feed him full and high. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 103 If you feed a young Horse high, he should have Exercise.

3. *Geog.* In or into a high latitude on the earth's surface; far from the equator.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Maudsels Trav.* to They put the Caspian Sea too high, and consequently allow Persia a greater breadth from North to South, than it really hath. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 11 Having been...as high as the Cape of Good Hope. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* III. (1856) 30 Our expedition met it as high as Storö Island, in latitude 71°.

4. In reference to time: † a. Far on, late (*obs.*). b. Far back, early.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xc. 112 That yere [Easter] fell so hie that it was nere to thentring of May. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 266 The month Ramadan...is their Lent; falling sometime high, sometime low. 1661 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 26 For we shall not here ascend so high as Promethee. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 208 Not the least ground to date the Samaritan Pentateuch so high as the times of Jeroboam. 1774 (see HIGHER B. 1).

5. In reference to musical sounds: At or to a high pitch, shrilly.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 42 Your true lous coming, That can sing both high and low. *Mod.* The melody goes very high. I can't sing as high as that.

† 6. Proudly, haughtily, overbearingly; arrogantly, presumptuously; with lofty ambition or profession; abstrusely (quot. 1667); with indignation or anger. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1967, I shuld tere out þi tunge...for chatering so high. 1570 GOSSON *Ch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Nor the rich suffred to loke too hie. 1650 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) III. 433 He...did talk very high, how he would have a French cook, and a master of his horse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 558 Others...reason'd high Of Providence, Foreknowledge, Will, and Fate. 1705 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 105 The other threatened as high. 1844 WARDLAW *Leet. Prov.* (1869) I. 393 He resents it, as a reflection on his penetration. He takes it short and high.

II. Phrases.

7. *High and low*: † a. Wholly, entirely (*obs.*): see HIGH a. 17; b. up and down, here and there; in every place or part.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 471 He saw The castell tynt, bath hie and law. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. viii, Gads-bud, I can't find her high nor low. 1822 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 11 Jan. (1884) He...missed his snuff-box, and there was...a search high and low. 1895 *Academy* 12 Oct. 294/5 Although the publishers have searched high and low, they have not [etc.].

8. *To play high*: a. to play for stakes of large amount; b. to play a card of high value.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* viii. 31 Suspecting them to be playing high. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* II. 33 By playing high second hand you waste a good card.

9. *To run high*: *lit.* said of the sea when there is a strong current with a high tide, or with high waves; hence *fig.* of feelings or conditions, manifesting themselves forcibly.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 *F.* 1 When the Feuds ran high between the Round-heads and Cavaliers. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. l. 2 The tide runs high against the court and ministry. 1717 tr. *Frederic's Voy.* 14 The Sea ran too high to send Boats. 1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 11 At times...her fever ran very high. 1836 MARRIAT *Midd. Easy* xviii. The sea runs high, and the boat may be dashed to pieces on the rocks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 416 The disputes...had repared run so high that bloodshed had seemed to be inevitable. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Paints* II. 28 Party spirit ran high.

III. Combinations.

10. a. In syntactic comb. with pres. or pa. pple. of any verb which can be qualified in the active or passive by *high* or *highly*; e.g. to aim high, hence high-aiming, high-aimed; so high-aspiring, -bended, -blazing, -blest, -blown, -braced, -built, -climbing, -dressed, -dried, -embowed, -fed, -flushed, -gazing, -heap'd, -judging, -mounted, -ing, -placed, -prized, -raised, -reared, -seasoned, -seated, -soaring, -swelling, -swollen, -throned, -thundering, -lowering, -luned, -working, etc.; † high-cargued, -carved *Naut.* (see CARGUED, CARVED); high-descended, of lofty or noble descent; high-finished, of high finish, highly elaborated; highly refined or accomplished; high-grown, (a) grown or increased to a height; (b) overgrown with tall vegetation; high-strung, strung to a high tension or pitch; *fig.* in a high state of vigour or of sensitiveness.

1766 CRASHAW tr. *Marino* (T.). Thy 'high-aim'd hopes. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* i. iii. (T.). Some uprear'd, 'high-aspiring swain. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Troyal & Tri. Faith* vi. (1845) 71 Broken as a too 'high-bended bow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 145 God 'high-blest. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 361

My 'high-blowne Pride At length broke vnder me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1069 Haughty, as is his pile 'high-built and proud. 1880 TENNYSON *Revenge* ix, Ship after ship...their high-built galleons. 1530 TINOALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 505 Here must a mark be set to those unquiet, busy, and 'high-climbing spirits. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 546 The brow of some high-climbing Hill. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 368 'High-descended Queen. 1779 POTTER *Æschylus* (ed. 2) I. 52 (Jod.) No prejudice of high-descended ancestry. 1756 FOOTE *Engl. Fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 98 Two pound of 'high-dried Glasgow [snuff]. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 157 To...love the 'high-embowed roof. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. ii, Like 'high-fed jaeds...In untick trappings. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 193/2 A 'high-finished picture of Pericles. 1605 SHAKS. *Leir* IV. iv. 7 Search every Acre in the 'high-growne field. *Ibid.* II. iv. 231 'High-judging Loue. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* I, On the northern side of this 'high-lying park. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 98 'High plac'd Macbeth. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 102 Cliffs, 'high-pointing to the skies. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xii. 35 His 'high priz'd benefits. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 290 'High-reared mounds. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 242 'High reard Bulwarkes. 1588 — *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 64 With a power Of 'high resolved men. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. I, The 'high-season'd Dish. 1752 BERKELEY *Th. Tar-water* Wks. III. 504 High-seasoned food and strong liquors. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 585 Heav'n's 'high-seated top. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 126 Farre 'high soaring o're thy praises. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xxxii. (1495) 479 The moost 'hyghte strowting parties of craggis ben callyd Scopuli. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lviii, 'High-strung health. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev. x.* Intro'd., High-strung enthusiasm. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 190 Beauty's 'high-swelling pride. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. ii. 117 Your 'high-swolne hates. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* III. xiii, The water's high-swoln tide. 1875 LONGF. *Pandora* II, Commissioned by high-thundering Zeus. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 32 Ne is there hauke... Whether 'high trowing, or accoasting low.

b. With an adj. = Highly, to a great degree.

(The hyphen shows that *high* qualifies the following adj., not the sb.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 15 So full of shapes is fancie, That it alone is high fantastical. 1663 BOYLE *Colours* (J.), A high-red tincture. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 433 High-eminant amid the works divine. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 266 They use such high-learned words.

c. Occasionally hyphenated to a verb to make the construction clear.

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathien's Unhappy Prosp.* 240 Shee stirred and high-reared her crest. 1788 COWPER *Morn. Dream* i, The billows high-lifted the boat.

† **High**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hēan*, 3 *hæȝzen*, *hehen*, (*Orm.*) *heȝhenn*, 3-4 *hei* (en, 3-5 *heȝe* (n, 4-6 *hie*, *heȝhe*, *hey*, etc. (see HIGH a.), 4-7 *high*. [OE. *hēan*, f. *hēah* HIGH a.; cf. also Goth. *hauhjan*, OHG. *hōhjan*, *hōhen*, MHG. *hahen* to raise, exalt. See also HAIN, HEYGHNE.]

1. *trans.* To make high or higher (*lit.* and *fig.*); to raise, lift up, elevate, exalt, extol.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. iv. (1890) 206 He ongon hean and miclan [þa cirican]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Swa þat we on alle ure þanke þe heien. *Ibid.* 57 Heȝen his sete on heuene. c 1200 ORMIN 9204 Nu sket shall ille an dale beon All heȝhedd up and filledd. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4125 He sal heȝhe himself to be Aboven þe haly trinite. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xviii, Who so hieth himself he shalbe lowed and who so loweth himself he shalbe hyed. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1465 (1553) 216 b, Syluer that...was hyȝhed to xl. d. an vunce. 1523 FITZGERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 25 High no man for no hate.

2. *intr.* To become high or higher (*lit.* and *fig.*); to rise, mount up, ascend.

c 1200 ORMIN 6017 God man riseþ aȝ upparwd...and heȝheþ aȝ Biforenn Goddes chne. a 1225 *Anncr. R.* 72 Ase 3e wulleþ þat heo [þouhtes] clymben & bien toward heuene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 Now it is highȝhed, now it loweth, Now stant upright, now overthoweth. 1556 BURROUGH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 126 It...hyeth two fadome and a halfe water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xviii, The river Nilus highȝeth apocall he be risen to his ful heighȝ. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 35 The tydes doe high about some 6 foot.

High, *int.* Variant of HEY, HI.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* II. (1810) 15 'High! why not my son? 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. iii. (1849) 266 She made no reply, but only a high-madam-ho signification that she recognised me.

High, *obs.* form of HIE.

Highaw(e): see HICKWALL.

Highball. A game, a species of poker, played with balls and a bottle-shaped receptacle.

1894 J. N. MASHELYNE *Sharps & Flats* xi. 261-266. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/4 Methods of cheating with dice, at highball, poker, roulette.

High-binder. *U.S. slang.* [*f.* HIGH a. 14: cf. BENDER 5, HELLBENDER.]

1. A rowdy; one of a gang which commits outrages on persons and property.

1806 *Weekly Inspector* 27 Dec. last p. An association calling themselves 'High-Binders'. 1806 *N. Y. Evening Post* 26 Dec. 2 A desperate association of lawless and unprincipled vagabonds, calling themselves 'High-binders', during the last winter, produced several riots. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, High-binder, a riotous fellow. New York slang.

2. One of a secret society or gang said to exist among the Chinese in California and other parts of the United States for the purpose of blackmailing and even of assassination.

1887 *Amer. Missionary* Aug. 235 The High-Binders were already on his track, and he scarcely feels safe even in Oakland. 1888 *Pub. Opinion* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 193 The power of the Highbinder is the only one which the average Chinaman

understands and fears, and his conduct is regulated by it to a greater extent than by the laws of the country in which he lives. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Freel.* 10 Dec. 12/1 The Italian Mafia is a dangerous enemy to law and order, like the Chinese 'highbinders' of California.

3. A political conspirator.

1890 C. L. NORTON *Political Amer.*, *Highbinders* .. applied. to political conspirators and the like.

High-blower. A horse that makes a 'blowing' noise by flapping the nostrils at each expiration in galloping; also sometimes euphemistically applied to a 'roarer'. So *High-blowing* *vbl. sb.* and *pppl. a.*

1831 YOUNG *Horse* xii. (1847) 254 Eclipse was a 'high-blower'. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* ii. 35 The high-blowing Humphrey Clinker (race-horse so named). *Ibid.* iii. 5 A roarer—or, politely speaking, 'a high blower'. 1881 SIR F. FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* iii. xxiii. (ed. 2) 300 High Blowers. The noise, which some horses make by flapping the ale of their nostrils, has occasionally been mistaken by inexperienced people for roaring. 1891 M. H. HAYES *Veterinary Notes* xi. (ed. 4) 304 Highblowing is not a disease, but is simply produced by the flapping of the horse's nostrils when he expels air quickly from his lungs.

High-born, a. Born in a high rank of society; of noble birth.

1300 *Cursor M.* 14236 Lazar was a heie-born man. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* l. 297 High-born Howard, more majestic sire. 1780 E. PERRONET *Hymn*, 'All hail the Power' ii. Let high-born Seraphs tune the lyre. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xliii. v. 30 The posterity of a highborn heggar. *fig.* 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 13 The high-born beautiful snow came down.

High-borne, a. rare. [See BORNE.] Borne on high; exalted, lofty, of high bearing.

(But some take it in the example as = *high-born*.) 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 173 This child of fancy, that Armado might, shall relate In high-borne words, the worth of many a Knight From tawine Spain.

† High-boy. Obs.

1. One who lives 'high'; a 'fast' man, libertine, gallant; cf. *roaring boy*.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 104 Many Huffs and High-boys. 1680 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 68 A high boy, or one that was strong to drink among others, or to drink down others!

2. A partisan making high claims for his party; cf. *HIGH-FLYER* 3.

1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I* 117 These High-boys say plainly that all such who are not of their opinion are perfect Malignants. 1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election Wks.* 1760-1 l. 177 Sir Rog. I am amaz'd to find you in the Interest of the High-Boys.. *Aut.* Our Parson says that's only the Whig's Cant.

High-bred, a.

1. Of high breed, stock, or descent; high-born.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 50 The soul is too high bred to give us any rational accounts of the awarings of sense. 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 146 The high bred chesnut horse. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv. The high-bred descendant of an ancient baron.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of high breeding or bringing-up; characterized by highly refined manners.

1796 SEWARD *Anecd.* II. 306 (Jod.) Prior was a very high-bred man, and made himself peculiarly agreeable to Louis XIV. by this talent. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 103 A model of suavity and high-bred manners. 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 309 He caught the grand manner and high-bred ways of the society he frequented.

High Church, a. and sb. [app. deduced from *High-Churchman* (see next) and used attrib. as in *High Church party*, and then substantively.]

A. adj. or attrib. phrase. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of High-Churchmen (see next); of or belonging to the principles and practices of High-Churchmen: see B.

1704 DR FOF *Storm* xxiv. They say this was a High-Church Storm, sent out the Nation to Reform. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 July (O. H. S.) I. 1 The latter has promis'd to come over to the High Church Party. 1705-15 BURNET *Own Time* vi. (1823) IV. 249 Those men, who began now [anno 1704] to be called the high church party, had all along expressed a coldness, if not an opposition to the present settlement. 1710 *Let. to New Memb. Parlt.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 565 Any manner of persons, either high-church, low, or no church. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* iii. 13 Maintaining the same principles with our jacobite high-church priests. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 194 Whether it contained any Tory or high-church principles. 1744 N. TINDALL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* III. 523 Those of the Clergy who began now [1700-2] to be called the High-Church party .. set up a complaint all over England of the want of Convocations. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ii. Tory or High-Church predilections and prejudices. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 250 The nonjuring and high-church factions among the clergy produced few eminent men. 1830 W. WILBERFORCE *Private Papers* 31 Dec. (1897) 157 All my three Oxonians are strong friends to High Church and King doctrines. 1884 MANDELL CREIGHTON in *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 265½ A movement which had its seat at Oxford, and was begun by Newman, Keble, Pusey, and Hurrell Froude, revived the old High Church party. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* III. x. vi. 233 By the end of 1837 the High Church revival had become general. 1895 OMAN *Hist. Eng.* xli. 679 To the new High-Church party we owe much good work in neglected parishes, and a restoration of decency and order in public worship. *Mod. colloq.* The women of the family are very High-Church.

B. sb. [orig. short for *H. C. party*, *H. C. principles*.] The party or principles of the High-Churchmen (see next).

1702 LADY PYE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 26, I never saw so short a sorrow as was here [about King William's death] .. and the High Church are elevated hereabouts. 1704 [C. LESLIE] *Wolf Stript* 5 They [the Low-Church] profess themselves ready to join with the Dissenters in Confederacy against the High-Church. 1706-9 M. TINDALL *Rights of Christ. Church* Pref. Nothing is more disputed at present than who is the best Churchman, both High and Low Church laying claim to it. 1709 *Ref. Sacheverell's Sermon*. 24 This is the true Spirit of High-Church; they would have the Mitre overtop the Crown. 1710 *Answ. Sacheverell's Sermon*. 6 Several of the High Church are for a Union between the Church of England and the Church of Rome. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 220 ¶ 9 The Terms High-Church and Low-Church, as commonly used, do not so much denote a Principle, as they distinguish a Party. 1710 in *Howell State Trials* XV. 554 I'll lead you on, boys; huzza! high church and Sacheverell! 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* Pref. 11 To convince the world how strenuously they were in the cause of high-church and the pretender. 1833 *Record* 24 Jan. 4/3 The order which resists Reformation is the High Church.

Hence **High-Church v. trans.** (nonce-*wd.*), to render High Church in doctrine and practice.

High-Churchism, † High-Churchship, High Church principles, doctrine, or practice. High-Churchist, -ite, an adherent to High Church principles.

1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Indef. Whig* No. 42 ¶ 5 Italy .. (that Seat of High-Churchship). 1823 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 272 An amusing .. picture of generosity, whim, domination, and high-churchism. 1846 MACFARLANE *Cabinet Hist. Eng.* XV. 128 The high-churchism of the Queen [Anne] naturally grew higher with sickness and danger. 1848 CLOUGH *Let. & Rem.* (1865) 118 A .. belongs, I see, to the new High Churchites. 1865 OUNIA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 701 Stultified County Queens, with daughters long on hand, had taken refuge in High-Churching their village. 1868 *Episcopalian* (N. Y.) 8 July, Another High-Churchist .. used language inappropriate to be placed on record.

High-Churchman. [orig. *high Churchman*: cf. *good Churchman, strict Churchman*, etc.]

A Churchman or member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a high place to the authority and claims of the Episcopate and the priesthood, the saving grace of the sacraments, and, generally, to those points of doctrine, discipline, and ritual, by which the Anglican Church is distinguished from the Calvinistic churches of the Continent, and the Protestant Nonconformist churches in England.

a. Originally applied in the 17th and early 18th c. to those who, holding a *de jure* Episcopacy, opposed a comprehension or toleration of differences in church polity, and demanded the strict enforcement of the laws against Dissenters, and the passing of such additional measures as the Occasional Conformity Bill. With these were then associated the doctrine of the divine right of kings (of the House of Stuart), and the duty of non-resistance on the part of subjects. The appellation was, in fact, practically synonymous with *Tory*, and was at first a hostile nickname, equivalent to the earlier *High-flyer*, *High-flying* or *High-fown* Churchman (q.v.); after the invention of the antithetic *Low-Churchman*, it began to be accepted as relatively appreciative. **b.** In recent times, since 1833, the name has been increasingly appropriated to the adherents of the Oxford Movement led by John Henry Newman, and (afterwards) by Edward Bouverie Pusey. The ecclesiastical principles of these are more or less analogous to those of the 'old High-Churchmen', but exhibit (at least in their extreme form) a much closer approximation to those of the pre-Reformation Church. **c.** The name is occasionally applied to those who hold (except as to episcopacy) somewhat analogous opinions in the established Church of Scotland, and perhaps in some other religious communities.

1687 *Ga. Advice* 43 Against the will of the high Churchmen. 1704 *Reasons Addr. Maj. to invite Electors* etc. 9 Those .. are particularly still'd High-Flyers, High-Churchmen, a few of 'em Nonjurants, and all of 'em Tories. 1704 [C. LESLIE] (*title*) *The Wolf Stript* .. by one call'd an High Church-man. *Ibid.* 4, I venture, for it's a Venture at this Time, to own the name of an High-Church-Man. No man thinks it a Disparagement to be High, that is Zealous in any good thing. 1705 EVELYN *Diary* Oct. (1886) 11. 389. 1708 (*title*) *The Character of a High-Church-Man*. *Ibid.* 7 A High-Church Clergyman is a Holy-man in his Conversation. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Sermon*. 5 Nov. 19 Have they not lately Villainously Divided us with Knaveish Distinctions of High, and Low-Church Men? 1741-3 WESLEY *Extract of Jnl.* (1749) 99 Neither should I have wonder'd, if .. the zealous high-churchmen had rose, and cut all that were call'd Methodists in pieces. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 8 He was a zealous high-churchman and royalist, and retained his attachment to the unfortunate house of Stuart. 1835 HOOK *Ch. Dict.*, *High Churchman*. This is the nickname given to those .. who regard the Church, not as the creature and engine of State policy, but as the institution of our Lord. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* iii. x. vi. 234 The Bennett judgment .. in 1870 definitely permitted the teaching of the most distinctive doctrine of the new High Churchmen.

Hence **High-Churchmanship**, the doctrine or practice of High-Churchmen, High-Churchism; adherence to the High Church party; also **High-Churchmanism**.

1829 J. R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 198 High-churchmanism, a religion differing much more from low-churchmanism than from popery. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 672 It was thought to be like a sign of the double superlative in High Churchmanship. 1882 AAR. TAIT in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 417 So powerfully had the early teaching of Newman represented English High Churchmanship as the best barrier against the Church of Rome.

High cockalorum: see COCKALORUM.

High court. A supreme court; applied to various bodies having judicial functions, as *High Court of CHANCERY*, *High Commission Court*, *H. C. of JUSTICE*, *H. C. of PARLIAMENT*: see these words. Without qualification *High Court* now means 'High Court of Justice'. (Also attrib.)

1450, 1597, 1662 (see COURT sb. 10). 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hye court, *cour souveraine*. 1701 (see CHANCERY 2). 1806 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 521/1 That the High Court would grant an injunction against the trustees. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 2/1 It is difficult to grasp any plausible reason for the continued refusal .. to give to County Courts equal jurisdiction to that enjoyed by the High Court. It is urged that the judges would not be equal to discharging the duties of a High Court judge.

High-crested, a. Having a high crest (in various senses); in quot. 1618 *fig.* Carrying the head high; elated; proud.

1618 BOLTON *Floriss* iv. ix. 307 The miserable overthrow of Crassus made the Parthians higher crested. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 324 A high-crested chief, sailing with troops of friends to Tenedos. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Iceberg* 173 The rolling away of the high-crested seas.

† **b.** Having a high ridge. [See CREST sb. 1°.]

[1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] hendes whyche men call he rigged, creased, or shouldered heades (i.e. high-ridged, -crested, or -shouldered).] 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *High-crested* (1706 or *High-ridged*) (A Term in Archery). See *Shoulder-head*.

High day, high-day, highday, sb. [In I. from HIGH *a.*; in II. for *hey-day*.]

I. 1. A day of high celebration; a solemn or festal day.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Eche heze dai [þe hodede sholde] fede mid godes word þe hungrie soule. 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 52 Thai saw tham never so On high days to chamber go. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 31 That saboth daye was an hey day. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* i. 14 Se that ye rede this boke .. upon the hey dayes, and at tyme convenient. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 42 The Day kept for the Conception of the Virgin Mary, and a high Day of Procession. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 105 Here, the summer has, even on its highdays and holidays, something mournful. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* 150 Never used but at high-days, holidays and family feasts.

† 2. Full day, when the sun is high in the sky.

Also attrib. as *high-day noon*. Obs.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 5, I will open both these windowes that .. ye may .. see, that it is high day. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxvii. The Sun of righteousness at high-day noon.

II. 3. Perverted form of HEY-DAY sb. 2.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 50 (D.) In the high-day of youth and exultation. A 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 221 I do nothing rashly—the highday of my blood is over. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxix. 398 The land-owners of Rome, in the highday of her insolent adolescence.

III. 4. attrib. a. Of or befitting a high day.

b. Pertaining to the hey-day of youth.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ix. 98 Thou spend'st such high-day wit in praising him. a 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* i. i. Look to your wives, Your young trim wives, your high-day wives, Your marchpanes.

† **High-day, int. Obs.** Erroneous form of HEY-DAY, arising from confusion with prec.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 190 Freedome, high-day, high-day (mod. ed. hey-day) freedom. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 l. 80 High-day! who have we got here? 1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* v. xiv. High-day! Prithoe, .. would'st thou have a man tell thee more than he knows?

Highe, obs. form of HIE *v.* and *sb.*

Higher (hē'ra), *a. (sb.)* and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 *hierra*, *hierra*, *hīr(r)a*, *hūr(r)a*; *hēra*; *hērra*, *hēarra*, 2-5 *herre*, 5 *heer*, *her*, *har*, 5-6 *harre*. *b.* 1 *hiehra*, *hiehra*, 2 *heahere*, 3 *hæhære*, (*Orm.*) *hehære*, 3-4 *hejer(e)*, *heier*, 4 *hegher*, -ur, *heyer(e)*, 4-6 *Sc. hear(e)*, 5 *heizer*, *hejære*, *heiar*, *heyar*, 6 *Sc. hecher*. *γ.* 4-6 *hier(e)*, *hyer*, *Sc. hyear(e)*, 5 *hizere*, *hiar*, 6 *hyar*, *Sc. hiear*, 6- *higher*. *δ. dial.* *g. hicker*. [OE.: *WS. hlerra*, *hlara* (Anglian *hēra*, *hērra*, whence ME. *herre*, *heer*, *her*, etc.), corresp. to OHG. *hōhiro*, Goth. *hauhiza*, f. *hauhs*, OE. *hēah* HIGH *a.*; subseq. conformed to the positive, as *hiehra*, *hēarra*, whence ME. *hejer*, *hegher*, later *higher*: see HIGH.]

A. adj. 1. The comparative of HIGH *a.* in its various senses, q.v.

a. c897 K. ALFREDO *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 6 To hierran (*v.r.* hierran) hade. *Ibid.* lii. 409 Se mæxððad is hierra ðonne se gesinscipe. c900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 897 Eac hiearan [MSS. *B. & C. hiearran*] þonne þa oðru. a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 491 Weard him hyrra hyze .. þonne gemet wære. c 1000 *Phænix* 28 in *Exeter Bk.*, *Herra* .. þonne æniz þara beorza. c 1205 *LAV.* 22758 þe an hine talde hæb, þe oðer mucche herre. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 333 Herre þen ani in þe hous by þe hede & more. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3924 Hoger of hert & of her wille. c 1450 *MVRC* 1527 The herre that a mon ys in degre.

β. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 274 Hu he him strenglicran stol geworhte, heahran on heofonum. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 We scule bien..imeaded mid heahere mede. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 115 Ðat godes milce bie aure heier and more ðanne his rihte dom. c 1200 *ORMIN* 6297 All an oþerr lif and hehhe lif and bettere. c 1205 *LAV.* 7740 Mid hæhære stefne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7331 Saul .. was hegher [i.e. *hyer*, *hejer*] þan ani man. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Marcius* 5 þai ware of heare degre. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Crist is .. heiar wiþ comparison þan ani pope. a 1400-50 *Alxander* 2097 Neuire þe hejære of a hawe. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 269 Ane hear place.

y. 13.. *Cursor M.* 15056 (Gütt.) Comen of þat hei dauid kin, Of hier [*Cot.* heier] name can neuen. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 1. 608 God of mycht Preserwyth him till hyer hycht. 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) viii. 92 Mount Syon . . is a hylle here than the other syde of the cytee. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 336 On Arthuris Sete, or on ane hyar hill. 1513 Mone in Craifton Chron. (1568) II. 758 His left shoulder much higher then his right. 1553-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 15 Doctor . . in the hyer faculteis. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 52 You must make the spaces betwixt hier. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 135 Exposed to overflows from higher ground. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* vii. 195 Geology gives a higher antiquity to the world. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* I. (ed. 2) 20 The energy of the universe is continually passing from higher to lower forms.

δ. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Hicker*, higher. 'I want t' hicker yan o' them', the top one of the lot.

† b. Used in sense of highest. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayeb.* 122 Pri stages of uolke . . huer-of þe on is hegere, þe oþer men, þe þridde loigest.

2. *spec.* Superior to the common or ordinary sort; passing or lying beyond the ordinary limits; as in the higher classes, the higher education of women, higher mathematics. Higher criticism: see CRITICISM 2 b. So higher critic, one versed in higher criticism.

1836, 1881 [see CRITICISM 2 b]. 1897 RENDEL HARRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 342 He is a 'higher critic' occupied with the genesis of all Gospels out of their primitive deposit.

3. Phrases. † a. To have the higher hand: to have the superiority; to gain the victory or mastery. b. With a higher hand: see HIGH a. 17 b.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3392 Israel Hadde hegere hond. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 399 If þat he faught and hadde the hyer hond.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7075 That holly the herhond hade at his will. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) II. 425 It will shortly have the higher hand of all clouds. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Fam.* II. He . . carried things with a higher hand than once she would have thought possible.

4. Comb., forming comparatives to the combinations of HIGH a. (see HIGH a. IV).

1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 307 Higher crested. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 348 note, On the rolls of the higher-class public schools.

5. quasi-sb. a. One higher; a superior, a better. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Inobedience; þet is, þet child þet ne buhð out his eldre. . . meiden, hire dame; euerich lowure his berre. 1840 *MILL Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 401 His reliance is upon reverence for a Higher above them.

† b. Superior position; the better (of). *Obs.* a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2364 Alexander with his armee. . . Has happend 3it ai hedre-to þe herre [*v.r.* hyer] of his faes.

B. adv. 1. The comparative of HIGH adv. in its various senses, q.v.

a. c. 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* II. vi. [viii.] (1890) 174 Heo wolden þone stan . . hear and gersenlicor in þære ilcan stowe 7 ætsettan. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 529 Min hert is so bauteyn þat herre he wold. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* III. 445 Putte hit on ayein. And more a litel herre vpon hit wrote. 15100 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 425 All heaven might not have gone har. 1589 *R. ROBINSON Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 48 How can Dame Fortune mount more harre?

B and y. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2232 A toure . . þat may reche heghur [*v.r.* heier, heyer] þan heuen. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xiv. 10 Frend, stize hijere. 1398 *TAEVISA Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 63 Suche foules leen hyer in the ayre. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Women* 160 With that sprang vp hir spreit be a span hecher. a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon lxxxiii.* 262 Speke out hyer that ye may the better be herde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 128 Be Hanniballis, and heisour hartis sun hear. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 84, I. mention'd it a litte higher. 1774 *J. BAYANT Mythol.* II. 93 Sesostris, whose æra extends higher, than the Canon of Eusebius reaches. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 298 He thought higher of human nature than he chose to acknowledge. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 74 Higher up the sky was violet.

2. Comb., forming comparatives to the combinations of HIGH adv.

1508 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* I. iv. 7 A higher aspiring mind. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 63 A Hall . . higher pitch'd. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* II. 54 Time higher aim'd, still nearer the great Mark. 1866 J. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. (1878) 586 She's higher-born than you.

† Higher, sb. 2 *Obs.* In 5 heyerre. [f. HIGH v. + -ER.] One who raises or exalts.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* II. 145 Þe hende Egle, þe heyerre of hem all. *Ibid.* III. 74.

Higher, v. rare. [f. prec. adj.: cf. lower vb.] 1. *trans.* To make higher, raise (*lit.* and *fig.*). The opposite of to lower.

c. 1715 in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. (1889) VII. 57/2 The major . . desired him to higher all sails. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 980 Our high opinion . . has not been lowered. . . It has—pardon the expression—been highered. 1861 *MAVHEW Lond. Labour* III. 160 (Hoppe) When I highered the rope in my yard.

2. *intr.* To become higher, rise, mount, ascend. 1872 *TENNISON Garth* 20 To sweep In ever-highering eagle-circles up To the great Sun of Glory.

Highermost (høi'ærmøst), a. (adv.) rare. [f. HIGH a. + -MOST: cf. lowermost, uppermost, uttermost, etc.] = HIGHEST.

1629 T. ADAMS *Shot Wks.* 245 The purest things are placed highermost. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 315 Those highermost Rounds or Enclosures which appear no more. 1872 *LONGF. Div. Trag.* I. ii. 41 The bright triumphant host Of all the highest Archangels.

Highest (høi'æst), a. (sb.) and adv. Forms: a. 1 hiehest, hÿhest, hēhest, hēst, hēahst, 1-2 hÿhest, 2-3 hehest, 3 heist, heest, heest, hæhest, hæxt, heixt, 3-6 hext, 6 hekst (4 hexist). β.

1 hÿest, hēæst, -ost, hēahst, 2-4 heizest, 3 (Orm.) hezhest, hehest, 3-4 hezest, -ist, 3-5 heiest, 4-5 hegest, heyst, 5 heghist, heizest, heist, 5-6 Sc. heast, 6 heigheast, Sc. heychast, heest. γ. 4-5 hÿest, 4-6 hÿest, hÿest, (4-5 Sc. hÿeast), 5 heighst, 5-6 Sc. hÿeast, 6 hÿghest, 6- highest. δ. 4-5 heier(e)st, heirest, 6 hierest.

[OE. hiehest, hÿhest, hēhest, and hēahst, hægost, corresp. to OHG. hōhst, Goth. hauhst, f. hauh-, OE. hēah HIGH. From OE. hēhst, hēahst, by hardening of h before s, came ME. hext (like next), which survived to 16th c., but at length yielded to the disyllabic forms conformed to the positive, represented by OE. hægast, ME. hegest, and mod. highest. The forms heiest, hierest, were formed on the comparative; cf. nearest, also highermost.]

A. adj. 1. The superlative of HIGH a. in its various senses, q.v.

a. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 3 [2] Ic. singu noman ðinum ðu hehsta. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 103 Ðeh ðe hi selfe wilnen ðæs heahstan. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 11 Se ðe heist is. — Mark v. 7 Sunu godas ðæs heista [*Rushw.* hesta]. a. 1000 *Guthlac* 16 Se hyhsta ealra cýninga cýning. c. 1000 in *Narrat. Angl. Conscr.* (1861) 37 Seo is ealra duna mæst and hÿgest. a. 1050 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 1032 Whenne þæt flod by ealra hehst. a. 1121 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1101 Þis þa mid æde gefestnodan . . xii. þa hÿhste of æððre healle. c. 1205 *LAY.* 2325 þa hehste of þan hirde. *Ibid.* 13240 þe hachste mon of Brutlond. *Ibid.* 24587 Hæxt enlht on londe. c. 1225 *Juliana* 63 In to þe heste heouene. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 We neih heixt þinc wiðuten God one. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Fram þe hehste heuene in to helle grunde. c. 1250 *Beket* 1314 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 144 þe heate of þe londe. c. 1305 *St. Christopher* 10 in E. E. P. (1862) 60 þe heixste þat an vrpe was. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 32 When bale is hext þan bote is next. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 47 When raging floods of surging seas be hext . . The present fall, by Nature is the next.

β. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps. (Th.)* cxviii [1] 21 [22] Se geworden is hwommoða heagost. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Karitas is heigest and best of ðese þrie. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Mannes heued is heigest lime. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2146, I still þær heigest is inn heoffne. a. 1225 *Juliana* 69 Wið heheste steuene. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1837 þe heiest flit [*v.r.* heiest, heiest]. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2907 Vp to þe heigest tour. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 138 þe heieste proprete. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 419 (Add. MS.) She is heghiste of all Criatures. c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* vi. 588 He had the heast stail. 1530 *LYNDESAY Text. Paynyng* 164 On the heychast lytill tender twyste. 1553 *Gau Richt Vay* 39 The some of the heest God.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 10592 Seo was won to þe heist [*v.r.* hÿest] stride. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 92 This noon hete of þe someris day, Whanne þe sunne moost hÿest is. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Salisbury* xxxvi. When helth and welth is hÿest. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* xxiii. 80 You must deepen your colours so that the Orpiment may be the highest. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vi. 309 Doubtful, in the highest supposable degree. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xviii. Screaming at the highest pitch of her cracked and mistuned voice. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xviii. 128 The highest point of the mountain. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 70 The results of this change have been of the highest moment.

δ. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 265 (Bodley MS. 788) Preching and oþer speche is þe heirst dede of man, when þat it is wel done. *Ibid.* II. 365 But when he is heirst, as smoke þan he shal vanishe away. *Ibid.* III. 241 Heierste vikar of Crist. *Ibid.* II. 231, 281, etc. 1569 *SIR T. HAWKINS in Sir R. Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 74 In the hierest place.

2. With agent-nouns: see HIGH a. 21 b.

1702 [see BODDER 4]. 1706 *ESTCOURT Fair Examp.* I. 10 You may keep company with the highest Flyer of 'em all. 1717 *tr. Frezier's Voy.* 109 Sold to the highest Bidder.

B. absol. or as sb.

1. absol. The Highest (in some Bible versions, the Most Highest): the Supreme Being, God.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlv [1]. 7 [6] Salde stefne his se hesta. c. 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* IV. iii. (1891) 268 Se hehsta seled his stefne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 þæs Hehstan mægen þe ymbseceþ. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 15 þe hegest gaf bis voice. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* lxxiii [1]. 11 Is there knowledge in the most hÿest? — 2 *Eudras* vii. 62, I knowe Lorde, that the Hÿest is mercifull. a. 1628 *SIR J. BEAUMONT Epiphany* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 143 Since vnder this low rooffe the Highest lay. 18.. *WHITTIER Ezekiel* iv, In sudden whirlwind. The Spirit of the Highest came.

† 2. The highest part, top, summit. (In quot. 1484, the deepest or innermost part, depth.) *Obs.*

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* III. i. He returned ageyn in to the hÿest of the woode. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. iv. 76 He come to the hÿest of the hyll. 1563 *SHUTE Archit.* Djh, Deuide the hanging line from the highest of the Abacus. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 59 At the highest of this Palace, is cut. the Images of a King.

3. Highest position or pitch: usually with at.

a. 1225 *St. Marker.* 14 From þe heste in heouene to be lahest in helle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b. When the sonne is in the hÿest. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 59 After the Sunne hath bene at the highest. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* A vj b. At this time, when Writing, both as to Substance. and Ornament of Language, is at highest.

4. That which is highest (in fig. sense).

1861 *TENNISON Guinevere* 654 We needs must love the highest when we see it. 1867 *FOURD Short Stud.* (1876) I. 116 Such a man . . is decent and respectable, but the highest is not in him, and the highest will not come out of him.

b. In the highest, in Biblical use, transl. L. in excelsis, Gr. ἐν ὑψίστοις = in the loftiest places, in the heavens; but in mod. use sometimes taken to mean 'in the highest degree'.

1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xxi. 9 Hosanna in the hÿest. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* ii. 14 Glorie in the highest to God (WYCL., in the highest things; TIND., an hÿe; CRANM., on hÿe; Genev. in the hÿe heauens). 1611 *BIBLE* *ibid.*, Glory to God in the highest. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 12 June 651/2 To praise in the highest 'The Cloister and the Hearth' is to echo Sir Walter Besant.

C. adv. 1. The superlative of HIGH adv. in its various senses, q.v.

c. 1000 *Menologium* 110 On þam gim astið on heofenas up hÿhst. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 439 He . . sette him heist [*v.r.* heiest] in his hall. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 495 Pocht þe eyrne fle heyste. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4363 She canne . . whirle adown, and overtune Who sittith highest. 1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* 16 The frenche men judgung a worde to be most parfaillÿ herde, whan his last end is sounded hÿghest, use generally to gyve theyr accent upon the last syllable onely. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 46 Quha heichest clymnis the soner may thay slyde. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 6 Trying which of them can leap highest. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. iii. The king when he is highest provoked. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 645 At the very moment at which their disputes ran highest.

2. Comb., forming superlatives to combinations of HIGH adv.

(Now usually expressed by most, as 'most high-sounding'.) 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* II. i. 8 And ouer-lookes the highest pïering hills.

Highfalutin, -ing (høifælūt'in), sb. and a. orig. U.S. slang. Also -ten, hifalutin. [f. HIGH a.: the origin of the second element is unknown; it was perh. a whimsical pronunciation of fluting, or a grandiose equivalent of flying or flown.]

A. sb. Absurdly pompous speech or writing; bombast.

1848 L. COOMBS *Sp. in New York* 29 Sept. (Bartlett), A regular built fourth-of-July . . Jefferson speech, making gestures to suit the highfalutens. 1864 *LOWELL Rebellion* *Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 133 It is a curious jumble of American sense and Southern highfaluting. 1885 *Century Mag.* Jan. 347/2 Nothing like short meter for taking the hifalutin out of stuff. 1889 *Times* 13 Apr. 11/2 'The misery of the Irish people' . . is merely a bit of high falutin.

B. adj. Absurdly pompous or bombastic in style.

1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Kansas* 43 (Bartlett) No highfaluten airs here, you know. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. 396 Those who endeavour to be sublime are often simply highfalutin. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 36 A good human bit of writing . . not so highfaluting (let me dare the odious word!) as the modern style.

Hence Highfalutination, writing or speaking in a highfalutin style.

1894 *HOLE More Mem.* 178 Don't think me bumptious or given to hifalutination.

High-flown, a. [f. HIGH adv. + FLOWN pa. pple. of FLY v.]

† 1. Soaring high; carrying things to a high pitch; elevated; elated. In quot. a 1656, Intoxicated, 'elevated'. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lii. (1739) 93 As yet oppression was not so high-flown. a. 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 112 The king, being somewhat high-flown with drink. a. 1668 *DENHAM Prudence* 42 Nor high-flown hopes to Reason's lure descend. 1702 *STEELE Funeral* II. i. 35 We . . have nothing at all, of all this High-Flown Fury. 1824 C. BRONTE in *Mrs. Gaskell Life* xi. (1857) I. 257 In a high-flown humour, he forbade me to use either dictionary or grammar.

2. Of sentiments, language, style, etc.: Extravagant, hyperbolic; bombastic.

1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 324 In his high-flown conceits. 1672-5 *COMBER Comp. Temple* (1702) 38 He is . . noted for his high-flown style. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 77 Such are the high-flown expressions of Prudentius. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. v. 156 Sentiments, which are occasionally too high-flown and overstrained. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commu.* I. xiv. 192 A piece of elaborate and highflown declamation.

† 3. Of persons: Extreme in opinion or party feeling, esp. in support of claims of authority in church or state. Cf. High-flyer 3. *Obs.*

1672 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) I. 146 He was a high-flown Cavalier. 1681 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 124 The former [party] are called by the latter, Tories, Tories . . high-flown churchmen, &c. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest.* II. viii. 86 Von see, old Highflown Bean I of whom they learnt.

High-flyer, -flier. [f. HIGH adv. + FLYER.]

1. *lit.* One who or that which flies high, as a person, a bird, a balloon, or the like; also, a swing set in a frame.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 Men have great desire to be compted high fliers and deepe swimmers. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 61 These highflyers, when they are in their altitudes, suddenly their waxen wings melt, and down they fall headlong. 1855 *BROWNING Grammar.* *Funeral* 135 All ye highfliers of the feathered race, Swallows and curlews! 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* iii, Improvements . . in the roundabouts and highfliers.

b. Popular name of the Purple Emperor butterfly, and of the genus *Ypsipetes* of moths.

1773 *WILKES Eng. Moths & Butterfl.* pl. 120 The Purple Highflyer, or Emperor of the Woods. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterfl. & Moths* 152 Ruddy Highflyer. *Ibid.* 153 May Highflyer . . July Highflyer.

2. One who soars high in his aims, ambitions, notions, etc.

1663 *PEPYS Diary* 27 May, He . . would have me . . to look him out a widow . . A woman sober, and no high-flyer, as he calls it. 1694 *CROWNE Married Beau* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 278 Oh! pshaw, our hearts are seldom such high flyers. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* I. 1 He had all the airy dreaminess of an hereditary highflyer.

3. One who has lofty or 'high-flown' notions on some question of polity, esp. ecclesiastical. *spec.* a. In late 17th and early 18th c., One who made or supported lofty claims on behalf of the authority of the Church; a High-Churchman; a Tory. Cf. HIGH-FLOWN 3, HIGH-FLYING a. 3. b. In Scotland in end of 18th and beginning of 19th c., An Evangelical, as opposed to a Moderate.

1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 9 The honest Divines of the Church of England who for their Conscience and Obedience are Branded for High-flyers. 1699 H. CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* (1709) 19 The High-flyers... talk and act as if they thought the Kingdom of God was nothing else but Circumstance and Ceremony. 1718 *Entertainer* A iij b, I am afraid St. Peter and St. Paul will scarce escape being censured for Tories and High-flyers. 1730 *Swift Vind. Ld. Carterel* Wks. 1841 II. 113/1, I am told that she openly professes herself to be a high-flyer. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (Ford) VIII. 222 A schism was taking place in Pennsylvania between the moderates and high-flyers. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 395 From a sullen sectarian [he] turned a flaming high-flyer for the 'supreme dominion' of the Church. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* X111. 78 The serious effusions of the clerical high-flyers. 1856 *Masson Edinb. Sk.* (1892) 172 The small minority of Evangelicals, or 'High-flyers', as they were called, corresponded to the proscribed 'Liberals' in secular politics. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 486 When he [Sir W. Scott] wrote, the fierce ecclesiastical conflict between Moderates and 'high-flyers' was still raging.

† 4. A fast stage-coach. *Obs.*

1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* i, Mail-coach races against mail-coach, and high-flyer against high-flyer, through the most remote districts of Britain. 1858 *Dickens Uncomm. Trav.* xxii. (Farmer), The old room on the ground floor where the passengers of the High-flyers used to dine.

5. *slang.* a. A pretentious or fashionable strumpet; a 'swell' beggar, one of the 'swell mob'; a beggling-letter writer. † b. A frequenter of the gallery of a theatre (*obs.*). † c. An exaggerated statement; a 'cram' (*obs.*).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, High Flyers*, Impudent, Forward, Loose, Light Women; also bold Adventurers. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* V. 349 Bench-proppers, High-flyers, Pit-Players, be still. 1776 G. J. PRATT *Philol. of Pleas.* I. 168 If your Honour had heard the high-flyers he crammed my poor head with, all the while we were at it—the soft things he said [etc.]. 1821 *Egan Tom & Jerry* v. (Farmer), As you have your high-flyers at Almack's. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 250 Pursuing the course of a 'high-flyer' (genteel beggar). 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 17 The high-flyer turns up his genteel proboscis at the common cadger.

High-flying, sb.

1. *lit.* Flying to a great height; lofty flight. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 176 In the high flying of Falcons and Vultures.

2. Aiming high; lofty pretension.

1681 *Dryden Epil. to Lee's Poesse Cleves* 6 Never was man worse thought on for high-flying. 3. The principles of high-flyers (sense 3).

1730 *Swift Vind. Ld. Carterel* Wks. 1841 II. 115/1 To read pamphlets against religion and high-flying.

High-flying, a.

1. *lit.* That flies high, as a bird.

1622 *Masae tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 39 Who wing their thoughts with such high-flying feathers. 1870 *Worosw. Sonn.* 'A Roman Master', Birds, high-flying in the element. † b. *transf.* Swift. (Cf. HIGH-FLYER 4.) *Obs.*

c 1710 *Banbury Apes* (ed. 3) 3 A Messenger (on a High-flying Sorrel Horse).

2. Soaring high in notions, aims, ambitions, etc.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 That high flying liberty of conceit proper to the Poet. a 1649 *DRUMM.* OF *HAWTH. Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 82 A man in the prime of his youth, of high-flying thoughts by his alliance with the king of England. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 245 With their lofty strains and high flying Language. 1793 *BROOKES Calculus* p. vi, My hopes of the future improvement of medicine too high-flying. 1878 *SPURGEON Sermon* XXIV. 629 Little duties are almost too insignificant for such high-flying spiritual professors.

3. Making or upholding lofty claims for authority in church or state; holding the principles of the HIGH-FLYERS.

1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 32 Some high-flying Gentlemen, who if they could would make us all slaves to the King's absolute will. 1709 *Ref. Sacheverell's Sermon* 24 The High-flying Faction may call themselves Churchmen as long as they please. 1751 *CARLYLE in Ramsay Remin.* iii. (1870) 64 Webster, leader of the high-flying party. 1772 H. WALPOLE *Last Jynls.* (1859) I. 40 Not indeed that high-flying Church under Bancroft and Laud, but the mild Church under Tillotson. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 463 Gouverneur Morris, a high-flying monarchy man. 1897 A. BIRRELL in *Indep. & Nonconf.* Jubilee No., A great mortification to the high-flying Anglican who cannot bring himself to believe that there can be two Churches within the same realm at one and the same time.

b. Extreme; making high claims for something. 1876 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 186 How horrified some high-flying aesthetic men will be.

† **Highful, a.** *Obs.* In 3 *hey*, *heitol*, *heizful*. [f. ME. *heȝ* HIGH + -FUL.] High; *fig.* haughty, proud.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 4011 *Pis* was a prout mandement & an heitol dede. *Ibid.* 7729 Sturme he was poru out al, & heitol & prout.

High gate, high-gate. Now chiefly Sc. [See GATE sb. 2.] = HIGHWAY, HIGH STREET. Hence frequent in street- and place-names, esp. in the North. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16166 (Trin.) To herodes þo he him sent; euen þe heȝe gate. 1375 *BARBAROUS BRUCE* VIII. 164 VOL. V.

And saw the hye-gat lyand was Apon a fair feld evin and dry. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 486 Reynawde, that was vpon the hyȝhe gate of Ardeyn. 1533 *BELLENDEN Liry* v. (1822) 457 Than fedd he hie gate to Rome. 1629 T. ADAMS *Soldier's Honour* Wks. (1630) 1084 Then should many worthy spirits get vp the High-gate of preferment. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 273 [Jam.] Out the high-gate is ay fair play.

High-handed, a. Acting or done with a high hand (see HIGH a. 17 b), or in an overbearing or arbitrary manner.

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 For this high-handed offence, their foresaid king is still plagued in hell. 1743 in *Doran 'Mam' & Manners* (1876) I. vi. 164 Not... any the worse for their high-handed proceedings. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 382 Some act of high-handed authority. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) II. App. 548 An act of high-handed violence.

Hence **High-handedness**, high-handed, overbearing, or arbitrary action or behaviour.

1874 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece* v. 144 Thus he censures high-handedness even in the gods. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Aug. 4/5 Against wrong or high-handedness Lowell was ready to strike whenever or wherever he saw it.

High-hearted, a. Courageous, high-spirited; in early use sometimes, Haughty, arrogant.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxviii. (1495) 514 In olde tyme men of Grecia were wroth and hyȝhe herted to men that wolde do wronge to theyr neyghbours. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 19 The yongest is most curteys and humble, and is not so hyȝhe herted as that other. 1601 *CHESTER Lene's Marl.* (1878) 65 His enemy, High-hearted Lucius. 1650 *STAPYLTON Strada's Low C. Warres* II. 47 The more high-hearted grew the Prince of Orange. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 129 A fine, high-hearted, manly class they were.

Hence **High-heartedness**.

1613 *LADY ELIZ. CAREW Mariam* IV. viii. Chorus, High heartedness doth sometimes teach to how.

† **Highhede.** *Obs. rare.* In 3 *hizhede*. [f. HIGH a. + -hede, -HEAD.] Height, highness.

a 1300 *Floria & Bl.* 327 Bihold of þe tur þe hizhede And wiþ bi fot met þe brede.

High-heeled, a. Having high heels: used of boots or shoes; hence *transf.* of their wearers.

1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 31 The one goes high-heeled, the other low and flat. 1664 *PEVDS Diary* 15 Aug. He wears pretty high-heeled shoes, but not very high. 1878 *BROWNING Poets of Croisic* cxviii. Quick turn-about On high-heeled shoe. 1882 *MACM. Mag.* XLV. 395 Becurled and bewigged damsels, laced and high-heeled.

High-hoe: see HICKWALL.

High-holder. U.S. [Of same origin as next; altered by popular etymology.] = next.

1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 622/1 The pigeon-hawk... is about the size of our common flicker, or high-holder.

High-hole. U.S. [A variant, due to popular etymology, of *hyghwhele*, *highwale*, *hewhole*, early forms of HICKWALL, q.v.; cf. Eng. dial. *hey-hoe*, *high-hoe*, etc.] The Golden-winged Woodpecker, or Flicker, of North America, *Colaptes auratus*.

1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Clate*... the Golden-winged Woodpecker... elsewhere called High-hole, Yucker, Flicker, Wake-up, and Pigeon Woodpecker. 1884 *Century Mag.* Dec. 222/2 The high-hole appears to drum more promiscuously than does downy [woodpecker]. 1888 *Advance* 5 Apr. 209 The piercing note of the 'high-hole'.

† **Highing, vbl. sb. Obs.** [f. HIGH v. + -ING.] Raising aloft, exaltation, elevation.

a 1225 *Anc. R.* 174 Hesteres nome & hire beuȝne preoued 508 þet ich sigge. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 111 þe heȝing of Crist. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. x. 201 In the Feeste of the Crossis Higing.

Highish (həi'ɪʃ), a. [f. HIGH a. + -ISH.] Somewhat high (in various senses).

1825 *CORBETT Rur. Rides* 472 Mounting a highish bill. 1828 *LAMB Lett.* (1888) II. 206 A friend nameless, but highish in office. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 56 On a highish point called after me 'The Queen's View'.

Highland (həi'lænd), sb. and a. Also 5-9 hie-land, 6 heland, hiland, -end, (helland, he-land), 7 hyland, (hayelonde). [f. HIGH a. + LAND.] A sb.

1. High or elevated land; a lofty headland or cliff. b. The mountainous or elevated part of any country; occas. also in the names of geographical districts, as the Hudson Highlands. (Perh. extended from 2.)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 385 Heahland stizon... on Seone beorg. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 186 Towards Sun-set we see the Coast or high land of Brin John. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* IV. (1691) 80 Wet Weather being propitious to High-lands, which groweth the Low. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 192 The Sierra, or highland of Motapa. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. v. 173 He was... to cruise off the highland of Valparaiso. 1833 *TENNISON Hesperides*, Beneath a highland leaning down a weight Of cliffs. 1839 *THIRWALL Greece* III. VI. 309 He then advanced toward the highlands of Nura. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. ii. 44 Where over crags and piny highlands The poisoning eagle slowly soars.

2. *spec.* (Now always *pl.*, Sc. pronunc. hɪ'lənts.) The mountainous district of Scotland which lies north and west of a line drawn from the Firth of Clyde through Crieff to Blairgowrie and thence north and north-west to Naim on the Moray Firth; the territory formerly occupied by the Celtic clans.

c 1425 [implied in HIGHLANDMAN]. 1520 *VINDENAS Compl.* 384 And, in this realm, he maid sic ordour, Baith throw the beland and the bordour. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* IV.

(1691) 70 The Land and Housing in Ireland, and the High-lands of Scotland. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 37 The Kirk... distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 507/2 Dunkeld... by the beauty of its situation and its convenience as the point of entrance upon the Highlands. 1867 Q. VICTORIA (*little*) Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting high land or a mountainous district.

1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.), *Montanus*, hieland. 1637 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 19 The little marsh... with a little hill of upland ground... compact on three sydes with highland ground. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. lxxv. 626 The highland robbers were subdued or extirpated. 1833 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 109 Merely the highland clouds over the mountains. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 274 Highland Cudweed. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 7/1 The Fen agriculturists have stood the depression much better than their high-land neighbours.

2. *spec.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Highlands of Scotland.

Highland dress, the kilt and accompanying costume worn by the Highland clansmen and soldiers. *Highland regiment*, in the British Army, a regiment originally composed of Highlanders, or raised in the Highlands, and retaining more or less of the Highland dress.

c 1425 [see HIGHLANDMAN]. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvi. 109 Than cryd Mahoun for a Heleand padzane. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 707 A number of hideous high-land Scots. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 359 A generation of Highland Thieves and Red-shanks. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* IV. Two... seemed to me... to have Highland plaids about them. 1882 *PERODY Eng. Journalism* xxi. 158 Upon the shores of highland lochs.

Highlander (həi'lændər), [f. *prec.* + -ER 1.] 1. An inhabitant of a high or mountainous land.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 81 High-landers of Candy. 1681 *COTTON Wend. Peak* 45 More natural to your Peak Highlander. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ix. 329 The Israelite highlanders of the neighbouring heights.

2. *spec.* A native of the Highlands of Scotland. Also, a soldier of a Highland regiment.

1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 50 The Epirotiques in Greece, the Heylanders in Scotland. 1769 *De For's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 236 The Natives of Inverness do not call themselves Highlanders, because they speak English. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 335 The Highlander... was... morally and physically well qualified for war. 1893 *Whitaker's Abn.* 205 Royal Highlanders. *Ibid.* 206 Seaforth Highlanders.

3. *Highlanders*: playing cards of the third quality, so called from the device on the wrapper.

1842 *Bradshaw's Jnl.* 16 Apr. in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (1867) 63 The best cards are called Moguls, the others Harrys and Highlanders. 1866 in *Stationer & Fancy Trades Register* 1 Sept. *Ibid.*, The different qualities of cards are distinguished as Moguls, Harrys, Highlanders, and Merry Andrews.

4. A kind of artificial fly for fishing. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 366 The Highlander may be found useful at times.

Highlandish, a. rare. [See -ISH.] Of the nature of high land; like the Scottish Highlands.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 499 The high-landish mountains overled with Firre-trees. 1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav. Germany* etc. 10 (T.) The country round is altogether so high-landish.

Highlandman. = HIGHLANDER.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xiv. 1543 The Scottis Hieland-men, Ware neire the wattayr off Ile then. 1506 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* ix. 241 Quhen sum hieland men... be brocht til obedience. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 134 *Hiland-men*, the inhabitants of the Hielands, & Jles of this Realme. a 1649 *DRUMM.* OF *HAWTH. Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 7 To defend the country against the incursions of these highland-men. a 1835 *HOGG Song*, 'Come o'er the stream, Charlie' iii. A troop of our bold Highlandmen.

Highlandry. [f. HIGHLAND + -RY, as in *Irishry, Welshry*.] Highlanders collectively.

a 1771 *SMOLLETT* cited in *Ogilvie*.

† **High-lone, adv. Obs.** [An alteration of *alone*, of obscure origin. *High* prob. expresses degree or intensity; cf. *LONE*.] Quite alone, without support.

1507 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 37 (*Q.*) Then she could not stand high lone. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv. And when it [an infant] once goes high-lone, takes it back. 1602 *MIDDLETON Burt* II. ii. When I could not stand a' high lone without I held a thing. 1760 G. WASHINGTON *Diary* 13 Mar. (MS.), The Mares... so poor were they, and so much abused had they been... that they were scarce able to go high-lone, much less to assist in the business of the Plantations.

High-low (həi'ləu), [f. HIGH a. + LOW a.; in contrast to 'top' boots and 'low' shoes respectively.] (Usually *pl.*) A boot laced or otherwise fastened up in front and reaching up over the ankle.

1801 *BLOOMFIELD Rural T.* (1802) 8, I won the High-lows out and out. a 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia, Highlows*, a covering for the foot and ankle, too high to be called a shoe, and too low for a boot. 1830 *CORBETT Rur. Rides* I. 73 From the sole six inches upwards is a high-low. 1851 *Ann. Reg.* 38 He was lacing up his high-lows in the washhouse. *attrib.* 1836 *MARRVAT Japhet* xxxix, He was dressed in highlow boots, worsted stockings. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-ft.* 185 The dandies... have split their waistbands and taken to high-low shoes.

Hence **High-lowed a.**, wearing high-lows: cf. HIGH-SHOD.

1839 *John Bull* 28 July in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 251 The high-lowed ploughboy of Yorkshire.

† **Highly**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *héalice*, 3 *hehliche*, 4 *hehliche*, *hihlich*, *Sc. hyle*, 5 *Sc. hiely*. See also **HEILY**. [OE. *héalice*, f. *heah* HIGH *a.* + *-lic* = -LY¹.]

1. High, lofty, exalted.
(In quot. *a* 1400, 1450-70 perh. an adv.)
c 1000 *ÆLFRIC GEN. XIV.* 20 Gebetstod ys se heallca God.
c 1000 *Hom.* 11. 160 On heallcum muntum. [*a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 6 (MS. I.) Halles and herberges, hyle on hyht.
1450-70 Golagros & Gaw. 183 He had that heynd to ane hall, hyle on hyht.]

2. Noble, splendid.
c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* 11. 86 Nan gæroerd nis swa healec swa Ebreisc. *c* 1000 *Saints' Lives, Oswald* (E. E. T. S.) 184 Leht. swilce healec sunbeam. 13.. *Gav. & Gr. Knt.* 183 Wyth his hylch here, þat of his hed reches.

3. Of high degree; intense, profound.
c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* 11. 506 Mid heallcum gedwyld.
c 1205 *LAY.* 10291 Þat Seaurus in his hirede hæfde hehliche grif. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 264 Yef þer hy hehliche clem.

Highly (hōi'li), *adv.* Forms: see **HIGH a.** [OE. *héalice*, f. *heah* HIGH + *-lic* = -LY².]

1. *lit.* In a high place or situation; aloft, on high; so as to be high or lofty.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* 11. 254 [He] asette ðis gewrit. . . þufon Cristes heafde, healece to tacne. *Ibid.* 318 Seðe on heofonum is healece sittende. *c* 1205 *LAY.* 8088 Þe king hæfde his kine-helm hæhliche on hæfde. 13.. *Gav. & Gr. Knt.* 983 Þe lorde. . . hent hegy of his hode, and on a spere hengeð. 1583 *STANLEYURST Æneis* 1. (Arh.) 19 King Aelous, highly In castel settled. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemaut's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/2 That the membre be collocated soflye, smoothly and highlye.

2. In or to a high position or rank.
c 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 458 Healece þa cyrcanec was recende. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 122 (Harl. MS.) He shulde wedde hir, & be hehliche avanoynd. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V.* 34 b, Knowyng hym to be highly in the kynges favor. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* lxxiii. 380 Yet the wickeddest sorte will needes be highest exalted. 1704 *EARL OF CROMARTY Sp. Parl. Scott.* 11 July, She is one of the Heads and highly situate. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 495 A much greater proportion of the opulent, of the highly descended, and of the highly educated.

† **b.** Supremely, principally; specially. *Obs.*
1340 *Ayeneb.* 5 Þe ilke þet dep his hope hehliche ine sseppe, reneþe dyadliche.

3. In or to a high degree, amount, extent, or condition; greatly, intensely, extremely, very, much.

With such verbs as commend, esteem, extol, honour, praise, value, the sense is coloured so as to run into 3 b or 4 b.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 He wolde þæt his lof þe healecor weoce. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Here cumeð ure king, wule we. . . him. . . hehliche wurðe. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 1. 577 For his leawte. . . rewardyt and that helye. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 54 (Harl. MS.) When the Emperoure herd this, he was hily moved in all his bowels. 1493 *Festivall W. de W.* 1515 49 Than this mayster. . . thanked god highly. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. xlviii.* 1 Greate is y^r lorde & helye to be prayed. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* (1660) 62 Rare Musick, which. . . the knowyngst Artists still do highest value. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 It renders his Conversation highly agreeable. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 184 They would be highly to blame if they did not lay hold of this opportunity. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* vi. i, It must be highly amusing.

† **b.** At a high rate or price.
a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 568 And wið kinewurðe þeones zelden on hehliche ower þong hider. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15224 (Gott.) His aen lauerd þaim for to selle, als heilic as he might. 1362 *LANGOL P. Pl. A.* vii. 300 Bote he beo hehliche 1-huret elles wol he chide. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V.* 56 b, They were sore fined and highly ransomed. *Mod.* His services are perhaps too highly paid.

† **c.** With elevated voice; loudly, aloud. *Obs.*
c 1205 *LAY.* 822 Heihliche he cleopede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 708 Hely scho sa[if]d, þat al mycht heyre. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1286 They herde. . . Hornez of olyfantez fülle helych blawene. *a* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon lxxxiij.* 262, I began to stryue with my brother so helye that Gybonars myght here me.

4. With high quality of action; in high style; with stateliness or majesty; solemnly; nobly, excellently. ? *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 [Hi] behyried him hehlice in þe minstre. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 76 And don hire bodi þrin in stanene þruh hehliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22767 Þus heili, bot wel heiliker, Sal cum to deme þe demester. 13.. *Gav. & Gr. Knt.* 755 Sum herber, þer hegly I mygt here masse. *c* 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 47 b, Ye haue seruid me hyely and well. *a* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* clxxii. 684 The quene went forth helye accompanied. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 8 The Dutch entertain'd me very highly.

† **b.** With honour, honourably; with high approval, appreciation, or praise: now chiefly with *think*, *speak*, or the like.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 190 Heie monnes messenger, me schal heihliche underuoen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1798 Hihliche þei heriede god of þat hap fallen. *c* 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 5 b, Hercules him self. . . welcomed them helye. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V.* 34 b, The Ambassadors were highly received of the Emperor Sygismund. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 387 When we thinke the highest of ourselves. 1657 *BAXTER Agt. Quakers* 10 Can they yet think higher of themselves, or speak higher of themselves, than this? 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 11. 119 He spoke highly of them to Barillon.

† **c.** Solemnly, seriously, earnestly. *Obs.*
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2336 Do now, god, þi grace, And late me haue al þe harm, heihliche i besche. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1585 The styward heyle hath sworne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.) Per met wip him a clerke, the which heilie beheld him. 1573 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 53 Every man laughed. . . to here it then so sodainly so highly taken.

d. To a high degree of artistic quality or finish; with perfect workmanship; elaborately.

1715 *J. RICHARDSON Theory Paint.* 156 'Twould be loss of Time to a Painter to finish such things highly. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 479 The hinges in the wings of an earwig. . . are as highly wrought as if the Creator had nothing else to finish. 1842 *MACAULAY Let. in Trevelyan Life* (1876) 11. ix. 110 They are not expected to be highly finished.

5. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly; ambitiously; with indignation or anger. ? *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 56 Nu comeð forð a feble mon, & halt him þauh heihliche. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 143 Schir amer spak sa helye. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 Whanne thei wille speke highly, lete hem be, and go from hem. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) 11. 789 He tooke it so highly, that thereof ensued much trouble and great bloodshed. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 In thy walke, walke not to hily. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts* 128 Why shouldest thou take it so highly as to undertake a war hereupon? 1793 *GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 272 The Council here talk so highly to Great Britain that you, who know mankind, will conclude them to be afraid.

6. Like other adverbs, **highly** is now generally hyphenated to a ppl. adj., when this is used attrib.

1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 259 The highly-rated burlesque poem. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* iv. 425 O highly-favoured delegate of Jove! 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. p. viii, The highly-inclined strata. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. viii. ii. 171 A handsome and higher-furnished edifice. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* IV. 3 Two or three highly-wrought passages.

Highman, high man. [f. **HIGH a.** + **MAN**: cf. also *low man*.] Usually pl. Dice loaded so as to turn up high numbers. Cf. **HIGH-RUNNER**.

1598 *FLORIO, Pise*, false dice, high men or low men. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 341 There did I learne. . . to make false dice, as your High-men and your Low-men. *c* 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* ii. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 243 Your high And low men are but trifles; your pois'd dye, That's ballasted with quicksilver or gold. 1863 *SALA Capt. Dangerous* II. vii. 226 Gambling bullies. . . throwing their Highmen.

High-mettled, a. Of high mettle; high-spirited, high-couraged.

a 1626 *BACON Q. Elis. Mor. & Hist. Wks.* (1860) 488 In a military and high-mettled nation. 1667 *DAVENANT Sir Martin Mar-All* v. iii, Love's an high-mettled hawk that beats the air. 1714 *SWIFT Petit. to Parlt. in Daveney's Catal.* (1895) 32 A chaise drawn by two high mettled horses. 1838 *PAESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* I. x, The high-mettled young cavaliers.

Hence **high-mettle v.** to render high-mettled.
1837 *CAMPBELL Lines on Camp Hill* v, The captors of England's domains, That ennobled her breed And high-mettled the blood of her veins.

High-minded, a.

1. Having or characterized by a haughty, proud, or arrogant spirit. *arch.*

c 1503 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (1861-3) I. 239 The lady Luce was a proude hij myndyd woman, and lovyth not the kyngis grace. 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* xi. 20 Be not hye minded, but feare. 1530 *PALSGR.* 315/2 Hyemynded, orgueilleux, fiers. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxx[i]. 1 Lord, I am not hye mynded, I haue no proude lokes. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 170 To humble these high-minded men. *a* 1716 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 9 Poor in Spirit may very properly denote one that is free from Pride, one that is not high-minded. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xv, Be not rash. Be not high-minded.

2. Having a morally lofty character; characterized by high principles; magnanimous.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) D iij, Eche of them confessee with a heymynde courage la suite to be his. *c* 1590 *GREENE P. Bacon* ix. 105 Maving Alhambra I. 292 These cavaliers are evidently well-bred, and high-minded youths. 1881 *H. MORLEY Eng. Lit. Q. Vict.* iii. (Tachn.) 77 What little there was of high-minded statesmanship was often lost among lowthoughted cares of a political life.

Hence **highmindedly adv.**, **highmindedness.**

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. lxxiii.* 12 His godly hyghmyndedness is to be noted. 1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 39 Oh beloved, let us abate of this high-mindedness. 1824 *CAMPBELL Theodorice* 385 She bore her fate high-mindedly and well. 1884 *W. S. LILLY in Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 256 High-mindedness, he says, is the crown of all virtue, and the high-minded man occupies himself with honour, and lays claim to it, and takes pleasure in it.

Highmost, a. Obs. or dial. [f. **HIGH a.**: see -MOST.] = **HIGHEST**.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. v. 9 Now is the Sun upon the highest hill of this daies journey. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 431/1 The first and highmost is an Instrument called a Spatha. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Highmost, highest.

Highness (hōi'nēs), *sb.* Forms: see **HIGH a.** [OE. *hēanes*, -nis; later, *hēahnes*, f. *heah* HIGH: see -NESS. OS. and OHG. *hōhnessa*.]

1. The quality or condition of being high; loftiness, tallness, altitude. Now rare in *lit.* sense, the usual word being **HEIGHT**.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* li. 397 Sio heanes ðonne ðara munta. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbok in Anglia* VI. 11. 309/45 We ne mazon hig næfre zeseon for þære fyrleann heahnesses. *a* 1225 *Ansr. R.* 372 Magdalene, þet speled tures heinesses. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11672 (Trin.) Þe heynes of þis tre. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v.* xiii. (1495) 119 That it passe not dewe maner in lengthe, brede and hyghnesses. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxiii. 139 A mount of great highness and sharpness. 1652 *F. KIRKMAN Clerio & Loria* 108 Pattins, which render our highness and stature both alike. 1850 *H. T. ELLIS Hong Kong to Manila* 124 They had all his highness of bone and lowness of flesh.

† **b. concr.** Something that is high; a high place, region, or part; a height; top, summit. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlviii. 1 Herzad dryhten of heofenum herzad hine in heanissum. *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 5 And asette hine ofer þas temples heahnesses. *a* 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xciv. 4 Þe heghnessis of hilles ere his. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 190 Of whose sede, the hyennesse of goddes mounte floweth with fayre blossomes. 1491 *CAXTON Vitae Patr.* ii. (W. de W. 1495) 241 a/1 In the hyghnesses of heuen he had seen a donue.

2. Loftiness of rank, position, or character; high rank, condition, or quality; dignity, majesty.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Disces deiges hehnesses to be heriane. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 428 God hym 3ef þre þynges, as rychesse, And wysdom, & maystrye, & þys was gret heynesse. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 42 Þus siche falshe presumpcioun of heynes of state. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 2092 My lord of gret hyennesse. 1553 *GAU Richt Vay* 49 He is set in gret power and henes. 1646 *T. WHITAKER Uziah* 20 Uziah. . . doted upon his hyghness. *Mod.* The highness of his character atones for the lowness of his rank.

† **b.** With possessive (e.g. the King's Highness; His, Her, Your Highness), as a title of dignity or honour given to princes. [Cf. **GRACE**, **MAJESTY**.]

'His, Her, Your, (etc.) Highness' was formerly the title of English kings and queens, varying with 'Grace', and later with 'Majesty'. In the Dedication of the Bible of 1611 to James I, 'Highness' and 'Majesty' are used indifferently, as they had been in reference to Queen Elizabeth; but in his reign 'Majesty' became the official style. 'Highness' was borne by the Lord Protector Cromwell and his wife. In present usage, 'all sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts of the Sovereign are regarded as of the "Blood Royal", and designated "Royal Highness"', which is bestowed also upon grandchildren, if they are the offspring of sons; but nephews, nieces, and cousins, in common with the children of daughters, are addressed as "Highness" only' (Whitaker, *Titled Persons* 1898). 'Highness' is also given to the chief Indian Feudatory Princes. 'Imperial' and 'Royal Highness' are applied to members of the Imperial and Royal families of other countries, 'Royal Highness' also to reigning Grand Dukes, 'Highness' and 'Serene Highness' to certain other princes (chiefly German): see **SERENE**.

[1713 *FALLOT in Mat. Hist. Bracket* (Rolls) VII. 555 Vestrae, domine, celsitudini scribere tardavi.] 1402 *PR. OF WALES Let. to Hen. IV* (Nat. MSS. I. No. 36) More can I not write to yowr hyennesse at this tyme. *c* 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 118 His creancours shul. . . defame his highnes off mys-governance. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Your noble grace and excellent highnes For to accepte 1 bescheie right humbly Thyss lytle boke. 1529 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 Thy Kyndnes exhilte from the Kyng's hyghnes. 1571 *Act 13 Elis.* c. 29 § 1 Within the Queenes Hyghnes Domynions. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. iii. 38 The Queene (Madam) Desires your Hyghnesse Company. 1611 *BIALE Ded. to Jas. I* ¶ 6 The Lord of Heauen and earth blesse your Maestie with many and happy dayes, that, as his Heauenly hand hath enriched your Hyghness with many singular, and extraordinary Graces; so [etc.]. 1653 *Weekly Intellig.* 14-21 Mar. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 367 The Privy Lodgings for his Highness the Lord Protector in Whitehall are now in readiness. 1714 *SWIFT Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1765 III. 296 His electoral highness should declare himself entirely satisfied. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Three Ages* i. 9 The King's Highness was not called upon to content himself with the homely fare of a farmhouse. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 19 Her royal highness merely awaited an opportunity of getting rid of him. 1854 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* vii, The first lord-in-waiting, entered and said, 'Royal Highnesses! Their Majesties expect you in the Pink Throne-room'.

† **3.** Haughtiness, pride; overbearingness. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Heinesses of oregeþ þe he hadde. *a* 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 21 Fra þe heghnes of iwes & all prouid men. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 542 Wip proude wordes. . . Boþe wiþ 'þou leyst, and þou lext' in heynesse of sowle. 1553 *GAU Richt Vay* 95 Aganis al hienes and al oder sinnis. 1658 *Tradit. Mem. K. James* 131 [He] did by the highness of his hand bring it to the Counsell Table.

4. Greatness of degree, amount, force, etc.; high degree.

1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 322 Through the highness of the wind, and strength of the stream. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 Responsible for the highness of the rates.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Highness v. trans.**, to address with the title 'Highness'; **Highnesshood, -ship** (*rare*), the rank or personality of one who has the title of Highness.

1658 *COKAIN Trappolin* iii. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 154 Hora. I will obey your Highness. *Tras.* Highness me no more! 1814 *Ozonganga* ii. ii, My son wasn't grand enough for your Royal Highness-ship! 1818 *J. W. CROKER Jnl.* 9 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) i. iv. 125 They don't quite Highness her [Mrs. Fitzherbert] in her domestic circle, but they Madam her prodigiously. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 199 A king has descended from his throne, and a prince from royal highnesshood, to reward the virtues of the fair partners to whom they are unable to impart the rights of the blood-royal.

High-pitched, a.

1. Of high pitch acoustically.

1748 *J. MASON Elocut.* 7 A Habit of reading in a high-pitched Key. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 10 Julia had a very high-pitched voice.

2. Of lofty tone or character.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 41 His high-pitch'd thoughts. 1875 *McLAREN Serm.* Ser. ii. i. 2 The language, seems much too emphatic and high-pitched, to be fully satisfied by a reference to anything in this life. 1897 *DOWDEN Fr. Lit.* iii. i. 144 A relief from their fatigue of fine manners and high-pitched emotions.

3. Highly inclined to the horizon; steep.

1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 127 After the decline of the Roman Empire, high-pitched roofs were very generally introduced. 1877 *J. C. COX Ch. Derbysh.* II. 81 Traces of the high-pitched roof.

High priest, high-priest. [See **HIGH a.** 7.]

1. A chief priest; esp. the Jewish chief priest.

138a Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 517 þe heyeze prest Hely. 1536 TINDALE *John* xviii. 10 [He] smote the hye prestes servaunt. 158a N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* xvii. 43 b. The kings high Priest. 1756 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 399 The emperor Augustus Caesar, high-priest, &c. having conquered Egypt, and united it to the Roman state, consecrated this obelisk to the sun. 1877 P. THOMSON in *Queen's Printer's Aids to Bible* 148 To found and establish the Asmonæan dynasty of native high-priest-princes.

b. Applied to Christ as maker of the Atonement. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* iv. 14 [v. 1] Seynge then thatt we have a grette hye prest which hath entred heaven. lett vs kepe oure profession. 1718 WATTS *Hymn*, With joy we meditate the grace Of our High Priest above. 1833 CAUSE *Eusebius* x. iv. 412 Our first and great High Priest.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A hierophant; the head of any 'cult'.

1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* ii. (1804) I. 17 Just indignation against this Junius, this high-priest of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness. 1831 BAEWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 118 The high priest of science found himself the inmate of a college. 1878 N. AMER. REV. CXXVII. 106 Ricardo, the high-priest of the bullionists.

High-priestess. A chief priestess. Also *fig.* 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 114 The high Priestesse of the new religion. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 99 This grove's high-priestesse, heaven's true messenger. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 244.

High-priesthood. [*f.* HIGH PRIEST + HOOD.] The office of high priest. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *1 Mac.* vii. 21 Thus Alcimus defended his hie presthode. 1640 BASTWICK *Lod. Bps.* viii. 1 ij. He denies Christs Highpriesthood in heaven. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. i. xi. (1876) 272 The high-priesthood of the pure reason. 1885 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 373/3 During the high-priesthood of John Hyrcanus.

High-priestly, a. [*f.* as *prec.* + -LY 1.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a high priest.

1849 SIDONIA *Sorc.* II. 183 Even in that glorious high-priestly prayer of His. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 5. 41 Authority. concentrated in high-priestly hands.

High-reaching, a. a. lit. That reaches high or aloft. *b. fig.* Aspiring, ambitious.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 31 High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 644 At last appear Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid Roof.] 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* *Whitsun Monday* xii. Heroes and Kings, obey the charm, Withdraw the proud high-reaching arm. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. ix. A being formed for high-reaching exploits.

High-rigged, a. Also 6-8-rigged. Having a high ridge or ridges.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] heades whyche men call hie rigged, ceased, or shouldered heades. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *High-crested*, or *High-rigged*, a Term in Archery. 1747 *tr. Mem. Nutrebian Court* I. 13 A narrow, high-rigged nose.

High-rigged, a. Naut. Having high rigging. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 318 Detriment done to the locks and banks by high-rigged vessels.

High road, high-road. [After HIGHWAY.] A chief or main road; a highway.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 144 ¶ 2 [We] do not share blike in the Division of Her Majesty's High-Road. 1763 JOHNSON in *Barwell* 6 July. The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high road that leads him to England. 1817 COLKIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 187 Words which he hears in the market, wake, high-road, or ploughfield. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii. The lane led on to the high-road.

b. fig. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* III. xii. 64. I... will travel in the high-road of certainty, and confine myself to what is visible. 1839-40 THACKERAY *Catherine* v. I was on the high road to fortune.

† **High-runner.** *Obs.* A false die loaded so as to run on the high numbers; cf. HIGHMAN. So **High-running ppl. a.**

1668 DAYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i. The high-running dice. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* II. v. 235 False Dice... the high, and the low runners. 1721 J. DENNIS *Lett.* II. 407 (N.) The rhetorical author... makes use of his tropes and figures, which are his high and low runners, to cheat us.

High-set, a.

1. Set in a high or lofty position. 138a Wyclif *Job* xxxix. 28 In stones he dwelleth, and in heye sett scarn flintis he bideth. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 194 If the wrest is high set, the earth of the furrow will not touch the hinder part of the mold-board.

2. Set in a high key; high-pitched. Also *fig.*

a 1631 DAYTON *Wks.* III. 1027 (Jod.) Thy high-set song. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 54 His Spiritual and high-set Ear. 1744 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 335 Like well-tuned Instruments: But... too high-set for me. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Down* I. 54 Mr. and Mrs. Hunt seemed at present too high set for the dull conversation of business.

† **Highship.** *Obs.* In 3 *heih-*, *hehschipe*. [*See -SHIP*.] Elevation; high dignity; altitude.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Vt of mine hehschipe. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Þe hehschipe of meidenhad. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 Þu hauest... ti michele heh-schipe.

† **High-shod, -shoed, a. Obs.** Wearing high shoes; hence, rustic, boorish. (*See next*.)

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 152 (Jod.) Your high-shod prerogative and those same slouching fellows, your tribuns. 1693 DAYDEN *Persius* (1697) 478 The high-shoed Ploughman. a 1716 *SOUTH Seru.* (1717) IV. 497 Who... rejoice as much in their homely Dame, and ragged Children, together with their High-shoed Companions, as those who can... domineer over Kingdoms.

† **High-shoe.** *Obs.*

1. One who wears high shoes, as rustics did in the 17th c.; hence, a rustic, countryman, plain man.

[1603 BRETTON *Packet Lett. Wks.* (1879) 49 (Countryman's *Lett. to Sweetheart*) If my high shoes come home on Saturday, I'll see thee on Sunday.] 1650-66 WHARTON *Poems Wks.* (1683) 340 The Wary-High-Shoe, who so Idoliz'd The Covenant, that equally he priz'd It with his Bible. 1651 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot Poems* 34 What all those wild Collegiates had cost The honest High-shoes. 1679 *Observ. last Dutch Wars* 4 Our Justices... in the more weighty points of the Law, would be baffled upon the Bench by every High-shoe. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 45 Whereby we of the high shoes, would be made as capable of judging... as the best gentleman of you all.

2. *pl.* **High shoos** used *attrib.* = Rustic, boorish. **High-shoon-man**, a rustic, an agricultural labourer.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 251 As if there were no medium between High-shoon Language, and that of the Buskin and Stage. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Pref. (1729) 50 This Improvement would be generally obstructed by the Tenant and High-shoon-men. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 52 He came with two Reprobates of his own Heresy into a little... Shire of Italy and... seduced three most simple high-shoon Bishops.

High-sounding, a.

1. Emitting a high or loud sound; highly sonorous. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Ps. cl. 5 Praise ye him with high sounding cymbals. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 212 (Jod.) When his high-sounding lyre his valor rais'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 681 Ah, tinkling cymbal and high-sounding brass, Smitten in vain!

2. Having an imposing or pretentious sound.

1784 DE LORME *Eng. Const.* i. ii. (ed. 4) 33 Vested with more high-sounding prerogatives. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 131 They had high-sounding titles. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 145 What real meaning is there in the high-sounding phrase, so often repeated, 'Knowledge of things in themselves'?

High-spirited, a. Possessing or marked by a lofty, courageous, or bold spirit; mettlesome.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* I. 113 (Jod.) A lady's sleeve high-spirited Hastings wore. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 451 Of all Governments a Commonwealth aims most to make the People flourishing, virtuous, noble and high-spirited. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 216 Too high-spirited to be passive instruments in his hand. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 13 Three hundred high-spirited stallions. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* iv. 110 She was an audacious, high-spirited little woman.

Hence **Highspiritedness, a.**

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 Cor. xiv. 36 Take heed lest God for your arrogance and high spiritedness lay you low enough.

High-stepper. A horse which lifts its feet high from the ground in walking and trotting; *transf.* a person of stately walk or bearing. So

High-stepping a.

1860 MRS. RIDDELL *Too Much Alone* xxix. [The beauty] which makes a woman be called, when young and in good action, 'showy' and 'a high-stepper'. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 54 She drove... very high-stepping English horses. 1886 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Silence Dean Maitland* I. i. 9 A dog-cart, drawn by a high-stepping chesnut. 1891 *ibid.* 10 Sending the high-stepper flying along the level down-road like the wind.

† **High-stomached, a. Obs. or arch.** [*See STOMACH.*] Of high courage or spirit; high-spirited, haughty.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 110 A man very wel borne... but no better borne then high stomacked. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1807) II. 237 These nought-fearing fellows, these high-stomached men, which desire dauger. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 18 High stomackd are they both, and full of ire. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 103 In this deputation were some high-stomached sheiks, who... scrupled not to speak their opinion. 1894 CHARLES T. C. JAMES *Miss Precocity* II. ii. 24 He said she was 'high-stomached'. Very remarkable way of putting it... wasn't it?

High-strained, a. Highly strained; forced.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ded.* A iii. b. The Age wee live in is all for novelties, and high-strained Jigs of Musick. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 109 The high strain'd paradoxes of old philosophy. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 449 The high-strained Encomiums... paid to Learning.

High street. [*See STREET.*] In OE., and often down to 17th c., A highway, a main road, whether in country or town; now, very generally, the proper name (*High Street*) of that street of a town which is built upon a great highway, and is (or was originally) the principal one in the town.

In OE. times often applied to one of the Roman Roads or 'Streets'; it remains as the name of one of these, and of the mountain over which it passes in Westmorland.

c 1000 *Charter of Oswald*, Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 246 To ðære heahstrete. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Pat burh folc bihten þe heze strete. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8071 (Götl.) Þai went ham forth þe he strete [Cott. þe mikel stre]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 105 Riht as syzte semeth a man to se þe heighe strete. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiii. 11 My fete kepe his path, his hye strete haue I bolden. 1548 HALL *Chron. K. Edw. IV.* 210 Broughte... through the hygh streates of London, too the cathedrall church of saint Paule. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 38 b. The milke way... is the high street in Heaven that goeth straight to Jupiters palace. 1606 N. RIDING *Rec.* (1883) I. 36 Varne Bridge being a common and most necessarie passage... and being His Maties high streete. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1599 The morning trumpets festival proclaimed Through each high street. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 69/2 High Streets... are designed for some certain purpose, especially any public one; as, for instance, those which lead to some Temple, or to the Course for Races, or to the Place of Justice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 208 The Catholics were allowed... to carry the host in procession anywhere except in the high streets of royal burghs. 1896 *Oxford Sights & Scenes* 185 High Street being called 'the High'. The usage is similar with other well-known streets in Oxford.

† **Hight, sb.¹ Obs.** Forms: 3-4 *hiht*, 3-5 *hiȝt* (-e), 3-6 *hight*, (4 *hit*); *Sc.* 4-5 *nicht* 4-6

hecht, (5 *heycht*, *height*, *heght*). [*f.* HIGHT *v.1*: a northern form (instead of the original OE. *hāt*, ME. *hote*); after 15th c. only *Sc.* Cf. BE-HIGHT *sb.*]

1. A command, order.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19330 (Edin.) We... ȝiu forbede þurȝ þe hiȝte of biȝsophede, þat ȝie in name of þat ihesu Be noȝte to preche sa bald. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 335 Cristis hecht for to fulfill, þan paul to Rome com petir till.

2. A promise; a vow.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 785 Þis hight... was ful fals and fikel. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, blachor* 1162 His hicht þat he mad to me. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 Affir his hiȝt and conenaund. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xviii. 12 In þat heȝcht he wes noucht lele. c 1470 HARRING *Chron.* clxxiv. xi. He hight the Kyng... & held nothing his hight. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 23 Oft syis fair hechtis makis fullis fane. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 30 Ane donatoun is understand, to be ane hecht or bair promise, rather then ane trow or effectual gift. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Hecht, heȝcht*... this word is still used, *Lothian*. [186a *Histol. Prov. Scot.* 59 Fair hechts mak fools fain.]

† **Hight, highth, sb.² Obs.** Forms: 1 *hiȝð*, 3 *hiðe*, 4 *hihte*, (*hihte*), 5 *hyȝt*. [*OE.* *hiȝð*, *f. hȝtan* to HIE, with suffix *-th* later *-t* after *gh*; cf. HEIGHT.] Exertion, impetuosity, haste.

c 1050 *Gloss. in Zsch. für deutsches Alterth.* XXXI. 14 *Acutis nisibus*, mid *searump* *hiȝðum*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 *Schrift* schal been on *hiðe* imaked. a 1225 *Juliana* 77 þe reue... leup for *hiðe* wið lut men into a bat. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 110 For non *hihte* that he hath ne syht me hym ner shake. c 1450 *Mvac* 559 Weþer þe wordes were seȝde a-ryȝt, And not turnet in þat hyȝt.

† **Hight, sb.³ Obs.** Forms: 1 *hyht*, (*hiht*), 2 *huht* (*ii*), 3 *Orm.* *hiht*, *hiȝt* (*e*). [*OE.* *hyht* :- *Otent*. **huht*- from root *hug-* of *hycgan* to think, hope. Cf. HIGH *sb.*] Hope, glad expectation; gladness, joy.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 165 De bið þonne hyht and ȝefea. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxlii. 20 [cxv. 11] Hio hyht heora habban on Drihten. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 [He] ȝiðð beom forȝifness and huht and heore ȝeomerinde mod ilideȝað. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3816 *Hiht* & hope o Drihten *Mod.* a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 272 Hit is min hiȝte, hit is mi wune. *ibid.* 1101 An hadde soþþe blisse and hiȝte.

Hight, sb.⁴ and a., var. of HEIGHT *sb.* and a.

Hight, v.1 arch. Forms: *see below*. [*A Com.* Teut. vb.; orig. reduplicated: OE. *hāt-an*, pa. t. *heht*, contr. *hēt*, pl. *hehtan*, *hētan*, pa. pple. *hāten* = OFris. *hēta*, OS. *hētan* (MLG. *hēten*, MDu. *heeten*, *heiten*, Du. *heeten*), OHG. *heizzen*, (MHG. *heizen*, Ger. *heizen*), ON. *heita* (Sw. *heta*, Da. *hede*), Goth. *haitan*, pa. t. *haitait*, pl. *-um*, pa. ppl. *haitans*, to call by name, to name, call to come or do something, bid, command. Of this vb. the Old Teutonic medio-passive voice, Goth. *haitada*, pl. *haitanda* (pres. t.), remained in OE. as *hātte*, pl. *hātton* (pres. and pa. t.), being the only trace of this voice in English. In the other Teutonic langs. the passive form had been lost, or rather blended with that of the active, but the sense remained, as one of the uses of the verb, which was thus both 'to call' and 'to be called'. In ME. the same fate befell the passive form, so that here also the active *hōten*, *hight*, came to be both 'to call' and 'to be called', the latter being the chief use in later times. In addition to this curious confusion, the active forms themselves suffered a remarkable series of changes, resulting finally in the entire loss of the present stem, and the substitution of that of the pa. t. The original pres. *hāte* and pa. pple. *hāten* regularly became in ME. *hōte*, *hōten* (to c 1450); northern *hātē*, *hātē(n)*. The redupl. pa. t. *heht* (Goth. *haitait* = **hehait*) gave ME. *heȝt*, *hiht*, *hight*; the contracted *hēt* gave ME. *hēt*, *heet*, *hete* (to c 1470). Thus, the normal ME. inflexion was *hote*, *hēt* or *hight*, *hōten*; but this was, from an early date, disturbed by the influence of 'levelling', and of various assumed analogies. From c 1200 the anomalous pa. t. *heht* often took, like the weak vbs., final *-e*, the loss of which, however, in 15th c., again made the form *hight*. About 1300, the pres. t. took (in midl. dial.) the vowel of the past, and became *hete*, *heete*, which survived to the 16th c. Farther north, the pres. assumed the form of the redupl. pa. t., and became *hight*, *hiht*, *hecht*, still extant in *Sc.* in sense 'promise'. Both forms of the pa. t. *hēt* and *hight* also passed over into the pa. pple., where *hight* is still a well-known archaism. Dialectally, or by individual writers, this is extended as *highted*. There are various other anomalies; for which see the Forms below. The only parts of the vb. which remain in literary use are the pa. pple. *hight* 'called', and the kindred pa. t. *hight* 'was called', both conspicuous archaisms unknown to ordinary prose. In the dialects other forms and senses survive.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. Present stem. a. 1 *hāt-*, 2-5 *hāt-*, 3-5 *hōt-*, (3 *hoat-*, 5 *hoot-*).

c897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. Pret. 3 Ælfred kyaing hæted gretan Wæferð biscop. *Ibid.* lvi. 443 Dryhten hwæt hæst ðu me don? c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xiv. 28 Hat me cuman to þe. *Ibid.* l. 28. c1050 Byrht(e)th's Handbooc in Anglia (1885) VIII. 303 Þæt ger þe man hæst solaris. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 15 God almihtin þe hat don þin god on-þein his uuel. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 201 Alle bilefulla ic hote þus waken. c1225 Ancr. R. 186 So hat ower ueder ou. c1258 Eng. Proclam. Hen. III. l. 6 We willen and hoeten þæt alle vre treowe heom healden deadliche ifoan. c1320 R. BRUNNE Medit. 240 Thys y 3ow hote. 14.. Wyclif's Dent. xxiii. 23 marg. Of him that hootith, and fulfillith it not. c1440 Promp. Parv. 249½ Hotyn or make behest, promitto. c1475 Assembl. Ladies 689 Now good, tell on, I hate you, by sayot Jame.

B. 7, 3-4 hette, 5-6 heete, (7, 3, 4-5 heit). c1300 Cursor M. 5427 Heit [Fairf. hette] me truli, wit cunenand. c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 148 His help I 3ow hette. c1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 236 But oon anow to grete god I hette [r. hette]. c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 72 Oyle of mercy I can hym heyt. *Ibid.* 74 A child to bere thou me hetys. How shuld it be? 1549-68 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. cxix. 76 As thou to me thyseruant bestest.

7. 3-4 hiht, hiȝt, 4- hight, (4 hite, hyte, 4-5 hyght, 5 hiȝte); Sc. 4- hicht, hecht, (4-5 hycht, 5-6 heght, 6 heycht).

c1300 Cursor M. 5431 (Cott.) Truli now i þe hight (Gött. hite). *Ibid.* 2480 (Edin.) Þu sál nu hiht and vow me her. c1340 HAMPOLE Psalter Pro. 21 Hyghstand ioy til ryghtheismen. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce xii. 318 I hecht heir, in my lawte. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 582 Here I hight amendeunt. c1560 A. SCOTT Poems (S. T. S.) iii. 34 And hecht thame gifis, howbeid þe gif thame nocht. 1565 GOLDING Ovid's Met. vii. 159 And as for lech, was none that helpe could hight. 1674 RAY N. C. Words 25 To Hight (Cumb.), to promise or vow. 1789 BURNS 5 Carlines xl. He wadna hecht them courtly gifts. But he wad hecht an honest heart. 1872 BLACKIE Lays Hight. 3 Molaise. Hights me go, and I obey.

2. Past tense. a. str. i heht, 3 hieȝt, (heitt), 4 heȝt, heȝcht, hiȝt, 4-5 hight; also weak 2-3 hehte, 3 hæhte, hæhte, hætte, heitte, 3-4 hihte, 3-5 hiȝte, 4-5 highte, hyghte, 5 heȝte, heȝhte; undetermined 6- hight, (hyght), Sc. hecht, (heght).

a1000 Andreas 365 (Gr.) He heht englas him to cuman. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 121 Summe. behten hine aredan. c1200 Moral Ode 268 Al þe þe lape ȝæt behte to. c1250 Meid. Margarete viii. E heitt hem quelle. *Ibid.* lv. Oli-brins heitte þe mai ut of prisun don. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 218 And hieȝt him al foreȝeten þat þou hight. c1300 Harrow. Heli 231 That I highte the lo the old lawe, thou darest me. c1364 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii. 9 As þe kyng hihte. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce x. 262 He his man hecht for til be. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas 122 He heycht to mend his stat. c1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. l. 101 þat he hieȝt hem graciously. c1440 York Myst. xlv. 49 He highte vs fro harme for to hyde. c1440 Gesta Rom. lxxv. 284 þe porter hieȝt for to do it. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5180 Wele he hight, bot euyl did he. 1460 CARGRAVE Chron. 265 Not-withstanding that the kyng hieȝt him this, he was exiled. 1557 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 249 Hopefull youth that hight me health. 1578 Ps. li. in Scot. Poems 16th C. II. 114 Thou heght to Abraham anone, Isack his eldest son. 1793 BURNS Meg o' the Mill 9 The Miller he hecht her a heart leal and loving. (1841 hight: see B. 5 c.)

B. str. i hēt, 2-4 hēt, 4-5 heet, hett; also 3 heitt, (weak), 3 heitte, 4 hette, 4-5 hette.

c900 tr. Bada's Hist. iii. xii. (1800) 194 Þæs þe bine sleaȝt her. a1000 Cadmon's Gen. 2613 (Gr.) He bet his naman Adam. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 7 þe witeȝa bet þe wite sculde maken his stipes. c1290 Becket 806 in S. Eng. Leg. l. 129 Heo beten him don þeom sikernesce. c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 275 Þo him trewe þe Inglis him hette. 13.. Guy Warr. (A.) 204 To day he cleped Gij, And him hette and comandi. 13.. Gaw. & G. Knt. 418 Loke, Gawan, þou be graybe to go as þou betteȝ. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 271 Ennye. heet freres to go to scole. 1393 *Ibid.* C. ii. 17 He bet þe elementes to helpe ȝow alle tymes. c1430 Syr Tryam. 1043 To þou haste done that thou hett. 1460 Lybeaus Disc. 206 Kyng Artour. Hette of the table rounde Four the beste knyghtes. Arme Lybeaus.

γ. erron. 6 hote.

1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. July 164 A shepherd trewe, yet not so true, as he that earst I hote.

3. Pa. pple. a. 1 (3e)hátén, 2-3 (3e, i-)hátén, 3-4 haten, 4-5 hate; 2-6 (3e, y, i-)hoten, (y, i-)hote.

c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. i. § 1 Ða wæs sum consul. Boetius wæs haten. c975 Rushw. Gosp. Matt. xxvii. 16 Monn se wæs haten barrabas [Hatt. G. zebaten]. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1132 An prior of S' Neod, Martin wæs zebaten. c1175 Colt. Hom. 219 Heo wæs zehoten leot þerinde. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 97 He is ihate on grekisc paracletus. c1200 ORMIN 5200 He wæs hatenn Helyseow. c1205 LAY. 3156 þe kinge of Bruttain þe Leir is haten. c1250 Meid. Margarete i. Ðe vie of one meidan wæs hoten Margarete. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 80 A lordyng of þe Romaynes, þat y hote wæs Galle. c1300 K. Horn 201 Horn ic am ihote. c1300 Cursor M. 14503 His nam wæs haten caiphas. *Ibid.* 19465 Pat ilk bat þan wæs hate saul. 1364 LANGL. P. Pl. A. i. 61 A whit þat wrong is I-hote. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Gawan 65 þat batine wæs deme drusiene. c1386 CHAUCER Reeve's T. 21 His name wæs hote [v.r. hoteo] deynous Symkyn. 1390 GOWER Conf. l. 55 A lord, whiche Phorcus wæs hote. c1400 Solomon's Bk. Wisd. 156 He was yhote Ionas. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis iii. l. 25 Our ffendliche goddis, Penates hait [rime estait]. c1643 W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary iii. l. in Hazl. Dodsley XII. 255 Aldersgate Is hoten so from one that Aldrick hight.

B. 3-5 hatten (-in), 4-5 hatte. Chiefly north. [from the passive form hette, or shortened from hátén.] c1300 Cursor M. 9545 (Cott.) Þe toþer wæs hatten soþfastnes. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce xiv. 376 Thomas of dwn hattyn wess he. 1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) l. 97 Þe tour is

i-cleped and batte Babel. a1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. (1869) 11 The secunde dedely synne es hattene enuy. c1450 St. Cuthbert 6827 His name wæs hattyn cutrehe.

γ. 4 heiten, heit, hete, hett(e), 4-5 (9 dial.) het.

a1300 Cursor M. 1524 (Cott.) Sco wæs heiten [v.r. cald(e)] noema. *Ibid.* 14783 (Gött.) Ouper es þe prophete, Or crist himself to man es hete. c1340 *Ibid.* 2658 (Trin.) As I bfore haue hette [v.r. hight, heit, hith] to þe. *Ibid.* 12820 (Trin.) Þat longe wæs [v.r. hight, heit, hith] now comen es. c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 39 So haue I het. 1855 WAUGH Lanc. Life (1857) 65 A lawm, fouse oud felly, bet an elder.

ð. 7, 3, 4- hight, (4 heȝt, hiht, hith, hite, 4-5 hiȝt, -e, hyȝt, yȝight, yȝyȝt, iȝight, 4-6 hyȝht, 5 height, Sc. 4- hicht, hecht, 7 heght).

a1300 Cursor M. 1276 (Cott.) Þe oile me wæs hight [v.r. heit, heit] o merc. *Ibid.* 2590 (Gött.) As it was bite bifer þas daie. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 107 [God] has hight him yit þat to be blise of heven. c1374 CHAUCER Troilus v. 540 O hous of housses, whilom best yȝight! c1386 - Frankl. T. 595 Wel ye woot what ye han hight [v.r. hȝt, hȝt, hith]. c1400 Pistill of Susan 14 He hed a wif hȝt Susan. c1475 Raulf Collyer 449. I sall baide that I haue hecht. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis i. l. 19 Thair was ane ancient cite hecht. Cartage. 1563 in B. Googe's Eglogs etc. (Arb.) 81 Happye (Googe) he maye be hight. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. ii. ix. 59 An ancient booke, hight Briton monuments. c1605 MONTGOMERIE Flying 451 Wee haue heght to Mahoun, for hand-sell, this hair. 1664 BUTLER Hud. ii. iii. 106 A cunning man, hight Sidrophel. 1812 BYRON Ch. Har. l. iii. Child Harold was he hight. 1863 BARRING-GOULD Iceland 116 A glen which has been hight the Vale of Shadows.

ε. 4 hehted, (hethede), 6-7 highted, Sc. 8-9 hechted.

c1300 Havelok 551 Hwan þe swike him hauede bethede, þat þe shulde him forth lede. 1583 STANHYURST Æneis iii. (Arb.) 77 For those plats Strophades in language Greekish ar highted. 1604 FULBECKE Pandectes 83 So Anasces. was. highted a lawfull king. c1833 J. BALLANTYNE in Whistle-Binkie (Scot. Songs) Ser. i. 33 Mony big loons hae hechted to wyle her awa.

4. Passive: see B. 5.

B. Signification.

I. trans. +1. To command, bid; to order, or ordain. Constr. with person and thing, or pers. and inf. or clause; also with thing only, and absol. Obs.

a900 Charter (Tb.) 47 (Bosw.) [He] heht ðæt he cume to him. c1000 ÆLFRED Hom. I. 394 We dydon swa swa ðu us hote. - Gram. xxi. (Z.) 125 Mid ðam gemete we hutað oðre menn don sum ðing. *Ibid.* Gehwa hæð oðerne, na byne sylfne. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 31 Þenne þe preost hine hat æzefen þa ehte. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 211 He ne wile don þat god him het. and doð þat þe deuel het. c1275 LAY. 31552 We beoȝ come ase þou hauest i-hote. c1300 Vox & Wolf 36 in Hazl. E. P. P. l. 59 Be stille, ich hote, a Godes nome! c1300 Becket 2039 (Percy) We hoteþ þe ek in his half þat þu assollist also þe Bischof [etc.]. c1350 Will. Palerne 1082 [He] bet hem alle hiȝe pider as harde as þei miȝt. 1364 LANGL. P. Pl. A. i. 17 He bihte þe corpe to seruen ow vchone. *Ibid.* iii. 9 Cortesliche þe Clerk þo as þe kyng hihte, Tok þe Mayden bi þe Middel. 1377 *Ibid.* B. ii. 218 He was. Ouer al yhowted and yhote trusse. 1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) l. 411 ȝif þe prince of þe lond hote, Briddes synȝeȝ wiȝ mery note. 1447 BOKENHAM Seyntys Introd. (Roxb.) 5 Lete þeme be hete Thedyr to bere and there to lete The same thyng. 14.. Stat. Rome 804 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 141 He het also that men shoulde to chyrche go. 1486 [see A. 17].

† b. To bid come, call, summon. (Only in OE. and arch. in Spenser.) Obs.

a1000 Daniel 532 Ða wæs to ðam dome Daniel haten. 1591 SPENSER Daphn. 11 Ne let the Sacred Sisters here be hight, Though they of sorrowe beuillie can sing.

2. To promise, to vow; to pledge oneself. (Constr. as in i.) Obs. etc. Sc.

a900 CYNEWULF Juliana 53 Gif þu to sœmran gode. hætsð hæpen-weoh. c1200 ORMIN 4922 Pat tatt icc het Drihtin. c1205 LAY. 23384 ȝet ich wile haten mare. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 4098 Eðe hiden hoten sal hem ben hote. c1300 Cursor M. 5429 (Gött.) Hote me treuli þu bi selue Sal me wid min eldris delue. c1340 Cursor M. 3886 (Fairf.) Þou sal haue Rachel as þe hȝt. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista 1022 Bath gold and fe Hechtand byme in to pleote. c1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 30 We þat boten grete awowis to voiden. i. siikness. c1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 236 Oon auow to grete god I heete. c1400 MAUNDEV. Pref. (Roxb.) 2 Þis es þe land þat es hight til vs in heritage. c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 44 That he may fe Esaw, That us bothe hetes bale to brew. c1470 HARRING Chron. clxviii. vi. Ever yȝ kyng Edward hight men grete hyre hym for to take. 1577-87 HARRISON England i. vii. in Holinshed 15 He was so desperatellie wounded, that no man hight him life. 1724 RAMSAY Tea-T. Misc. (1733) II. 182 Roh my eem hecht me a stock. 1829 in Chambers Scott. Songs 40 Hope aye hechts his safe return.

† 3. parenthetical. To assure (one that it is as one says): cf. 'I promise you.' Obs.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 402 Maysterful mod & hyȝe pryde I hete þe arn heterly had here. c1350 Will. Palerne 1123 So harde þe hieȝt þan, i hote þe for soþe. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce vii. 156 The kyng, that hungry wæs, I hicht. c1420 Pallad. on Husb. iii. 936 Also this yȝow hete I preued haue. 1501 DOUGLAS Pat. Hom. i. xxiii. Baith axtre and quheillis of gold, I hote. 1515 Scot. Field 257 in Chetham Misc. (1856) II. I will wynde you to wreke, wess, I you heete.

4. To call, to name. (Now only in pa. pple.) arch.

c893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. l. i. § 17 Ða deor bi hatap hranas. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 77 þu scald. i. bere knaue child, and haten hi helend. c1205 LAY. 2857 To hire he hefe loue, and læfde heo hehte. c1255 Juliana 55 Sathanas þat tu leuest upon & ti feeder hatast. c1350 Will. Palerne 405 Pat menskful mayde Melior wæs hote. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 477 A bischof hight Eugenius. c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 145 Emanuelle is hete His name for to lere.

1580 SIDNEY Ps. xxiv. vi. Even He the King of glory hight. 1583 STANHYURST Æneis i. (Arb.) 26 The Romans of his owne name, Romulus, highting. 1605 VERNSTEGAN Dec. Intell. (1634) 83 The ether Saxons are hight now Friesians. 1807-8 W. IRVING Salmag. (1824) 83 A little pest, hight Tommy Moore. 1845 HOOKE Regis Civilis, 39 Look at the polish'd nations hight The civilized.

II. intr.: in origin medio-passive.

5. To call oneself, be called, have or bear the name. (Now only in the archaic pa. t. hight.)

a. Orig. in forms repr. the OTeut. passive, Goth. pres. t. haitada, -anda. Pres. and pa. t. i hātte, pl. -on, 2-5 hatte, pl. -en, 4-5 hette, hatt, hat, hett. The forms with e were prob. influenced by those in ß (ð).

c897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. lvi. 445 On ðæm bocum ðe hatton Apocalipsin. c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xiii. 55 Hu ne batte hys mod Naria? c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 13 þe six werkes of brihtnesse hatten þus. *Ibid.* 89 Bethfage. hatte þe prop. c1300 Cursor M. 3948 'Tel me nam, þe said, 'quat es þin? 'Iacob i hatt' [v.r. hate, heit]. *Ibid.* 14218 Thomas þat hette didimus. c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 22 Oxen hate to toun, þe þe body felle. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvi. 15 Herte batte þe [h]erber þat it in growth. 1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. iii. i. (Tollem. MS.) A man hat [1535 hight, 1582 is called] antropros in Grew. c1430 Chet. Assigne 232 Betyrece she hette. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 377 Hardebrechins þe cite hatte. c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 8 A good yoman my master hat.

(b) Extended to infinitive; and sometimes in indicative with person-endings.

c1250 Gen. & Ex. 813 Ðat burȝe. atted cariatarþe. c1300 Cursor M. 3948 (Cott.) Iacob ya, Sal þou na langer heiten [v.r. hat, be cald] sua. c1340 *Ibid.* 2650 (Trin.) And seide þou hestest now abrahame. c1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. l. 365 Zacarie. tolde what þe child shulde batte. c1400 Destr. Troy 1257 Not Delphon bot Doels sum demyt hit to het. c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 74 Godes son shalle be bat [rime that].

ß. Already in OE. the passive infinitive had to be supplied by the active hātan, ME. hōten, north. hāte; and from an early date in ME., the passive forms began to yield to the corresponding active ones: (a) in Pres. t. i hātan, 3-5 hōte(n), north. 3-5 hāte, (4-6 hait). (By Spenser also erroneously in pa. t.) (b) in Pa. t. het, hete; later also in pres. t. (c) in Pa. t. highte (etc.), later hight (the only part still in archaic use). (d) From 14th to 18th c. hight was extended to the pres. t. (sometimes with person-endings), and to the infinitive.

a. a1000 Cadmon's Gen. 344 Se hebstu hatan sceolde Satan siððan. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 127 Þis child shal hiden godes prophete. c1300 Cursor M. 4752 (Cott.) In þe flum þat hait þe nile. *Ibid.* 2650 (Gött.) And said he shul hate [v.r. batte, hat] abraham. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iii. 31 Filius dei he hoteþ. 14100 Arthur 613 Now hit hoteþ Glastyngbury. c1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 281 Oon aforemontayen and hooth caput viride. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis i. Pro. 244 That in the text of Virgill. i. Hait Deiphebe. *Ibid.* ii. 58 Quibllis, eist, south, and waist wyndis hait [v.r. hote] with ws. 1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Sept. 194 Lowder (for so his dog hote). 1590 - F. Q. i. xi. 29 It rightly bot The well of life.

b. a1175 Cott. Hom. 227 His sune hete arfaxat. a1300 K. Horn 9 Godhild bet his quen. 1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) l. 115 In þat mount was þe lilel stree of preostes, þat heet Bethphage. c1425 Eng. Conq. Irel. (E.E.T.S.) i. [An] heighe man in Irland, þat het dermod Macmogh. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur vii. ii. What hetest your lady and where dwelleth she?

c. a1225 Juliana 5 Hire fleschliche feader affrican hehte. c1290 S. Eng. Leg. l. 67/6 Pat heitte Maximian. a1300 Cursor M. 633 (Cott.) Þar for hight [v.r. heit] sco virago. a1300 *Ibid.* 2594 (Gött.) Sare. had. an hand woman þat agar hite. c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 9426 Sire Bertel þen hat þan on, þat þer heyghte sire lordon. c1386 CHAUCER Pro. 719 At this gentil hostelrye That highte [v.r. hyȝte, biht] the Tabard. 1480 CAXTON Descr. Brit. 13 Bathe highte sommetyne Athamannus Cyte. 1513 BRADSHAW St. Werburge i. 314 The quene of east-Englande saynt Herywith she hight. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (1858) l. 6 In Grece. duelt ane king, the quibll becht Æalus. 1663 BUTLER Hud. i. l. 152 In School-Divinity as able As he that hight Irrefragable. 1714 GAY Sheph. Week ii. 20 A Lass that Cicly hight, had won his heart. 1841 LONCH. Chitlir. Lord's Supper 48 Father he hight and he was in the parish.

d. c1340 Cursor M. 3946 (Fairf.) Tel me man quat þou hieȝt. c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Pro. 423 That bigthen Balades, Roundels, Virelayes. c1386 - Knt. l. 699 But ther as I was wont to highte Arcite, Now highte I Philostrate noght worth a myte. c1430 Syr Gen. 1665 'What dooth be hight', she said, 'Madame?' c1440 York Myst. xxvi. 225 What bytist thou? 1523 Ld. BERNERS Froiss. i. clxiii. 201 Sir, sayde he, I hight Iohan of Helesnes, but what is your name? c1536 Calisto & Mel. in Hazl. Dodsley l. 56 Sem. What hight she? Cal. Melibee is her name. 1600 FAIRFAX Yasso i. Arg. i. He sends them to the fort that Sion hights. a1610 HEALEY Cebes (1636) 122 Shee that teareth her hayre, hight Sorrow. 1641 PRYNNE Antip. 154 Hightest thou Vise? Have thou Gods curse. a1643 W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary ii. ii. in Hazl. Dodsley XII. 241 How hightest she, say you?

¶ III. 6. Used by Spenser as a pseudo-archaism in various senses not otherwise exemplified: a. to direct; b. to commit; c. to name, designate, mention; d. to mean, purport.

1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. July 164 A shepherd trewe, yet not so true, as he that earst I hote. *Ibid.* Sept. 172 Say it out, Diggon, what euer it hight, For not but well wought him betight. 1590 - F. Q. i. iv. 6 Yet charge of them was to a Porter hight. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. x. 38 An hundred brasen caudrons bright. Every of which was to a damzell hight. *Ibid.* v. xl. 8 But the sad steele seizd not, where it was hight,

Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall. *Ibid.* vi. vii. 31 She could or save or spill whom she would hight.

Hence † **Highting** (heting, hetting, hoting, hechting), *vbl. sb. Obs.*, bidding or promising; *concr.* a promise, a vow.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 785 (Gott.) Dis heting . . was bath fals and fikil. *Ibid.* 792 (Gott.) Sum of þe botung was gain sau. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xxiv. 11 þai ere witnes of his highting. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 33 God is trewe in his heetyng. c 1400 *York Myst.* xlviii. 201 My hetung haly shall I fulfille. a 1500 *Knt. & Wife* 47 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 18 This knyght . . thought to fulfyl his hettyng. a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 300 He promittit in hechting to caus the toun men doe or die.

† **Hight**, *v. 2 Obs.* In 1 hyhtan, 3 hizen. [OE. *hyhtan*, f. *hyht* **HIGHT** *sb.*] *intr.* To hope, anticipate something with hope or joy; to rejoice, exult.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxiii[i]. 2 Heorte min and flæsc hyhtað 3 eorne, on þone lifzendan leofan Drihten. *Ibid.* xc[i]. 14 He hyhte to me. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 437 Ech wist is glad for mine þinge . . And hizeþ ææn mine kume.

† **Hight**, *v. 3 Obs.* Forms: 2-3 hihthen, huihten, 4-5 hize(n), 5 hyght, heyghte, 7 hight. [Early ME. *huihten*, *hihten*, of doubtful origin.

Perh., like prec., a deriv. of *hyht*, **HIGHT** *sb.*, in sense 'to make joyous or delightful': cf. **HIGHTLE** *v.*, **HIGHTLY**.] *trans.* To beautify, adorn, embellish, set off.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We shule . . noht mid faire worde hihthen þo ateliche sinnes. *Ibid.* 89 þat burh folc hihthen þe heze strete and biþengen it mid palmes. *Ibid.* 195 Alle þos wenne huihten his worþshep. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dinad.* 728 þe hauer of heþeþes alle 3e hihthen. c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* I. metr. ii. 4 (Camb. MS.) The lusty howres of the fyrst somer seson þat hyhteth (*v. r.* hizeþ) and aparailth the Erthe with rosene floures. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 217 An hous imade wel nyh al of gold and i-hizht wip precious stones. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 31 By theyr presence al that is in heuen and in erthe is wonderfully hyghited. 1633 *T. Adams Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 12 His land shall be hushanded, his house highted, his garments brushed.

Hence **Highting** *vbl. sb.*; **Highter**, an adorer or embellisher.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Faire florischers and hizeres of wordes and of metre. *Ibid.* II. 313 By cause of þe more hizinge and fairenesse [*causa ornatus dignioris*].

Hight *v. 4*, *obs. var.* of **HEIGHT** *v.*

High-taper. [Altered from *higtaper* (Lyte, Gerarde, Cotgrave), earlier *higgis taper*, *hickis taper* (Turner).] = **HAG-TAPER**, *q. v.*

1605 *Timme Quersit.* II. 179 Take of . . hightaper, and of ferne, of each one pound and a halfe. 1861 *Miss Pratt Flower. Pl.* IV. 135

Highten, etc., *obs. form* of **HEIGHTEN** *v.*, etc.

Highth, *obs.* or *dial. var.* of **HEIGHT** *sb.*, *a.*, *v.*; *var. f.* **HIGHT** *sb.*, *Obs.*, *haste*.

High-tide. [OE. *hēah tide*, f. **HIGH** *a.* + **TIDE**. Only in OE. and early ME.; in mod. Eng. ad. Ger. *hochzeit*.] A high time, high day, festival.

a 1000 *Lawes of Æthelred* v. c. 14 (Schmidt) To æghwiles apostoles beahude. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1507 At hez tide and at gestning. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* II. 1. x. A Feast of Pikes, *Fête des Piques*, notable among the hightides of the year. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* II. iii. 194 Unto the town, Where for the high-tide folk were dight. 1884 *Symonides Shaks. Predec.* viii. 315 To attend her high-tides, was the privilege and pleasure of a congregated nation.

High tide: see **TIDE**.

Highting, *vbl. sb.*: see under **HIGHT** *v.*

† **Hightle**, *v. Obs.* [deriv. of **HIGHT** *v. 3*, with dim. and freq. suffix *-LE*.] *trans.* To adorn, ornament; = **HIGHT** *v. 3*

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1290 þe hous & þe anournementes he hygtled togeder. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1541 (Ashm.) þan [he] him higtild his hede & had on a Mitre. *Ibid.* 4540 He has a hatt on his hede higtild o flouries. *Ibid.* 4969 As it ware higtild in þat hill with handis of aungels.

† **Highly**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 *hyhtlic*, 2-3 *hihtlich*, 4 *hihtli*. [OE. *hyhtlic* 'giving or having cause for hope or joy', f. *hyht* **HIGHT** *sb.*]

A. adj. Joyous, exultant; delightful, pleasant; in OE., also, hopeful.

a 1000 *Andreas* 104 (Gr.) Hama hyhtlicost. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 146 Hyhtlic heofontimber. *Ibid.* 1605 Hyhtlic heorþwerod heafodmaga. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe lichame þe sholde be þe soule hihtliche bure, maked hire to ateliche quarterne.

B. adv. ? Pleasantly, becomingly.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1612 He . . hatz out þe hastlettez, as hightly bisemnez.

High-toned, *a.* [*f. high tone* + *-ED* ².]

1. High in pitch (vocal or musical).

1779-81 *Johnson L. P.*, *Swift* Wks. III. 405 His voice was sharp and high-toned rather than harmonious.

2. High-strung, tense.

1804 *Anna Seward Mem. Darwin* 49 His high-toned expectations. 1814 *T. Jefferson Writ.* (1830) IV. 236 His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned.

3. Having a high moral tone; high-principled; expressing lofty sentiments; having dignified or superior manners.

1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* II. viii. In whose high-toned impartial mind Degrees of mortal rank and state seem objects of indifferent weight. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits*, *Univ. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 92 It is contended . . that the public sentiment within each of those schools is high-toned and manly. 1886 *Swinnburne in 19th Cent.* Jan. 150 The rough and ready band of Rowley may be traced, not indeed in the more high-

toned passages, but in many of the most animated scenes of *The Spanish Gipsy*.

b. U. S. colloq. Excellent, tasteful, of superior quality.

Highly-tighty (*hæiti, tæiti*), *int. a.*, and *sb.* [A variant of **HIGHTY-TOITY**, *q. v.*, app. sometimes associated in idea with *high*, *height*, or with *tight*, and modified in use accordingly. The pronunc. of *oi* as *i*, as in *ile*, *bile* = *oil*, *boil*, was formerly prevalent.]

A. int. An ejaculation expressing contemptuous surprise or anger: see **HIGHTY-TOITY**.

1747 *W. Horsley Fool* II. 168 Heyty titey, very fine truly. 1844 *Dickens Mart. Chuz.* xlv. 'Why, highly tighty, sir!' cried Mrs. Gamp, 'is these your manners?' 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* May 565 'Highly-tighty; what a much ado about nothing!' said the old lady.

B. adj. Petulant, huffy; supercilious.

1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xviii. 'La, William, don't be so highly-tighty with us. We're not men. We can't fight you.' Miss Jane said. 1855 — *Newcomes* xlii. You know very well what I mean, sir! Don't try to turn me off in that highly-tighty way.

C. † sb. (See *quots.*) *Obs.* (or *dial.*)

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Heighty*, a Ramp or Rude Girl. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 *Grose Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Heighty toity*, a hoyden, or romping girl. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Heighty-tighty*, a see-saw.]

High water. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is highest; the time when the tide is at the full.

1666 *Capt. Smith Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 It flows quarter flood, high water, or a still water. 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 439 In twenty-four hours and almost fifty-two minutes; which is . . the time between the high-water of one day and the high-water of the day following. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* II. xi. Put out to sea . . at high-water. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 69. 449 High water is never so high, and low water is never so low, at quadratures as at syzygies.

Hence **High-water mark**. **a. lit.** The mark left by the tide at high water, the line or level then touched; *esp.* the highest line ever so touched. Also, by extension, the highest line touched by a flooded river or lake.

1553 *Brende O. Curtius* F vj. The worcke did growe from the bottome of the Sea . . but not yet broughte to the hygh water marcke. 1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 2 Betweene the Low water and High water Marke. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* II. viii. 219 They . . lay their eggs . . in the sand, just above the high-water mark. 1878 *Huxley Physiol.* 180 The standard taken is neither high-water mark nor low-water mark, but the mean level between the two. 1892 *J. D. Hood Water-spouts Yorksh. Wolds* 48 Traces of the high-water-mark line apparent throughout the village.

b. fig. The highest point of intensity, excellence, prosperity, or the like, attained.

1814 *Earl of Dudley Lett.* 13 June (1840) 43 The high-water mark of English fashion is very much below the ebb of French violence. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits*, *Personal Wks.* (Bohn) II. 132 The Ode on Immortality is the high-water-mark which the intellect has reached in this age. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 766 He [De foe] nearly touches the high-water mark of English prose.

Highway (*hæi'wē*). Forms: see **HIGH** *a.* and **WAY**. [*f. HIGH* *a.* 7, 19 + **WAY**. In OE. a true compound; but in 15-17th c. often two words. Often antithetic to **BY-WAY**.]

1. A public road open to all passengers, a high road; *esp.* a main or principal road forming the direct or ordinary route between one town or city and another, as distinguished from a local, branch, or cross road, leading to smaller places off the main road, or connecting two main roads. *The King's Highway*: see *quot.* 1895.

859 in *Earle Land Chart*. 130 Circumcincta ab oriente cymiges heiwēz a merite stret to scufeling forde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 He nolde noht turnen ut of þe hejeweic. c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) lvii. Thei goth out of the hy-way. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 53 There were also byside þis hille a hiege-weye, and to þis hiegeweye were . . iij. weyes metyng to-gydir. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 140 There ys a dyfference hytwyxe an hyghe waye and a bypate, for the hyghe waye ys large and comune to all. 1604 *F. Hering Modest Def.* 22 To make the Point as plaine as the Kings hyghe-way. 1664 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 109 Chosen Overseers for the hy wayes for this present year. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 452 The state [Connecticut] is chequered with innumerable roads or high ways crossing each other in every direction. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 260/1 The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of self-murder, and the poor creature's body was barbarously mangled by a stake, and buried in the highway. 1851 *Helps Comp. Solit.* I. (1874) 5 To make a road for himself . . instead of using the King's highway. 1895 *Pollock & Maitland Hist. Eng. Law* I. 22 The two phrases ['the king's peace' and 'the king's highway'] are, indeed, intimately connected; they come from the time when the king's protection was not universal but particular, when the king's peace was not for all men or all places, and the king's highway was in a special manner protected by it.

b. To take (to) the highway, to become a highwayman, footpad, etc.

1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 71 We will take the highway like gentlemen. 1817 *J. Evans Excurs. Windsor* 31 Embarrassment . . that had induced him to so rash a step as the highway.]

2. *transf. a.* The ordinary or main route, or line of communication followed, by land or water.

c 1400 *Maundev. (Roxb.)* xv. 70 In þe desertes of Araby by þe his way toward Egypte. 1684 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V.

464 From Westminster-Hall to the Temple each day The River of Thames 'twas made a High-way. 1837 *W. Irving Capt. Bonneville* I. 79 The Platte has become a highway for the fur traders. 1868 *G. Duff Pol. Surv.* 220 The great sea on the west, the natural highway of commerce.

b. Any track well-beaten or regularly traversed by animals or things.

1579 *Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 253/2 Poore ignorant men runne thus like Cranes, and . . goe the beastes high way, (as the proverbe is). 1622 *T. Scott Belg. Pismire* 17 You may observe the pathes and high-ways betwixt one nest and another, is track't and beaten plaine with their little feet. 1855 *Bain Senses & Int.* II. i. § 28 The Concurrence of Sensations in one common stream of consciousness, — in the same cerebral highway. 1866 *B. Taylor Poems, Passing the Sirens* 179 But mark the burning highway of the sun.

3. *fig.* A course of conduct leading directly to some end or result.

1598 *F. Meres tr. Lewes' Sinner's Guide* Title-p., Brought into the Highway of Everlasting Happiness. 1625 *Burges Pers. Tithes* 36 This were the high way to become sonnes of Belial indeed. 1690 *Child Disc. Trade* Pref. (1694) 25 Trades that we have lost, and are in the highway to lose. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 288 That state . . I perceive to be on the highway to ruin.

b. The ordinary or direct course (of conduct, thought, speech, etc.).

a 1637 *B. Jonson Discov.*, *Ottim Studiorum Wks.* (Rldg.) 748/2 He never forced his language, nor went out of the highway of speaking, but for some great necessity or apparent profit. 1871 *E. F. Burr Ad Fidem* vi. 90 To march . . in an orderly way, along the highways of thought.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as **Highway Board**, **hedge**, **passage**, **side**, **theory**; **b.** frequenting or plying one's trade on the highway, as **highway robber**, **stander**, **thief**, **woman**; **c.** used to run on the highway, as **highway dog**, **nag**, etc.; **d.** **highway rate**, **tax**, one imposed for the maintenance of highways.

1611 *Markham Countr. Content.* I. i. (1668) 10 A couple of good 'high-way dogs, that is to say, Hounds . . that . . will hunt as well upon a dry, hard high-way as upon the freshest mould. 1680 *Orway Caius Marius* III. iii. Some Beggar's rotten Rags . . left dangling on a 'High-way Hedge. 1622 *Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 75 He bestowed his blessing upon mee, and with it a good 'high-way-Nag. 1621 *Quarles Div. Poems, Esther*, Making a 'Highway-passage through the Main. 1840 *Hood Kut. & Dragon* viii. He collected . . 'Highway-rates on the roads. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2607/2 Any 'Highway Robbers, House-Breakers, or Murderers. 1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 87 Unexpected onsets of the Coolies and 'high-way roagues. 1669 *Wortledge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 174 Any poor Cottager that lives by the 'High-way-side. 1600 *Rowlands Lett. Humours Blood* xxviii. 34 Three 'high-way standers, haueing cros-lesse courses Did greet me friend with friend, Sir give vs your purse. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/5 The Colonial railway policy has been almost entirely dominated by what is called the 'highway theory. 1618 *Bolton Florus* II. xvii. (1636) 146 From huntsman turning 'highway theefe.

Highwayman (*hæi'wēi-mæn*). [*f. prec.*: formerly as three words or two, without or with hyphens. In some districts with chief stress on *way*.]

1. One who frequents the highway for the purpose of robbing passengers; *esp.* one who does this on horseback, as distinguished from a foot-pad.

1649 *Thomason Tracts* (Brit. Mus.) DXXXIII. xxxi. 20 This last session there suffered 28, most of them high way men. 1694 *Bentley Boyle Lect.* 34 'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and highwaymen, that are said to observe strict justice among themselves. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 553 The charms of riot and debauchery make highwaymen and housebreakers. 1782 *Cowper Gilpin* 237 They raised the hue and cry! — 'Stop thief! stop thief! — a highwayman! 1789-1840 [see **FOOT-PAD**]. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. I. 382 It was necessary to the success and even to the safety of the highwayman that he should be a bold and skilful rider.

fig. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 25 We take . . Guns and Lances, to resist the Highway-men the Bears.

2. *local.* A surveyor of highways. (In use in north Lincolnshire and elsewhere.)

1888 *Freeman* in *W. R. W. Stephens Life* (1895) II. 379 *Ex officio* guardians and highwaymen I count for a mistake.

Hence **Highwaymanhood**, the condition of a highwayman (see **FOOTPADDERY** *quot.* 1861).

High-wrought, *a.*

1. Agitated or excited to a high degree.

1604 *Shaks. Oth.* II. i. 2 It is a high wrought Flood. 1702 *Rowe Tamerl.* v. i. The high-wrought Tempest in my Soul.

1814 *Scott Wav.* xxvii. The present high-wrought state of his feelings.

2. Wrought with exquisite art or skill; 'accurately finished, nobly laboured' (J.).

1728 *Pope Dunc.* II. 187 Thou triumph'st, Victor of the high-wrought day, And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away. 1838 *Lytton Alice* v. vi. She understood not his high-wrought scruples.

Higiene, *obs. form* of **HYGIENE**.

Higle, etc., *obs. form* of **HIGGLE**, etc.

Highly-pigly, *adv.* = **HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY**.

1664 *Homar a la Mode* (N.), Just as neighbors highly piglie, Let their beasts graze, but then can quicklie . . Spy 'em from ev'ry one's i'th town. 1675 *F. Rons' Archol. Attica* VI. II. ii. (ed. 8) 274 They sit highly pigly, and every one takes where he likes.

Higra, *higre*, *obs. forms* of **EAGRE**.

Higry pigry, *vulg. perversion* of **HIERA PIGRA**.

1773 *Graves Spiritual Quixote* VIII. xix, Madam Wildgoose would send him some Higry pigry, which would stop it at once.

Higt: see **HIGHT** *v.* **Hig-taper**, *var.* **HAG-**

TAPER. **Hih**(e, obs. f. **Hie** sb. and v. **Hihful**: see **HIEFUL** under **HIE** sb. **Hiho**: see **HICKWALL**. **Hiht**, **hihpe**, obs. ff. **HEIGHT**. **Hii**, obs. f. **Hi** pron. **HIGH** a. **Hij**, obs. f. **HIE** v., **HIGH** a. **Hijra**, **hijrah** (hi'dgrā). More accurate form of **HEGIRA**. Hence **Hijri** (**Hegiree**) a., of the **Hijra**.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 299/1 This retreat happened on the 16th of July, 622, and has been adopted as the Mohammedan era called **Hejra**. 1849 *SIR H. M. ELLIOTT Bibl. Index Hist. Moham.* Ind. I. 48 During the first four Centuries of the **Hijri** Era. 1886 *SEELEY Short Hist. Napoleon I.* i. 16 With this **Hijra** [flight of the Buonapartes from Corsica to France, 1793] the first period of Napoleon comes to an end.

Hil, obs. form of **ILL**, **ISLE**, **HILL**.

† **Hilaire**, a. Obs. rare. In **6 hylair**. [ad. L. **hilaris**, **hilarus** cheerful, merry. Cf. OF. **hilaire**, **hylaire**, prob. the proximate source.] Gay, cheerful. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* i. 157 With hylair vult, and lassouo richt famous. *Ibid.* 357 To sum scho is hylair.

Hilar (hō'ilā), a. [f. **HILUM** + -AR¹. Cf. F. **hilaire**.] Of or pertaining to a **HILUM** (senses 2, 3). 1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 239 Seeds with often a pencil of silky hairs at the hilar end.

† **Hilarate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. **hilarat**-ppl. stem of **hilarare**, f. **hilar-us**, **hilar-is**, cheerful, gay.] 'To make merry' (Cockeram 1623).

Hilarious (hilē'ri-əs), a. [A recent formation, f. L. **hilaris** + -ous: cf. **capaci-ous**, **atroci-ous**, etc.] 1. Cheerful, cheery; gladsome.

1853 *SCOTT Faveril* xlv. In answer to my hilarious exhortations to confidence. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, Univ. Wks. (Bohn) II. 94 Cheery and hilarious tone. 1885 *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 335 As...hilarious as Anacreon.

2. Boisterously joyous or merry; rollicking. 1835-40 J. M. WILSON *Tales Bord.* (1857) I. 53 Neither cared the hilarious damsel for the reverend turrets of Innerkepple. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Europe* viii. (1894) 186 They may take it for granted...that we were hilarious, excited [etc.]. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 277 Others will become hilarious, erotic, or pugnacious.

Hence **Hilariously** adv.; **Hilariousness**.

1863 *Athenaeum* 5 Dec. The conclusion was hilariously arrived at that the new Order should be named accordingly. 1866 *Mrs. STOWE Lit. Foxes* 25 The holidays passed away hilariously. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 851/2 The fresh charm, hilarity, and blush of spring.

Hilarity (hilā'riti), [ad. F. **hilarité** (14-15th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad. L. **hilaritās**, -tāt-em, f. **hilaris**, -us = Gr. **ἰαρός** cheerful, gay: see -ITY.]

1. Cheerfulness, gladness; calm joy.

1568 *SKYNE The Pest* (1850) 25 Temperat hilaritē and blythens are maist commendable. 1670 *CLARENDON Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 594 That joy...which extends the heart to such an hilarity in the eyes, and in the countenance...that it cannot be concealed. 1776 *JOHNSON* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, No. 5; wine gives not light, gay, ideal hilarity; but tumultuous, noisy, clamorous merriment. 1839 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* II. 148 The pleasure which they partake conduces...to health and present hilarity.

2. Boisterous joy; merriment.

1840 *TRACERAY Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 30 The coarse and vulgar hilarity. 1853 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. I. 202 Festal music...is the most remote of any from vulgar hilarity. 1894 *Amer. Missionary* Nov. 378 The incomparable hilarity of the dusky cotton-pickers.

† **Hilarous**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. **hilar-us** (see *prec.*) + -ous.] = **HILARIOUS**.

1659 *D. PELL Inqtr.* Sea 420 Archimedes...when hee found the resolution of the...question, which transported him into such an hilarous fit of mirthsmess.

Hilary (hi'lā'ri), [f. **Hilarius**, name of a doctor of the church, bishop of Poitiers (died 367), whose festival in the English Calendar is on Jan. 13.] Name of a term or session of the High Court of Justice in England; and also of one of the university terms at Oxford and Dublin.

At Oxford now more generally called *Lent term*.

[14. Customs of Malton in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 59 Ye grett cowitt next efty Saynt Hylare day.] 1577-87 *HARRISON England* I. ix. in Holinshed I. 181/2 Hilarie term beginneth the three and twentieth daie of Januarie (if it be not sundaie) otherwise the next daie after, and is finished the twelfe of Februarie, it hath foure returns. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* II. 101 There are four times of the Year appointed for the Determining of Causes...Two of these Terms (viz.) Hilary Term, and Michaelmas Term, are at a constant time of the Year: but Easter Term and Trinity Term are sooner or later, as those Feasts happeo. 1812 M. A. TAYLOR *Parl. Deb.* 6 May in *Examiner* 11 May 295/2 In Hilary Term, 1812, five decrees only were pronounced. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77, Sched., O. lxi. r. 1 The Hilary sittings shall commence on the 11th of January and terminate on the Wednesday before Easter.

† **b. humorous**. To keep **Hilary term**: to maintain hilarity, be cheerful or merry. Obs.

1699 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. 905 When God speaks peace to the Soule...It gives end to all iarrs...and makes a man keepe Hilary terme all his life.

Hence **Hilary-mass**, the feast of Saint Hilary; **Hilary-tide**, the time, term, or season immediately following this day.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 284 At Sayot Hillarimesse at Westmynstre solle be. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xv. 262 These stated sessions were held by Edward I at Hilary-tide, Easter, and Michaelmas.

Hilasmic (hilā'zmik), a. rare. [f. Gr. **ἱλασμός** propitiation + -ic.] Propitiatory.

1893 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 186 Hilasmic rites for the purification of sin.

Hilch (hilf), v. Sc. intr. To limp, to halt. Hence **Hilching** ppl. a.; **Hilch** sb., a limp.

1784 *BURNS Ep. to Davie* xi, Myspaviet Pegasus will limp...And then he'll hilch, and stilt, and limp. 1785—*Halloween* xx, He swoor 'twas hilchin Jean McCraw. 1824 *MACTAGART Gallovid. Encycl.*, **Hilch**, a singular halt.

† **Hild**, v. Obs. Forms: 1 **hyldan**, 3-6 **hild**-, 4 **huld**-(ii), 4-5 **hyld**-, 5 **held**-, (5 **hilt**). *Pa. t.* 1 **hyld**, 3-5 **hilde**, 4-5 **hildide**. *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-huld**, 4 **y-huld**, **huld**, **i-hyld**, 5 **y-hillid**, 5-6 **hylt**(e), 6 **hild**(e), **hylded**, 6-7 **hilded**, (7 **hileded**). [OE. **hyldan** (= ***huldjan**), f. **hold** carcase; cf. ON. **hylda** to slash (Vigfusson).] *trans.* a. To flay, skin. b. To strip off (the skin).

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 223/1 *Discoriat*, **hyldē**. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Lev.* iii. 6 And **hyldon** þa ofrunga and ceorfo to sticcon. c 1275 *LAV.* 20958 **Pat** folk hit a-slowe þe cherles hii **hilden** [c 1205 ulözen]. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 471/321 **Juyt** hadde ich leouere ich were i-huld. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2587 Hastili **hulde** we þe hides of þise bestes. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 1639 Al quike y rede þan let hem **hyld** þe glotouns alle & some. 1382 *WYCLIF Micah* iii. 3 Whiche eten fleshe of my peple and hildiden the skyn of hem fro aboue. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 458 Take conynges or hares, hilt and wash hom. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 133 (Harl. MS.) To the secounde [tormentor] he commaundid to helde him qwyke. 1546 J. KEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 36 I will as soone be hylt, As waite againe for the moonshine in the water. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* vi. 2 Till half their hides be hilded off. 1654—*Comm. Job* xxxvii. 8 Till half hilded by the Countreymen.

Hence **Hilding** vbl. sb.

1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 350 Þe sleynge and þe hildynge of a leon. 1570 *HORMAN Vulg.* 80 b, Membraan, bycause it was pulled of by hyldeynge.

Hild, -e, obs. inf., pa. t. and pa. pple. of **HIELD** v.

Hild, -e, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of **HOLD** v.

Hildebrandic, a. [f. **Hildebrand** + -ic.]

Of, pertaining to, or resembling the policy of Hildebrand, who as Gregory VII was Pope 1073-85, and was distinguished by his unbending assertion of the power of the papacy and hierarchy, and of the celibacy of the clergy. So **Hildebrandine** a., **Hildebrandism**, -ist.

1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. 518 8 Extravagances of *Hildebrandic principles. 1659 *Gauden Tears* Ch. Eng. 566 They sought by *Hildebrandine arts to exalt themselves above all that is called God in civil Magistracy. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr. vii.* II. (1864) IV. 63 The Hildebrandine decrees against lay investiture and the marriage of the clergy. *Ibid.* vi. iii. III. 450 Against the *Hildebrandism of Rome and the monasticism of Christendom. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 7/2 Erastianism...is the control of the Church by the State; but an equal evil is Hildebrandism, the control of the State by the Church. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 4 Our Covenanting *Hildebrandines...would set their feet on the Necks of Christian Princes.

† **Hilden**, obs. form of **hill-den**, a mountain cave.

1533 *STANVHURST Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 He [Æolus] maystreth monstrous hildens, Your kennels, good syrs.

Hilder, -or, obs. forms of **ELDER** sb.¹, the tree.

Hilding (hi'dijŋ). Obs. or arch. Also 6 **held**-, **hield**-, 6-7 **hyld**-, 7 **hiled**-, 7-8 **held**-. [A late word, of obscure etymology: perh. f. **HIELD** **hyld** v., to bend downwards, bow, also to fall, sink, and to decline, turn waywardly aside + -ING. It is not clear whether the application was first to a horse or to a human being.]

† 1. A worthless or vicious beast, esp. a horse;

a sorry hack, a jade. Obs.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Per.* (1590) 18 Least standing long still in the open faire, they fall to downeright halting, and so be disclosed for arrant hildings. 1600 *HOLLAND Levy* xxi. xl. 415 Their horses, no other than lame jades and poor hidebound hildings. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* IV. 16 A Run-away Beast that will not be held in...a very Heilding.

2. A contemptible, worthless person of either sex; a good-for-nothing, arch. a. Applied to a man.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. vi. 4 If your Lordshippe finde him not a Hilding, hold me no more in your respect. 1611—*Cymb.* II. iii. 128 A base Slave, A Hilding for a Liourie, A Squires Cloth. 1611 *COTGRA. Caguenaille*, a filthy snudge, a miserable scrape-good, conetous hilding. 1679 *DAYDEN Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. Away, away, your naughty hildings. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* I. v, There's Master Sanctroft, of the Oak, will not trust us a penny, the seely hilding.

b. Applied to a woman: A jade; a baggage.

1591 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 169 Out on her, Hilding. 1631 *CELESTINA* XII. 142 She is a crafty Hilding, and I will not give her time to invent some one villainous trick or other. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Fryar* II. iii, How the Gipsej answers me! Oh, 'tis a most notorious Hilding! 1713 *ROWE F. Shore* IV. (1766) 135 This idle Toy, this Hilding [Jane Shore] scorns my power.

3. attrib. (in apposition) passing into *adj.*

1581 *BRETON United Hart in Heliconia* (1815) I. 139 Shee then takes of those hyldeyn cures againe. 1596 *SPENSEA F. Q.* VI. v. 25 Thinking to take them from that hyldeyn bound. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* I. i. 57 Some hilding Fellow, that had stolne The Horse he rode on. 1613 *MAARHAM Eng. Husbandman* II. II. vii. (1635) 89 Those sorts may be given to other hilding, and hungry Cattell. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxvii, Some hilding fellow he must be, who dared not stay to assert his claim.

Hile, obs. f. **HILL** v.¹ **Hileded**, *erron.* pa. t.

Hild v. Obs. **Hileg**(e, variant of **HYLEG**, Obs.

† **Hiler**. Obs. [f. **HILL** v.¹ + -ER¹.] A protector.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 3 My hiler and horn of my bele. *Ibid.* 33 Hiler he is of all hopand in bioi.

† **Hilet**. Obs. [perh. f. root of **HILL** v.¹ to cover, etc.; but cf. **HOLET**.] A tent, a tabernacle.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* xx. 12 Benadab...drank, and the kyngis, in hiletis [Vulg. in *umbraculis*; COVERED in the pavilion]. *Ibid.* 16 Benadab forsothe drauk drunken in his hilet [1388 *schadewyng* place]. — *Isa.* i. 8 Forsaken...as an hilet in a place of goordes [Vulg. *tugurium*; 1388 an hulke in a place where goourdis wexen]. — *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 19 Coueryng of brennyng, and the hilet [1388 a *schadewyog* place] of the mydday [Vulg. *umbraculum meridiani*].

Hill (hil), sb. Forms: 1 **hyll**, 2-4 **hul**, 3-5 **hull**(e), 3-7 **hil**, 4-5 **hel**(l), 4-6 **hyl**, **hyll**(e), 4-7 **hille**, (6 **yll**), 3- **hill**. [OE. **hyll** str. masc. and fem. = LG. **hull**, Fris. **hel**, MDu. **hille**, **hil**, **hul**; — O'Ent. ***hulni**-2, pre-Teut. ***kulni**-3; cf. Lith. **kilnus** high, **kalmis** hill, L. **collis** hill, **celsus** lofty, **culmen** top, from ablaut-stem **kel**-, **kol**-, **k'el**-.]

1. A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less steeply above the level of the surrounding land. Formerly the general term, including what are now called mountains; after the introduction of the latter word, gradually restricted to heights of less elevation; but the discrimination is largely a matter of local usage, and of the more or less mountainous character of the district, heights which in one locality are called mountains being in another reckoned merely as hills. A more rounded and less rugged outline is also usually connoted by the name.

In Great Britain heights under 2,000 feet are generally called hills; 'mountain' being confined to the greater elevations of the Lake District, of North Wales, and of the Scottish Highlands; but, in India, ranges of 5,000 and even 10,000 feet are commonly called 'hills', in contrast with the Himalaya Mountains, many peaks of which rise beyond 20,000 feet. The pl. *hills* is often applied to a region of hills or highland; esp. to the highlands of northern and interior India.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 576 Hi huntiað hi of ælcere dune and of ælcere hylle. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Uppan þan hulle synai. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12055 **þat** hill **þat** wass swa wunnder heh. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 Euer so þe hul is more & herre, so þe wund is more þeron. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13690 Mont oliuet it es an hill **þat** iesus hanted mikill til. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Ine þe helle of Synay. 13... *E. E. Alt. P. A.* 787 On þe hyl of Syon. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* ProL 5 In a Mayes Morwynge on Maluerne hulles Me bi-ful a ferly. c 1400 *MAUNDEY*, (1839) iii. 16 There is a grete Hille that men clepen Olympus. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 There be hilles in Snawodonia of a grete altitude...whiche hilles men of that cuntre clepe Erri, that sondeithe in Englishe the hilles of swawe. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* lix. 43 Past besyde salysbury upon an hill. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 177 Aetna, the burning hill. 1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commw.* 69 Yea, in the ridge of their highest hills (mountains indeed I cannot term them) you shall find pooles. 1645 *BOATE Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 81 Whereas...other Languages...have two severall words for to signifie those observable heights...The English language useth one and the same word for both, calling *hills* as well the one as the other...but that sometimes the word small or great is added. Now because this...would cause some confusion...that hath made us restrain it to one of the sorts, and to call hills only the lesser sort. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 91 The hills move lightly, and the mountains smoke, For He has touched them. 1842 *TENNISON Day Dream, Departure* I, O'er the hills, and far away Beyond their utmost purple rim. 1879 *F. POLLOCK Sport Brit. Burniah* I. 99 All inhabited hills varying from 1,500 ft. to 4,000. *Ibid.* II. 74 Men who came from the Nepal hills, whose home was...at an elevation certainly not less than 10,000 feet. 1881 J. F. T. KEANE *Six Months Meccah* 1 The foothills of the approach to a range of mountains. 1888 R. KIPLING (*title*) Plain Tales from the Hills.

b. Often contrasted with *dale*, *plain*. (In this use *hill* occurs in the sing. without article.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 3997 Prykyngne ower hulle & pleyne, Til he cam to Charlemyne. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 134 (Harl. MS.) Then the sonne...toke hir with him, and Ronne to-gedir ower hillis and dalis, til tyme that they come to the castell. c 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archæol. Stud. New. Spr.* (1807) XCIVII, Vills, wodes and dales. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. ii. 8 But every hill and dale, each wood and plaine. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 639 When it is Summer in the Hills, it is Winter in the plaines. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 262 About me round I saw Hill, Dale, and shade Woods. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxix, And hill and wood and field did print The same sweet forms in either mind.

c. After *up*, *down*, used without the article: see *Down*, *Downhill*, etc.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 777 Half way up Hill. 1879 *F. POLLOCK Sport Brit. Burniah* II. 195 He had gone down hill. *Ibid.* II. 207, I followed...up hill and down dale, but never saw him more.

d. Proverbs and sayings. † To get the hill, to get vantage-ground (obs.).

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 126 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 Enere heo lai stille as an hul. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Rom.* vii. 19 Corruption, edg'd with a temptation, gets as it were the hill, and the winde, and, upon such advantages, too oft prevaileth. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 292 A good Cause and Misarrage meet oftner than Hills. 1819 *METROPOLIS* I. 58 Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxxv, All this time, Martin was cursing Mr. Pecksniff up hill and down dale. 1857 *TRENCH Proverbs* I. (ed. 4) 21 Do in hill as you would do in hall. 1892 *BOWEN in Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 127/2 The law of estoppel by deed is as old as the hills.

2. fig. Something of enormous mass; something not easily mounted or overcome.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Rytz so, his watyr & his flood of be gret curs flowth hye in-to be hylles of powde & ryche folk. 1644 *Milton Sonu. to Virtuous Young Lady*, With those... That labour up the hill of heavenly Truth. 1738 *Wesley Hymn*, 'The Voice of my Beloved', O'er Hills of Guilt and Seas of Grief, He leaps. 1851 *Willmott Pleas. Lit.* § 21 (1857) 135 The hill of knowledge and fame was rapidly climbed.

3. A heap or mound of earth, sand, or other material, raised or formed by human or other agency. Cf. also ANT-, DUNG-, MOLE-HILL, etc.

1297 [see ANT-HILL 1]. c 1320 [see DUNG-HILL 1]. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23221 (Fairf.) If a hille of fire ware made & borou chaunce þou in hit slade. c 1450 *Merlin xviii.* 288 Ther was hilles of dede men and horse hem before. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1662) 283 Moules... spoyle any faire meddow... in casting up hills. *Ibid.* 289 Casting a great hill as big as two barrowfuls. 1590 *SPENSER F. O.* II. vii. 6 He rose for to remove aside Those pretious hills [of gold] from strauers envious sight. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 313 Looking down on the world as an Ant-hill. 1784 *COWPER Task iv.* 346 The wain... appears a moving hill of snow. 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 282 She clutched her hands into a hill of dried weed. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, Hill, a heap of potatoes or mangold warzel.

b. A heap formed round a plant by banking up or hoeing (see HILL v. 2).

1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 83 Then againe cast vp the earth about your hills, and cleansing them from all weeds... so let them rest till your Poles may be set therein. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 62 b, When the Hoppes... are cutte downe close to the grounds, and the hills beinge againe raised, are covered with dounge. 1799 *G. WASHINGTON Writ.* (1893) XIV. 232 No. 2... is to be... planted with potatoes; whether in Hills, or Drills, may be considered. a 1817 *T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) I. 108 The earth is raised to the height of from four to six inches, around the corn, and is denominated a hill; whence every planting is called a hill of corn. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. IX.* II. 538 The general mode of planting hops is to place the hills at equal distances. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* June 815½ In Virginia... a labourer is required for every 20,000 hills of tobacco.

c. The rising ground on which ruffs assemble at the breeding season; an assemblage of ruffs.

1768 *PENNANT Zool.* (1770) IV. 22 When a fowler discovers one of these hills, he places his net over night. 1859 *FOLKARD Wild-fowler lix.* (1875) 294 During the breeding season they [ruffs] frequent drier grounds, and assemble on small hilllocks... An experienced fennan soon finds out their blood-stained hills. *Ibid.* 295 Frequently taking the whole hill at a single fold of the net. 1875 'STONEHINGE' *Brit. Sports* I. ix. § 1 A 'hill' of ruffs.

d. attrib. and Comb. a. Of or pertaining to a hill or hills, as hill-cop, -country, -crest, -face, -foot, -ground, -line, -pasture, -range, -ridge, -slope, etc. b. Of or pertaining to the hill-country of India, as hill-appointment, -station, etc. c. For a hill or hill-country, as hill-chair, -gun. d. Inhabiting or frequenting hills, situated or held on a hill, as hill-bamboo, -convent, -fair, -fastness, -grass, -horse, -house, -kid, -pony, -priest, -temple, -tent, -town. Also HILL-PORT, etc.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 3½ There were only two 'hill appointments' possible at the time. 1827 *D. JOHNSON Ind. Field Sports* 232 The best kind of shafts are 'hill bamboos' which have no hollow. 1861 in *Hare 2 Noble Lives* (1893) III. 175 About eleven she set off again in her 'hill-chair'. 1878 *SYMONDS Many Moods, Riviera* xi How well in this 'hill-convent' glides for them the day! 13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 790 þe apostel þem segh... Arayed to be wedding in þat 'hyl coppe'. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Luke* I. 39 Marie... went unto the 'hil countrie with speed. 1875 *W. M. L. WRAITH Guide Wigtonshire* 20 The church of Bargrennan is well attended by people from the hill-country around. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 71 The sportsman... has gone up the 'hill-face'. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 329 A 'hill fair' (that is where the fair is held upon a hill away from a town). a 1881 *ROSSETTI House of Life* v, Tender as dawn's first 'hill-fire'. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Exod.* xi. 18 From the 'hill-foot' where they stood and trembled. 1891 *S. C. SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities* 12 The river winds along the hill-foot. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 17 b, It is to be learned, what is best for the 'hill ground, what for the valley. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 310 He keeps also fewer 'hill-horses, a small species, of which at one time there were vast herds in the highlands. 1816 *SCOTT Tales My Landlord* Intro. What resembled hares were in fact 'hill-kids. 1873 *W. CORV Lett. & Jrnls.* 1897 343 The crests of the 'hill-line are crowned with the domes of the mosques. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 525 All the tenants have a proportionable share of 'hill-pasture. 1881 *J. T. FOWLER in Academy* 29 Oct. 334 The 'hill-priests and the hedge-priests of the Northern diocese. 1844 *Mas. BROWNING Rhyme Duch.* May iv, I could see the low 'hill-ranges. 1845 *STOQUELER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 265 A promontory, or long 'hill-ridge projecting into a basin. 1874 *WHITTIER Voices Freedom, Palestine* 29 Lo, Bethlehem's 'hill-site before me is seen. 1879 *F. POLLOCK Sport Brit. Burma* I. 42 Now that European troops are being gradually concentrated on 'hill stations. 1827 *G. HIGGINS Celtic Druids* 231 It may be correctly described as a 'hill-temple. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 89 The Carpenter went up to the 'Hill Tent, so called from its situation. 1887 *W. S. PRATT in W. Gladden Parish Prob.* 433 Even the most humble, untalented player in a struggling 'hill-town may fulfill... all the higher duties of his office.

e. Objective, instrumental, and locative, as hill-climber, -climbing; hill-crowning, -girdled, -girt, -surrounded adjs.

1897 *Daily News* 25 May 5¼ A gentleman... cyclist and champion 'hill-climber. 1861 *Mrs. NORTON Lady L. G.* II. 147 When wild 'hill-climbing wooed her spirit higher. a 1758 *DYER Poems* (1761) 175 (Jod.) Whose 'hill-crowning walls Shine, like the rising Moon thru' wa'try mists. 1860

All Year Round No. 47. 492½ A green, nestling, 'hill-girt Devonshire valley. 1881 *J. JEFFERIES Wood Magic* II. vi. 152 The 'hill-surrounded plain.

f. Spec. combs.: hill-ant, a species that forms ant-hills; hill-berry, the Deerberry or Winter-green, *Gaultheria procumbens*, of N. America; hill-bird, (a) the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris* (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); (b) the upland plover or Bartramian sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, of North America; † hill-chapel, a high-place for worship; † hill-digger, one who digs into barrows or tumuli; so † hill-digging; hill-fever, a kind of remittent fever prevalent in the hill country of India; hill-folk, -people, inhabitants or frequenters of the hills, hillmen; spec. (a) the Cameronians; (b) the elves or fairies of the hills; cf. HILLMAN; hill-fox, an Indian species of fox inhabiting the hills (*Canis Himalaicus*); hill-gooseberry, a Chinese myrtaceous plant (see quot.); hill-king, a king of the mountain-elves; hill-margosa, hill-mustard (see quots.); hill-oat, a species of wild oat, *Avena strigosa*; hill-partridge, a gallinaceous bird of India, *Gallopardix lunulatus*; hill-shading, the lines of shading on a map to represent hills; hill-star, 'a humming-bird of the genus *Oreotrochilus*' (Cent. Dict.); hill-stead, a place on a hill; hill-tit, a bird of the family *Liotrichidae*; hill-wren, a bird of the genus *Phoenicogla*.

1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 2 The 'Hill Ants I so denominate from their usual Place of Residence, the sunny Banks or Sides of Hills. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* vi. 4 The cities shalbe desolate, y^e 'hillchaps layed waist: yourre altiers destroyed. 1522 *W. STAPLETON in Dawson Turner Trial by Jury* etc. (1846) 54 Smith... examining the same Goodred upon 'hill digging... If he wolde not confesse to them that he was an 'hill-digger, he wolde thrust his dagger throwe his chekes. 1847 *Norfolk Archæol.* I. 53-4. 1887 *A. JESSOP in 19th Cent.* Jan. 56 The hill diggers of the fifteenth century did their work most effectually. 1804 *C. B. BROWN tr. Volney's View Soil U. S.* 234 In Bengal... there are woody eminences, infested... with what is there called the 'hill fever. 1814 *SCOTT Wau.* xxvii, He spared nobody but the scattered remnant of 'hill-folk, as he called them. 1816 - *Old Mort.* iv, The stranger... being, in all probability, one of the hill-folk, or refractory presbyterians. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 393½ *The Canis Himalaicus*, 'Hill Fox of the Europeans in the Doon, in Kumaon. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 311 During this day's march we shot... a hill fox, a deer, and a wild dog. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Peru.* Bark 292 The pretty pink-flowered *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, the berries of which are called 'hill-gooseberries'. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. xlii. 361½ The etin of the Scottish story is in Norse and German a dwarf-king, elf-king, 'hill-king, or even a merman. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 731½ *Melia* *Azedarach*, vulgarly known as the Pride of India, a Bend-tree, or 'Hill Margosa, is widely diffused over the globe. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 539½ Oriental Bunias, sometimes called 'hill-mustard', was introduced into Britain about one hundred years ago for the sake of its leaves, which are used for feeding cattle. a 1847 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor V.* xxix. 65 Anecdotes told by the old Indians of the 'hill-people. 1879 *F. POLLOCK Sport Brit. Burma* I. 3 Formerly gold was worked for by Shans and other hill people. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 12 Commonly effected by a system of 'hill-shading. 1637 *Boston Records* (1877) II. 18 James Pennymann shall have the 'Hillsteade and the marsh ground under it. 1885 *H. O. FORBES Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 207, I stalked a pretty little brown 'hill-wren (*Phoenicogla pusilla*).

Hill, v. 1. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 3-4 hule, hile, 4-5 hyl(e), 4-6 hil, hill(e), 5-6 hyl(e), 4- hill. [ME. *hulen* (w), *hilen*, *hyllen*, *hillen*, corresp. to an OE. type **hyllan*: cf. OS. *hi-hullean*, OHG. *hullan* (MHG., mod.G. *hüllen*), ON. *hylja* (*hulda*, *hulit*, Da. *hylle*), Goth. *huljan*, f. *hul*-, weak grade of *helan*: see HELE v. It is probable that the ME. word was from Norse.]

1. trans. To cover, cover up; protect. Now dial. a 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 279 Hwer wið þat blisfale biðdi bodi þu mihles hule and huide. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 102 It mai ben hoten heuene-Rof: It hilleð al ðis werlde drof. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6802 (Cott.) He has noþer on bak ne bed Clath til hil [vrrr, hile, hule] him. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvi. 10 Vndre þeshadow of þi wenges hil me. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vi. 80 Alle þe houses beop 1-hulet [vrrr, belid; B. hiled, hyled, helied; C. heled]. Wip no led bote wip loue. 1495 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv. xxiii. 189½ Her here wene 500 moche that it hylled and hydde all her bodye. 1530 *PALSGR.* 385½ You must hyl you wel nowe anytimes. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 12 Go hil your heads. 1606 *J. RAYMONDS Delany's Prim.* (1880) 88 So should the earth, his breathless body hile. c 1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68 A flosse of hay... quite hill'd up boath. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.* I. 323 Have you hilled the child up? 1863 *B. BRIERLEY Ab-o-th' Yate on Times & Things* (1870) 121 Th' owd lad wuv hillin' hissel up nicely.

b. intr. Of fish: To deposit or cover their spawn.

1758 *Descr. Thames* 29 A noted Place for Roach, Dace, and other small Fish, coming in Spawning Time to Hill, as it is called, otherwise laying their Spawn there in great Quantities.

c. See HILL v. 2.

† 2. To cover from sight; to hide, conceal. Obs. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 Herto nalleð a tale, and on iwrien [vrrr, hulet] norbise. 1388 *Wyclif Prov.* x. 12 Charite hillith alle synnes. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xiv. (Pynson) Ev, Our defantes and trespasses we hyl and hyde.

c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 1379 Wype away þat blydenesse whiche bath hilled þour sight.

3. Comb. † hillback, the covering of the back, i. e. clothing (obs.).

1573 *TUSSEAR Husb.* x. (1878) 23 As interest or vsurie plaieth the dreuil, So hillback and filbelie bieth as euil. Hence Hilled ppl. a., covered, armed.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 224 He sped him þider in haste, with hilled hors of pris.

Hill, v. 2 [f. HILL sb.]

1. trans. 1. To form into a hill or heap; to heap up; spec. to throw up (soil) into a mound or ridge for planting purposes.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 Before... such Corn or Grain shall be shocked, cocked, hilled or copped. 1799 *A. YOUNG Agric. Linc.* xii. 266 Mr. Lloyd is much against hilling of manure. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 350 It [lime] is fetched from the chalk hills... and 'hilled' for 2 or 3 weeks before used, the heap being covered over with earth. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I put some manure in and hilled the soil atop of it. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* June 822½ The tobacco-land is hilled up, but scarcely half of it as yet planted.

b. fig. To heap up, amass.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Spectacles* xl, When hoord on hoord, when heap on heap he hilleth. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xxxii. 109 When a man shall exhaust his very vitality for the hilling up of fatal gold. 1660 *Character Italy* 12 Another trick... that helpeth to hill up his fatal riches.

2. Agric. To cover and bank up the roots of (growing plants) with a heap of soil; to earth up. (Also absol.) [This seems to have been orig. a use of HILL v. 1 to cover (cf. HELE v. 2 a), which has become associated with HILL sb. 3 b, and so with this verb, the forms being identical.]

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 62 b, Set in ground well covered with... mounde, and afterwarde hilled, and so suffered to remaine all Winter. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 523 The skill and feat of baring the roots of trees, and also of hilling or banking them about. 1612 *CAPT. SMITH Map Virginia* 16 When it [corn] is growne midle high, they hill it about like a hop-yard. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* vi. iii. 123 The [tobacco] plants are set at three or four feet intervals or distances; they are hilled, and kept continually weeded. 1775 *ROMANS Florida* 175 The horse hoe... to do the laborious work of the hoe in hilling corn up. 1797 *A. YOUNG Agric. Suffolk* 89 At Midsummer they hill them [hops]. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 305 Hilling, or earthing-up the plant.

3. To surround with hills.

1612 *W. PARKES Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 25 Pleasant valleys hill'd on enery side.

4. To cover with hills or heaps.

1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* vii. 750 Shocks, ranged in rows, hill high the burden'd lands.

II. intr. † 5. To ascend, rise in or on a slope.

1538 *LELANO Itin.* I. 105 Cumming to higher ground and somewhat in sight by hilling I passid a Mile. *Ibid.* VII. 16 The Soyle of the Ground... is on mayne slaty Rocks, and especially the parte of the Towne hilling toward the Castell.

6. To assemble on rising ground, as ruffs. See HILL sb. 3 c.

1768 *PENNANT Zool.* (1770) IV. 22 Soon after their arrival in the fens in spring, they [ruffs] begin to hill, i. e. to collect on some dry bank near a flash of water, in expectation of the Reeves, which resort to them. 1859 *FOLKARD Wild-fowler lix.* (1875) 294 During spring, when the ruffs hill. *Ibid.* 295 Taking ruffs when not hilled.

Hill, obs. form of IL, ISLE.

† Hilla, Hillir, int. Obs. = HILLO.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1066 'A' hilla, haille', quod Alexander & him a narawe heid. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. vi. 192 3a, thocth thi fallowis cry out, hillir haille!

Hill-altar. An altar on a hill or height.

1539 *BIBLE* (Great) 2 *Kings* xxiii. 5 Ministers of Baal... to burne incence in the hylaltars [1611 high places]. 1585 *ABP. SANDYS Sermon* (Parker Soc.) 217 Sacrificing on their hill-altars. 1602 *J. RHODES in Fart S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 285 As he did [break] the hill-altars And groues of all idolaters.

Hiller, -ern, -ore, obs. ff. ELDER sb. 1, the tree.

Hillet, rare. [f. HILL sb. + -ET.] A hillock.

1538 *LELANO Itin.* II. 54 Consending a Hillet enver ther by. 1577 *HARRISON England* I. xxiv. (1881) III. 165 Neither will I speake of the little hilllets scene in manie places of our Ile... they are nothing else but Tumuli or granes of former times. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 46 The three first Hillets, viz. the nearest to the Hole, are quite barren.

Hill-fort. A fort constructed on a hill.

1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 434 A sudden flash and a jet of white smoke puffed out from the hill fort above the town. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* III. vii. iii. 84 The hill-fort of Wusvota.

b. esp. A hill-top fortification of prehistoric age.

1851 *D. WILSON Prob. Ann.* (1863) II. III. 39 The simple circular hill-forts wherein we trace the mere rudimentary efforts of a people in the infancy of the arts. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 219 That class of towns which, out of Ganish hill-forts grew into Roman and mediæval cities.

Hillibaloo, hilliebalow, var. of HULLABALOO.

Hilliness (hilinees). [f. HILLY a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being hilly.

1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 332 By reason of the hilliness and roughnesse of the countrie. 1649 *BLITH Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 121 Reducing the Hilliness to Plainness. 1887 *HISSEY Holiday on Road* 238 Some... may think that I have exaggerated the hilliness of Sussex.

Hilling, vbl. sb. 1. Now dial. [f. HILL v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. Covering, hiding, protection.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* [xli]. 5 [4] Be for-hild in hillinge of þi wenges I mon. 1388 *Wyclif* *ibid.*, Keuered in the bilyng of thi wenges. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 240½ Hyllynge, or happyng. 1580 *LUPTON Stigila* 28 Caring for nothing, but for the hilling and filling of their owne backe and bellie.

2. *concr.* A covering; e.g. clothing, a bed-quilt, a roof, the cover of a book; cf. **HELINO** 2. (In ME. freq. in phr. *food and hilling*.)

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblisu.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Cele e tectē*, hiling of hous. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 427 When we haue fode and hyllyng [i. 203 hillinge]. 1388 — *Prov.* xxi. 27 That thou take awei hyllyng [1382 coueryng] fro thi bed. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 229/2 Hattē, hed hyllyng. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. vii. 204/1 Hylyngē lyfelode, and helpe of frendes. 1520 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 9 My best bed hillinge of tapstre werke. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 289 They [partridges] couer their eggs with a soft carpet or hilling as it were of fine dust. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 55 The hillinges from many seeds. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hilling*, the quilt of a bed, a bed rug.

3. *Comb.* **hilling-stone**, stone used for roofing. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. n. Stones vocat' *Hilling stone* the thowndan lijs. 1721 *C. KING Brit. Merch.* I. 355 Copperas, Bread, *Hilling-stones* and Calve-skios. 1811 *Self Instructor* 422 Slate and hilling stones.

Hilling, *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. **HILL** v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of forming hills or heaps; esp. the earthing-up of plants; cf. **HILL** v. 2.

1627-47 [see **HILL** v. 1 b]. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. ii. 211 Horse-hoings, as also hoeing and hilling by hand. 1796 *J. ADAMS Diary* 12 July Wks. 1851 III. 476 Ploughing for hilling among the corn.

Hillir: see **HILLA**.

† **Hillish**, *a. rare.* [f. **HILL** sb. + -ISH.] Of the nature of a hill, hill-like, hilly; pertaining to a hill. 1583 *STANHYURST Ensis* I. (Arb.) 19 Thee father almighty .. Mewed vp these reuelers coupt in strong dungeon hillish [cf. **HILDEN**]. 1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Troy* vi. xxv, The wounded Whale casts from his hillish lawes Riuer of Waters, mixt with purple gore. 1631 *MARKHAM Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 6 It is not so hillish and sliding as the Weald.

Hill-man, hillman.

1. *a.* One who frequents the hills; *spec.* applied to the Scottish Covenanters (cf. **CAMERONIAN** and **Hill-folk**). *b.* An inhabitant of a hill-country, a mountaineer: applied to the hill-tribes of India, etc. c 1830 *J. TRAIN in Scott Old Mort.* Introd., The religious sect called Hill-men, or Cameronians. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 6 A sort of sedan-chair carried by four hill men. 1893 *Archaeol.* LIV. 269 The pinch of poverty often drove the bravest of the hillmen to raid the cattle of the lowlands. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/7 The hillmen offered a stubborn resistance to the advance along its whole length.

2. One of the hill-folk (b); an elf or troll.

1883 *CHILD Ballads* I. vii. 90/2 A supernatural being, a demon or a hillman, seeks to entice away a mortal maid. 1884 *Ibid.* II. xli. 366/2 The hill-man, in several Norwegian copies, carries off the lady on horseback.

3. *spec. a.* (See quot. 1851.) *b.* A miner, a slate quarryman [cf. Ger. *bergmann*]. *c.* A hill-climber.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 172 The labourers .. paid by the foreman or forewoman of the dust-heap, commonly called hill-man or hill-woman. 1865 *J. T. F. TURNER Slate Quarries* 13 The cleavers, or hillmen, build rough walls as a partial protection from the inclemency of the weather. a 1885 *SHARP in W. Knight Life* (1888) 74 Some of our party were very good hillmen. One day five or six set out on a race from our door .. to the top of Fairfield.

Hillo, hilloa (hi-lō, hī-lō), *int. (sb.)* [Cf. **HALLO**; see also **HILLA**.] A call used to hail a distant or occupied person; now, more often, to express surprise at an unexpected meeting.

1601 *SHAKS. Ham. I. v.* 115 *Hillo, hillo, ho, ho, my Lord!* *Ham.* II. ii. 10, *ho, ho, boy; come bird, come.* 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 12 The publican .. rebelled in the same tone. 'Hilloah'. 1846 *DISRAELI Vin. Grey* VI. ii, 'Hilloa, within!' shouted Essper. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xix, 'Hillo, Lavender!' he said, in a tone of surprise.

b. sb. As a name for this call.

1823 *BYRON Island* II. xviii, And then a pause, and then a hoarse 'Hillo!'

Hillock (hi-lōk), *sb.* [f. **HILL** sb. + -OCK.]

1. A little hill.

1384 *WYCLIF Jer. vi.* 6 Delueth about Jerusalem an erthe hillock. 1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1143/2 Where as with a very fieble fayth & a faynte, we shall be scant hable to remoue a litte hillocke. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Lew C. Warres* 521 The Ground easily swelling into little Hillocks. 1732 *LEONARD Selhos* II. vii. 18 Upon .. the plain .. were a few verdant hillocks. 1884 *Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 271 We got out and scrambled up a high hillock off the road.

2. A small mound or heap of earth, stones, or the like.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen. xxxi.* 51 Loo! this billock [1388 heep] and the stoon that I haue erid bitwixe me and thee, witness shal be; this hillock and the stoon ben into witnessyng. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* II. 129 The Partition of the Shire a Mile and more by North West from Simon's Bathe at the Towres. These Towres be round Hillockes of Yerth sette for Limites. 1791 *W. BARTRAM Carolina* 126, I beheld a great number of billocks or small pyramids, resembling hay-cocks, .. I knew them to be the nests of the crocodile. 1875 *LYELL's Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. iii. xlvii. 553 Just as the African sand-winds .. raise a small hillock over the carcass of every dead camel exposed on the surface of the desert.

† 3. A hump, bump, protuberance, or prominence on any surface. *Obs.*

c 1520 *ANDREW Noble Lyfe* d j, The Kamell is a lothly beste, and hathē an hyllocke vpon his backe. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 35 At the upper part of the drop .. there usually was made some one or more little Hillocks or Prominences. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* I. ii. 3 To tell mens Fortunes from the Lines and Hillocks in their Hands.

Hence **Hillock** *v. trans.*, to raise into a hillock, to heap up; **Hillooked** (hi-lōkt) *ppl. a.*

1791 *COWPER Odys.* v. 589 The suffering Chief .. occupying soon The middle space hillock'd it high with leaves. 1804 *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* (1839) 19/1 Fill up the furrows 'tween the hillock'd graves. 1867 *F. M. LUDLOW Little Brother* 91 On the pathless field of the hillock'd sea.

Hillocky (hi-lōki), *a.* [f. **PREC.** + -Y.] Abounding in or characterized by hillocks.

1747 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Hillocky*, full of Hillocks or little Hills. 1831 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 288. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* II. x. 229 They crossed a bit of hillocky common.

† **Hillous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. **HILL** sb. + -OUS.] Hilly.

1550 *Decree Chanc. Lancashire* in T. Baines *Hist. Lanc.* (1870) II. 46 The way .. is very foul, painful and hillous.

Hill-side. The lateral slope of a hill.

1a 1400 *Arthur* 369 He went our to be hulle syde. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxvii. lxiv, We lyght adowne, under an hylly syde. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/2, I shall .. conduct you to a hill-side, where I will point you out the right path of a virtuous and noble Education. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. v. x.* The next [breath of wind] but swept a lone hill-side Where heath and fern were waving wide.

attrib. 1859 *W. COLLINS C. of Hearts* (1875) 4 Assembled together in our hill-side retreat. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/6 The name 'Hillside men' .. applied to the Fenians.

Hence **Hillsideer**.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 3/5 To object to any money being given to a poor hillsideer.

Hill-top. The top or summit of a hill.

1590 *PALSGR.* 231/1 Hyll toppe, *creste* or *creste de montagne*. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer. xxxi.* 39 The hill toppe of Garb. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 520 The amorous Bird of Night Sung Spulous, and bid haste the Evening Starr On his Hill top, to light the bridal Lamp. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 222 'Tis perched upon the green hill top. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 497 The sun is still upon the hill-tops.

attrib. 1893 *GRANT WHITE in Westm. Gas.* 7 June 2/1 The healthy antique principle of hill-top habitation. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 The lighting of the hill-top bonfires.

Hillward, *adv. and adj.* [f. **HILL** sb. + -WARD.]

A. adv. Towards the hill.

(In quot. 1570, phrase 'down the hill' with postposition.) [c 1570 *Pride & Loul.* (1841) 9 Mee thought I had espied A thing come downe the hillward toward me.]

B. adj. That faces towards a hill.

1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 296 A house .. whose hillward side ls midst the vines.

Hill-woman. A woman who lives on a hill or belongs to a hill-tribe; also, a forewoman in a dust-yard: cf. **HILL-MAN** 1a, 3a.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 173/2 The perquisites of the hill-man or hill-woman, are rags, bones, pieces of old metal, etc. 1895 *SIR W. HUNTER Old Missionary* iv. 109 An aged grey-haired hillwoman.

† **Hillwort**, *Obs.* [f. **HILL** sb. + **WORT**.] An old name of Pennyroyal (or of Wild Thyme). c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 133/34 *Samum*, hyl-wurt. *Ibid.* 137/3 *Pollegia*, hylwyr. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* *ibid.* 555/1 *Palægium*, puliol, hylwurt. 14.. *Voc. ibid.* 605/48 *Palægium*, hullewort. 1528 *PARNELL Salerne's Regim.* X. iii, Hyll worte .. taken with wyne purgeth blacke coler. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, *Hilwort* is Puliol mountaine.

Hilly (hi-li), *a.* [f. **HILL** sb. + -Y.]

1. Characterized by hills; abounding in hills.

1433-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 *Pe lond* is .. wip-ynne hilly and sondy. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 6 Oxen wyl plowe .. vpon hilly grounde, where as horses wyl stande still. 1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* II. x. (1635) 173 Some plaine countries neere the .. Pole may be colder then some hilly Regions neere the Æquator. 1738 *WESLEY Ps. cxxv.* ii, As round Jerusalem The Hilly Bulwarks rise. 1873 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xxx, The hillier regions of Dumfriesshire.

fig. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 22 Her dainty hands .. delicately hilly, and lasciviously dimpled.

2. Of the nature of a hill; elevated; steep.

1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 25 The ston which fro the hully stage He syh downe falle on pat ymage. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 57 b, Rivers .. are swift .. because they run downe from an hilly place. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* I. xii. in *Hollinshed* I. 60/1 First of all vpon the east side of the hauen a great hillie point called Downesend. 1622 *FLETCHER Prophetess* v. ii, Better to have liv'd poor and obscure, and never scald'd the top of billy empire. 1768 *J. BYRON Acc. Wager in Narr. Patagonia* (1778) 23 A bay formed by hilly promontories.

b. Hill-like.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriol.* Introd. 1 Graves of Giants under hilly and heavy coverings. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 481 A hilly Heap of Stones.

† 3. Belonging to the hills; hill-dwelling. *Obs.*

1634 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 168 Fourte mountaine Swaines or hillie-men. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* § P. 175 Though these Hilly People are of a rougher Temper.

Hillyer, var. of **HELLIER**, tiler.

† **Hilsa, hilsah** (hi-lsā), *E. Ind.* [Hindi *hilsā*.] 'A rich and savoury fish of the shad kind (*Clupea ilisha*)' found in the Indian Seas, which ascends the Ganges and other rivers to spawn. (Yule.)

1810 *T. WILLIAMSON E. Ind. Vade M.* II. 154 (Y.) The hilsah (or sable-fish) seems to be midway between a mackerel and a salmon. 1879 *F. POLLOCK Sport Brit. Burma* I. 4 The most delicious fish, such as the pomfret, hilsa, mango.

Hilt (hilt), *sb.* Also 1 hiltē, 1-5 hylt, 1-6 hylte, hiltē, (3 *Lay.* heolte, helte), 4 hult, 5 *Sc.* helt. [OE. *hilt* str. n. and m., = MDu. *helt*, *hilt* m., ON. *hjal* str. n.; also *hille* wk. fem., corresp. to OS. *hilta* (MLG. *hille*, MDu. *helle*, *hille*) f., OHG. *helsa* (MHG. *helse*) wk. f. The former appears to represent an OTent. **heltōz*—*hiltiz*, neuter

s-stem; the latter OTent. **hiltōn*—; of uncertain origin; not connected with *hold* vb. (Thence OF. *heli*, *helle*, later *hent*, *heu*, *heute*, It. *elso*, *elsa* hilt of sword or dagger.)]

1. The handle of a sword or dagger.

Beowulf (Z.) 1669 Ic þæt hilt þanā feondum æfterede. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 142/15 *Capulum*, hiltē. c 1205 *LAY.* 1559 Þa brac þat sword .. Riht hi þere hiltē. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1594 Hit hym vp to þe hult. 14.. *Sir Beues* (C.) 4313 Þe hylte was a charboole ston. 1530 *PALSGR.* 531/2 Hylte of a swerde, *poignee*. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 4 Long heavey Daggers also, with great brauling Ale-house hiltis. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 127 He that hath the hilt in his hand in the morning, may have the point at his throat ere night. 1693 *SIR W. HOPE Fencing Master* 2 The Hilt is divided into three parts, the Pomell, the Handle, and the Sbell. 1847 *JAMES Y. Marston Hall* viii, The Duke .. laid his hand upon the hilt of his sword.

† *b.* Formerly often in *plural*, with same sense.

Beowulf (Z.) 1615 Þa hilt somod since fage. a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 446 Ofer ða byrgena blicad ða hiltas. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Judg.* iii. 23 Þa hiltan eodon into þam innobe. c 1400 *Melayne* 116 Gaffe hym þ' hiltis in his hande. c 1450 *Merlin* 103 Arthur toke the swerde be the hiltis, and .. yaf it to the Archebisschopp. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. i. 168 He run him vp to the hiltis, as I am a soldier. 1631 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 29 In whose belly, she .. buried the Poyniard up to the hiltis. 1753 *L. M. tr. Du Bosq's Accompl. Wom.* II. 205 The sword .. bent to the very hiltis.

† *c.* By extension, a sword-stick or foil. *Obs.* 1609 *B. JONSON Case* is alt. II. iv, Let's to some exercise or other, my hearts. Fetch the hiltis. Fellow Juniper, wilt thou play?

2. The handle or haft of any other weapon or tool.

1573-80 *BARET Alu.* H. 454 The Hilt, or handle of any toole or weapon, *manubrium*. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* II. i, Before each guest was a knife, with the hilt adorned by precious stones. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1866) I. xiv. 275 Unnecessary .. to shew even the hilt of his pistol.

3. Phrases. † *By these hiltis*: a form of asseveration. † *Loose in the hiltis*: unreliable, conjugally unfaithful. † *Up to the hilt* († *hiltis*): completely, thoroughly, to the furthest degree possible.

1596 *SHAKS. Hen. IV.* II. iv. 230 Senen, by these Hiltis, or I am a Villaine else. 1631 *CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY Ball* IV. iii, 'Tis not, I fear To fight with him, by these hiltis! 1650 *HOWELL Cotgrave's Dict.* Ep. Ded., In French *Cocu* is taken for one whose wife is loose in the hiltis. 1682 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* Wks. (1714) 136 It's no matter, she's loose i' th' Hiltis, by Heaven. 1689 *R. L'ESTRANGE Answ. Diss.* 45 He is All, Politiques here, up to the Hiltis. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xi. lviij, A modern Ancient Pistol—by the hiltis! 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 135 The original statements .. have been proved—if we may say so—up to the very hilt. 1883 *J. PAYN Thicker than Water* iii. (1884) 18 The estate was mortgaged up to the hilt.

4. *Comb.* **hilt-guard**, the part which protects the hand when holding the hilt.

1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* v. 80 At the two extremities of its massive rectangular hilt-guard, the Roman sword commonly displays .. the head of a lion or .. an eagle.

Hence **Hiltless** *a.*, without a hilt.

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 142/34 *Ensis*, hiltless sword.

Hilt, *v.* [f. **PREC.** sb.] *trans.* To furnish or fit with a hilt; to provide a hilt for.

1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xxvii, All the ore he deign'd to hoard Inlays his belm, and hiltis his sword. 1822 — *Nigel* xxvii, A long-bladed knife, hilted with buck's-horn. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* II. 17 Not a very secure mode of hiltling a sword.

Hence **Hiltling** *vbl. sb.*, *concr.* material for hiltis.

1897 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 9/5 Prices of hiltling are high, especially bone.

Hilt, var. of **HILD** *v.* *Obs.*, to slay; *obs.* or dial. f. *held*, pa. t. of **HOLD** *v.*

† **Hilted**, *a.* [f. **HILT** sb. and *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with or possessing a hilt; in *Her.*, having a hilt of a different tincture from the blade.

Beowulf (Z.) 2087 Heard swyrd hilted. 1002 *Will of Wulfric* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 147 Twa seolfor hilted sword. 1636 *DAVENANT Platon. Lovers* Wks. (1673) 410 A brace of massie hilted Rogues. 1766 *PORNY Heraldry* (1787) 100 Ruby, two Swords in Saltier Pearl, pomeled and hilted Topaz. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* I. 95, I can also hold a hilted dagger.

† **Hilum** (hōi-lm). [L. *hilum* little thing, trifle; according to Festus, thought to have orig. meant 'that which adheres to a bean'; hence in mod. Bot. use (see 2).]

† 1. Something very minute. *Obs.*

1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 44 Unhewn Sailors, that have no more than a meer hilum of goodness in them.

2. *Bot.* The point of attachment of a seed to its seed-vessel; the scar on the ripe seed.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hilum*, a word used by botanists to express the blackish spot in beans, commonly called by us the eye of the bean. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 115 Seeds .. with a smooth shining coat, and a broad pale hilum. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 277 In the simplest form of ovule, hilum and chalaza are one.

b. A similar mark on a starch-granule. *c.* 'The aperture in the extine of a pollen grain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 *J. HOGG Microsc.* II. i. 341 Most of the granules [of starch] have a circular spot, termed the hilum, around which a large number of curved lines arrange themselves.

3. *a. Anat.* = **HILUS**. 'Applied also to certain small apertures and depressions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

b. Path. 'A term for a small flattened staphy-

loma of the iris from corneal perforation, in consequence of its likeness to the hilum of the garden bean' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

c. A little opening in the statoblast of a sponge. 1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 424 (*Sponges*) On one side of the capsule is a hilum which leads into the interior.

|| **Hilus** (hōi-lūs). *Anat.* [mod.Lat., altered from *HILUM*.] The point at which any one of the viscera has its junction with the vascular system; a notch or fissure where a vessel enters an organ.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 528 The spleen . . is convex externally towards the ribs, and flat or slightly concave internally; and this surface, turned to the stomach, is marked by a fissure or hilus in which the vessels enter. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 233 This tube . . emerges from a fissure in the concave surface, called the hilus of the kidney.

Hilve, obs. f. **HELVE**. **Hily**, obs. f. **HIGHLY**.

Him (him, enclitic -im), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and f. neut.), dat.-accus.* Forms: 1- him; also 1-6 him (rarely 2-4 heom, 4-5 hem, hime, hom, 5 ham, 5-6 hyme). [OE. *him*, dat. sing., masc. and neuter, of *HE*, *It*; cognate with OFris. *him* (MDu. *heme*, *hem*, *him*, Du. *hem*), and parallel in inflexion to OS. and OHG. *imu*, *imo* (MLG. *ime*, *eme*, MHG. *im(e)*, Ger. *ihm*), Goth. *imma*. In 10th c. (as in the parallel *her*, *hem*), the dative appears to have begun to be used for the accus. *hine* in north-midl. dialect; by 1150 *him* had supplanted *hine* in north and midl., and before 1400 had become the general literary form, though some south-western writers of the 15th c. retained *hin*, *hen*, which, in the form *en*, *un*, *n*, is still current in southern dialect speech: see *HIN*. (So in late OFris. *him* took the place of *hine*, *hin*; and in MDu. the dat. *heme*, *hem*, *him*, intruded upon the orig. accus. *hin*, *hen*; and mod.Du. has only the dat.-acc. *hem*.) But while *him* thus became both dative and accusative in the masculine, in the neuter the accusative *hit*, *it* survived, and at length superseded the dative, as in the modern 'give it a push'. Thus, from being originally dative masc. and neuter, *him* is now dat. and acc. masculine, having received extension in case, restriction in gender. Cf. the mod.Ger. restriction of *ihm* to living beings.]

I. 1. As proper masculine pronoun of the third person sing., dative and accusative (objective indirect and direct) of *HE*. Also as antecedent pron. followed by relative or prepositional phrase (cf. *HE* 4). Used of persons and animals of male sex.

a. *Dative or indirect object* = to him. (= L. *ei*, *illi*, Ger. *ihm*.)

855 *O. E. Chron.*, *Him* þa Carl Francena cnyng his dohtor zeaf him to cuene. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 131 Eall . . þæt him . . wæs . . leofost to ænne. c. 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* vi. Se Hælend him andswarode and cwæp. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Uton wircan him 3emace him to fultume. c. 1205 *LAV.* 143 Þe king heneade ane douter, þe him was swiþe drede. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 31 Þe kyng of France . . bad hire fader graunt hym þe gode Cordeille. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1360 (Gött.) Þis es þe oyle þat was hight hime (þ. r. hyme). c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prol. 368 Him repeneth outrelly of this. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1854 Iff ye send hom þat semly þat I saw fore. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) l. 56 Wel is hym that with patience can endure. 1577 *B. Gooze Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 8 b. [To] cary and transport such thinges as him listeth. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* ii. 266 Him thought, he by the brook of Cherith stood. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1852) II. 433 Ten acres of land which are worth him five pounds a year. 1852 *TENNYSON Ode Wellington* vi. 13 O give him welcome, this is he worthy of our gorgeous rites.

b. Governed by a preposition.

a. 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 838 Herebryht aldormon . . and monize mid him. c. 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 29 Þonne ic beo ungewemmed toforan heom. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Per cumeð þe hall engles him to. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22498 (Edin.) Þoru drede of hem was don on rod. 1340 *Ayenb.* 62 He heþ zuich a lac ine him. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. l. 99 Holden with hem and with heore [B. wip him & with hir]. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 460 Filerere of feedes out of hym and here. 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 And wolde not gyve to hym the due honour. 1552 *LYNDSEY Monarchie* 1734 The Landis Lord . . cleiks tyll him ane heried hors. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 116 From him whom I trust God defend me. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* 28 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 368 We have . . a folio Edition of him. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 274/1 We have little to add to the knowledge of him which readers . . already possess.

† c. *Absolute constr.* After *I*. ablative absolute: now expressed by nominative.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark v. 35 Him þa 3yt sprecendum hi comon. c. 1160 *Hattou Gosp.* *ibid.*, Hym þa 3yt spræcendun bio comen. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 280 Hym willynge þat alle nien wende he were þat he is nouȝte. 1382 *WYCLIF John* viii. 30 Him spekinge thes thingis, many men bileueden in to him.

d. *Accusative or direct object.* (= L. *eum*, *illum*, Ger. *ihn*, OE. *hine*.)

(The 10th c. instances were probably felt as *dative*.) c. 975 *Rushu. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 5 Him ge zeherað [Lindisf., *Hatt.*, *hine*; *Ag. G.*, hyme]. *Ibid.* xviii. 32 þa geceæde him dryhten his [L. *H.*, *hine*; *Ag. G.*, hyme]. c. 1132 *O. F. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 654 Him lueude al peode. *Ibid.* an. 1114 Þæt he sceolde him læden to Cantwarbyrig and bletson him to biſcop. c. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 þ 21 He helde him for fader and he him for sune. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Þe laured

þet him wrohte. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 209 God bar him in-to paradis. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 465 He held cuir agane the king, And hatit hymne atour all thing. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take a Capoun, and make hem clene, & sethe hym in Water. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 222 b, Shyppes, for to transport hym and hys over the sea into France. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 32 And him, O wondrous! him, O Miracle of Men! Him did you leave . . vn-seconded by you. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C. v.* 32 What has he done that mas'r should sell him?

† e. Redundant before sb. *Obs. rare.* c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 475 For Ialousie and fere of hym Arcite. — *Merch. T.* 124 She goddes peple kept And slow hym Olofernus whil he slept.

2. Formerly put also for other than male beings.

† a. *Him* was in OE. the dative of the neuter *hit*, *It*, as well as of *HE*. This use came down to the 17th c. esp. with a preposition; later use substitutes *it*.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Oli haueð huppen him lihtnesse and softnesse. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 43 Þe see gob al abouten hym [Ireland] eke as ich vnderstode. *Ibid.* 49 Þer nes in al þe world swerd hym yliche. c. 1325 *Lai le Freine* 210 A litel maiden-child. . . And a pel him about. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* i. (Roxb.) 4 It takes in to him xl oper ryuers. c. 1425 *Craft Nonbruge* (E. E. T. S.) 26 Pou schalt hyme þe digitte ouer þe hede of þe neþer figure . . and sett þe articule next hym toward þe lyft side. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasz.* 41 The Fire conteyneth in him the Aere. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 93 Construe first the Nominative Case: and if there be an Adiectiue or Participle with him, then I must English them next.

b. *Him* occurs also as accusative for things (in ME.) grammatically masculine, or (in later use) spoken of with the masc. pronoun. Still common in southern dial. In standard Eng. now only with things personified as masculine: cf. *HE* 2.

c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 486 Lord God! y betake my soule to þe; Bryng hym to þy joy. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xviii. 9 Yff . . thy fote geue the an occasion of euyl, cut hym of and cast hym from the. — 1 *Cor. ix.* 27, I tame my body and brynge hym into subiection. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 119 Take hede yat youre bowe stande not to nere a stone wall, for that wyll make hym moyste and weke. 1558 *WAARDE tr. Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 25 b, This herbe . . If you cannot get him alwayes greene, ye maye kepe him drie. 1639 in C. KERRY *Ch. St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 54 For moouing the pulpit and setting him lower. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 48 The Sun was sunk, and after him the Starr of Hesperus. *Mod. dial.* (Gardener says of mowing-machine) 'He wants sharpening, sir; it's two years since he was done; I remember their putting him on the trolly just here, and taking him to the foundry'.

3. For the *nominative*: esp. after *than*, *as*, and in predicate after *be*.

Common in colloquial lang. from end of 16th c. Dialectally the use of *him* for *he* extends to all constructions in which French uses *lui* for *il*. The construction *than him* is sometimes a reminiscence of the Latin ablative.

c. 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 623 Hym that she chesith he shal hire han a swithe. c. 1515 *Cocherell's B.* 4 Here is gyllys Iogeler of ayebery and hym sougelder of lothebery. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 34 And damnd be him, that first cries hold, enough. 1610 — *Temp.* v. 1. 15 The King, His Brother, and yours, abide all three distracted . . but chiefly Him that you term'd Sir, the good old Lord Gonzallo. 1668 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* ii. i. But sure it can't be him. 1759 *JOHNSON Dissert. Grk. Comedy* Wks. 1816 111. 20 No man had ever more discernment than him, in finding out the ridiculous. 1764 *WESLEY Jnl.* 5 Feb. Why then does not Jacob speak as plain as him? 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1852) II. 137 What anybody else can do better or worse than him. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 310 Is it him? 1840 *BARHAM Ingold. Leg.* *Tackledaw*, Heedless of grammar, they all cried, 'That's him!' 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., Him an' me's gannin'.

II. 4. *Reflexive* = himself, to himself. (= L. *sibi*, *se*, Ger. *sich*.)

a. *Dative with trans. vb., or objective with prep.* (Still in current use, when not ambiguous.)

c. 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 853 He . . hiene him to biſcep suna nani. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* vi. 2 Godes bearn . . namon him wif. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He wolde of þise cnyne him moder 3eceanen. c. 1205 *LAV.* 6356 Þes Damos on his deie dane chieseth him iches. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 437 He made him manize fon. 1370 *Robt. Cytle* 55 The aungelle before hym made hym to stande. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iv. 4 Let every Souldier hew him downe a Bough, And beart before him. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 41 (Seager) By this means he reconciled to him the minds of his subjects. *Mod.* He put the thought from him. He will take it with him in the carriage.

b. Formerly much used with intrans. verbs of motion or posture (including *be*), sometimes also with trans. verbs, app. in the sense 'for' or 'as to himself'; where, according to modern notions, it is superfluous. *Obs.* (or rare archaism.)

c. 993 *Battle of Maldon* 11 Eac him wolde Eadric his ealdre zelestan. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xviii. 8 Abraham stod him under pan treowe. — *Deut.* xxiv. 5 Beo him æt ham. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þe unclene gaþ þe geð him of þan sunfulle mon. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 229 Zacanize for himm ham. c. 1205 *LAV.* 532 Þe king him com riden. *Ibid.* 2555 þa þe king him awoc. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 He . . ferde him soððen into antioche. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5235 (Gött.) Joseph had him sonis tuin. c. 1300 *Havelok* 286 Quanne the Erl godrich him herde Of þat mayden, hwel she ferde. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 4055 (Fairf.) Ihesus him lokod vn-to þe lift. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 5045 Par as þat schryn hym was. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 865 Þis tempest obeyeth hym no more me to, Shipmon, þen hit dothe to þe. c. 1630 *MILTON Passion* 21 Then lies him meekly down fast by his brethren's side.

c. *Accusative or direct object.* *arch. and poetic.*

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe alde mei him witan iwis þone deð. c. 1275 *LAV.* 30574 Brian him (c. 1205 hine) bi-þobte. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 551 He chaunged his array And clade hym as a poure laborer. c. 1450 *LYDG. Secrecies* 1153 So shulde a kyng . . Shewe hym gracyous to hihe and lowe degre. c. 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 482 Richarde the duke of normandy . . recomendeth hym humbly to you. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 118 Qnhou he suld vse hym touart his maister. 1620 *Frier Rush* 6 Rush went forth to sport him. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 68 He who hath bent him o'er the dead. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xiii. He found him in a little moon-light room.

5. *quasi-sb.* Male person, man. Cf. *HE* 6.

1880 *TROLLOPE Duke's Childr.* (Tauchn.) I. 94 That other him is the person she loves. 1884 *GILBERT Orig. Plays* 129 'Mr. F. shall introduce him.' 'It ain't a him, it's a her.' 1898 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 1/7 The chances against her 'getting him', and her disinclination to wed any other 'him'.

6. *Him one, alone*, by himself, alone: see *ONE*, *ALONE*. *Him self*: see *HIMSELF*, *SELF*.

Himalayan (himā'lāyān, *incorrectly* himā-lāyān), a. [*f. Himālaya* (Skt. *f. hima* snow + *ālaya* dwelling, abode) + -AN. The second pronunciation, though incorrect, is still frequent.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Himālayas, a system of mountains forming the northern boundary of India, and containing the highest summits in the world. Hence, in names of species of plants and animals native to this region.

Himalayan Pine, or Neora Pine, *Pinus Gerardiana*, a pine of the N. W. Himālayas, each cone of which yields about 100 edible seeds or nuts; called also the Nepal nut-pine. **H. Primrose**, *Primula sikkimensis*. **H. Rhubarb**, *Rheum nobile*, and other species.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 979/1 Himalayan Rhubarb. 1878 *R. N. Cust Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 119 At this point . . I leave the Western Himalayan branch and enter the Eastern. 1882 *Garden* 21 Mar. 171/1 This lovely Himalayan Primrose.

2. *fig.* Like a vast mountain in weight and bulk; enormous, gigantic.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 500 The North, as the wealthy section, would be called to bear this Himalayan debt.

|| **Himantopus**, *Ornith.* [*L.*, a. Gr. *ἡμάντιος* the stilt, *f. ἡμάντιος*, *thong*, strap + *πούς* foot.] A genus of wading-birds; the stilts.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Himantopus* . . the name of a water bird, very remarkable for the length and slenderness of its legs. 1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* ii. xlviii. (1853) 293 The flamingo . . bears no manner of proportion to the himantopus. 1875 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 97 The Himantopus . . is very variable in the length of its legs.

|| **Himation** (himæ'tiſhſh). [*Gr.* *ἡμάντιον*] The outer garment worn by the ancient Greeks: 'an oblong piece of cloth thrown over the left shoulder, and fastened either over or under the right' (Liddell & Scott).

1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 301 (ed. 2) 339 Important passages in life . . reception of the manly himation, marriages, journeys. *Ibid.* § 337 (ed. 2) 339 The Himation was a large square garment, generally drawn round from the left arm which held it fast, across the back, and then over the right arm, or else through beneath it towards the left arm. 1869 *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 2) 1173/1 It was the usual practice among the Greeks to wear an Himation, or outer garment, over the Chiton. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Theo. Such* ii. 32 Clad in the majestic folds of the himation.

Himme, **himne**, obs. ff. *HEM* v. 2, *HYMN*.

† **Himp**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 *hympe* (e). [Found first in 16th c.; identical with Ger. *dial.* *humpen*, *himpfen*, *himpfen*, *Da. dial.* *hompfen* to hobble.] *intr.* To limp, to hobble.

1533 *MORE Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 766/1 If . . the good wyf of the bottell of Botolphs warfe, that . . balteþ both in body and soule . . would hympe forth among them and say, by saint Halkin father Barnes [etc.]. 1542 *UOALL Erasmus.* *Apoph.* 188 Lame of one leg, and himping all his dayes. *Ibid.* 206 The deformitee and disfigure of hymping on the one legge . . did still remain. 1554 *HULOET Hympe*, luke in halt. a. 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Himp*, to limp.

Hence † **Himp-halt** [cf. OE. *lemp-halt* (Corpus Gl.), *laempihalt* (Epinal), 'lurdus'], one who walks with a limp. (In quot. as a nickname.)

1533 *MORE Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 770/1 At that worde woulde hympe halt his hostes hoppe forth againe, and say mary syr that it were in dede for me.

† **Himpe** (himp'l), *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [In form a dim. or freq. of prec.: identical with MHG. *himpelen*, *himpelen*, Ger. *humpeln*, *himpeln*, mod.Du. *hompelen* to hobble, *dial. Eng.* *hompel*, *Sc.* *HUMPLE*; cf. MDu. *humpelare* a limper.] = *HIMP* v.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* To Himple, to halt, used in the North of England. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Himple*, an old Saxon word, signifying to halt, or go lame. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Himself (himself), *pron.* Forms: see *SELF*. [*f. HIM dat.-acc. pers. pron. + SELF. Self* was orig. an adj. which could be inflected in concord with any case of the pron. For the earlier constructions see *SELF*.]

I. *Emphatic use.* = Very him, very he, that very man, etc. = *L. ipse*.

1. As emphatic dative and (later) objective.

(The OE. accusative was *hine self(ne)*.) c. 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* v. xiii. § 2 [Antoni]us forlet Octa-

uianuses swostor and him selfum onbead gewin & openne feondscipe. c897 — *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 100 He was on himselfum mid ðæs halgan gastes mæzene swiðe healice up-abrogdren. 1535 COVERDALE I *Macc.* viii. 7 They toke him self aloue.

2. Standing in apposition with the nominative pronoun, or with a sb. in nominative or objective.

(Originally *him* and *self* were unconnected syntactically, *self* being a nominative, in apposition to the subject, while *him* was a dative as in *Him 4b*; but the juxtaposition of the two words resulted in the attraction of *self* to *him*.)

c897 K. *Ælfredo Gregory's Past.* xiv. 90 Ða scyld þe se him self ær nyste. c1000 *Gospel Nicod.* xxxiv. Pilatus . . . hym sylf awrat ealle þa þyng. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 He heo ðude him self. c1200 *Ormin Ed.* 195 He wolde ben himm self i waterr fullhinedd. 1297 R. *Glouc.* (1724) 377 He was ryche hym self. a1300 *Cursor M.* 173 Iesu crist him selue [v.r. him-self, him seluen] ches til him apostels tuclue. c1300 *Beket* 274 And of the beste him self he at, swithe scars and lute. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1236 The souerayn hym seluen was surly enarmyt. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Sanctified by saint Peter himself. a1535 — *Edw. V* (1641) 5 A proud appetite of the duke himself. 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 74 They will make Heracitus himself laugh at it. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* III. i. 82 A third cannot be matcht, vnlesse the diuell himself turne Iew. 1776 *Trial of Nundo-comar* 36½ Did your brother write his letters himself, or you for him? 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 50 Not Wolsey himself could find more magnificent pleas.

3. With the nominative pronoun omitted, and *himself* taking its place. *arch.*

(= OE. *he self*, *he selfa*.)

c1000 *Sec. Lawes of Canute c.* 30 § 3 (Schmid) Nime fife and beo he [v.r. him] sylfa syxta. *Ibid.* § 7 Nime him fife. and beo him self sixta. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Alse him self seið. 1297 R. *Glouc.* (1724) 12 Mony was þe gode body þat hym self slou þat day. 1388 *Wyclif Hab.* i. 13 A more iust man than hymself [1382 than hym]. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scol.* (1588) I. 6 Siclike as him self. 1619 *Crt. & Times J.* (1849) II. 120 Sir Edward Villiers told him himself was the man. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Critic.* 188 But Himself is seen throughout most apparently. 1864 *Tennyson Aylmer's F.* 596 The dagger which himself Gave Edith.

b. Used alone in predicate after *be*, *become*, etc., and in adverbial extensions = *by himself*. *To be himself*: to be in his normal condition of mind and body: to see SELF.

1526 *Tindale John vi.* 15 Therefore departed he agayne into a mountayne hym silfe a lone. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* II. iii. 24. I am the dogge: no, the dogge is himselfe, and I am the dogge: uñ, the dogge is me, and I am my selfe. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 186 When we say such an one is not himself, or is besides himself . . . as if . . . the self same Person was no longer in that Man. 1700 *Ciborra Shaks's Rich. III.* v. iii. Richard's himself again. a1716 *South (J.)*. For one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, so sing his joys [etc.]. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. He will not be Thon, but must and will be Himself. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 188 He would soon be himself again. 1866 *Lipdon Banipat. Lect.* I. § 1 (1875) 5 His most startling revelation was Himself.

II. Reflexive use. = *L. sibi*, *se*; *Ger. sich*.

4. Dative, and objective with preposition. † *Himselfward*, toward himself (see -WARD).

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark iii. 24 Gif his rice on him sylfum bið to-dæled. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Efre mid him selue to wunen. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1338 God him ðor bi him-seluen swor. c1400 *Apot. Loll.* 60 God is al rijfulnes in himseluen. 1534 *Tindale Luke* xv. 17 Then he came to him selfe and sayde [etc.]. 1549 *Coverdale*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Let no man idely lue to himselfward. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 141 Every man for him self, and god for vs all. 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* v. ii. 111 He that hath a will to die by himselfe, feares it not from another. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. East Ind.* to If he designs to have it to himself again. 1795 *Macneill Will & Jean* II. ix. Will . . . Had some battles wth himself. 1809-10 *Colebridge Friend* (1865) 48 Charlemagne . . . created for himself the means of which he availed himself. *Mod.* He gave himself a treat.

5. Accusative or direct object.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ne na mon nah him solue wernen henne. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 111 Ðat ðe sceawede him selu. a1225 *Ansr. R.* 56 David. . . forset him suluen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1608 Quen he to pin him-selven did For his chosinges on rod-tre. c1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. 66 (Gibbs MS.) Makynge hym selfen god. 1582 N. LICHTHELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 17 b. Perswaded the Captaine generally, not to trouble himself with the want of the other Pilot. 1605 *Lond. Frodical* I. i. The sea . . . borrowes of all the small currents in the world to increase himself. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandi's Banish'd Virg.* 22 He could hardly . . . belevee himselfe; opening therefore his eyes better. a1703 *Burkitt On N. T.* Mark xii. 34 Every man may, yea, ought to love himself. 1864 *Tennyson Aylmer's F.* 544 [He] had him with good heart sustain himself.

III. 6. quasi-sb.

1622 *Bacon Hen. VII.* 89 Your King, whom he desires to make another Himselfe. 1816 *Keatinge Trav.* (1817) I. 320 Neither did he mix with the crowd of populace: indeed he had much the appearance of being a himself, at least to the aggregation about him.

IV. From the 14th c. there has been a tendency to treat *self* as a sb. (= person, personality), and substitute the possessive *his* for *him*. This is prevalent in the dialects, but in standard English has place only where an adj., etc. intervenes, as *his own*, *very*, *good*, *true*, *self*. See SELF.

13. — *Cursor Mundi* 15626 (Gött.) His hali self all suett. c1340 *Ibid.* 1726 (Fairl.) Noe . . . wrogt his-self [Cott. he self, Gött. himself] in þat labour. c1340 *Ibid.* 3408 (Fairl.) Þat we may wip his-seluen wone [other texts him-self, him seluen]. 1406 *Hoccleve La male regle* 435 Who . . . his owne self forgetth. 1508 *Fisher 7 Penit.* Ps. cii. Wks. (1876) 185 Also what damage his selfe sholde endure.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 40 h, Matthiolus . . . erreth . . . much more hys selfe. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 573 A Summer parlour for pleasure, that Callistus . . . built for his owne selfe. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 111 Although he were on horseback and his selfe on foot. 1826 *DISRAELI Vir. Grey* IV. i. 'Is not that Lord Lowersdale?' 'His very self.' 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 48 He hang'd his-self. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xxxiv. Gorging his-self with vittles.

Himward, -wards, orig. to him-ward(s), towards him: see -WARD.

1563 *Ord. Pub. Fast in Liturg. Serv. O. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 479 To turn his ire to himward, who had chiefly offended. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* I. 113½ God's high favour extended to himwards. 1888 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON Long Night* II. II. xii. 173 She was only dumbly conscious . . . of Anthony Harford and her ever-increasing difficulties himward.

Himyarite (hîmyârîit), sb. Also **Ham**, **Hhim**. [f. name of *Himyar*, a traditional king of Yemen in Southern Arabia + -ITE.] One of an ancient people of Southern Arabia (formerly called HOMERITES). Also attrib. = **Himyaritic**, a, of or pertaining to the Himyarites, their civilization, etc.; commonly applied to the language of this ancient people (a distinct dialect of Arabic akin to Ethiopic), and to its alphabet, and the inscriptions preserved in it. So **Himyaric** a.

1842 [see HOMERITE]. 1843 J. NICHOLSON in *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* I. 668½ The Himyarite alphabet. 1854 *Pop. Bibl. Educ.* I. 180½ Although the old Hamyaritic characters had somewhat degenerated in form, yet they were still in use, in the first century of Christianity. 1864 E. DEUTSCH in *Reader* IV. 664½ Osiander, the great Himyaritic scholar. 1864 WEBSTER, *Himyaric*. 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 1883 A paper 'On a Himyarite Tetrachord of the Second Century B.C.'

|| **Hin** (hin), sb. Also 4 hyn. [ad. Heb. חֵן hîn.] A Hebrew measure of capacity for liquids, containing a little over a gallon.

1384 *Wyclif Exod.* xxx. 24 Oyle of the olynes, the mesure of hyn, that is, of two pound. 1535 *COVERDALE Ibid.*, An Hin of oyle olyue. — *Lev.* xix. 36 A true Ephra, a true Hin shalbe amonge you. 1660 *FULLER Milt. Contempl.* (1841) 177 Some have had a hin, others a homer, others an ephah of afflictions. 1864 R. S. HAWKER *Quest Sangraal* I. The Sangraal. That held, like Christ's own heart, an Hin of blood! 1875 R. CONDER in *Trans. Soc. Bibl. Arch.* IV. 122-3 The log or twelfth part of the hin, contains 24 cubic inches, the hin, 288 (or 10198 gallons).

† **Hin, hine**, pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., accus. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: i. *hiene*, 1-2 *hyne*, 1-4 *hine*, 2-5 *hin*, 4-5 *hyn*, *hen*; 8-9 s. w. dial. *en*, *un*, *n*. [OE. *hine*, *hiene*, accusative of *HĒ*; cognate w. OFris. *hine* (*hini*, *hin*), MDu. *hin*, *hen*; and parallel in inflexion to OS. and Goth. *ina*, OHG. *in*, *inan* (MLG. *ine*, *ene*, MHG. *in*, *ihn*). In English, as in Frisian and Dutch, this original accusative has been superseded by the dative *him*. Already before 1000, traces are found of the dative form used instead of the acc., and before 1150 *hine* was obsolete in the north and midlands. *Hine* was used in Kentish (beside *him*) in 1340, but appears rarely in literature after 1400, though still, in the reduced form *en*, *in*, *n* (en, n), the ordinary form of the accusative in s.w. dialects, as 'we zeed 'n gwayn', we saw him going. (See Barnes *Dorset Gram.* (1863) 20, Elworthy *W. Somerset Gram.* (1877) 36.) = *HIM*, direct objective. Also reflexive.

c855 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 787 Hiene mon ofslōz. 808 *Ibid.* an. 894 Hi hine ne mehton ferian. c1000 *Gosp. Nicodemus* v. Gelade hype in to me. 1126 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) He sende him to Walingeforde . . . and let hine don on harde bande. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 We hine scalde luanian. *Ibid.* 32 þa man þe beoð in þe castel and hin zemeð. c1205 *LAV.* 584 Mid him he hine lædde. *Ibid.* 20371 Let hine halden France [c1275 let him holde]. c1225 *Ansr. R.* 86 Þe noome . . . preiðe hine biuoren himself, & makeð hine . . . betere þen he beo. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3004 Fleyes kin sal him ouergon. c1250 O. *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 26 Hi wolden gon for to hyme anuri. *Ibid.* 27 Al so wi heden ifonden are lowerd, so wi hin anured. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Ljthbere þe angel . . . him wolde emni to god, þe hine to uayr an tuo god hedde y-mad. c1450 *LOVELICH Grail* xxxviii. 374, I saw hyn fyhten as I vndirstod. 1746 *Exmoor Scold.* (E. D. S.) 208 Whan tha hadst cort en by the heed Legs o'en. *Ibid.* 256 Tha wud'st ha' borst en to Shilvers, nið chad net a-vung en. a1754 *FIELING Fathers* III. I. I would a brought un to town, but the dogs would not spare un. 1785 *SARAH FIELING Ophelia* II. iv. They called the dead halloo, and cried out—'To-un, boys, to-un!' 1856 *Punch* Jan. 37 Each fell'er I met, 'Didst thee zee un?' did cry.

b. Rarely (by confusion) for the dative.

1127 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.). Se kyng of France . . . ief hine þone eorlond, and þet land folc him wið toc.

Hina, obs. form of HENNA.

Hinch, v. Obs. exc. dial. [Usually associated with *pinch*, or *crunch*, both implying compression, and perh. formed after them. Cf. also HUNCH v.]

1. As a riming synonym of PINCH v. a. intr.

1559 *AYLMER Harb. Faithf. Subj.* P. ja, These Romaines . . . being . . . brought to the last cast by the long and daungerous warres of Hanibal and the Frenche, did . . . bring in their mony and goods, without hinchin or pinching, to relieve the charges of their common welth. 1600 *HEYWOOD 1st Ed. IV.* IV. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 73 What have you saved now . . . by your hinchin and your pinching? not the worth of a blacke pudding. 1622 *MAABE tr. Aleman's Guzman D'Alfi* I. 217 Stand not a hinchin and a crinching with him. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Hinch*, to be miserly. *Linc.*

b. trans.

1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 102 A doubt whether it were Loue, or some other furie worse then Loue, that thus hinchit him and pinchit him.

2. intr. ? To spurn.

1666 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) B v a. The more it is wilful; it hinches and winches, and snuffes against it. 1631 J. SPEED *Lowe's Rev.* To Rdr., Whereat if any kick or hinch, Were he not gauld, he should not winch.

Hinch, north. dial. f. HAUNCH sb. 1, HAUNCH v. 3

Hinch-boy, -man: see HENCH-BOY, -MAN.

† **Hinch-pinch**. Obs. or dial. [app. a modified reduplication of PINCH, to express some kind of alternate action: see HINCH. (App. unconnected with obs. Du. *hincke-pinck* lame, limping.)] The name of some rustic game.

1603 *HARNET Pop. Impost.* 33 Fitting complement for Hynch pynch and Laugh not, Coale under Candlesticke: Frier Rush and Two-penny-hoe. *Ibid.* 134 The bowle of Curds and Cream . . . set out for Robin Good-fellow, the Frier, and Sisie the Dairy-maide to meet at hinch-pinch and laugh not, when the Goodwife was abed. 1611 *CORGE, Pinse morille*, the game called Hinch pinch and laugh not. [Cf. the following: 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Hinchy-pinchy*, a game in which the play is begun gently, and gradually increased in intensity. Boy: 'Aa!l! play ye at hinchy-pinchy'. Strikes gently his companion, who returns the blow, until it becomes a fight. The term is also employed in games of leaping, where the first player gives an easy leap, and each succeeding player exceeds the leap of his predecessor. Dr. R. J. Lloyd says: 'Liverpool children have a rime, used in play, "Hinchy-hinchy, barley straw, Forty pinches is the law"'.]

Hinck, var. HINK.

Hind (hœind), sb. 1. Forms: r- hind; also 1-3 *hynd*, 3-7 *hinde*, 4-6 *hynde*, (5 *hynde*). ß. 6 *hyne*, *hine*. [OE. *hind* str. fem. = ON. *hind*: cf. OLG. **hinda* (MDu., Dn. *hinde*), OHG. *hinta* (MHG., Ger. *hinde*), wk. fem., for which some suggest derivation from Goth. *hinþan* to catch; others would connect it with Gr. *κενός* young deer, pricket.]

1. The female of the deer, esp. of the red deer; spec. a female deer in and after its third year.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülker 59/15 *Dammula*, hind. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* *Ibid.* 119/13 *Cerva*, hind. c1090 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1086 He læzde laza . . . þæt swa hwa swa sloge heort oððe binde þæt hine man sceolde blendian. c1205 *LAV.* 30568 No mihten heor deor wine Noubter heort no hinde. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1365 He broughte a coppe wyþ milk & wyn þat milked was of a whit hynde. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxlii. 94 He wold gone in to deneshyre for to hunte for the hert & for the hynde. 1551 *BIBLE a Sam.* xxii. 34 God . . . maketh my fete as swyfte as an hyndes. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 39 Hart and hine, dae and Rae. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* I. 1 A milk-white Hind, immortal and unchang'd, Fed on the lawns. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* II. 122 Swift as the Hind, That, by the Huntsman's Voice alarm'd, had fled. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 73 Be with hind that haunts the covert, or in hursts that house the boar.

2. (In full *hind-fish*.) One of various fishes of the family *Serranidae* and genus *Epinephalus*.

1734 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 217 The Hind . . . is esteemed a good Fish to eat. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 408 The delicious little hind-fish (*Epinephalus guttatus*), spotted like a Japanese deer or a dappled fawn.

3. *Comb.* as *hind-hunting*, *hind-like*, *hind-spotted* adjs.; † *hind-fawn* = *HIND-CALF*; *hind's foot* (tr. F. *piéd de biche*), a kind of crossbow; † *hind's tongue* = *HART'S-TONGUE*; † *hind-wolf*, ? a lynx. 1538 *TURNER Libellus Bij*, Hemionitis . . . uidi et herbam . . . quam vulgus appellabat Hyndes tonge. 1601 *HAULSTON Pliny* viii. xix, The Hind-wolfe, which some call Chais, and the Gaules were wont to name Rhabius (resembling in some sort a wolfe with leopard's spots), were showed first in the solemnitie of the games and plaies exhibited by Cn. Pompeius the Great. 1622 *WITHER Prayer Habak.* in F. S. P. *Jas.* I (1848) 212 Who my feet so guides, that I, Hinde-like, pace my places high. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gombergill's Polxauder* II. iv. 206 A Hynde spotted Fawnes skin. 1648-60 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.*, Een Ree-kalf, a Hinde-faone. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Armour* viii. 141 Of these cross-bows, or arblasts, there were three varieties, severally named—the hind's foot, the lever, and the rolling purchase.

Hind (hœind), sb. 2. Forms: a. gen. pl. 1 *hina*, (*hizna*), 3 *hine*; nom. pl. 1-4 *hine*, 3-4 *hyne*; 3 *hinen*, 4 *hynen*; sing. 3-7 (8-9 *dial.*) *hine*, *hyne*. ß. 5 *heynde*, 6 *hynd*, (*hijnde*), 6-7 *hynde*, (7 *hiend*), 6- hind. [Early ME. *hine* sing., from earlier OE. (north midl.) and ME. *hine* pl.; app. developed from *hina*, *hizna* genitive pl. of *higan*, *higuan*, in ONorthumb. *higu*, *higo*, 'members of a family or household, domestics' (see HEWE): cf. *hizna* fæder (Lindisf. GL.), *hina* fæder, *hine* fæder, fæder *hizna*, -*hine* (Rushw. GL.) = L. 'paterfamilias'. For the later change of *hine* to *hind*, cf. ASTOUND, SOUND.]

† 1. As pl. Household servants, domestics, servants. Obs.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. x. 25 Nu his fæder heora [*Lindisf.* G. fæder hirades; *Ag.* G. hīredes fæder] belzeub nemdun hu micle mæ hiwæ vel hine [*Lindisf.* G. gehuse] his? *Ibid.* 36 Fiondas monnes hizu vel hine vel hiwen [*Lindisf.* G. husa; *Ag.* G. gehusan] his. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Hise widerfullne hie þe ben deules on helle. c1300 *Havelok* 620 Louerd, we aren bope pine. pine cherles, pine hine. c1300 *Cursor M.* 29462 (Cott. Gsba) If þou haue hine . . . þat may be serue to terme day. 13. — E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1210

He gef vus to be his homly hyne. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 5730 Pat he.. to helle tok þo þe way And deluyerede þar is hyne.

2. As *sing*. A servant; esp., in later use, a farm servant, an agricultural labourer.

† a. hine, pl. hinen, hines.

c 1205 *LAY*. 368 We habbeð seone þusind.. wið outen wifmen . . children & hinen (c 1275 hine). c 1230 *Itali Meid*. 7 Deð hire in to drechunge to dihten hus & hinen. a 1240 *Ureusin in Cott. Hom.* 107 Ich am . . ðin owne hine. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3776 Wid wifes, and childen, and hines kin. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2320 Þe rihtwis men schul se þo pynes Vpon oure lordes liþer hynes. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. I. 140 He is an hyred hyne. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 357 Þat euerych of hem habbe fowre hynen stalworthe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 386 Lord, shuld thou weshe feytt myne? Thou art my Lord, and I thy hyne. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvi. xxxv. 610 Their servants and hines, such as should husband and till their grounds [*seruus agri cultores*]. c 1650 *WALLER Answ.* *Steepling's Verses* 33, I need not plough, since what the stooping hine Gets of my pregaant land must all be mine.

β. hind, pl. hinds.

1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 110 To every servaunte, hynde and made viij. c 1550 *CHEKE Mark* i. 20 Zebedai yer fayer in y^e boot with his hynides, & hired servants. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* i. 15 The labouring Hind, when he carryeth his dungue to the feelde. a 1639 T. CAREW *To Saxham* 42 Both from the Master, and the Hinde. 1703 *ROWE Ulys.* ii. 1, The labours of the toiling hind. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 747 Laborious hinds That had survived the father, served the son. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 375 It was necessary that a body of sturdy hinds should be on each side of his coach, in order to prop it.

b. spec. In Scotland and some parts of northern England: A married and skilled farm-workman, for whom a cottage is provided on the farm, and sometimes a cow; he has the charge of a pair of horses, and a responsible part in the working of the farm. An average-sized farm has two hinds' houses besides the farm-house.

He bears to the farmer the same relation that a skilled journeyman holds to a master tradesman, and ranks above the farm-servants and labourers. In former times he furnished a female field-worker from his own family, or by himself hiring one, to perform stated work: see *BONDAGER*. 1596 in H. Scott *Fasti* i. (1871) 277 [He had] two men and one woman servant and a hynde. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* iii. 1. (1765) 151 A comfortable Cottage and Raiment used to an industrious Hind. 1805 *FOURTH Beauties Scotl.* i. 306 There are three different classes of servants employed in the husbandry of this county [Haddingtonshire], viz. the *hynd*, the *cottager*, and the *unmarried ploughman*. Of these the *hynd* holds the first rank. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* i. 45 The wives of the hinds or married ploughmen. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., A stipulation is often made . . that the hind must furnish a female field-worker at a stipulated price per day, with extra wage in harvest. This extra hand is called a 'bondager'.

c. A bailiff or steward on a farm (in some parts of England).

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 No chief Hyne or a Carter or chief Shepherd above xx s. by the yere. 1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 19 Given the same day to the hinde of Shadforth for keepinge of twoe gimmers which we bought. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. (1815) 41, I am persuaded, that my hind, Roger Williams, or any man of equal strength, would be able to push his foot through the strongest part of their walls. 1775 F. GREGOR *tr. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* xxix. 95 They don't want the attendance of the Hind. [Note] In some Parts of England he is called Bailiff. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 85 Converted into the residence of the hind or bailiff of the estate. 1813 *Trevelman's Exeter Flying-Post* 21 Oct. 4 Wants a Situation as Hind or Bailiff, a Young Man. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Hind (t) a farm bailiff; (a) one entrusted with the charge of cattle. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, Hine, a manager of an off-lying farm.

3. *transf.* A rustic, a boor.

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 17 For of the hyndes or of the paysauntre I fear I should not have indifferents. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. ii, Why should such a prick-eard Hine as this, Be rich? 1645 *MILTON Colast. Wks.* (1851) 364 A Country Hinde sometimes ambitious to shew his betters that hee is not so simple as you take him. c 1750 *SHENSTONE Elegies* vii. 29, I bade low hinds the tawring ardour share. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Malcolm's Heir* xvi, Like the son of a base-born hind.

† 4. A lad, boy, stripling; hence, more generally, Person, fellow, 'chap'. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 485 Ther was mani a wilde hine, that prest was ther to, & wende in to the Gywerie, & woundede & to drowe. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 497 3if þe seþ shades of palm londe, Sellep to hem þis ilche hyne. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 217 Valtir, steward of scotland, syne, That than we bot ane herdlas hynce. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 360 Bothe man and woman child and hyne and page. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1420 He excused him, þat nobil heyn [=hyne] And saide his duellyng was ferr beyn [=thyne]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. xiii. 1 All the peple, euery hyne. 14 1550 *Frere & Boy* 12 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 35 A some.. That was a good sturdy ladde, And an happy hyne.

5. *Comb.*, as † *hine-folc*; *hind-boy*, *-man*, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3655 Here hine-folc ðe was hem mide. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 294 My Commounis, with my hynd jemen. 1581 *Ibid.* xliii. 190 The hiris and hinde men in their labels lay. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 189 A certain swaine or hyne-boy of hers. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* (1660) 187 Brown bread. for your hinde-servants.

Hind (hoind), a. (sb.³) Also north. 4- hind, 7 hin. [The OE. affinities of this word, and the related *hinder*, *hindmost*, *hindermore*, *hindmost*, *hindward*, are certain, but the particular history of the ME. words, and their mutual relations, are somewhat obscure. The older words were: (1)

Gothic *hindana* prep. 'on that side of, beyond, behind' = OIIG. *hintana*, Ger. *hinten*, adv. 'behind' = OE. *hindan* adv. 'from behind, at the back, in the rear'; (2) Goth. *hindar* prep. 'on that side of, beyond, behind' = OHG. *hinar*, Ger. *hinter* prep., in same senses = OE. *hinder* adv. 'on the further side, behind, back, down'; this is held to be the acc. neuter of a comparative adj. in -dar = Skr. -taram, Gr. -τερον, the root being *hin-*, prob. identical with that of HEN, HENNE, HENCE; OHG. had the adj. as a positive, *hintaro* (Ger. *hintere*) 'hind, hinder', compared *hintarôro*, *hintarôst*, Ger. *hinterst* 'hindmost'; ON. had *hindri* comp. (rare), *hinsr* superl.; this adj. was not in OE.; (3) Goth. *hindumists* superl. 'hindmost, uttermost', app. f. **hinduma* = OE. *hindema* (rare) 'hindmost'. OE. had also (4) *hindan-weard* adv. 'towards the farther end', and *hindeweard* adj. 'turned backward'; also (5) the important adv. and prep. *behindan*, ME. *bi-hinden*, *bi-hinde*, BEHIND, the most permanent member of the OE. group, and (with the possible exception of 4) the only one whose survival into ME. is proved. In ME. there arose numerous new forms, viz. before 1300 *hinder* adj., before 1350 *hind* adj. and adv., c 1375-1400 *hindermore*, *hindmost*, *hindmost*. Since hind was not an etymological element, it must have originated from the shortening of some form with a suffix, perh. from ME. *be-hind*, orig. *be-hind-an*. In that case, *hind-er* (if *hind* goes back before 1300) may have arisen as its normally-formed comparative; if, however, *hinder* was historically descended from OE. *hinder* adv. (of which there is no evidence and no strong probability), and taken as a comparative, *hind* might be inferred from it as its positive degree. *Hindermore*, *hindmost* were evidently formed on *hinder*, and *hindmost* on *hind*; the current conjecture that the last was a double superlative formed on the long obsolete OE. *hindema* is historically untenable. In all these words the original short *i* is preserved in Sc. and north. Eng.: cf. Sc. *hint*, *ahint*, *hin'mest*.]

A. adj. Situated behind, in the rear, or at the back; posterior. Usually opposed to *fore*, in things existing in pairs front and back, as the limbs of quadrupeds, the wheels of a wagon, etc.

Often hyphenated to its sb., esp. when forming a specific name of a part, as in *hind-spring* of a carriage. See C. a. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 3562 Wip his hint [v. r. hynder, hinder] fot he [the horse] him smot. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 350 In like sort, they that have many feet: vlesse it be the hin feet of all. 1601 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 287 The hind knuckles . . of all the muttons and veales. 1607 *NARBOROUGH Jynl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 31 The Male is smooth all over his hind parts. 1707 *Byron's Voy. r. World* (1776) 27 A negro barber . . cuts the hamstrings of his hind legs. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 The fore-hoofs were upright and shapely, the hind flat and splayed. 1779 J. MOORE *View Scot. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 300 The lower and hind part of the body. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* I. 103 [It] also presses the fore-wheels deeper into the ground than the hind wheels. 1849 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 93 The infatuated little beast dances round him on his hind legs. 1881 *FITZWYGRAM Horses* (ed. 2) § 879 If the fore legs are weak, they may suffer from excessive propulsion communicated to them by powerful hind quarters. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 27 In the hind pocket of his tunic.

b. Hence, applied to the back part of (anything) = 'back of the —'. Cf. HIND-HEAD.

1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 114 He divides [the body] into a fore-body . . a hind-body. 1894 R. B. SHARP *Hindb. Birds Gl. Bril.* (1896) 10 The greyish shade which pervades the hind neck.

B. as sb. Short for *hind quarter*, *hind side* (see C. a.), etc.

1892 *Daily News* 30 May 9/4 Refrigerated beef-quarters, of which there were 850 hinds.

C. *Combinations.* a. Of the adj.: see A.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 217 One of their hin-feet. a 1652 *BROME Love-sick Court* v. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 158 Like burs or bryars Stuck in the hindlocks of our fleecy sheep. a 1687 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 85 By Hindlock seizing fast Occasion. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Saddle*, The Saddle . . will be faulty if the Hind-Bow be not exactly the Shape and Circumference of the Body. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 296 The hind-train [of a horse consists] of the rump, the tail, the haunches and the hind-legs. 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Dist. Corresp.*, They would show as fair a pair of hind-shifters as the expertest loco-motor in the colony. 1840 *MARRYAT Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 293 The hind-spring of your carriage. 1855 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth* 23 The 'ventral' [fins], answering to the hind-limbs. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 297 She set them hindsides before. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hind-castle*, a word formerly used for the poop, as being opposed to *fore-castle*. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xiv, The hind-gut of the Vertebrate is endodermal in origin. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* ix, A hind-quarter of lamb. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 344 The hind-brain is constricted into two lobes—the cerebellum in front, and the medulla oblongata behind. 1894 G. ARMATAGE *Horse* ii. 14 The Spanish horse . . has the good head and neck of that breed [the Barb], but coupled with a weak and drooping hind-quarter.

b. Of the sb.: *hind-afore*, *hind-first*, *hind-side-foremost*.

1864 Mrs. H. WOOD *Shadow Ashlyd.* (1878) 399 Her woollen shawl . . had turned hind-afore. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., Turn 'indufst, I tell tha.

c. quasi-adv. in comb.

1668 *ETHEREDGE She would if she could* iii. iii, Never hat took the fore-cock and the hindcock at one motion so naturally. 1871 *Figure Training* 102 No plan will ever . . give such elegance to the figure as the hind-lacing. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xiii. 40 Hind-bald . . in contradiction to the baldness mentioned in the next verse [fore-bald].

† **Hind**, v. *Obs.* In 5 hynde. [app. shortened from *HINDER v.*] *trans.* To hinder.

1426 *AUDELAY Poems* 32 Both the father and the moder byndyd their schal be. c 1460 G. ASHEY *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 57/329 Pat be hynde you nat by his grevance.

† **Hind**, adv. *Obs. rare.* [app. short for *behind*: but cf. OE. *hindan*.] = BEHIND.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1846 (Fairf.) Grete perel was be-fore and hinde [Cott. and other MSS. bihind].

b. *Hind and forth*, *hynt an(t)forth*, *hind end foremost*, *backside foremost*.

13.. K. *Alis.* (Bodley MS.) 1710 Hynt anforþ [Weber Hyndeforth] hij seten, saunz faile . . And hadden in her honde þe tail. *Ibid.* 5200 Hynd anforþ [Weber and forth] he tounep his pas Whan he goop on any cas.

Hindberry. *Obs. exc. north. dial.* Forms: see *HIND sb.* and *BERRY sb.* Also 8-9 *hineberry*. [OE. *hindberie*, corresp. to OHG. *hint-peri* (MHG. *hintbere*, Ger. *himbeere*), Du. *hinnebesie* (Kilian), *hennebezie*, Da. *hindbær*, Sw. *hindbär*: see *HIND sb.* and *BERRY sb.* So called as growing in woods, and assumed to be eaten by hinds.] The raspberry.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 69 *Acinum*, hind berie [*Erfurt* *hinbergen*]. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 59 *Acinum*, *hindberie*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 266 Genim hindhecolopan leaf and hind berzean. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* F vij b, Raspes or hyndberries, in dach hynderen. 1703 *THORESBY Let. to Ray Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hineberries*, raspberries. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* i. The scarlet hypp and the hind-berry. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Hindberry*, the wild raspberry. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, Raspberries or hine-berry.

Hind-calf. [OE. *hindcalf* = OHG. *hintcalf*, MHG. *hintkalp*, MDn. *hindencalf*, *hindencalf* (Kilian): see *HIND sb.* and *CALF*.] The young of a hind; a fawn.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülker 58/38 *Cerva carissima et gratissimus hinnulus*, cala ðu liofeste hind and gecwemest hindcalf. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* ibid. 119/17 *Hinnulus*, hindcalf. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxiii. (1495) 781 Capriolus is lyke to an Enulus an hynde calfe. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. Bij a. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* iv. § 5 (1615) 42/1 The first yere, you shal cal him [the Hart] a Hind calfe or a calfe. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 321 The rennet of a Fawne or Hind-calf. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. v. 324. 1891 C. WISE *Rockingham Nat.* 152.

Hind-castle: see *CASTLE* 7, *HIND* C. a.

† **Hind-deck.** *Obs.* Also *hinddeck*. [See *HIND* a.] The deck at the stern of early ships (see *DECK sb.* 2); poop-deck, poop. (Cf. *FORE-DECK*.) 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 614 (R.) To defend and keepe the poupe and hind-decke. c 1620 Z. *Boyn Zion's Flowers* (1855) 10 At foredeck some, at hinddeck some must stand. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Bijj, The foredecke and hinddecke of all our Opposites probations. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* iii. xvi. (1715) 134 The Misen-sail, which . . hung in the Hind-deck.

Hinde, var. *HEND* a. **Hindee:** see *HINDI*.

† **Hinder**, sb. Chiefly Sc. *Obs.* [f. *HIND v.*] Hindrance, obstruction, impediment, detriment.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Pere teldeð þe werse þe grune of hindre þat is of biþeching. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 63 The moste hyndre that ye shal have. 1568 *MARY Q. Scots Let.* Jan. in H. Campbell *Love-lett.* App. 31 Doing all the hinder and evill that 3e may to the said rebellis. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 167 A great hinder of the work of God.

Hinder (hæ'ndər), a. 1 Forms: 3- binder, (3-4 hin-, hyndore, 4-5 hender, 4-6 hynder, -ir, 5-ur, -yr). [See *HIND* a. (In Sc. and north. Eng. with short *i*.)]

1. Situated behind, at the back, or in the rear; posterior. (Notwithstanding its comparative form, it does not differ in sense from *hind*, but is more frequently used. Cf. *yon*, *yonder*.) *Hinder gate*, postern gate.

Formerly, like *hind*, often hyphenated to its sb.: cf. 4.

c 1290 *St. Brandan* 642 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 237 So þat on is hindore [*Percy Soc.* 638 hynder] fet An Otr þare cam gon. Bi-twee is forþere fet he brougte a fuyr-ire ant a ston. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 3707 Now ne dar he noþyng drede Of þat hyndere salured, þat cometh after gon. c 1400 *Lan-franc's Cirurg.* 111 þat þe hyndere [B. hyndore] partie be pleyn. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5850 False-Semblact and Abstinence. . . Shulle at the hynder gate assayle. 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* viii. 12 He set them in the hynder watch betwene Bethel and Hai. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. vi. 32 Till they agayn retorne backe by the hinder gate. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 691 The Bore goeth wider with his hinder legs than the Sow, and commonly setteth his hinder steps vpon the edges of his foresteps on the out-side. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 265 7 s As I was standing in the hinder Part of the Box. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 325 The fore feet lose their reflex activity before the hinder.

2. Of time. a. Last past, 'last'; as in *this hinder day* yesterday, *this hinder night* last night, *yesternight*. b. Last, as in *HINDER END*. Sc.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 551 Quhen I wes going this hendir day. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxii. 1 This hinder nycht half-sleeping as I lay. a 1549 *Murning Maidin* 2 in *Lane-*

ham's *Let.* (1871) *Introd.* 150 This hinder day I went alone.
 1725 *Ramsay Gent. Sheph.* 1. i. I dream'd a dreary dream
 this hinder night. a 1774 *Fergusson Poems* (1789) II. 67
 (Jam.) Quiblic happen'd on the hinder night.

† 3. *Latter* (as opp. to *former*). *Obs.*
 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 20 b. When the former part
 (whereof anything is rehearsed) and the hinder part (whiche
 is rehearsed of the former) are chaunged. 1669 BUNYAN
Holy City 257 By the former Sea, the People of the Jews
 .. and by hinder Sea, the People of the Gentiles.

† 4. *Comb.*: see 1. *Hinder-fallings*, excrements.
 1530 *Palsgr.* 231/2 Hynderparte of the necke .. Hynder-
 parte of the heed. *Ibid.*, Hynderwarde, garde de derriere.
 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 38 b. Take the beanes or
 hinderfallings of Goates. 1611 *Corgr.*, *Les gardes d'un*
sangler, the deaw-clawes or hinder-clawes of a wild Bore.
 1697 *Dampier Voy.* I. 89 [Seals] throw their bodies forward,
 drawing their hinder-parts after them. 1699 *Ibid.* II. 1. 74
 The hinderpart or Stern.

† *Hinder*, a. ² *Obs.* [app. deduced from OE.
hinder-adv. (see *HIND* a.) in comb., as in *hinder-
 glap* not straightforward, crafty, guileful, *hinder-hoc*
 snare, artifice, *hinder-scipe* knavery: cf. also MHG.
hinderlist, Ger. *hinterlist* trickery behind any one's
 back to his injury. In *hinder-word*, perh. in comb.]
 Deceitful, crafty, insidious.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 Mid his hinder worde bicherde
 him. c 1205 *Lay.* 10489 Carraiss hine bihohte of ane hindere
 (c 1275 *lupr*) craftie. c 1290 *St. Michael* 688 in *S. Eng. Leg.*
 I. 319 Hynderful [altered *hinder*] and of best 1-nov3.

Hinder (hinda), *v.* Forms: 1 *hindrian*,
 3-6 *hindre*, 4-6 *hyndre*, *hendre*, *hynder*, 5
hindire, *hunder*, 5-6 *hindur*, *hyndur*, 5-
hinder. [OE. *hindrian* = OLG. **hindarōn* (MDu.,
 MLG. *hinderen*), OHG. *hintarōn* (Ger. *hindern*),
 ON. *hindra*: -O Teut. **hindarjān*, f. **hindar* adv.:
 see *HIND* a. *lit.* To put or keep back: cf. the
 parallel *FURTHER* *v.* to put forward, also *BACKEN* *v.*]
 † 1. *trans.* To do harm to; to injure, impair,
 damage. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* § 2 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 306 (Bosw.) A he
 sceal hæðendom hindrian. a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.)
 an. 1003 Donne se heretoga wacāð þonne bið eall se here
 swiðe gehindred. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 þe man
 hindred his æzene soule. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 To Hynder,
derogare, *incommodare*. 1535 *Coverdale Luke* xiii. 7 Cut
 it downe, why hyndereth it the grounde! 1561 HOLLYBUSH
Hom. Apoth. 10 a. If any chyldre weare Peony sede about
 hys body, no euell sprete can hinder him. 1639 in T. Lech-
 ford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 80 The Plaintiffe. is otherwise hindred
 and damnyfied to the summe of twenty pounds.

† 2. To speak to the injury of; to vilify, dis-
 parage, slander, belittle. *Obs.*

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 302 in O. E. *Misc.* 226 Bachyters
 of men, þat in word and dede .. Hyndren heor euen cristen
 þat þei may. c 1430 *LVGD. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxx. Hindred ..
 to his lady grace With false tonges. 1555 W. WATREMAN
Fairde Facions 333 To hindre and empaire the name, and
 memoriale of the deade. 1573-80 *BARET Adv.* H. 462 To
 hinder ones good name, and speake ill of him.

2. To keep back, delay, or stop in action; to
 put obstacles in the way of; to impede, deter,
 obstruct, prevent.

c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 5612 [That] may hast vs to harme, &
 hindur our spede. 1413 *Filgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iv.
 53 That was very wrong hyndering the trewe quarell
 and fortheryng the false. c 1450 *Mertin* 23 The prophetes hadden
 hyndred here purpos. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6
 Not able .. to helpe hym any thyng in this iourney ..
 but rather to hynder and let hym. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll.*
Treat., *Holy Obs.* 1. § 31. 200 These are not qualities to
 hinder our love, but our familiaritie. 1715 *DE FOZ FAM.*
Instruct. 1. i. (1841) I. 32 Thou shalt go to Church every
 day, and not be hindered. a 1804 W. GLENN *Serm.* III.
 vii. (R.). The difficulty of the task should not hinder the
 attempt. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* i. § 2. 15 Strife between
 these two kingdoms .. long hindered the full conquest of
 Northern Britain.

b. *Const.* To hinder a person from or in doing
 something; also (*obs.* or *rare*) c. of, for, to do a
 thing, that, that not, but that he should do a thing.

b. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 75 (Harl. MS.) A clowde, so
 derk. þat hit hundrid, & hit assundrid, & departid him fro
 all þe people. 1576 *FLEMING Panopt. Epist.* 275 Demanding
 of me, what should hinder me .. from the use of such fel-
 citie. 1666-7 *Perry's Diary* 12 Feb. These pleasures do
 hinder me in my business. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II.
 (1711) 131 This doth hinder the Ship very much in its sailing.
 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. 6 Petitions have been hindered from
 reaching the throne. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonnic.* xii. 205
 What's to hinder other people from liking one another?

c. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 431 It semþ þat privat
 religiouse ben hyndred by her ordris to kepe Cristis lawe.
 1535 *COVERDALE Acts* viii. 36 What hyndereth me to be
 baptysed? 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 329 They hindered
 them nothing at all of their purpose. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED*
Scot. Chron. (1805) II. 296 They would hinder .. that no
 great armie should be made out of France against them.
 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. xlvii. 569 Marcellus .. determined
 to hinder Bomilcar for arriving at Saracoe. 1611 in *Picton*
L'hopl. Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 170 Mr. Rose did persyst .. in
 hindring the towne of a certain walle. 1690 *LOCKE Hum.*
Und. III. iv. § 75 That hindres not but that they are gener-
 ally less doubtful. 1732 *FIELDING Miser* II. i. Wks. 1882
 IX. 307 The death of my mother, whose jointure no one can
 hinder me of. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 31 Their
 Ligor will be hindered to flow. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.*
 i. ii. He does hinder that it become .. a part of it. 1862
 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* *Syst.* 144 Good works, they say,
 hinder the soul of emancipation.

† d. To hinder time: to spend time, and so re-
 tard matters. *Obs.* *rare*.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 12 Not willing to hinder Time to
 carry her into any Harbour to examine .. we let her go.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To delay or frustrate action; to
 be an obstacle or impediment.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* p. 230 Cassiodore seith that it is a
 manere sleighte to hyndre whan he sheweth to doon a thyng
 openly and werket priuely the contrarie. 1450-70 *Golagros*
 & *Gau.* 258 It hynderis neuer for to be heyndly of speche.
 1612 *BRINSLEY Lnd. Lit.* 82 They will doe them so falsly, as
 will oft more hinder then further. 1652 *NEFOHAM Tr. Selden's*
Mare Cl. 41 Nor doth it hinder at all, that in their Assign-
 nations or Distributions we so often finde this Particle
nique ad Mare. 1700 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jm.* (1721) 38 But
 Fate and all the Politicks of those Times hinder'd. 1828
CARLYLE Misc., *Burns* (1872) II. 14 It is not the dark place
 that hindrs, but the dim eye.

Hence *Hindered* *ppl. a.*
 c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 240/2 Hundryd, or harmyd, dampni-
 ficatus. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 366 A hindered
 water. 1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 193 Amid the
 shouts of the hindered drivers.

Hinder end, *hinder-end*. *Sc.* and *north.*
dial. [f. *HINDER* a. + *END* sb. In *Sc.* and *north.*
dial. the two ends of a thing are spoken of as the
fore-end and the *hinder-end* (with short *ē*).]

1. The latter end; the opposite of the *fore-end*
 or beginning; *spec.* the end of life, *ultima dies*.

1523 *FITZGER.* *Husb.* § 148 Yf thou spende it in y^e begyn-
 nyng of the yere & shal want in y^e hynder end. 1585
JAS. I. Ess. Poessie (Arb.) 21 In the hinder end of this booke.
 1598 D. FEAGUSON *Coll. Scot. Prov.* (1785) 11 (Jam.) False-
 hood made ne'er a fair hinder-end. 1723 *DE FOZ Col. Jack*
 (1840) 124 The devil will have you at the hinder end of the
 bargain. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I was born at th'
 hinderend v' th' year. *Mod. Sc.* Poor man! he's near his
 hinder-end.

2. The rear or posterior end; the back of any-
 thing. (In *Sc.* usually *hind-end*.)

1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* viii. Ye preached us .. out o' this
 new city o' refuge afore our hinder end was weel hafted in
 it. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Th' pickin' furs' i' th' hin-
 derend o' th' barn.

3. (Usually *pl.*) The part of anything (e.g. of
 corn) which remains after all selecting and sifting
 operations have been used; leavings. (Also *attrib.*,
 as *hinder-end barley*.) Also *fig.*

1825 *BROCKETT, Hinder-ends*, refuse of corn—such as re-
 mains after it is winnowed. 1825-80 *JAMIESON* s.v., 5. *The*
hinder-end o' aw trade, the worst business to which one can
 betake one's self. 6. *The hinder-end* o' aw folk, the worst
 of people. 1842 C. NEVILLE *New Tariff* 15 Pigs .. fed upon
 hinder-end barley. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., We send
 foiners to market .. and chickens gets th' hinderends.

Hinderer (hinderar), *sb.* [f. *HINDER* *v.* +
 -ER ¹.] One who (or that which) hinders; † an
 injurer (*obs.*); an impeder, obstructor.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) l. 128 We .. oppres-
 sion of these olde hindrsers shal againe surmounten. 1549
LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 40 These grasiers,
 inclosers, and rente-rearers are hinderers of the kings honour.
 1604 *Life T. Cromwell* III. i. 97 I'll be no hinderer to so good
 an act. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* 1 Wks. (1847) 4/2, I shall dis-
 tinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation
 into three sorts, Antiquitarians .. 2. Libertines. 3. Politicians.
 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 437 Is the body, if in-
 vited to share in the enquiry, a hinderer or a helper?

† *Hinderer*, a. *Obs.* In 4 *hind(er)ere*, 5
hynderour. [f. *HINDER* a. + -ER ³: cf. OHG.
hintarōro.] = *HINDER* a. (In quot. 1340 as sb.
 (transl. L. *posteriora*) = binder parts.)

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxvii. 72 He smate his enmys
 in the hynderire. 1388 *WYCLIF Gen.* xvi. 13 Y seiþ the hynder-
 derere [1388 the hyndmore, Vulg. *posteriora*] thingis of him.
 — 1 *Kings* xxi. 21 Y schal kitte away thin hynderere thingis
 [1382 hyndermoris]. 14.. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 604/22 *Poste-*
rior, hynderour.

† *Hinderest*, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -EST: cf.
 OHG. *hintarōst*, MHG., Ger. *hinterst*, MDu. *hin-*
derste.] Hindmost.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 622 Euere he rood the hyndreste
 [vrr. hynderest, hinderest] of oure route. c 1450 *Mertin*
 xiv. 446 Thei kepte hem-self all-ther hinderest for to defende
 the other .. that myght no faster go.

† *Hinderful*, a. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *HINDER* a. +
 -FUL.] Iniquitous, impious. Hence † *Hinderful-*
liche *adv.*, iniquitously, treacherously.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 He .. forlet god .. and turnde on
 þe hinderfullere rede [in consilio impiorum]. *Ibid.* 83 Ac þis
 widerfullere mannishe þe fondeþ me hinderfulliche. c 1290
 [see *HINDER* a.]. 1569 *Cal. St. Papers, Forrign* (1874) 54
 To purge the seas .. of such wicked and hinderful people.

† *Hinderhede*, *Obs.* In 4 *hyndirhede*. [f.
HINDER a. + -hede, -HEAD.] Posteriority.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 78 Pere ben two furperhedis
 and two hyndirhedis also.

Hindring (hindaŕiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HINDER* *v.*
 + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. *HINDER*: † a.
 Detriment, damage, disparagement (*obs.*). b. Ob-
 struction, impediment, hindrance.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andrew* 973 þat mycht be hend-
 ringe to myn fame, And lattinge als to 3ore gud name. 1390
GOWER Conf. II. 64 Which shall be to the double shame, Most
 for the hindringe of thy name. c 1450 *Co. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.)
 234 3e do 3ourself ryght grett hyndryng And short 3oure
 lyff or 3e beware. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 241 Leste the
 deccyte of the enemy .. had come vnto the to the hendryng
 of her soule.

Hindring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².]
 That hinders, impedes, or obstructs. Hence *hin-*
deringly *adv.*, so as to obstruct or prevent.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 310 How hindring is a wofull peine
 To him, that love wold atteigne. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm.*
Angels 136 The objections .. are extremely hindring. 1815
Blackw. Mag. XVIII. 295 Causes, which .. bear impulsively,
 or hinderingly, upon every action. 1868 *Geo. Eliot Sp.*
Gipsy 304 And slays all hindering men.

Hinderland (hindaŕlænd), [f. *HINDER* a. +
 LAND. In sense 1, prob. from some locality.]

† 1. A kind of cloth imported from some conti-
 nental country: perh. from inland Germany. *Obs.*

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 316 My mastyr bout
 .. a pece of Hynderland, prise the elle j. d. ob. 1813 J.
SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) 134 Hinderlands, Brown,
 under 22½ inches in breadth, in a British-built Ship.

2. (*pl.*) = *HINDERLING* ² 2 (for which *hinderlans*
 is a misprint in edd. of Scott).

1818 [see *HINDERLING* ² 2]. 1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE
Wrecker vi, 'Set down upon your hinderlands', cried my
 grandfather, almost savagely.

† *Hinderling* ¹. *Obs.* [f. OE. *hinder* adv.
 (see *HIND* a.) or *HINDER* a. + -LING]. A base,
 mean, degenerate person.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 486 And halde þe forr hinaderling, And forr
 well swipe unwnreste. 12.. *Lavus Edu. Conf.* c. 35 § 1
 in Schmid *Gezetæ* 516 Summa ira commotus, unus vocat
 alterum hinderling, i. e. ab omni honestate dejectum. 1387
TREVISIA Hiden (Rolls) VII. 109 Wherefore Westsexmen
 haveþ in proverbe of hige despitte hynderlyng whiche sownþ
 i-cast down for honeste.

Hinderling ². [f. *HINDER* a. + -LING ².]

† 1. The backward direction: only in the OE.
advb. phrase on *hinderling* backward. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lv. 8 [lvi. 9] Þonne on hinderling
 hweorfað mine feondas fæcne. *Ibid.* lxx. [lxx.] 3 Hi on
 hinderlingc hweorfað and cymrað.

2. *sb. pl.* (also *-lins*). Posterioris, buttocks. *Sc.*

1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xliii. We downa bide the coercion of
 gude braid-claith about our hinderlins [so MS. and Standard
 ed. 1896; ed. 1 and subseq. edd. read *hinderlans*]. 1831
Fraser's Mag. III. 18 A jacket .. hung like a French coat
 over his hinderlings. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Nidge* iv.
 (1863) 62 Wha will assure ye that they shall not kittle your
 hinderlins?

† 3. (?) One who is behind or in the rear. *Obs.*
 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 562 Our hinderlings
 haply may ouertake and out-strip vs in holy practice.

† *Hinderly*, a. (*adv.*) *Obs.* [f. *HINDER* a. +
 -LY ².] Backward, behindhand.

1564 in *Camden Misc.* (1893-5) IX. 40 Whereas the cuntry
 is to miche hinderly in all good thinges pertaining to reli-
 gion. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* cxlii. 10 Paraphr. 572 Whilst
 themselves .. doe yet sensibly decay and grow hinderly.

Hindermate, *noun-wd.* [f. *HINDER* *v.* + *MATE*,
 after *helpmate*.] A companion who is a hindrance.
 a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 441 There are hinder-
 mates as well as helpmates in marriage.

† *Hindermore*, a. (*sb.*) *Obs.* In 4 *hyndir-*
more, *Sc.* *hendirmar*. [f. *HINDER* a. + *MORE*
adv.: see *HIND* a. Cf. *furthermore*.] More to the
 rear.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* VII. 599 Quhen that thai war hindir-
 mar Saw that the formost left the stede, Thai turnit soyn
 the bak and fled.

b. as *sb.* The hinder part; the hind-quarters.

1381 *WYCLIF Kings* xvi. 3, I shal kitte of the hyndirmore
 of Baasa, and the hyndirmores of the hows of hym.

Hindermost (hindaŕmoust), a. *arch.* [f.
HINDER a. + -MOST: see *HIND* a. Cf. *innermost*,
uppermost, *uttermost*.] = *HINDMOST*.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.* III. xxii. (1495) 70 The
 tresour of mynde is the hyndermost place of the brayne.
 c 1400 *Melayne* 1277 Oure Cristen knyghtis with þaire speis
 The Hyndirmaste for þaire blokytis beres. c 1450 *Mertin* 286
 These .. were hyndermoste in the route. 1541 R. COPLAND
Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg., The formost is the myddelst, the
 myddelmost the least, & the hyndermost is the myddelst.
 1710 *DE FOZ Cruise* II. xi. The stern of the hindermost boat.
 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s.v., The hinder-
 most dog may catch the hare. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly*
Rev. LXXIV. 305 It is not legitimate to combine both
 forms of infection, and to say or to write *hindermost*.]

Hindersome (hindaŕsūm), a. Now *Sc.* and
north. dial. [f. *HINDER* *v.* + -SOME.] Tending to
 hinder; † injurious, harmful (*obs.*); obstructive.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Injurieux*, hurtfull,
 hindrisme. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586)
 54 b. Toososome to the taste, but hindrisme to health.
 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 42 Needless and hindrisme to the
 boarding of a Roome. 1881 *Alloa Advertiser* No. 1617. 2/1
 The weather continues as unsettled and as hindrisme for
 farming operations as [etc.]. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v.,
 The bad weather's very hindrisme for the harvest.

† *Hinderyeap*, a. *Obs.* In 1 -2ēap, -3ēp,
 3 -3ēp. [OE. *hindergeap*, f. *HINDER* a. + *geap*
 crooked, deceitful.] Cunning, deceitful.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* in W. Wülcker 101 On spræcum
 glawlice hindergepe; in logetis astuti, nersuti. c 1050
Supp. Ælfric's Voc. *ibid.* 168/11 *Uersutus*, hindergeap.
 c 1200 *ORMIN* 646 þatt mann iss fox and hindrergæp and
 full off ille wilces.

Hind-head. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. *HIND* a. +
 HEAD.] The back of the head; the occiput.

1666 *Despauterii Gramm. Inst.* I. (Jam.), *Sinciput*, the
 forehead. *Occiput*, the hindhead. 1689 *BURNEY Tracts* I.
 87 They christen .. pouring the Water on the Hind-head.
 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. 487 The occiput, or hind-
 head is that part of the face that either forms an angle
 with the vertex posteriorly or slopes downwards from it.
 1865 *KINGSLY Herew.* II. vii. 114 An angry savage smote
 him on the hind head full with a stone axe.

† **Hindheal**. Obs. [f. HIND sb.¹ + HEAL sb.; cf. OE. *hindhælepe*.] A plant: see QUOTE. [c. 1500 *Nomina Herbarum* in Wr. Wulcker 295/24 *Ambrosia*, *hyndhælepe*. *Ibid.* 323/17 *Hindheolaß*.] c. 1655 *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wulcker 556/23 *Ambrosia* .. *hindehele*. a 1500 *Gl. Hart*. 3388 in Sax. Leechd. II. 393 *Eupatorium litifolium*, *ambrosia maior*, wilde sauge, hyndhale. a 1500 *Gl. Sloane* 5 lf. 15 (*ibid.*) *Eupatorium*, ambrose, is an erbe that som men callip wilde sauge ober wode merche ober hyndale. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, Hyndheele is Ambrosia.

|| **Hindi** (hīndī), *a.* and *sb.* Also Hindēe. [a. Urdu ہندی *hindi*, f. ہند *hind*, India. The corresponding Persian is ہندوی *hindwī*, *hinduī*, *hinduvī*, formerly used by Eng. writers in the same sense.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Northern India or its language.

1845 W. T. ADAM *Stewart's Hist. Anecd.* (heading), Anglo-Hinduee. 1846 W. BOWLEY (*title*) The New Testament .. altered .. into the Hinduee language. 1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 22 note. The pandits draw no other distinction between the words *Hindī* and *Hindū* than that the first is used by the well-informed (who sometimes employ *Hindū*, also), and the second, by villagers. .. The form *Hinduvī* is confined to the Muhammadans. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 49 The real and original Vernacular of the Hindi people.

B. sb. 1. The great Aryan vernacular language of Northern India, spoken (with numerous dialects) from the frontiers of Bengal to those of the Panjāb and Sindh, and from the Himālaya Mountains to the Nerbudda.

It comes into contact on the N.W. and W. with Panjābī, Sindhi, and Gujarātī, on the S. with Marāthī, on the S.E. with Oriyā, on the E. with Bengālī, sister Aryan languages, and on the N. with Nepālī (which some make merely a dialect of Hindi). Cf. HINDUSTANI.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, Acc. Bks. 6/1 Even when they write in Hinduvī. 1801 COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Res.* VII. 220 The language which forms the ground-work of modern Hindustānī, and .. is known by the appellation of Hindi or Hindvī. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recr.* II. 199 A manuscript in the Hindvī. 1807 W. T. ADAM (*title*) Arithmetic in Hindvī. 1832 (*title*) Fables in Hinduee. 1857 MONIER WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram.* Intro. 22 Out of them [patois modifications of Sanskrit] arose Hindi (termed Hindustānī or Urdu, when mixed with Persian and Arabic words), Marāthī, and Gujarātī. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 46 The Language-Field of Hindi is stated to comprise 248,000 square miles, and the number of the Hindi-speaking population .. cannot fall short of eighty millions. *Ibid.* 50 The result of this first attempt to take stock of the dialects of Hindi, represented actually by books or vocabularies, is that there are .. in all fifty-eight varieties. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v. *Hinduee*. The earliest literary work in Hindi is the great poem of Chand Bardai (c. 1200) which records the deeds of Prithvirāj, the last Hindu sovereign of Delhi.

2. A native of Northern India. *rare*. a 1853 ELLIOT *Hist. Ind.* (1867-77) III. 539 (Y.) Whatever live Hindū fell into the King's hands was pounded into bits under the feet of elephants. The Musalmāns, who were Hindu (country born), had their lives spared.

† **Hindlongs**, *adv.* Obs. *rare*. [for **hindlings*, f. HIND *a.* (adv.): cf. *headlings*, *headlong*.] In a backward direction.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 149 It goes hindlongs to the Ear.

† **Hindmore**, *a.* Obs. [f. HIND *a.* + MORE, under the influence of the earlier *hindmost*.] = HINDER *a.*¹

1632 HOLLAND tr. *Cyropædia* I. viii. 48 Commanding the Caporalls to bring forward the hindmore band.

Hindmost (hīndmōst), *a.* Forms: 4-6 *hēn-*, 5 *hynd-*, 6 *hyn-*, 6-9 *hin-*, 6- *hind-*; 4- *mast*, 6- *most*, 9 *Sc. maist*, 5- *most*. [app. f. HIND *a.* + *most*: see HIND *a.* The similarity to Goth. *hindumist*, and the analogy of ME. *formest*, *foremost*, have given rise to the conjecture that this is a double superlative, f. OE. *hindema* + *-est*; but the OE. word is known only once in Beowulf, and there is a chasm of 500 or 600 years between this and Barbour's *henmast*. Mod.Sc. uses *hinmost* of time and succession, *hintmost* of fixed position.]

1. Furthest behind or in the rear; last in position; last come to; most remote.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 245 Gif the formast egirly Be met .. The henmast sall abasit be. *Ibid.* xli. 268 To meit thame that first sall assemmyll So stoutly that the henmast trymyll. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* iv. 15 The hymnost of them was slayne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 43 This [Duness] is the last and hindmost hill in Scotland. a 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* (R.). They curse the formost, we the hindmost. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 167 To the hindmost Recesses of Siberia. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. iv. 43 The hindmost declared they would not stop till they were even with the front. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vi. 42 The ridges .. have their hindmost angles wasted off.

b. Proverbial phrase, *the devil (Satan, hell) take the hindmost*.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii. They run all away, and cry, 'the devil take the hindmost'. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 633 Each Man swore to do his best .. And hid the Devil take the hindmost. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 60 'So take the hindmost, Hell,' (he said) 'and run'. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 712 If Satan take the hindmost, who'd he last? 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept. 331/4 A good example of the devil-take-the-hindmost attitude.

2. Last in order, succession, or time. (Chiefly Sc.) ? a 1500 (MS. 1592) *Chester Pl.* vii. 596 Though I come the

hindmoste [MS. 1607 *hyndermost*] of all. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.). To pa the henmost penny of the said fiftene £. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* iv. 9 My thyneketh that god hath shewed vs which are apostles for the hymnost off all. 1567 *Gude & Goddie* B. 186 We salbe cruellest on the hindmost day. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 2 'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 326 Their hindmost hand that set not to the work. 1889 BARRIE *Windon in Thrums* 98 For the himnost years o' his life. *Ibid.* 152 The henmost time I saw him.

Hindoo: see HINDU.

Hindrance (hīndrāns), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *hinderance*, 6 *hyndera(u)nce*, *hinderance*, 6-9 *hinderance*, 6- *hinderance*. [f. HINDER *v.* + *-ANCE*, after words of F. origin such as *resistance*.] The action or fact of hindering.

† 1. Injury, damage, hurt, disadvantage. Obs. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 176 To our loss and hinderance. c. 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame sans Merci* 602 Thus hurted ben of dyvers businesse Which love hath put to right gret hinderance. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1183/2 That he should neuer .. do any other beast any harme or bynderance. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 56 The book .. is now forbidden to be soulede, greatly to the hinderance of the pore printer. 1597 MOREY *Intrud. Mus.* 158 Nothing may be either added or taken away without great hinderance to the other parts.

2. Obstruction, prevention of progress or action. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 b, Which ben gret let & hynderance to the same. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 49 Notwithstanding their impediments, provided for my hinderance. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 248 Full liberty to speak without hinderance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 4 Reason to doubt whether language .. has contributed more to the improvement or hinderance of knowledge. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 193 To follow their own wayward fancies, without let or hinderance. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 5 We went about freely; there was not the slightest hinderance.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance or cause of this; an impediment, obstacle.

1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 288 Young children, whose age is a hinderance. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 32 The Temple .. having received so many hinderances from the first foundation to the second of Darius. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* III. xii. (1762) 405 With no hinderances or obstructions. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* IV. 56 They become .. hinderances rather than helps in the matter of religion.

Hence † **Hinderance** *v. trans.*, to put a hinderance in the way of, to hinder. **Hinderanceful** *a.*, full of hinderances or obstacles; obstructive.

1664 M. CASAUBON (*title* ed. 2) Of the Necessity of Reformation .. and what (visibly) hath most hindered it. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Far Away & Long Ago* III. 31 The helpful or hinderanceful damsel who condescended .. to endure the condition of servant.

Hind-sight, hindsight.

1. (*hind-sight*) The backsight of a rifle.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxi. When you squint through her hind-sights. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*.

2. (*hind-sight*) Seeing what has happened, and what ought to have been done, after the event; perception gained by looking backward: opp. to *foresight*.

1883 *Frat. Educ.* XVII. 264 That a school-man so preternaturally gifted with 'hind-sight' should have been so defective in 'foresight'. 1895 A. T. MAHAN in *Century Mag.* Aug. 631/2 Open to the proverbial retort that hindsight is always better than foresight.

† **Hindsome**, *a.* Obs. *rare*. [f. HIND *a.*¹ + *-SOME*.] Situated behind; hind-.

1624 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* III. viii. (1678) 60 The two hindsome-muscles serving for respiration.

Hindu, Hindoo (hīndū, hīndū), *sb.* and *a.*

[a. Pers. هندی *hindu*, Urdu *hindū*, adj. and sb., Indian; f. Pers. هند *hind*, India, Zend *hehdu*, Achæmenian *hihdu* = Skr. *sindhu* river, *spec.* the Indus, hence the region of the Indus, Sindh; gradually extended by Persians, Greeks, and Arabs, to northern India as a whole.]

A. sb. An Aryan of Northern India (Hindustan), who retains the native religion (Hinduism), as distinguished from those who have embraced Mohammedanism; hence, any one who professes Hinduism; applied by Europeans in a wider sense, in accordance with the wider application of *Hindustan*.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 74 The King of Cambaya, who was a Hindou, or Indian, that is, a Pagan. 1665 Sir T. Roe's *Voy. E. Ind.* in P. della Valle's *Trav. E. Ind.* 374 The Inhabitants in general of Indostan were all anciently Gentiles, called in general Hindoes. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 113 At the House of an Hindu. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. p. xviii. Intelligent natives of India, both Mussulmans and Hindoes. 1853 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. iii. 64 The Hindu was the last to leave the central home of the Aryan family.

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Hindu or their religion; Indian.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 80 According to the Hindu Custom. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 432 In the vernacular dialects, or even in the Hindu language [i.e. Sanskrit]. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 1. 36 They have in a great measure apostatised from the Hindoo system. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 30 All the Hindoo and Mahomedan troops in the king's army bound themselves by an oath to defend their sovereign.

Hence **Hinduic, Hindooic** (hīndū'ik) *a.* = prec. B. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 6 The

Hindooic Aryans were possessors only of Kabulistan and Pendschab. 1893 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) May 199 A thing which .. not all my pundit-ship or Hinduic sastraship can give.

Hinduism, Hindooism (hīndū'iz m). [f. HINDU + *-ISM*.] The polytheistic religion of the Hindus, a development of the ancient Brahmanism with many later accretions.

1829 *Bengalee* 46 Almost a convert to their goodly habits and observances of Hinduism. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 304 Hinduism is a decrepit religion, and has not many years to live. 1878 A. BURNELL in *Academy* 604/2 The result of contact with foreigners has always been a revival of Hinduism.

Hinduize, Hindooize (hīndū'iz), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render Hindu in character, customs, or religion. Hence **Hinduized** *ppl. a.*

1857 *Sat. Rev.* IV. 460/1 He may become Hinduized himself. 1860 EDWARDS in *Mem. Sir H. B. Edwards* (1886) II. 296 The Hindoes have Hinduized the Mahomedans in India. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. iv. vi. 190 Extolled by Hinduized Europeans. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cull.* I. 45 Lower in culture than some Hinduized nations who have retained their original Dravidian speech, the Tamils for instance.

Hindustani, Hindooistane (hīndustānī), *a.* and *sb.* Also Hindooistane, -sthani, Hindooistane, -stani, -staunee. [a. Urdu ہندوستانی *hindustānī*, Pers. هندستانی *hindustānī* adj., of

or pertaining to Hindustān, lit. 'the country of the Hindus' (f. هند *hindu* + ستان *-stān* place, country): see HINDU.

To natives, *Hindustānī* is 'India north of the Nerbudda, exclusive of Bengal and Behar', or, virtually, the region covered by *Hindī* and its dialects. But from early times, foreigners, Mohammedan and European, have extended it to include the whole of the peninsula 'from the Himālaya to the Bridge (i.e. Adam's Bridge)', and this is the general geographical use.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Hindustan (in the stricter sense), or its people or language, *esp.* the language described in B. 2.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Suppl. Chron.* 111/1 Grammar and Dictionary of the Hindustanee language, the universal colloquial language throughout India. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 246 Trial by ordeal .. still keeps its place in the Hindustanee code. *Ibid.* II. 392 The Hindooistane and the Persian characters are both used. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 210 Fifty people were at a notch, or Hindooistane dance. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 50 Even the Hindooistani mahout forgot about ha-lal-ing, and was glad to partake.

B. sb. 1. A native of Hindustan; a Hindu or Mohammedan of Upper India.

1829 *Bengalee* 303 A desire to become half Hindooistane and native himself. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 49 He took the best Hindostani and a plucky Burmese Mahout with him.

2. The language of the Mohammedan conquerors of Hindustan, being a form of Hindi with a large admixture of Arabic, Persian, and other foreign elements; also called Urdu, i.e. *zabān-i-urdu* language of the camp, sc. of the Mogul conquerors. It now forms a kind of *lingua franca* over all India, varying greatly in its vocabulary according to the locality and local language.

Formerly called *Indostani*, *Indostans* (cf. *Scots*). By earlier writers sometimes applied to Hindi itself.

1616 TERRY *Voy. E. Ind., Coryat* (Y.). [Coryate] got a great mastery in the Indostan or more vulgar language. 1772 HADLEY *Gramm. Indostan Lang.* Pref. II. (Y.) A confused mixture of Persian, Indostans, and Bengals. 1808 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) III. 161. 61 The Hindooistane, a kind of *lingua franca* .. is the spoken language of India, and has become the key to all communication with the natives. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cambol* (1842) II. 85 The western tribes .. understand Persian much more generally than the Eastern ones do Hindooistane. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 47 Hindustānī or Urdu is not a territorial Dialect, but a *Lingua-franca*. .. It can scarcely be said correctly, that it is the common Language of any one District, though freely spoken by many classes.

So **Hindooistanish** *a.*

1811 SHELLEY *Lett. to E. Hitchener in Life* I. 11 In the true style of Hindooistanish devotion.

Hindward (hīndwārd), *a.* *rare*. [A recent formation from HIND *a.* + *-WARD*: cf. *foreward*. Cf. OE. *hinderward* turned backward.]

1. Towards the rear; backward; posterior.

1797 COLERIDGE *Sonn.* On Ruined House 12 Thro' those brogues, still tattered and betorn, His hindward charms gleam an unearthly white.

2. Backward in development or progress.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. § 5 (1869) 258 This inactive and hindward deity.

Hindward, *adv.* [cf. OE. *hindanward* adv. 'toward the farther end'.] Backward; towards the rear or hinder part.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxix. 15 [xl. 14] þai torne hind-ward, and schoned þai be. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxix. 4 [lxx. 3] Be thei turned awei hindward, and waxe thei ashamed. c. 1400 *Destry. Troy* 853 He had hym of horse, hindward anon. 18.. WALKER (Cent.). The thorax has two furrows, which converge slightly hindward.

† **Hindwin**, Obs. *rare*. [f. HIND *a.*: the rest uncertain.] The fundament or anus.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22395 All þe filthes of his maugh sal bryst vte at his hindwin [v.r. fondament] for dred he sal haf.

Hine, obs. or dial. form of **HIND** sb.¹ and 2; var. of **HIN** pron., **HYNE** adv., hence.

† **Hinehede**. Obs. [f. *hine*, **HIND** sb.² + *-hede*, -HEAD (OE. type **higna hād*).] a. Family, household; company. b. ? Service.

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxi. 27 [27] All hinehede [Vulg. *patris*] of genge fol right. *Ibid.* ciii. 14 Forth-ledand... gresse to hinehede [Vulg. *servituti*] of men swa, þat þou out-lede fra erthe brede. *Ibid.* cvii. 40 [41] He set als schepe hine-hede [Vulg. *ut oves familias*].

Hinene, var. **HEN** adv., hence.

|| **Hing** (hin). Also 6 hinge, 7 hingh. [Hindi *hing*:-Skr. *kingu*.] The drug asafoetida.

1586 R. FITCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 252 One hundred and fourscore boats laden with Salt, Opium, Hinge, Lead, Carpets [etc.]. 1662 J. DAVIES *Maidelso's Trav.* 84 The Hingh, which our Drugsters and Apothecaries call *Asa fetida*, comes for the most part from Persia. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 114 The Natives eat Hing, a sort of liquid *Asa Fetida*, whereby they smell odiously. 1857 BELLEW *Jrnl. Pol. Mission* (1862) 270 (Y.) The asafoetida, called *hang* or *hing* by the natives, grows wild in the sandy plains. of Afghanistan.

Hing, obs. and dial. f. **HANG**; obs. pa. t. of **HANG**; obs. f. **HINGE**.

Hinge (hindz), sb. Forms: 4 heng, heeng, 4-8 hing, 5-6 henge, hyng, 6 ynge, 6-7 hindge, 7 hendge, 6- hinge. [ME. *heng*, *heeng*:-OE. type **henge*, a deriv. of **HANG** v.; cf. early mod. Du. *henghe*, *henghene*, 'hinge, handle (of a pot)', hook' (Kilian), MLG. *henge*, LG. *henge*, *heng*, hinge of a door or the like. The palatalization of the *g* is not distinctly evidenced before 1590: but it appears to be now current in all dialects.]

1. The movable joint or mechanism by which a gate or door is hung upon the side-post, so as to be opened or shut by being turned upon it.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 2181 So harde he bot. þat þe henges boþe barste, & þe stapel þar-with out sprong. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvi. 14 As a door is turned in his heeng; so a sloþ man in his little bed. 1466 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 323 To the iren mongyr for neyles, hokes, and henges, iiii. s. viij. d. 1494-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 15 Gilbert Smyth pro pare de hyngis et hukys xvij. d. 1573-80 BARET *Alt. H.* 464 The Hinge, or hingell of a gate: the hooke whereon a dore haoght. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch*. iii. 12 He getteth the dore off the hindges. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* etc. (1871) 120 Even as the hinges doe the dore vpholde. 1634 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Dec. 12/2 To flinge up alle doores out of hendges. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* III. 229 On brazen hinges turn'd the silver doors. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xlii. The door upon its hinges groans.

b. The similar mechanism to provide for the turning or moving in a quarter or half revolution of a lid, valve, etc., or of two movable parts upon each other.

1562 *Child Marriages* 131 She had lost the key of a chest, & desired hym to pull out the nayles of the hindges. a. 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Cons.* (1619) 144 The frame of a great amphitheater, the two parts whereof were supported onely by two hinges. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Basset's Table* 43 This snuff-box—on the hinge see brilliant shine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 266 The hinge of the valve [of a pump]. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 45 Guards for the face... attached to the cap on each side by hinges to give free movement.

c. Of bellows: see quot.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 37 The other ends of the bellows (where they open widest), called the hinges, are provided with double or triple leathering.

2. A natural movable joint: spec. a. that of a bivalve shell; b. the *cardo* or basal part of the maxilla in insects.

1702 J. PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1566 This Shell is sometimes near 2 inches long, the hing of which is 1 and 1/2. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 12 The Bivalve, consisting of two pieces, united by a hinge, like an oyster. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 242 The hinge is the point of the dorsal margin at which bivalve shells are united. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 99 So flexible... is the hinge that the weight of... a fly... depresses the distal portion.

3. *transf.* The axis of the earth; the two poles about which the earth revolves, and, by extension, the four cardinal points. (See **CARDINAL** a. 4.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22754 He to brin sal se... bath land and see and all thinges, þat ani werlds hald wit hinges. c. 1586 C'ESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. iv. The heav'n, the earth... The unseene hinge of North and South sustaineth. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. vi. Shake off the loosned Glob from her long Hing. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 122 The Creator... the well-balanced World on hinges hung. 1671 — *P. R.* iv. 413 The winds... rushed abroad From the four hinges of the world. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 57 The prime Hinge whereon the whole Frame of Nature moves. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* II. xxxiii. 80 Observe the four fix Hinges of the Sky.

4. *fig.* That on which something is conceived to hang or be supported and to turn; a pivot, prop.

a. generally.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 365 That the probacion beare no Hodge, nor Loope, To hange a doubt on. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. f. (1651) 92 Perturbations... are... causes of Melancholy, turning it out of the hinges of his health. 1726 SWIFT *Culliver* i. vi. We usually call reward and punishment the two hinges upon which all government turns. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 207 Say, on what hinge does his obedience move? 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 Because the borough franchise as it exists in England... is the hinge of the whole Bill.

b. The cardinal point of a discussion or controversy (cf. **CARDINAL** a. 1); the central principle of a thesis.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prob.* i. iv. § 53. 221 The hinge whereon your whole discourse turns. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Anst. Diss.* 8 The Roman-Catholic-infidelity, and the Dissenters liberty are the Two Hinges of the Controversie here in Debate. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xvi. 71 This is not the hinge on which the debate turns. 1853 MARSHALL *Early Purit.* 224 The nature of the sacraments... was the hinge of the whole controversy with Rome.

c. A turning-point, critical point, crisis.

1727 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 303 So it stands till tomorrow; when, may the Lord direct! for this is the very hinge of the present cause. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 50 The hinge between war and peace is, indeed, a dangerous juncture to ministers. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxix. 4 Here is the hinge of the condition; this makes the turning point of Israel's distress. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* i. 672, I tremble when Juno welcomes the guest; Ne'er, at the hinge of an hour so great, will she slumber or rest.

5. Phrase. *Off the hinges*, † *out of (the) hinges*: unhinged; out of order; in (or into) disorder, physical or moral. Cf. *out of harre*, **HARRE** 3.

1621 COTGR. *Hallebrent*, sad, crest-fallen, heavie-looking, drooping; off the hindges, cleane out of heart. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* i. xiv. § 15 (1670) 58 The wildest and best Poets do love sometimes to play the fool, and to leap out of the hinges. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 86 All businesses here are off the hinges. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xix. (1737) 80 We are... out of Tune, and off the Hinges. 1828 CRADEN *Dial.*, 'Hinges', 'To be off t' hinges.' To be out of health.

II. 6. *dial.* The 'pluck' (heart, liver, and lungs) of a beast. Also **HENG**, *hange*.

1465 [see **HENG**]. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hinge*, the liver and pluck of a sheep for dog's meat. West. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Hinge*, the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or pig. 1890 GLOUCESTERSH. *Gloss.*, *Hinge*, or *henge*. 1893 WILTSH. *Gloss.*, *Hinge*, *Henge*.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *hinge-band*, *maker*, *question*; *hinge-like* adj.; *hinge-ways* adv.; *hinge-area* (*Conch.*): see quot. 1872; *hinge-bound* a., having the movement of the hinge obstructed; *hinge-joint* (*Anat.*), a joint whose movement can only be in one plane (e.g. that of the elbow or knee); a *GINGLYMUS*; *double hinge-joint* (see quot. 1886); *hinge-knife*, a clasp knife, opening and shutting with a hinge or joint; *hinge-line* (*Conch.*): see quot. 1888; *hinge-pin*, a pin or pintle which fastens together the parts of a hinge; *hinge-tooth* (*Conch.*), one of the teeth or projections on one valve of a bivalve mollusc which fit into corresponding indentations in the other valve.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 200 The beaks of the dorsal and ventral valves are separated from one another by a narrower or wider space, which is termed the 'hinge-area'. 1882 *Meck. Mag.* XXXVI. 303 They [sluice doors] were frequently 'hinge-bound and clogged up. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1830) 64 The head rests immediately upon the uppermost part of the vertebra, and is united to it by a 'hinge-joint'; upon which joint the head plays freely forward and backward. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hinge-joint*, *double*, one in which the articulating surfaces of each bone are concave in one direction and convex in the direction at right angles, as in the carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb. 1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 330 'Hinge-knives are apt to close on your own fingers. a. 1832 BENTHAM *Dentology* (1834) I. 141 But do they turn on these four 'hinge-like virtues? 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 192 The species have generally a roundish outline, with one valve convex... and the 'hinge-line straight. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 124 Each valve [of the shell] presents a short straight margin, the hinge-line, along which it is united to its fellow. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/7 Oliver Wolfe, 'Hinge-maker. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 215 The distance from the face of the breach-action to the 'hinge-pin has been considerably shortened. 1858 *Princeton Rev.* Jan. 139 These are 'hinge-questions upon which Mr. Brownson observes a prudent reticency. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 57 The genera of bivalves have been characterised by the number and position of their 'hinge-teeth.

Hinge, v. [f. **HINGE** sb.]

1. *trans.* To bend (anything) as a hinge.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 211 Be thou a Flatterer now... hindge thy knee. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., The wealthiest... city in America bows the neck, and hinges the knee, and crooks to the control of this man.

2. To attach or hang with or as with a hinge.

1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.*, *Eng. Clergy Wks.* (Globe) 293/2 The vulgar... whose behaviour... is totally hinged upon their hopes and fears. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 365 The laws, which hinge gaming transactions on a mere principle of honor. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* vi. 70 Hooker's elaborate sentence... is composed of parts so hinged.

3. *intr.* To hang and turn on, as a door on its post.

1719 SPOTSWOOD in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 206 The law you hinge on. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 317 Their adversaries endeavoured to give this colour to the contest, and to make it hinge on this principle. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iii. 75 The point on which the decision must finally hinge. 1886 *Bookseller* Jan. 4/1 The destinies of the Empire are found to hinge on some Asiatic question.

Hence **Hinging** vbl. sb. (also *attrib.*).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 591 Some information on the subject of hinging in general. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 1. vii. § 27 Peculiar and hinging points on which the rest are based.

Hinged (hindzd), a. [f. **HINGE** sb. + -ED².] Having a hinge or hinges; turning on hinges.

a. 1672 FLATMAN *Poems*, To Orinda (1674) 2 Distinguish 't only from the common Croud, By an hing'd Coffin or a Holland Shroud. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life*

159 note, In certain species of Micropteryx... there is a hinged and toothed mandible.

Hingeless (hindzless), a. [f. **HINGE** sb. + -LESS.] Without a hinge or hinges.

1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Barias* 264 'Tis a wondrous thing to see that mighty Mound, Hingeless and Axless, turn so swiftly round. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 235 Craniadæ: shell orbicular, calcareous, hingeless. 1882 *Century Mag.* Apr. 912/2 Hingeless doors and shutters.

Hinger, -ing, obs. Sc. fl. of **HANGER**, -ING.

Hingle (hing'l), **henge** (heng'l). Obs. exc.

dial. Forms: 4 heengle, 4-6 henge, 5 hengel, -yl(l), -ylle, 6 hengil, hingil, hyngel, -yll, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) hingel, 7 -ell, 9 *dial.* hingle; also 8. 6 hanggell. [ME. *hengele*:-OE. type **hengel*, corresp. to MDu., MLG., MHG. *hengel*, Ger. *hängele*:-**hangilo*, agent-n. f. stem of **HANG** v.: cf. **HINGE**.]

A hinge: esp. that part of the hinge which is attached to the gate or door, and turns upon the crook or pintle fixed on the post.

Also *dial.* that part by which anything is hung.

c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblism.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Vertevelles*, heogles. 1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* iii. 13 Thei... setten his 3ate leuis, and lokis, and henglis. — *Isa.* vi. 4 To-moned ben the thresholds of the henglis from the vois of the criende. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 211 A peyer of hokys, and the hengelis for a dore. 1487 *Churches. Acc. Wigtoft* (Nichols 1797). Paid for hokes and hengles unto the skolehouse dore. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 258 The Apostolike See... is the heade and the hanggell (*Cardo*) of all other sees. For as the dore is governed by the hanggell: so are all churches governed and ruled by the authority of that see. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* viii. (ed. 7) 749 Upon which two Poles, otherwise called the hookes or hengils of the World, the heavens doe turne round about the earth. 1639 M.S. *Acc. Stockton, Norfolk* (N.). Item, for the hinges of those doores. c. 1825 *FOREY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hingle* (2) a small hinge, (2) a snare of wire; moving easily, and closing like a hinge. 1886 S. W. LING *Gloss.*, *Hingle*, the handle of a pot or bucket, by which it hangs.]

Hingle, *dial.* form of **INGLE**.

† **Hink**, sb.¹ Sc. Obs. [prob. from **HINK** v.]

Some would identify it with OE. *inca* doubt, question, scruple. But the prefixing of a non-etymological *h* is against Scottish practice.]

Faltering, hesitation, misgiving.

c. 1614 J. MELVILLE *Autobiog.* (1842) 423 But the doing of it... was a grait hink in my hart, and wrought sear remorse. 1668 M. BRUCE *Serm.* in Kirkton's *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1817) 273, I have ay a hink in my heart about the Covenant. 1678 *Hist. Indulgence* Ep. in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 74 They can... hold up their face, and affirm, without hink or hesitation, that [etc.]. 1709 M. BRUCE *Soul-Confirm.* 8 (Jam.) He comes to... a full assurance that he can say, We are sure we have not a hink in our hearts about it.

† **Hink**, sb.² Obs. local. See quotes.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 42 Here [Sandwich, Kent] they cut their drilled field-pease with what they call Hooks and Hinks. 1897 *Kent Gloss.*, *Hink*, a hook at the end of a stick, used for drawing and lifting back the peas, whilst they were being cut with the pea-hook. The pea-hook and hink always went together.

† **Hink**, v. Sc. Obs. [perh. a. ONorse *hinka* to limp, hobble: cf. MHG., MLG., MDu. *hinken* to limp, halt.] *intr.* ? To halt; to falter.

c. 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne MS.* 133 (Jam.) Thy helth sall hynk, and tak a hurt þat bone. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 105 (Jam.) Any that saw his strange deport, Perceiv'd his maw to hink and jarr.

Hinking, obs. var. of **INKLING**.

Hinnaist, -mest, *dial.* fl. **HINDMOST**. **Hinna** (h, var. **HENNA**. **Hinne**, var. **HEN** adv. Obs.

† **Hinniate**, v. Obs. rare-°. [irreg. f. L. *hinni-re* + -ATE.] 'To neigh' (Cockeram 1623).

Hinnible (hinib'l), a. [f. late L. *hinnibilis*, f. *hinnire* to neigh.] Able to neigh or whinny.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hinnible*, that can neigh as a horse, apt to neigh. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 316 Achilles... Was taught by the Centaur's rational parts the Hinnible to bestride. 1860 MANSELL *Proleg.* Log. vi. 204 If he [the logician] is bound to know, as a matter of fact, that men are rational and horses hinnible.

Hinny (hi'ni), sb. [f. L. *hinnus* (in same sense): cf. Gr. *hivos*, *hivos*.] The offspring of a she-ass by a stallion.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 155/2 An Hinnus is less than a Mule... called also an Hinnulus or little Hinne. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 261 Both the mule and the hinny resemble more closely the ass than the horse. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 91 It is a very rare thing to see a Hinny in this Country. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calendar Portugal* 308 He loads a little swift-pacing ass or hinny male with his wares.

Hinny (hi'ni), v. Also 5 henny, hyney, 6 hynny. [In 15th c. *henny*, ad. F. *hennir* to neigh; in current form conformed to L. *hinnire*.]

intr. To neigh as a horse, to whinny. Hence **Hinnying** vbl. sb. and *ppl.* a.

c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Alle þe hors of þyn ost shal nocht cesse to henny to þou doo away þe stoon. *Ibid.* 97 Hyneyinge of hors, chateringe of braydes. 1530 PALSGR. 585/1 Me thyneht this horse hynnyeth for yonder mare. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 577 The Child loved a Foal... the hynnying whereof when he heard [etc.]. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 217/2 The sturdy colt that hinnied and snickered round its mother.

fig. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iii. Take no part with the wicked, young gallant; he neigheth and hinneth; all is but hynnying sophistry.

Hinny, hinnie, *Sc.* and *north.* form of HONEY.

Hint (hint), *sb.* Also 7 *hent.* [app. a deriv. of HENT *v.* to lay hold of, seize, grasp; cf. HENT *sb.* The general notion appears to be something that is or may be seized or taken advantage of.]

†1. An occasion; an opportunity. (In quot. 1621, 'something to lay hold of, a handle'.) *Obs.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 142 Wherein of Antars vast, and Desarts idle. It was my hint to speake. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. 1. 3 Our hint of woe is common. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 172 Hearing vs praise our Loues of Italy. This Posthumus .. tooke his hint, And .. he began His Mistris picture. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* 199 Gaue enen mer hent to his Argument from the matter of Abrahams Tithing? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 15 To watch the hints which conversation offers for the display of their particular attainments. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 102 (Jam.) For fear I lost the hint. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, It is my hint to speake.

†b. Time, occasion (of action); moment (*Sc.*). a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 57 What colour and nincture you give them in that hint, you shall know them by it for many years after. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 98 (Jam.) And in a hint he claspd her hand and fast.

2. A slight indication intended to be caught by the intelligent; a suggestion or implication conveyed in an indirect or covert manner.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 166 Vpon this hint I spake. 1609 B. JOHNSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. i. The least hint given him of his wife now will make him raille desperately. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 82, I will give you some little hints of her shape and manner of growth. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxxi. (1700) 352 Here are not general words, ambiguous Expressions, or remote Hints, but a Thread of a full and clear Discourse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 1 He had taken the Hint of it from several Performances which he had seen upon our Stage. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 46 ¶ 4 She loves a sharp girl that can take a hint. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 150 The king eagerly caught at the hint. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiv, And I perceived no touch of change, No hint of death in all his frame.

3. *Comb.* (*nonce-words*.)

1671 GLANVILL *Disc.* M. Stubbe 34 Put these Passages into your Hint-box, or into your Snuff-box, if you think fit. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 294 The Hint-Keeper of Gresham College is the only competent Judge to decide the Controversy.

Hint (hint), *v.* [f. HINT *sb.*, sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To give a hint of; to suggest or indicate slightly, so that one's meaning may be caught by the intelligent. a. with simple obj.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 13 It will not be amisse to hint both unto you. 1655 J. JANE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 228 The reason I formerly hinted to you. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 209 Which .. may hint us the reason of that so much admired appearance. in mother of Pearl-shells. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 241 The Doctor hinted it to me. 1790 PALLEY *Horw. Paul.* Rom. i. 10 Nothing is yet said or hinted concerning the place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 387 Oates .. had hinted a suspicion that the Jesuits were at the bottom of the scheme.

b. with obj. clause.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 157 To hint that it is not safe to conclude any thing to be positively this or that. 1743 JOHNSON *Let. to Cave Aug.* in *Boswell*, As you hinted to me that you had many calls for money. 1834 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont.* Countries I. 174 It was hinted to the elderly Frenchman that their nocturnal departure boded no good.

2. *intr.* Hint at; to make a slight, but intelligible suggestion of; = 1 a.

1697 ADDISON *Prof. Dryden's Georg.* (1721) 204 Agriculture ought to be some way hinted at throughout the whole Poem. 1735 L.D. HAAROWICKE in W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (1817) II. 986, I never heard such a justification in an action for a libel even hinted at. 1835 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frmts.* II. 218 The spectator's imagination completes what the artist merely hints at.

†c. To give a hint to (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded. A iij, We were hinted by the occasion, not caught the opportunity to write of old things, or intrude upon the Antiquary.

3. *quasi-trans.* (*nonce-uses*.) To send off, do away, by a hint.

1829 MARRIAT *F. Milánay* ii, I was therefore 'hinted off'. 1830 FRASER's *Mag.* II. 182 He hints away every merit poor old Sherry could claim.

Hence Hinted *ppl. a.* (whence Hintedly *adv.*); Hinting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence Hintingly *adv.*).

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 115 The more obscure and awful hintings of the world unknown. a 1845 HOOO *Lamia* I. 55 If my brows, Or any hinting feature, show dislike. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. II. v. 10 She always tells a story, however hintedly and vaguely. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 191 There is a peculiar, hinted, pathetic sweetness and melody. 1893 CASSELL's *Fam. Mag.* Aug. 536/1 '[It] might as well stand in my bedroom'. Aston hintingly said.

Hint: see HENT *v.* and *sb.*, HIND *a.*

Hinter (hinter). [f. HINT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which hints or gives a hint.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Lond. Lady* 12 The hinter at each turn of Covent Garden. the robust Church warden Of Lincoln's Inn back-corner. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 145/1 The hinter of it intitled to parliamentary reward. 1838 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 544 Three poems, all designed as hinders .. Requiring them to mend their speed.

|| **Hinterland** (hinter-land). [a. Ger. *hinterland*, f. *hinter-* behind + *land* land.] The district behind that lying along the coast (or along the shore of a river); the 'back country'.

1890 *Spectator* 19 July, The delimitation of the Hinterland

behind Tunis and Algiers. 1891 *Daily News* 12 June 5/2 Lord Salisbury even recognises .. the very modern doctrine of the Hinterland, which he expounds as meaning that 'those who possess the coast also possess the plain which is watered by the rivers that run to the coast'. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 408 The inhabitants of the shores and hinterland of Corisco Bay are .. savages.

Hip (hip), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *hype*, 3 *heppe*, 3-4 *hupe*, 4-5 *hepe*, 4-7 *hippe*, 5 *hype*, 5-6 *hyype*, 6-7 *hyp*, 4- *hip*. [OE. *hype* masc. = OLG. **hupi* (MDu. *hōpe*, *hōpe*, *hōpe*, *hōpe*, Du. *heup* fem.), OHG. *huf*, pl. *huffi* (MHG. *huf*, pl. *hūffe*, Ger. *hüfte* fem.), Goth. *hups*, pl. *hupais* = OTent. **hupi-s*, pre-Tent. **kubis*.]

1. The projecting part of the body on each side formed by the lateral expansions of the pelvis and upper part of the thigh-bone, in men and quadrupeds; the haunch. Also used for the hip-joint.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Anna gehwylc hæfde sword ofer his hype. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 159/43 *Clunes*, *hupas*. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 280 He iseiñ hu ueole be grimme wrastlare of helle breid up on his hupe. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 134 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 A litel lettre in a box upon his hepe. 1384 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 3 Put thin hood vndir myn hip [Vulg. *fenur*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 472 A foot mantel aboute hir hippes [v. rr. *hypes*, *hepis*, *hippes*, *hupes*] large. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 750/8 *Hic lumbus*, a hepe. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amon* x. 267 Wounded hym sone vpon his hippe. 1581 MCLUSTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 48 Dainning .. strengtheneth weake hippes, fainting legges. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 233 They were lame, and their Hips contracted and cramped. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 60 To be held fast to the out-side of the hip. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 110 Her hands lightly resting on her hips.

Fig. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 127 A little trout-lake which the mountain carried high on his hip.

†b. A projecting part of female dress, covering the hip. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 [She] carried off the following Goods .. Two Pair of Hips of the newest Fashion.

c. *Zool.* The first joint of the leg in the Arthropoda: = COXA 2.

1834 [see COXA 2]. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 307 Their legs .. are composed of seven joints, of which the two first form the hip, the third the thigh, the fourth and fifth the tibia, and the two others the tarsus.

2. Phrases. a. *Down in the hip(s)*: said of a horse when the haunch-bone is injured; hence *fig.*, out of sorts, out of spirits. (Cf. also HIP *sb.* 3.)

1729 SWIFT *Grand Question Debated* 178 The Doctor was plagioly down in the hips. 1865 YOUATT *Horse* xvii. (1872) 382 The horse is then said to be down in the hip.

b. *On or upon the hip* (usually, to take, get, have one on the hip, phrases taken from wrestling): at a disadvantage; in a position in which one is likely to be overthrown or overcome.

c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 90, I shrew you so smart, And me on my hyppys, but if Igart Abate. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* i. 9 If these .. be taken on the hip, they fall to quaking, they crye out unto heauen. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ork. Fur.* xlvii. 4 To get the Pagan on the hippe: And hauing caught him right, he doth him lift, By nimble sleight. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 334 Now infidell I haue thee on the hip. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 260 When David seem'd, in common sence, already on the hip. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. § 4 (1669) 63/2 Sometimes the Christian hath his Enemy on the hip, yea, on the ground. a 1700 B.E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s.v., *Upon the Hip*, at an Advantage, in Wrestling or Business. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvii. 199 Feeling that she had the culprit on the hip.

†c. To fetch over the hips: see *quots. Obs.*

1586 HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 89/1 The lord Thomas being iustice or vicedeputie .. fetcht both the Alens so roundlie ouer the hips .. as they were the more egerlie spurd to compass his confusion. 1624 SANDERSON *2d Serm.* (1637) 184 Could any of you take it well at your neighbours hand, should hee .. fetch you ouer the hippe upon a branch of some blinde, uncouth, and pretermitted Statute?

d. *Hip and thigh*: with overwhelming blows or slaughter; unsparingly. Usually with *smite* or the like. (Of Biblical origin.)

1560 BIBLE (GENEV.) *Judg.* xv. 8 He smote them hippe and thigh with a mighty plague. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 115 Destroy all opposition whatsoever, Hip and Thigh .. Root and Branch. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 238 Moreover it is written that my race Hew'd Ammon, hip and thigh, from Aroer On Arnon unto Minneth. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 255 To smite the heathen hip-and-thigh with the edge of the sword.

attrib. 1834 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 502 A hip-and-thigh reformer .. has replied to Lord Nugent.

3. *Arch.* a. A projecting inclined edge on a roof, extending from the ridge or apex to the eaves, and having a slope on each side; the rafter at this edge, the hip-rafter: see also *attrib.* uses in 4 c.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 901 The Bricklayer sometimes will require to have running measure for Hips and Valleys. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Here at London, the Vallies are commonly tiled with Plain Tiles, and the Hips with Ridge .. Tiles. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 87 When the angle bends inwards, it is called a valley; but when outwards, it is called a hip. 1887 *Homesop. World* 1 Nov. 511 The ridges, hips, and finials are of terra cotta.

b. A spandrel: see *quot.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 55/2 The vacuities .. left between the back .. of the Arch, and the upright of the Wall it is turn'd from, call'd by Workmen, the Hips of the Arch.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Reaching up to the hips. (See also *hip-bath* in b.)

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 7/1 Two indiarubber hip fishing stockings.

b. *Comb.* in sense 1, as *hip-ache*; *hip-deep* adj.; *hip-bath*, a bath in which a person can sit immersed up to the hips; *hip-belt*, antiquary's name for a belt worn diagonally about the left hip and the right side of the waist, a part of mediæval armour; *hip-disease*, a disease of the hip-joint, characterized by inflammation, fungous growth, and caries of the bones; †*hip-evil* = *hip-disease*; †*hip-halt a.*, lame in the hip, limping; †*hip-hap*, a covering for the hips; *hip-lock*, in *Wrestling*, a close grip in which one contestant places a hip or leg in front of the other, and attempts to swing him over this to the ground; *hip-pain*, pain in the hip-joint, *HIP-GORT*; *hip-pocket*, a pocket in a pair of trousers, just behind the hip; *hip-revolver*, one carried in the hip-pocket; *hip-strap*, a strap lying on the horse's hips, and supporting the breeching in a carriage-harness. Also HIP-BONE, etc.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 47 Even the *hip-bath, however, though it mitigates the pain, occasionally does nothing more. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 503/1 Hip baths and sponge baths, of the best designs. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 127 From the *hip-belt was suspended, on the left side, the long sword. *Ibid.* 203 In some few instances, however, the hip-belt appears worn over the taces. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 507 My carriers .. were *hip-deep in the grass. 1899 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 329 Her right lower limb was wasted and shortened from old *hip-disease. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xxi. (1806) 107 The *hip-evil evidently belongs to the scrofula. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 159 Therto he was *hippe-halt. a 1600 *Turn. Tottenham* 218 Some come hyp halt, and some trippand. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii. A pox o' this filthy fardingale, this *hip-hape I. 1888 *Century Mag.* July 373/2 The Tartar .. caught him around the body, and, with a *hip-lock and a tremendous heave, threw him over his head. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Elm*, An admirable Remedy for the Sciatica, or *Hip-pain. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 7/1 Drawing his own six-shooter from his *hip-pocket. 1898 DOYLE *Trag. Korosko* iv. 109 I've got a little *hip revolver which they have not discovered. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. *Gloss.*, **Hip Straps*, a part of the harness, which lies on the hips of the horse, and buckles to the breeching tugs, which it supports.

c. *Comb.* in sense 3, as *hip-knob*, a knob or ornament surmounting the hip of a roof; *hip-mould*, -moulding, (a) the mould or templet by which the hip of a roof is set out; (b) the 'back' or outer angle of the hip (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727-41); *hip-pole*, a pole supporting the hip-rafter; *hip-rafter*, the rafter extending along the hip of a roof; *hip-tile*, a tile of special shape used at the hip of a roof; *hip-truss*, a combination of timbers supporting the hip-rafter. Also HIP-ROOF. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 71 A barge-board, having a cross, with sunken trefoiled panels for a *hip-knob. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 156 *Back* or **Hip-molding*, the backward Hips or Valley-Rafters in the way of an Angle for the back part of a Building. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 367 This *hip-pole was supported, at its proper distance from the *hip-rafter, by an iron-strap, or holdfast. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 **Hip Tiles*, which are used sometimes for .. Hips of Roofs. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1836 Ridge roof and hip tiles are formed cylindrically, to cover the ridges of houses. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 284/2 The true shape of the *hip-truss.

Hip (hip), *hep* (hep), *sb.* 2 Forms: a. 1 *héope*, *híope*, 4-5 *hepe*, 4-6 *heppe*, 5 *hepee*, 7 *hepp*, 6- *hep*. b. 5 *hipe*, 6 *hipp*, 6- *hip*. [OE. *hōpe*, *hōpe* wk. fem., from same root as OS. *hioþo*, OHG. *hūfo*, *hūfo*, MHG. *hīefe* wk. masc., thorn-bnsh, bramble = OTent. types **heupōn*-, **heupōn*-. The regular mod. repr. of OE. *hōpe*, ME. *hepe*, would be *hepe* or *heep*; *hep* and *hip* appear to be due respectively to ME. and mod. Eng. shortening of *ē*.]

The fruit of the wild rose, or of roses in general.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1858 *Sicomoros*, *heopan*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 96 Genin brer be biopan on weaxah. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 133/36 *Butunus*, *heope*. 13 .. K. *Alis*. 4083 Hawen, hepen, slon, and rabben. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1811 Hawes, hepus, & hakernes & be hasel-notes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 36 Sweete as is the Brembul flour That bereth the rede hepe [v. rr. *hepe*, *heppe*, *hipe*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 An Heppe, *cornum*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Evā, Hawys and heepes and other thyngs ynow. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 119 Let them .. take hede that make tartes of Heppes. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* i. (1593) 4 Men themselves .. Did live by respis, heps and haws. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 633 It may be Heps and Brier-Berries would doe the like. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 247 Hepps and haws grow in every hedge. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 52 The hep which is the fruit of it [rose]. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 265 Let us take the rose hep. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 354 Content to gather the heps and sow the seed.

b. 14 .. [see a *quot.* c 1386]. 1581 RICHE *Farewe. Mil. Prof.* Diij, Hipples, Hawes, and Slowes. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 948 Eating hippes, and drinking watry some. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 361 A red berry like to the hips of an Eglantine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 5 That no Fruit grows Originally among us, besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-Nuts. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 120, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws. 1840 HOOO *Kilmansegg, Courtship* xix, Pretty Cis .. Who blushes as red as haws and hips. a 1861 MAS. BROWNING *De Profundis* ix, The little red hip on the tree.

b. Comb., as *hep-* or *hip-berry*, -*bramble*, -*briar*, -*rose*, -*stone*, -*thorn*, -*tree*.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 266 *Heopbremles* leaf. a 1387 *Sinon. Barth.* 36 *Rosa canina*. *heppe-brer*. c 1450 *Alphita* 157 s.v. *Rubus*, *hepebrenbel*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 An *Hepe* tree (A. *Hepe* tree, *cornus*). 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* III. i. 46 *Quhar heptborne buskis* on the top grew hie. 1770 *WARING in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 379 Almost as frequent as the common *hep-tree*. 1797 W. *JOHNSTON tr. Beckmann's Invent.* I. 215 The wax almost resembles the *hip-stone*. 1829 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 116 Red dog rose or *hep tree*.

Hip (*hip*), *sb.* Also *pl. hipps*. [A variant of *HYPER*, abbreviation of *hypochondria*. The spelling with *y* is more usual in the sb.; but *i* prevails in the vb. and derivatives.] Morbid depression of spirits; the 'blues'.

1710 *Tatler* No. 230 P 5 Will Hazzard has got the Hipps, having lost to the Tune of Five Hundred Pound. 1725 *BAILEY Erasmod. Collog.* (1877) 130 (D.) When he is neither in a passion, nor in the hipps [*sollicitus*], nor in liquor. 1764 C. *JOHNSTON Reverie* (1763) I. 229 That, sentimental strain gives me the hip. c 1800 R. *CUMBERLAND John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 256 You have caught the hip of your hypochondriac wife.

† **Hip**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3-4 *huppe*, 4 *hups*, (*pa. t.* 3 *hupte*, 4 *hupte*), 4-5 *hyype*, *hippe*, 7- *hip*. [ME. *huppe*, *hyype*: -OE. type **hyppan* = OHG. **hyppen*, MHG. and Ger. *hüpfen*, Goth. type **hyppjan*. This word is not found in the early stage of any of the langs.: cf. OE. *hoppian*, ON. *hoppa* to *hop*.]

1. *intr.* To hop; now *north.* to hop on one foot. A bird is said to 'hop' on two feet, a man to 'hip' on one. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1636 *Pe nithegale*. i. *hupte* upon on blowe ris. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 500 He hipte him amide the see out of the schip bide. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1539 Some gas hypand als a ka. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1459 *Pe hede hypped asayn*, were-so-euer hit hitte. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 557 *Pat hippe* [*v. r.* *huppe*] aboute in Engelande to halwe mienes auteres. c 1400 *Harl. MS.* 4196 lf. 93 (*Gloss. Hampole's Pr. Consc.* 302). It [be foule] hipped bifore him in be gate. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hip*, to hitch or hop on one foot. *Hip-step-and-jump*, a youthful gambol.

fig. c 1570 *Schorf Sonnet 1st Bk. Discepl.* 75 Reideris sal .. not hip from place to place.

† 2. To walk lame, limp, hobble. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxx. (1869) 152 Boistows j am, and haltinge, and wronge. To the hirly j hoppinge. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1993 He came thedur wth an evyll, Hyppynge on two stavys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/1 Hyppynge, or haltyng, claudiciacio.

3. To pass over, miss, 'skip'; = *OVERHIP*, *dial.* 1804 *TARRANT Poems* 28 (Jam.) Rather let's ilk daintie sip; An' ev'ry adverse blifft hip. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hip*, to pass by, to skip over.

Hip, *v.* *2* [f. *HIP sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To dislocate or injure the hip of; to lame in the hip. See *HIPPED a. 1* 3.

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* I. xii. 33 If a horse go stiffe, it is a signe either of wringing, hiping, stifling or foundring either in body or legs.

2. To give a cross-buttock in wrestling; to throw one's adversary over the hip. Cf. *HIPE*.

1675 *COTTON Scaffor Scoft* 70 And a prime Wrestler as e're tript, Ere gave the Cornish Hug, or Hipt.

3. To form with a hip or sloping edge, as a roof. (See also *HIPPED a. 1* 2.)

1666 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 The roofe .. to be made after the best manner hipt of. 1776 G. *SEMPLE Building in Water* 13 The front of each Pier is hipt of. 1851 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* I. vii. 346 A very steep tiled roof, hipped all ways.

Hip, *v.* *3* *collog.* [f. *HIP sb.* 3; perh. back-formation from *HIPPED a. 2*] *trans.* To affect with hypochondria; to render low-spirited.

1842 *Mrs. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* etc. 94 Take courage! I rather would hearten than hip thee! 1843 *LEFEVRE Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. iii. 62 That my constant attendance upon my patient had hipped me. 1886 F. W. *ROBINSON Fair Maid* III. iii. 27 The place hips me to death.

Hip, *int.* (*sb.* 4) Also *hep*.

1. 'An exclamation or calling to one; the same as the Latin *eho, heus!*' (J.).

1752 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 34 Perhaps Dr. Hartley, may give me a hip, and call out, 'Prithce, friend, do not think to slip so easily by me'.

2. An exclamation used (usually repeated thrice) to introduce a united cheer; hence as *sb.*

1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* 12 To toss off the glass, and huzza after the 'hip! hip! hip!' of the toast giver. a 1845 *HOOO Sniffing a Birthday* xiv. No flummery then from flowery lips. No three times three and hip-hips! 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xvi. 'Here's Mrs. Smirke's good health: hip, hip, hurrah!'

Hence *Hip v. 4 intr.*, to shout 'hip'; *trans.*, to greet with 'hip'. Also *hip-(hip)-hurrah v.*

1818 *MOORE Mem.* (1853) II. 157 They hipped and hurraed me. 1832 *Examiner* 609/2 One set of men 'hip hurrah' and rattle decanter stoppers. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 116 In the course of the installation dinner, at some high point of the *hep-hep* hurrahing.

Hip-bone. [*HIP sb.* 1] The bone of the hip; i.e. either the *ilium*, or the *ischium*, or the *os innominatum* as a whole, or the upper part of the thigh-bone.

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 23 *Pe schuldre boones & be hippe boones* [*B. hepe bonys*]. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr. Wutcher* 750/10 *Clunus*, a *hepebone*. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat. Man.* IV. xvi. 351 *Os Ischion* or the Hip-bone is the third part. 1684 *WOOD Life* 24 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 109

Bridge-bone .. that bone that holds the two hipp-bones together at the bottom of the belly. 1695 *BP. PATRICK Comm. Gen.* 459 That Sinew (or Tendon) which fastens the Hip-bone in its socket.

Hipe (*hoip*), *v.* *Wrestling*. [perh. a deriv. of *HIP sb.* 1: but the phonology is obscure.] To throw (an antagonist) in a particular manner: see quot. 1870. Hence *Hipe sb.*, a throw of this kind.

18. *LITT Wrestlingiana* in *Blaine Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 463 Inside striking .. is quite a different mode from what we have termed hipeing. To guard against an inside stroke, or hipe, the defendant should, if possible, keep himself on the ground. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 462 Throwing, by lifting from the ground, and rapidly placing one of the knees between the thighs of the antagonist, is provincially called hipeing. 1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 Wannop took the first fall by the outside hipe. *Ibid.*, Lowden hiped J. Wannop.

Hiper, *obs.* var. of *HYPER*.

† **Hip-frog**. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *HIP v.* 1] A frog that hops.

1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 357, I noted marvellous abundance of little hip-frogges.

Hip-girdle. [*HIP sb.* 1]

1. *Anat.* The pelvic girdle or arch, consisting of the ilium, ischium, and pubis.

2. = *Hip-belt*: see *HIP sb.* 1 4 b.

Hip-gout. [f. *HIP sb.* 1 + *GOUT*.] = *SCIATICA*.

1508 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 540 The Flix, the Hip-Gout, and the Watry-Tumour. 1657 W. *COLES Adam in Eden* xxxviii. The same easeth the pains of the Sciatic or Hipgout. 1891 A. *RANKEN Hist. France* I. 476 A remedy for the sciatica, or hip gout.

Hip-hop, *adv.* [f. *HIP v.* 1 + *HOP v.*; or reduplication of *hop*, with alternation of lighter and heavier vowel: cf. *drip-drop*, *tip-top*: see *DIB v.* 2] With hopping movement; with successive hops.

1672 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* II. ii. (Arb.) 87 To go off hip hop, hip hop, upon this occasion, is a thousand times better than any conclusion in the world, I gad. a 1729 *CONGREVE (J.)*, Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't, Like *Volscius* hip-hop in a single boot. 1819 W. *TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 182 *Loupin*' hip-hop frae spire to spire.

Hipil, *obs.* form of *HIPPLE*, little heap.

Hip-joint. [*HIP sb.* 1] The joint of the hip, the articulation of the head of the thigh-bone with the ilium.

1704 E. *FORD (title)* Observations on the Disease of the Hip Joint. 1804 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1830) 372 The ligament within the socket of the hip joint. 1842 E. *WILSON Anat. Vade M.* 123 The movements of the hip-joint are very extensive. 1879 F. *POLLOK Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 63 A young bull, got the shot .. in the hip-joint, and fell.

b. Hip-joint disease = *hip-disease* (*HIP* 1 4 b).

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Hip-joint Disease*, common term for the disease Coxalgia. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 159 She was the subject of hip-joint disease.

Hipless (*hi'ples*), *a.* *rare*. [f. *HIP sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] Destitute of hips.

1870 *MISS BROUGHTON Red as Rose* I. vi. 122 Their little, bustless, waistless, hipless figures. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 10/1 You won't get efficient motherhood from these hipless, rushing women.

† **Hiplings**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *HIP sb.* 1 + *-LINGS*: cf. *headlings*.] With the hips foremost.

a 1649 *WINTROF New Eng.* (1825) I. 261 It was a woman child, stillborn .. it came hiplings till she turned it.

Hipo: *obs.* spelling of *HYPO*.

Hipocras, *obs.* form of *HIPPOCRAS*.

Hipparch (*hi'pārk*). *Gr. Antig.* [ad. *Gr. ἵππαρχος*, f. *ἵππος* horse + *-αρχος* ruling, ruler.] Commander of the horse; the title of officers appointed to command the cavalry in ancient Greece.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Hipparch*, the Master of the horses. 1832 J. C. *HARE in Philol. Museum* I. 250 note, Callistratus, the son of Empedus, the hipparch. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 182 There were now created .. two hipparchs, for the supreme command of the boresmen.

So **Hipparchy** [ad. *Gr. ἵππαρχία* the office of a *ἵππαρχος*], the rule or control of horses.

1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimzies*, *Ostler* 70 He speaks in his ostri (the chiefe seate of his hipparchie like a frog in a well).

† **Hipparion** (*hi'pē-riōn*). *Palaont.* [mod.L., ad. *Gr. ἵππαριον* pony.] An extinct genus of quadrupeds of small size, of Miocene and Pliocene age, regarded as ancestrally related to the horse.

1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 201 The differences between the extinct three-toed Hipparion and the horse. 1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geology* III. (1879) 509 The Protohippus of the United States and allied Hipparion of Europe, an animal still more horse like .. in structure and size.

Hipped, *hipt* (*hipt*), *a.* 1 [f. *HIP sb.* 1 and *v.* 2 + *-ED*.]

1. Having hips: esp. in comb., as *large-hipped*.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying v. Kennedy* 179 Hippit as ane harrow. 1597 A. M. *T. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50b/2 To be hipped and legged, or have a payere of goode and stedfast stiltes under them. 1611 *COTGR. Hanchu*, .. great hipt. 1854 H. H. *WILSON Tr. Rigveda* II. 289 Wide-hipped *Sinivāli* .. grant us goddess, progeny.

2. *Arch.* Of a roof: Having hips (see *HIP sb.* 1 3).

1823 P. *NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 126 A hipped roof, over a rectangular plan. 1870 F. R. *WILSON Ch. Lindisf.* 50 The tower is covered with a hipped, slated roof.

3. Having the hip injured or dislocated; lamed in the hip; hip-shot.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Delumbata quadrupede*, the

beast being hipped. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 315 The Horse is said to be hipt, when the hip-bone is removed out of its right place .. It cometh most commonly by some great stripe or strain. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4601/4 All black, with his further hip hipped. 1799 [see *HIP-SHOT* 1].

Hipped (*hipt*), *a.* 2 *collog.* Also 8 *hip'd*, *hipt*. [Altered spelling of *HYPT*, *hypp'd*, f. *HIP sb.* 3, orig. *HYPT*.] Affected with hypochondria; morbidly depressed or low-spirited.

1710 [see *HYPT*]. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 284 P 4, I have been to the last Degree hipped since I saw you. 1833 *LONGF. Outre-mer* *Prose Wks.* 1886 I. 120 What with his bad habits and his domestic grievances, he became completely hipped. 1887 *SMILES Life & Labour* 446 When he .. had nothing to do, he became hipped, then ill, and then was told that he was dying.

Hippelaph (*hi'pēlaf*). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *hippelaphus*, a. *Gr. ἵππελαφος* (Aristotle), f. *ἵππος* horse + *ἐλαφος* deer.] A large kind of deer, the rusa deer of India (*Cervus* or *Rusa hippelaphus*). 1828 *WEBSTER, Hippelaph*, an animal of the deer kind.

Hippen: see *HIPPING*.

Hipper, var. of *HEPPER*, a young salmon.

Hippian, *a.* *rare*. [f. *Gr. ἵππος* horse + *-IAN*.] = *HIPPIC*.

1803 G. S. *FABER Myst. Cabiri* II. 303 note, Winged horses are assigned to Jupiter, as being an arkite or hippian deity.

Hippiatric (*hi'pē-atrik*), *a.* and *sb.* *rare*. [ad. *Gr. ἵππιατρικός*, f. *ἵππιατρός* veterinary surgeon, f. *ἵππος* horse + *ιατρός* healer, physician.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the treatment of diseases of horses. B. *sb.* a. One who treats diseases of horses. b. *pl.* The treatment of diseases of horses, farriery; a treatise on this.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. 108 Absyrtus a Greek Author .. who in his Hippiastricks, obscurely assigneth the gall a place in the liver. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 63 The Weights among the Greeks are differently to be taken; as they are Attick, Physical, Hippiastrick, Indigenital, or Exotick. *Ibid.* 94 The Hippiastricks had a .. Litra of 12 [Ounces]. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 154 This great master of hippiatrics .. gives the preference to horses that turn out their toes.

So **Hippiatrical** *a.* = *HIPPIATRIC A.*; **Hippiatrist**, one who practises, or writes on, hippiatry; **Hippiatry** (*-ā-try*) = *HIPPIATRICS* (see B. b. above).

1653 *UNQUARTIN Rabelais* I. xxxvi. (Which is a wonderful thing in Hippiastric), the said horse was thoroughly cured of a ringbone which he had in that foot. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 93 Graecian Hippiastrical Measures. 1895 *10th Cent. Mar.* 444 Greek and Roman hippiastrists are equally divided on this point.

Hippic (*hi'pik*), *a.* *rare*. [ad. *Gr. ἵππικός*, f. *ἵππος* horse. Cf. *F. hippique*.] Pertaining to horses, esp. to horse-racing.

1846 H. *TORRENCE Rem. Milit. Lit. & Hist.* I. 101 note, A curious instance of the enduring nature of the hippic principle among original nomads. 1891 *Daily News* 25 Aug., The hippic events of that cockney watering-place. 1895 *Soc. Lond.* 119 The other great hippic festivals of the year at Doncaster, at Stockbridge, and at Chester.

Hipping 1 (*hi'pin*). *north. dial.* Also *-in*, *-en*. [f. *HIP v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] *pl.* Stepping-stones (by which one 'hips' or leaps across a stream).

1703 *THORESBY Let. to Ray Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hippings*, stepping; large stones set in a shallow water at a step's distance from each other, to pass over by. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hippins*, stepping stones, over a river or brook.

b. So **Hipping-stones**, stepping-stones.

1781 J. *HUTTON Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Hippin-stones*. 1850 *Tales of Kirkbeck* Ser. II. 120 The beck where they usually crossed by the hipping-stones.

Hipping 2 (*hi'pin*), **hippen** (*hi'p'n*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *HIP sb.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] A napkin wrapt about the hips of an infant.

1768 *ROSS Helenore* 13 (Jam.) The first hippen to the green was flung. 1824 *CARLYLE Let. to Mrs. Carlyle* 12 Nov. in *Froude Life* (1882) I. xv. 256 His pap-spoons and his hippings. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hippings*, cloths for infants. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hippin*, a napkin for the hips of an infant. Also often applied to the curtain of a theatre.

Hippish (*hi'pish*), *a.* *collog.* [f. *HIP sb.* 3 + *-ISH*.] More etymologically *HYPERISH* q.v.] Somewhat hypochondriacal; low-spirited.

1706 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 303 He is an Hippish Man, and of Low Church as to Principles. 1814 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Wanderer* III. 79 Staying within doors gives one a hippish turn. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* xxii. Hence **Hippishness** (*Ash*, 1775).

Hipple (*hi'pl*). *Obs.* *exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *huple*, *hypl*, *hipl*, *-yil*, *heepil*, 5 *heple*, *hupple*, 9 *dial. hipple*. [dim. of *HEAP*: -OE. type **hiepel*, **hiyel*: cf. Ger. *häufel*, MHG. *hüfēl*.] A little heap. † *Hipylmelum* = **hipplemal*, in heaps, by heaps: see *-MEAL*.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* xxxi. 9 Why the heepils schulden so lyen. — *Isa.* xvii. 1 Damasch shal .. be as an hipyl [1388 *heep*] of stones. — *Wisd.* xviii. 23 When forsothe now hipylmelum the haddan fallen dead, either up on ther. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxii. (Tollem. MS.) [Hay is] gadered and made of heples into cockes. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* I. xlii. (1527) 10 b, Hepes and hupples of stones and of grauell. 1788 W. *MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hipples*, cocklets, or small bundles of hay set up to dry.

Hippo (*hi'po*). *Collog.* abbrev. *HIPPOFOTAMUS*. 1872 *BARER Nile Tribut.* II. 30 The hippo had been hauled to shore by ropes. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 65 Onr

guide now wished me to remain here that I might look for the hippos.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1884 GORDON *Khartoum Jnls.* 25 Sept. (1885) 98 Cassim gave him a wipe over the head with his Hippo whip. 1897 HINDE *Congo Arabs* 40 My first experience of hippo-shooting.

Hippo, obs. f. HYPO, abbrev. of *hypochondria*.

Hippo- (hipo), before a vowel hipp-, combining form of Gr. ἵππο- horse, in words of Greek derivation, most of which will be found in their alphabetical places; the following are of rare occurrence, chiefly *nonce-wds.*: **Hippanthropy** [cf. *boanthropy*], a form of madness in which a man believes himself to be a horse. **Hippodramatic a.**, of dramatic nature or character in connexion with a circus. **Hippogastromy**, the art of cooking and eating horseflesh. **Hippogony** [Gr. -γονία a begetting; cf. *cosmogony*], 'pedigree or origin of a horse' (Davies). **Hippomachy** (-māki) [Gr. -μαχία fighting], a fight on horseback. **Hippomanically adv.**, like a mad horse. **Hipponomy** [after *economy*], the management of horses. **Hipponosology**, **Hippopathology**, 'the doctrine of the diseases of the horse' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hipponosological**, **Hippopathological** *adjs.*; **Hippophil(e)** (-fil) [Gr. φίλος loving], a lover of horses. **Hippophobia** [Gr. -φοβία fear, after *hydrophobia*, etc.], fear of or aversion to horses. **Hippo-sandal** (see *quots.*). **Hippostecology**, the description of the bones of the horse.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hippanthropia*.. *hippanthropy. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hippanthropy*. 1811 KEEGAN (title) *New Dialogues*, in French and English... with familiar conversations on... the Opera, Singing, *Hippodramatic Performances [etc.]. 1879 SALA *Paris herself Again* I. xvii. 291 The grandest of hippodramatic spectacles. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 575 Our French friends' late experiments in *hippogastromy. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliiv. V. 88 There was nothing supernatural in Nohs. His *hippogony.. would upon his theory have been in the course of nature. 1623 COCKERAM, **Hippomachie*, a iusting on horseback. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hippomachie*, a fighting on horseback. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xiv. 245 As if... an insane young chorister or canon were galloping straight on end *hippomaniacally through the Psalms. 1618 M. BAKER (title) *An 'Hipponomie, or the Vineyard of Horsemanship*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hipponosologicus*.. *hipponosological. *Ibid.*, *Hipponosologia*.. *hipponosology. *Ibid.*, *Hippopathologicus*.. *hippopathological. 1834 W. PERCIVAL (title) **Hippopathology: a Systematic Treatise on the Disorders and Lameness of the Horse*. 1892 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 535 That sympathy with the horses.. felt.. by the English *hippophile. 1841 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 404 You know he has the *hippophobia. 1885 *Times* 1 Feb. 6/4 Known in society for his extraordinary hatred of horses. This aversion amounted to a real hippophobia. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 4/1 Major Bruce-Clarke introduced a *hippo-sandal—a sort of iron-soled boot to resist the wear and tear of civilized roads—which was fastened by straps and buckles on the outside of the hoof. 1897 *Archæol. Jnls.* LIV. 309 Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., exhibited a hippo-sandal.. showing it to be undoubtedly a horse-shoe, and probably used to protect a broken or injured hoof.. Two other hippo-sandals of neo-archaic date were also exhibited.. Both are formed to enlarge the surface of the tread, so as to prevent the horse sinking into the soft mosses. 1847 CRAIG, **Hippostecology*.

Hippocamp (hippøkæmp). [ad. late L. *hippocampus* (see below).] = HIPPOCAMPUS 1. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. (R.). Fair silver-footed Thetis.. Guiding from rocks her chariot's hippocamps. 1851 C. NEWTON in *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. App. xxi. 402 The sea-monsters who draw these chariots are called Hippocamps, composed of the tail of a fish and the fore-part of a horse.

Hippocampal (hippøkæmpāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. HIPPOCAMPUS + -AL.] Belonging to the hippocampus in the brain: see HIPPOCAMPUS 3.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 204/2 The hippocampal commissure of the Wombat. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 269 The anterior end of the hippocampal gyrus.

Hippocampus (hippøkæmpūs). Pl. -i. [a. late L. *hippocampus*, a. Gr. ἵπποκάμπος, f. ἵππο- horse + κάμπος sea-monster.]

1. *Mythol.* A sea-horse, having two fore-feet, and the body ending in a dolphin's or fish's tail, represented as drawing the car of Neptune and other sea-deities.

1606 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Let. Wks.* (1711) 232 Stately pageants.. that of Cheapside was of Neptune on a hippocampus, with his Tritons and Nereides. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Marriage xxviii*, Hearty was hippocampus.

2. *Ichthyol.* A genus of small fishes, having a head shaped somewhat like that of a horse; the sea-horse.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 353 The fishe called Hippocampus, is a present and sovereign remede, against the biting of a madde dogge. 1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* II. 279 The quaint little horny hippocampus.

3. *Anat.* Each of two elongated eminences (*hippocampus major* and *minor*) on the floor of each lateral ventricle of the brain; so called from their supposed resemblance to the fish (sense 2).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hippocampa*.. in *Anatomy*, the Processes or Channels of the upper or foremost Ventricles of the Brain. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 606/2 A purely unscientific Vol. V.

person.. capable of going to his grave without the remotest notion whether he had a hippocampus or not, if Mr. Owen and Mr. Huxley had never discussed the subject.

Hippocaust (hippøkōst). [f. Gr. ἵππο- horse: after HOLOCAUST; rendering Skr. *āqamedha*.] The burning of a horse in sacrifice.

1838 F. HALL in *Jnls. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 249 Not.. even by a hundred hippocauts. 1866 — in H. H. Wilson's *tr. Vishnu Purāṇa* III. 198 note, Or offers a hippocaut accompanied by remuneration, agreeably to rule.

Hippocentaur (hippōsentāri). [ad. L. *hippocentaurus*, a. Gr. ἵπποκένταυρος (f. ἵππο- horse + κένταυρος CENTAUR), horse-centaur, opp. to ἰχθυοκένταυρος fish-centaur.] A fabulous creature combining the forms of a man and a horse; a centaur.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxix. (1495) 832 Ipcentaurus is a beast wonderly shape, in whom is accounted the kynde of man and of an horse. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 374, He affirmeth, that he did see an Hippocentaur. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 157 In Thessalie there was borne a monster called an Hippocentaur. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc. Apol.*, But how are poetical fictions, how are hippocenturs and chimæras.. to be imaged? 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* III. § 97 If one stipulate for something that can have no existence, such as a hippocentaur, the stipulation is equally useless.

Hence **Hippocentaurio a.**, of the nature of a hippocentaur.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. v. § 15 A monstrous Hippocentauric combination.

Hippocras (hippøkraes). *Obs. exc. Hist. or arch.* Forms: 4-6 *ypocras*, (5 *ypocrate*), 6-7 *ipocras*, *hipocras*, 6-7 (9 *arch.*) *ipocras*, *hypocras*, 7-*hippocras*, -*crass*, (6 *ypo*-, *ipo*-, *hypo*-, -*crass*), -*crase*, -*crace*, -*craze*, *7ipocrass* (6, *hypocras*). [a. OF. *ipocras*, *ypocras* (a 1400), forms of the proper name *Hippocrates*; in sense 1, after the med.L. name, *vinum Hippocraticum* 'wine of Hippocrates', app. given to it because it was filtered through 'Hippocrates' sleeve' or 'bag': see next. See Skeat *Chaucer* V. 361.

1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunchie* 571 Ne hele me may noo physician, Noght ypcras, ne Galyen.]

1. A cordial drink made of wine flavoured with spices, formerly much in vogue.

1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 365 He drynketh Ypcras Clarree and Vernage Of spices hote tencressen his corage. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 377 The same day my mastyr paid foor ypcoras to the Ryalle x. d. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* I. xi. 67 The quene.. Bad fill it full of the riche Ypcoras. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* f/23 *Ypocrace*, vinum myrrhatum. 1600 HEVWOOD 1st Pt. *Edw.* IV Wks. 1874 I. 10 We'll take the tankards from the conduit-cocks To fill with ipocras and drinke carouse. 1613 in *Crt. & Times* *Jas. I* (1849) I. 285 The king and queen were both present, and tasted wafers and hippocras, as at ordinary weddings. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 196 After the christening were brought wafers, comfits.. and ypcoras and muscadine wine. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. vi. Now there appeared the attendants, with hippocras, syrups, and comfits.

2. **Hippocras bag.** A conical bag of cotton, linen, or flannel, used as a filter or strainer. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 153 The wholesomest wines.. be such as haue run through a strainer or Ipcoras bag, and thereby lost some part of their strength. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 123 When you would have this or any other Liquor to be very clear, you may use the triple Ypcoras bag. 1674 JOSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 190 Put them in an Hippocras bag and let it drain out of it self.

Hippocrates (hippøkra'tēs). Name of a famous ancient Greek physician born about 460 B.C. † Hippocrates' bag, Hippocrates' sleeve [tr. L. *manica Hippocratica*] = prec. 2. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 6 Passing it [Ippocrasse] through a Wollen Bagge, which they call Hippocrates Sleue. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hippocrates Bag*, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar Loaf, pointed at Bottom. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 137 It is then put into bags of the form of Hippocrates's sleeve to drain it from all superfluous humidity.

Hippocratic (hippøkra'tik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *Hippocraticus*, f. *Hippocrates*: see prec.]

1. Of or belonging to Hippocrates; following the method, or made according to the receipt of Hippocrates. † *Hippocratic wine*, spiced wine, hippocras. c 1620 BACON *Wks.* (1857) III. 831 Astringents.. Hippocratic wines. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 508 The Hippocratic rule, that the amount of food and exercise must be balanced. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 279 These enquiries belong to the history of medicine, and must be based on the Hippocratic writings.

2. Applied to the shrunk and livid aspect of the countenance immediately before death, or in a case of exhaustion threatening death: so called because described by Hippocrates.

1713 SPRENGELL *The Plague in Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 120 Succeeded by.. Lethargy, a dismal Hippocratic Face, staring Eyes. 1770 HANLY *Ibid.* LXI. 132 With a sharp pinched-up nose, hippocritic countenance. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 300/1 The lines of the face hippocritic.

1843 CARLYLE *Fast & Pr.* III. viii. A terrible Hippocratic look reveals itself. 1880 *Internat. Rev.* VIII. 372 The absolutist régime there shows a Hippocratic visage.

So **Hippocratian** (-kra'tiān), **Hippocratral** *adjs.* = prec. **Hippocratralism**, the doctrine of Hippocrates. **Hippocratize v. intr.**, to follow or imitate Hippocrates.

a 1849 POE *Loss Breath* Wks. 1864 IV. 307 The *Hippocratral pathology. 1876 W. STEPHENS *Mem. Chichester*

190 Half of the wine was to be hypocritan. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 32 With an *Hippocratral face, deaths trustee messenger. 1799 *Med. Jnls.* I. 363 A physician truly Hippocratral, and guided by observation. 1818 TODD, **Hippocratralism* [cites Chambers]. 1869 *tr. Hugo's By King's Command* I. i. 3 He *Hippocratralised and be Pandarised.

Hippocrene (hippøkri'nē). In 7 *erron*. Hypo-. [ad. L. *Hippocrēnē*, Gr. ἵπποκρήνη for ἵππου κρήνη 'fountain of the horse', so called because it was fabled to have been produced by a stroke of Pegasus' hoof. Cf. F. *Hippocrēnē* (16th c. in Littre).]

Name of a fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses; hence used allusively in reference to poetic or literary inspiration.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 64 My sacke will.. inspire so bigb a rage, That Hypocrene shall henceforth Poets lacke. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclag* iii. 269 And Hypocrene it selfe is but a Tale To countenance dull Soules who drinke not Ale. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Persius* (1697) 400 This Hippocrene, which from a Rock did flow. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 16 O for a beaker.. Full of the true, the blusful Hippocrene. 1841 LONGF. *Goblet of Life* II, Mad-dening draughts of Hippocrene.

Hence **Hippocrenian a.**, pertaining to Hippocrene.

a 1679 EARL OF ORRERY *Guzman* I, There's no more Hypocrenian Moisture in my Brain.

Hippocrepian (hippøkri'piān), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. HIPPO- + Gr. κρηπίς shoe + (-)IAN.]

Resembling a horseshoe; *spec.* applied to the lophophore of certain polyzoans, and so to these polyzoans themselves. *b.* as *sb.* A hippocrepian polyzoan.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 461 The lophophore resembles that of the hippocrepian Phylactolaemata in being produced into two arms fringed with a double series of tentacula. 1888 DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* iii. 94 Traces of the hippocrepian mark characteristic of *Protolipteria*.

Hippocrepiform, a. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Shaped like a horse-shoe.

1864 WESTER cites GRAY.

† **Hippodame**, *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἵπποδάμης horse-tamer, but in sense 1, app. confused with *hippotami*, HIPPOPOTAMUS.]

1. *erron.* used by Spenser for HIPPOCAMP.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 30 Infernal Hags, Centaurs, feedes, Hippodames. *Ibid.* III. xi. 40 His [Neptune's] swift charet.. Which foure great Hippodames did draw.

2. A horse-tamer.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hippodame*, a Horse breaker.

Hence **Hippodamist**, a horse-tamer; **Hippodamous a.**, horse-taming, horse-breaking.

1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* II. x. 293 The present famous hippodamist at Windsor, by touching a nerve in the month of a horse, reduces him to helpless docility. 1894 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 284/3 The hippodamous gentry who receive more or less attention from him. [See HIPPOLOGICAL.]

Hippodrome (hippōdromē), *sb.* [a. F. *hippodrome* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., in form *ypodrome*), or ad. L. *hippodromos*, Gr. ἵπποδρόμος race-course for chariots, f. ἵππο- horse + δρόμος race, course.]

1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. Antig.* A course or circus for horse-races and chariot-races. Sometimes used as a high-sounding name for a modern circus.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 36 b (Stanf.), There is a faire grene aunciently called Hippodromus. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 Of the noble antiquities.. found at Constantinople, are the Hippodrome. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 34 The swift hoofs beats the dustie Hippodrome. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 518 The glorious procession entered the gate of the hippodrome. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. viii. (1864) II. 380 Dragged amid the shouts of the rabble round the Hippodrome and then put to death. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 6/1 'Olympia' is to be open on Boxing Day, [with], the famous Hippodrome which has just arrived from Paris.

2. *U.S. Sporting slang.* A fraudulent race, or other athletic contest, in which it is arranged beforehand which of the contestants shall win. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Hence **Hippodrome v.** (*U.S. Sporting slang*), to conduct races or other contests in which the result is prearranged by collusion (see 2 above). **Hippodromic**, and *erron.* **Hippodromatic** (confused with *hippodramatic*: see HIPPO-) *adjs.*, of or belonging to a hippodrome or circus. **Hippodromist**, a trainer or rider of a horse in a circus.

1840 MRS. SHELLEY in *Shelley's Ess.* I. Pref. 19 Well versed in nautical, 'hippodromic, and other arts. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 May 370/3 The 'Talisman' is to a painful extent melodramatic and hippodromic. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 3/1 The 'hippodromists' confess that they have to get their clever ponies from Scotland and Wales.

Hippogriff, -gryph (hippogrif). [a. F. *hippogriffe* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *ippogrifo* (Ariosto), f. Gr. ἵππο- horse + It. *grifo*, late L. *gryphus* GRIFFIN.] A fabulous creature, like a griffin, but with body and hind-quarters resembling those of a horse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hippogryph*, a kind of feigned beast, in part horse, in part Griffin. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, Chym. Magic* 2 Tell us no more of Icarus, Of Hypogryph, or Pegasus. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 542 He caught him up, and without wing Of hippogrif, bore through the air sublime. 1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 487 The African magician.. sends him to wander through the air on a hippogrif. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 222 She thinks

herself a Christian, when she is just as much a hippogriff, or a chimera.

b. transf. and fig.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. Woe the day when they mounted thee . . . on that wild Hippogriff of a Democracy; which . . . no yet known Astolph could have ridden! 1864 VANBERRY *Trans. Centr. Asia* 146, I was obliged, however, to tug a long time at the reins, before I could induce my long-eared hippogriff to change his headlong career.

Also † **Hippogrific**, -**griffin**, -**on**, -**gryphon**. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 147 Or Pacolets, or Bradamants, or Hippo-gryphon. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adel. fr. Parnass.* 368 Poets in their writings had mentioned Tritons, . . . Sirins, Hypogryffs, Phenixes. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 247 Ariosto, whose hippogriffion so few have since been able to govern. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph.* Progs 31 Not hippogryffs, sir, nor yet stag-goats.

Hippoid (hip'oid). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἵππος* horse + -oid: cf. *anthropoid*.] An animal resembling, or allied to, the horse.

1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 A *primæ facie* probability that this primordial hippoid had a low form of brain.

Hippolith (hip'olip). [ad. med.L. *hippolithus*, f. Gr. *ἵππος* horse + *λίθος* stone: cf. F. *hippolithé*.] A concretion or calculus found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

[1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 81 The stone found in the stomach, called *hippolithus*.] 1828 WEBSTER cites QUINCY.

Hippology (hip'olodji). *rare.* [f. HIPPO- + (-)LOGY.] The study of horses. So **Hippological** *a.*, relating to hippology; **Hippologist**, one versed in hippology.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hippologia*. hippology. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 424 The celebrated traveller and hippologist. 1887 F. H. HUTH (title) Bibliographical Record of Hippology, or Works on Horses and Equitation. 1894 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 285/1 [Capt. Hayes] an author of renown in the field of hippodamians and hippological literature.

|| **Hippomanes** (hip'mānz). [Gr. *ἵππος* horse + *μανής*, neut. of *μανεύς*, f. *ἵππος* horse + *μαν-*, root of *μαίνεσθαι* to be mad. In mod.F. *hippomanes*.] *a.* 'A small black fleshy substance said to occur on the forehead of a new-born foal'. *b.* 'A mucous humour that runs from mares a-horsing' (Liddell and Scott). (Both reputed aphrodisiacs.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 222 These foals verily, by report, have growing on their forehead . . . a little black thing of the bignesse of a fig, called *Hippomanes*. 1661 HOLYDAY *Yvuenat* 130 Cassonia the wife of Caligula . . . whom she drench'd with the love-cup made of the hippomanes, a tender piece of flesh taken from the brow of a young foal. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 443. 1756 *Gentil. Mag.* XXVI. 170 The Hippomanes has been distinguished under two species; the one a liquor distilling from a mare, during the time of her heat. 1831 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 201 Poison was compounded, according to the declaration of the wizard, of adders' skins, toads' skins, and the hippomanes in the head of a young foal.

† **Hipponesse**. *Obs. rare.* A name of some fur-bearing animal.

1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antiq.* 19 The names of those Beasts, bearing Furr, and now in vse . . . Martin, Badger, Beare, Luzerne, Budge, Otter, Hipponesse, and Hare.

Hippophagy (hip'pādji). [f. Gr. *ἵππος* + *-φαγία* eating.] The practice of eating horseflesh.

1828 WEBSTER cites Q. *Rev.* 1860 Mas. P. BYRNE *Undercurr. Overlooked* II. 115 [Denmark] is perhaps the only country where prisoners are condemned to hippophagy. 1894 *County Gentilem.* XXX. 103 Hippophagy has long been a recognized cult at Paris.

So **Hippophagism** = *prec.*; **Hippophagist**, an eater of horseflesh; **Hippophagistical** *a.*, relating to hippophagy; **Hippophagous** *a.*, eating horseflesh.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hippophagous*, feeding on horses, as the Tartars. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 485/2 It is . . . of little use that historians and travellers tell of hippophagists. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* 118 The hippophagism of the Tartar and ancient Norseman sprang up from the necessities of a nomad life. 1881 *Graphic* 10 Sept. 286 Sausage-makers of hippophagistical tendencies.

Hippopotamic (hi'pōpōtā'mik, -pōtā'mik), *a.* [f. HIPPOPOTAM-US + -ic.] Belonging to, like, or suggesting a hippopotamus; huge, unwieldy.

1785 J. DOUGLAS *Antiq. Earth* 9 These hippopotamic remains being discovered petrified. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xvi. 326 They stare with peculiar stolid looks of hippopotamic surprise. 1884 *Punch* 15 Nov. 249/1 Rather hippopotamic in his humour.

So **Hippopotamian**, **Hippopotamine** *adjs.* = *prec.*; **Hippopotamid** *Zool.*, an animal of the family *Hippopotamidae*; **Hippopotamoid** *a.*, resembling a hippopotamus.

1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 2 Ladies of such hippopotamian proportions. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 56 The heavy hippopotamid *Zabrus gibbus*. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* viii. 375 Merycopotamus . . . appears to have been a Hippopotamid. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 247 About thirty years is the extreme limit of Hippopotamian existence.

Hippopotamus (hip'pōtā'mūs). *Pl. -muses, -mi.* Forms: *a.* 4 ypotame, -tanos, -tanus, 5 ypotam, ipotayne, (*pl.* ypotamy), 6-7 hippotame, (6 hippotame, hippotamon), 6-7 hippopotame, (7 hippopotom, -potamy, hippopotamus), 7- hippopotamus, (8-9 -oa). [a. late L. *hippopotamus*, a. late Gr. *ἵππος* horse + *ποταμός* river. (The earlier Gr. writers used *ἵππος* ὁ ποταμός the riverine

horse.) The earlier Eng. forms were *a. OF. ypotame* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *ypotamus*, corruption of *hippopotamus*. The mod.Fr. is *hippopotame*.]

A pachydermatous quadruped, the African river-horse, *Hippopotamus amphibius*, a very large beast with a thick heavy hairless body, large muzzle and tusks, and short legs, inhabiting the African rivers, lakes, and estuaries.

a. 13-*K. Alis.* 5166 Ypotamos comen flyngynge . . . Grete bestes and grislich. *Ibid.* 5184 Ypotame a wonder best is More than an olifaunt, I wis. *Ibid.* 6554 He sleth ypotanos, and kokadrill. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 157 Dreadful dragoonus . . . Addruss and ypotamos, and obure ille wormus. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 460 Some fysshe seke theyr meete only in water and some by nyghte vpon the londe, as Ypotanus, the water horse. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 268 In that Contree ben many Ipotaynes [Roxb. ypotams]. 1563 *Hyll Art Garden.* (1593) 26 The hide of the ruer horse, named Hippotamon. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 65 b, The water Horse of the Sea is called an Hippotame. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphicæ* 22 Monsters, Chimæraes, Hippotames, and others such, which Heraults undertake to bestow upon Gentlemen's Buryings.

β. 1563 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 28 b (Stanf.) A skin . . . of a Hippotame. 1600 J. POY tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 39 The Hippopotamus or water-horse is somewhat tawnie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 (Stanf.) The river Bambotus full of Crocodiles and Hippopotames. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 274 Me thought a mighty hippopotamus, From Nilus floating, thrusts into the maine. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed Wks.* III. 63/1 The Ibis, Crocodile, a Cat, a Dog, The Hippopotamy, beetles, or a frog. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* IV. x. 292 The hippopotamus is an animal as large, and not less formidable than the Rhinoceros. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 221 The tusks of hippopotamuses often appear on the surface. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 81 A considerable body of bitter water containing leeches . . . crocodiles and hippopotami.

attrib. 1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 14 The handle of a mirror in hippopotamus ivory. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 3/3 A hundred lashes with the hippopotamus hide whip.

Hippotomy (hip'pōtōmi). *rare.* [f. HIPPO- + Gr. -τομία cutting.] 'The anatomy or dissection of the horse' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). So **Hippotomical** *a.*, pertaining to hippotomy; **Hippotomist**, one versed in hippotomy.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 203 Divided by two Necks [as they are termed by Hippotomists]. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 716/1 Called by hippotomists the *os quadratum*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hippotomist.

Hippurate (hip'pū'rāt). *Chem.* [f. HIPPO- + -ATE.] A salt of hippuric acid.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 206 Delicate feathers of hippurate of ammonia.

|| **Hippuria** (hip'pū'riā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. HIPPUR-IC, HIPPUR-ATIA.] 'Bouchardal's term for the presence in excess of hippuric acid or hippurates in the urine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 110 When an abnormally large proportion of this acid is present, as . . . in hippuria.

Hippuric (hip'pū'rik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἵππος* horse + *οὐρ* or urine + -ic.] *Chem.* In *Hippuric acid*, an acid (C₉H₇NO₃) found in the urine of horses and other herbivora.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 46 Of Hippuric Acid. Rouelle was the first person who discovered the existence of benzoic acid in the urine of the horse. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 117 Hippuric acid is regarded by Liebig as an invariable constituent of ordinary human urine.

Hippurid (hip'pū'rid). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Hippuridæ* (Link), f. *Hippuris* name of a genus of plants, a. Gr. *ἵππος* horse + *οὐρ* tail.] A plant of N.O. *Hippuridæ* or *Haloragacæ*, of which the typical genus is *Hippuris* or Mare's-tail.

Hippurite (hip'pū'rit). *Paleont.* [ad. mod.L. *Hippurites*, f. Gr. *ἵππος* horse-tailed (cf. *prec.*), subst., a sea-fish (*Coryphæna hippurus*), and a kind of insect.]

1. A fossil bivalve mollusc of the genus *Hippurites* or family *Hippuritidae*.

[1814 J. PARKINSON in *Geol. Trans.* II. 277 Observations on the Specimens of Hippurites from Sicily.] 1842 H. MÜLLER O. R. *Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 187 An entirely new field among the hippurites, sphærolites, and nummulites of the same formations. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 40 The hippurite is distinguished by a cancellated texture.

b. attrib. or adj. = HIPPURITIC.

1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* x. (ed. 3) 174 These caves are situated in rocks of hippurite limestone.

2. 'A kind of fossil cup-coral, *Cyathophyllum ceratites* of Goldfuss' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Hippuritic** *a.*, pertaining to, or containing, hippurites (sense 1).

Hippy, *a. colloq.* [f. HIP sb.³] = HIPPIST.

1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 478 [She] led him such an awful life, No wonder he was hippy.

Hip-roof. *Arch.* [f. HIP sb.¹ 3.] A roof having hips or sloping edges (see HIP sb.¹ 3), the ends being inclined as well as the sides; a hipped roof.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* A hip-roof has rafters as long, and with the angles at the foot, etc., at the ends of buildings, as it has at the sides. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 43 A lofty building, with a pointed hip-roof. 1886 *BYNNER A. Surriage* xxvi. 291 A wooden structure . . . with a hip roof.

Hence **Hip-roofed** *a.*, having a hip-roof.

a. 1834 W. WIRT *Let.* in J. P. Kennedy *Life* (1860) II. vii. 116 A small, red, hip-roofed, one-storied old house.

Hip-shot, *a. (sb.)* Also hip-shotten. [f. HIP sb.¹ + shot, pa. pple. of SHOOT v.]

1. Having a dislocated hip-joint; having the hip out of joint.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 240 How doe you cure a horse that is hip-shot? 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 185 To be hipshot or hipshot is to have one hip lower than the other. 1877 *Ohio State Jnl.* 16 May, A hipshot, windbroken horse.

2. *fig.* Lame, clumsy; disabled, 'out of joint'.

1642 *Milton Apol. Smeat.* iv. 86 He has not spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax, as to avoid nonsense . . . This hipshot grammarian. 1661 NEEDHAM *Hist. Eng. Reb.* 70 Reformation, thou stalking horse of our hip-shotten state.

B. sb. Dislocation of the hip-joint.

c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 277 For a Hip-shot, or Dislocation. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Hip-Shot*. . . befalls these Animals many Ways, sometimes by the Wrench or Streak of another Horse, and at other Times by a Slip, Strain, Sliding or Falling.

Hipt, var. of HIPPED.

Hipwort (hip'wōrt). [f. HIP sb.¹; so called from the resemblance of the hollow round leaf to the socket of the hip-joint; cf. COTYLEDON 2.] A name for Navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cxliii. § 2. 424 Navelwort is called . . . in English Pennywort, Wall Pennywort, Ladies nanell, and Hipwort. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hipwort*, a kind of Herb. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.*

Hir, obs. ME. form of HIRE.

Hirable: see HIREABLE. **Hiraude**, obs. f. *HERALD v.* **Hirawan**, obs. f. *HIRAM*.

|| **Hircarra**, -**ah**, **hurcaru** (hirkārā). *E. Ind.* Forms: 8 *ircara*, *hurcarrah*, *hircar*, *harcar*, 8-9 *hircarra* (h, -cara, 9 *harcar* (r)ah, *halcarrah*, *hurkorah*, *hurkaru*. [Hindī, Urdu, etc. *harkāra* messenger, courier.] An East Indian spy, messenger, or courier.

1747 *Exp. Paymaster Fort St. David* (MS.) Jan. (Y. Suppl.), Given to the Icaras for bringing news of the Engagement . . . 4. 3. o. 1748 in J. Long *Unpub. Rec.* (1869) 4 (Y.) They were as far as Sundra Col, when first described by their Hurcarrah. 1757 in E. Ives *Voy. to India* (1773) 161 (Y.) Hircars or spies. 1761 M. WHITE in J. Long *Unpub. Rec.* (1869) 260 (Y.) The head harcar returned, and told me this as well as several other secrets very useful to me. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 89/2 As the hircarra came in a private manner, disguised, the President refused him an audience. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 786 We depended for our intelligence of the enemy's position on the common hircarrahs of the country. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* (ed. 2) 371, I took with me an Harcarrah, two guns, and a spear. 1834 *Baboo* I. vii. 118 (Stanf.) A Hurkaru announced Nunaw Yusuf Ulee Khan Bahadur. 1864 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. vi. v. 690 Two friendly letters, the first brought by a camel-man, and the latter by hircarrahs.

Hirchen, -**on**, -**oun**, obs. forms of URCHIN.

Hircic (hī'rsik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *hirc-us* he-goat + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a goat. *Hircic acid*, a liquid fatty substance believed by its discoverer to be the odorous principle of mutton suet: now held to be a mixture of fatty acids.

1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 233/1 A colourless volatile oil which . . . Chevreul terms . . . hircic acid. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 65 Goat's milk is a very rich white fluid . . . with a peculiar disagreeable odour arising from the hircic acid which is present in the butter.

Hircin (hī'rsin). *Chem.* [f. as *prec.* + -in.] A peculiar substance existing in the fat of the goat (and, in a less degree, in that of the sheep) on which its strong odour depends.

1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 233/1 A distinct fatty matter . . . which Chevreul has called hircin. 1842 BRANDE *Diet. Sci.* etc., *Hircine* . . . when saponified . . . produces hircic acid. c. 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 Tallow . . . contains a few other fats, as hircine, butyric, etc.

Hircine (hī'rsin), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *hircinus* (*hircinus*) of a goat; having a goatish smell.]

A. adj. Of, belonging to, or resembling a goat; *spec. b.* Having a goatish smell; *c.* Lustful.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Hircine*, goatish, of a Goat. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 338 The whole plant has a strong hircine smell. 1802 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) II. 152 *Orchis latifolia* has, occasionally, a very disagreeable hircine scent. 1822 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* v. And beyond the limits of ether Drove the hircine host obscene. 1859-63 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 656 Goat-like in aspect, and very hircine in many of its habits. 1881 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* Oct. 520 Satyr or hircine conditions of thought.

B. sb. *Min.* A fossil amorphous resin which burns with a strong animal odour. Also called **Hircite** (*Dana Min.* (1868) 747).

Hircinous (hī'rsinūs), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. L. *hircinus* + -ous.] Having a hircine odour.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 592/2 *Hircinous*, smelling like a goat.

|| **Hircocervus** (hī'kōsē'vūs). [med.L., f. *hircus* he-goat + *cervus* stag: cf. F. *hircocerv*.] A fabulous creature, half goat, half stag.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. c. (MS. Bodl.), *Tragelaphus* is iceloped *Hircocervus* also and bab pat name *tragelaphus* of *tragos* pat is a gotte bucke & *elephas* pat is an herte. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Informer* (1860) 47 Hees a clubfooted . . . large lugg'd eagle ey'd hircocervus [*printed* -rous], a meere chimera, one of the devils best boys. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* I. iii. 150 An Hircocervus or any other fictitious being is true and real with respect to the simple essences or natures. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1839-41 *HOWITT Vis. Rem. Places* (1882) 201 A large painting on the wall, a hircocervus or man animal.

† **Hircose**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *hircosus* goat-like, f. *hircus*.] 'Goatish, smelling like a goat, ramish' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Hircosity (hærk'siti). [f. L. *hircosus* + -ITY.] Goatishness, lewdness.

1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* viii. 245 About the audacious scene... there is no Aretine hircosity. It is merely comic.

† **Hirculation**, *Obs. rare* -o. [? f. L. *hirculus* little goat.] (See *quots.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hirculation*, a disease in the Vine, when it bears no fruit at all. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Hirculation* (with Gardiners), a Disease in Vines, when they run out into Branches and Wood, and bear no Fruit.

† **Hird, hired**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hired**, **hired**, **hýred**, **héored**, **héorod**, 2-3 **hired**, 2-4 **hird**, (3) **(Orm.)** also **hírd**, 3-4 **hyrd**, 4 **hyrt**, 4-5 **herd(e)**. [OE. *híred*, *hírd* = household, family, shortened from **híwórd* (cf. in same sense, *híwórd* fem.) = OHG., MÍHG. *hírd* marriage, setting up of a household (mod. Ger. *heirat*, also *heurat*), from **híwurd*, **híwurd*, Goth. type **híwurd*; f. *híwan* members of a household, Goth. *híwara* household - *riéd*, condition, state, -RED.]

1. A household, family; a company of servants or retainers, a retinue; a king's court; also, a monastic household.

888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvi. § 1 On sumes cyninges hirede. c 893 - *Oros.* vi. xxx. § 7 Lucinus bebad þæt nan cristen mon ne come on his hirede. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 45 Dægn... ðone geseitte hlaferd his ofer hiorod his. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 27 Cumende... to fæder þas heoredeas. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 314 Se halza hirede. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. x. 25 Gyf hi þæs hīredes fæder bealzub clypedon [c 1160 *Hotton G.* þas hyrdes fæder]. 1045 *Will Thurstan* in *Thorpe Chart.* 574 Se hird on Seynt Eadmundsbiri. c 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 308 *Familia*, hīwreden oððe hired. c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1085 Se cyng... heold þær his hird v. dazas. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Dæt halie hired cristes apostles. c 1200 *ORMIN* 10926 Þæt Cristes hīrd, Cristene folc. *Ibid.* 15890 Hemm driðfþ þæt Crist off his hīrd. c 1205 *LAY.* 6152 Forði-wende þæt hired swa þe king hæhte. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1001 Of is hird euerle wapman wurð circums. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1120 He... dede him on gate holly wip al his herde þæt he a-sembled. c 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1088 Ffolke frouchen in fere, In herd ys not to hyde.

2. **Comb.** (only in OE. and early ME.): **hired-child**, child of the house; **hirdenave**, **hirdenih**, **hirdswain**, a household attendant, retainer, menial; **hirdfole**, household servants, followers; **hired-gome**, man of the court; **hirdifere**, attendants; **hiredpleie**, courtly amusement. Also **HIRDMAN**. c 1205 *LAY.* 16553 Þæt þine *hired-children pleien mid þissen hunde. *Ibid.* 5664 Ne næwer nægne *hird-cnauc. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 374 Anne hird-cniht he hæuede. *Ibid.* 6463 Þa hæhte he al his *hird-folc faren to be burze. *Ibid.* 12289 Aure ælcne *hired-gome feire heo igærfen. *Ibid.* 6631 Þer he hundede on comelan Wið his *hird-iferen. *Ibid.* 14481 Mid hæuken & mid hunden *hired-pleie luuen. *Ibid.* 5662 Þæt he... nægne nenne *herd-swein.

Hird, -e, *obs.* ff. **HERD** sh. 1 and 2, **HERD** v. 2, *obs.* pa. t. **HIRE**.

† **Hirdman, hiredman**, *Obs.* Also **hered**, **hirde**. [f. **HIRD** + **MAN**.] A member of a household; a domestic, a household servant; a retainer. c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 261 Ongunnon ða hiredmenn heardlice feolhtan. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* I. 7 Pharaones yldestan hiredmen. c 1205 *LAY.* 2350 Ah he nom his enne hired mon [c 1275 *hired man*] þe he wel trowede on. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Habbæ monie under þe birdmen in halle. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2130 Loke þat hird-men wel kepe þe comune passage. c 13... *Gov. & Gr. Knt.* 302 Ale þe hered-men in halle, þe hys & þe loze. c 1425 *Thomas of Erceled.* (1875) 697 Of swilke an hird mane wolde j here þat couth me telle of swilke ferly.

Hirds, *obs.* form of **HARDS**, **HURDS**.

Hirdum-dirdum, *Sc. and north. dial.* [Redupl. of **DIRDUM**.] Up roar, tumultuous noise.

1724 *Muirland Willie* in *Ramsay Teat.* Misc. (1729) 18 Sick Hirdum, Dirdum, and sick Din Wi' he o'er her and she o'er him. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Hirdum-dirdum*, an uproar.

Hirdy-girdy, *sb. and adv. Sc. and north. dial.* [Cf. *prec.*, and **HIDDY-GIDDY**.]

† **A. sb.** Up roar, confusion, disorder. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Colkebole Sow* 1. 184 (Jam.) Wi sic a din and a dirdy, A garry and hirdy-girdy, The fulis all afferd wer. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser.* Disc. 44 What Hirdy-girdy this ye keep I canna get a wink of sleep. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hirdy-girdy*, a disorderly noise, a disturbance. (*Obs.*)

B. adv. In or into disorder, in confusion.

16... in *Glavvill Sadducismus* (1726) 399 They all ran hirdie-girdie. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 50 Sae to the cross o' Anster ran Hirdie-girdie, woman and man. 1824 SCOTT *Redguntlet* Let. xi. He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun hirdie-girdie.

Hire (hæi-r), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hýr**, **hír**, 3-4 **huire**, 3-5 **huyre**, **hure**, 4 **hir**, **híre**, 4-5 **here**, 4-7 **hyre**, 5 **huyr**, **hyr**, 6 **hyire**, 6-7 **hier**, **hyer**, 3- **hire**. [OE. *hýr* str. fem., corresp. to OFris. *hère* (WFrís. *hiere*), OLG. **húria* (MLG., MDu. *hiere*, LG. *hiire*, *hiir*, Dn. *huur*; Gr. *heuer*, Da. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra*, all from LG.) - OTeut. type **hárjā*, not known in OHG., ON., or Gothic.]

1. Payment contracted to be made for the tem-

porary use of anything. (In OE., esp. for money lent; usury, interest.) *To be or have on hire, to let* († *put, set*) *to hire*, i.e. at the service of another in consideration of payment made by him.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Dent.* xxiii. 19 Ne læne þine breþer nan þing to hire. - *Lev.* xxv. 37 Ne syle þu þin feoh to hyre. c 1000 *Egbert's Penit.* iii. Proem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6778 Elles nought... I lete to hire for ani mede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 507 He sette nat þis benefice to hyre [v. r. hire, huyre]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. v. 53 Longe tyme haue ye putte youre tonges to hyre, ye witnesses of falsede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/2 To let to Hire, *locare*. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 186 Payed to Richard Yorksale of Portsmouth for the hyre of hys bote. 1497 *Ibid.* 250 Ffreight & hyre of a crayer. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 1 A certayne man planted a vyne yarde... and lett it out to hyre to husbandemen. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 93 Of him that in... strete kepeth horses to hire. 1587 F. JAMES in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 199 Bote hyre from Lambeth. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 13 The hire is pretty reasonable both for the Vessels, and the Men. 1717 tr. *Fresier's Voy.* 109 Paying him the King's Duty, and the Hire of the Mill. 1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 161 (Cent.) To keep one's conscience, too, on hire, as that drunken Isham... at the livery-stable does a horse. *Mod.* Bicycles on hire.

2. Payment contracted to be made for personal service; wages.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Etholden oðres hure, ouer his rihte terme, his hit strong rellac? c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 285/242 He scholde him paye is huyre. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 2972 And of þe meistri icham sure, 3if he wile 3ilde min hure. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 7 Forsothe a workman is worthi his hyre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 283 a/2 They... sayd they wold byryng hym thyder without any freyght or huyr. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis.* of York (1830) vii. 6 For the scale hyer of the same Edward... every quarter vij d. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 61 What aske you for your hyer? I will contente myself with a small hire. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 277 Their testimony against preaching for hire. 1882 OUIDA *Marcella* I. 4 They had other thoughts besides those of their hire and wages.

3. **fig.** Reward, recompense, payment (for work or service of any kind).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Hore hure schal beon þe ecche blisse of heouene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23192 Sathanas... sal casten be... in a stincand stang o fire; þar sal he yolden him his hire. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 22 Treuli the hyris of synne, deeth. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 30 Our lorde god shal ones rewarde them their hyre. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxiii. 10 Schort pleour, lang displeour; Repentence is the hyre. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* a h. Some... that thinke the very disturbance of things established, a sufficient hyre to set them on worke. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* iv. And make her hand the hire of this Savoyard.

4. The action of hiring or fact of being hired.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 189 The dispersed hire of acquaintance to extoll things indifferent. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. iv. Ay, it is the duty of thy hire. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks.* *Char.* xiv. 357 A savage hire, - and the wages he receives are as dispiteous. *Mod.* To arrange for the hire of a horse.

5. **attrib.** and **Comb.**, as **hire-payer**, **wage**; **hire-system**, a system by which a hired article becomes, by virtue of a stipulated number of payments, the property of the hirer; so **hire-purchase**. Also **HIREGANG**, **-MAN**, **-WOMAN**.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/2 An Hire payer, *mercedarius*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* xvi. 134 b. To digge in the field for hire wages from daie to daie. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 7/2 Mr. Moore... was the inventor of the now widely adopted hire-purchase system. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 2/1 Could not the hire-purchase system be worked?

Hire (hæi-r), *v.* Forms: 1 **hýrian**, **hýran**, 3 **hure(n)**, 3-4 **huyre**, 4-7 **hyre**, 6 **hiare**, **hyer**, 6-7 **hier**, 4- **hire**. [OE. *hýrian*, corresp. to OFris. *hiera*, OLG. **húrian* (MLG., MDu. *hiiren*, LG. *hiiren*, Du. *huren*, Ger. *heuern*, Da. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra*, from LG.), f. the sb.: see **HIRE** sb.]

1. **trans.** To engage the services of (a person) for a stipulated reward; to employ for wages.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 72 Seðe... wolde hýrian wyrhtan into his wingearde. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 7 Us nan mann ne hyrode [c 1160 *Hotton G.* herde]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Vorte huren mid ham, ase me deð mid garsume þeo bet wel vihteð. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 Þe bisschop... Hired ilk a man. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/2 Hyryn, *conduco*. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvi. 10 Who so hyreth a foole, hyreth soch one as wyl take no hede. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. 43 h. They also hier folkes to say the Psalters speedily. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Ode on Harveij* iii. As if he hīrd the workers by the day. 1742 *Pitt Sp. Ho. Com.* 10 Dec. in *Anecd. & Sp. Earl Chatham* (1797) I. v. 116 They have already been informed there was no necessity for hiring auxiliary troops. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 182 Chinamen are in the country and can be hired cheaply.

b. **transf.** To engage or induce to do something by a payment or reward; to bribe.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 786 He was fast aboute bothe day and other, For to hyre the quest to hangen his brother. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 246/1 A man could not hyre a Jewe to sit down vpon his hyble of the olde testament. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arronis* iii. xciii. 357 Cullin... was hired by English runagates in the Low Countries to kill the Queene. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 42 Thyrmestes first (tis doubt- ful whether hired, Or so the Trojan destiny required) Moved that the ramparts might be broken down. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 159 A popish priest was hīd with the promise of the mitre of Waterford to preach at Saint James's against the Act of Settlement.

2. To procure the temporary use of (any thing) for stipulated payment.

c 1205 *LAY.* 30441 Þa scipen heo gunnen hure mid ahten

swide deore. c 1290 *Beket* 1161 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 139 [Hel huyrde him a mere, For an English penit, with an haltre, þis holi man to bere. c 1450 *Bk. Curiasye* 375 in *Babees Bk.* 310 For cariage þe porter hors schalle hyre. 1583 *Holi. V. BAND Campo di Fior* 327 He had hired a house in Colme- strate. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. i. 95 A ship you sent mee too, to hier walfage. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Abbe Conti* 31 July, I hired an ass... that I might go some miles into the country. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. iii. 24 He hired a villa by the Lake of Como.

3. To grant the temporary use of for stipulated payment; to let out on hire; to lease.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 1 A man plauntide a vynezerd... and hirede it to erthe tilleris. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonso* (1839) 3 [He] demaunded of the poure young man that he wold hyre to hym a parte of his hōws. 1589 G. FLETCHER in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 80 That no man should hier owt horse or boat to anie Englishman. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Sam.* ii. 5 They that were full, haue hired out themselves for bread. 1662 *Woolf Life* (O. H. S.) I. 462 Having skill in gardning and manuring [he] hired himself to gent. there for that employment. 1721 *Duxbury Rec.* (1893) 238 That the said money should be hired out at five pounds per cent. to such persons as shall give sufficient security for the same. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 36 He left his father's house, And hired himself to work within the fields.

b. **intr.** (for *refl.*) *To hire out*, to engage one- self as a servant for payment. *U.S. and Colonial.*

1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 83 Poor white girls never hired out to do servants' work. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 882/1 They hire out to... farmers.

Hire, early form of **HER** *pron.*

Hireable (hæi-räb'l), *a.* Also **hirable**. [f. **HIRE** v. + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being hired; ob- tainable for hire.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xii. xi. IV. 259 Four pretty Sovereignities. Three, or Two, of these hireable by gold, it is to be hoped. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 31 July 5/4 Prices of all purchasable or hireable things are high.

Hired (hæi-rd), *pp. a.* [f. **HIRE** v. + **-ED**.] Engaged or employed for payment; let out on hire; mercenary. Also with adverbs, as **hired out**.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Eni driuel þe hus oðer eni ihured hine. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 19 Make me as oon of thi hyrid men [1388 thin hird men]. 1388 - *John* x. 13 The hird hynne fleeth, for he is an hird hynne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/2 Hyrid man, or servawnte, *conductus*. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 271, I have a hired horse. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. lix, With mercenary breath And hyred tongue. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 p. 1 Travelling together in the same hired Coach. 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1896) 127 An independent stranger in a hired lodging. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* iv. To have recourse to hired bravos to avenge his personal quarrel. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. i. 9 He... has a crowd of hired courtiers at his side.

b. In U.S. the terms **hired man**, **woman**, **girl**, **people**, are commonly applied to free men or women engaged as servants (the latter word being formerly used to include slaves).

1639 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 122 Roberte Eldred, the hyred servant of Nicholas Symplings for the terme of three yeares. 1714 tr. *Joutel's La Salle's Jrm.* 2 Hired People and Workmen of all Sorts, requisite for making of a Set- tlement. 1715 *Laws of Maryland* (1765) c. 44 § 10 No Person whatsoever, shall trade... with any Servant, whether hired, or indentured, or Slave... without Leave or License. 1737 *Plymouth (Mass.) Town Rec.* 18 May (1892) II. 321 A hired man with me on a fishing voyage. 1751 FRANKLIN *Obs.* *Increase Mankind* Wks. 1887 II. 227 Slaves may be kept as long as a man pleases... while hired men are continually leaving their masters (often in the midst of his busi- ness). 1792 tr. J. P. BRISSETT's *New Trav.* U. S. 400 They [Quakers] have no slaves; they employ negroes as hired servants. 1818 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* (1822) 9 Master is not a word in the vocabulary of hired people. *Bos.* a Dutch one of similar import, is substituted. The former is used by Negroes, and is by free people considered as synonymous with slave-keeper. 1820 *Ibid.* 264 These I must call Americanisms... Hired Girl for Servant Girl. Hired Man for Servant Man. 1844 J. F. WATSON *Ann. Philad.* (1857) I. 176 Now all hired girls appear abroad in the same style of dress as their ladies. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4), *Hired man*, a man-servant. *Hired woman*, a servant-girl. Many servants dislike to be called such, and think it more respectable to say 'help' or 'hired woman'. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 43/1 Where are the farms on which there is no place for the 'hired man' or 'hired girl'?

Hired, Hiredman: see **HIRD**, **HIRDMAN**.

Hiree (hæi-rē), [See -EE.] One who is hired. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 75 Would... either hirer or hiree disgrace themselves so much?

† **Hiregang**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **hyre-**. [f. **HIRE** sb. + **GANG** sb.] Hire, lease.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ix. 50 His fader eyrit and sew ane peice of feild, That he in hyregang held to be his beild.

1535 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1513-1546. 324/1 Profructum [xxvij libr.] a mense Julii 1575 per 17 annos, viz. cujuslibet bovis annuatim extenden. in le hiregang et laboribus ad 6 filotas farine.

Hireless (hæi-rē-lēs), *a.* [f. **HIRE** sb. + **-LESS**.] Without hire or pay, unhired.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* vi. lxxi, This fam'd Philosopher is Nature's Spie, And hireless gives th' intelligence to Art. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn. Erskine*, An hireless Priest before th' insulted shrine. 1817 - *Biog. Lit.* 81 Preaching by the way in most of the great towns, as an hireless volunteer, in a blue coat and white waistcoat.

Hireling (hæi-rē-līng), *sb. and a.* [OE. *hýrlīng* (rare), f. *hýr* **HIRE** + **-LING**. Not known in ME., and app. formed anew in 16th c.]

A. sb. 1. One who serves for hire or wages; a hired servant; a mercenary (soldier). (Now usually somewhat contemptuous: cf. 2.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 20 Hi beora fæder zebedeo on scipe forleorn mid hyrlingum [c 1160 *Hatton G.* hyrlingen]. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* v. 11 Avest thou after the kynred of an hyrlinge? 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* Scottes G. j. b. To bee as common hyrlinges to a forrein carner. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* x. 13 The hyrling fleeth because he is a hyrling (WYCLIF hirid hyne; TYNDALE heyred servant). 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 380, I dispatched my Dragoman, and the other Barbarian hyrling. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* The loss he had sustained by the robbery of his hyrling. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. (1880) l. 57 Hyrlings whom want and idleness had induced to enlist.

b. A hired horse. *nonce-use.*

1803 SIR G. CHESNEY *Lesters* III. ii. xxi. 23 Lionel on his hyrling was the only one up with the hounds at the last.

2. One who makes reward or material remuneration the motive of his actions; a mercenary. (Opprobrious.)

1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 32 Least in sted of faithfull shepherds, they set hyrlings or rather wolues over the flocke of Christe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 5 As an hyrling, that loves the work for the wages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 193 So since into his Church lewd Hyrlings climbe. 1721 *POPE Ep. to Earl of Oxford* 36 No hyrling she, no prostitute to praise. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* ii. i. Baser Hyrlings, who live by lies on good men's lives. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 456 James, had now, in becoming King of England, become also a hyrling and vassal of Lewis.

B. *adj.* Characteristic of or pertaining to a hyrling; serving for hire or wages; to be had for hire; mercenary. (Usually opprobrious.)

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxxii. 510 What find we in al the virtues of the Heathen but a Hyrling vertue? 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* i. ix. § 1 (R.) The factious and hyrling historians of all ages. 1681 DAVDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 922 The plot by hyrling witnesses improv'd. 1720 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jnrl.* (1721) 47 Here are also hyrling Chairs. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 213 Some hyrling senators. 1843 MACAULAY *Jury* iv. With all the hyrling chivalry of Guelders and Almayne. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 384/1 [To] earn for itself the name of a profession of hyrling suborners of perjury.

Hence **Hyrlingship**, the condition of a hyrling. 1827 POLLOK *Lett. in Life* (1841) 357 Wherever you send him through the above specified hyrlingship.

Hireman (həɪˈmæn). *Obs. or dial.* [OE. *hyrmann*, f. *HIRE sb.* + *MAN*.] A hired man, hired servant; retainer.

c 975 *Rukw. Gosp.* Mark i. 20 Forlet fæder his zebedeus in scipe mid þem hyremonnum. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 260 Symle he sceal his hymen scyran mid manunge. 12... *Fragm. Aelfric's Gram.* in *W. Wulke* 552/20 *Mercennarius*, *huronon*. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xv. 50 Alse ys hirmon halt in hous. 17... *Hireman* Chief in Child Ballads (1861) VIII. 234 He... has put on the hireman's coat. To keep him frae the cold. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Forfars*. IV. 15 (Jam.) The wages of a hireman, that is, a man-servant hired for the half year... now are £3, or £3 10s.

† **Hiren** (həɪˈræn). *Obs.* [A corruption of the female name *Irene*, *F. Irene*.] The name of a female character in Peele's play of 'The Turkish Mahamet and Hyrin the fair Greek' (a 1594); used allusively by Shakespeare and early 17th century writers as meaning 'a seductive woman', a harlot.

1597 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 173 Downe: downe Dogges, downe Fates: haue wee not Hiren here? 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. l. i. iii. 35 Of charming Sin the deep inhaunting Syrens. The snares of vertue, valour-softning Hyrens. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* in *O. P. L.* IV. 218 (N.) 'Sfoot, lend me some money. Hast thou not Hyren here? 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* Wks. (1630) 402 There be Sirens in the sea of this world. Sirens? Hyrens, as they are now called... What a number of these Sirens, Hyrens, Cockatrices, .. in plaine English, Harlots, swimme amongst vs.

Hiren, *obs.* form of **HERN**, *hers*.

Hirer (həɪˈrɪ). [f. *HIRE v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who engages the services of a person or obtains the use of a thing for payment.

a 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 72 If the said hirer in gret duelle not in any parte therof but let it out ageyn. 1592 WEST 1st *Pl. Symbol.* i. § 25 B. The lessee or hirer. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 453 By this mutual contract the hirer, or borrower, gains a temporary property in the thing hired. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The relation .. between hirers and letters of private carriages.

2. One who lets out something on hire. *Obs.* or *Sc.* (esp. in *coach-hirer*, *carriage-hirer*).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Arrendador*, a lettor, a hirer. 1598 FLORIO, *Nolatore*, a hyrer, a hackney man. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hirer* 2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let. 1766 BEATTIE *Ep. to Hon. C. B.* 27 'Tis wondrous hard, To act the Hirer, yet preserve the Bard.

† **Hire-woman**. *Sc. ? Obs.* [Cf. **HIREMAN**.]

A hired woman, a woman-servant. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 112 Thow sall nocht coveit thi nychtbouris house, nor his croft or his land, nor his servand, nor his hyr woman.

Hirie-harie, variant of **HIRRIE-HARRIE**.

Hiring, *vbl. sb.* [f. *HIRE v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* **HIRE**; engaging a person or thing for hire; letting out on hire.

c 1400 *Three Kinges Cologne* 24 Pe lordys of þe grounde haue .. grette toll of hyryng of þes beestes. 1605 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 42 The hyryng of workmen .. may be intrusted .. to the Vicechancellor. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 453 Hiring is always for a price, or stipend, or additional recompence; borrowing is merely gratuitous. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 3 Hiring is an agreement for the continuous performance of certain tasks for current wages.

2. *local.* (See quot. 1825.) (Also *Statute hiring*.)

1825 BROCKETT, *Hiring*, a fair or market at which country

servants are hired. 1826 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 668 The 'hirings' for farmers' servants half yearly at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* v. A couple of female farm servants had come in to the spring 'hiring'.

3. *attrib.*, as *hiring-agreement*, *-time*, etc.; *hiring-fair* = 2; † *hiring man*, a man to be hired.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 22 We come att yu-to thys land as hyryng men. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 257 Attending a wet hiring-fair at Candelmas, in search of a new master. 1892 *Antiquary* Jan. 14 The annual agricultural hiring-time in any district. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 8/7 The largest hiring fair in Berkshire was held at Newbury yesterday.

Hirk, **Hirkful**, *obs.* ff. **IRK**, **IRKFUL**. **Hirkle**, *obs.* f. **HURKLE** v. **Hirling**, var. of **HERLING**. **Hirmon**, *obs.* f. **HIREMAN**. **Hirn** (e), *obs.* ff. **HERN** sb., *corner*.

Hirondelle (hɪrɒndəl). *Obs.* exc. in *Heraldry*. Forms: 7 *arrondell*, *arundell*, 8 *hyrondell*, 9 *hirondelle*. [a. F. *hirondelle*.] A swallow.

c 1600 *Burell's Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) II. 62 (Jam.) The Arrondell, so swift of flight. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Century* i. v. 58 More swift, than bird bight Arrundell. 1880 G. T. CLARK in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 703/1 The Swallow, or hirondelle, forms the very early coat of the Arrundells.

Hirple (hɪrpl̩). v. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown. (Its coincidence in sound and sense with Gr. *ἑρπ-ειν* is noticeable.)]

intr. To move with a gait between walking and crawling; to walk lamely, to drag a limb, to hobble. In early use said of the hare.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 32 The hard-back Hurtchen, and the hirpland Hair. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (and version) 30 in *Poems* (1887) 286, I saw the hurcheon and the hare In hidlings hirpling heir and thair. 1768 ROSS *Heleneore* 44 (Jam.) To Colin's house .. He, tired and weary, hirpled down the brae. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Hirple*, to limp in walking. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 117 Hirpling round from time to time. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* vii. Neil Ronaldson, that canna walk a mile to hear the minister, but he will hirple ten if he hears of a ship embayed. 1866 J. PAVN *Mirk Abbey* II. 96 An old man and his wife... came hirpling out.

fig. 1792 BYRONS *On Birth Posth. Child* ii. November hirples o'er the lea Chill on thy lovely form. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickil Minister* 17 It [the speech] ran or rather hirpled somewhat as follows.

Hence **Hirpling** *ppl. a.*; **Hirple** *sb.*, a crawling or limping gait.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxii. They will be waiting for him, hirpling, useless body. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. (1856) 119 With a slow stealthy step—something between a walk and a hirple. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. vii. i. (1849) 363 Whose gallop was never better than a hirple.

† **Hirpled**, *-ild*, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 4 **harplid**.

[Origin obscure: cf. ON. *herpa* cramp, contraction, *herpa-st* to be contracted as with cramp. See also the forms of **HURKLE** v.] Contracted, wrinkled.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8085 þair armies hari wit hirpild [v.rr. *harplid*, *rungilt*] hid.

† **Hirquitallency**. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *hirquitalli-re* (of infants) to acquire a strong voice (f. *hircus* he-goat) + *-ENCY*.]

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 125 To speak of her hirquitallency. **Hirrawem**, *obs.* form of **HRAM**.

Hirrie-harrie (hɪrɪˈhæri), *intr.* (*sb.*) *Sc.* Also 6 **hiry hary**, 9 **hirrie-harie**. An utterance expressive of rapid and tumultuous movement.

c 1520 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 314 Hiry, hary, bubbil-schow! Se 3e not quha is cum now? 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Hirrie-harrie*, 1. An outcry after a thief. 2. A broil, a tumult. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 86 Then, hirrie-harie! folks did rusch.

Hirrient (hɪrɪˈɛnt), *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [f. L. *hirrient-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *hirrire* to snarl.] *a.*

adj. 'Snarling'; trilled. *b. sb.* A trilled sound. (Cf. *litera canina*, Lat. name for r.)

1832 J. K[ENRICK] in *Philol. Museum* I. 618 The peculiar barbarism of the Kåpes, which consisted in the frequent use of the hirrient *p.* 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* ii. 51 In the hirrients and the gutturals, the burr and roughness of the Northern tongues.

† **Hirse** (hɪrs). *Obs.* Also 6 *erron*. **hirst**. [a. Ger. *hirse*, MHG. *hirse*, *hirs*, OHG. *hirs*, *hirso*; orig. a High German word, which in later times has spread into LG. and Scand. (Da. *hirse*, Sw. *hirs*), as well as Eng., where app. introduced by the 16th c. herbalists. See *Cluge*.] Millet.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 57 Milium is named in Greke keghros & piston, in Duche hirs, in Freneche du Millet.] 1578 LYTE *Dodons* iv. ix. 463 This plant [Milium] is called in .. English Mill, Millet, and Hirse. 1579-80 NORTON *Plutarch* (1676) 77 A Vessel or Pan wherein they did fry millet or hirse. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* 1. 8 For Millet or for Hirst comes yearly care and paine. 1611 COTGR., Millet, Millet, Mill, Hirse. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hyrs*, a kind of plant otherwise call'd Millet.

Hirsel (hɪrsəl), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *hirsill*, *hyrsel*, *hersale*, 5 *hyrsale*, 8- *hirsell*, (8 *hirsell*, *hirsle*, 9 *her-*, *hirsell*).

[ad. ON. *hirsla* from *hirs* & *la* custody, safe-keeping, f. *hirs* & *la* to herd, tend (sheep, etc.); but the north. Eng. and Sc. word has always been concrete, and intimately connected in sense with *hird*, *HERD* 2.]

1. The flock of sheep under the charge of a shepherd; the entire stock of sheep on one farm.

1366 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 55 Ordinatum est .. quod quilibet eorum teneat hirsill' et quod custodiant porcos .. citra .. ne quis eorum teneat porcos absque hirsill'. 1378 *Ibid.* 148 Quilibet teneat hirsill cum porcis. 1728 RAMSAY *Robert Richey & S.* 4 Tenting his hirsle on the moorland green. 1737 — *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 10 (Jam.) Ae scabbed sheep will smit the hale hirsell. 1853 C. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bori.* I. 95 A hirsle of sheep animates the moor above. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hirsell*, the general sheep stock belonging to a hill stock-farmer.

b. fig. A spiritual flock, a church.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 670 Hyrde of goddis hersale all! *Ibid.*, *Jacobus Minor* 848 Pat mene ine þis hale world sal se Bot a hyrde & a hyrsel be. 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 26, I had an easy hirsle and never wearied.

2. *transf.* A company or number to look after; a 'lot' of persons or things of one kind.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xi. 33 Thai thowcht for-thi mare honeste .. to sla thame [prisoners] in nuelle, Than swilke ane hyrsalle for till hald. 1808-80 JAMIESON s. v. It is common to speak of a hirsle of folk, a hirsle of bairns, etc. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B. I.* 160 (Jam.) Ye're just telling a hirsle o' eendown leas. a 1845 HODGSON *MS. in Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. A great hirsle of wood or of corn stacks.

Hence **Hirsle** v. (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*) *trans.* to arrange in hirsels, form a hirsle of.

1794-5 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Dumfries* XIII. 573 (Jam.) In these [farms] there is room to hirsle or keep separate different kinds of sheep. 1802 C. FINLAIR *Agric. Surv.* *Peelies* 195 (Jam.) The principles of hirsling are, to class into separate flocks such sheep as are endowed with different abilities. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 14 (Jam.) When 'a' the rout gat hirsle'd right.

Hirsle (hɪrsəl), v. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 *hirsill*, *hirsill*, 8-9 *hirsle*, 9 *-sell*, *-sel*.

[Possibly from an earlier *hristle*; cf. ON. *hrista* to shake, Da. *ryste* to shake, stir, rustle.]

1. *intr.* To move or slide with grazing or friction. Also *To hirsle one's way*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* III. x. 87 On blind stanis and rolkis hirsillit we. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Journey* (1842) 159 A very droll machine .. just the body of a coach hirsling on its bare doup, and drawn by one horse yoked with ropes. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv. So he sat himsell doun and hirsell'd doun into the glen. 1825-80 JAMIESON s. v. One hirsills doun a hill when .. he to prevent giddiness, moves downwards sitting. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. 'Hirsle along'—move along the seat. *Mod. Sc.* *Hirsle* yout!

2. *trans.* To move (something) with much friction or effort.

1711 RAMSAY *Elegy Maggy Johnston* 62, I hirsle'd up my dizzy pow, Frae 'mang the corn. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mossbags* 152 We are hirsled over moss and moor .. as the devil drives.

† **Hirst**. *Sc.* *Obs.* [Origin unknown.] A threshold; or perh., in early use, a hinge.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* i. vii. 57 The brasin duris iargis on the marble hirst. *Ibid.* vi. ix. 87 Thai wareit portis, jargand on the hirst [stiridentes cardine] Warpit wp braid. *Ibid.* vii. xi. 33 Wythin that girgand hirst [stiridentia limina] also suld he Pronounce the new weyrs, battale, and melle. 1819 HOGG *Lenachan's Farew.* ii. in *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 227 But if serf or Saxon came, He crossed Murich's hirst ne mair.]

Hirst, *obs.* form of **HURST**.

Hirsute (hɪrˈsjuːt), *a.* Also 7 **hersute**. [ad. L. *hirsutus* rough, shaggy, bristly, f. **hirsus*, by-form of *hirsus* in same sense. Cf. F. *hirsute*.]

1. Having rough or shaggy hair; hairy, shaggy.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xiv. (1651) 125 A rugged attire, hirsute head, horrid beard. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 80 That hirsute or long-haired Goat. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii. The wild and hirsute appearance of the individual. 1855 MOTLEV *Dutch Rep.* III. vi. (1866) 463 Wearing his hair and beard unshorn .. this hirsute and savage corsair seemed an embodiment of vengeance.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Covered with long and stiffish hairs.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 616 There are .. Bulbous Roots, Fibrous Roots, and Hirsute Roots. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 125 Caterpillars .. those that are hirsute .. Palmer worm, Bear worm. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 424 The stems more or less hirsute. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Caterpillars .. sometimes pilose or hirsute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 122 Styles free or nearly so, hirsute.

3. Of or pertaining to hair; of the nature of or consisting of hair.

1823 BYRON *Juan* ix. liii. The usual hirsute seasons which destroy, With beard and whiskers .. the fond Parisian aspect which upset old Troy. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* (1864) 208 The giant clapped his hand to his chin—too late, however, to save a particle of his hirsute honours. 1882 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* xi. (1884) 92 A broad though kindly face, totally devoid of hirsute ornament.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Rough, shaggy; untrimmed.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 558 Dressed in some old hirsute attires out of fashion. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 106 Garden-plots hirsute and weedy.

b. Of manners or style: Rough, unpolished. 1658 WOOD *Life* 5 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 243 He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behavior. 1854 GILFILLAN *Life Blair B.'s* Wks. (1854) 125 The tone and style of his poem .. are somewhat hirsute and unpolished.

So **Hirsuted** *a. rare* = prec. 2.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 113 Having neither hirsuted, spotted, nor undulated leaves.

Hirsuteness. [f. prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being hirsute; hairiness.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. i. (1651) 208 Baldness comes from excess of driness, hirsuteness from a dry temperature. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 62 Red republicanism has always been distinguished by its hirsuteness.

|| **Hirsuties** (hərsi-ut-i-iz). [L., f. *hirsutus* HIRSUITE.] a. *Bot. and Entom.* Hairiness; a thick covering of hair. b. (See quot. 1854-67.)

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* III. No. 5. 229 Body ovate... clothed with a white appressed hirsuties. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Hirsuties*, hairiness. The growth of hair in unusual situations, or in greater abundance than usual.

Hirsuto- (hərsi-ut-o-), comb. form of *L. hirsutus* HIRSUITE, prefixed to adjs. of colour, etc., as *hirsuto-atrous*, with black hairs; *hirsuto-rufous*, etc.

Hirt, obs. f. **HEART** v., **HURT** v. and sb. **Hirtle**, **Hirtleberry**, var. **HURTLE**, **HURTLEBERRY**.

† **Hirudinal** (hī-rū-dī-nāl), a. Obs. [f. *L. hirudo*, *hirudin-em* leech + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a leech. So **Hirudinid**, a member of the *Hirudinidae* or Leech family. **Hirudinian**, a member of the *Hirudinina* or order of annelids containing the leeches. **Hirudiniculture**, the artificial propagation of leeches. † **Hirudinous** a., leech-like, blood-sucking (fig.).

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 192 Exhausted by... hirudinall blood-suckings. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. li. 181 Such an hirudinous and exacting Lady as Dulcinea. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. xii. 334 His fourth Order [of Invertebrate Animals] be names Hirudinians. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* ii. iii. iv. 147 Hirudiniculture has for some years been an important branch of commerce. 1865 Reader 30 Sept. 368 f. Pisciculture, hirudiniculture, pearculture.

Hirundine (hī-rū-dī-nī), a. [f. *L. hirundo* swallow + -INE.] Of or pertaining to a swallow. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. li. Swallows... swashing to and fro with... activity almost super-hirundine. † **Hirundinous**, a. Obs. rare -o. [f. *L. hirundo*, -inē + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a swallow (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hīs (hīz, -iz), *poss. pron., 3rd sing. masc. and neut.* [OE. *his* (*hys*), genitive of personal pron. *HE* and *hit*, Ir. The cognate langs. have only the parallel forms without *h*, Goth. and OS. *is*, OHG. *is*, *es*, in later stages supplanted by the originally reflexive *sin*, *sein*, *zīn*, *zijn*. In OE., on the contrary, the refl. possessive *sin* was already obsolescent, and usually replaced by *his*, *hire*, *hira*. About the 11th c., the genitive *his* began, after the earlier analogy of *min*, *ðin*, *ūre*, *eower*, to be treated as an adj. (with pl. *hise*, occurring till the 15th c.). Like the other possessive pronouns also, *his* tended to develop absolute derivative forms, of which *hīs*, *hysen* (like *hīris*, *hīren*), occur in ME. The former did not take root (see next word), and the latter is only dialectal (see **HISN**).]

A. Forms.

1. *Sing.* 1- his; 1-6 *hys*, (2-7 is, 3 *ys*, *hise*, 3-4 *hiss*, *hesse*, 4 *hos*, *heys*, *hisse*, *hīs*, *hus*, 4-5 *hesse*, 5 *hyse*, *heis*, 6 *ys*), 6-7 's.

a 855- His [see B. *passim*]. a 1000 *Hymns* ii. 11 (Gr.) Se byð eadig se... a hys willan wyrcð. c 1200 ORMIN 84 He sennde uss hōne hiss word, byt witt, Hiss Sune, hiss mahbt, hiss kinde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2713 A modi stward he ðor fond Betende a man wīd hīse wond. *Ibid.* 2851 He bar hīse yerde forð in is hond. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 59 He let a monch of þe 3er clepe after ys owne name. a 1300 *Christ on Cross* 5 in E. P. (1862) 20 Bihold to is brest nakid, and is blodī side. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 62 (Gott.) Hīs fal is neist at hand. *Ibid.* 12685 (Cott.) He knes war bolud sua. *Ibid.* 17890 (Gott.) All-mighti godd es fader biss. 13... E. P. *Psalter* cxlviii. 8 (Mātr.) Blaste of stormes, þat makes worde hīse (*verbum ejus*). c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 881 Attes Hec... trīstip not to hīs treuthe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 881 Attes navel þe deot a-stod. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xix. 267 Thus haue ich beo hus heraud. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 68 He was dyscharygd ys byschopryge and all hys londes. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv. iii. Look how his brains drop out on 's nose. 1609 *SIR R. SHIRLEY in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) 111. 88 Man can receiue is birth but from one place. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 294, I cut off 's head. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 85 He... must luff up 's head.

† 2. *Plural.* 2-5 *hise*, 5 *hesse*. Obs.

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1070 Abbot Turlede... wæs cūmen... mid ealle hīse Francisce menn. a 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1123 Se kyng... bed hīse bīscopes, and hīse abbates, and hīse beixnes ealle þe hit scolden cūmen to hīse gewitene mot. *Ibid.* an. 1124 He sende... to hīse castles. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 þe holie procession þe he wile maken a domes dai mid hīse chōsen. c 1200 ORMIN 14343 To shawenn hīse mahhtess... þurh hīse goddcūnde kinde. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 406 Aa of hīse [v. r. hīs] men. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* Henr... Send igretinge to alle hīse holde ilerde and ileawde. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 1 Men shulden trowe bi hīse wordis þat þei ben soþe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6892 Henex, with these men.

B. Signification.

† 1. as *gen. case of pers. pron.* a. *masc.* Of him; of the male being or thing in question, *L. ejus*; b. *neut.* of it; c. *refl.* of himself, of itself, *L. sui*. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lviii. 443 Hwæt magon we his nu ðo? a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 616 (Gr.) Nu þu his [i. e. þæs lehtes] hrinan meahst. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* l. 74 Gedrinc his... þreo ful fulle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3874 Bīsid lya al night he lai, his wnwitand. *Ibid.* 4305 And, maugre hīs, he dos him lute. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4373 (Fairf.) His hit ware no resoun Tille our lorde do suche tresoun. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 þe dragoun... bare him maugree his til a cragg of þe see.

2. *Poss. adj. pron. masc. (orig. poss. gen., and*

then, like *L. ejus*, often following its sb.). a. Referring to a person: Of or belonging to him, that man's, the male being's; also *refl.* of or belonging to himself, his own (*L. suus*).

This includes the simple possessive relation as in 'his money, his lands', the subjective genitive as 'his defence of his doings', and the objective genitive as in 'his defeat, his murder, his murderer'. No special provision exists in the language for the distinction of the latter two, except by context (cf. 'his dismissal of the envoys was blamed; he received his (own) dismissal soon after'); but in some cases the objective genitive is expressed periphrastically by *of him* (e.g. 'his defence, I mean your defence of him, was well conducted'). But the periphrastic form occurs also for the possessive genitive, as 'for the life of him'.

a 855 O. E. *Chron.* an. 787 On his dagum cūmon ærest 3. *scip.* c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xxxix. [xl.] 4 Se wer þe his 3. *scip.* c 1000 *ÆLFRED Drihtne*. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* vii. to-hopa byð to swylcum Drihtne. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* vii. 7 Hwæt þa Noe eode into þam arce and his þri suna and his wif and his suna wif. a 1113 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1107 Se cyng... sende his broðer. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1737 Wið is wines he taked red. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* i. 25 He... clepide his name Jhesus. c 1440 *Prompt. Part.* 241/2 Hyse, or hys, suus. 1477 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 809 111. 215 The Holy Treneyt have yow in Hese keyng. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 15 His Host, Who should against his Murtherer shut the doore. 1643 *ANGIER Lanc. Vall. Achor* 36 Which God forbid for his all his lineaments, though P. R. i. 92 Man he seems la all his lineaments, though in his face The glimpes of his Father's glory shine. 1714 *Rowe Jane Shore* iii. i. His bold defence of me. 1832 TENNYSON *To F. S.* 49 His memory long will live alone In all our hearts. 1835-7 *SOUTHEY in Cooper's Wks.* III. 220 our Gower manifested no pleasure at his sight. 1847 *GROTE Greece* ii. xlv. (1862) IV. 79 His friends retained his panoply.

b. Also used with objects which are not one's property, but which one ought to have, or has specially to deal with (e.g. to kill *his man*, to gain *his blue*), or which are the common possession of a class, in which every one is assumed to have his share (e.g. he knows *his Bible*, *his Homer*, *his Hudibras*, he has forgotten *his Greek*, *his arithmetic*, etc.).

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 39 p. 36 A good Marks-man will be sure to hit his Man at 20 Yards Distance. 1827 *LD. ELDON in S. Walpole Hist. Eng.* i. 158 A sportsman was thought nothing of unless he could kill his thousand birds a day. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* iii. 132 He knows his Bewick. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* vi. He'd like to see him well through 'his smalls', to begin with. 1882-4 [see *BLUE* 56, 91]. 1884 *FREEMAN Methods Hist. Study* (1886) 33 The historian of Teutonic nations... cannot afford wholly to shut up his Tacitus, his Strabo, and his Caesar.

c. In reference to inferior animals *his* (or *her*) now varies with *its*, according to the nominative pronoun used: see **HE**, **IT**.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 27 Nim þone ærestan fisc, and hys muþ 3eopena [*Rushw.* Ootyn muð his]. c 1220 *Bestiary* 3 De leun stant on hille, And he man huntun here, Oðer ðurð his nese smel. *Ibid.* 58 His [an eagle's] bec is al to-wrong. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 779 Ne mai his [a horse's] strenthe hit ishlde. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 794 Set me be-for þe on is [the horse's] bak. 1535 *COVERD. Lev.* ii. 29 The Wesell, the Mouse, the Tode, eueri one with his kynde. 1613 *COCKERAM* iii. G. vj. It hath cruell teetth and scaly back, with very sharpe clawes on his feete. 1653 *WALTON Angler* xi. 196 The Barbell is so called... from or by reason of his beard, or wattles at his mouth, his mouth being under his nose or chaps. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 418 The fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1733 *POPE Ess. Man* iii. 32 Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings? Joy tunes his voice, joy elevates his wings. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* i. The owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold.

¶ Examples of *his* for *hir*, *her*, are app. errors, scribal or typographical.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 248 That ilk 3ere the quene died in Lindele, At Westminster, I wene, his [i. e. her] body dið thei leie. 1577 *HELLOWES tr. Guevara's Chron.* 115 Secretly he gaue poyson vnto his wife Sabina, whereby she finished his life.

3. Referring to neuter nouns or things inanimate.

Here are to be distinguished four groups:

a. Names of inanimate things of masculine gender in OE. b. Nouns of neuter gender in OE. Both these had *his* in OE., resulting in ME. in a general use of *his* (c) for all names of inanimate things, etc. in those instances where *her* was used, either traditionally from OE., or under the influence of translation (the sb. being fem. in Latin, etc.), or by personification. In this use, *his* was often exchanged for *therof* in 16th c., and was gradually superseded by *its* from c 1600 onwards, though the historical *his* lingered in some writers till late in the 17th c. d. In modern use, esp. since 1700, the use of *his* with things implies personification.

a. c 1000 *Treat. Astron.* in *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 246 Ælc ðæra twelf tæca hylt his monað. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* i. 11 Æppelbare treow wæstm wircende æfter his cinne.

c. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 327 Is fruit sined mames mood, To witen boden iwel and good. c 1345 *Prose Psalter* ciii. 19 þe sonne knewe hys going down. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* vi. 34 It sufficith to the day his malice. c 1386 *Bidding Prayer* in *Folk Mass* Bk. 65 That the erthe may bring forth to holi fruyt. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. il. 10 It longith not to holi Scripture, neither it is his office. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cxx. 251 Eueri batayle had his waward. 1526 *TINOALE John* iii. 8 And thou hearest his sounde [1539 (Great Bible), the sounde therof]. 1561 *DAUS tr. Buxinger on Apoc.* (1573) 47 b. It seemeth to haue kept his olde wote. 1563 *Homilies* 11. *Whitsunday* i. (1859) 454 This feast hath his name, to be called Pentecost. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xxxix. 33 The tent, and all his furniture, his taches, his boards, his

barres, and his pillars, and his sockets. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lh.* 93 The Preposition must be joined with his case. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 41 Boston is two miles North-east from Roxbury: His situation is very pleasant. 1644 *NYE Gunner's Contents*. How to renew and make good any sort of Gun-powder that hath lost his strength. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 225 Goutwort... easeeth the pains of the Gout, and... had not his Name for nothing.

d. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 652 The Sun Had first his precept so to move. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xi. 195 The wide sea with all his billows raves. *Ibid.* xvii. 688 The sun obliquely shot his dewy ray. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* l. 437 Saw proud Potosi lift his glittering beard. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* 11. v. v. 530 Famine now raged in all his horrors.

4. After a sb., used instead of the genitive inflexion. Cf. the similar use of **HER**, **THEIR**. Chiefly with proper nouns, but also with others.

Found already in OE., but most prevalent from c 1400 to 1750; sometimes identified with the genitive inflexion -es, -is, -ys, esp. in 16-17th c., when it was chiefly (but not exclusively) used with names ending in -s, or when the inflexional genitive would have been awkward. Archaically retained in Book-keeping and for some other technical purposes.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xcvi. 6 þa Gode his naman neode cixdan. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Num.* xiii. 29 We gesawon Enac his cynryn. c 1275 *LAV.* 20589 Amang be king his cnites. *Ibid.* 11296 þo was in Norweie his erp. *Ibid.* 19630 I ne Winchestre his toun. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 370 þay kemen atte laste to Amryal ys panyloun. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) 111. 203 To fore Noe is flood. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3944 To by-reue holy chirche his possessione. 1426 *AUDLEY Poems* 11 To forsake syr Sathanas his werkus everychon. a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizzen Lond.* (Camden) 203 Beyng at Wynchester in Wychem ys college.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* Ep. The twoo principall secretaries to the kyng his moste excellent maieste. c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 178 Since Christ his birth. 1568 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 31 Job's patience, Moses his meekness, Abraham's faith. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 60 Julia, temperor Augustus his daughter. 1583 *STRUBES Anat. Abus.* 11. (1882) 3 When Pharaoh the king of Egypt his sinne was ripe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 11. 425 Epicures and Atheists... who place Nature in God his stead. 1599 *THYNNE Animado.* (1875) 64 Wordes are curteyled for the verse his cause. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* i. (1655) 2 Fit mates for the Horseleech his two daughters, crying, Give, give. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. for all Conditions of Men*, And this we beg for Jesus Christ his sake. 1667 *PRYDS Diary* 12 Aug. Do hear Mr. Cowly mightily lamented his death, by Dr. Ward... as the best poet of our nation. 1671 H. M. tr. *Collog. Erasmi*. 377 Whether of the two his death seemed to be more Christian? 1712 *ADISON Spect.* No. 409 p. 7 In examining Aeneas his Voyage by the Map. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 13 The Orders contained in 'the Marquis his letter'. 1767 H. WALFOLE *Historic Doubts* etc. (1768) 66 King Edward the Fourth his death. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iv. i. It were better for you... to keep out of Pandarus his neighbourhood.

¶ Sometimes an erroneous expansion of 's.

1607 *HARINGTON in Park Nug. Antig.* (1804) 11. 238 Mrs. Sands his maid.

5. *His one*, *Sc. his lane*, for earlier *him one*: see **ONE**, **LONE**. *His own*: see **OWN**. *His self*: see **HIMSELF** IV. and **SELF**.

Hence **His v. trans.** *nonce-wd.*, to use *his* of, to qualify with *his*.

1621 *BP. MOUNTAGU Diatribæ* i. 167 Yet Colossus was no man nor woman that you *His* it. (Referring to Selden's 'upon a Colossus his backe'.)

His (hīz), *absolute poss. pron.* [The 3rd pers. sing. masc. member of the series *mine*, *thine*, *his*, *hers*, *its*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, formed or differentiated in various ways from the adjective possessives *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, *their*. In OE. and early ME., no such distinction existed; the simple possessive prons. *min*, *þin*, *ūre*, *eower*, and the genitive cases *hir*, *hire*, *hira* (with ME. *þezze*), were used in both constructions. The differentiation app. began about 1300, but was not complete till much later. In *min*, *þin* (*mine*, *thine*) the original forms remained when used absolutely; when followed by a sb., they were gradually reduced to *mi*, *thi*, now *my*, *thy*. In *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, an absolute pron. was formed by the addition of -is, -es, -s, -s (see **HERS**, etc.) In *his*, which already ended in s, although a form *HISIS* was tried in ME., the additional -is, -es, -s, did not take root, and the absolute *his* (= *le sien*, *il suo*, *der seinige*), (although it may perhaps be considered as standing for *his's*, *his'*, as in possessives like *Jesus's*, *Moses's*), remains identical in form with the simple or adjective possessive. The more recent *its*, also ending in s, has followed the example of *his*. For another type of the absolute pronoun see **HISN**.]

The absolute form of prec., used when no noun follows = *His one*, his ones.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xcix. 2 [c. 3] We his syndon. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 þa cwæð se hlaford to his. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1392 As he het hīse. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 451 He... ladde ost gret youn a3e þe kyng & hys. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1058 For-þi was he wit his for-lorn. *Ibid.* 6479 þi neghbur wiif 3erne nocht at haue, Ne a3t of his. c 1300 *Beket* 1578 And strived for holi churchie a3t the King and his. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 Edward him granted... Pat neuer þe Danglede for ne non of hīse, Suld be chalenged for man of Danes lond. 1388 *Wyclif Job* xxxix. 16 He [the ostriche] is maad bard to hīse briddis, as if he ben not hīse [1388] She... hir... hīris]. 1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 146 Phillip

sold his prisoners: Richard hung his. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 185 All y^e damages that thou hast done him & his. 1611 *Bible Song Sol.* ii. 16 My beloved is mine, and I am his. 1784 *Cowper Task* v. 343 He is ours. We are his. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Intro. Wks. 1870 IX. 49 Blood shed without command of his. 1864 TENNISON *En. Ard.* 756 [He] saw the babe, Hers, yet not his, upon the father's knee.

† **Hise**, *hise*, *pers. pron.*, 3rd sing. fem. acc. Obs. Forms: 3 *hes*, *es*, 3-4 *his*, *as*, 4 *hys*, *ys*, *hise*, *hyse*. [This and the next are identical in form, and are intimately associated in their history, as well as in the obscurity of their origin. They appear together in south and s.e. of England before 1200, and continue in use there for about 200 years. They each take the place of an OE. *hl*, *hý* acc. (H1 and 2), when this was being displaced elsewhere by the dative (*hire* and *hem*); they each answer to OS. *sia*, *sea*, *sie*, OFris. *se*, MDu. *st*, *se*, MLG. *se*, OHG. *sia*, *sie*, MHG. *sie*, *st*, *st*, Ger. *sie* 'her' and 'them', to which they appear to be in some way related. They are also enclitically combined as *-es*, *-s*, with a vb. or another pronoun: e.g. *dide-s*, *calde-s*, *sette-s*, *warpe-s*, *he-s*, *me-s*, *we-s*. Morsbach (*Anglia*, Mar. 1897, 331), founding on the fact that OFris. and MDu. *se* 'her, them', is an unemphatic form, often enclitic, and then in OFris. reduced to *-s* in combination with the vb., e.g. *bunden-s*, *bisuckten-s* (for *bunden + se*, etc.), suggests a like origin for these ME. pronouns. He would find the earliest extant form in the enclitic *-s* of *calde-s*, *sette-s*, *he-s*, *me-s*, etc., which he takes to represent, as in OFris., an earlier *se*, an unemphatic form from the pronominal base *se*, *sē*; this, after its origin was forgotten, is conjectured to have been expanded, as a separate word, to *es*, *is*, *hes*, *his*, on the analogy of such combinations as *nadim=made him*, *torndem=tornde hem*. The form *hise* of the *Aeneid* might be explained as similarly developed from the enclitic *-se*. But it is doubtful whether the chronology of the forms, as preserved to us, supports this development.]

=HER, it; *refl.* herself. (See also AS, ES *prons.*) *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 (Trin. Coll. Hom.) *Se þe ahte wile holde wel þe while hes muze wealden þene hes for godes lufe þanne doð hes wel iheladen.* *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 An edie meiden . . he hes fette hom. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (107) He is isali ðe hes (temperamental) halt. 1297 R. GLOUCE. *Rolls* 6595 He . . is kioiges croune nom & sette is vpe þe rode heued. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 363 Pulke soule nympe his in, and bileveþ i-wis In he childes brayn an hez. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 77 Thay he by hyre ne ligge nougt Other halt hys ine hys house. *Ibid.* 136 The erthe hys hevvy . . Ho halt ys op. 1340 *Ayenb.* 179 Ase dep þe cat mid þe mous þanne he hes þe ynome; and huanne he heþ mid hire longe yplayd, þanne he his eth. *Ibid.* 101 þe prest his [i. e. a cow] nom blebeliche, and hise zente to þe oþren. † **His**, *hise*, *pers. pron.*, 3rd pl. acc. Obs. Forms: 2-3 *hes*, 3 *es*, 2-4 *his*, 3-4 *is*, *hys*, *ys*, *as*, 4 *hise*. [See prec. This took the place of OE. *hl*, *hý* plural, and was equivalent in sense to ME. *hem*.] =THEM. (See also AS, ES *prons.*)

a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 237 Eter gate me his scyft, and þer me hi to jescodeð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 þa bodes he beodeð þer inne, Bute weo hes halden, we doð sunne, and unwil mon bes underninn to halden wel. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 Nu ðurh godes grace þu hes hafst forsaken. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie his fet laudeð . . and wipede his þer after mid hire faire here. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 259 *Ibid.* 228 þe waren swo lease men, þat mes ne mihte leuen. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 786 Alle we oþen to haven in mode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 135 He settes in ðe firmament. *Ibid.* 943 Vndelt hes leide quor-so hes tok. *Ibid.* 1700 Bala two childre bar bi him, Rachel caldes dan, neptalim. *Ibid.* 1702 Lia calde is Gad and asser. *Ibid.* 3025 Moyses askes up-nam, And warpes vt til heuene-ward. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon* in O. E. Misc. 34 þu his makest velages to us. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 9163 þe bones hii bere . . And yburede ys þere vayre ynou. *c* 1300 *Navicoll* 1174 He ys hire yaf, and she as tok. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 92 In ston ich wot that he hys wrot. 1340 *Ayenb.* 71 þe dyap hise heþ and neuromo he neþe þe yelde. *Ibid.* 100 He his byat and his chasteþ. 13. K. *Altis* 4088 Daric hyght. Remuue his tentis. And setten his bysyde Estrage.

His, obs. spelling of *is*: see BE *v*. **Hish** (hif), *v.* *dial.* [Echoic: cf. Hiss. With sense 2 cf. also MDu. *hissen*, *hissen*, in Kilian also *hissen*, to hound on a dog, to instigate, MLG. *hissen*, *hitsen*, Du. *hitsen*.]

1. *intr.* A by-form of HISS.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxix. 8 [The Lord] gaf hem in to styryng, and in to perischyng, and in to hisshing [1382 whistlyng, *Vulg.* in sibilum]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xiii. xxvi. 14951 458 The grekes tell that this fisshe . . conceuyth of the serpent, and therefore fisshars calle it with hysshyng and whistlyng. 1530 TINDALE *Nom. Prol.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 1. 432 So manifestly proved that they cannot once hiss against it.

2. To make a hissing noise to hound on a dog. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* v. ii. I might hiss at him by th'hour together, before he'd fly at a real gentlewoman like you.

Hish, *sb.* [Echoic.] The rushing or whishing noise made by a scythe cutting grass, etc.

1893 M. GRAY *Last Sentence* III. iii. xviii. 251 The hiss of falling swathes. *Ibid.* 252 'Hish, hiss!' went the scythes. Hence **Hish** *v.* *intr.*, to make this sound.

1893 M. GRAY *Last Sentence* III. iii. xiv. 188 The gardener's scythe hissing through the grass.

Hisingerite (hi-singer-ait). *Min.* [Named 1828 after W. Hisinger, a Swedish chemist: see -ITE. (The name had been previously proposed for *gillingite*.)] A hydrous silicate of iron of somewhat uncertain composition.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Intro. Crystallogr.* 469 Hisingerit [=gillingite]. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 490 Cleve's analysis makes the scottolite, essentially hisingerite.

† **Hisis**, *absolute poss. pron.* Obs. [f. His *poss. pron.*, in the same way as *Hir-is*, *hir-es*, *hers*, *Ouris*, *ours*, etc. were formed from *her*, *our*, etc. As the simple possessive itself ended in *s*, it appears to have been generally felt to be unnecessary to add another *-is* or *'s*.] =next.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Three Treatises* (Todd 1851) 1. 59 þat þe pope may do no symooye for alle beneficis ben hisis [Bodley MS. *hise*].

Hisn, *his'n* (hiz'n), *absolute poss. pron. dial.* Also *ys* *hysene*, 6 *hizzen*. [f. His *poss. pron.*, analogous to *hern*, *ourn*, *yourn*, *theirn*, apparently by form-association with *My*, *mine*, *Thy*, *thine*, earlier *ml*, *mln*, *thl*, *thin*, in which the *-n* distinguishes the absolute from the adjective form. These forms in *-n* are midland and southern.] =HIS *absol. poss. pron.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* lxii. 119 (Gibbs MS.) Bote þat was oure ioye and nost hysene. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 15 With humbl subiection of him and hizzen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xxxii. 1. 219 [Anthony Harlow, a gentleman of family and fortune, writes] When you are hisn. *a* 1845 HOOD *Huggins & Duggins*, I often wish my lot was hisn. [Provincial Adage, 'Him as prigs what isn't hisn, When he's coteh'd he goes to prisson']

Hisop, *obs. form of HYSOP.*

† **Hispanian** (his-pā-ni-an), *a.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *Hispania*, in 16th c. Eng. *Hispanie* Spain.] Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish.

[1580 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) 1. 42 Trading [to] Hispanie and Portingale.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hispanian*, of or belonging to Spain, born in Spain.

Hispanic (his-pæ-nik), *a.* rare. [f. L. *Hispanicus* Spanish (f. *Hispania*): see -IC.] Pertaining to Spain or its people; esp. pertaining to ancient Spain. So † **Hispanical** *a.* (obs.); **Hispanically** *adv.*, in the Spanish manner; **Hispanicism** (his-pæ-niz'm), a Spanish idiom or mode of expression; **Hispanize** *v. trans.*, to render Spanish.

1584 R. SCOT *Discom. Witche.* iii. vii. (1886) 38 *marg.*, Confession compulsoire; as by Hispanical inquisition. 1623 LITTHGOW *Trav.* i. 19 In this Hispanical proverb. 1821 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 613 A gentleman so Hispanically cognomized. 1836 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Temple* (1887) 460 A style . . superficially deformed, indeed, by Gallicisms and Hispanisms. 1878 H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 155/2 Others [tribes] have been in large measure Hispanized both in language and in habits. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Jan. 27/2 The Hispanisms and generally uncultivated character of the style.

Hispaniolate (his-pā-ni-ol-ét), *v.* rare. [f. Sp. *español* to make Spanish, f. *español* Spanish, f. *España*: -L. *Hispania* Spain: see -ATE.] *trans.* To make Spanish, imbue with Spanish notions.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xxxiii. (1860) III. 454 The Hispaniolated counsellors of Duke John.

Hispaniolize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] =prec. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* i. a 112 Certaine other Hispaniolized low Countrey men. 1600 O. E. *Repl.* to *Libel* Pref. 10 This ringued English, and Hispaniolized fugitive. 1619 in *Crt. & Times* *Yas.* I (1849) II. 192 A privy councillor . . wished that fenestration were the reward of such that had their tongues so Hispaniolized. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIX. 101 The favour with which he had been received at Madrid . . had completely hispaniolized him.

Hispanize (his-pā-ni-z), *v.* [f. L. *Hispanus* Spanish, *Spaniard* + -IZE.] *trans.* =prec.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 239, I was informed by an Hispanized politician meanes. 1612 T. JAMES *Festus's Downf.* 50 (Parsons) a Zoilus, a Timon, an hispanized Camoleon, like Proteus, wretched seed of Cain, and sonne of Beliall. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 190 He selected . . that only which was adapted for representation in Spain, hispanizing (if we may be allowed the term) whatever he found it convenient to transport with him.

Hispano-, combining form of L. *Hispanus* Spanish, prefixed to another gentile adj., which it either qualifies or is coupled with; as in **Hispano-Gallican**, belonging in common to Spain and Gaul (or France); so **Hispano-German**, **Hispano-Italian**, **Hispano-Moresque**, belonging to the Moors of Spain, Spanish-Moorish.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 449 Spain, Austria, the Hispano-Italian States. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 12 The Hispano-German army had conquered Rome. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 3/2 Hispano-Moresque [ware] is treated at greater length.

Hispid (his-pid), *a.* [ad. L. *hispidus* in same sense. Cf. F. *hispide* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)] Rough with stiff hair or bristles; shaggy; bristly: in *Bot.* and *Invert. Zool.* Clothed with short stiff hairs or bristles; rough with minute spines.

1646 H. MORE in *J. Hall's Poems* To yng. Authour, John of the wilderness? the hairy child? The hispid Thibite? or what satyr wild? 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To *J. Weare* 24 Sooner the in-side of thy hand shall grow Hispid, and hairie. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Hispid Leaf . . one whose surface is covered with more thick and rigid hairs than the pilose leaf. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 323 The Hispid Worms of Lamarck. 1873 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 212 The herbage of Boraginaceae is often very coarse and hispid. 1877 COVES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 31 Pelage hispid, from abundance of large bristly hairs. *fig.* 1848 J. HAMILTON *Happy Home* II. (1871) 37 The harsh and hispid law.

Hence **Hispidity**; **Hispidly** *adv.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. vi. § 5 The hispidity, or hairiness of skin. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hispiditas*, hispidity. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 228 Sheep's-bit . . hispidly pubescent.

Hispidulate, *a.* [f. as next: see -ATE².] =next. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hispidulous (his-pi-di-ulous), *a.* [f. L. type **hispidulus* (cf. *acidulus*) + -OUS.] Slightly hispid. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 198 Leaves hispidulous lanceolate entire or distantly lobed.

Hiss (his), *v.* [A word imitating or exemplifying the sound to which it is applied; app. not recorded before the close of the 14th c., and not known in the earlier stage of any Teutonic lang. (An alleged OE. *hysian* is an error.) Kilian has in early mod. Flem. (1599) '*hissen*, *hissen*, sibilare, Aug. *hisse*', but this word is not in MDu. nor in mod. Du., where 'to hiss' is *siszen*, Ger. *zischen*. Cf. HISH, HIZZ.]

1. *intr.* To make the sharp spirant sound emitted by certain animals, as geese and serpents, or caused (e.g.) by the escape of steam through a narrow aperture, or uttered in the pronunciation of 's'. (L. *sibilare*.)

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 26 He schal hisse [1382 whistlen] to hym fro the endis of erthe. *c* 1400 MAUNDRE. (1839) xviii. 196 Þei spoken nought, but þei hissen, as serpentes don. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 107 As a chylde, þat dare not passe, for þe goos hysseth at him. *c* 1532 DEWES *Intro. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 917 The serpentes hysseth. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Wks. (Ritldg.) 774/2 Sis a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in the prolation. 1656 BR. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 54 Hark how that iron, quenched in the water, hisseth. 1715-20 POPE *Iliaid* i. 68 He twang'd his deadly bow, And hissing fly the feather'd fates below. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xl. The little tea-kettle was hissing on the hob. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xxi. 362 A few drops of water thrown on the surface will hiss and evaporate as though cast upon molten metal.

2. Of a person: To make this sound as an expression of disapproval or derision. (Usually const. *at*, with *indirect passive*.)

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xix. 8 Ech that passith bi it, schal wondre, and hisse [1382 whistlen] on al the veniaunce thereof. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* ii. 15 Hissinge and wagginge their heades upon the daughter Jerusalem. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boisguyon's Theat.* *World* I vj, Subject, as in a playe to be hissed at, and chased away with shame. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. Ad § 15. 105 Thou art disgraced and hissed at. 1683 DRVEN *Vind. Dk. of Guise* Wks. 1725 V. 329 To Clap and Hiss are the Privileges of a Free-born Subject in a Play-House. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. Those who had hissed when the subject was introduced.

3. *trans.* To express disapproval of (a person or thing) by making this sound.

1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* i. iv. 190 Would not some freshman . . Hisse and deride such blockish foolery! 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 202 When hee heares his play hissed. 1720 PRIOR *Clap* to 'The Orphan' 4 Hissling actors . . Whom you may clap or hiss for half-a-crown. 1833 LAMA *Elia* (1860) 274 They have hissed me.

4. To drive or send away with or by means of hissing. Chiefly with advbs., as *to hiss out*, *away*, *down*.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 137 He was hysseed out of the place. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 12 The poetes doe hisse the olde goddess out of place. 1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 459 He . . Is to be hist from learned Disputations. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xi. 290 They had rather be hiss'd down then not come upon the stage. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xix. (1669) 240/2 Thus faith hisseth Satan away with this his argument. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 28 Oct. I always hissed away the charge. 1895 R. H. SHERARD in *Bookman* Oct. 19/2 The first performance of 'Faust', which was hissed off the stage on that occasion.

5. To utter or express by hissing or with a hiss, esp. as expressive of intense anger or hate.

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 78 One of the threats hissed out by the Congress. 1850 LYNUCH *Theo. Trin.* vii. 135, I sat down to the piano whilst the kettle was hissing preparation. 1884 PAR *Eustace* 66 'You shall yet repent this', he hissed.

Hence **Hissed** (hist) *ppl. a.* **Hisser**, one who hisses.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxv. 137 (Harl. MS.) In that oþere side is an hisser or a sibilator, and he hissithe so swetlye. 1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Whose herocall poetry . . recalled to life what euer hissed [ed. 1616 hisied] Barbarisme hath been buried this C. yeere. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 164 He uncompeled, runs back to hissed-out elementary distemperatures. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 20 A rhapsody addressed to the clappers, hissers and damners, attending the theatres. *Mod.* 'S' is a hissed consonant.

Hiss (his), *sb.* Also 6 *hys*, *hyss*. [f. Hiss *v.*] 1. A sharp continuous spirant sound such as is emitted by geese and serpents, and in the pronunciation of 's'.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xiii. 176 Scho [an owl] soundis so with mony hys and how, And in hys scheild can with hyr wyngis smyte. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 The alarme . . is sometimes done with a whistle or hyss, for not to disturbe the Campe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 768 Brusht with the hiss of rustling wings. 1791 COWPER *Iliaid* xvi. 435 The hiss of flying shafts. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playger, Europe* iii. (1894) 80 A layer [of snow] . . slid smoothly down . . with a low ominous hiss. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 278 Some snake . . throat lifted to dart Hiss upon hiss.

b. *Phonetics.* A consonant pronounced with a hiss; a sibilant. Also *attrib.*

1890 SWEET *Primer Spoken Eng.* 10 Buzzes (voiced hisses) when final begin with voice and end in whisper. 1892 — *Short Hist. Eng. Grammar* § 305 Words .. ending in a hiss-consonant.

2. This sound uttered in disapproval or scorn.

1602 DEKKER *Satiro-Mastix* To Rdr. A iv b. To behold this short Comedy of Errors, and where the greatest enter, to give them instead of a bisse, a gentle correction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 508 A dismal universal hiss, the sound Of public scorn. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 405 Scornful hisses run thro' all the crowd. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 70 The applauses and hisses of the theatre.

† **Hissa**, *int.* *Obs.* [Cf. *heisan*, under **HEEZE** v., quot. 1549. Also Sp. *hiza*, 'hoise, as mariners hoise vp saile' (Minshew). Pg. *ica* interj., a term used by seamen in hauling a rope: see **HOISE**.] A cry used on ship-board in hauling or hoisting.

c 1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 With 'howe! hissa!' then they [the sailors] cry, 'What, howe, mate! I thou standst to ny, [Thy fellow may not hale the by]'. **Hissation**, humorous for **hissing**: see **-ATION**.

Hiss-self (dial. *hissel, hissen*): see **HIMSELF** IV. **Hissiness** (hi'sinēs). [f. an assumed adj. **hissy* + **-NESS**.] Hissing manner or character.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 398 Mr. Hunt. . . to the prating pertness of the parrot .. adds the hissiness of the bill-pointing gander.

Hissing (hi'sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HISS** v. + **-ING** 1.] 1. The action of the verb **HISS**; the production of a sibilant sound; sibilation. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a hiss.

1388 WYCLIF *Judges* v. 16 That thou here the hissingis of flockis. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xix. 12 After the fyre came there a styll soft hyssingis [1388 WYCLIF issyng]. 1566 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1830) 489 The breath blown with violence from the mouth makes a hissing, because in going out it takes the superficies of the lips, whose reaction against the force of the breath is not sensible. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 7 That hissing in our Language, is taken so much notice of by Foreigners. 1820 SHELLEY *Zastrost* xiii. The wind .. whispered in low hissings among the withered shrubs.

2. The utterance of a hiss or hisses as a sign of disapproval or detestation.

1382 WYCLIF *Micah* vi. 16 V schulde zeue thee in to perdition, and men dwellunge in it in to hissing. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* vii. 15, I rather look for clapping than for hissing. a 1719 ADDISON *Playhouse* (R.). Thundering claps and dreadful hissings rise.

3. *concr.* An occasion or object of expressed opprobrium. *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 37 Babiloyne schal be .. the dwelling of dragouns, wondryng and hissing [1382a whistling]. 1560 BIALLE (Genev.) *Jer.* xix. 8, I will make this cite desolate and an hissing. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. 51 That the Jews would at last become a hissing and a by-word among the nations.

4. *Comb.* **hissing-stock** (after *laughing-stock*), an object of expressed opprobrium or scorn.

1648 *Pettit. Eastern Ass.* 4 To make our selves an hissing-stocke to Papists.

Hissing, *ppl. a.* [f. **HISS** v. + **-ING** 2.] That hisses (in the senses of the verb).

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (R.). Whoes waltring tongs did lick their hissing mouthes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 9 For her he hated as the hissing snake. 1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 250 Others to quench the hissing Mass prepare. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 38 While the bubbling and loud-hissing urn throws up a steamy column. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 484/2 The hissing iron became of a dull red.

b. Of sounds; Sibilant, sibilated.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 820 He drowned One hissing letter in a softer sound. 1747 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 289 Methinks there is such a hissing sound in the word *sister*, that I cannot abide it. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 15 The hissing sound of s, the burring of the r, the hum of the m, are well marked modes of producing variety of effect.

c. *advb.* in phr. **hissing hot**.

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 50 He sent them both hissing hot into the other world.

Hence **Hissingly** *advb.*

1611 COTTER, *Siffantement*, hissingly, with a whistling sound.

Hist (hist), *int.* [A natural exclamation (also more exactly written 'st!') enjoining silence (which seems to be suggested by the abrupt stoppage of the sibilant by the mute). Cf. **IST**, **ST**, **WHISHT**.]

1. A sibilant exclamation used to enjoin silence, or call on people to listen.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Hist. nota silentij*. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i. Didst thou hear nothing? Hist, hark!

1767-74 THORNTON tr. *Plautus' Discov.* (R.). Hist! silence! be of good heart. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 203 'Hist,' said the old man, 'there he is'.

2. A similar sound made to urge on a dog or other animal. **Hist-a-boy**, an exclamation used to incite or urge on. U.S.

1841 EMERSON *Addr., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 276 He must cry 'Hist-a-boy' and urge the game on. 1860 — *Concl. Life, Illusions* ibid. 443 To .. cry *Hist-a-boy!* to every good dog. [Cf. Sc. *hist-a-cat!*, *st-a-cat!*, used in hounding a dog after a cat.]

Hist (hist), *v.* Now *poetic*. [f. **HIST** *int.*]

1. + **1. trans.** To summon with the exclamation 'hist!'; to summon in silence or without noise. *Obs.*

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 55 The cherub Contemplation; And the mute Silence hist along. Less Philomel will deign a song. 1647 H. MORRIS *Song of Soul* I. n. Ivi. Which he to me with earnest countenance show'd Histing me nearer, 1778 R. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* v. 26 He will hist every one of

them from the ends of the earth. *Ibid.* vii. 18 Jehovah shall hist the fly. And the bee. And they shall come.

2. *intr.* To be silent.

1867 J. CONINGTON *Virg. Æneid* I. 237 (ed. 2) Then should some man of worth appear Whose stainless virtue all revere. They hush, they hist [ed. 1 list]; his clear voice rules Their rebel wills, their anger cools.

II. 3. *trans.* To incite or urge on with the exclamation 'hist!'; hence, generally, to incite.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's Tales* Wks. 1886 VIII. 106 Lest they should be out, or faint, or cold, Their innocent clients hist them on with gold.

Histic (histik), *a.* [f. Gr. *istós* tissue + **-IC**.] Of or pertaining to tissues. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Histin. [f. as prec. + **-IN**.] A name for fibrin. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Histoid (histoid), *a.* *Phys. and Path.* [f. Gr. *istíov*, dim. of *istós* web, tissue + **-OID**.] = **HISTOID**.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 134 Those new growths which resemble the simple tissues of the body may be called Simple Histoid Tumours. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 355 Virchow calls tumors which are composed of only one tissue, tissue-like, or Histoid.

Histology (hist'ol'djī). [f. as prec. + **-LOGY**. Cf. **F. histologie**.] = **HISTOLOGY**.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Histology*, Valentin's term for a description of the tissues.

Hence **Histological** *a.* = **HISTOLOGICAL**. 1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Histo-, combining form of Gr. *istós* web, tissue, occurring with sense 'tissue' in various biological terms, as **Histoblast** [Gr. *baastós* cell], the primary element or unit of a tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Histochemical** *a.*, relating to **Histochemistry**, the chemistry of organic tissues. **Histodialysis** [see **DIALYSIS**], 'term for a resolution of an organic texture' (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1854); hence **Histodialytic** *a.*, 'of or belonging to histodialysis' (*ibid.*). **Histographic**, **-ical** *adjs.*, belonging to **Histography**, description of the tissues (Craig 1847). **Histoheatin** *Chem.* [see **HÆMATIN**], name for a kind of colouring matter occurring in animal tissues. **Histolysis** [Gr. *lúsis* loosening], disintegration or dissolution of organic tissue; hence **Histolytic** *a.*, belonging to histolysis. **Histomorphological** *a.*, relating to **Histomorphology**, the morphology of the tissues. **Histomorphotic** *a.* [Gr. *μορφωτικός*, f. *μορφών* to form, shape], relating to the formation of tissue. **Histonomy** [Gr. *-νομία* arrangement], the subject of the formation and arrangement of organic tissues (Craig 1847). **Histophyly** [Gr. *φυλή* tribe], the history of tissues within the limits of a particular tribe of organisms. **Histophysics**, the subject of physics as related to the tissues. **Histophysiological** *a.*, relating to **Histophysiology**, the physiology of the tissues (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Histotomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], 'the dissection of the organic tissues' (*Mayne* 1854). **Histotrophic** *a.* [Gr. *τροφή* nourishment], relating to the formation and nourishment of the tissues. **Histozyne** [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven], Schmiedeburg's term for a substance that causes fermentation in the tissues.

1874 A. J. BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol. & Histochem.* § 48 The chemical constitution of the animal cell .. a field of 'histochemical inquiry of which little is known. 1861 N. *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 1 Histology and 'Histo-chemistry of man. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Histographic, of or belonging to histography. 1854 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, 'Histographicus, 'Histographical. 1885 C. A. MACMUNN in *Proc. R. Soc. Nov.* 248 Observations made on the spectra of the organs and tissues .. have brought to light the presence of a series of animal colouring matters. The name 'histohæmatins is proposed for all these. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Histolysis. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Histolysis, the retrograde metamorphosis of the tissues. 1868 J. H. BENNETT *Clin. Lect.* (ed. 5) 118 The successive formation of histogenetic and 'histolytic molecules. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. Dis.* III. iv. (ed. 4) 484 The blood and tissues are .. charged with the primary histolytic products. 1883 GOLGI in *Alien. & Neurol.* July 387 Other 'histomorphological particulars. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXII. 16 Is .. there .. in albumen a mysterious 'histomorphotic power in virtue of which it transmutates itself from the liquid into the solid condition? 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Tribal history of cells. 'histophyly. 1886 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Apr. 365 On the 'histophysiology of the red blood-corpuscles. *Ibid.*, 'Histophysiological researches on the extension of the nerves in the muscles. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Histophysiology. a 1889 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Plastic*, Agents—hygienical or curative—which take part in such formations [of organized tissue], may be termed 'histotrophic or constructive. 1876 *Med. News* (U. S.) LI. 542 That injections of 'histozyne into the blood of dogs produced high fever.

Histogenesis (hist'ol'djē'nēsis). *Biol.* [f. **HISTO-** + Gr. *γένεσις* birth, production.] The production or development of organic tissues.

1854 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 554 Schwann is often called the founder of the science of histogenesis. 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 566/1 The histogenesis of man and the higher vertebrata.

Histogenetic (-dž'ne'tik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see **GENETIC**.] Having the quality of producing tissue; relating to the formation of tissues.

1854 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. V.* 139/1 Phenomena of a histogenetic nature. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 50/1 Histogenetic elements; that is .. cells which by their metamorphoses, give rise to tissues.

Hence **Histogenetically** *advb.*, in relation to histogenesis; from a histogenetic point of view.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 4002 Histogenetically, they [connective tissues] are the remains of that .. embryonic tissue from which the blood-channels themselves were made.

Histogeny (hist'ol'dž'ni). [f. as prec. + **-GENY**.] = **HISTOGENESIS**.

1847 CRAIG, *Histogeny*, the formation of an organic tissue. 1854 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Germ-history of the cells, etc. (*Histogeny*). *Ibid.* III. 62 Histogeny, or the Science of the Evolution of Tissues, as first elaborated by Remak and by Kolliker.

Histoid (histoid), *a.* *Phys. and Path.* [f. Gr. *istós* web + **-OID**.] Like or of the nature of tissue, esp. connective tissue: spec. said of tumours.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 25 A variety of histoid tumor.

Histoire, early form of **HISTORY**.

Histologic (-l'ol'džik), *a.* = next.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 1. ii. 25 Nerve-tubes .. and nerve-cells .. are the histologic elements of which the nervous system is built up.

Histological, *a.* [f. **HISTOLOGY** + **-IC** + **-AL**.] Belonging to histology; relating to organic tissues.

1844-6 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat.* vi. 135 The cartilaginous or intermediate histological change between the primitive membranous and ultimate osseous stage. 1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 66 In the hydra the histological differentiation that has been established is extremely slight. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 123/1 The skins, skeletons, spirit and histological preparations .. should be amalgamated into one series.

Hence **Histologically** *advb.*, in relation to histology.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. V.* 372/2 The matters thus excreted may be divided histologically into two chief constituents.

Histologist. [f. next + **-IST**.] One versed in histology.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 289 Few subjects have engaged the attention of histologists more frequently .. than the development of dentine. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* No. 628. 25 The medical histologist and physiologist has learnt that .. he must not confine himself .. to .. the chick.

Histology (hist'ol'džī). [f. Gr. *istós* web + **-LOGY**. Cf. **F. histologie**.] The science of organic tissues; that branch of anatomy, or of biology, which is concerned with the minute structure of the tissues of animals and plants.

1847 CRAIG, *Histology*, the doctrine of the organic tissues. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 39 These parts are called the tissues of plants, and a knowledge of their nature is called the science of vegetable histology. 1885 H. W. ACLAND in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 6/2 The assistant .. appointed .. for histology, that is to say, minute microscopical demonstrations.

† **Historial**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* [a. **F. historial** (1291 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *historialis* (Sidonius c 475), f. *historia* **HISTORY**.] Belonging to or of the nature of history; historical, historic.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Genl. Prol. Proph. The stories of Moyses lawe .. and of other historial bookis schulen be wel lokid. c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 156 This is no fable, But known for historial thyng notable. c 1440 PECKOC *Repr.* I. xiii. 66 The historial parties of the Old Testament. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 72 To write and reduce in veritie Historiall, the great siege .. of Rhodes. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 382 Direct historial Narrations.

B. sb. History, record.

1595 B. BARNES in *Farr S. P. Elis.* (1845) I. 42 That historiall Of my sinnes numberlesse in deepe seas cast.

Historian (hist'ol'riān), *sb. (a.)* Also **6 -ien**. [a. **F. historien** (in OF. also *adj.*), f. L. *historia* **HISTORY**: see **-AN**.]

1. A writer or author of a history; esp. one who produces a work of history in the higher sense, as distinguished from the simple annalist or chronicler of events, or from the mere compiler of a historical narrative.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiv. Quintus Fabius for this qualitie is souerainly extolled amonge historiēns. 1581 STONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 The Historian [sayth] what men haue done. 1589 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 15 There are .. other amonge the Historians, gillie of greater lies. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas.*, *Royal Soc.* ix, And ne'r did Fortune better yet 'Th' Historian to the Story fit. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xii. 55 It is the Historian's office to punish, though he cannot correct. 1873 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. ix. 308 Gibbon is before all things the historian of the transition from the Roman world to the world of modern Europe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 4. 38 Baeda was at once the founder of mediæval history and the first English historian. 1879 GAIRDNER *Early Chron.* Eng. II. 77 He (William of Malmesbury) is a genuine historian, not a dry compiler of annals like the writers who preceded him. 1884 FREEMAN *Methods Hist. Study* (1886) 33 The man (Polybios) who looked at his own age with the eyes of an historian of all ages.

† 2. One who relates a narrative or tale; a storyteller; in quot. 1603 rendering Gr. *περηγητής* 'local guide, cicerone'. *Obs.*

1586 YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 202 b, You are but a simple Historian for ministering of mirth. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 194 Our discoursing Historians and expositours shewed us the place, where sometimes stood the obelisks of iron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 7 What thanks sufficient .. have I to render thee, Divine Historian.

3. One versed in history. *rare*.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xi. 29 Not to be an Historian,

that is, not to know what Forren Nations and our Forefathers did, 'Hoc est semper esse Puer', as Cicero hath it. 1665 EVELYN *Corr.* 21 June, What your Lordship's curiosity will desire to dip into, to emerge a complete historian.

† **B. adj.** Relating to or founded on history; historical. *Obs. rare.*

1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* Author to Bk. B iv h, Go lively charg'd with stout Historian Faith, And trample downe base Crittikes in the Dust.

Hence **Historianess**, a female historian. *rare.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 597 Mrs. Macauley, the historianess, married his brother. 1839 L. E. LONDON in L. Blanchard *Life* (1855) I. 48 She is a great historianess, a most charming delightful woman.

Historiaster. *rare.* [f. L. *historia* HISTORY + -ASTER.] A petty or contemptible historian.

1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 715 An 'historiaster' (as distinguished from an historian). 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/2 Our modern historiasters neglect this.

Historiated (histo'ri-ated), *ppl. a.* [f. med. L. *historiatus*, pa. *ppl.* of *historiāre* (see HISTORY v.) + -ED.] Decorated with figures of men or animals (or, sometimes, flowers: see FLORIATED), as illuminated or ornamental initial letters, etc.

1886 *Athenæum* 29 May 716/2 Ornamented with initial letters historiated with figures. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund* 131 At Amiens four portions of a like historiated screen remain.

Historic (hist'rik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *historicus* adj. (and sb. 'historian'), a. Gr. *ιστορικος*, f. *ιστορία* HISTORY. Cf. F. *historique* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.), in OF. also 'historian'.]

1. Of or belonging to history; of the nature of history; historical; esp. of the nature of history as opposed to fiction or legend.

1665 *Gale Crt. Gentiles* 1. viii. 111 Evident from sacred Historic Observation. 1700 *Prior Carmen Seculare* 15 With equal Justice and Historic Care, their Laws, their Toils, their Arms with his compare. 1847 *Tennyson Princ. Prol.* 30 A hoard of tales that dealt with knights, Half-legend, half-historic. 1860 *Tyndall Glac. Pref.* To make myself better acquainted...with the historic aspect of the question. 1871 *Freeman Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. I. 9 The sort of difficulty against which simple historic truth has to struggle. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* 1. (1875) 36 The miracles imputed to the historic Christ.

2. *esp.* Forming an important part or item of history; noted or celebrated in history; having an interest or importance due to connexion with historical events. (The prevailing current sense.)

a 1704 *Gibbon Autobiog. & Corr.* (1869) 22 My first introduction to the historic scenes, which have since engaged so many years of my life. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 249 That historic ground and the moss-grown sculptures with which it is paved. 1876 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. v. 321 A Norman castle and a Norman minister rose and fell on that historic spot.

3. Conveying or dealing with history; recording past events; = HISTORICAL (which is the usual prose equivalent).

1675 *Ogilby Brit.* 28 That Eminent Piece of Historick Poetry, Poly-olbion. 1725 *Pope Odys.* 1. 306 Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise Historic Marbles, to record his praise. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 12 John Freeman, An historic painter, was a rival of Fuller. 1809 W. IVERING *Knickerb.* IV. i. (1849) 199 The true subjects for the historic pen. 1849 *Lingard Hist. Eng. Prelim. Notice* (1855) 9 The stately and dignified march of the historic muse. 1871 *Freeman Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 314 The possession of real historic power.

4. Applied, in Latin and Greek Grammar, to those tenses of the verb which are used in narration of past events (opposed to *primary* or *principal*); also, in Latin, to the infinitive mood when used instead of the indicative; and, generally, to the present tense, when used instead of the past in vivid narration.

The term *historic tenses* has been variously used; they answer partly to the *secondary tenses* of some grammarians.

1845 *Jelf Kühner's Greek Gr.* (1851) II. 52 The relative tenses are divided into Principal (Present, Perfect, and Future) and Historic Tenses (Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Future exactum). 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Primer* § 38 Tenses are Primary or Historic. The Present and Futures are Primary Tenses; the Imperfect and Pluperfect are Historic. The Perfect is Primary when Present-Past (*I have loved*), but Historic when Simple Past (*I loved*). *Ibid.* § 117 note, The Infinitive used predicatively for a Finite Verb, and called the Historic Infinitive. 1879 *Rosy Lat. Gram.* § 1457 The Present tense expresses...An action in past time, but rhetorically assumed to be present. This is frequent in vivid narrations. (Historic present.)

B. sb. rare. † 1. A historian. *Obs.*

1611 *Broughton Require Agreeem.* 25 Eusebius, being the common historiographer for the Church, telleth the common opinion for his time.

2. *ellipt.* A historic work, picture, subject, etc.

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 203 He had tried all branches and attempted all styles; histories, landscape, familiar subjects.

Historical (hist'rikāl), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *historicus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to history; of the nature or character of history, constituting history; following or in accordance with history.

1561 *Dads tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 101 b, The corporall [restoring of Israel] may be called historical, and was performed by Cyrus. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 2 Setting downe with historical brevity what was spoken.

1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* iii. ii. § 3 (R.) The bulk and gross of his narration was founded upon mere historical truth. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* iii. 86 Historical and moral

evidence is not indeed of the same nature with mathematical demonstration. 1816 *Keatinge Trav.* (1817) I. 300 It is not consistent with historical dignity...to notice such a trifle as a massacre of...unbelievers. 1884 (title) A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.

b. spec. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of history as opposed to fiction or legend.

1843 *Knight Shaks.* I. x. 137 The notion...that nothing ought to be presented upon the stage but what was an historical fact. 1871 *Freeman Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 29 The fact that his [Roland's] famous legendary death is a very easy perversion of his historical death. 1875 J. S. STUART-GLENNIE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 651/2 The scepticism...as to the existence of an historical Arthur. 1877 *Dowden Primer Shaks.* vi. § 15. 97 This historical Oldcastle is better known as Lord Cobham.

2. Relating to or concerned with history or historical events.

† **Historical faith:** that concerned only with historical facts; intellectual belief or assent, as distinct from faith that is practically operative on conduct: cf. FAITH 3 b.

c 1513 *Bradshaw's St. Werburg's Ball.* to Author 18 Sith thou gause to vs a flour most riall Redolent in cronicles with historical syght. c 1530 *Tindale Wks.* 267 (R.) The historical fayth bangeeth of the truth and honestie of the teller, or of the common fame and consent of many. 1531 — *Expos.* 1 *John* (1537) 12 The fyrst...is called an historical fayth and belefe. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1655) II. x. 18. 339 The Prince of darkness himself and all the cacodemons by an historical faith believe ther is a God. a 1699 W. BATES *Div. Medit.* ix. (R.), So many have an historical knowledge, yet because they are not united to Christ, they receive no benefit. 1865 *Mozley Mirac.* 1. 2 By the historical imagination I mean the habit of realizing past time, of putting history before ourselves in such a light that the persons and events...are seen as once-living persons and once-present events.

† **b. transf.** Characterized by 'historical faith'.

1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Ep.* 29 There may be many honest hearts among them; but many of them are only Historical, and Titular. a 1718 *Penn Life Wks.* 1726 I. 156 The Carnal, Fleshly, and Historical Christian of the Outward Court.

c. Historical Method, a method of investigation in which the history of the object is studied.

1843 *Mill Logic* II. vi. x. (1856) 498 Of the Inverse Deductive, or Historical Method. *Ibid.* 517 His [Comte's] work is hitherto the only known example of the study of social phenomena according to this conception of the Historical Method. 1889 *Fowler Induct. Log.* (ed. 5) 204 A very important application of the Method of Concomitant Variations is what is now commonly known as the *Historical Method*. 1891 *Edgeworth in Econ. Jnl.* I. 633 The historical method...defined by...Prof. Ashley as 'direct observation, and generalization from facts past or present'.

3. Dealing with history, treating of history, as a *historical treatise* or *writer*; using history as its basis, as a historical play, novel, etc.

1590 *Spenser F. Q. Pref.*, The Methode of a Poet historical is not such, as of an Historiographer. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 135 Considering our negligence of historical Poems. 1780 *Von Tröbel Iceland* p. viii, The grossest errors that ever disgraced the historical page. 1827 *Lytton Pelham* ii, She had read all the historical romances of the day. 1871 *Froude in Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 38 The most perfect English history which exists is to be found...in the historical plays of Shakespeare. 1876 *Stoffe, Brooke Primer Eng. Lit.* vii. § 124. 130 In...such tales as *Kenilworth* and *Quentin Durward*, he [Scott] created the Historical Novel. *Ibid.* § 125. 133 In our own day, a critical historical school has arisen, of which Mr. Freeman and Professor Stubbs are the leaders. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 147/1 The veteran historical writer Kostomarov. 1886 *Freeman Methods Hist. Study* Pref. 4 It is against this state of things...that a historical Professor at Oxford has to fight. *Mod.* The author of numerous historical works.

b. Of an artist or work of art: Representing history; depicting or describing historical events.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphic* 32 Three sorts of Painting; Prospective (or Landskip), Historical, and Life. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 56 Every Historical Picture is a Representation of one single point of Time. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 92 The best of his historical prints. 1874 *Ruskin Eagle's N.* § 210 The function of historical painting...is to record of man what has been best in his acts and way of life, and fairest in his form.

4. Celebrated or noted in history; = HISTORIC 2 (which is now the usual word).

1834 *Medwin Angler in Wales* I. 25 It has become an historical fact...that 'Childe Harold' and the 'Bard of Memory' met at Pisa. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1899) I. 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore. 1857 *Miss Yonge Landmarks Hist.*, *Mod.* v. iii. (1865) 388 [Fleury] was seventy-three years old, feeble, and cautious, dreading, as he said, 'a historical administration'. 1858 *Longf. M. Standish* Notes 132 This historical and gallant little ship [the May Flower] returned to England in the month of April, 1621.

5. *Gram.* = HISTORIC A. 4.

1867 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius's Gr. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 225 Two classes of Tenses: A. Principal, viz. 1. Present; 2. Perfect; 3. Future. B. Historical, viz. 1. Imperfect; 2. Pluperfect; 3. Aorist. *Ibid.* § 487 By a lively apprehension a past action may be represented as present, hence the use, very frequent in Greek, of the Historical Present, which frequently alternates with past tenses.

6. *Biol.* Relating to the life-history of an organism or race of organisms.

1875 *Bennett & Dyer tr. Sachs' Bot.* II. iv. 695 The internal and external conditions of growth may therefore be distinguished as the historical and the physical; but those properties of a plant which have been obtained historically are generally termed hereditary. *Ibid.* 697 So far as the definition given above of historical properties concerns the inherited specific peculiarities of plants, the term is not metaphorical from the point of view of the Theory of Descent, but must be taken in its literal signification.

B. sb. (ellipt.) A historical statement, work, etc. 1666 *Wallis in Phil. Trans.* I. 286 Granting his [Vossius'] Historicals to be all true. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/4 Historicals show signs of a rise, and political signs of a headlong fall.

Historically (histo'rikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a historical manner; in the way of history; according to, or in relation to, history.

1550 *Balf. Apol.* 21 (R.) Now wyl I shewe historicallye the forme and fashion of that popysh vowing. 1591 *Harington Orl. Fur.* (1634) 15 note, Rather in Fabulous and in Allegorical sence, then plainlie and historicallie. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 51 Let him every night at his going to bed recollect historically what he hath done and said that day. 1790 *Burke Jr. Rev.* 187 The fact is so historically; and it agrees well with the speculation. 1878 *Gladstone Prim. Homer* 6 When we use the word Homer, we do not mean a person historically known to us, like Pope or Milton.

Comb. 1879 *Gairdner Early Chron. Eng.* vii. 319 The most historically-minded of English poets.

Historicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being historical; a historical character.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq. Apol.* 489 Correspondent to the rest of the Historicalness of the Creation. 1882-3 *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1294 Its historicalness was defended by De l'Isle.

Historica'ster. [f. L. *historicus* HISTORIC + -ASTER.] = HISTORIASTER.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 204 note, However reluctantly we receive the word of such as Sagaravarnan, or his historica'ster.

† **Historician.** *Obs.* [f. as HISTORIC + -IAN. Cf. *rhetorician*.] A writer of history, HISTORIAN.

1536 *Bellenden Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxii, The Romane historicians and Ptolomee...callit the hail ile, Britane. 1564 *Haward Eutropius* III. 25 As Fabius the historican dooth report. 1637 *Gillespie Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. vi. 19 A learned Historican, observeth of the ancient Councils, that there were in them reasonings, colloquies, discussions.

Historicity (histo'ri-siti), [f. L. *historicus*, HISTORIC + -ITY.] Historic quality or character (opposed to legendary or fictitious: see HISTORIC 1).

1880 J. FENTON *Early Hebrew Life* 9 These stories are of doubtful historicity. 1884 *Farrar in Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 446 Turning from the question of the genuineness of the gospel to its historicity.

Historicize (histo'ri-si-zē), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make, or represent as, historic.

1846 *Grote Greece* I. iv. (1862) 1.77 Here again he historicises various features of the old legend.

2. *intr.* To recount historical events. (*nonce-use*, after *moralize*.)

1887 *St. James's Gaz.* 24 Dec. 7/2 The author...moralizes and historicizes, so to say.

Hence **Historicizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1846 *Grote Greece* I. v. (1869) I. 96 Another statement, formed in more historicising times. 1888 *Rhys Hibbert Lect.* 651 The historicizing of the myth.

Historico-, combining form of Gr. *ιστορικος* HISTORIC, HISTORICAL: = historically... historical and... as in *historico-cabbalistical*, *critical*, *-dogmatic(al)*, *-ethical*, *-geographical*, *-philosophical*, *-physical*, *-prophetic*, *-religious* adjs.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 290 A historico-cabbalistical treatise of R. Abraham Ben Dior. 1738 tr. *Strahlenberg (title)* Historico-Geographical Description of the North and Eastern Parts of Europe and Asia. 1746 *Berkeley Let. to Prior* 3 July Wks. 1871 IV. 309 Desiring that I would become a member of the Historico-physical Society. 1846 *Trench Mirac.* (1862) 81 The last assault upon the miracles is that which may be not unfitly termed the historico-critical. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 155 This historico-dogmatic work employed me for years. 1881 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 465/3 Somewhat inclined to indulge in historico-philosophical thoughts, or, to use his own words, in historionomical ideas.

Historied (histō'rid), *a. rare.* [f. HISTORY *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Adorned with figures representing historical incidents: see HISTORY v. 2.

2. Having a history (esp. of a specified kind); recorded or celebrated in history, storied.

1818 *Todd, Historied*, recorded in history; containing history. See *Storied*. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation*, He sees, in some great-historied land, A ruler of the people stand. a 1861 T. WINTHROP *Cecil D.* xvii. (Cent.), Richly historied Italy.

† **Historier.** *Obs.* Also 6 -ar. [ad. OF. *historieur* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *historier* HISTORY v.] A historian.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. xiii. 366 Sithen historiis dwelling in thilke same cuntre...kounthen howe better the treuth of the deede than othere men. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* vi. 24 Wrytynges and dyctes of olde and auncyente cronycles or historiis. 1523 *Skelton Garl. Laurel* 351 Anlus Gellius, that noble historian. 1581 *Mabcock Bk. of Notes* 924 Which al writers, Poets, historiis, cosmographers...do confesse.

|| **Historiette** (histo'ri-ē'tē). Also 8 -etto. [F., f. *histoire* HISTORY + *-ette*, dim. suffix (after L. *historia*). Cf. It. *istorietta*.] A short history or story; an anecdote.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 268 (D.) She thus continued her tragical historietto. 1786 *Mad. D'Arrelay Let. to T. Twining* 10 July, My head is full of the charming little historiette in your father's letter. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 351, I...wrote, what I conceived was a very original and amusing historietto.

Historify (hist'rifai), *v.* [f. L. *historia* HISTORY + -FY.]

1. *trans.* To relate the history of; to record or celebrate in history.

c. 1586 C. TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LXXVI. ii.* Thy conquest meets to be historified. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. vi. vi.* 295 The third time... wherein matters have been more truly historified, and may therefore be believed. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Tombs in Abbey*, That Church which you have so worthily historified. 1854 A. A. PUTNAM *10 Years Police Judge v.* 28 In one of the years of the ten which this volume histories.

2. *absol.* To write history; to narrate, relate.

1614 EARL STIRLING *Domesday II. (R.)*, I must historify, and not divine. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch. II. 75* As th' author doth of him historify. 1802 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 201, I have been historifying successfully.

† 3. *trans.* To decorate with figures; cf. HISTORATED. *Obs.*

1633 WOTTON in *Relig. Wotton*. (1672) 465 Some fine historified Table Cloth for a Banquet.

† HISTORIOGNOMER. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *istoria* HISTORY, app. after *physiognomer*.] One learned in history.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 13 In the best historical Methode that I could make out of the best Historiographers.

† HISTORIOGRAPH. *Obs.* [a. f. *historiographie* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. late L. *historiographus*, a. Gr. *istoriographos*, f. *istoria* HISTORY + *-graphos* writing, writer.] = next.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 23 Poule the historiograph of the lombards. 1535 JOVE *Apoll. Tindale* 6 As wyetheth that aunciant historiograph Josephus. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. i. 88 It was Architecture herself which was here the Historiograph. of this new kind of History. 1734 NORTON *Exam.* II. v. § 132 (1740) 397 One might expect from an Historiograph a plain, honest, and full Narration of the Fact.

Hence HISTORIOGRAPHICAL, of the nature of a historiograph, or historian; historical.

1841 G. S. FAIRER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 229 We may cite Mr. Palmer himself as our historiographical witness.

HISTORIOGRAPHER (*histōriōgrāfēr*). (Also 6 graphier.) [f. prec. or late L. *historiographus* + *-ER*. Cf. OF. *historiographieur*.]

1. A writer or compiler of a history; a chronicler or historian.

1494 FARVAY *Chron.* vi. cxiv. 199 Henricus, the histo[ri]ographer, made of hym (the king) thysse verses. c. 1540 tr. *Pot. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 103 Thysse... was this wall made... if wee belevee Gildas, a Brittysh historiographer. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 160b Valerius Maximus, and the other Historiographers. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. Intro. 7 Pieces of Mythologie... so common among the ancient Poets, and Historiographers. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 290 Why should these circumstances be mentioned by a Historiographer of such gravity? 1834 LAMB *Ode to Treadmill* (L.), Inspire my spirit, spirit of Defoe... Historiographer of deathless Cresse.

2. *spec.* An official historian appointed in connexion with a court, or some public institution.

1555 EDEY *Decades* 144 Iohannes Aiora is broker to... the kynges historiographer. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 265 James Howell... was made the Kings Historiographer, being the first in England that bore that title. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 677 Rev. Dr. William Robertson... historiographer to his majesty for Scotland. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 122-3 The reign of William and Mary, when the office of 'Historiographer' Royal was conferred on... Thomas Rymer.

transf. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit. v.* (1875) 206 Scott became the historiographer royal of feudalism. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgrr. Europe* viii. (1894) 173, I felt myself at liberty to accompany my friends in the humble character of historiographer.

3. One who describes or gives a systematic account of some natural object or objects (cf. HISTORY sb. 5); a writer of natural history.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1 The Historiographers which do set forth the Description of the Earth in Figure. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 339 The Historiographers affirme, that this kinde of wilde horses ranging up and downe the Arabian deserts [etc.]. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 67 Their tops are above the clouds... (as Historiographers do report it). 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 41 The great historiographer of ants is M. P. Huber.

Hence HISTORIOGRAPHERSHIP, the office of historiographer.

1814 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 419, I am heartily glad you [Southey] got the laureateship, and wish you had also the historiographership. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* iii. 67 The late holder of the historiographership.

HISTORIOGRAPHIC (*histōriōgrāf'ik*), a. [f. HISTORIOGRAPHY + *-IC*, after Gr. *istoriographikós*.] Pertaining to the writing of history, or to the delineation of historic scenes.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev. V.* 232 Worthy of historiographic sanction. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 112 The historiographic ascendancy of this city [Winchester] was now past.

HISTORIOGRAPHICAL, a. [See -AL.] = prec.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Wks. III. 76 Dedicated-To the Cosmographical, Geographical... Historiographical, Calligraphical Relater and Writer... Sir Thomas Coriat. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 178 The other gentle English couple of Historiographical Scholars [Fuller and Strype]. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 18 note, Expressions such as might be used by any writer of the best historiographical style.

Hence HISTORIOGRAPHICALLY adv. 1898 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* III. i. 8 The historiographically gifted Ferdinand had found fresh and worthy subjects for his pen.

HISTORIOGRAPHY (*histōriōgrāf'ī*). [ad. Gr. Vol. V.

istoriographia, f. *istoria* HISTORY + *-graphia* writing.] The writing of history; written history.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 14 b, Many, that impudently and shamefully avaunt themselves to profess Historiographie. 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (1879) 13 (D.) Haue you not bene a little red in historiographie. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 269 An important work... beginning with the historiography of the first founders of the school of Florence. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. iv. xi. 419 Monastic historiography... proceeded from the motive of religious duty.

HISTORIOLOGY (*histōriōlōj'ī*). [f. as prec. + *-LOGY*.] The knowledge or study of history.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Historiology*, the knowledge and telling of old Histories. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Intro. lines, 'Tis strange to me that they... that do excel their equals in historiologie Speak not of Mansoul's wars, but let them lie Dead like old Fables. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 285 Erudition has been divided by a German professor into glossology, bibliography, and historiologie.

Hence HISTORIOLOGICAL, a., pertaining to historiologie.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 175 Where that eminent Prelate Empires all Historiologieal Emulosity with amicable equity.

HISTORIONOMER. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *istoria* HISTORY, after *astronomer*.] One versed in the principles which regulate the course of history. So HISTORIONOMICAL, a.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 191 By and by, perhaps... historiometers will have measured accurately the sideral years of races. 1881 [see HISTORICO-].

† HISTORIOUS, a. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *historieux*, ad. L. type **historiosus*, f. *historia* HISTORY; see -OUS.] = HISTORICAL.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 345 There Titus Lyvius hymselfe doth aunace, With decades historious, whiche that he mengeth. 1529 — P. SPAROWE 749 A thousand new and old Of these historious tales.

HISTORIZE (*histōriz*), v. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. HISTOR-Y sb. + *-IZE*: cf. *botanize*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To tell the history of; to narrate or relate as history. ? *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 8 Euen those Legends of Saints and tales at which children... smile, are there solemnly historized in their Cathedral Pulpits. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxiii. (1655) 89 Sir W. Rawleigh... whose Fame shall content in longevity... with that great World which he Historiseth so gallantly. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) II. 220 note.

† 2. To represent, display. *Obs. rare.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May, A long and spacious walk, full of fontaines, under which is historized the whole Ovidian Metamorphosis in rarely sculptur'd mezzo relievo.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To compose history or narrative, to act the historian.

1632 [see HISTORIZING below]. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr. Introd.* Verses, While Dryad-like... Under their blooming shade I historize. 1838 B. CORNEY *Controversy* 22 You have attempted to historize, to ratiocinate, to sentimentalize.

Hence HISTORIZING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* To Rdr. A iv, I mean an historical way of Poetizing, or Poetical manner of historizing, or displaying of the famed... adventures and actions of persons really. 1647 TORSHELL *Design to Harmonize Bible in Phenix* (1721) I. 106 An Harmonious historizing of the Psalms. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 103 In use among the historizing or exemplarizing astrologers.

HISTORY (*histōri*), sb. Also 4 *histoire*, 5 *hystorye*, 5-6 *hystorye*, 6-7 *historie*. [ad. L. *historia* narrative of past events, account, tale, story, a. Gr. *istoria* a learning or knowing by inquiry, an account of one's inquiries, narrative, history, f. *istorai*, *istoron* knowing, learned, wise man, judge, = **fidraip*, f. *fid-*, *lō-* to know. (The form *histoire* was from F.) Cf. STORY, an aphetic form of history.]

† 1. A relation of incidents (in early use, either true or imaginary; later only of those professedly true); a narrative, tale, story. *Obs.* (exc. as applied to a story or tale so long and full of detail, as to resemble a history in sense 2.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 48, I finde in a boke compiled To this matere an olde *histoire*, The which comth now to my memoire. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* vi. xiii, The carpenter told thystory to his felawes. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 77 Wee read a notable historie of a yong childe in Rome, called Papius. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 25 b, Which may be verified by an History that Plutarchus in the life of... Flaminius reporteth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 248 Heere Dives the rich Glutton dwelt... this I suspend... for all hold it to be a Parable, and not a History. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 119 A Mountebank on the Stage... gave them a History of his Cures. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 183 Byron had some excellent pairs of pistols, about most of which there were histories.

2. *spec.* A written narrative constituting a continuous methodical record, in order of time, of important or public events, esp. those connected with a particular country, people, individual, etc.

Chronicles, Annals, are simpler or more rudimentary forms of history, in which the events of each year, or other limited period, are recorded before passing on to those of the next year or period, the year or period being the primary division; whereas in a *history*, strictly so called, each movement, action, or chain of events is dealt with as a whole, and pursued to its natural termination, or to a convenient halting-point, without regard to these divisions of time.

Drum-and-trumpet history, a contemptuous term for a history that gives undue prominence to battles and wars.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 206 The brave deeds which our ancestors accomplished. I have undertaken to draw the history for you. 1557 *More's Wks.* (title) The history of King Richard the thirde. 1563 WINZAR *Wks.* (1890) II. 49 Quhow worshipful was he... the historiis declaris, quiblis schawis that the mother of Alexander the Emprour callit him in hir companie. 1577 HOLINSHED (title) The Historie of Scotland; containing the Beginning, Increase, Proceedings, Continuance, Acts, and Gouernment of the Scottish Nation, from the original thereof to the yeere 1571. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt. i. 1*, I begin this History of Christ, with the Genealogy or Catalogue of his Ancestors. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* II. Wks. 1720 IV. 44 How can there be a true History, when we see no Man living is able to write truly the History of the last Week? 1753 W. SMITH *Thucyd.* I. (R.), Thucydides, an Athenian, hath compiled the history of the war between the Peloponnesians and the Athenians. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 517 Some important dates and circumstances towards the history of the influenza. 1822 MISS R. MANGNALL *Hist. & Misc. Quest.* Pref. 5 Opportunities of perusing the best English, Grecian, and Roman histories. 1823 MRS. MARRHAM (Eliz. Penrose) *Hist. Eng. Adv.* 3 In putting a History of England into the hands of their children. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 711 Mezeray... was also the first who saw that a history, to be of real value, must be a history, not only of kings, but of nations. 1872 MAUJAC *Friendship Bks.* vi. (1874) 177 They profess to be Histories—that is, records of the actual growth and unfolding of a particular nation. 1874 STUBBS (title) The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* Pref. 5 Whatever the worth of the present work may be, I have striven throughout that it should never sink into a 'drum and trumpet history'.

3. (Without a or pl.) That branch of knowledge which deals with past events, as recorded in writings or otherwise ascertained; the formal record of the past, esp. of human affairs or actions; the study of the formation and growth of communities and nations.

In this sense often divided, for practical convenience, into *Ancient and Modern*, or *Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern History*. These have no very definite chronological limits; but Ancient History is usually reckoned as ending with the fall of the Western Roman Empire in A.D. 476. Mediaeval, when separated from Modern History, is usually brought down to the period of the Oceanic discoveries in the 15th c. 'Ancient History' is also humorously used in the sense of 'matters which are out of date, or which no longer form part of practical politics'.

The *Muse of History*, Clio, one of the Nine Muses, represented as the patroness of History; also often put for a personification of History.

1484 CAXTON *Hidden's Polychronicon* Proem, Some sothly techyth to lye, but historye representynge the thynges lyke unto the wordes embraceth all utylite and profitte. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 70 To think that man who knows By History, Report, or his owne proofe What woman is... will's free houres languish: For assured bondage? 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 126 Where History is vncertaine, reasonable coniecture must challenge precedence. 1651 HOABES *Leviath.* I. ix. 40 The Register of Knowledge of Fact is called History. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study of Hist.* II. (1752) 14, I have read somewhere... that history is philosophy teaching by examples. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1890) I. xiv. 85, I can read poetry and plays... But history, real solemn history, I cannot be interested in. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 241 We hardly find in classical history any parallel. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* 71 History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a compound of poetry and philosophy. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. v, If I have not an accident, and History a distillation of Rumour. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess., Temple* (1865) II. 8/2 There is a vile phrase of which bad historians are exceedingly fond, 'the dignity of history'. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. I. § 76 The successions of events and transactions in human life, remembered and related, make History. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. 75 The huge Mississippi of falsehood called history. 1876 STOPP. BAOOKE *Eng. Lit.* vii. 131 History... was raised into the rank of literature in the latter half of the eighteenth century by three men [Hume, Robertson, Gibbon]. 1886 FREEMAN *Meth. Hist. Study* III. 117, I should be most inclined... to say that history is the science of man in his character as a political being.

b. 1595 ANCIENT HISTORIES [see ANCIENT 3 b]. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study Hist.* II. (1752) 36 Modern history shews the causes, when experience presents the effects alone; and ancient history enables us to guess at the effects, when experience presents the causes alone. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* x. (1827) 99, I only mean to warn you against mixing ancient history with modern. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1878) I. Pref. 4 The subversion of the western empire is manifestly the natural termination of ancient history. 1853 MISS YONGE *Landmarks Hist. Mid. Ages* I. 1. (1868) 1 It is in effect impossible to draw any decided line between the periods of Ancient and Mediaeval history. We have chosen to commence the latter from the Battle of Tours [A.D. 732]. 1884 FREEMAN *Meth. Hist. Study* (1886) 20, I need not tell you... that I acknowledge no such distinction as that which is implied in the words 'ancient' and 'modern' history... I have never been able to find out by my own wit when 'ancient' history ends and when 'modern' history begins. *Ibid.* 12 Each time that I was appointed Examiner, I had to learn my trade afresh; my experience from the former time had already become a matter of ancient history.

c. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxxiii, The Muse of History unrolls her page. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 916 Already for each I see History preparing the statue and niche. 1892 EORTH THOMPSON *York & Lanc.* 137 History can hardly be said to know aught of the fate of his two young nephews.

4. *transf.* † a. A series of events (of which the story is or may be told). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay* (title) Navigations, Peregrinations, and Voyages made into Turkie... with diuers faire and memorable histories happened in our times. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 As may appear by this succeeding discourse, of a true history done in England, in the house of a worshipful Gentleman. 1687 A. LOWELL tr. *Theonotus* 39

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 206 The brave deeds which our ancestors accomplished. I have undertaken to draw the history for you. 1557 *More's Wks.* (title) The history of King Richard the thirde. 1563 WINZAR *Wks.* (1890) II. 49 Quhow worshipful was he... the historiis declaris, quiblis schawis that the mother of Alexander the Emprour callit him in hir companie. 1577 HOLINSHED (title) The Historie of Scotland; containing the Beginning, Increase, Proceedings, Continuance, Acts, and Gouernment of the Scottish Nation, from the original thereof to the yeere 1571. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt. i. 1*, I begin this History of Christ, with the Genealogy or Catalogue of his Ancestors. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* II. Wks. 1720 IV. 44 How can there be a true History, when we see no Man living is able to write truly the History of the last Week? 1753 W. SMITH *Thucyd.* I. (R.), Thucydides, an Athenian, hath compiled the history of the war between the Peloponnesians and the Athenians. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 517 Some important dates and circumstances towards the history of the influenza. 1822 MISS R. MANGNALL *Hist. & Misc. Quest.* Pref. 5 Opportunities of perusing the best English, Grecian, and Roman histories. 1823 MRS. MARRHAM (Eliz. Penrose) *Hist. Eng. Adv.* 3 In putting a History of England into the hands of their children. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 711 Mezeray... was also the first who saw that a history, to be of real value, must be a history, not only of kings, but of nations. 1872 MAUJAC *Friendship Bks.* vi. (1874) 177 They profess to be Histories—that is, records of the actual growth and unfolding of a particular nation. 1874 STUBBS (title) The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* Pref. 5 Whatever the worth of the present work may be, I have striven throughout that it should never sink into a 'drum and trumpet history'.

3. (Without a or pl.) That branch of knowledge which deals with past events, as recorded in writings or otherwise ascertained; the formal record of the past, esp. of human affairs or actions; the study of the formation and growth of communities and nations.

In this sense often divided, for practical convenience, into *Ancient and Modern*, or *Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern History*. These have no very definite chronological limits; but Ancient History is usually reckoned as ending with the fall of the Western Roman Empire in A.D. 476. Mediaeval, when separated from Modern History, is usually brought down to the period of the Oceanic discoveries in the 15th c. 'Ancient History' is also humorously used in the sense of 'matters which are out of date, or which no longer form part of practical politics'.

The *Muse of History*, Clio, one of the Nine Muses, represented as the patroness of History; also often put for a personification of History.

1484 CAXTON *Hidden's Polychronicon* Proem, Some sothly techyth to lye, but historye representynge the thynges lyke unto the wordes embraceth all utylite and profitte. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 70 To think that man who knows By History, Report, or his owne proofe What woman is... will's free houres languish: For assured bondage? 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 126 Where History is vncertaine, reasonable coniecture must challenge precedence. 1651 HOABES *Leviath.* I. ix. 40 The Register of Knowledge of Fact is called History. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study of Hist.* II. (1752) 14, I have read somewhere... that history is philosophy teaching by examples. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1890) I. xiv. 85, I can read poetry and plays... But history, real solemn history, I cannot be interested in. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 241 We hardly find in classical history any parallel. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* 71 History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a compound of poetry and philosophy. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. v, If I have not an accident, and History a distillation of Rumour. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess., Temple* (1865) II. 8/2 There is a vile phrase of which bad historians are exceedingly fond, 'the dignity of history'. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. I. § 76 The successions of events and transactions in human life, remembered and related, make History. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. 75 The huge Mississippi of falsehood called history. 1876 STOPP. BAOOKE *Eng. Lit.* vii. 131 History... was raised into the rank of literature in the latter half of the eighteenth century by three men [Hume, Robertson, Gibbon]. 1886 FREEMAN *Meth. Hist. Study* III. 117, I should be most inclined... to say that history is the science of man in his character as a political being.

b. 1595 ANCIENT HISTORIES [see ANCIENT 3 b]. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study Hist.* II. (1752) 36 Modern history shews the causes, when experience presents the effects alone; and ancient history enables us to guess at the effects, when experience presents the causes alone. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* x. (1827) 99, I only mean to warn you against mixing ancient history with modern. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1878) I. Pref. 4 The subversion of the western empire is manifestly the natural termination of ancient history. 1853 MISS YONGE *Landmarks Hist. Mid. Ages* I. 1. (1868) 1 It is in effect impossible to draw any decided line between the periods of Ancient and Mediaeval history. We have chosen to commence the latter from the Battle of Tours [A.D. 732]. 1884 FREEMAN *Meth. Hist. Study* (1886) 20, I need not tell you... that I acknowledge no such distinction as that which is implied in the words 'ancient' and 'modern' history... I have never been able to find out by my own wit when 'ancient' history ends and when 'modern' history begins. *Ibid.* 12 Each time that I was appointed Examiner, I had to learn my trade afresh; my experience from the former time had already become a matter of ancient history.

c. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxxiii, The Muse of History unrolls her page. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 916 Already for each I see History preparing the statue and niche. 1892 EORTH THOMPSON *York & Lanc.* 137 History can hardly be said to know aught of the fate of his two young nephews.

4. *transf.* † a. A series of events (of which the story is or may be told). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay* (title) Navigations, Peregrinations, and Voyages made into Turkie... with diuers faire and memorable histories happened in our times. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 As may appear by this succeeding discourse, of a true history done in England, in the house of a worshipful Gentleman. 1687 A. LOWELL tr. *Theonotus* 39

Trav. i. 186 Many Figures in Bass-Relief, representing several sacred Histories.

b. The whole train of events connected with a particular country, society, person, thing, etc., and forming the subject of his or its history (in sense 2); course of existence or life, career. Also in pregnant sense, An eventful career; a course of existence worthy of record. (See also LIFE-HISTORY.)

[1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 119 If I should tell my history, it would seem Like lies disdain'd in the reporting.] 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 200 For every one... to turn over a new leaf in his own History, and amend his own Erratas. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 98 If there be any thing particular in the History of the Person which is proper to be Express'd. 1852 LYNCH *Brief Medit.* in *Lett. to Scattered* etc. 255 Every man has a moral history. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* vi. iii. The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 93 Travelling by sea was a task for which their previous history had not prepared them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 272 Our idea of space, like our other ideas, has a history. 1895 'PÉRONNE' *Veil of Liberty* x. 209, I know what it is to love and to be parted. I, too, have a history.

c. (Without a or pl.) The aggregate of past events in general; the course of events or human affairs.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 306 Take a turn in the Temple of History, and there meet with instructive Lectures of Providence. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 221 It was Lessing by whom the course of history was styled 'the education of the human race'. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. 22 History... is but continuous humanity influenced by men of character. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveldt* I. vii. 311 The great tragi-comedy which we call human history.

5. A systematic account (without reference to time) of a set of natural phenomena, as those connected with a country, some division of nature or group of natural objects; a species of animals or plants, etc. Now rare, exc. in NATURAL HISTORY.

[In this sense following the similar use of *isotopia* by Aristotle and other Greek writers, and of *historia* by Pliny.] 1567 J. MAPLET (title) A Greene Forest, or a natural History, wherein may be seen the most sufferaigne Vertues in all the whole kinde of Stones and Mettals; of Brute Beastes, Fowles, Fishes [etc.]. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo* (title) A Geographical Historie of Africa. 1608 TOPSELL (title) The History of Serpents. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 270 Aristotle in his Books of the History and Generation of creatures, doth [etc.]. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 122 In the 'History of the Fero Islands' I find no more species of birds than what I have already inserted. 1774 GOLDSM. (title) History of the Earth and Animated Nature. 1790 BEILBY (title) General History of British Quadrupeds. 1797 — (title) History of British Birds. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 30 The may-fly... I am curious to know something of the history of this little creature.

6. †a. A story represented dramatically, a drama. Obs. b. spec. A drama representing historical events, a historical play.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 144 Your Honors Players... Are come to play a pleasant Comedie... It is a kinde of history. 1598 — (title) The History of Henrie the Fourth. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 164 Last Scene of all, That ends this strange eventfull historie. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 416 The best Actors in the world, either for Tragedie, Comedie, Historie, Pastorall. 1623 (title) Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. iii. 525 She was entertained with 'Histories'—a kind of dramatic representation. 1877 DOWNEN *Primer Shaks.* vi. § 15. 97 Both parts of *Henry IV* consist of a comedy and a history fused together.

† 7. A pictorial representation of an event or series of incidents; in 18th c. a historical picture.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskine* (Percy Soc.) p. lxx. All the wallies within of fynest golde, With olde histories & pictures manifolde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xvi. 50 b, A great coloume, in ye which are carved by histories the things memorable, whiche have beene done in this Hippodrome. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 76 In the Sacristy we were shown... the curious back of an altar of Ivory cut into Histories after a rare manner. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 138 When a Painter intends to make a History. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 422 A landscape of Claude Lorraine may be preferred to a history by Luca Giordano.

† 8. Eccl. = L. *historia*, liturgically applied (a) to a series of lessons from Scripture, named from the first words of the Respond to the first lesson; (b) to the general order of a particular Office.

Misunderstood and erroneously explained in Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 124: see Proctor & Wordsworth *Sarum Breviary*, Index to Fasc. i, ii.

9. attrib. and Comb., as *history-monger*, *professor*, *wise*, *writer*; † *history faith*, 'historical' faith (see HISTORICAL 2); *history-maker*, (a) a writer of a history; (b) one who 'makes history', i.e. performs important actions which shape the course of history; so *history-making* a.; *history-painter*, one who paints 'histories' (sense 7); so *history-painting*, *history-piece*.

1531 TINDALE *Expos. & Notes* (1849) 154 Let this therefore be an undoubted article of thy faith: not of a 'history faith, as thou believest a gest of Alexander. 1895 LD. WOLSELEY *Decl. & F. Napoleon* i. 3 The sayings, doings, aspirations, even the villanies of this great 'history-maker. 1845 W. CORV *Lett. & Fruits* (1897) 37, I could get a sure living as a journeyman 'history-monger. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphic* 18 Excellent 'History Painters. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 387 In a real history-painter, the same knowledge, the same study, and views, are requir'd, as in a real poet. 1686 AGLONAY *Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms, 'History-Painting is an Assembling of many Figures

in one Piece, to Represent any Action of Life, whether True or Fabulous, accompanied with all its Ornaments of Landskip and Perspective. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 49 ¶ 8 As I can not go to the price of history painting, I have purchased at easy rates several beautifully designed pieces of landskip and perspective. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 345 He painted several 'history-pieces. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell 30 Apr., Robertson paints minds as Sir Joshua paints faces in a history-piece. 1701 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 329 An 'history-professor. 1571 GOLDING *Cato in Ps.* ix. 4 He sheweth in 'historywise, that his enemies were overthrown. 1587 — *De Mornay* viii. 97 Justine the 'Historywriter witnesseth, that the Kings... afore Ninus... were but particular Judges of Controuersies. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 179 (Jod.) Superior in candour and impartiality to many at least of our modern history-writers.

† *History*, v. Obs. [ad. F. *historier* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. *historiāre* (in both senses), f. *historia* HISTORY.]

1. trans. To relate in a history or narrative; to record, narrate, recount.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 13 As in the .39. chapitre of the Actis of the said King Philip more plainly is historied. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* Epil. (W. de W. 1526) 426 Newly historyed and translated out of Frensshe into Englysshe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 203 And keepe no Tell-tale to his Memorie, That may repeat, and Historie his losse, To new remembrance.

2. To inscribe or adorn with 'histories' or historical scenes.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xvi. 50 b, A great Coloume of Marble historied after the manner of those of Antonin and Adrian... at Rome. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 127 These doors are all of brass historied into figures containing the remarkable histories of both the Testaments. *Ibid.* 148 Its three brazen doors are historied with a fine basso-relievo.

Histotomy, -trophic, -zyme: see HISTO-.

‡ *Histrion* (histrion). [a. L. *histrion*, *histrion-em* stage-player. (In Holland only as L.)] = next.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 250 (R.) Heerevpon our owne countrie actors and artificial professors of this feate were called *Histriones*, of *Hister*, a Tuscan word, which signifieth a player or dancer.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Histrion*, a Player of Farces, a Buffoon. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 6 'Begone, ye imbecile hypocrites, histrions not heroes!' 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 A poor histrion, a stagey pedant.

Histrion (histrion). Also 6 *erron.* -an, -en. [a. F. *histrion* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *histrion-em*: see prec.] A stage-player, actor. (Now usually contemptuous.)

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastyan's Theat. World* Siv, Histrions that we have scene in our time fle on a rope in ye ayre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess.* xiv. (Arb.) 48 Roscius... the best Histrion or buffon that was in his dayes to be found. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xxxvii. (1632) 426 Let her leave this care to Mimicks, to Histrions, and to Rhetorick Masters. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 295 It was found necessary to expel the histrions, or pantomimic dancers. 1889 *Evening News* 6 Nov. 2/6 When it is the fashion for histrions to air themselves in print.

† *Histrionian*, a. Obs. rare. [-IAN.] = next.

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithful Sheph.* 85 This is a forewearing of the spirits, and too Histrionian like.

Histrionic (histrionik), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *histrionicus*, f. *histrion-em*; cf. F. *histrionique* (1769 in Littré).]

A. adj. 1. Of or belonging to stage-players, or to play-acting; theatrical; dramatic.

1759 DILWORTH *Pope* xi The favourite passion of the histrionic tribe. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lii. III. 285 In consequence of his love and his knowledge of the histrionic art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 31 He can also boast decent histrionic talents.

2. Theatrical in character or style, 'stagey'; also fig. 'acting a part', hypocritical, deceitful.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. (R.), The crisp'd, perfum'd, belac'd, befooled Wights, Jetting in histrionick pride I saw. 1679 HOOZES *Behemoth* (1840) 363 The Presbyterian preachers... by a long practised histrionic faculty, preached up the rebellion powerfully. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 563 Foppish airs And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down The pulpit to the level of the stage. 1889 *Globe* 7 Mar., Yesterday's histrionic proceedings.

3. Path. *Histrionic paralysis* (see quot.). *Histrionic spasm*, spasm of the facial muscles.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Histrionic spasm*. 1893 *Ibid.*, *Paralysis, histrionic*, Bell's facial palsy, so named because the power of facial expression is lost.

B. sb. 1. A stage-player, actor. Also fig.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 256 Costumes... ready for the histrionics who are to wear them. 1860 *All Year Rnd.* No. 75. 595 Commend me... to this matchless histrionic!

2. pl. Play-acting, theatricals; theatrical arts; acting (of a part), pretence.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVII. 515/1 We have theatres in London... not worse than the special Stratford histrionics. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* i. 11 He loved the theatre and everything which savoured of histrionics. 1890 *Times* 10 Mar. 9/1 As a matter of common decorum or of satisfactory histrionics.

Histrionical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. adj. 1.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xviii. vii. 117 In lieu of histrionical actors and players. 1787 Sir J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 74 This supposed abuse of histrionical liberty. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. iii. 3 In the Saxon canons... A. D. 960, it is ordered that no priest shall... exercise the mimical or histrionical art.

2. = prec. adj. 2.

1560 BRCON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 300 It was become deadly sin to minister the holy communion without these

scenical, histrionical, and hickscorn-like garments. a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 414 This scenical, theatrical, histrionical godliness. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 102 They [the Inquisition] are so histrionical in their ceremonies, as if they made a sport of barbarousness, that they cite the dead men three several days to appear.

Histrionically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a histrionic manner; in relation to, or in the style of, actors or acting; theatrically.

1647 TRAPP *Mellif. Theol. in Comm.* Ep. 637 They did all theatrically, histrionically, hypocritically. 1657 W. MOIRCE *Coena quasi Kovij* Def. xix. 337 To translate the Stage into the Church, making some Histrionically to personate that which they are not. 1864 *Realm* 25 May 7 Signor Graziani... is now a very fair Valentine considered histrionically.

Histrionicism (histrioniz'm). [f. HISTRIONIC + -ISM.] Histrionic action; = next.

1870 *Daily News* 13 Dec., His vanity, his half-conscious histrionicism... have been the subject of good-humoured laughter. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 89 How could this girl have taught herself, in the solitude of a savage island, a species of histrionicism which women in London circles strove for years to acquire?

Histrionism (histrioniz'm). [f. HISTRION or L. *histrion*, -onem + -ISM.] Theatrical practice, action, or style; 'acting'.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 24 When personations shall cease, and Histrionism of happiness be over. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 540 Something to wash down his lordship's dose of histrionism. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. ix. iv. III. 113 The Cathedral Church, where high Prince Bishops delivered *palliums*, did histrionisms.

Histrionize, v. rare -1. [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

intr. To act, as a stage-player; to play a part. (In quot., to *histrionize* it.)

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 229 During the five hours space that... he was pleased to histrionize it, he shewed himself so natural a representative that [etc.].

Hit (hit), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. hit. Forms: 1 hyttan, 3-6 hitte, hytte, 4 hutte, hete, 4-5 hyt, 4-7 hitte, 5 (3rd sing.) hit, 4- hit. Pa. t. 1 hytte, 3-4 hitte, 3-5 hitte, (4 hitte), 4- hit, (4-5 hitte, 5 hyt, 6-7 hot, 6-9 Sc. and north. hat, 7 hatt). Pa. pple. 4 y-hyt, 5 hyt, yhytte, 5-hit, (dial. 5 Sc. hittin, 6-hitten, huten, 6 hot). [Late OE. *hyttan* = ON. *hitla* to hit upon, light upon, meet with, Sw. *hitla*, Da. *hitte* to hit, find.

App. from Norse: cf. Branch II; but the senses under I seem to have been developed at an early date in Eng. from the notion 'get at, reach'.]

I. To get at or reach with a blow, to strike.

1. trans. To reach or get at with a blow or a missile; to give a blow to (something aimed at); to strike with aim or intent. When the success of the actor is the prominent notion, its opposite is *to miss*; when the effect upon the object is prominent, the meaning tends to be 'to strike sensibly, so as to be felt'; cf. sense 8.

c 1205 LAV. 2666 þe eotend smat after bilue & noht hine ne hutte. *Ibid.* 27680 He... þene admiral hitte mid smarten ane dunte. 13... K. *Alis.* 2155 Al Alisaundre hutte him, certe, Thorough lyve, and longe, and heorte. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3621 No man hat he hit miste him withstonde. 1387 *Travisia Higden* vi. xxix. Atte laste Harold was yhyt wyþ an arewe & loste bys on ye. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. x. 101 Pacyence hitte Ire in the helme that it flewe a feld. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 273 Was he never yhytte? 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iv. ix. Thow shalt hytte hym with thy swerd and kyle hym. 1530 *Palmer.* 585/2, I hytte a thyng that I throwe at. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 3 Phavorinus the Philosopher... did hit a yong man over the Thumbe verie handsomely, for usyng... over strange woodres. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 36 Sym said he sett nocht by hiss forss, Bot hecht he scold be hittin. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xlv. (1886) 206 A viper smitten or hot with a reed is astonished. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. Iv.* ii. v. 51 O for a stone-bow to hit him in the eye. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxiii. 17 He shot and hat me on the breast. 1743 *Broughton's Rules Boxing* in *Blaine Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1221 No person is to hit his adversary when he is down. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hat*, præc. of hit. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burma* I. 193, I had hit the tigress hard as she sprang up. 1885 *Law Times* 9 May 29/2 The plaintiff... fired at him, but did not hit him.

fig. 1611 MIDDLETON & D. *Roaring G.* Epil., Some dispraised The haire... Some hit her o're the lippes, mislik'd their colour.

b. *Cricket*. (a) To strike (the ball) with the bat: hence with the bowler as object. (b) *To hit off*, to make up (a number of runs) by hitting.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. viii, When you or Raggles hit a ball hard away for six. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Dr. Grace hit Hill square for 4. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 9/1 Mr. Hornby hit each bowler twice for 4. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/4 The Englishmen had only 33 to get to win and this was hit off in twenty-five minutes for the loss of one wicket. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 4/5 Yorkshire... in the time remaining... hit off 56 of these for the loss of two batsmen.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To give a blow or blows; to strike with something in hand or with a missile.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1149 Arthur... hittez ever in the hulke up to be hilted. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 Who so shootes at the like, in hope to hit, may sooner misse. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 57 Take aim to the Mark you would shoot to, and that is the way to hit. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 25 Throw a Dart or long Stick, with which they'll hit within the compass of a farthing a mighty distance. 1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Cleanings* 112 There were... lads... hitting at stones with hammers. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 4038 (*Boxing*) He was

an excellent 'stopper', hitting with his right and stopping with his left.

3. *trans.* Of a missile or moving body: To come upon with forcible impact; to strike.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cristofore* 581 Sowne ane erow in be e hymne hit. 1688 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 77 He... shot 7 peeces att my pinnace, all which hatt her. 1694 *A. DE LA PRYNE Diary* (Surtees) 40 In at the window... [it] was flung... and had like to have hitten Mr. Walker on the head. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 354 With an Elligar... that sticks in the Fish it hits. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xi, My pellet... I trust, it did not hit your eye. *fig.* 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* v. iii. 90 The meikle hillis Bemys agane, hit with the brute so schillis. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 44 The sun, that now... hit the Northern hills.

4. *absol. or intr.* To come with forcible impact (against, upon, etc.).

c 1400 *MAUNDRE* (Roxb.) xiii. 58 Pe wilk brand efterwardes hitt on be erthe and stakk still perin. 1530 *PALSGR.* 585/2 I went darkeking and dyd hytte agaynst a doore. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 137 When we endeavour to shun one... Sand-bank, we hit agaynst another. 1704 *LOCKE* (J.), If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and hit one agaynst another? 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxv. 190 The little snow granules hit spitefully against the skin. *Mod.* The shot hit in front of the head high up.

5. *trans.* To deliver (a blow, stroke, etc.).

14 *1400 Morle Arth.* 3687 Archers of Englande... Hittis thourge be harde stele fulle herly dynntis. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 5937 He... Hit on his hede a full hard dynt. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1631 Ayder yn other scheld hytte Strokes grymly greet. 1879 *F. POLLOK Sport Brit.* i. 122, I lifted the stick and pretended to hit at a back-handed blow.

6. *With two objectives.* To hit any one a blow: to strike him with a blow, to give him a blow.

1597 *T. BEARD Theatre God's Judgem.* i. xxi. (1631) 122 One of his servants... hot him such a knock with a pistol that he killed him therewith. 1599 *J. MISSEU Dial. Span. & Eng.* (1623) 18, I hit my selfe a blow... in this shin bone. 1763 *C. JOHNSTON Reverie* i. 135 Hitting him a plump in the bread-basket. 1838 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Fruls.* II. 23 Hitting the poor Venus another... blow.

7. *trans.* To knock (a part of the body) against or on something.

1639 *T. BRUGIS tr. Camus' Mor. Relat.* 249 [He] hit his nose so hard against the ground, that he lay quite stund with the fall. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 178 It would swim to and fro... but would often hit itself against the rocks or stones. *Mod.* In the dark he hit his foot against the step.

8. *fig.* To affect the conscience, feelings, comfort, prosperity, etc. of (any one) in a way analogous to physical hitting; to affect sensibly, painfully, or injuriously; to smite, wound, hurt. To hit home: cf. HOME *adv.* 5.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 110 Sad sorow sa cane hymne hit. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. xi. 22 Now art thou hit with frawart weidris vnkend. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 138 A merie man can want no matter to hitte hym home. c 1565 *LINDSAY (Pittsottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 234 (Jam.) The chancellour... hearing the grose and ruid speech... thought he hat thame ower near. 1680 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) i. 142 Christ hitteth him home, and presseth upon his particular corruption. 1678 *R. BARCLAY Apol. Quakers* x. § 17. 307 This Objection hitteth not us at all. 1735 *POPE Donne Sat.* iv. 232 Dear Countess! you have charms all hearts to hit! 1861 *BRIGHT Sp. India* 19 Mar., The noble Lord felt himself hit. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* II. xliii. 134 There is always a desire to hit companies.

b. To be hard (sometimes heavily, badly) hit: to be severely or deeply affected by something; esp. to be seriously smitten by some adversity. (Cf. sense 1, quot. 1879.)

1854 *LEVER Dodd Fam. Abr.* xiv. 110, I got 'hit hard' at the Brussels races, lost twelve hundred at *carté*. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* III. xc. 229 Stocks had now fallen, and everybody was hard hit. 1891 *N. GOULD Doub. Event* 3 A friend of his had been hit heavily over a certain race. 1893 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 Jan., Liverpool was badly hit last year by the fall in cotton.

9. To cast, throw. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. v.* 172 Penne Clement be Cobelere caste of his cloke, And Hikke be Ostiler butte his hod astur. 1864 *H. KINGSLAY Ravenshoe* xlii. (D.), Everything past use was hit, as they say in Berkshire, out into the street.

10. *Backgammon.* To 'take up' (a man). To hit a blot: to throw a number which enables the player to take up an unguarded man, that is, one left single and alone on any point in his adversary's tables. Hence *fig.* to discover a failing or a weak point. (See *BLot* sh. 2)

1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* in *Hazl. Dodsley VII.* 276 *Mrs. Gour.* Look ye, mistress, now I hit ye. *Mrs. Bar.* Why, ay, you never use to miss a blot, Especially when it stands so fair to hit... I hot your man. 1691 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxviii, And he there hits a blot in the Papal Tenets that was never hit before. 1778 *C. JONES Hoyle's Games Inpr.* 175 Suppose I leave two Blots, either of which cannot be hit but by double Dice. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 144 If you are obliged to leave a blot, by having recourse to the Calculations for hitting it, you will find the chances for and against you... Never fail spreading your men, either to take a new point in your table, or to hit a man your adversary may happen to enter. 1899 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 832 Mr. Morley has hit a blot in our policy.

11. To come upon, light upon, meet with, get at, attain to, reach one's aim, succeed, and the like. This is the ON. sense; but with the exception of the single late OE. instance in 11, its exemplification in English as a whole is later.

12. *trans.* To come upon, light upon, meet with, get at, reach, find, esp. something aimed at. a. with material object.

a 1075 *OE. Chron.* (MS. D.) an. 1066 Da com Harold... on unwer on þa Normenn, and hytte hi begeondan Eoforwic, at Steinford-þrygge. 1527 *R. THORNE in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 256 Sailing Northward... we shall hitte those Isles. c 1532 *DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 908 To hitte or ouertake, attaindre. 1621 *T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 25 So farre out of the way... that they can hardly hit the right way againe to the... cite of God. 1704 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 56 The Entrance is so difficult to hit. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* ii. 138 Egad, I can't hit the Joint. 1797 *CAPT. TROUBRIDGE* 25 July in *Nicolas Nelson's Disp.* (1845) II. 426 note, From the darkness of the night I did not immediately hit the Mole, the spot appointed to land at. 1852 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 195 As soon as I knew where to hit you with a letter.

b. with immaterial object.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 309 To consyder howe they hytte the truthe the suntime. 1581 *PETIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 68 You have hit my meaning right. 1685 *LADY RUSSELL Lett.* I. xxi. 57, I cannot hit the names of the rest. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. ii. 272 Other persons... were able... to hit the happy medium. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 37, I never could hit his way of talking to his parishioners.

12. *intr.* With upon, on († of), in same sense as 11. (With indirect passive.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7152, I wat noght hu he on þam hitte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clement* 836 Bot one þat place mycht name of þame hyt. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 146 In reading... he hit at length upon himself and the More. 1568 *V. SRINNER tr. Montanus Inquis.* 17 a, So he can hit of the matter. 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* iv. ii, No, but I could hit of some things that thou wilt miss. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 34 The Means which they chiefly hit upon, and practised. 1715 *VANBRUGH Country Ho.* ii. Wks. (Rtdg.) 464/4 Sure I shall hit of some way to get rid of this crew. 1764 *REID Inquiry* vi. § 12 Like other facts, they are not to be hit upon by a happy conjecture. 1807 *P. GASS Frnl.* 132 We... crossed a large mountain and hit on the creek and small valley, which were wished for by our guide. 1874 *SANCE Compar. Philol.* ii. 69 Hypothesis after hypothesis, until the right one is at length hit upon.

† 13. *intr.* To attain the object aimed at or end intended; to 'hit the mark'. Of events, etc.: To come to the desired end; to succeed; to come off as intended. *Obs. or dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2071 Thow se not þat sothely said ys of olde, And otyt happens to hit, qwo so hede tas, 1505 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. iii. ii. 270 Hath all his ventures fail'd, what not one hit? 1668 *SEDLER Mulb. Gard. Prol.*, The cruel critic and malicious wit. Who think themselves undone if a play hit. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* II. ii. 127 (E. D. S.) This pirky wheat is often sown after turneps... and generally hits well. 1842 *ARERMAN Wills. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., The apples hit well t'year.

14. *trans.* To attain to an exact imitation or representation of; to imitate exactly or to a nicety. Cf. hit off, 24 c.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 484 Hark! how Jumball hits it (a cry) right. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. i. 127 Your Fathers Image is so hit in you. 1623 *B. JONSON in Shakspeare's Wks.* To Rdr., O, could he but have drawne his wit as well in brasse, as he hath hit his face. c 1633 *MILTON Arcades* 77 If my inferior hand or voice could hit Inimitable sounds. 1712 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 3 It is pleasant to look on the Picture of any Face, where the Resemblance is hit. 1808 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 356 How darest thy hand, that cannot hit The features of a poor Tom tit, Attempt the Eagle's fury in its flight? 1842 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1839) i. iv. 129 One of the most difficult things in painting is to hit the exact colour of the human face.

15. To fall in with exactly; to suit, fit, be agreeable to.

c 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* XL. iv. (11) sought with deedes they will to hit. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 506 The dry marle, sorteth well with a moist soile; and the fatty, hitteth that which is dry and lean. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 14 Hail, divinest Melancholy, Whose saintly visage is too bright To hit the sense of human sight. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ix. 327 All the Characters must hit and correspond one to another. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi, We did not immediately recollect an historical subject to hit us. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* XLVII, What vaster dream can hit the mood Of Love on earth? 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* i. 20 In the hope... of hitting her taste on some lucky occasion.

† 16. *intr.* To fall in suitably or exactly; to coincide; to square with, agree with. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. i. 6 A Guilt I warrant. Why this hits right: I dreamt of a Silver Bason and Ewre to night. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* xi. 274 Plutarch... would never balk a good story though it did not exactly hit with Chronology. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* ii. 1, The Scheme hit so exactly with my Temper. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 133 Was there nothing in his case that hit with your own?

17. *intr.* To agree together. *Obs. or dial.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. i. 308 Pray you let vs sit [Qos. hit] together. 1758 *T. NEVILLE Imit. Hor. Ep.* i. xviii. 131 Believe me, contraries will never hit; The fop avoid the clown, the dunce the wit. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hit, to agree. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'We hit about it', agreed. 'Hae ye hitten on yet?', come to an agreement.

III. To aim, direct one's aim or course.

† 18. *intr.* To aim, seek, strive. *Obs. rare.*

13. — *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 132 þe wy3. Hittet to haue ay more & more.

19. *intr.* To direct one's course, be directed; to pass, turn; to 'strike' out, in, in a particular direction. ? Now *dial.*

13. — *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 380 Of a hepe of askes he hitte in þe myddez. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 445 He sall hit with his hede in to þe hege est. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4671 Þai comyn to the cost... and þere hyt into hayyn. 1812, 7242 Achilles also afterward rose, Hit on his horse, hurlit into fight.

? a 1500 *Chuser Pl.* x. 275 Into Egypte till we hitte [E. E. T. S. hytt] The Angel will us leade. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 119 The Atoms of Fire, or Heat, which penetrate into the Bladder;... Why could they not hit out, as well as in, through the same pores? 1713 *POPE Guardian* No. 40 ad fin., Both Spenser and Phillips have hit into the same road with this old West Country Bard of ours. 1895 *T. HARVEY in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 568 I've seen her hit in and steer down the long slide on yonder pond.

IV. Phrases.

20. To hit it. a. To hit the mark; to guess the right thing; to make a correct conjecture.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 127 Thou canst not hit it my good man. 1591 *FLORIO and Frutes* 25 C. That is stake-money under the line, is it not so? T. Vea sir, you hit it right. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* iii. 199 Guess again... A Girl then... You have hit it. 1830 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 134 You've just hit it there.

b. (Now usually to hit it off.) To agree.

1634 *STAFFORD Lett.* i. 299 Would to God our master could hit it with that crown! 1668 *SEDLER Mulb. Gard.* i. i. Wks. 1722 II. 9 You and I shall never hit it. 1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 291 How do you and the great Mrs. Montague hit it off? 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxii. (1886) 66 The respective wives of these gentlemen never hit it exactly. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi, Tom did not venture to inquire for a day or two how the two hit it off together.

c. To attain exactly to the point wanted; to strike the scent in hunting (also hit it off).

1704 *STEELE Lying Lover* i. (1747) 16 Not ev'ry open-handed Fellow hits it neither. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* ii. 52 To look through every circumstance necessary to be considered in the adjusting of this point so as exactly to hit it. 18.. *Rec. N. Devon Stag-hounds* 65 (W. Som. Word-bk.) The hounds then hit it up the river. 1812 *Id.* 68 The hounds came to a check, and could never hit it off again.

21. To hit the mark, the nail, the needle, the pin, the nail upon the head, usually *fig.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 Now be myn trowthe þe hytte the pynne. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 15 Thou hyttest the nayle upon the head For that is the thing that they dreed. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 305 Indeede she had hit the needle in that deuise. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 75 That we commonly call hitting the eight on the face, when we come to an eight, and skip vp from it agayne to another perfect concord. a 1613 *OVERBURY Charac. Amoris* Wks. (1856) 57 To keep Cupid from hitting the blacke. 1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 54 This Bow-man hat the mark, when the Emperour Constantine turned Christian. 1866 *Mrs. GASKELL Wives & Daughters* (Tauchn.) i. 69 He was rash... hitting the nail on the head sometimes.

b. To hit one in the teeth: to reproach one (with a thing), throw it in one's teeth (see TOOTH).

22. Hit or miss: Whether one hits or misses; at random, at haphazard, happy-go-lucky. (Cf. HITTY-MISSY.) Also *attrib.* and *subst.*

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 384 But hit or misse, Our projects life this shape of sence assumes. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 115 Whose practise in Physick is nothing but the Countrey dance, call'd Hit or Misse. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 14 Do we all march towards Heaven hit or misse, and by guess? 1873 *OURA Pascarel* II. 42 It is not the happy-go-lucky hit-or-miss sort of thing that you may fancy.

V. With adverbs in specialized senses.

23. Hit in. † a. *trans.* To thrust in, push in with a stroke. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 532 þan wendis þar-out a litill worm & wald it eft enter, And or scho hit in hire hede a hard deth suffris.

b. *intr.* To strike in: see 19.

24. Hit off. a. *trans.* To produce or throw off with success.

1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iii. xiii, We hit off a little wit now and then, but no animosity. 1822 *MARY A. KELTY Osmond* i. 87 You used to be rather au fait at hitting off a sonnet.

b. To succeed in attaining or getting at or upon. (Said esp. of striking the scent in hunting.)

1678 *DAVDEN Limberham* v. i, You have hit it off it seems. a 1698 *TEMPLE* (J.), What prince soever can hit off this great secret, need know no more. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. vi, It happens to this sort of men, as to bad hounds, who never hit off a fault themselves. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 299 The hounds again hit off the scent. 1899 *F. POLLOK Sport Brit.* *Burmah* I. 69 We started at daybreak... and soon hit off a trail.

c. To describe, represent, or reproduce successfully or to a nicety.

1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* 81 He has very well hit off the Sense. 1831 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1883) i. 233, I never saw a character so thoroughly hit off. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* x. (1876) 275 Sometimes he hits off an individual trait by an anecdote.

d. See also senses 1 b and 20 b, c.

25. Hit out. † a. *trans.* To knock out. *Obs.*

1363 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 386 And ho so hitteþ out a mannes eye ober elles hows-forþe. 1704 *J. PITTS Acc. Mahometans* 98, I have hit out the Devils Eyes already.

† b. To bring out, come out with. *Obs. rare.*

1579 *E. K. Ep. Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, He mought needes in singing hit out some of theyr tunes.

c. To strike out, elicit.

1838 *KEBLE Occas. Pap. & Rev.* (1877) 31 [She] hit out the spark which has now become such an orb of poetical fame.

d. *intr.* To strike out with the fist. Also *fig.* to deal heavy blows at, to attack vigorously.

1856 *READE It is never too late* xv, No! give me a chap that hits out straight from the shoulder. 1873 *Punch* 10 May 190/1 Mr. Torrens hit out at Mr. Lowe. a 1895

Lo. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* vi. (1896) 188 A member [of Parliament] should hit seldom but hit hard.

VI. 26. Comb. hit-wicket (Cricket), the act of hitting the wicket with the bat or a part of the person, by which the batsman is 'out'.

1773 in *Q. Rev.* No. 316. 469 [We find] 'hit wicket' [scored for the first time in a match between Hambledon and England in 1773]. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 47 The batter is given out as 'hit wicket'. 1897 RANJITSINGH *Cricket* xix. The umpire at the bowler's end is the proper person to be appealed to... in all cases except those of stumping, hit-wicket, and run out.

Hit, sb. Also 5 hete, 6-8 hitt. [*f. HIT v.*]

1. A blow given to something aimed at; a stroke (at cricket, billiards, etc.); the collision or impact of one body with another.

Hit off (in Hockey), the first stroke, which begins the game. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 185 To hym wyl I go, and 3eve hym suche an hete That alle the lechis of the londe his lyf xul nevyr restore. 1598 FLORIO, *Colpo*, a blow, a stroke, a hit. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham. v.* ii. 202 A hit, a very palpable hit. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 32 How deep... By tumbling down stones... Till the first hit strikes the astonisht ear. Like Thunder under-ground. 1870 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 195 The navigator could plant but few hits. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 92 He... can only be denied by a hit down. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 46 Whatever hies result from the hit, go to the hit. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit.* *Burmah* I. 229 We... made some very disgraceful misses, and again some very pretty hits. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 11/2 The annual encounter... at hockey... Hit off will be at half-past two.

2. A stroke of sarcasm, censure, rebuke, etc. 1668 *Roxb. Ball.* (1802) VII. 381 'Tis Wit for Wit, and Hit for Hit. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 139 His snip-snap wit, hit for hit. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 265 We have received a number of hits about the soup or broth shops. 1873 *HELPS Anim. & Mast.* iv. (1875) 102 In Hudibras there is a sly hit at the sayings of the philosophers.

3. A stroke of good luck which one hits upon or meets with; a fortunate chance. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 1 June, To lament the losse of the opportunity of the last year, which... all might have been such a hit as will never come again in this age. 1684 T. BUWERT *The Earth* 1. 294 A lucky hit indeed, for chance to frame a world! 1704 CHURCHILL *Collect. Voy.* III. 9/1 One of these Hits is enough to Enrich a Family. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 120 Such words... which only by a lucky hit gain life and a career.

b. To look to (or mind) one's hits: to look to one's chances. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 190 He should have minded his hits better, when he was minded to act the Tyrant. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Eye*, To have an Eye to the main Chance, or look to your Hits. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 248 If I mind my hits this trip, I shall be as rich as the best of them. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xliii, You had better mind your hits between mamma and me.

4. A successful stroke made in action or performance of any kind. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrimblemania* 157 note, One of Mr. Lane's most fortunate hits. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 399 Mr. Peel seems to have made a hit in the chief character of Shiel's play. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxiv. (1879) 217 His general effect... was pronounced to be a hit.

b. A saying that goes to the point; a striking and effective expression; a telling phrase. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. i. 18 He suggested the introduction of two or three jokes—'hits', I recollect he called them—into the speeches of that personage. 1884 *Non-conf. & Indep.* 25 Sept. 929/2 The noble speaker had made the hit of the evening. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 10/1 One of his happiest hits is to brand wire pullers as the *chiffonniers* of politics.

c. A successful guess. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. i. 139 A knack of lucky conjecture... resembling that which solves conundrums, often seems to be more successful in its hits than comprehensive mental grasp or the closest logical continuity.

d. Hit off, the act of hitting off (*HIT v.* 24 c); a clever representation or imitation. 1830 J. BADCOCK in *Footie's Wks.* p. xi, The plaudits which would accompany a successful hit-off of the subject under treatment.

5. Backgammon. a. A game won by a player after his opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board, as distinguished from a *gammon* or a *backgammon*: see *quot.* 1888. b. The act of hitting a 'blot': see *HIT v.* 10.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* ii, Backgammon, at which my old friend and I sometimes took a twopenny hit. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 171 Two of your Adversary's Men in your Tables are better, for a Hit, than any greater Number, provided your Game is forwardest. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro M.* 18 A hardly-contested 'hit' of backgammon was being fought out. 1888 *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Past.* 385 There are three different kinds of wins, viz., the hit, the gammon, and the backgammon. The player who has played all his men round into his own inner table, and by fortunate throws of the dice has borne all his men, wins the hit.

6. An abundant crop of fruit (i.e. one that turns out a success). *west. dial.* 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts XVIII.* 303 What in the Cider-countries is called a hitt. This... superabundance of fruit, is very destructive to the trees; for so great a crop weakens them very much. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hitt*, an abundant crop of fruit.

Hit, obs. f. HIGHT v., HEIGHT; obs. and dial. f. IT.

Hitch (hitf), v. Forms: 5-6 hyche, hytche, hich, 6-hitch. [*In Promp. Parv.*, 1440, *hytche-n*; in 16-17thc. also without *h*, see *ITCH v.* 2; app. identical in sense with early ME. *ICCHE-N*. If these are in origin the same word, it is equally difficult to explain the loss of *h* in the one, and its addition in the other form. In some uses *hitch* is equivalent in sense to *Sc.* and north. *hotch*, with which, if the *h* is original, it may be radically cognate. No related word appears in the cognate langs. The connexion of branches I and II is also uncertain.

(There does not appear to be any ground for connecting it with *hick* in *hicket, hiccup*.)

I. To move jerkily. 1. *trans.* To move (anything) as with a jerk, or in an abrupt or discontinuous manner; to shift (a thing) a little away or aside. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/2 Hytchyn, or remevyn (*K. hychyn*, P. hychen, 3, W. hythen, *amoveo, moveo, removeo*). a 1529 SKELTON *E. Runnymyg* 401 Another than dyd hyche her, And brought a pottel pycher. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xxiii. (1840) 38 Jerusalem... bath somewhat altered her situation, having hitched herself more north-westward. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto*. 122 That the spring of the Watch... should by its bear or elasticity hitch it forwards. 1849 C. BAOTHE *Shirley* ix, Hitching his chair nearer the fire. 1884 GILMOU *Mongols* 256 Hitching himself round... looking at me.

b. *esp.* To raise or lift with a jerk. Usually with *up*. *Orig. nautical.* 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* li, So saying, Swinburne hitched up his trousers, and went down below. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Misado*, *Margate* xix, And then he hitch'd his trousers up, as is, I'm told, their use. 1861 MISS TYTLER *Pap. Thought.* *Girls* (1863) 38 Over-prominent shoulderblades, which she had not given over hitching awkwardly. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* ii. 1, She hitched this chin up. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, She... hitched her dress.

2. *fig.* To move or lift as by a jerk into some position; *spec.* to put (as by an effort) into a story, into verse, or the like; to insert or mention in a literary work, esp. by way of exposure or ridicule. Sometimes app. associated with sense 5. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. i, Hitch him in distich. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i, Now we must appear loving and affectionate, or Smeer will hitch us into a story. 1779 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 355 *lf.*, the letter should be caught and hitched into a newspaper, the world would say I was not to be trusted with a secret. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. xiii. 196 The most exalted persons... cruelly hitched in a rhyme, and thrown out to the vulgar. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 58 Our endowed free schools... keep down the price of education, and they hitch into genteel life a number of young men, who are lost to industry. 1889 SERJ. ROBINSON *Bencher & Bar* 305 A few words hitched in here regarding barristers' clerks may not be thought out of place.

b. *intr.* for *passive*. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. i. 78 Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme, Sacred to Ridicule his whole life long. a 1797 MASON *Dean & Squire* (R.), I ask his pardon. At the time he chanc'd to hitch into my rhyme. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iv. v. 185 note, Names that may more commodiously hitch into verse.

3. *intr.* To shift one's position a little; to move with a jerk or succession of jerks. 1629 T. ADAMS *Serm.* *Rev.* vi. 16 Wks. 758 When... the place of their hope became an Iland, loe now they hitch vp higher to the toppes of the tallest trees. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. 52 To ease themselves a little, by hitching into another place. 18... W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.*, The Belgæ... were hitching westward to make room for the Goths. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Ch. xviii.* xii. VIII. 35 Slow Fernor... began hitching southward, southward gradually to Posen.

4. To walk unevenly or lamely; to hobble; also (*dial.*) to hop. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. xi. 114 The tother... Hichit on furth with slaw pace lyke an trat. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 395 Fra the how to the hight, some hobbles, some hatches [error for hitches; *rimes* 'witches', 'hitches']; With their mouths to the moone, murgons they maid. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hobble*, to walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hitch*, to move or walk. *Norw.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Surely also Punishment, this day, hitches (if she still hitch) after Crime, with frightful shoes-of-swiftness! 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hitch*, to move a short distance in any direction; to hop. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* x. 214 She began to hitch along; for walk she wouldn't, and she didn't.

II. To fasten by something that catches. 5. *trans.* To catch as with a loop, noose, or hook; to fasten, esp. in a temporary way (and against force acting in one direction). Also *fig.* 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Hitch, is to catch hold of any thing with a rope to hold it fast, or with a hook, as hitch the fish-hook to the Anchors flooke, or the Tackles into the Garnets of the Slings. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archiv.* II. 14/1 Little knobs... against which the ropes were hitched, to prevent their slipping. 1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii. xxxiii, Hitching your knife in the gritty flaws of a black-lead pencil. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 75 Hitching our shawls in a bramble. 1835 W. IRVING *Tow. Prairies* xix. 162 The hunter... hitches the running noose of the lariat over his [the wild horse's] head by means of the forked stick. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 351 The tackle is to be hitched on, and the horse run up quickly. 1852 OWEN *Invertebr. Anim.* xiv. (1855) 303 Sometimes the crab hitches one of its claws into some crack or fissure. 1864 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880)

I. 262 A stone under a glacier may be hitched or suspended in the ice itself for long spaces. 1870 GORDON *Bush Ball.*, *Wolf & Hound* 25, I hitched my mare to a tree. 1872 ELLA COMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, *Bells Ch.* ii. 217 Bells are sometimes chimed by... hitching the rope round the fligt or tail of the clapper. 1893 Q. [COCCIN] *Delect. Duchy* 286 He... hitched this hat upon a peg in the wall.

b. *fig.* To catch, arrest (attention, etc.). *rare.* a 1764 LLOYD *Ruff. Poet Wks.* 1774 l. 171 As gaudy signs, which hang before The tavern or the alehouse door, Hitch every passer's observation. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xvi. (1869) 317 As if the mind were equally hitched in difficulties and distracted with doubts.

c. with *up*: To harness, yoke; *absol.* 'To harness a horse to a vehicle, make ready for driving' (*Cent. Dict.*). *U.S.* So hitch to *Austral*.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Civiliz.* ii. Wks. (Bohn) 111. 11 Now that is the wisdom of a man... to hitch his wagon to a star. 1870 E. E. HALE *Ten Times One* iv. (Cent.), He would hitch up at once and drive over to Elyria. 1880 EARL DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Oct. 606 There was nothing for us to do but hitch up our teams and drive back to settlements. 1890 BOLDFEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 127 The three leaders was hitched to, and away we went.

d. To hitch horses together, also short, to hitch: to agree, get on well together, act in harmony. *U.S. colloq.*

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 117 They [man and wife] don't hitch their horses together well at all. 1842 MRS. CLAVERS *Forest Life* l. 116 (Bartlett), I... have come to drive a spell for this old fellow, but I guess we shan't hitch long. a 1860 *McClintock Tales* (Bartlett), After he poked his fist in my face, one election, we never hitched horses together. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 283 An' so we fin'ly made it up, concluded to hitch horses.

e. *pass.* To be yoked; *fig.* to be married. *U.S.* 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xv. 172 Now and then a feller gets hitched to a hedge-hog [of a wife]. 1862 A. WARD *His Bk.* x, If you mean gettin hitched, I'm in!

f. *intr.* To become fastened or caught, esp. by hooking on; to be caught or stopped by some obstruction; to catch on something. Also *fig.*

1578 LYVE *Dodoes* iv. xxx. 487 The leaves... end with clasping tendrelles, whereby it hitheth fast and taketh sure hold. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 The Anker hitched againe, and upon the chopping of a Sea, threw the men from the Capstang. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 note, We have had instances of the boat's gunnel hitching under a stone in the tackle. 1855 W. IRVING *Tow. Prairies* xx, The lariat hitched on one of his ears, and he shook it off. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 583 My descent being arrested by a collection of brushwood and rubbish... which had hitched far down in the shaft.

g. *fig.* 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 108 Set your opinion at whatever pitch, Knots and impediments make something hitch. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Feb., Despatched all my sheriff processes, save one, which hitches for want of some papers. 1864 BAGEHOT in *Nat. Rev.* Nov. 3 Their traits were indistinct; we forgot them, for they hitched on to nothing, and we could not classify them. 1891 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 23 Mar. 5/4 They want marriage... to be dissolved when one party tires of the other or desires to hitch on elsewhere.

7. Of a horse: To strike the feet together in going; to interfere. (*Perh.* related to 4. Cf. *HITCH sb.* 3.)

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2128/4 Stolen... A brown Gelding... all his paces, and hitches a little in his pace. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Hitch*,... to knock the Legs in going as a Horse does.

Hence Hitching *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.* as in *hitching-bar*, *clamp*, *post*, *strap*, *weight*, i.e. one used in tethering a horse); Hitching *ppl. a*.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/2 Hytchinge, or remevynge (*v.rr.* hichynge, hychynge), *amocio, remocio*. 1678 BUNYAN *Welcome to Jesus in Pilgr.* (Virtue) 379 The desire of his mind is not to be judged by the slow pace of the dull beast he rides, as by his hitching, kicking, and spurring. 1832 *Examiner* 790/1 Nothing lets down a smart hit so lamentably as a hitching verse or hobbling rhyme. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 130 The sail is... laced to the yard with hitching turns. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 96/2 Every available hitching-post (for horses) in sight was taken.

Hitch (hitf), sb. [*f. prec. vb.*]

1. A short abrupt movement, pull, or push; a jerk.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto*. 122 Some minute or minutes more to bear on towards a second hitch. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faiths*, xii, Ben... gives his trousers one hitch, and calls for a quatern. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* xvi. 401 One more great movement of elevation... acting by successive and repeated hitches, each of small amount. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Ch.* ix. xi. 111. 186 Noailles... maaœuvres him, hitch after hitch, out of Italy.

b. *colloq.* A little lift or push up; 'temporary assistance; help through a difficulty' (Ogilvie).

2. *Mining.* A slight fault or dislocation of strata. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 39 Sometimes a Pit may happen to have a Hitch or Dipping of the Thill or Bottom of the way. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 679 note, A hitch is only a dike or fissure of a smaller degree. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 283/1 The dykes, if not large, are locally called troubles, slips, or hitches.

3. A limp, a hobble; an interference in a horse's pace. Cf. *HITCH v.* 7.

1664 *ETHEREDGE Com. Rev.* l. iii, I will as soon undertake to reclaim a horse from a hitch he has learned in his pace. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1748/4 A bay Mare... and hath a hitch in her Pace. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* i. i, With a pert Jirk forward, and little Hitch in my Gate like a Scholastic Beau. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 42 There is still a considerable hitch or hobble in your enunciation.

4. *dial.* The act of hopping; a hop: cf. *HOP sb.* 2 3. 1799 J. JEFFERSON *Lett. to J. Boucher* 24 Jan. (MS.), I remember, when a boy, the playing at 'hitch, step and jump'. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 11 Hitch step an' loup some try'd.

5. The action of catching or fastening in a temporary way, as on a hook, etc.

1828 in WEBSTER.
6. A contrivance for fastening something, a catch.
1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., *Hitch*. 2. A hole cut in the side-rook, when this is solid enough, to hold the cap of a set of timbers, permitting the leg to be dispensed with.

b. (Chiefly Naut.) Applied to a noose or knot of various kinds, by which a rope is caught round or temporarily made fast to some object. See CLOVE-HITCH, DIAMOND *hitch*, HALF-HITCH, etc.

1769 [see CLOVE-HITCH]. 1832 MARRVAT N. Forster xiii. The monkey of a boy who made her fast .. had made a 'slippery hitch', so away we went. c1860 H. STUART Seaman's Catech. 1 What is an admiralty hitch used for? For setting up lower rigging, or heaving turns taut with a marling spike. 1867 F. FRANCIS Angling ii. (1880) 65 The float .. is fastened on with two half hitches. 1888 Century Mag. XXXVI. 202/2 An expert packer, versed in the mysteries of the 'diamond hitch', the only arrangement of the ropes that will insure a load staying in its place. 1894 PHILLIPS-WOLLEY Gold in Cariboo 61 The diamond hitch had no mysteries for him, the loops flew out and settled to an inch where he wanted them to.

7. fig. An accidental or temporary stoppage, such as is caused by something suddenly getting caught or entangled; an impediment, obstruction.

1748 H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann (1834) II. clxxxvii. 229 There seems to be some hitch in Legge's Embassy. I believe we were overhasty. 1794 LO. MALMESBURY in 14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 577 There was some hitch in the execution of our treaty. 1821 J. W. CROKER Diary 3 June in C. Papers (1884), There may be some hitch in the arrangement. 1872 BAGEHOT Physics & Pol. (1876) 172 When any hitch has arisen in the moral system of the human world. 1885 Manch. Exam. 15 May 5/3 A hitch has occurred in regard to the Afghan boundary arrangement.

Hitchcock, var. of *Hickock* Obs., *hiccup*.

Hitchel, obs. and dial. form of *Hatchel*.

Hitcher (hitchə). [f. *HITCH* v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which hitches.

1. A hook for catching hold; a boat-hook.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. i. 64/2 One of them took a Hitcher or long Boate-hooke, and hitched in the sickle man's breeches, drawing him backward. 1757 Philip Quarll (1816) 6 Having taken the hitcher of the boat, he groped along for sure footing. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN Comp. Oarsman's Guide 17 The boat should be brought in by the hitcher.

2. Coal-mining. A 'hanger-on'. (See quot. 1891.)

1890 Daily News 7 Feb. 5/6 It has surprised everybody to find that John Beard, the hitcher in the pit, should have escaped so marvellously. 1891 Labour Commission Gloss., *Hitchers*, the men who put the trams of coal on the carriage at the pit bottom.

Hitch-pin. [f. *HITCH* v. + *PIN*.] In a piano-forte, The pin to which each string is attached at its fixed end, opposite to the tuning- or wrest-pin. Also attrib., as *hitchpin-block*.

1878 A. J. HIKKINS in Grove Dict. Mus. I. 468 A hitchpin-block for the attachment of the other ends of the strings. 1881 Ibid. III. 194 The merit of Hans Ruckers .. was his.. boldly attaching the strings to hitchpins on the soundboard.

Hitchy (hitchi), a. rare. [f. *HITCH* sb. or v. + -Y.] Characterized by hitches or hitching; jerky.

Hence *Hitchily* adv., *Hitchiness*.

1872 HOWELLS Wedd. Journ. (1884) 46 Things go more hitchily the first year than ever they do afterwards. Ibid. 47 The great object is not to have any hitchiness.

Hithe: see *HIGHT* v.

Hithe, hythe (həiθ). [OE. *hȳð* fem.: -O Teut. type **hȳð*-: not found in any of the other Teut. langs.] A port or haven; esp. a small haven or landing-place on a river. Now obsolete except in historical use, and in place-names, as *Hythe*, *Rotherhithe*, *Lambeth* (orig. *Lamb-hithe*), *Hythe Bridge* at Oxford, *Bablock Hithe* on the Thames above Oxford.

c725 Corpus Gloss. 643 Deconfusione, statione, hyðae. a1000 Boeth. Metr. xxi. 13 (Gr.) Þæt is sio an hyð. a1000 Prose Life St. Guthlac xi. (1848) 54 Comon þær þry men to þære hyðe. c1000 Ags. Ps. cvi. 29 (vii. 30) And he bi on hælo hyðe zelædde. c1440 Plough. Parv. 242/1 Hyþe, where bootys ryve to londe, or stonde, stacio. 1538 BALE Three Lawes 1345 In an oyster bote, a little beyonde quene hythe. 1723 Banff Burgh Rec. in Cramond Ann. Banff (1893) II. 219 [The shipmasters crave] an further reparation to be made one Guthrie's Hyth. 1790 PENNANT London 473 (R.) When the hithe fell into the hands of King Stephen, he bestowed it on William de Ypres. 1853 M. ARNOLD Scholar-Gipsy viii. Crossing the stripling Thames at Bablock-hithe. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge I. Intro. 11 The different hythes or landing-places along the river-bank. 1897 F. W. MAITLAND Domesday & beyond 189 Hythes outside the walls.

Hipen, var. *HETHEN* adv. Obs., hence.

Hither (hiðə), adv. and adj. Forms: a. 1-5 *hider*, 3-6 *hyder*, 4 *buder*, 4-5 *hidir*, -ur, 5 *hydir*, -ur, -yr, 4-6 *hider*, -ir, *hydder*, -ir, -yr; 4 *hiper*, 5-6 *hyther*, 5- *hither*. β. 3 *hidere*, 4-5 *hidre*. γ. 4-5 *heder*, *ir* (e, -ur, -yr, 6 *hedder*; 4 *heper*, 4-5 *hethir*, 5-7 *hether*. [OE. *hider* corresp. to ON. *hēðra*, Goth. *hidrē*; f. demonstr. stem *hi-* (see *HE*, *HERE*) + suffix appearing also in *L. ci-trā* on this side. Not known in WGer. exc. in OE.; but it has been suggested that OS. *herod*, OHG. *herot*, in same sense, are of similar

origin. For the later change of *d* to *th* (ð), cf. note to *FATHER*.]

A. adv.

1. With verbs of motion (or cognate nouns): To or towards this place. (Now only literary; in ordinary speech supplanted by *HERE* q.v., sense 7).

c725 Corpus Gl. 1158 Istuc, hider. c825 Vesp. Ps. lxxii. 10. c1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxviii. (L.) 223 Huc, hider. a1123 O. E. Chron. an. 1101 Þe mid unfriðe hider to lande fundode. c1205 LAV. 26733 We beoð hider (c1275 hider) icumen. a1300 Cursor M. 10315 Nu am i hidir to þe send. 1388 WYCLIF John xx. 27 Putte hider thin hond. c1440 Geneydes 168 Of my comyng heder. c1450 Merlin 39 Bring hether the clerkes. 1550 CROWLEY Last Trump. 93 Come hither unto me. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. v. 5 Vnder the greene wood tree, who loones to lye with mee .. Come hither, come hither, come hither. 1671 MILTON Samson 1445 My inducement hither. 1766 GRAY in Corr. w. Nichols (1843) 63 Till my return hither yesterday. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. I. 557 Hither .. came news that the frigates had forced a passage.

†b. (Of the direction of feeling.) Obs. rare.

1579 J. STUBBES Gaping Gulf E vj, That false Scot prelate Rosse, mortal enemy hether.

†c. With redundant to or unto (north. till). (Cf. from hence.) Obs.

1340 HAMFOLK Pr. Cons. 7746 Swa many myle, Fra heven tyll hyder. 1382 WYCLIF Job xxxviii. 11 Vnto hider thou shalt come, and no fetherge gon.

2. To or on this side (of). rare.

1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. xii. ix. IV. 209 At Steinberg .. some twenty miles hither of Olmütz.

†3. Up to this point (of time, or of discourse, etc.); till now, thus far, hitherto. Also with redundant to (north. till). Obs.

a1300 Cursor M. 581 Now haf i sceud yow till hider [Gott. hider] how [etc.]. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 44 From that tyme hider, the Sowdan clepeth him self Calyff. 1466 Edw. IV in Paston Lett. No. 552 II. 282 Sithen the Conquest hither. 1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts (1658) 267 Hither of causes and sickness in general. Now it is also meet, that we speak .. of signes whereby sickness is known.

†4. To this end, aim, or result; to this subject, class, or category; hereto. Obs.

1538 STARKE England i. i. 7 Hither tendyth al prudence and pollicy. 1561 DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc. Pref. (1573) 12 S. John hath hither borrowed all his thinges out of the Scriptures .. to .. confirme his writings by the scripture. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 118 Hither may that speech .. be well referred. a1694 TILLOTSON Sermon. (1743) I. v. 137 Hither belong all those texts which [etc.].

5. Phr. *Hither and thither*. To this place and that, in this direction and in that (alternately); to and fro; in various directions. [In OE.; also with gen. endings *hideres* *thideres*.] So *hither and yon* (yond). dial. and U.S.

c725 Corpus Gl. 1158 Ultrouque citrouque, hider ond thider [MS. hider]. c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xl. § 5 Ac ic ondræde þæt ic þe læde hideres þides on þa pabas of binum wege. c897 .. Gregory's Past. ix. 59 Ðæt scip .. Drifen hider and thider. c900 tr. Bede's Hist. v. xiii. (xii.) (1890) 428 Ða ahof ic mine eazian upp & locade hider & ðeond. a1300 Cursor M. 16001 Pæt iesus ledd .. Bath hider & thider. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 69, I sawe hym .. ðe hyder and thyder. 1621 G. SANDYS Ovid's Met. xv. (1626) 308 Hether and thether still the Spirit strays. 1787 GOSSE Prov. Gloss., *Hither and yon*, here and there, backwards and forwards. North. 1821 GALT Sir A. Wylie II. 20 and forwards. Noo that they're hither and yon frae ane anither. 1871 R. H. HUTTON Ess. (1877) I. 34 A Power, that moves us hither and thither through the ordinary Courses of our lives.

B. adj. Situated on this side, or in this direction; the nearer (of two things, or ends or parts of something). Also fig. of time. [Cf. *L. citer*, *citerior*.]

1387 TREvisa Higden (Rolls) I. 299 Pære beeh tweye Spaynes; þe hyder hygynneþ from þe pleyne and valeys of Pirencies. Þe þonder Spayne conteyneþ þe west partye. 1577-87 HOLMESDON Chron. III. 942/2 On this hither side of the river. 1667 MILTON P. L. III. 722 That Glohe, whose hither side With light .. reflected, shines. 1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 53 Lay .. the Mold flat upon the hither end of the using File. 1850 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1865) II. xix. 382 In the wildest districts of the Hither Province. 1863 HAWTHORNE Our Old Home 177 On the hither bank a fisherman was washing his boat. 1871 EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue v. 219 A widening divergence separates them at their hither end.

b. sup. *Hitherest*: nearest. Obs. exc. dial.

1462 Mann. & Househ. Exp. (Roxb.) 562 My master brake his hederest ponde at Sprottes. And .. lete nat owte alle the water. 1876 WHITLY Gloss., *Hitherest*, the nearest.

Hither, v. [Elliptical use of adv. = *come hither*.] intr. To move or come hither; chiefly in phr. *to hither and thither* = to go to and fro; to move about in various directions.

1856 MRS. CARLYLE Lett. II. 275 Mr. C. always hithers and thithers in a weary interminable way. 1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. xvi. xi. IV. 436 Confused hithering and thithering. 1876 WHITLY Gloss. s.v., They come hithering frae all parts. 18 .. New Mirror (N. Y.) III. 96 (Cent.) An old black trunk—a companion to our hithering and thithering for seven long years.

†**Hithercome**. Obs. Forms: see *HITHER*.

[OE. *hidercyme*, f. *hider* *HITHER* + *cyme* *come* sb.] The action of coming hither; advent, arrival.

c900 tr. Bede's Hist. i. iv. (1890) 32 Ða was fram Cristes hidercyme hundteontig and fiftig and six gear. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 141 Hwu wunderlich was his hider-cume. 13 .. Guy Warw. (A.) 6216 Hou come þou hider, sir Gij? Þine hider-cum wil me harm. c1440 Bone Flor. 515 God, and seynt Petur of Rome, Yylde yow yowre heder-come.

†**Hithermore**, a. Obs. [f. *HITHER* adv. or a. + *MORE*: cf. next.] = *HITHER* a.

1609 HOLLAND tr. Anon. Marcell. xvii. xiv. 99 They came, therefore .. to the hithermore banke of the river. 1610 — Camden's Brit. i. 525 In the hithermore or South part. Ibid. 642 The hithermore is called Tullie .. the farthermore is named Barry.

Hithermost, a. ? Obs. [f. *HITHER* adv. or a. + *-MOST*: cf. *hindermost*, *netthermost*, *utthermost*, etc.] Situated most in this direction; nearest.

1563 GOLDING Caesar 80 (R.) The cities of the hythermost part of Spain. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. I. vi. 124 The hithermost and concluding extreme. 1712 W. ROGERS Voy. App. 56 The hithermost of the Rocks. 1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. xii. ix, At Steinberg, his hithermost post.

Hitherside, hither-side. [Properly two words, *hither* side: see *HITHER* a. Cf. *inside*, *outside*.] This side; the nearer side.

1587 FLEMING Contin. Holinshed III. 1967/2 Overtaking them three miles on the hitherside of Hardillo sands. 1670 MILTON Hist. Eng. iv. Wks. (1852) 147 All on the hitherside of Humber. 1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 31 The Hither-side of the Anvil. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 105 ¶ 8 On the hitherside of the lunar world. 1876 GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der. IV. lii. 52 With a dubious wink on the hither-side of him.

†**Hithertill**, -tills, adv. Sc. and north. dial. Obs. Forms: see *HITHER*. [f. *HITHER* adv. + *TILL* prep. *Hithertill* has the adverbial genitive, like *toward-s*.] = *HITHERTO*.

a. a1300 Cursor M. 3605 Pou has hidir-till Gladli don þi fader will. c1340 Ibid. 10281 (Laud), I haue no child beþer-tylle. 1567 Ps. li. in Gude & G. Ballatis (S. T. S.) 129 Mont Syone .. In thrall is hiddertill.

B. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis v. xli. 1 Thus, hiddertillis, warrynie derenyis seir Exercit in wisch of his fadir dier. 1603 Philotus xlv, Father hithertills I trow, 3e haue nane vther seine. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 460 Who hithertills had graciously .. provided for him.

Hitherto (hiðə'tu, hiðə'tu), adv. (a.) Forms: see *HITHER*. [f. *HITHER* adv. + *To* prep.]

A. adv. 1. Up to this time, until now, as yet.

a1225 Leg. Kath. 447 Hwucche men þu hæuest ihæued hiderto to meistras. a1300 Cursor M. 4554, I haf soght .. both farr and nerr .. Bot hiderto to mought i nought spedde. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arch.) 24 Verely welse i was heder to but now .. verely euyll y am and fele my selfe. 1526 THOALE John ii. 10 Thou hast kept keake the goode wyne hetherto. 1651 HOBBS Leviath. II. xviii. 93 Except the vulgar be better taught than they have hetherto been. 1760 ROBERTSON Chas. V. vii. (1805) III. 259 The veil under which he had hitherto concealed his real sentiments. 1861 M. PATTERSON Ess. (1889) I. 46 Objects hitherto unknown to Europe.

†2. Up to this point (in discourse, writing, argument, etc.); thus far. Obs. (or merged in 1).

a1225 Ancr. R. 48 Pis is nu ðe uorne dole, þæt ic habbe ispenken hiderto. 1382 WYCLIF Jer. xlii. 1 Hyderto the domes of Moah. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 159 b/2 Hyderto endure the wordes of the sayd Sermon. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 143 Thus hytherto we haue shewed [etc.]. 1602 SHAKS. Ham. III. ii. 216 Hitherto doth Loue on Fortune tend. 1762 KAMES Elem. Crit. xviii. (1833) 278 Hitherto of arranging single words.

3. To this place or point in space; thus far. arch.

1535 COVERDALE Job xxxviii. 11 Hither to shalt thou come, but no further. 1596 SHAKS. Hen. IV. III. i. 74 England, from Trent, and Seuerne, hitherto, By South and East, is to my part assign'd. 1694 S. JOHNSON Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet 1. 64 Hitherto shall ye come and no further.

†4. To this end or purpose; to this subject or division; hereto; = *HITHER* a. Obs.

1637 POKKINGTON Sunday no Sabb. 2 Hitherto, if I cau hat hold me by my text, I hope not to fall into imperlences. 1656 RIDGLEY Pract. Physick 253 Hitherto belongeth mad love.

B. quasi-adj. [attrib. use of adv.: cf. then.]

1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary (1842) III. 303 All his hitherto offences. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN Tracts Theol. & Eccl. 395 The hitherto editions. 1883 GREEN Proleg. Ethics III. ii. 207 The hitherto experience of men.

†**Hithertoward, -towards**, adv. Obs. or dial. [f. prec. + -WARD, -WARDS.] = *HITHERTO*.

a1400-50 Alexander 3577 As I 3it haue hederitoward heried all my faes. 1483 Cath. Angl. 185/2 Hydirtoward .. hucusque. 1514 in Burton & Raim. Hemingbrough 381 The custome .. of our Monasterie hethertowards usyd. a1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, *Hithertoward*, towards this time, or place.

Hitherunto, -unto, adv. arch. [f. *HITHER* + *UNTO* prep.] = *HITHERTO*.

1505 F. MARSH, etc., in Mem. Fen. VII (1858) 235, I have served the said queen many years, being her grace a little child hitherunto. 1579-80 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 595, I hitherunto haue done nothing worthy of my self. 1625 GILL Sac. Philos. xii. 184 Hitherunto tend those words. 1657 CROMWELL Sp. 21 Apr. in Carlyle, To consider the Providence of God, how He hath led us hitherunto.

Hitherward (hiðə'wɔ:d), adv. arch. Forms: see *HITHER*. [OE. *hiderweard*, f. *hider* *HITHER* + -ward -WARD. (In OE. also adj.)]

1. Towards this place; in this direction; hither.

†b. *Hitherward* and *thitherward*: see *HITHER* 5.

a1100 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1085 Menn .. sædan þæt Cnut cyng of Den-mearc .. fundade hider-ward, and wolde 3e-winnan þis land. c1205 LAV. 30780 Þe an hine putte hiderward And þe oþer hine putte 3eondward. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 516 Vor þe baronie Vor loue him brohte hiderward. 1398 TREvisa Barth. De P. R. xvi. i. (1495) 552 That reerth parties therof hitherward and thitherward. c1450 tr. De Imitatione i. xiii. 14 A ship wipoute governaunce is stired hiderward & biderward. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. v. i. 3 Marching hitherward. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 794 Some infernal Spirit seea Hitherward bent. 1709

London Gas. No. 4561/3 They.. could discern five or six Sail more flying hitherward. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Mark. Faun* I. xvi. It flows hitherward through old subterranean aqueducts. *attrib.* 1831 *LYTTON Godolph. Ixi.* Their hitherward career.

2. On this side (*of*). Also *fig.*

1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* vi. Submerging them to the hair's-breadth hitherward of the drowning-point. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xv. xii. IV. 181 Hitherward of Sohr. +3. Up to this time; until now; hitherto. *Obs.* 1897 *R. GLOUCE.* (1724) 150 For Gyneman was for Stouhenge hiderward yet wroth. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 21 A grete Daneis felde. Dat euer siben hiderward Kampepede men kalle. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 136 The mischeef that is befallle sin hederward. 1513 *MORRIS in Graf-ton Chron.* (1568) II. 768 From that time hetherward.

Hitherwards, *adv.* *arch.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-WARDS.*] = *prec.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Siðe mid winter com hiderwards. c. 1400 *MAUNDE.* (1839) xiv. 154 Fro that time hiderwards. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 89 The Earle of Westmoreland.. Is marching hither-wards. a 1626 *Br. ANOREWES* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxv. 10 It is told here.. that she [righteousness] but looked down hitherwards from heaven. 1896 *SIR T. MARTIN Virg. Æneid* vi. 236 'Twas thy sad image, That drove me hitherwards to make my way.

Hithte, *obs.* form of **HEIGHT**.

Hittable (hi'täb'l), *a.* [*f.* **HIT** *v.* + *-ABLE.*] Capable of being hit.

Mod. Cricket-Match Report. He lays on the wood with power when a hittable ball comes his way.

Hitter (hit'er). [*f.* **HIT** *v.* + *-ER* *l.*] One who hits or strikes, as in boxing, cricket, etc. Also *fig.*

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 33 The advantage of being the more effective hitter. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 172 Your blacksmiths are capital hitters. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Nov. 8/4 Writers.. equally remarkable as 'good haters' and 'hard hitters'.

Hitter, *ur*, var. **HETER** *a.* *Obs.*, rough, fierce.

Hitting (hit'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **HIT** *v.* + *-ING* *l.*]

The action of **HIT** *v.* in various senses; striking, impact, collision; also *fig.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hyttinge, or towchingne, tactus. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* L 283 There was no hitting of them. a 1742 *BENTLEY Sermon* ii. (R.). 'Tis the hitting and collision of them that must make them strike fire. 1891 *J. MORLEY in Daily News* 27 Oct. 6/3 A hitting below the belt, for which I will venture to say you won't find a parallel in the worst times of our political history.

Hitting, *phl. a.* That hits or strikes; striking (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1632 *SHERWOOD*, Violent hitting, *heurtant*. 1691 *tr. Emilianne's Franks Monks* 148 It was not any hitting or pinching Rallery. 1861 *READE Cloister & H.* I. 292 Men will shoot at their enemies with the hittingest arm.

Hittique, *obs.* form of **HECTIC**.

1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* i. viii. (1668) 48 The Quartan, the Continual, the Hittique.

Hitty-missy (hiti'misi), *adv.* (*a.*) Also 6-7 hittle-missie, hit-I misse-I. [*app.* from *hit* *he*, *miss* *he*, or *hit* *I*, *miss* *I*: cf. *WILLY-NILLY*.] Hit or miss; see **HIT** *v.* 22; at random; at haphazard.

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 47 b. Young boyes.. whiche showte in the open and plaine felde at all adventures hittle missie. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 195 The hand of prince Meleager Plaid hittle-missie. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxvii. (1612) 319 Howbeit hit-I-misse-I, when was Speculation weake. 1611 *COTGR.*, Tombant levant, well or ill, hittle missie; here or there, one way or other. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 238 Hittie Missiee, happy go lucky, as the blind Man kill'd the Crow. a 1825 *FORBAY Voc. E. Anglia*, Hitty-missy, at random; hit or miss. 1897 *F. HALL in Nation* (N.Y.) LXIV. 357/3.

B. adj. Random, haphazard.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 3 This hitty-missy, ready-go-lucky fashion. 1894 *STEAD If Christ came to Chicago* 338 The hitty-missy, higger-mugger fashion.

Hitwaw: see **HICKWALL**.

+ **Hity-tity**. *Obs.* [*f.* **HIGHTY-TIGHTY**: but there is no obvious connexion of sense.] Bo-peep.

1609 *B. JONSON Case* is altered iv. iv. If Rachel stand now, and play hity-tity through the keyhole, to behold the equipage of thy person?

Hiulcily, *rare*. [*ad. L.* type **hiulcitas*, *f.* *hiulcus* gaping, split, cleft, *f. hiare* to gape.] A gaping, opening, cleft.

a 1681 *WHARTON Eclipses* Wks. (1683) 103 That the Mountains of the Earth are not to be compared to the bigness thereof, the equal roundness of the Shadow tells us: Wherein we observe no Hiulcily or Cleft, by reason of the Vallies, nor yet any part.. extended.. because of the Mountains.

Hive (häv), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hyff*, 2- *hive*, (4 *huive*, 4-7 *hyve*, *heve*, 5 *hyfe*). [*OE.* *hyff*:—*O* *Teut.* type **hufi-s*; not preserved elsewhere in *Tentonic*; prob. related to *ON.* *hufir* hull of a ship, and to *L.* *cupa* tub, cask. The form *hive* is *Kentish*.]

1. An artificial receptacle for the habitation of a swarm of bees; a beehive.

Originally made, in a conical or dome-like form, of straw or the like, but now often a square box, constructed with movable compartments or other arrangements for the removal of the honey.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 133 *Alvearia*, hyfi. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt.*-Wülcker 123/16 *Canistrum*, uel *alvearium*, hyfi. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Wif ðæt beon æt ne fleon, zenim þas ylcan wyrt.. and gehoh hy to ðære hyfe. a 1132 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 He wunede call riht swa drane doð on huie. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1408 So faste hi gonne aboute him scheue Ase don ben aboute þe huie. c. 1325 *Gloss W.*

de Biblisw. in *Wright Voc.* 172 *Rusche*, hyve [*Canbr. MS.* huive]. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 142 þe bere delyteth myche in hony, and þe-for he goth to an heve, to a swarm of been, & lyketh away here hony. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 286 Honey tagn of a hyfe. 1577 *B. GooGE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 179 Some make their Hives of Lanterne hornes, or Glasse.. that they may viewe the maner of their working. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.*, *Poems* 7 Out of the heues came swarms of Bees. 1741 *Compl. Fam.* *Piece* iii. 515 Any sort of Hive, whether of Straw, Wood, or Glass. 1881 *T. W. COWAN Brit. Bee-keep.'s Guide* Bk. ix. (1889) 46 No hive can be considered complete unless it has some arrangement for securing pure honey in the comb.

2. *fig.* A storehouse of sweet things.

1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Home* iv. Must he leave that nest, That hive of sweetness. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 143 Whose bosom is the hive and centre of all goodness. 1798 *S. ROGERS Ep. to a Friend* 14 London hails thee to its splendid mart, Its hives of sweets, and cabinets of art.

3. *transf.* a. A place swarming with busy occupants.

1634 *S. R. Noble Soldier* v. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 333 Religious houses are those hives where Bees Make honey for mens soules. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr.* *Wish* i. The Crowd, and Buzz, and Murmuring Of this great Hive, the City. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 458 Our public hives of puerile resort. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 200 A busy and populous hive, in which new wealth was every day created. 1863 *P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 2 A private shipyard is a hive of industry.

b. A place whence swarms of people issue; the nursery of a teeming race.

1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. lviii. 457 They no longer send forth those swarms of people.. which made them be called the northern hive. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 2 Both the Danes and Saxons were undoubtedly swarms from the northern hive. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. ii. 54 The hive whence the Pelagian people issued.

c. The abode of any gregarious domestic animal.

1641 *BAKER Chron.* (1660) 31 Hens, Peacocks, Geese, and Ducks bred in and accustomed to houses, forsook their wonted hives, and turned wilde. 1875 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Sports* i. i. § 3 The old hen of each hive or ride.. is always anxious to retain her old nest.

d. *spec.* A breeding-place for oysters.

1884 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 5/1 The ostricultrist has designed what is termed a 'hive' made of lined tiles, to which the spat can readily affix itself.

4. A hiveful of bees, a hived swarm.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 154 Foo unto hevys and enemy is the drane. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. li. 125 The Commons like an angry Hiv of Bees That want their Leader, scatter vp and downe. 1711 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 219 [They] seemed to me to be just like a hive of bees working and labouring under huge weights of cares.

b. *transf.* A swarming or teeming multitude.

1832-4 *DE QUINCEY Casars* Wks. 1859 X. 168 Those Gothic, Vandal, and Frankish hives, who were as yet hidden behind a cloud of years. 1839 *YEWELL Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 2 It was here that the great hive of mankind was gathered together. 1864 *TENNYSON Boadicea* 19 There the hive of Roman liars worship a gluttonous emperor-tyrant.

5. Something of the shape or structure of a beehive: a. A head-covering of platted straw. b. A capsule or case containing many cells.

1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 8 Upon her head a platted hive of straw. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 155 Microscopical seeds.. For first, though they grow in a Case or Hive oftentimes bigger then one of these.. being not above 1/4 part of an Inch in Diameter, whereas the Diameter of the Hive of them oftentimes exceeds two Inches. *Ibid.* 188 Whether the seed of certain Bees, sinking to the bottom, might there naturally form itself that vegetable hive, and take root. 1758 *CH. LENOX Henrietta* (1761) I. 73 The shepherdess.. with a straw hive on her head, and a tatter'd garment on.

+ 6. ? A contrivance of wickerwork, resembling a beehive, used for catching fish. *Obs.*

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 No.. person.. shal.. take.. in.. any.. net.. lepe, hie, crele.. or any other engine.. the yonge frie.. of any kinde of salmon. 1558 *Act 1 Elis.* c. 17 § 3 No.. person.. shall.. take Fische with any maner of Nett, Trammel, Keppe, Wore, Hyrry, Crele, or by any other Engyne.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hive-bee*, the common honey-bee; + *hive-cot*, a beehive; + *hive-dross*, bee-glue, propolis; *hive-evil*, a sickness to which bees are liable; *hive-honey*, honey from a hive; *hive-nest*, a structure consisting of an aggregation of many nests constructed and occupied by a colony of birds, such as those of the republican grosbeak and republican swallow; *hive-vine*, 'the partridge-berry or squaw-vine, *Mitchella repens*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) II. 103 The instincts that actuate the common 'hive-bee. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xix. (1860) 411 The admirable architectural powers of the hive-bee. 1883 *STANVHURST Æneis* i. (Arb.) 31 Lyke bees.. Feaze away these drone bees with sting, from manguer, or 'hinecut. 1658 *ROWLAND Monflet's Theat. Ins.* 916 Propolis the Arabians call Kurr.. the English, 'Hive-dross. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hive-dross* or *Bee-glue*, a kind of Wax which Bees make at the Month of their Hive, to keep out the Cold. 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 650 If they be too many, they bring a sickness called the 'Hive-evil. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vi. 140 Take the stinking oil.. and 'Hive-honey, and anoint your bait therewith.

Hence **Hiveless** *a.*, destitute of a hive. **Hive-ward** *adv.*, towards the hive.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Herbs, Fruit Reconciliation* Wks. II. 130 Like huieless Bees they wander here and there. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* iv. 181. I.. less from Indian craft Than beelike instinct hievward, found at length The garden portals.

Hive (häv), *v.* [*f.* **HIVE** *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To gather (bees) into a hive; to locate (a swarm) in a hive.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Rucher*, to hieue, make hives. 1675 *W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 2 Your Gardoer must.. watch his Bees, and hieve them. 1796 *PEGGE Anonym.* (1809) 265 Two swarms of Bees from different hives united, and were hived together. 1844 *GOSSE in Zoologist* II. 607 A 'gum' or square box to hieve the swarm for domestication.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To shelter as in a hive; to afford shelter to, as a hive does; to house singly.

c. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* lvii. i. Lord. Hide me, hieve me as thine owne Till those blasts be overblown. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* iii. ii. So hieve him In the swan-skin coverlid, and cambric sheets, Till he work honey and wax. 1812 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 529 The successive swarms of shapers, which that city has hived, are notorious.

3. To hoard or store up, as honey, in the hive.

1580 *GOLDING in Baret's Adv.* To Rdr. A v. a. Of fower Tungs the flowers hyued bee, 10 one sweete iuice to serue the turne of thee. a 1659 *CLEVELAND* (J.). He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd Where all delicious sweets are hiv'd. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. cvii. The other, deep and slow, exhausting thought, And hiving wisdom with each studious year. 1821 — *Sardan.* iv. i. 312 Happier than the bee, Which hives not but from wholesome flowers. 1868 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 7 It pleased M. Marc Monnier.. to hieve up an enormous mass of information.

4. *intr.* To enter the hive, take to the hive, as bees. b. To live together as bees in a hive; also *transf.* to lodge together.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. ii. v. 48 Drones hieve not with me, Therefore I part with him. 1655 *H. VAUGHAN Silen Scint.* i. *Man* (1858) 128 Where bees at night get home and hieve. 1725 *POPE Let. to Blount* 13 Sept. We are.. forc'd to.. get into warmer houses and hieve together in cities. 1871 *J. MILLER Songs Italy* (1878) 81 Then I should hieve within your hair, And I should bide in glory there.

5. *intr.* *Hive off*: To swarm off like bees.

a 1856 in *Olmosted Slave States* ii. (1861) 38 'This way, gentlemen—this way!'.. and the company immediately hived off to the second establishment. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 621 These emigrants are part of the swarm which annually hives off from the west.

Hence **Hiving** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*); **Hiver**, one who hives (bees).

1577 *B. GooGE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 185 b. For commonly in the teath yeere after their first hiving, the whole stocke dieth. 1627 *W. SCLATER Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 265 The Church of no time may afford hiving for drones. 1707-12 *MORTIMER Husb.* (J.). Let the hiver drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. 1844 *TUPPER Crook of G.* xxiii. With all her hiding and hiving propensities. 1876 *MRS. WHITNEY Sights & Ins.* v. 25 All my hiving-up of what I am to gather.

Hives (hävz), *sb. pl.* Also *hyves*. [*Origin* uncertain. Usually connected with **HEAVE** *v.*, 'because hives appear above the skin' (Jamieson); but this derivation is difficult phonologically.]

'Any eruption on the skin, when the disorder is supposed to proceed from an internal cause' (Jam.); applied to red-gum or *Strophulus*, chicken-pox, nettle-rash; also, inflammation of the bowels or *Enteritis* (*Bowel-hives*), and inflammation of the larynx, croup, or *Laryngitis*.

c. 1500 *Roull's Cursing* 47 in *Laing Sel. Rem. Pop. Poetry Scot.*, Fluxus, hyvis, or huttill, Hoist, heidwark, or fawin ill. 1715 *Bowel-hive* [see *BOWEL* *sb.* 6]. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwif.* A child.. struck out all over the body with small red eruptions: which in London the nurses call the red-gum, but in Scotland is termed the hives. 1825 *BROCKTET, Hives*, water-blebs, an eruption in the skin. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Hives*, a popular name for the globular species of *Varicella*, or chicken-pox.. also, any skin eruption; also, a synonym of *Urticaria*; also, a name for Croup. 1893 *Northumbd. Gloss.*, *Hive*, an inward feeling of enlargement. There are 'chest hives', 'bowel hives', etc., descriptive of an inward heaving or swelling. Hives are not usually outward eruptions, but when so they are commonly called *het hives*—hot heaves or hot spots.

+ **Hivie-skivy**, ? *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*—? = *Henry-scurry*, helter-skelter. (*Or* ? *sb.*: see *quot.*)

1646 *BUTCHER Surv. Stamford* s. (1717) 76-7 The bull is turned out of the alderman's house; and then hivy-skivy, tag and rag, men, women, and children.. with all the dogs in the towne, promiscuously running after him with their bull-clubs.

Hizz (hiz), *v.* Now *rare*. [*Echoic*: cf. *hiss*, *whizz*.] *intr.* To make a hissing or whizzing noise. Hence **Hizzing** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* etc. (Arb.) 137 Three watrye clouds shyrring toe the craft they rampyred hizing. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. v. 167 To passe amid the hizing bullets. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. vi. 17 To haue a thousand with red burning spits Come hizing in vpon 'em. 1655-87 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* App. (1712) 221 If we spit upon.. metals.. heated.. they will make the spittle hizzle and bubble. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1717) VI. 307 Hearing Bullets hizzing about his Ears. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* ix. (ed. 4) 110 The otter, polecat, stoat and weasel have a knack of blowing or hizzing when suddenly come upon.

+ **Hizzle**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6 hizzle. [*f.* *prec.* with *dim. suffix* -LE.] *intr.* = *prec.*

1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* iii. 81 A Prosperus hizzling Of south blast, puffing on sayles dooth summon vs onward.

Hizzy, *Sc.* and *north. dial.* form of **HUSSY**.

H'm, *hm*, *int.* See **HEM** *int.*, **HUM** *int.*

1854 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* x. See it be done, or else, —h'm! —h'm! —h'm! mind thine own eyes!

+ **Ho**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *t hōh*, *pl. hōs*. [*OE.* *hōh*, *hō*:—**hanho*-, not found in the cognate langs., but recognized as the primitive of which *heel*:—**hāhil*:—**hankhil*—is a deriv.: see **HEEL**; also **HOE** *sb.* I, **HEUGH**, **HOUGH** *sbs.*] The heel.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 15 Heo tobrȳt þin heafod and þu sytwst on gean hyre ho. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) iv. 6 Hos mine [*Vesp. Ps.* helpsparan mine, *Thorpē* hælum mine]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiii. 18 Se þe ytt hlaf mæl me aherf hys ho [*Lind. hæl*] on gean me. c 1300 *St. Margarete* 160 He 3enede & gan his ouere chooke ouer hire bened do, & his nybers chooke bynepe at hire ho, & forswal so þis maide.

Ho (hō), *int.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 hoo, 6 hoe, hoha, 6-7 hoh, 6-9 hoā. [A natural exclamation. Not recorded in OE.; cf. ON. *hó* 'int.', also a shepherd's call.] **A. int.**

1. An exclamation expressing, according to intonation, surprise, admiration, exultation (often ironical), triumph, taunting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12129 'Ho! [Gott. O ho!] all þan cun þai cri, 'Qua herd enur sūa gret ferli'. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. i. 205 Ho now you strike like the blindman. a 1623 *— Epit. John Combes* in *Aubrey Lives*, 'Hoh!' quoth the Devil, 'Tis my John o Combe'. 1785 *BURNS Jolly Beggars* Air iv, Sing, ho, my brow John Highland man! 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* n. xxix, 'Ho! shifts she thus?' King Henry cried. 1830 *TENNISON Poems, Eng. War Song*, Shout for England! Ho! for England! George for England!

2. An exclamation to attract attention.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 107 Then hyed I me to Belyngsche; And one cryed, 'hoo! go we hence!' 1575 *GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas. Kenilworth* Poems 186 II. 97 Ho, Echo; Echo, ho, where art thou, Echo, where? 1583 *HOLLIVAND Campo di Fior* 327 Hoe boye, where is your maister? 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. 25 Hoa! who's within? 1611 *BIRLE Isa.* iv. 1, Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* l. 85 Then said Christian aloud, Ho, ho, So-ho; stay and I will be your Companion. At the Faithful looked behind him. 1788 *WESTLEY Wks.* (1872) VI. 303 Ho! Art thou one who readest these words? 1820 *SHELLEY (Edipus)* ii. ii. 116 Hoa! hoz! tallyho! tallyho! ho! ho! Come, let us hunt these ugly badgers down. 1835 *MACAULY Armada* 28 Ho! gunners, fire a loud salute! ho! ho! gallants, draw your blades. 1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* (1859) 44 'Ho, the ship, ahoy!' 'Hillo!' was the reply. 1864 *BALLANTYNE Lifeboat* (ed. 2) 99 Ho! comrades, look alive, here comes the lifeboat!

b. After the name of a thing or place to which attention is called; used by boatmen, etc., to call attention to the place for which they are starting; hence, generally, with a sense of destination.

1593 *PEELE Chron. Edw. I.* Wks. (Riddg.) 409/x *A cry of 'Westward, ho!'* Q. *Elinor*. 'Woman, what noise is this I hear?' *Potter's Wife*. 'It is the watermen that call for passengers to go westward now.' 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. iii. 73 On toward Callice, hoā. 1601 *— Twel. N.* iii. i. 146 Then Westward-hoe: Grace and good disposition attend your Ladyship. 1747 (title) *A Race for Canterbury* or Lambeth, Ho! 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* (1874) 9 Thou too shalt forth, and westward ho, beyond thy wildest dreams. 1881 *HINOLEY Cries Lond.* 141 Each night round Temple-Bar she plies, With Diddle Dummings, ho!

3. As a call to animals, with various senses.

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Ho, . . . a word used in guiding horses to the left; come hither. *Ho Eye*, . . . stand out of the way. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* *Ho! ho!* a word used to call sheep to their food.

4. Repeated, *ho! ho! ho!* or *ho! ho! ho!*, it expresses derision or derisive laughter.

[c 1150 *Vita St. Godrici* (Surtees) 354 Quibus ille, Ho! Ho! Si in veritate tam pulchra fuisses, quam exterius appares.] 1554 *HULOET*, Ho, ho, a voice of wondering or disdaining. *hui.* 1575 *J. STILL Gamm. Gurtin* ii. iii. in *Hazl. Doddsley* III. 205 Did not the devil cry, ho, ho, ho? 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. ii. 421 Ho, ho; coward, why com'st thou not? 1627 *DRAYTON Nymphidia* Wks. 1753 II. 461 Hoh, hoh, quoth Hoh, God save thy grace. 1763 *BICKERSTAFF Love in Village* i. vi. Serve the king, master! no, no, I pay the king, That's enough for me. Ho, ho, ho! 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* v. 'Ho! ho! ho!' and he shook his portly sides at his own jest. 1895 *M. E. FRANCIS Daughter of Soil* 70 Ho! ho! ho! Twenty-two—did you ever hear of 'sich a tale'?

5. With other interjections.

See also *GEE-ho!* *HEIGH-HO!* *HEY-HO!* *HOLLA-ho!* *HOLLO-ho!* *O-ho!* *Oh-ho!* *So-ho!* *Wa-ho!* *What-ho!* *Wo-ho!* *Yo-ho!* etc.

1792 *CH. SMITH Desmond* II. 43 Hohoop, hohoop, Newminster, it is time to go, my lad—come, let us be off. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 351 *Ho, hoy!* is chiefly a summer game. Some of the party of boys conceal themselves, and when in their hiding-places call out these words to their companions. 1879 *MARZIALS Song, Twickenham Ferry*, O-hoi-ye-ho, Ho-ye-ho, who's for the ferry? 1893 *Daily News* 26 May 3/2 Five more explosions followed. Each time the miner uttered his warning, 'Ho—Ho—Ho—Hoy', and each time it felt as if the 1,200 acres of rock shook and trembled with each successive explosion.

¶ 6. Cockney for *O, Oh*.

1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* III. 405 'Ho master, ho mim!' cried Miggs. 'Ho what a cutting thing it is!'

B. sb. A cry of 'ho', in any of the prec. senses. (Some instances may belong to the next.)

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1675 An heraud on a Scaffold made an Oo [*4 MSS. hoo*] Til al the noyse of peple was ydo. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* n. 265 Atour the waitir (they) led him with great hoū Till hyr awin hous with outyn ony hoū. c 1480 *Crt. of Love* 270 A messenger. from the king, which let command anon, Through-out the court to make an ho and cry. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* i. (1822) 50 Quhen the serjandis had, with thair noyis and hohas, warrit the Albanis to here the kingis concoun. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iii. 18 With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino.

Ho, *int.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 hoo, 6 hoā, 6-7 hoe. [*a. OF. ho* halt! stop!] **† A. int.** A call to stop or to cease what one is doing. *To say or cry ho*: to stay, cease, check oneself. *Obs.* (It is often impossible to separate the interj. from the imperative of *Ho v.*)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2330 Per-fore, hende, now hoo!

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 848 This duc. pulled out a swerd and cride hoo, Namoure vp on peyne of lesyng of youre heed. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 207 Of golde he shulde such plente Receive, till he saide ho. 1408 in *Rymer Fadera* VIII. 540 Emissor per Nos Silentiū Vocabulo consueto, scilicet, Ho, Ho, Ho (quod est) Cessate, Cessate, Cessate. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gl. Manners* (1570) Fij b, The sacke without bottoome which neuer can say hoū [*rime* gape for moū]. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov. xxx.* 15 There be thre thinges that are neuer satisfied, and the fourth saith neuer hoo. 1577 *STANVURST Deser. Irel.* in *Holinshead* (1587) II. 26/2 They would not crie hoo here, but sent in post some of their covert to Rome. 1631 *R. H. Arraigim. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 175 To satisfie this all-devouring Minotaure, till it cry Hoo, or enough.

b. A call to an animal to stop or stand still.

1828 *WEBSTER, Ho*, a word used by teamsters in stopping their teams. . . This word is pronounced also *whō*, or *hōd*. 1894 *A. J. STUART-WORTLEY Grouse* 111 Many a one [dog] is spoilt by being so used to the sign and the ejaculation of 'Ho!' that he does not believe in the necessity of standing steady unless he hears it. *Ibid.* 112 The keeper. . . sees the dog drawing on birds, and immediately up goes his hand and 'Ho!' he shouts.

B. sb. Cessation, halt, pause, intermission; limit. *Withouten ho*, without stopping, straight on; *no ho*, no cessation, end, or limit; *out of all ho*, out of all bounds of moderation. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 1034 (1083) Pan gan he telle his wo, But þat was endeles with-outen ho [*v. r. hoo*]. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* vi. 406 To the herold [he] said syne with outyn ho. 1545 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxlii. 396 There is no hoū bytwene them as longe as speares, swordes, axes, or daggers wyll endure. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xii. 73 He loued the fiire maid of Friesgfield once out of all hoe. 1597 *R. BAUCE Let.* in *Wodrow Life* (1843) 167 If they could have keeped any hoe or measure in their crooked course. 1684 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.*. To have no ho, *modum tenere uultum*. *Ibid.* Out of all ho, *immodicē*. 1711 *SWIFT Jmt. to Stella* Lett. 1766-8 III. 135 When your tongue runs, there's no ho with you. 1818 *TODD s. v.* Mr. Malone [*d.* 1812] says, it is yet common in Ireland: as, there is no ho with him, i.e. he knows no bounds. 1828 *CRADEN Dial.* s. v. There is 'no ho with him', he is not to be restrained.

Ho, *int.* 3. A sailor's cry in heaving or hauling: see *HEAVE HO*; also *How int.*

Ho, *v.* rare. [*f. Ho int.*: cf. ON. *hōa* 'to shout ho' or 'boy!' (Vigf.)] *intr.* To cry 'ho'.

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B. x.* 61 But hōn [*v. rr. hōn*, hōwen hōwen] on hym as an hōunde and hōten hym go penes. 1644 *QUARLES Sheph. Orac.* iv, N. Ho, Shephard, ho. P. I prithee leave thy hoing.

† **Ho**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* Also 5-6 hoo. [*f. Ho int.*], taken as the imperative of a *vb.*] *intr.* To cease, stop, pause.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 103 Till that men comen to the gates Of paradis, and there ho. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2835 Forþi hoo with þi hautes & þine vnbeued wittis. 14.. in *Archæol.* LIV. 1. 166/184 Here of herhys wul y ho. c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 195 Whanne þou art taugt þat þou schuldist hoo Of sweering. c 1500 *Maid Emyl* 411 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 96 Naye there do I ho.

Ho (hōw), *v.* 3. *dial.* [A recent spelling of the OE. *vb.* *hogian*, ME. *hoje*, *howe*: see *How*, *Howe v.* Cf. *Hoeb sb.*] *intr.* To care, be anxious, long.

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* *Ho*. To ho for anything, to long for any thing. *Berks.* 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Ho* . . . to long for anything; to be careful and anxious. *West.* 1874 *T. HARDY Madding Crowd* II. 289 To ho and hanker after thik woman. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Ho*. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.*, *Ho*, to long for; to care greatly for.

Ho, *obs. f. He from*, *How*, *Who*; var. *HEO*, *HI* *from*. *Obs.*, *O adu.*, ever; see also *HOSE*.

¶ **Hoactzin, hoactzin** (hōwæktzin, hōwætsin). Also *hoazin*. [Said to be the native name, derived from the 'harsh grating hiss', which is the voice of the bird.] A remarkable bird, *Opisthocornus hoazin*, or *O. cristatus*, native of tropical America, considered to be the type and sole member of a group named by Huxley *Heteromorphæ*.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 5 Birds, which are . . . exotics, or outlandish, chiefly the American, and they are terrestrial; as . . . hoactzin . . . hoactli, heatototl. 1678 *RAV Willughby's Ornith.* 389 Its use in Physic recommends the bird Hoactzin, that utters a sound like its name. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hoactzin*, a Bird of the Bigness of a Hen, which feeds chiefly on Serpents, and is thence call'd by our Sea-men, the Snake-eater of America. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 284/2 Mr. Slater exhibited specimens of the eggs and chicks of the hoactzin . . . from . . . British Guiana. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 7/1 Dr. Bowdler Sharpe . . . mentioned the hoactzin or reptilian bird, which builds its nest just above the water line, near lakes and rivers; the chicks have little claws or hooks on the end of their unfledged wings, with which they can climb up out of the flood if it threatens the security of the nest.

Hoage, *obs. f. hoja*, KHOJA, a teacher. **Hoaky**, var. of *Hockey* 1, harvest-home. **Hoald**, *dial. f. HOLD*. **Hoale**, *obs. f. HOLE*, **WHOLE**. **Hoam**, *dial. var. of HOME*.

† **Hoaming**, *fpl. a. Obs.* or *dial.* Origin and meaning uncertain.

The word in Dryden (though so in all the early edd. e.g. 1670, 1674, 1690, 1707, etc.) has been conjectured by many to be a misprint or error, and was altered by Scott in his 2nd. ed. (1821) to *foaming*; others conjecture *coaming* for *combing*. But *hoaming* is supported by the Echard quot. (unless the expression was merely taken from Dryden). Identity with the reputed Whitty use is for many reasons doubtful: cf. *Howe v.* Richardson understands it as 'a humming or booming sea'. Cf. also *Loom v.* (to move). 1670 *DRYDEN & DAVENANT Temper* i. i, *Vent*. What a Sea

comes in. *Must*. A hoaming Sea! we shall have foul weather. 1694 *EDWARD Plantus, Rudens* 164 Now 'tis such a hoaming Sea, we've little hopes o' Sport; and except we light o' some Shell-Fish [etc.]. [Cf. 1876 *Whitty Gloss. s.v.*, 'The tide comes hoaming in', flowing in. See *Heaming* (*Heaming* or *Yamming*, aiming homeward).]

Hoan, -e, **Hoape**, *obs. f. HONE sb.* and *v.*, **HOPE**.

Hoar (hōr), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 hār, 3-5 hor, (3-4 heor, 4 hoer), 4-5 hoor, 4-7 hore, 6 Sc. hoir, 6-7 hoare, (whore), 6- hoar. *β.* north. and Sc. 4-6 har, hare, 5-6 hair, -e, 6 hayr. *γ.* 3 heer, 4-5 heer. [OE. *hār* = OHG. *hēr* 'old'; hence 'venerable, august' (mod. G. *hehr* august, stately), ON. *hār-r* hoary, old:—OTent. **hairō-2*, usually referred to an OTent. **hai-*, pre-Teut. **koi-* to shine.]

A. adj. 1. Grey-haired with age; venerable.

a. Beowulf (Z.) 1307 Pa was frod cýning, har hlide-rinc, on hreon mode. c 1490 *St. Brandan* 265 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 226 A fair old man and swiþe hoar. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B.* xvi. 173 Panne mette I with a man. As hoar [*v. rr. hoar*, hoer, hoer] as an hawethorne. c 1386 *CHAUER Merch. T.* 220, I feele me nowhere hoar but on myn heed. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. xvii, An old hoar gentylman. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. x. 3 Through wysdome of a matrone grave and hoar. 1725 *POPE Odys.* viii. 112 A countless throng, Youth and hoar age. 1847 *LONGER. Ev. l. Prel.* 4 The murmuring pines and the hemlocks. . . Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms. 1881 *JEFFERIES Wood Magic* II. iv. 108 A very old hare, quoth hoar with age.

β. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4996 Beholds now wāg, quod þis hare man. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* iv. 661, I was sa and ane man and hair.

2. Of colour: Grey, greyish white.

a. esp. Of the hair, head, or beard: Grey or white with age.

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 368/66 His berd is long and sid i-nouz, and sum-del hor a-mong. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1580 Al for elde ys hor þyn her. 1381 [see *HOARHEAD*]. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 108 Thei haue soone hoore heeres. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 33 The heere of his hed was whore. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 43 Their old age, their hoare haire, their blindness. 1611 *BIRLE Isa.* xlv. 4 Even to hoare haire will I cary you. 1652 *T. HODGES Hoary Head Crowned* 23 His hoar head bring thou down to the grave with blood. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* vii. xxiv, Whose beard with age is hoar. 1820 *KEATS Isabella* xlviii, So she kneeled, with her locks all hoar.

β. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5313 (Fair). His berde was side, his hened hare. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. x. 52 The steyll helms we thrist on hedis hayr.

b. Of the frost which feathers objects with white, and objects so whitened: see *HOAR-FROST*.

a. a 1000 *Andreas* 1260 (Gr.) Hrim and forst hare hild-stapan. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in *Ashm.* (1652) 55 As it sheweth in Ice and Frosts here. 1583 *STANVURST Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 103 His beard with frost here is hardened. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. xi. 46 Like to the hore Congealed little drops which doe the morne adore. 1785 *BURNS Vision* ii. xiv, When the North his fleecy store Drove thro' the sky, I saw grim Nature's visage hoar Struck thy young eye.

β. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 56 Both hilt and holt haillid with frostes hair. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Prol. 42 With frostis haire onfret the feildis standis.

c. Of colour simply.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Judith* 328 Helmas and hupseax hare hyrnan. a 1000 *Wanderer* 82 in *Exeter Bk.*, Summe se hara wulf deaðe gedælde. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 25 Of clife harum. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5031 Hi Hen hore al so a wolf. 1554 *HULOET*, Hore, or whyte graye, *canus*. 1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* i. 69b, The Pellicane feruently louth her byrdes, Vet when they bene haughtie, and beginne to waxe hore, they smite her in the face. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1601 Island of bliss! . . . all assaults Baffling, as thy hoar cliffs the loud sea-wave. 1812 *J. WILSON Isle of Palms* iii. 569 Folded up with blossoms hoar. 1890 *R. BRIDGES Shorter Poems* i. 9 Her leaves are glaucous green and hoar.

† 3. Used frequently as an attribute of various objects named in ancient charters as marking a boundary line. *Obs.* Hence in many place-names. See also *HOAR-STONE*.

The meaning may have been 'grey' simply, or with lichen, and so 'grey with age', 'old, ancient'. Some have conjectured however (see *Archæologia* XXV. 33) that *hoar* 'by itself' expresses a frontier or peninsular station.

994 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 270 Of ðam haran hæle on earnhylle middeweerde. 999 *Ibid.* 313 Of ðan haran stane on ðonne haran wiðig. 1005 in *Dugdale Monast. Angl.* III. 11 Fram Egceanlæa to pam haran wipie. a 1079 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1066 [He] com him to genes æt þære haran apuldran. 1298 in *Archæol.* XXV. 35 Exinde usque ad Horeapeldre. [Cf. the place-names *Horethorne Down*, *Somersetsh.*, *Hore Cross*, *Staffordsh.*, *Hear Grounds*, *Hoar Park*, *Warwicksh.*, *Hormead*, *Herts.*, *Horridge*, *Gloucestersh.*, *Harstanes*, *Hartree*, *Harwood*, *Harwood*, *Scotl.*, etc. See *Archæologia* XXV. 30-60.]

4. Of trees, woods, or the like: Grey from absence of foliage; showing the bare grey stems.

In later use a more or less traditional epithet, esp. in the alliterative phrase *holts hoar*, which referred perhaps to the grey lichen with which aged tree-trunks are clad, and thus combined the notion of old, ancient. When said of mountains the primary reference is to colour, which in later use is sometimes lost.

a. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 743 Of hore oker ful hoge a hundreth to-geder. a 1400 *Isambur* 167 The floures of the thorne, Up-one thoes holtes hore. c 1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 119 In the parke, and in the holtes hore. 1555 *EDAN Decades* 132 The herbes waxe wythered . . . and the medowes become hore. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 10 Under the steepe foot of a mountaine hore. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 55 From the side of some hoar hill, Through the high wood echoing shrill. a 1650 *Flodden F.* 214 in *Percy Folio* I. 327 Underneath the holtes so whore.

β. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 230 Fyftene wynter and mare He duelled in those holtes here. **c 1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxvii. 228 Dat semyd ane hare Wode for to be. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 142 This Troiane prynee. Intil hys stalwart stelyt scheild, stikand out Lyke a hayr wod, the darts hair about. **a 1549** *Murning Maidin* 26 And walk among the holts hair, Within the woddis wyld.

γ. c 1205 LAV. 16372 Swulc hit weoren an hæw wude. **a 1400-50** *Alexander* 776 Þe holtes of þe heer wode.

b. Of things: Grey with age, venerable, ancient. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. Argi. Gayon findes Mamon in a delve Sunning his threasure here. **a 1756** COLLINS *Poet. Superstit.* *Highlands* 142 To that hoar pile, which still its ruin shows. **1768** BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. xliii. Instructed by tradition hoar. **1856** H. C. ADAMS *First of June* (1862) 6 To trace legends back to yet more hoar antiquity.

5. White or grey with mould; mouldy, musty. Also *fig. Obs. exc. dial.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Sij, Let them so stande, viii. dages to putryfyce tyll it be hoare, then fry them out. **1592** SHAKS. *Rem. & Yul.* ii. iv. 141 An old Hare hoare, and an old Hare hoare is very good meat in Lent. But a Hare that is hoare is too much for a score, when it hoares ere it be spent. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captaines* 321 But the long Journey, we have gane, hath . . turn'd our victuals hoar. [Still in use in Somerset' (Halliwell 1847-98).]

† 6. From the use in hoar frost (sense 2 b) comes prob. that of 'Cold, nipping' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne Poems* 114 (Jam.) Fra hair weddir, and frostis, him to hap. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vii. 79 By gousty placis, welsche savorit, mist, and hair. *Ibid.* vii. Prof. 130 The morning bla, wan and har.

† b. fig. 'Keen, biting, severe' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.* **a 1605** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 61 Honbeit 3e think my harard something har.

† 7. 'Harsh, ungrateful to the ear' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.* **c 1450** HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 338 Thy vnice sa cleir unpleasant hoir and hacc. *Ibid.* 445 My cleir vnice . . Is rawk as ruik, full hideous, hoir, and hacc.

8. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic, as hoar-haired, -locked, HOAR-HEADED; also hoar-leprosy, white leprosy, elephantiasis; hoar-rime = HOAR-FROST; hoar withy, the White-beam, *Pyrus Aria*.

c 1205 LAV. 25845 Heor-lockede wif [c 1275 hor-locked]. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The hayr rym is ane cald den, the quihk fallis in mysty vapours, and syne it fresis on the eird. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Chenn*, horeheared, gray heared. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 35 This yellow Slane, Will . . blesse th' accurst, Make the hoare Leprosie adord. **1879** BRITTEN & H. Plant-n., Hoar Withy, *Pyrus Aria*, Hants., from the white under-surface of the leaves.

B. sb. † 1. A grey-haired man. *Obs.* *Beowulf* (Z.) 2989 Hares hystre hize-lace bæron. **13.. K. Alis.** 6752 Sey me now, ye olde hore! (Mony day is seothie ye weore hore).

2. Hoariness from age.

(But in first quot. perh. *for-hore*: see FOR-10.) **† a 1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 356 Hir heed for hoar [Thynne for hore] was whyt as flour. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 59 Quhill store and hore, my youth devore. **1796** BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* 52 His grants are engrafted on the public law of Europe, covered with the awful hoar of innumerable ages. **1872** J. G. MURPHY *Com. Lev.* Intro. Now that it is touched with the hoar of a venerable antiquity.

3. A white or hoary coating or appearance; esp. hoar-frost, rime.

1567 TURBEV. *Epit. & Sonn.* Wks. (1837) 303 The hilles be overwhelme with hoare. **1731** *Winter's Thought* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1732), The candyd rime and scattered hoar. **1732** *Gentl. Mag. Guide to Catle* (ed. 2) 9 Mornings when we perceive a white Hoar and Cobwebs upon the Grass. **1886** T. HAROV *Mayor Casterbridge* i. I. The thick hoar of dust which had accumulated on their shoes and garments.

† b. Canescent hairiness. *Obs.* **1551** TUNER *Herbal* i. B vj h, Mast gentile, full of hore and softe, with whyte floures and whit sedes.

† c. Mould. *Obs.*

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* *Muffa*, the hoare that is seene in stale breade. **1597-8** BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. i, His golden fleece clogrown with mouldy hoar. **1686** FLOT *Staffordsh.* 15 Interspersed with a white hoar or vine much like that in mouldy bread.

d. A fog; a thick mist. (? Error for HAAR.) **1846** WORCESTER, *Hoar*. (2) thick mist. *London.*

† HOAR, v. Obs. Forms: 1 *harian*, 4-6 *hore*, 5 *hoore*, 6-8 *hoar*. [OE. *harian*, f. *hār* HOAR a.]

1. intr. To become hoary or grey-haired.

a 1000 *Malchus* in *Shrine* (Cockayne) 39 Þæt ic þa sceolde wesan ceorl on hariendum heafde. **c 1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 154 *Caneo*, ic harize. **a 1310** in *Wright Lyric* P. 50 Help me, Lord, er then ich hore. **13.. K. Alis.** 1597 His berd schal hore, his folk schal sterve. **1398** TAEVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxxvi. (1495) 184 The heer of the temples hoorth sooner than the other heer.

b. fig. To grow old; to become inveterate. **a 1420** HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2808 Correcte it . . while that it is grene, For and it hore, this londe is but loste.

2. To become mouldy.

1573 *Art of Limning* 7 To have your ynke to continue longe, and not to hore, put therein baysalte. **1592** [see HOAR a. 5]. **1750** W. ELLIS *Country Housew.* 22 If Bread is kept in too moist a Place too long, it will rope, or hoar, or mould.

3. trans. To make hoary or white, to whiten. In quot. 1607, To smite with hoar-leprosy.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 344 Hills hoar'd with eternal Snowes. **1598** *Ibid.* ii. i. iii. *Furies* 86 Heav'n . . hoars her head with Snowes. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 155 Hoare the Flamen, That scold'st against the quality of flesh. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* 242 Hoar'd with stiff'ning frosts.

HOARD (hō'ard), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1-4 *hord*, 4-6 *horde*, 5-7 (8 Sc.) *hoord*, 6 *hoorde*, 7- *hoard*;

β. north. 4 Sc. *hwrde*, 4-5 (6 Sc.) *hurd*, 4-7 *hurde*, 7- Sc. *huird*. [OE. *hord* = OS. *hord* treasure, hidden inmost place, OHG., MHG. *hort*, ON. *hold*, Goth. *husd* treasure: OTeut. **hosdo*^m, pre-Teut. **kwadhō*; perh. from **kudhō* pple., concealed, hidden (Kluge). The usual 16-17th c. forms *hoord*, *hurde*, Sc. *huird*, imply an early lengthening of OE. *o* to *ō* as in *board*, *ford*; *hoard* is rare before 18th c.]

1. An accumulation or collection of anything valuable hidden away or laid by for preservation or future use; a stock, store, esp. of money; a treasure.

Beowulf (Z.) 2284 Ða was hord rasod onboren beaga hord. *Ibid.* 3012 Ac þær is maðma hord. **937** *Poem on Æltheistan* 10 in O. E. *Chron.*, Hi æt campe . . land ealædon, hord and hamas. **c 975** *Rushu. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 Ne hydeþ eow hord in eorþe þær om and mohþa eþa. **a 1100** *Ags. Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 337/11 *Thesaurus*, hord. **c 1200** OAMIN 6733 Riht all swa sum hord of gold Mang menn iss hord derest. **a 1225** *Ancr. R.* 224 Heo gedereð hord. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 22179 For all þe hordes (Goth. *hurd*) þar ar hid Sal hali in his time be kid. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurence* 178 Spere besyly Qnhare are þe hurdis þat has he. **c 1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. ix. 103 Na þai of þame made na hards. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 246/2 Hoord, tresowre. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids.* n. iv. i. 40 A venturous Fairy, That shall seeke the Squirrels hoard. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 65 b, The fraudfull concealing of ane huird, or thresour. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 265 This Hoord . . that was stowed in the Strata underneath. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 195 While his lov'd partner, boastful of her hoard, Displays her cleanly platter on the board. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iii. 262 A large hoard of coins was discovered. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 352 Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.

b. fig. Said of intangible things treasured or valuable, things concealed or kept secret; now esp. an amassed stock (of facts, etc.).

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1055 in *Exeter-bk.*, Se mæra dæg hreðer-lodena hord, heortan gæphtas ealle ætweð. **a 1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 1602 Oð þæt breosta hord, gast, . . gangan sceolde to godes dome. **a 1000** in *Mone Gl.* 417 *Arcana*, hordas, xeryne. **a 1000** *Psalm* (Cotton) l. 28 (Gr.) His synna hord selfa ontende. **c 1200** OAMIN 12920 Soþfastnesses hord Þatt all mannkin birþr æghæ. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 19214 Vte o þair hali hertes hord Spedli þai speld godds word. **1340** *Ayeneb.* 263 Hous . . in huychen be uader of house wonen, þe hord of uirtues gadereþ. **c 1440** *Capegrave Life St. Kath.* iii. 1503 God sende vs alle, of vnyte be hord. **1635** R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff.* *Consc.* iv. 20 A heavenly hoard of grace, good conscience, Gods favour. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 58 To see the hoard of human bliss so small. **1805** WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 179 A hoard of grievances. **1847-8** W. MILLER *First Impr.* xix. (1857) 339 He accumulates much larger hoards of facts.

† 2. The place in which anything is hidden, hoarded, or stored up; a repository; a hiding-place, store; a treasury. Also *fig. Obs.*

In the phrase *in (or on) hoard*, the sense fluctuates between the deposit, the repository in which it is stored up, and the state or condition of being hoarded (sense 3).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 259 Þe wreche mon binom his ehte and leide his on hord. **1258** *Proclam. Hen. III.*, We senden 3ew þis writ open iseiend vii seel to halden a manges 3ewinehord [v. r. ine hord]. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 42 [H]e prechit furth ay goddis word, þat he had plentiusly ine hord. **c 1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 316 Widnesse of sicche cloþis is an hord to hyde synnes. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 747 It is the deuiles hoord, ther he hideth hym and resteth. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 11539 All my gold . . þat I getyn haue, Kepid in hord, holdyn full long. **1577** *HELLOWES Guevara's Chron.* 297 He was the hoarde of all my profound secrets. **1611** *COTGR.*, *Musse*, a secret corner, priuie hoord, hiding hole. **1663** *GERBER Censel* 22 If the building cannot suffer the Chimney to be made even with the upright of the wall, both sides may be made up to serve for hoards. [1837 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* i. 29 The Cambrian princes had . . to pay yearly twenty pounds weight of gold, and two hundred of silver into the hoard or treasury of the 'King of London'. **1876** *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 383 The sums which went into, and which, when it was needed, came out of, the hoard of the English King. **1883** *GREEN CONG. Eng.* 403 note, The 'Hoard' (not yet the 'Exchequer') in Eadward's time was settled at Wiochester.]

† 3. Hoarding up. *Obs.* **c 1390** CHAUCER *Truth* 3 For horde haþe hate, and clymbing tykelnesse.

4. Comb., as hoard-burg (mod. archaism, for OE. *hordburg*), treasure city; **† hoard-house**, treasure-house, treasury (*obs.*); **hoard-ward** (for OE. *hordward*), guardian of a hoard, treasurer.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 502/1 Tresowre, *erarium* . . an hoardhawse. **1892** STOPFORD BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* iii. 75 The hoard-ward knew the voice of a man. **1895** MORRIS *Beowulf* 17 The gem-rich hoard-burg of the heroes.

HOARD, sb.² Also 8 *hourd*, 9 *hord*. Now rare or *Obs.* [app. a modern ad. AngloFr. *hurdis* (see HURDIS, HURDICE) mistaken for a plural of **hurd*: see the quot. from *Liber Albus*. But cf. also *obs. F. hord* scaffold (Cotgr.), in OF. *hurt*, *hourt*, *hourd*, palisade, of which *hourdis*, HURDIS was a deriv.] = HOARDING sb.

[1419 *Liber Albus* (1859) l. 477 Item, qe nulle hurdis, ne paly, nautre cloyoure, soit fait devant nulle tenement en les hautes rewes ou venelles en la citee (Riley's *marg. note* Hoards or palings not to be erected before houses.) **1757** *Act 31 Geo. II.* c. 17 § 7 No Builder or other Person, shall erect or set up, in any of the public Streets, any Hourd or Fence. **1810** *Hull Improv. Act* 51 Hords or fences to be erected where buildings are taken down. **1836** SMART,

Hoard, . . a fence enclosing a house and materials while builders are at work. **1838** F. W. SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 5 The hoard is to consist of uprights six inches by four inches scantling.

HOARD (hō'ard), v. Forms: a. 1 *hordian*, 3 (*Orm.*) *hordenn*, 4 *horde*, 4-6 *hoorde*, (6 whord), 6-7 *hourd(e)*, (hord), 6-7 (8 Sc.) *hoord*, 7- *hoard*; **β. Sc. and north.** 6 *hurde*, 6- *hurd*. [OE. *hordian*, f. *hord* HOARD sb.¹ (Cf. Goth. *husdjan*, OHG. *gihurten*, MHG. *gehürten*, MG. *gehörden*, which belong to a different conjugation.)]

1. trans. To amass and put away (anything valuable) for preservation, security, or future use; to treasure up: esp. money or wealth.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 104 Hordiað eowerne goldhord on heofenum. **c 1200** ORMIN 12281 Gredigly to sammenn all & hordenn þatt u winnest. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 b, To helpe other with them and not inardynately to hoorde & kepe them. **1530** *PALSGR.* 588/2, 1 *hoorde*, *je amasse*. Declared in 'I hoorde'. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xi. 26 Who so hoordeth vp his corne, schalbe censured amonge the people. **1548** UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 36 Whorded and heaped up. **† a 1550** in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 306 Gif thow hes a benefice, Preiss nevir to hurde the kirkis gude. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8 He did not wel to hord it up. **1583** STANHYURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Theere Troian treasur is hurded. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 The Granaries of Joseph: wherein he hoorded corne. **1635** A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1869) 124 Whereof the Rich hide and hoard up their wealth. **1702** ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1707) 25 Hoarding up such pieces of money. **1840** HOOD *Kilnansegg, Moral.* Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold! 1. Hoarded, barter'd, bought and sold. **1878** JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 22 If the rich man actually hoards up his money in the form of gold or silver, he gets no advantage from it.

b. absol.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 66 Seðe hordað, and nat hwam he hit zegaderað. **a 1300** E. E. *Psalter* xxxviii. 7 [xxxix. 6] He hordes, and he wate noht to wham þæt he samenes oght. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 38 He . . Ne car'd to hoord for those whom he did breede. **1842** TENNYSON *Ulysses* 5 A savage race, That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 They should own who can administer; not they who hoard and conceal.

2. fig. and trans. To keep in store, cherish, treasure up, conceal (e.g. in the heart).

1340 *Ayeneb.* 182 Pet greate lost þet god hordeþ and wyteþ to ham þet ouercomeþ þe aduersetes of þise worlde. **c 1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 321 Crist . . lakyng on þe citee . . wepte þer upon for greet synne þat it hoordede. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. xi. 43 The goodly Barow which doth hoard Great heapes of salmons in his deepe bosome. **1699** DAVDEN *Ep. to J. Driden* 117 You hoard not health for your own private use; But on the public spend the rich produce. **1789** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 119 Revenge will be smothered and hoarded. **1821** B. CORNWALL *Mirandola* iv. i, Half of the ills we hoard within our hearts are ills because we hoard them. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 370.

† 3. intr. in reflexive or passive sense: To lie treasured up, lie hid. *Obs. rare.*

1567 TURBEV. *Epit. & Sonn.* Wks. (1837) 300 In common weales what beares a greater sway Than hidden hate that hoordes in haughtie brest?

HOARDED (hō'ard), ppl. a. [f. HOARD v. + -ED¹.] Stored up, treasured up: see the verb.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ix. 12 Great store of hoarded threasure. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. ii. 11 TH' hoarded plague a' th' Gods requit your lue! **1693** S. HARVEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 232 Say, Goat. For whom thy hoarded Bags in silence sleep! **1751** GRAY *Ode on Spring* v. No live hast thou of hoarded sweets. **a 1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 252 The hoarded ill-humour of six months was at liberty to explode. **1887** *Spectator* 21 May 684/1 Modern theories as to the hoarded wealth of India.

HOARDED, a. [f. HOARD sb.² + -ED².] Provided with a hoard or hoarding.

1898 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 5/2 The large hoarded enclosure before the Royal Exchange.

HOARDER (hō'ard), Forms: 1 *hordero*, 2 -*are*, 4 *hordyer*, 6 *horder*, Sc. *hurdar*, 6-7 *hoorder*, 7- *hoarder*. [f. HOARD v. + -ER¹.]

† 1. The keeper of the hoard or treasure; a treasurer; a steward. Also *fig. Obs.*

944 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* II. 280 Dis forward was makid with Ordrie horder. **c 1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 178 Ða het he his horder þæt glæsene fæt sylan ðam biddendan subdiacone. **1131** O. E. *Chron.* an. 1131 Swa þæt he scolde setten þær prior of Clunni & circeward, & horder, & reilþein. **1340** *Ayeneb.* 121 Pet is þe hordyer þet lokeþ þe herte. [1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 434 The King's 'Hoarder' was as old as the King's 'hoard'.]

2. (in mod. use) One who hoards or stores up, esp. money. (Also with *up*.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 59 Hud-pykis, horderis, and gadderaris. **a 1529** SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. 1843 II. 417/2 And yet ye be questors, And hoorders vype of testers. **1552** HULOET, Horder of treasure, *additor*. **1594** (title) in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 1 God's justice shewed upon a cruelle horder of corne. **1691** LOCKE *Lower Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 80 Nobody else, but these Hoarders, can get a Farthing by this proposed change of our Coin. **1845** FORO *Handbk. Spain* i. 66 Hoarders-up of unrevenged grievances. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 102 He is mean, saving . . a skintflint, a hoarder.

HOARDING (hō'ardin), sb. [f. HOARD sb.².]

1. A temporary fence made of boards inclosing a building while in course of erection or repair; often used for posting bills and advertisements; hence, any hoarding on which bills are posted.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 *Hoarding*, an in-

closure of wood about a building, while erecting or repairing. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* iii. xi. 413 A rough hoarding of boards had been knocked up before the vestry doorway. 1864 *Realm* 23 Mar. 6 He rents a hoarding, or a wall, or the side of a house; and woe to that man who, being unauthorised, sticks anything thereupon. 1878 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 25, 14 A poster now to be seen on most of the London street hoardings.

2. *Mil.* See quot. 1875.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. ix. 146 They had thrown up .. doubtless overhanging hoardings or scaffolds. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* II. *Hoard, Hoarding*, boarding used for protection. A term in military architecture for the wooden gallery, protected by boarding in front, which was thrown out from the surface of the wall in time of war, to enable the defenders to protect the foot of the wall.

Hoarding (hō'rdin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOARD *v.*]

1. The action of the verb HOARD; esp. the accumulation and hiding of money. (Also with *up*.)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 48 And happy alwayes was it for that Sonne Whose Father for his hoarding went to hell. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* iii. xxxix. (1640) 16 Such hoarding is no oppression but good husbandry. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 5 In self defence they are much addicted to hoarding.

2. *concr. (pl.)* That which is hoarded; money laid up.

1715 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. 450 All a Man's Gettings and Hoardings up, during his Youth. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlix. 10 Their hoardings are no longer theirs.

Hoarding, *phl. a.* [f. HOARD *v.* + -ING 2.] That hoards: see the verb.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iii. 8 Shake the bags Of hoarding Abbots. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* i. Wks. 1873 III. 356 The hoarding Usurer. 1827 HOOO *Hero & Leander* lxii. And with concealing clay, Like hoarding Avarice looks up his eyes.

Hoare, *obs. form* of WHORE.

† **Hoared** (hō'id), *phl. a.* *Obs.* [f. HOAR *v.*]

1. Made or grown hoary.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 120 a/2 My whyte heares, and hored bearde. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amicitie* (1879) 95 Now hored age with stealing steps creeps in. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. 1. in *Harl. Dodslay* XII. 253, 1 no where hoar yeel but on mine head [cf. HOAR *a.* 1, quot. 1386].

2. Grown monldy.

1496 DIVES & PAUP. ii. xx. They toke hored brede in theyr scryppes. 1551 BIBLE (Matthews) *Josh.* ix. 5 All their prouynson of brede was dried yp and hored.

3. *Comb.*, as *hoared-headed*, *hoar-headed*.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. 1. 107 We see The seasons alter; hoared headed frosts fall in the fresh lap of the crimson Rose.

Hoar-frost. Formerly, and still often, two words. [See HOAR *a.* and FROST *sb.* 2.] The white deposit formed by the freezing of dew, frozen dew, white frost.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 617 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 De hore-forst [v. r. hor-forst] cometh 3wane it is so cold pat it freoseth a-ny3t, And Deu freose a-doneward. 1340 *Ayenb.* 108 The zonne .. wastep be cloudes and be hore uroetes bi be morgen. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlvii. 16 He geneth snowe like wolle, & scattereth yf horeforesht like ashes. 1644 Z. BOYD *Gard. Zion* 60 (Jam.) Sweet Mannah, round, small as the haire frost. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1169 The rigid hoar-frost melts before his beam. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xii. All the trees were fairy-trees wreathed with hoar-frost. fig. 1854 BADGER *Nestorians* I. 243 The hoar-frost of care was prematurely sitting upon his locks.

attrib. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Memo. Darwin* 323 A fine picture of an hoar-frost landscape.

Hence **Hoar-frosty** *a.*

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 39 A cold hoarfrosty morning.

Hoar-head. [f. HOAR *a.* + HEAD *sb.*] A hoary head; hence, an old grey-haired man. Also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 32 Before the hoar heed aryse. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *ibid.*, Thou shalt rise yp before the hored. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 125, I do not beleue that the wisdom lyeth in hoarheads, but in olde bookes. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 113 The hoarhead winter paving earth With sheeny white.

Hoar-headed, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *hoar head* + -ED 2.] Having the head hoary with age.

1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* ii. M iv b, Hore-headed and toothlesse. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxviii. 227, I see thee waxing a little hoar-headed. 1880 TENNYSON *Battle of Brunanburh* ix, Hoar-headed hero!

Hence **Hoar-headedness**.

1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 22 Holy and reuerend Hore-headednesse pretendeth wisdom gotten bylong experience.

Hoarhound, another spelling of HOREHOUND.

Hoarily, *adv.* [f. HOARY *a.* + -LY 2.] With a hoary appearance; with a grey or whitish hue.

1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 184 Clouds of foam .. whirling hoarily under the black vapour.

Hoariness (hō'rinēs). [f. HOARY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being hoary: see the adj.

1573-80 BARET *Alm.* H 492 Hoariness, whitenesse of haire, autentic. *Ibid.* 494 Hoariness, winewednesse, or mouldiness, comming of moisture, for lacke of cleansing. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iii. ii. 11 His white hairs, they'll betray his hoariness. 1647 TRAFER *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 15 Custom without truth is but hoariness or mouldiness of error. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 37 These Frosts seldom last long, that come with a Frozen Fog, or Hoariness. 1849 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 1001 The stem under the shelter of long grass, is covered with a white hoariness which is easily rubbed off. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. i. 144 Legends sacred with the hoariness of time.

† **Hoarish** (hō'rif), *a.* *Obs.* [f. HOAR *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat hoary.

VOL. V.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xii. (1495) 610 That one wormode is grene, that other somedeale horishe and lesse bytter. a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 31 The white and horish heares, the messengers of age.

† **Hoariness**. *Obs.* [f. HOAR *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being hoar or hoary; hoariness.

a 900 KENT. *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 76/2 *Canices*, barnes. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 28 The dignite of olde men hornesse. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. iv. (1495) 862 Thenne is whyte colour gendryd as if faryth in snowe in hoore froste and in horenes of heere. 14. v. *Loc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 570/13 *Canices*, hoornesse. c 1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 481/2 *note* (MS. Coll. Arms) A litelle barnesse hathe chaunged sumwhat his colour. 1564 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknesse, Compounds* 17 a, It kepeth .. the hedde from horenes. 1564 BECON *Dem. Holy Script.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 607 Having hoariness of manners, authority, gravity, and high knowledge. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Mucor* .. hoariness, such as is on breade or meate long kept.

b. A close growth of white or grey hairs.

1578 LYTE *Dodones* i. v. 10 The leaues .. hauing a certaine fine hoariness upon them like veluet.

Hoarse (hō'is), *a.* Forms: a. 1 hās, 3-4 hos, 4-5 hose, hoos, hoose, (4 hois), 5 hooce, hooce, (hoost), 8-9 dial. hoast; north, and Sc. 4-5 haase, hase, 5 hayse, 5-6 Sc. hase, 6 hays, hais, (hess). B. 4-5 hors, -e, hoors, 5-6 hoorse, 6 horce, (hoorse), 6-7 hoarce, (7 hoars), 6- hoarse; Sc. 8 hers, 8- hoarse, 9 herse, hairce, hairse, dial. hairsh, hearsh. [A word of which the stem varies, not only in Eng., but in the other Teut. langs. The recorded OE. type was *hās* (ME. *hōs*, Sc. *hāse*), corresp. to OHG., MHG., OLG. *heis*, OS. *hēs*, MDn. *hees*, LG. *hēs*:-Oteut. **haiso*-. But beside this ME. had *hōrs*, *hoors*, now *hoarse*, Sc. *hairse*, *hairsh*, *hearsh*. Although written evidence for the *r* forms goes back only to c 1400, the correspondence of mod.Eng. *hoarse* and Sc. *hairse* implies the existence of an unrecorded OE. **hārs* beside *hās*. The ON. normal repr. of Oteut. **haiso*- would be **heiss*, instead of which ON. had *hās*, app. to be explained as for **hārs*:-**haiso*- (orig. at before *r* gave *a* in ON.). The OFI. *heersch*, recorded by Kilian beside *heesch*, appears to go back similarly to an OLG. **heirs*. For these and other reasons it is now generally held that **haiso*- was the orig. Oteut. type, and that the *r* subseq. disappeared at different times in most of the dialects. The southern Scotch *hairsh*, *hearsh*, appears to exemplify a frequent Sc. interchange of *rs* and *rh*, seen e. g. in *farce*, *farsch*, *scarce*, *scarish*, *Erse*, *Ersh*, etc.]

1. Rough and deep-sounding, as the voice when affected with a cold, or the voice of a raven or frog; harsh and low in pitch; not clear and smooth like a pure musical note; hnsky, croaking, raucous. a. Of the voice (of persons or animals).

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxx. (Z.) 190 *Raucus* and *rauca*, has. a 1250 Owl & Night. 504 Pu. pipest al so dop a mose Mid cokering mid stefne hose. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1119 (1147) With brokyn vois, al hois [Campsall MS., hoors; MS. Gg. 4. 27, hors] for shrighit. c 1440 PROMP. *Parv.* 248/1 Hoos (K. hors, P. hoorse), *raucis*. c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 338 Thy voice .. unplesand, hoir, and hacc. 1468 *Medulla* in *Prompt.* *Parv.* 248 *note*, *Raucus*, hoost. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 Hase (A. Hayse), *raucis*. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hoast* .. hoarse.

b. c 1400 *Lauftranc's Cirurg.* 59 A wood hound .. if pat he .. berke, his vois is ful hors. c 1450 TREvisa's *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xviii. (MS. Bodl.), An henne .. clokkinge wip an hois [ed. 1495 hoars] voice. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* i. ii. (1886) 5 His voice was hoarse and lowe. 1625 DORNE *Anat. World, Progr. Soul* (Song of Sorcerers), She feigns hoarse barking, but she bieth not! 1762 BEATTIE *Bat. Pignies & Cranes* 70 He [a frog] .. mourns in hoarsest croaks his destiny. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* l. iii, His voice was hoarse and coarse.

b. Of other sounds. (Chiefly poetic.) 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iii. 109 The ryver brayt with hais [ed. 1710 hers] sovd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 52 The Tides with their hoarse Murmurs. 1699 GARTN *Dispen.* vi. 72 Where with hoars dinn imprison'd tempests rave. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* ii. 233 This Drum, whose hoarse heroic bass Drowns the loud clarion of the braying As. 1883 OLIOA *Wanda* II. 40 The hoarse sound of the sea surging amongst the rocks.

2. *transf.* Having a hoarse voice or sound. a. Of persons and animals, or of the vocal organs.

a. a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Collog.* in Wr.-Wülcker 90/40 Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan .. þe eac swilce nu has ys for cyldre and hream. c 1330 *King of Tars* 599 Ofte he cryede, and ofte he ros, So longe that he wox al hos. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 4 Thai vndirstode me noht na mare than man may do a hase man. c 1400 *Yvain & Gau.* 3620 So was he hase and spak ful law. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. Prol. 21 Chyde quibll their heidis rife, and hals worth hais [v. r. hacc, *rimes* place, face]. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 315 Howbeit I am hais [v. r. hess] I am content to be a bais.

b. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 324 Til he be blere-nyed or blynde and hors [v. r. hoos, hos] to be throte. 1538 BALE *Brefe Comm. John Baptist* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) i. 207, I oft haue bene borce Cryenge for custome. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 7 Warwick is hoarse with calling thee to arms. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* i. 25 The hoarse Raven .. croaking. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 330 The hoarse nation croak'd, 'God save King Log!' 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* 7, Alas! my roupet Muse is hoarse! 1826 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. x. 231 Charles Kemble is at present as hoarse as a crow. 1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* vii. 41 He .. was now as haire and rooftop as a crow.

b. Of inanimate things. (Chiefly poetic.)

c 1366 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 347 Tassay hys borne, and for to knowe Whether hyt were clere, or horse of sovrne. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 56 With Bagpipe

hoarce he hath begon his Musicke fine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 661 The hoarce Trinacrian shore. 1765 BEATTIE *Judgen. Paris* cxxxiii. Raves the hoarse storm along the bellowing main. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, Cloisterham, with its hoarse cathedral bell.

3. *quasi-adv.* = HOARSELY.

1709 TALLER No. 121 P 1 He catched Cold, and .. began to bark very hoarse. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. Intro. i, Now, murmuring hoarse .. An angry brook, it sweeps the glade.

4. *Comb.* a. *parasynthetic*, as *hoarse-throated*, *-voiced*; b. *adverbial*, as *hoarse-resounding*, etc.

1508 FLOATO *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. Avj b, An vnluckie, hoarce-voist .. night-rauen. a 1729 CONGREVE *Hymn to Harmony* vi. (Jod.), Lond trumpets .. And hoarse-resounding drums. a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 75 (Jod.) Hoarse-echoing walls. 1791 COWPER *Had* ii. 888 The hoarse-throated war. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. iv, The hoarse-roaring Ocean's fountains. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 327 The hoarse-voiced torrents of doom.

Hence † **Hoarsehead**, hoarseness.

c 1440 PROMP. *Parv.* 248/2 Hooshede, or hoornesse (K. hosbed, P. hoorsheede), *raucitas*.

Hoarse, *v.* [f. prec.] a. *intr.* To be or become hoarse. b. *trans.* To make hoarse. *Obs.* exc. with *up* (dial. and U.S.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxx. (Z.) 190 *Raucio*, ic hasige, *rausi*, *rausum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/2 Hase, *raucio*. 1629 T. ADAMS *Sinner's Passing Bell* Wks. 1861-2 I. 355 When his voice is hoarsed. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4) s.v., He's got a bad cold and is all hoarsed up. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., I'm hoarst on my chest—hoarst up, a'most. 1897 VOICE (N. Y.) 23 Dec. 5/1 My voice seems good when I begin, but I very soon 'hoarse up'.

Hoarsely (hō'isli), *adv.* [f. HOARSE *a.* + -LY 2.] With a hoarse voice or sound.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 429 The woodhackle, that syngeth chur Horsly, as he had the mur. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 280 His words .. slowly and hoarsely pronounced. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. over Death* lvii, The .. waters hoarsely groan. c 1720 TICKELL *Imit. Proph. Nereus* 44 While hoarsely he demands the fight. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* l. i. 715, I heard the thunder hoarsely laugh. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* II. 300 'Sit down', he said, hoarsely, 'and I will tell you'.

Hoarsen (hō'is'n), *v.* [f. HOARSE *a.* + -EN 6.]

1. *trans.* To make hoarse.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. vii. 79, I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice, and roughen my character. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.*, *Tower of Doom* ii, Hoarsening the cry Of those who watch'd. 1886 BARRING-GOULD *Gold. Feather* i, The sore throat .. hoarsened her voice.

2. *intr.* To become hoarse; to sound hoarsely.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* vii. 148 The brazen clarion hoarsens. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* 435 His voice had hoarsened.

Hence **Hoarsened** *phl. a.*

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* i. 135 To tune afresh the hoarsened reed. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xl, The last words had a perceptible irony in their hoarsened tone.

Hoarseness (hō'isnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being hoarse.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 113/1 *Raucedo*, hasnys. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* i. vii. (Rolls) I. 11 My bareyn speche, hosnes and snocynge. c 1440 PROMP. *Parv.* 248/2 Hooshede or hoornesse [1499 *Pyndon*, hoorsnesse]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/2 A Hasenes, *raucedo*, *raucitas*.

b. 1495 TREvisa's *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. 134 Hoorsnes of voyce. *Ibid.* vii. xxvii. 242 Horsnes and lettynge of the voyce. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 247 Red wine .. bindeth the belly and maketh hoarsenesse. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 10 They (even to hoarseness) cried downe the Common-Prayer book. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 247 Figs are usefull in Hoarseness and Coughs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/3 Mr. Reeves sang .. without the slightest trace of hoarseness.

† **Hoarsy**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. HOARSE *a.* + -Y: cf. *hoary*.] = HOARSE.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 108/25 Horsy, *raucis*.

Hoar-stone. Forms: 1 hār stān, 3 hor ston, 6-8 hore-, 7 hoore-, 9 hoar-stone, Sc. hair-, hare stane. [In OE. two words: see HOAR *a.* and STONE.]

1. *lit.* A hoar, i.e. grey or ancient stone (? an ancient stone grey with lichen).

Beowulf (Z.) 887 He under harn stan, æþelinges beam. *Ibid.* 2745 Nu ðu lungre geong hord sceawian under harn stan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 He þær geseah ofer ðam wætere sumne harn stan.

2. *spec. a.* A stone (ancient or grey with lichen), frequently mentioned in charters as marking a boundary line; an ancient boundary stone, mere-stone. (See HOAR *a.* 3.)

847 *Charter of Æthelwulf* in *O. E. Texts* 434 Donon on ðone healdan wez wið hūitan stan, donon to ðam beorge ðe mon hater æt ðam holne, donon an harn stan. a 1000 in *Heming's Charters* (1723) 348 Of zytynge æwylme on norðene on þone grenan weg, [þan] on þane harn stan, of ðam harn stane andlang grenan weg on scepe clif. ? c 1195 in *Archæol.* (1832) XXV. 55 Unam scilicet suble Harestan. 1298 *Ibid.*, Et sic directe usque le Horeston in Twychenyde Grene. ? a 1300 *Ibid.* 58 Ad Harestenes et sic usque ad Depe-dale. 1503 in *Hearn's Johannis Glastoniensis Chron.* (1726) 303 Inter Dominium de Andreyse & Dominium de Stoke seu Dreycode, usque ad la Hore Stone. a 1831 W. HAMPER in *Archæol.* (1832) XXV. 30 The Hoar-stone is consequently nothing more than the stone of memorial or land-mark, describing the boundary of property. 1849 KEMBLE *Sax. in Eng.* I. 52 *note*, Artificial or natural stone posts are implied by the constantly recurring hāran stānes, grægan stānas, hoary or grey stones. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. vii. 375 Hoar-stones, or landmarks of the fifth century.

b. An ancient stone associated with some event or tradition; a stone of memorial; a standing stone.

1666 in Hearn *R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) 472 A stone of 8 foot high above ground. It is now called, in the full of the mouth, hoore-stone, according to the dialect of Somerset. 1668 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. xxv. note. The royal standard is traditionally said to have been displayed from the Hare Stone, a high stone, now built into the wall, on the left hand of the high-way leading towards Braid. 1812 *Archaeol.* XVI. 361 The largest stone, at the east end, has been long known in that County, by the name of the Hoar Stone. 1831 W. HAMPER in *Archaeol.* (1832) XXV. 25 In many parts of Great Britain are to be seen upright rude Pillars or massive blocks of stone which in England are called Hoar-Stones. in Scotland. *Hare-Stane.* 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* 182 (1863) l. v. 137 A hoare-stone or Stone of Memorial.

c. Hence very frequent as a place-name.

See a list in *Archæologia* (1832) XXV. 52.

Hoary (hō'ri), a. Also 6-7 hory, (6 hoory, horie, heorye). [A late formation (16th c.) from HOAR a. or sb. + -Y: cf. *duky, haughty, vasty.*]

1. Of the hair, head, or beard: Grey or white with age.

1530 PALSGR. 315/a Hoary as a man or beestes heare is, *chanceu.* 1547 SURREY *Carelesse man in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 26 What will she do, when hory heares are powdered in her hedde? 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 32 Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head. 1814 SCOTT *Ed. of Isles* iv. xix. Veterans. Whose helmets press'd their hoary hair. 1895 R. BOCHANAN *Annan Water* i. With hoary bushy eyebrows.

b. Having white or grey hair, grey-haired.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H. 486 To waxe Hoarie, or white headed, *incaneco.* 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 106 The hoary prince in majesty appeared. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* l. 55 Her sons, her matrons and her hoary sires. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 186 Men like the hoary sinner. i. instinctively saw in him the destined enemy of his kind.

c. Ancient; venerable from age, time-honoured.

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* (1812) 25 Venerable father of ancient, and therefore hoary customs. 1630 PAVNNE *Anti-Armin.* 238 Hoarie English Antiquities. 1781 COWPER *Ex post.* 596 Windsor's hoary towers. 1852 ROBERTSON *Sern.* Ser. iii. xviii. 232 A hoary and most remote antiquity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 1 Born on Pelion height, so legend hoary relateth.

2. Of colour: Grey, greyish white.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H. 493 A hoarie frost, *cana pruina.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 79 Clothed with cold, and hoary wyth frost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 891 The secrets of the hoarie deep. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 168 With Ethiops hoary Trees and woolly Wood. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 830 Winter's hoary wing. 1809 WEBER *Europe* 258 The hoary poplars wave. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* i. 12 Below lay a sea, still as death and hoary in the moon.

3. Mouldy, musty; corrupt. Obs.

Perh. in some instances confused with *hory*, filthy.

1530 PALSGR. 315/a Hoary as meate that is kepte to longe, *Reury.* 1567 tr. *Alfred's Let. to Bp. Wulfine* in Brady *Clavis Cal.* (1813) l. 280 Some pristes keepe the housell. all the Vere for Syke Men. But they do greatlye amysse, by cause it waxeth Heorye. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1601) 624 Hoarie, moulded bread. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint.* *Compt. Gard.* Dict., Musty, Mouldy, or Hoary Dung.

4. Bot. and Entom. Covered with short dense white or whitish hairs; canescent.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. vii. § 1. 8 Soft and downie, and somewhat hoarie. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 6. 112 That whose leaves are bigger, and hoary all over. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 725 Whole plant hoary with a dense cottony substance. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 28 Perennial hoary herbs.

b. Hence used to designate species of plants and animals so clothed; often rendering *L. canus, incanus*, etc.: as *Hoary Alder, Creeper, Mullein, Stock*, etc.

1811 SHAW *Zool.* VIII. 261 Hoary Creeper, *Certhia canescens*. bill stout and black. 1859 Sir J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* l. 150 Hoary marmot, with long coarse fur, particularly on the chest and shoulders, where it is hoary. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Is.* III. 314 The white willow, and the common and hoary alder, form thickets.

5. Comb. a. parasynthetic, as *hoary-dated, feathered, -haired, -headed, -herbage, -vested*, etc.; b. with another adj., as *hoary-pubescent*, etc.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. viii. This hoarie-headed letcher, this old goat. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1879) V. 61 When he is old and hoary-haired. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 6 Classic Eton's hoary-vested towers. 1831 DON *Gard. Dict.* I. xvii. *Hoary-pubescent*, covered with white down which is pressed to the surface. *Ibid.*, *Hoary-villous*, covered with white villi. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 53 Leaves hoary-white beneath. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 295 There musing sat the hoary-headed Earl. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 11 A hoary-dated Patriarch pedigree.

Hoase, obs. form of HOARSE, HOSE.

Hoast (hō'st), sb. Chiefly north. dial. Forms: [1 hō'sta], 4-9 host, 5, 9 dial. hoost, (6-9 hoste, hoist), 7-hoast, (haust, 9 hoarst). [The OE. *hwōsta* is not known to have survived in ME.; the extant northern word (from 14th c.) was app. the cognate ON. *hōste* cough = OLG. **hōsto* (MLG. *hōste*, MDa. *hoeste*, *hoest*, LG. *hoost*, *hōst*, Du. *hoest*), OHG. *huosto* (MHG. *huoste*, Ger. *husten*):—*ōtent*. **hwōstōn*, f. a root **hwōs-* (whence OE. *hwōsan*:—**hwōsjan* to wheeze), pre-Tent. **hwōs-*, *kās-*; cf. Skr. *kās* to cough.

It is possible that OE. *hwōsta* may have survived dialectally: some writers refer to a dial. form, *whoost*, which would be its representative; and this, as in *whoop*, might become *hoost*, whence mod. Shropshire *'oost*.]

A cough. In some Eng. dialects used only of cattle.

[c. 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 277/27 *Tussis*, hwo'sta.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 534 Als aand with host in brest is spred. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 248/a Hoose, or cowge (other MSS. host. . hoost), tussis. 1500 in Wr.-Wülcker 708/a *Hec tussis*, the host. c 1540 [see HIVES]. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 455 Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlay, maid grit pay. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 34 Mastik is good . for an old host or cowge. a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying v.* *Pokuart* 302 The hunger, the hart-ill, and the hoist still thee hald. 1622 *Course Confortiile* 117 (Jam.) He that can swallow a camel. without an hoast. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 60 (Jam.) From the thirteenth of November . he became so feeble with a hoast. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 *An Hoast or Hoste*, a Dry Cough. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 172/a The Cough, or Cold, and Shortness of Breath, or Hausts, an inward Disease in Cows. 1773 *Epitaph in Spectator* (1884) 6 Sept. 1773 Of a cruld and a sair host, He died upon the Yorkshire coast. 1803 *Mod. Jrnl.* X. 217 A great number of cats in Shrewsbury became seized with what is commonly called the Hoost. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* II. (D.) I gave them a sign by a loud hoast. a 1825 FORB *Voc. E. Anglia*, Hoist, a cough. 1863 MRS. GASSELL *Stydia's L.* xxiv. I'll make him a treacle-posset; it's a famous thing for keeping off hoasts. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, Hoost [hoost], a cough: said of cattle. 1893 Northumbld. Gloss., Hoast, Hoist, a cough.

Hoast, v. Chiefly north. dial. Forms: [1 hō'stan], 5-9 host, (6 hoyst, 9 hoist), 8-hoast, (dial. huist). [OE. *hwōstan* = OLG. **hōstōn* (MLG. *hōsten*, MDa. *hoesten*), OHG. *huostōn* (MHG. *huosten*, Ger. *husten*), ON. *hōsta* (Sw. *hosta*, Da. *hoste*), f. the sb.: see prec. The existing northern word (known only from 15th c.) appears to be the ON. word. Beside *hoast*, Sc. has also the form *huist*, going back to *hōst*.]

1. intr. To cough.

[c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 258, & hwo'stað [MS. hwo'sað] *ge-lome.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/a Hostyn, or rowbyn, or cowghyn. . . tussio. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/a To Host, tussire. 1619 *Life & Death P. Simson* (1845) 100 He hosted continually to his death. c 1750 in Ritson *Scott. Songs* (1794) II. 250 He hosts and he birls the weary day lang. 1752 A. MACMURDO in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 342/2 Allan Breck came behind him, and hoasted. a 1825 FORB *Voc. E. Anglia*, Hoist, to cough. 1885 *Queen* 31 Jan. 111 That bobbling 'hosting' old woman who asks for human charity.

2. trans. To cough up or out. Also fig.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 272 Ane hair hogaest, that hostit out flewme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. i. 10 The Latyn pepyll. hostit out full cleyr, Deir from thair brestis the hard sorow smart. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 146 in *Sat. Poems Ref.* xlv. He hosted thair a huge full fra him. 1786 BURNS *Willie Chalmers* v. And host up some palaver.

Hoast, obs. form of HOST.

Hoastman (hō'stmæn). Also 6 host-e, ost-, 7 oast-, 7-8 host-. [f. *host*, *oste*, in sense 'stranger, guest'; the seal of the corporation shows a member in his robes receiving a stranger with the words 'Welcome my oste'.]

A member of a corporation or merchant-guild in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who had originally the functions of receiving strangers (called 'hosts' or 'oasts') who came to buy coal and certain other commodities, and of conducting their purchases, on which they levied a certain duty; in later times, they controlled the selling and exportation of coal; now, they merely form the premier civic corporation.

1518 *Merch. Adv. Newcastle* (Surtees) 51 The act for the ostmen that byes any merchaundise of their hosts, or it be presented to the Master of the Fellowship. 1623-4 *Act 21 Jas. I.* c. 3 § 12 Any. . . Priviledge heretofore claymed. . . by the ancient Fellowship Guild or Fraternite commonlie called Hoastmen, for. . . the selling, carrying, lading. . . venting or trading of or for any Seacoales, Stonecoales or Pit-coales forth or out of the Haven and Ryver of Tyne. 1739 *Eng. Reasons Adv. Price Coals* 31 The Hostmen or Fitters at Newcastle are an incorporated Company. 1789 BRANCO *Hist. Newcastle* II. 269 A society of ostmen or hostmen had existed as a guild or fraternity in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne from time immemorial. 1864 *Reader* 697 Jack Scott, the Newcastle hoastman's son, who ran away with Bessy Surtees, and who was afterwards known as Lord Eldon. 1893 Northumbld. Gloss. s.v. The term hoastman has long ceased to describe the profession of coal-shipper or 'engrosser' of the commodities enumerated in the charter of incorporation. The Company of Hoastmen remains simply the premier Incorporated Company of Newcastle, and election to its membership is a much coveted honour.

Hoastrie, var. of HOSTRY Obs. **Hoat**, obs. form of HOT. **Hoatzin**: see HOATZIN.

Hoax (hō'ks), v. [Appears shortly before 1800; supposed to be a contracted form of HOCUS v.]

This origin suits sense and form, but there is no direct evidence of connexion, and 18th c. quotations for HOCUS v. are wanting: see that word.]

trans. To deceive or take in by inducing to believe an amusing or mischievous fabrication or fiction; to play upon the credulity of.

1796 GAOSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, Hoaxing, bantering, ridiculing. Hoaxing a quiz; joking an odd fellow. University wit. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* LXX. 947 Hoax, Hoxe, or Goaxe, a word much in vogue in political circles. It signifies to make any person the object of ridicule by a species of acclamation. The word is borrowed from the kennel. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 128 He would not be hoaxed any more. 1829 W. LEIGH *Let. to G. Townsend* 87 Either the statesman was hoaxing you, or the exile the statesman. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* etc. xviii. (1878) 100 The people who bring you news have probably hoaxed you.

absol. 1884 MRS. WALFORD *Baby's Grandmother* II. 119 My word! Bertha, you are hoaxing.

Hence **Hoaxing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1808 J. P. MALCOLM *Mann. & Cust. Lond.* 213 Contriving wonderful stories for the publick. This waggery has recently received the elegant term of *hoaxing*. 1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* I. iii. Out of my presence, you hoaxing young rake-hell! 1834 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xii. 143 You know . . . hoaxing is a fashionable amusement among the great.

Hoax (hō'ks), sb. [f. prec. vb.] An act of hoaxing; a humorous or mischievous deception, usually taking the form of a fabrication of something fictitious or erroneous, told in such a manner as to impose upon the credulity of the victim.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 104 The hoax was indeed most successful. 1814 *Stock Exch. Laid Open* 20 The day on which the hoax was practised on the Stock Exchange. 1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* I. iii. In spite of your hoax of the Bath Doctor. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 382 Having amused himself with a mystification (or what is in England vulgarly called a *hoax*) on the Mayor. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 613 It is difficult to believe that a Prince. would have been scared by so silly a hoax. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xiv. 201 A paper which manufactured hoaxes and vended them for news.

b. concretely. One who is a deception, 'a fraud'. 1869 Mrs. H. B. STOWE *Oldtown* xxiv. (1870) 263 After all, the beautiful little hoax had nothing for it but her attractive soul-case.

Hoaxee (hō'ksē). [f. HOAX v. + -EE.] One who is hoaxed; the victim of a hoax.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LXIX. 277 Lynchpynne. was enjoying the miseries of the hoaxee immensely. 1860 *Naem. Mag.* I. 219 Perhaps a hoax must be a deception supported by evidence such as the hoaxee thinks he can appreciate, or wishes to appear to understand.

Hoaxer (hō'ksə). [f. HOAX v. + -ER.] One who hoaxes.

1814 *Stock Exch. Laid Open* 20 All the profit the hoaxers got. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov. . . Spite of his mercilessness as a hoaxer. . . Sothern was personally a very . . . kind-hearted man.

Hoaxical, a. [f. HOAX sb. + -IC + -AL.] Of the nature of a hoax.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 564 Its want of unity, and therefore use. . . its hoaxical hodge-podging.

Hoay, int. : see HOY. **Hoazin**: see HOATZIN.

Hob (həb), sb.¹ Also 4-6 hobbe. [A familiar by-form of *Rob* = Robin, Robert: cf. the parallel *Hodge, Hick*, for Roger, Richard, with H for R; also *Dob, Dobbin*, and *Dick* with initial D.]

1. A familiar or rustic variation of the Christian name *Robert* or *Robin*. Hence formerly a generic name for: A rustic, a clown. Cf. *Hodge*.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Now Kyng Hobbe [= Sire Robert the Bruyt] in the mures 3ongeth, For te come to tounne nout him ne length. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Reddes* 1. 90 Oþer hobbis 3e hadden of hurelwaynis kynne. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* D ij b. The rustest hobbe that maie be pikred from the plough. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To raise betimes the lubberlie, both snorting Hob and Margerie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 123 To begge of Hob and Dicke, that does appeare their needlesse Vouches. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxii. (1632) 1115 Hob, Dic, and Hic (meaning the Rusticks). 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 11 More fitter for the Country Hobbs. 1778 *Saints* 5 And Priests with Hob go Snacks and share the Field. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hob*. . . also a clown; contracted from Robin.

2. = Robin Goodfellow or Puck; a hobgoblin, sprite, elf. (See also HOB-THRUSH.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 297 Whi, who is that hob over the wall? we! who was that that piped so small? 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Owen Glendour vii. Merlyn fathered by an Hob. c 1580 J. JEFFREY *Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archæol. Stud. New Spr.* (1897), Puckes, puckerles, hob bowlard . . . and Robin Good-fellow. a 1625 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* IV. vi. From elves, hobs, and fairies, That trouble our dairies. . . Defend us, good Heaven! 1627 DRYDEN *Nymphidia* Wks. (1753) 462 Yet much they doubted there to stay, Lest Hob should hap to find them. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 65 If there was a 'weight of work' craving to be done. . . Hob would come unasked, unwarned to the rescue.

b. Phr. *To play hob*: to 'play the devil', work mischief.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 213, I need not say that the cold metal played hob with the tinkers.

3. A name for the male ferret. Also *hob-ferret*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 136/1 The male. . . Ferret [is] the Hob. 1882 W. W. WORC. *Gloss.*, *Hob-ferret*, a male ferret. [In Staffordshire the male of a ferret is called 'the hob', the female 'the gill'.]

4. attrib. and Comb. † hob-clunch, a rustic, boor; Hob Collingwood (see quot.); hob-ferret (see 3); hob-lantern (also *hobby-lantern*), a Will-o'-the-wisp; hob-like a., rustic, clownish, boorish; † hoblob, a rustic, clown: see LOB.

1578 WHETSTONE *2d Pt. Promos & Cass.* III. ii. *Rapax.* What, bytest thou, 'hobclunch? John. Yea, that chull and punch. 1829 BROCKETT, **Hob Collingwood*. . . the four of hearts at whist; considered by old ladies an unlucky card. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hob Collingwood*, the name given to the four of Hearts at whist. *Teviotdale*, 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hobby-lantern*, an ignis fatuus. Also termed a 'Hob-lantern'. *Var. dial.* 1611 COTGR., *Rude*, rude. . . 'hoblike, lumpish, lohlike. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 99 Fourth with thee rusticall 'hoblobs. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stufe* 8 The draffe of the carterly Hoblobs.

Hob, sb.² [Origin obscure: perhaps more words than one. Cf. *HUB*.]

1. (Formerly also *hub*.) In a fire-place, the part of the casing having a surface level with the top of the grate.

In its simplest form it appears to have been a boss or mass of clay behind the fire, the 'back of the chimney' or 'grate'; afterwards, the brick or stone back and sides of a grate; now, usually, the iron-plated sides of a small grate, on which things may be set to warm.

1511 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 332 Makynge of an hubbe in the ketchyn. 1600 *Surfeit Countre Farme* 1. xii. 54 Soot taken off from the hub of the chimney. 1674 *RAY N.C. Words* 26 *Hob*, the back of the Chimney. 1772 in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1813) 11. 243 note, Ordering their cupfuls to be placed on the Hob of the Grate. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 325 The hobbs. . . project two inches and a half before the fire-grate. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hob, Hub*. 2. The flat ends of a kitchen range, or of a Bath-stove; not the back. . . Saucepans, tea-kettles, etc. are set upon the hob. a 1839 *PRARD Poems* (1864) 11. 201 If he puts up his feet on the hob. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* 1. xviii. 421 In the manor-houses. . . and still more in the cottages of the poor, the fire was made against a hob of clay.

2. A (rounded) peg or pin used as a mark or target in games; esp. one of the iron pins used in quoits. Also, a game in which these are used.

1589 *NASHE Martins Months Minde* 20 Leauing the obscurer hobbs that first they began with, to shoote a maine for the vpsnot, at the fairest markes of all. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* 1. Wks. (Rtdg.) 105/2 To tell your honour the truth, we were at hob in the hall, and whilst my brother and I were quarrelling about a cast, he slunk by us. 1801 *STURTT Sports & Past.* 11. ii. 69 Stand at one of the iron marks and throw an equal number of quoits to the other, and the nearest of them to the hob are reckoned towards the game. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Hob*, a small piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used by boys to set up on end, to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at with another half-penny. 1855 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* (1859) 510 The Game (Quoits) is played by driving two hobs into the ground at the distance agreed upon [etc.]. 1883 *Almond-bury Gloss.*, *Hob*, the name of a stone used in various games, such as 'cots and twys', for placing the stakes upon, or in 'duckstone'.

3. (Also *hub*.) 'A hardened, threaded spindle, by which a comb or chasing-tool may be cut' (*Knight Dict. Mech.*).

1873 C. P. B. *SHELLEY Workshop Appliances* iii. (1883) 100 Instruments, known as *hobs*, are also employed in forming the cutting ends of screw-chasing tools for use in the lathe.

4. The shoe of a sledge.

1788 W. *MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hob*, the shoe or sole of a sledge. 1852 G. H. *ANDREWS Agric. Engin.* 111. 41 A long thick log of wood, which slides upon the ground as the hob or shoe of a sledge.

5. Short for *HOBNAIL*. Also dial. *hob-prick*.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hob-prick*, a wooden peg driven into the heels of shoes. 1874 T. *HARDY Madding Crowd* 11. xix. 222 He now wears shining boots with hardly a hob in 'em.

Hob, v. 1 *local*. [Cf. *HUB*, *sod*, uneven spot of ground.] *trans.* To cut the high tufts of grass in a pasture, or those left or missed in ordinary mowing. See *quots*.

1799 A. *YOUNG Agric. Linc.* 196 Beasts are changed while hobbing is done; and the sooner it is hobbed the better. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* 11. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hobbing* (Linc.), mowing the high tufts of grass in a pasture. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hob*, to cut pieces of grass left untouched in hedge bottoms, etc., by a mowing machine, or by the ordinary scythe. A farmer will say, 'Hob the hedge bottoms'.

Hob, v. 2 *dial.* [Origin unknown.] *trans.* To bring up (a young animal) by hand.

1793 A. *YOUNG Agric. Sussex* 75 When they are a fortnight old, the calf is hobbled upon skim milk. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.* s. v., Two little pigs which she was hobbing-up.

b. *Comb. hob-lamb*, a lamb reared by hand.

1847 in *HALLIWELL*. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.*, *Hob-lamb*, a pet lamb, brought up by hand. 1893 in *Surrey Gloss.*

Hob, v. 3 *dial.* [f. *HOB sb.* 2.] *trans.* To furnish with hobnails.

1874 T. *HARDY Madding Crowd* 11. iv. 38, I went into Griffin's to have my boots hobbled.

Hob, in the phrases *hob-a-nob*, *hob and nob*, *hob or nob*: see *HOB-NOB*; in *Hob Monday*, *Tuesday*, *-tide*, corrupt or error. forms (perh. only scribal) of *hok*- or *HOCK MONDAY*, etc., cf. *HOP*.

† **Hoball**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *hoball*, *howball*, *hobbel*, *hobil*, 9 *hobbill*, *hob-hald*. [perh. f. *HOB sb.* 1; but this does not explain *howball*.] A clown, fool, idiot.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke, Such a lilburne, such a hoball [v. r. *hobil*], such a lobcocke. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 55/34 A Cobbel, dullard, *habes*, *bardus*. An Hobbel, *idem*. c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 48 The worst of them no hoball, ne no fool. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hobbill*, a fool. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Hob-hald*, a foolish clown. *North*.

Hobbadehoy, *hobbedehoy*, etc.: see *HOBLEDEHOY*.

Hobbed (*hpb*), a. *dial.* [? f. *HOB sb.* 2] Ilaving a hard inflamed lump.

a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 352 Sometimes a cow's udder will be hobbled after she has calved.

Hobber-nob, *-nobber*. [Corruption of *hob or nob*.] = *HOB-NOB*.

1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1801) IV. 265 They never will go hobber-nob at the fount! 1829 D. *CONWAY Norway* 138 Such is the hobbernobbing—touching with yours the rim of the person's glass with whom you drink wine.

Hobbesian (*hpb'zian*), a. [f. the name of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), an English philosopher: see *-IAN*.] Of or relating to Hobbes or his philosophy. Hence **Hobbesianism** = *HOBBIISM*.

1776 G. *CAMPBELL Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 1. ii. 76 Any

admirer of the Hobbesian Philosophy. a 1866 J. *GROTE Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ix. (1870) 158 Mr. Mill tries to rise above his Hobbesianism. 1888 *HUXLEY in 10th Cent.* XXIII. 165 The Hobbesian war of each against all was the normal state of existence.

Hobbet, -it. *local*. [perh. a phonetic var. of *HOPPET*.]

1. A seed-basket: see *HOPPET sb.* 1.

2. A local measure = 2½ bushels.

1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hobbet* (N. Wales) of wheat, weighs 168 lbs.; of beans, 180; of barley, 147; of oats, 105; being 2½ bushels imperial. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 9/5 Potatoes are rotting in the ground and can be had for 3s. a hobbet.

Hobbey, *obs.* form of *HOBBY*.

† **Hobbian**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. *Hobb(es)*: see *prec.* and *-IAN*.] A. adj. = *HOBBIAN*.

1687 *Death's Vis.* 214 1d'e make the Sceptic and the Hobbian Schools Recant their Maxims and Confound their Rules. 1696 J. *EDWARDS Demonstr. Exist. God Ep. Ded.* 4 The vanity and inconsistency of the Hobbian creed.

B. sb. = *HOBBIIST*.

a 1691 *BAXTER Charac. Hale in Chambers' Cycl. Eng. Lit.*, The Hobbiens and other infidels. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 35 ¶ 13 Bob Booty was a strict Hobbian, and maintained, that men were in a natural state of war with each other. 1857 [see *HOBBIIST*].

Hence **Hobbianism** = *HOBBIISM*.

c 1651 H. *MORE in R. Ward Life* (1710) 287 But the Error is. a kind of Theological Hobbiism. 1702 C. *MATHER Magn. Chr.* ii. App. (1852) 218 Any governor that kens Hobbiism, can easily contrive ways enough to wreak a spite, where he owes it.

† **Hobbididance**, *hoberdidance*. *Obs.* [The first element seems to be *Hobby* or *Hobert*, perh. in same sense as *HOB sb.* 1, 2, 4 (cf. *Hobby-lantern*), but perh. associated with *HOBBY-HORSE* 2; the rest seems to be *F. de danse* 'of the dance' sc. *morris*.] The name of a malevolent sprite or fiend, one of those introduced in the morris-dance.

1603 *HARNET Pop. Impost.* x. 49 Frateretto, Flibberdiggibet, Hoberdidance, Tocobatto were four devils of the round, or Morrice. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. i. 62 Five fiends have been in Poor Tom at once; of lust, as Obidicut; Hoberdidance [Oo! Hoberdidance], prince of dumbness. . . Flibberdiggibet of mopping and mowing.

† **Hobbinoll**, *hobinoll*. *Obs.* Also *hobbinol*, *-all*, *-old*, *hobinall*, *hobynoll*, *hobnol*. [app. f. *Hob*, *Hobby*, or *Hobbin* (see *prec.*) app. with reference to the sense 'rustic' of *HOB sb.* 1 + *NOLL* head, pate, noddle (or? *Noll* = *Oliver*): cf. also *HOBALL*.] The name of a shepherd in Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*; hence, A countryman, rustic, boor.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Apr. Arg. The speakers herein be Hobbinoll and Thenott, two shepherdes. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Ibid.* Jan., *Hobbinol* is a fained country name, whereby, seemeth to be hidden the person of some his very special and most familiar friend. 1600 *Maides Metam.* iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* i. 149 So Hobinoll the plowman calls his dame. 1636 *Heywood Love's Mistress* 11. Wks. 1874 Y. 115 This hobinall, this rustic, this base clown. a 1652 *BROME Queen & Conc.* iv. v. Wks. 1873 11. 92 Indeed I do not like . . . the countenances of these Hobnolls. (1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 501/1 To the student of Spenser he [Gabriel Harvey] is familiar . . . as the Hobbinol who wrote the poem prefixed to the 'Faerie Queen'.)

Hobbish (*hpb'iz*), a. 1 *rare*. [f. *HOB sb.* 1 + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of a 'hob' or rustic; clownish.

1823 G. *KENNEDY Anna Ross* (1837) 91 To associate with their rude hobbish boys.

† **Hobbish**, a. 2 *Obs. rare*. [f. *Hobb(es)* + *-ISH*.] = *HOBBIAN*.

1704 E. *WARD Dissent. Hypocr.* 12 Their Notions Machiavilian, Hobbish, Draw Multitudes, because they're Hobbish.

Hobbiism (*hpb'iz*), m. [f. *Hobb(es)* (see *HOBBIAN*) + *-ISM*.] The philosophy or principles of Thomas Hobbes.

1691 W. *NICHOLLS Answ. Naked Gospel* 90 A mixture of Platonism, Hobbiism, and Sabellianism. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 26 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 235 Ye . . . Scheme savours of Hobbiism. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 602 'Hobbiism' became, ere he [Thomas Hobbes] died, the popular synonym for irreligion and immorality.

So **Hobbiist**, an advocate or adherent of Hobbiism, a disciple of Hobbes; *attrib.* = *HOBBIAN*. **Hobbiistical** a., of, pertaining to, or according to the Hobbiists. **Hobbiize** v. *intr.*, to philosophize in the way of Hobbes.

1681 *BAXTER Search Schism* 11. 19 Swearers and Atheists, *Hobbiists and wicked men are members of their Church. 1756-82 J. *WARTON Ess. Pope* (1806) 11. 47 With all the malignity of a discontented Hobbiist. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* 1. vii. 357 Every man who ventured to think for himself was stigmatized as a Hobbiist, or as it was sometimes called a Hobbian. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 602 The Hobbiist philosophy. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Wiltv.* vii. 238 He only acts by an 'Hobbiistical Fatality'. 1666 J. *EDWARDS Demonstr. Exist. God* 11. 109 We must not surmise that this great man began to Hobbiize.

Hobbits, var. *Howitz Obs.*, a howitzer.

Hobble (*hpb'l*), v. Also 4 *hobelen*, 4-8 *hoble*, 5 *hobyll*, 6 *hobbill*, -yll. [Recorded from 14th c.: app. cognate with Du. *hobbelen* 'to toss, rock from side to side, ride on a hobby-horse, halt, stammer, stutter', which appears in *Teuthonista* 1475 as a synonym of *wyntelen*, 'hoblen, volutare, volvere', and is taken as dim. of *hobben* to toss or rock (as a boat on the billows): cf. *sense* 1.

Cf. also High Germ. dial. *hoppeln*, in Bavaria, to move up and down like a bad rider on a trotting horse, in Switz. to make clownish jumps, also, to jolt, as a cart over stones, iterative of *hoppeln* to hop, referred by some to an original **hobben*, by-form of **hobben* to hop (Paul & Br. *Beitr.* IX. 163). But both form- and sense-history offer many obscurities; in particular, it may be doubted whether some of the trans. senses really belong to the same word.]

1. *intr.* To move unsteadily up and down in riding, floating, etc.; to rise and fall on the surge, as a boat; to rock from side to side, to wobble.

13.. *Sir Tristr.* 1161 Tristremes schip was 3are. . . De hauen he gan outfare . . . Nizen woukes and mare He hobbled vp and down; A wind to wil him bare To . . . an hauen in irland. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 447 Thai . . . held thame their so lang hobland, That of thre batis downyt twa. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 Vt the shafte be lyght, it wyl starte, if it be heuye, it wil hobble. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying v. Polwart* 279 On Alhallow euen, When our good neighbours doe ryd. . . Some hobland on an hempestalke, hoveand to the bight. 1813-17 *COGAN Eth. Quest.* Note 15 (R.), His hoop . . . If it hobbles in its motion, upon perfectly level ground, it cannot be a perfect circle.

2. To walk with an unsteady rising and falling gait, as one whose limbs give way under him; to walk lanelly and with difficulty; to limp.

1362 *LANGEL P. Pl. A.* 1. 113 Out of heuene in-to helle hobleden faste. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 106 We haunten none taunerns ne hobelen abouten; At marketts & myracles we medleþ vs nevere. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xvii. 6 Lo! so I hobyll all on held, That vnythes may I walk for eld. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying v. Kennedy* 212 Upoun thy botingis hobland hard as horne. 1530 *PALSGA* 586/1, I hoble, or halte, or lomber, as a horse dothe. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* 1. 136 Some old Beldame hobbling ore my graue. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Sept., Many cripples were seen hobbling about not knowing which way to go. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* 1. iv. 99 In stony ways the poor creatures [camels] hobble very much. 1781 *MAD. D'ARLAY Lett.* 15 May, I now hobble about the garden with a stick. 1871 L. *STEPHEN Playgr. Europe* xiii, The . . . old gentleman . . . now hobbles about on rheumatic joints.

b. To dance, to bob (with an implication of clumsiness or imperfection). Also *trans.*

[Cf. the Germ. dial. equivalents above.]

1535 *LYNDESAV Satyre* 562a Menstrell, blaw vp ane brawll of France; Let se quha hobbils best. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 301 ¶ 1 The same Folly . . . makes Clodius, who was a celebrated Dancer at five and twenty, still love to hobble in a Minuet, tho' he is past Threescore. 1753 *FOOTE Eng. in Paris* 11. Wks. 1799 1. 48 I'll just hobble over a minuet by way of exercise. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* lxxviii, At sixty [she] shall hobble a rigadoon when she can scarcely hobble out without a crutch.

3. *fig.* To proceed irregularly and haltingly in action or speech; (of verse) to have an irregular or halting rhythm, to 'limp'. Also *trans.* to utter haltingly.

1522 *SKELTON Why nat to Court* 523 His Latyne tonge dothe hobbyll, He doth but cloute and cobbill In Tullis faculte. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* 11. (Arb.) 146 Carmen Exametrum doth rather trotte & hoble, than runne smoothly in our English tong. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 351 His first Argument, all but what hobbles to no purpos is this. 1717 *Prior Alma* 1. 162 While you Pindaric truths rehearse, The hobbles in alternate verse. c 1802 *CANNING Poet. Wks.* (1827) 45 When his speeches hobble vilely, What 'Hear him' burst from brother Hiley. 1813 *HOBHOUSE Journ. Albania* (ed. 2) 1000 The Caimacam . . . proceeded to speak to the Ambassador, but hobbled repeatedly, and was prompted . . . by the Grand Signor. *Ibid.* 1001 The Caimacam . . . began hobbling another speech.

4. *trans.* To embarrass, perplex, foil, nonplus: in Sc. *hubble*.

1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* cxix, I could give no account of myself (that was the thing that always hobbled me). a 1823 in *Byron Juan* xi. xix. note, You'll be hobbled in making a Clout. 1825 *JAMIESON, Hubble*, to confuse, or reduce to a state of perplexity, *Roab.* To be hobbled, to be perplexed or nonplussed, to be foiled in any undertaking, *ibid.*

5. *slang.* To take into custody, 'nab'.

1812 J. H. *VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Hobbled*, taken up, or in custody.

6. To cause to hobble or limp. *lit.* and *fig.*

1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.*, *Chancier* (1886) 243 Sometimes they thrust in a word or words that hobble the verse. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 109 On his feet are a pair of ammunition boots that fairly hobble him.

7. To tie or fasten together the legs of (a horse or other beast) to prevent it from straying, kicking, etc. [In this sense *HOBLE* occurs earlier.]

1831 R. *COX Adv. Columb. Riv.* 1. 155 note, Their two fore legs were tied together. This we called *hobbling*. 1835 W. *LAVERING Crayon Misc.*, *Tour Prairies* xi. (1863) 61 The horses were now hobbled, that is to say, their fore legs were fettered with cords or leather straps. 1835 J. P. *KENNEDY Horse Shoe* R. xvii. (1860) 206 The horses were hobbled, by a cord from the fore to the hind foot. 1892 E. *REEVES Homeward Bound* 211 Hundreds of cattle lying down, their fore legs hobbled with rope.

Hence **Hobbled** *ppl.* a. (in sense 7).

1860 *DICKENS Uncomin. Trav.* xi, What tramp children do I see here . . . making a toy of the hobbled old horse? 1878 *MISS BRADDON Open Verd.* xlv. 302 [She] had hung upon him like a log on a hobbled donkey.

Hobble (*hpb'l*), sb. [f. *prec.* vb.]

1. The action of hobbling; an uneven, clumsy, infirm gait, with sinking and rising of the body. Also *fig.* of utterance.

1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* 1. iv, We can plainly discover one of his heels higher than the other; which gives him a hobble in his gait. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1774) 111. 42 There is still a considerable hitch or hobble in your enunciation. 1871 C. *GIBBON Lack of Gold* 1, His pace was a species of

hobble. 1874 WOOD Nat. Hist. 7 The walk of the Orangutan is little better than an awkward hobble.

2. *fig.* An awkward or perplexing situation from which extrication is difficult. *dial.* and *colloq.* In Sc. *hobble*, a difficulty, a perplexity.

1775 ASH, *Hobble*,... a kind of blunder. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* ii. Take care what you say! you see what a hobble we had like to have got into. 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 193. I think you Wise men of the East, have got yourselves in a hobble. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 41 (Jam.) Else, like the hero of our fable, We'll oft be plunged into a hobble. 1820 BYRON *Blues* i. 64 Pray get out of this hobble as fast as you can. 1866 SAT. REV. 10 Nov. 575 We had got into such a hobble, there really seemed no way out of it save by betaking ourselves to spiritual weapons.

3. A rope, strap, clog, or other apparatus used for hobbling a horse or other beast (see *HOBBLE* v. 7); *transf.* a fetter; = *HOBBLE* sb.¹ (Usually in *pl.*) 1831 YOUTT *Horse* vii. (1847) 158 The Horse must be cast and secured, and the limb... removed from the hobbles and extended. 1844-45 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1849) i. 525/1 The hobbles are then placed on the hind fetlocks (of the cow) to keep the heels down. 1850 SMOLEY *F. Fairleigh* li. 449 A picturesque donkey, whose fore-feet being fastened together by... 'hobbles', advanced by a series of jumps.

Hobble-bush. The North American Wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum lantanoides*, a small shrub with cymes of white flowers and purple berries.

1842 LONDON *Encycl. Trees & Shrubs* 520. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* ii. (1894) 116 The mountain-ash was now very handsome, as also the wayfarer's tree or hobble-bush, with its ripe purple berries mixed with red.

Hobbedehoy (hɒˈbɪdhoɪ), **hobbadehoy** (hɒˈbɪdhoɪ), **hobbedehoy** (hɒˈbɪdhoɪ), *colloq.* Forms: a. 6 hobbedehoy, 8-9 hobble-de-hoy, hobblede-, 9 hobbedehoy; 8-9 hob(b)lethoy, hobblethoy-hoy. β. 6 hobbard de hoy, habber de hoy, 7 hab(b)erdehoy, hoberdihoye, hoberdy-hoy, hober-de-hoy(e), hubber de hoy, 9 hoberderhoy. γ. 7 hobet-a-hoy, hobody-hoye, 8 hoberdihoy, hobby de hoy, 8-9 hobbydehoy, 9 hobby-de-hoy, hobide-, hobada-, hobbedy-, hobbade-, hobbady-, hobbade-, hobbedyhoy, hobbety-, hobbity-hoy. [A colloquial word of unsettled form and uncertain origin. One instance in *hoble* occurs in 1540; otherwise *hober*, *hobber*, are the prevailing forms before 1700; these, with the forms in *hobe*, *hobby*, suggest that the word is analogous in structure to *Hoberdiance*, *Hobbidance*, and *Hobdy-booby*, q.v.: cf. also *HOBERD*. Some of the variants are evidently due to the effort of popular etymology to put some sense into an odd and absurd-looking word. It is now perb. most frequently associated with *hobble*, and taken to have ludicrous reference to an awkward and clumsy gait.

The word has been often discussed: see Ray, Jamieson, Forby, Skeat (in *Philol. Trans.* 1885-6, 302). The form has naturally suggested a French origin. Jamieson held that 'hobbedehoy' has been undoubtedly borrowed from the French, and suggested, for first part, *F. hoberceau*, *hobereau* hobby (the hawk), also 'petit gentilhomme campagnard' (Littre), according to *Dict. Trévoux*, 'also applied to those who are apprentices or novices in the world'. But no confirmatory evidence has been found in French or even in Anglo-French.]

1. A youth at the age between boyhood and manhood, a stripling; *esp.* a clumsy or awkward youth.

a. 1540 [see c. below]. 1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* iii. i. I was then a Hobble-de-hoy, and you a pretty little tight Girl. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* i. Wks. 1766 XI. 158 Why he's a mere hobbledehoy, neither a man nor a boy. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 571/1 The squire and his good lady... followed by a dozen hoydens and hobbledehoyes. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) ii. I was then a little hobble-de-hoy. 1874 L. STEPHENS *Hours in Library* (1892) i. v. 172 Her awkward hobbledehoy of a son offends against the proprieties. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 3/1 There is nowadays an immense public of hobbledehoyes—of all ages—and there are even men of culture and critical capacity who take a perverse pleasure in affecting hobbledehoyhood.

β. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* ix. (1878) 138 The first seven yeers bring vp as a childe. The next to learning, for waxing too wilde. The next keepe vnder sir hobbard de hoy, Then next a man no longer a boy. 1611 J. DAVIES *Scot. Folly* Wks. 1878 II. 32/2 Peace lowing cow-babe, lubberly-hobberdy-hoy. 1637 BRIAN *Pisse-Proph.* (1679) 48 His Hubber de hoy, which is his man-boy, or half a man, and half a boy. 1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* Een jong manneken, a young Boy, a Habberdehoy, or a Stripling.

γ. 1638 FORO *Fancies* iv. i. Wks. 1869 II. 293 This gelded hobet-a-hoy is a corrupted pander. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. i. 149 What we call in the Country a *Hobby de Hoy*, between a Man and a Boy. α 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hobbedehoy*, a lad approaching to manhood. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hobbitoy-Hoy*. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* i. x. 193 A gaunt, long-legged hobadachoy of eighteen.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1702, ? a mongrel or nondescript affair.)

1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 118 Some ho-body boys, and no right sons of the one church' or of the other. 1708 *Secret Mercury* 9 Sept. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1826) i. 1240 Enter a hobbledehoy of a dance, and Dogget, in old woman's petticoats and red waistcoat. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Roast Pig*, Things between pig and pork—those bobby de hoyes. 1861 C. BONES *Forest Creatures* 12 They [young wild boars] are either the babes and sucklings of the parent or the hoberdehoyes of the last year.

c. *attrib.*

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Fullonius' Acolastus* i. i. Theyr hobble-

dehoye tyme... the yerres that one is neyther a man nor a boye. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. of Snobs* i. Mrs. Chuff's hobbledehoy footboy. 1886 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 101 A man rarely carries his shyness past the hobbledehoy period.

2. Locally applied by children to a large clumsy top. (Cf. *HOBBLER* 2.)

1825 BROCKETT s.v., Children call a large unmanageable top, a hobbledehoy.

Hence **Hobbledehoydom**, the condition of a hobbledehoy; also *concr.* hobbledehoyes collectively. **Hobbledehoyhood**, the age or condition of a hobbledehoy, adolescence. **Hobbledehoyish** a., like a hobbledehoy. **Hobbledehoyism**, the condition or character of a hobbledehoy.

1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* i. vi. 69 The period of 'hobbledehoydom'. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* iii. vii. The hobble-de-hoydom of that village... had assembled. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 483 Enquiries into the exact period of Athenian 'hobble-de-hoyhood'. α 1863 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* iv. From boyhood until hobbadyhoyhood—from fourteen until seventeen. 1812 G. COLMAN *Post. Vagaries* (1814) 12 When Master Daw full fourteen years had told, He grew as it is termed, 'hobbadyhoyish'. 1874 BURNANO *My time* xxvi. 236 In a rude, shy, hobbledehoyish way. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 123 They feel themselves springing into 'hobbadyhoyism'. 1864 *Homeward Mail* 2 Aug. 605 It is an unflattering characteristic of hobbledehoyism to dress and to talk like a man, before thinking and acting as a man.

Hobbler 1 (hɒˈblɜːr). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4-9 hobler, hobeler, hobiler, 4 hoblur, (4) hobiner, 5 hobyler, (Hist. 6) hobellar, hobbiler, 8 hobelar, 9 hobellar, hobiller, hobelour, 9 hobbler. [In Anglo-Fr. *hobeleor*, -*lour*, also *hobeler*, *hobler* (Godef.), in med.L. *hobellarius*, *hoberarius* (Du Cange), a deriv. of *hobi*, *hobin*, *HOBBY* sb.¹, app. of irregular formation.]

1. A retainer bound to maintain a hobby for military service; a soldier who rode a hobby, a light horseman. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 196 And thos hoblers, nemelech, That husbond benimeth eri of grund. 1325 in *Calend. Rotul. Patent*. (1802) 96 De Hobelariis eligendis, apud Beaulieu 4^o April. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xl. 110 And fifty thousand of archerys He had, forouten the hobblerys. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcxi. 169 The Englyshmen fled bytwene the hobyler and the grete hoost. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 20 Of such armed men as they called hoblors set forth by the borowes and good towne twentie thousand. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* (1787) 25 Twenty hoblors, armed (the Irish horsemen were so called, because they served on hobbles). 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xi. (1739) 59 By Hobbler, meaning those now called light Horse-men. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 305 The Irish armies consisted of Hoblors which were their horse, and Kearnes which were their foot. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* Intro. 19 Richard de Burgh was ordered to forward from Ireland 300 Hoblors for service in the Scottish wars.

† Erron. used for *hobby*.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. I guess him, by his trotting hobler... to be the follower of some of the southland lords. *Ibid.* While he himself remounted his hobler.

† 2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

157. LAMBARDE in *Strutt Antiq. Eng.* (1775) II. 34 The hoblors were anciently such men as in time of danger rode in poste from place to place, to give notice thereof upon hobbies, or nagges; whereof the name of hoblors was given to them. 1699 E. LEIGH *Eng. Descr.* 85 The whole Countrey [Isle of Wight] is divided into eleven parts, and every of them hath their... Posts also or Runners, whom by an old name, grown almost out of use, they terme still Hoblors, who presently give intelligence of all occurrences to the Captain and Governour of the Isle.

3. *Comb.* Hobler-archer, an archer mounted on a light horse.

1354 *Chron. Will. Thorn* in *Twysden Scriptores Decem* (1652) 2140 Pro hoberariis sagittariis inveniendis et sustentandis. *Ibid.*, *Predictos hoberarios sagittarios.* 1786 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* (1801) i. 108 Sometimes archers were mounted on light horses, whence they were stiled hoblors archers.

Hobbler 2 (hɒˈblɜːr). [f. *HOBBLE* v. + -ER 1. (But sense 3 may be a distinct word.)]

1. A person that hobbles in his gait.

c 1665 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 498 But now my resolve was never to trouble her, Or venture my carkis with such a blind hobler.

† 2. A child's top that wobbles or spins unsteadily. Hence (app.) *hobler's hole*, *hobler-hole*, *hoblies hole*, ? a hole into which such a top was thrown, as a mark to be aimed at. *Obs.*

1594 LYLLY *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii. Rather than I'll lead this life, I'll throw my fiddle into the leads for a hobler. 1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* (1880) 87 Now lohn, I'll cry first. And I'll cry lagge. I was in hoblies bole. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Told* iii. i. I had whipp'd 'em all, like tops In Lent, and hurld 'em into Hobbler-hole; Or the next ditch. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* xix. 85 Like a Top, which hath been for a long time scoured, and run well, yet at last to be lodged up for a Hobler. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hobler-hole*, the hinder-hole at a boy's game.

b. *transf.* A person that vacillates or 'wobbles'.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasce Court.* i. i. Poems 1870 II. 22 Shall I be cast vp for a hobler then? I am sure I was neuer yet vntrusty to any of you both.

3. a. An unlicensed pilot, on some parts of the coast of England: = *HOVELLER* 1. b. A man who undertakes the moving or transporting of vessels in and out of dock; a man employed in towing vessels by a rope on land. *local.* c. A casual labourer employed at quays, docks, etc. *local.*

1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provin.*, *Hoblors*, nien employed

in towing vessels by a rope on the land. *Somersel.* 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* xxvi. Those pilots who ply in the Channel are called Hoblers. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 Occupations of the people, Hobler, lumper. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hobler*,... an unlicensed pilot... Also, a man on land employed in towing a vessel by a rope. 1885 *Morn. Post* Aug. The men were all paid off, and four hoblors were engaged to perform the necessary work while the vessel remained in port. 1886 *Life H. S. Brown* i. (1887) 5 An Irishman, who was a hobler on the quay.

Hobblshaw, -*shew*, -*show*: see *HUBBLE*-*SHOW*.

Hobbling (hɒˈblɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HOBBLE* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *HOBBLE*, q.v.

1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 1425 With hobbling of your hippis. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxviii. 175 The hobbling it will cause in the reading will make it worse. 1857 GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* (1884) Jan. 417/5 That distressful hobbling which marks the mass of Parliamentary speakers.

Hobbling, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That hobbles; characterized by hobbling: see the verb.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 126 That shafte whiche one yeare for a man is to lygte and scuddinge, for the same selfe man the next yeare may chance be to heny and hobblinge. 1615 BEDWELL *Index Assurat.* O iv. A kind of rude Poeme, or hobbling kind of rythme. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* ii. Wks. (Ridd.) 118/1 Thon withered, hobbling, distorted cripple. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* iii. 144 In smooth-pac'd verse, or hobbling prose. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. i. Justice is an old, lame, hobbling beldam. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxviii. A stiff, rheumatic, hobbling gait.

Hence **Hobblingly** *adv.*, with a hobbling pace or movement; lamely.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* 238 They neither cared for rime nor reason, neither regarded they how hobblingly they [their verses] ranne. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 282, 347. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 64 He... walks hobblingly upon three legs.

Hobbling, *ppl. a.* 2 [Related to *HOBBLER* 2 3.] In *Hobbling pilot* = *HOBBLER* 2 3a, *HOVELLER* 1. So *hobbling boat* = *HOVELLER* 2.

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hobbling Pilot*, a pilot who has the necessary marine knowledge but no licence from the Board of Trade. 1891 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Dec. 8/4 The officer... hailed a hobbling boat and went ashore.

Hobbly (hɒˈbli), *a. dial.* [f. *HOBBLE* sb. or *vb.* + -Y. Cf. *Du. hobbellig* knobby, craggy, rugged, *cen hobbelige weg* a rugged road.] Rough, uneven.

α 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hobbly*, rough; uneven; full of hobbles. 1825 BROCKETT s.v., A hobbly road.

Hobby (hɒˈbi), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4 hobyen, 5-7 hoby, 6 hoby, hobbie, 7 hobbey, 6- hobbey. [ME. *hobyen*, *hoby*, in OF. *hobin*, *hobi*, *haubby*, whence mod.F. *aubin*, It. *ubino*.

The OFr. was adopted from English, where the word is app. native. In all probability it is the by-name *Hobin*, *Hobby*, var. of *Robin*, *Robbie*: see *Hob* sb.¹ According to Bp. Kennett (1695) *Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.* s.v. *Hoblers*, 'Our ploughmen to some one of their cart-horses generally give the name of *Hobin*, the very word which Phil. Comes [ca 1509] uses, *Hist.* vi. vii.' Another by-form of the same name, *Dobbin*, has become a generic name for a cart-horse. Cf. also *Dicky*, *Donkey*, *Neddy*, *Cuddy*, names for the ass.]

1. A small or middle-sized horse; an ambling or pacing horse; a pony. Now *Hist., arch.*, or *dial.* In early times *hobbies* are chiefly referred to as of Irish breed; in later times, also, as Welsh or Scotch.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 68 Hobyenys, that war stekit thar, Rerit and flang. And kest thame that apone thame raid. c 1400 *Rel. Ant.* II. 23 An Irysch man, Uppone his hobby. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 131, I am an Iryshe man... I can kepe a Hobby. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Par-nass.* ii. iii. 647, I will... buy an ambling hobby for my fayre. *Ibid.* v. 775 Hath the groom saddle my hunting hobby? 1611 CORGR., *Hobin*, a Hobbie; a little ambling (and shorne-maned) horse. 1652-62 HEYLYN *Cosmog.* i. (1682) 220 Hobbies... afterwards became a common name for all Nags or Geldings. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2340/4 Stolen... a black Welsh Hobby, near 13 hand. α 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Scotch-hobby*, a little sorry, scrubbed, low Horse of that Country. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1760) II. xvi. 30 The little Highland Hobbies, when they find themselves bogged, will lie still. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 265 A Turk for the Sire, a Scotch Powny, or the Irish Hobby, for Dam. 1804 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 502/2 Sir William Kemp Bart... was riding on a hobby from which he fell and expired on the spot. 1825 MISS VONCE *Cameos* (1877) II. xviii. 193 The chiefs and cavalry, both Irish and Anglo-Irish, had small light horses called hobbies.

† 2. = *HOBBY-HORSE* 2. *Obs. or Hist.*

1760 TOLLETT in *Shaks. Plays* (1813) XI. 439 Our Hobby is a spirited horse of pasteboard, in which the master dances and displays tricks of legerdmain. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv. Prance, hobby—hiss, dragon, and halloo boys!

3. = *HOBBY-HORSE* 4. (In quot. 1860 with play on sense 5.)

1689 PRIOR *Ep. to F. Shepherd* 90 But leap *pro libitu*, and scout On horse called Hobby, or without. 1748 SHENSTONE *Ode Memory* viii. Bring the hobby I bestrode, When pleas'd, in many a sportive ring Around the room I jovial rode. 1860 *Punch* XXXIX. 95 Master John Russell. 'Please, Pam, find room for this'. Master Pam (the big boy of the school). 'No, certainly not. You must leave that old hobby of yours behind.'

† 4. A kind of velocipede, introduced in 1818, on which the rider propelled himself by pushing the ground with the point of each foot alternately: = *DANDY-HORSE*, *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1819 *Caricature in Miss Millard's Catal.* (1895) Jan. 19 The Newe Long Back'd Hobby made to carry three without Kicking. 1819 *Morning Chron.* 13 May *Advt.*, The Velocimanipede, or Ladies Hobby... a Machine to carry One, Two, or Three Persons.

5. A favourite occupation or topic, pursued merely for the amusement or interest that it affords, and which is compared to the riding of a toy horse (sense 3); an individual pursuit to which a person is devoted (in the speaker's opinion) out of proportion to its real importance. Formerly **HOBBY-HORSE** (sense 6).

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xi, I quarrel with no man's hobby.
1823 — *Peveril* x, The pleasure of being allowed to ride one's hobby in peace and quiet.
1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii, ii, He's on one of his pet hobbies.
1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii, 312 Transgress the boundaries of scientific evidence, and incur the charge of riding a hobby too hard.
1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi, 139 His [Lord Oxford's] famous library was one of his special hobbies.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hobby-groom*, *-monger*, *-rider*, *riding*; † *hobby-headed* *a.*, explained by Weber 'shag-headed, as an Irish hobby'.

1737 *List Govt. Officers in Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* ii, 241, 3 'Hobby Grooms.'
1836 MRS. PATERNOCK *Crt. Q. Charlotte* (1887) II, 194 The Hobby groom was... sent off to London.
1813 BEAUM. & FL. *Cocambo* ii, iii, Oh, you 'hobby-headed Rascal, I'll have you fleed.
1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 45 The 'hobby-monger' is the only perfect... bore.
1883 *Times* 18 Aug. 9/2 The whole tribe of crotchety-mongers and 'hobby-riders'.

Hence **HOBBYISM**, pursuit of or devotion to hobbies (see 5). **HOBBYIST**, a person devoted to a hobby. **HOBBYLESS** *a.*, having no hobby.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI, 176 [Brass-rubbing] burdens Ecclesiology with the 'hobbyism of an amusing trifle.'
1871 NAPHY'S *Prev. & Cure* Dis. iii, ix, 955 The pernicious counsel of some 'hobbyist.'
1892 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/1 The philatelist or collectors of postage-stamps, like nearly all other hobbyists, have long their association.
1870 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 730/2 How many 'hobbyless wretches are still crawling about the world?

Hobby (*hpb*), *sb.*² Forms: 5 *hobey* (*e*), 5-7 *hoby*, 6 *hobie*, 6-7 *hobbie*, *hobby*, 5- *hobby*. [*a.* OF. *hobet*, *hobet*, mod.L. *hobitus*, dim. of *hobe* the same bird; other diminutives were OF. *hobel*, *hobert*, *hoberet*, mod.F. *hobereau*. According to Darmesteter, perh. derived from OF. *hober* to move, stir, bestir oneself: cf. Du. *hobben* under **HOBBLE** *v.*]

A small species of falcon, *Falco subbuteo*, formerly flown at larks and other small birds.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 243/1 Hoby, hawke, *alaudarius*, *alictus*.
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Diva. There is an Hoby. And that hawke is for a yong man.
1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 28 No bastard Hawke must soare so high as the Hobby.
1642 *Fuller Answ. Fenne* To Rdr. 1 Be not like a Larke, dared into the net by a painted Hoby of pretended Consience.
1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 10 As ridiculous... as for a Larke to dare the Hoby.
1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 45 The merlin and the hobby both breed in England.

b. *Comb.*, as *hobby-like* *adj.* or *adv.*; *hobby-bird* *dial.*, name for the wryneck (Swainson); *hobby-hawk*, same as *hobby*; *hobby-owl* *dial.*, name for the barn owl (Swainson).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 44/33 An Hobyhanke, *alaudarius*.
1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 123 She dares not onely, Hobby-like, make wing At Dors and Butterflies.

† **Hobby**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* **HOBBY** *sb.*²] *intr.* To hawk with a hobby.

1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 On hobying whan she lyst to fare.
1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* Wks. (Dyce) I, 276, I wolde hauke whylest my bedde dyd warke, So I myght hobby for suche a lusty larke.

Hobby-horse. [*f.* **HOBBY** *sb.*¹ + **HORSE**.]

1. A kind of horse: = **HOBBY** *sb.*¹ 1. *Obs.*
1598 FLORIO, *Vbino*, a hobbie horse, such as Ireland breedeth.
1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* v. (1812) 130 At the doors, with their masters' hobby-horses, to ride to the new play.
1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iii, iv, Wks. (Rldg.) 321/1 A Carroch... with four pyed hobbyhorses.

2. In the morris-dance, and on the stage (in burlesques, pantomimes, etc.), a figure of a horse, made of wickerwork, or other light material, furnished with a deep housing, and fastened about the waist of one of the performers, who executed various antics in imitation of the movements of a skittish or spirited horse; also, the name of this performer in a morris-dance. Hence, *To play (the) hobby-horse*: also *transf.* and *fig.*

1557 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's* in Coates *Hist. Reading* (1802) 130 Item, payed to the Mynstrels and the Hobby-horse on May Day 3s.
1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV, 132 Geyvyn to tow mynstrelles, and to them that did play with y^e hoby horse, xijd.
1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 147 Then haue they their Hobby-horses, dragons and other Antiques.
1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii, i, Wks. (Rldg.) 37/1 'Blood! you shall see him turn morrice-dancer, he has got him bells, a good suit, and a hobby-horse.'
1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 The word Politician is not us'd to his maw, and therupon he plaies the most notorious hobbiors, jesting and frisking in the luxury of his nonsense.
1673 DAVEN *Epil. Univ. Oxford* 14 Your delight Was there to see two hobby-horses fight.
1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv, He performed the celebrated part of the hobby-horse.
1821 — *Kenilw.* xxxix, Captain Cox, executed... a gambade, the like whereof had never been practised by two-legged hobbyhorses.

† b. *Prov.* *The hobby-horse is forgot*: a phrase app. taken from some old ballad. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii, i, 30 *Brag.* But O, but O. Boy. The Hobby-horse is forgot.
1600 KEMP *Nine Daies Wond.* Bij b, With hey and ho, through thicke and thin, the hobby horse quite forgotten.
1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii, ii, 142 Else

shall he suffer not thinking on, with the Hoby-horse, whose Epitaph is, For o, For o, the Hoby-horse is forgot.
1603 B. JONSON *Satyr* Wks. (Rldg.) 538/2 But see, the hobby-horse is forgot. Fool, it must be your lot, To supply his want with faces, And some other buffoon graces.
1609 *Old Mag. of Herefordsh.* For a Mayd Marian in Halliway, Shaks. Wks. 1855 IV, 286 But looke you, who here comes: John Hunt the hobby-horse, wanting but three of a hundred, 'twere time for him to forget himselfe, and sing, but O, nothing, but O, the hobby-horse is forgotten.
1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* iv, 1, Shall the hobby-horse be forgot then? 1631 DRAKE *Dulch. of Suff.* Civ b (N.), Cl. Answer me, hobbyhorse, which way crost be...? Gen. Who do you speake to, sir? We have forgot the hobbyhorse.

† c. A hobby-horse dance. *Obs.*

1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I, 68 Women like those that danced anciently the Hobby-horse in Country Mummings.
1779 in Brand *Pop. Antig.* (1870) I, 285 We are come over the Mire and Moss; We dance an Hobby Horse; A Dragon you shall see, And a wild Worm for to see.

† 3. *transf.* a. A person who plays ridiculous antics; a frivolous or foolish fellow, jester, buffoon. b. A lustful person; a loose woman, prostitute.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii, i, 31 Cal'st thou my loue Hobby-horse? 1599 — *Much Ado* iii, ii, 75, I haue studied eight or nine wise words to speake to you, which these hobby-horses must not heare.
1604 — *Oth.* iv, i, 160. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv, ii, Wks. (Rldg.) 225/1 What a neything Hobby-horse is this! a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* v, i, Make 'em tame fools and hobby-horses.

4. A stick with a horse's head which children bestride as a toy horse.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii, xxiv. (Arb.) 286 King Ageliasus haing a great sort of little children... tooke a little hobby horse of wood and bestrid it to keepe them in play.
1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i, Wks. (Rldg.) 310/2 Did you all think... that I had changed it in the fair, for hobby-horses? 1632 SHERWOOD, A (child's) hobbie-horse, *baton, ou cheval de bois d'un enfant.* 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III, No. 115, 2/2 A Parcel of Hobby-Horses, Rattles and Penny-Fiddles.
1758 JONSON *Idler* No. 13, 73 She saw lady Fondle's eldest son ride over a carpet with his hobby-horse all mire.
1827 HONE *Table-Bk.* I, 685 Astreet seller of hobby-horses—toys for the children of a hundred years ago.

b. A wooden horse fixed on a 'merry-go-round' at a fair. c. A rocking-horse for the nursery.

1741 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 114 A Fair here is not a place where one eats gingerbread or rides upon hobby-horses.
1824 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II, 340 The merry-go-rounds and hobby-horses 'crammed'.
1894 T. HARVEY *Life's Little Ironies* 91 The gyrating personages and hobby-horses.
1915 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb., A machine denominated the Pedestrian Hobby-horse, invented by a Baron von Drais... has been introduced into this country by a tradesman in Long Acre.
1819 (17 Apr.) *Title of Plate* Johnson's Pedestrian Hobby-horse Riding School, at 377 Strand.
1819 *The Dandy & the Hobbyhorse* 10 For this good turn The sweep would ride The hobby horse And Dandy's pride.
1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 483 An old farmer... narrated how he had seen the low 'hobby-horses' of fifty-nine years ago driven on English roads by thrust of the toes on the ground.
1887 *Badm. Libr.*, *Cycling* 59 The bicycle of the present day is a descendant in the right line of the 'dandy' or 'hobby horse' of 1819. 1892 [see **DANDY** *HORSE*].

5. = **HOBBY** *sb.*¹ 4. *Obs.* *exc. Hist.*

1819 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb., A machine denominated the Pedestrian Hobby-horse, invented by a Baron von Drais... has been introduced into this country by a tradesman in Long Acre.
1819 (17 Apr.) *Title of Plate* Johnson's Pedestrian Hobby-horse Riding School, at 377 Strand.
1819 *The Dandy & the Hobbyhorse* 10 For this good turn The sweep would ride The hobby horse And Dandy's pride.
1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 483 An old farmer... narrated how he had seen the low 'hobby-horses' of fifty-nine years ago driven on English roads by thrust of the toes on the ground.
1887 *Badm. Libr.*, *Cycling* 59 The bicycle of the present day is a descendant in the right line of the 'dandy' or 'hobby horse' of 1819. 1892 [see **DANDY** *HORSE*].

6. A favourite pursuit or pastime; = **HOBBY** *sb.*¹ 5. *Now rare.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* 1, 201 Almost every person hath some hobby horse or other wherein he prides himself.
1768 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 17 July, I never pretend to be... above having and indulging a Hobby Horse.
1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxxiii, ii, 2 Wks. 1811 IX, 434 Every one has (to use the cant term of the day...) his hobby-horse! Something that pleases the great boy for a few hours.
1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 43 Metaphysics and psychology have long been my hobby-horse.
1867 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III, 134, I shall not make so much of my hobby-horse as I thought I could.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hobby-horse dance* (see sense 2); *hobby-horse man*, *hobby-horseman*, (a) a man who sells hobby-horses; (b) a man who rode a 'hobby-horse' or dandy-horse (see 5); (c) a man who 'rides a hobby' (see 6).

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 434 They had... a sort of sport... call'd the 'Hobby-horse dance, from a person that carryed the image of a horse between his legs, made of thin boards.
1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv, i, I cannot find my gingerbread wife nor my 'hobby-horse man, in all the Fair now.
1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL, 417 Mr. Ellis really abuses these privileges of the hobbyhorseman.
1894 *Tablet* 27 Oct. 663 Taken up by small sectarians and hobbyhorsemen.

Hence **HOBBY-HORSE** *v.* *intr.*, to play the hobby-horse. **Hobby-horsical** *a.* (*humorous*), belonging or devoted to a 'hobby-horse' or hobby, crotchety, whimsical; whence **HOBBY-HORSICALLY** *adv.* **Hobby-horsiness**, devotion to a 'hobby'.

1636 W. SAMPSON *Vow Breaker* I, 11, Shall the Major put me besides the hobby-horse? let him 'hobby-horse' at home.
1820 J. SAVAGE *Hist. Carhampton* 583 A singular custom, called 'Hobby-horsing' prevails here [Minehead] on every first day of May. A number of young men... having... made some grotesque figures... rudely resembling men, and horses with long tails... perambulate the town... performing a variety of antics.
1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III, xxii, The generous (tho' 'hobby-horsical') gallantry of my uncle.
1893 BLACKIE in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 9/1 We quarrel a bit—he is so hobby-horsical, you can't avoid it.
1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II, v, What he gained 'Hobby-Horsically, as a body-servant.
1771 G. BURNS in *Burns' Wks.* (1845) 184 note, Having... become most hobby-horsically attached to the study of medicine.
1881 *Nature* XXIV, 161 Practical, and altogether free from 'hobby-horsiness'.

Hobbyism, *-ist*, *-less*: see after **HOBBY** *sb.*¹

Hobby-lantern = **Hob-lantern**, **HOB** *sb.*¹ 4.

Hobeler, *-beller*, etc., *obs.* ff. **HOBBLER** 1.

† **Hoberd**. [*a.* OF. *hoberi* hobby, hawk, or by-form of *Robert*: cf. **HOB** *sb.*¹] A term of reproach.
1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Do howlitt bowtyn hoberd and heyn.
1612 *Ibid.* 325 Your thrust, sere hoberd, for to slake, Eyzil and galle bere 1 the take.

Hoberdehoy, *obs.* var. of **HOBBLEDEHOY**.

Hobgoblin (*hpb'goblin*), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6-8 *-goblin*. [*f.* **HOB** *sb.*¹ 2 + **Goblin**.]

1. A mischievous, tricky imp or sprite; another name for Puck or Robin Goodfellow; hence, a terrifying apparition, a bogey.

1530 *Palsgr.* 231/2 *Hobgoblyng, goblin, maniffe.* 1567 *Draught Horace, Art Poetry* (R.), An ould wyfes chat, or tale Of wiches, buggs, and hobgoblins.
1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vii, ii, (1886) 105 Robin goodfellow and Hob goblin were as terrible... as hags and witches be now.
1590 SHAKS. *Mids. W.* ii, i, 40 Those that Hobgoblin call you, and sweet Pucke, You do their worke, and they shall haue good lucke.
1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I, 81 Now he saw the Hob-goblins, and Satyrs, and Dragons of the Pit, but... after break of day they came not nigh.
1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 1, 34 No hobgoblins or dancing faeries.
1791 MAS. KADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vii, Stories of ghosts and hobgoblins have always been admired and cherished by the vulgar.
1830 W. LIVING *Goldsmith* i, 20 A huge misshapen hobgoblin used to bestride the house every evening with an immense pair of jack-boots.

2. *fig.* An object which inspires superstitious dread or apprehension; a bogey, bugbear.

1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 118, 1 Some of the Deceased, who I thought had been laid quietly in their Graves, are such Hobgoblins in publick Assemblies.
1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 277 Putting an extinguisher upon this hobgoblin may have the serious good effect, of calming a mass of disquietude.
1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-rel.* Wks. (Bohn) I, 24 A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.

3. *humorous*. An animal that causes terror.

1770 GRAY in *Corr.* to N. Nicholls (1843) 113 Here is Mr. Foljambe, has got a flying hobgoblin from the East Indies.

4. *attrib.* and *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with hobgoblins; like a hobgoblin.

1622 S. WARD *Life Faith Death* (1627) 72 *Phylosophie*... bath taught them not to feare any Hobgoblin spirits.
1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iii, 737 Those hobgoblin terrors of the grave.
1679 DAVDEN *Troilus* Pref. B, His language is as hobgoblin as his person.
1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Gd. French Governess* (1832) 153 The sorrows of Werter, or some of our fashionable hobgoblin romances.
1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) I, 386 Frightening us like children with hobgoblin terrors.

Hence (*nonce-uds.*) **Hobgoblin** *v.* *trans.*, to terrify or pursue as a hobgoblin. **Hobgoblinet**, a little hobgoblin. **Hobgoblinism**, belief in hobgoblins. **Hobgoblinry**, hobgoblin business.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Currycombe* iv, 153 Agonies, the feare whereof the Popes pecuniarie Hobgoblins... did afterwards rayse.
1713 DARRELL *Gentl. Instr.* ii, xii, (ed. 5) 222 We have been Hobgoblin'd too long into Religion.
1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 291 They believe that he hovers between heaven and earth, and at times hobgoblins his relations till they perform it for him.
1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL, 159 The lower classes of Welsh were notorious for their faith in these local hobgoblins.
1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlvii, 271 What do you mean by this foolish hobgoblinry?
1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 56 Some regard this as a piece of hobgoblinry.

Hobhowchin. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also *-howchin*. [*f.* **HOB** *sb.*¹ + **HOUCHIN**.] An owl.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* iii, 126 If poor Hobhowchin puts you in this fearing.
1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V, ii, 100 With us the Owl is called Hobhowchin, and makes a great hooping Noise or cry, many times in the Night.

† **Hobdy-booby**. *Obs.* *rare*. [*f.* *hobi*, *hobbi*, as in *hobbe-dehoy*, *hobbi-didance*: see **BOOBY**.] ? A scarecrow.

1720 *Man's Treach.* to *Wom.* (N.), His legs are distorted so... that he looks like a hobdy-booby, prop'd up with a couple of crooked billets.

Hobie, *obs.* f. **HOBBY**. **Hobiler**, var. of **HOBBLER** 1. **Hobinoll**, var. **HOBBINOLL** *Obs.*

Hobits, **Hobitzer**, var. **HOWITZ**, **HOWITZER**.

Hob-job, *sb.* *dial.* and *slang*. [*f.* **HOB** *sb.*¹ 1 + **JOB**.] *orig.* A clumsy unskilled job; hence app. a job of unskilled work, an odd job. Hence **Hob-job** *v.*, **Hob-jobber**, **Hob-jobbing**.

1857 WRIGHT *Prov. Dict.*, *Hob-job*, a clumsy job.
1873 B. WAUGH *Gael Cradle* 123 'Hob-jobbing', to use the vividly descriptive phrase of his class in life, through thirteen months the lad somehow managed to appease... the cravings of nature.
1812, Days came in which there was a hob-jobber's famine; no horses to hold, no parcels to carry.
1812, Every day not less than seventy thousand boys and girls are actually 'hob-jobbing about', utterly helpless, until they hob-job into gaols, penitentiaries, reformatories.

† **Hoble**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [*?* error for *hobie*, *hoby*, *Hobby* *v.*] *intr.* To use a trammel-net.

1530 *Palsgr.* 586, 1 hoble, I tranel for larkes, *je tremaille*. [*Cf.* *DARE* *v.* 5, quot. *a* 1556.]

Hoble, *obs.* f. **HOBBLE**. **Hobleshow**, var. of **HUBBLES** *show*. **Hoblies hole**: see **HOBBLER** 2.

† **Hoblin**. *Obs.* *nonce-ud.* A factitious variant of *goblin*, *hobgoblin*.

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II, 61 Be they... hoblins or goblins, faeries or geni.

Hoblob: see **HOB** *sb.*¹ 4.

† **Hob-man**. *Obs.* In *Hob-man blind*, the same as *hodman* or **HOODMAN-BLIND**, blind-man's-buff.
1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* in *Hazl. Dodley* VII.

364 'Tis Christmas sport Of Hob-man-blind, all blind, all seek to catch, All miss. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 181 The Doctor now at hob-man blinde, Begins to cast about. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom. Hogdon* III. Wks. 1874 V. 310 Why should I play at Hob-man blinde?

Hobnail (hɒˈnaɪl), *sb.* [f. *HOB* *sb.* + *NAIL*.]

1. A nail with massive head and short tang, used for protecting the soles of heavy boots and shoes.

1594 1st Pt. *Contention* (1843) 64, I beseech God thou maist fall into some smiths hand and be turn'd to hobnails. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 6/2 All old iron, and rusty proverbs: a good commodity for some smith to make hob-nails of. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde v. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 95 They treade heavy where their Hob-nails fall. c 1700 Bp. KENNETH in *Lansd. MS.* 1033 ff. 184 [190] Hob-nail, small short nail, with a round head, used for the bottom of Plough-Men's shoes. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 50 The sensation as if he was lying on a number of hobnails.

2. *transf.* A man who wears hobnailed shoes; a rustic, clodhopper, clown. So *Hobnails*, as generic proper name.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 No antic hobnail at a Morris, but is more handsomely facetious. 1684 OTWAY *Altheist* i. 1, Thou unconscionable Hobnail. 1705 HICKERIN *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 17 Then, replied Hob-nails, how is it possible that there could be either Night or Day, when there was neither Sun, Moon, nor Stars? 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* i. 353 Troops of hobnails clumping to church.

3. *attrib. or adj.* Clownish, rustic, boorish.

1644 GEE *Foot out of Snare* in *Somers Tracts* (1810) 111. 76 The first question that an hob-nail spectator made, before he would pay his penny... was, Whether there be a devil and a fool in the play? 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Country Fellow* (Arb.) 50 Hee... has some thrifite Hobnail Prouerbes to Clout his discourse. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* Pref. 3 Barbarous and hobnail phrases.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hobnail shoe*; *hobnail-proof adj.*; *hobnail liver*: see quot.

1607 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* (1609) 4 Their Shoes were Hob-nails stone, soundly beeg'd. 1847 BUCKSTONE *Rough Diamond* i, How I used to kick you in my hob-nail shoes! 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, *Hobnail Liver*, a name given to a cirrhotic liver, when it presents small prominences on its surface resembling hobnails.

Hobnail, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish or set with hobnails.

1649 TRAG, *Massenello* 62 I'll... hob-nail my shoos with a couple of old thorns.

2. To trample down, as with hobnailed shoes.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, Your rights and charters hobnail'd into slush.

Hence **Hobnailer**, a machine for putting hobnails into the soles of boots (*Labour Commission Gloss.* 1892).

Hobnailed (hɒˈnaɪld), *a.* [f. as prec. + *ED.*]

1. Furnished or set with hobnails; having the marks of hobnails.

1603 B. JONSON *Satyr* Wks. (Rldg.) 538/2 Come on, clowns... bestir your hob-nail'd stumps. 1693 DRYDEN *Jivernal's Sat.* III. 399 Some rogue-soldier, with his hob-nail'd shoes, Indents his legs behind in bloody rows. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Europe* viii. (1894) 175 The vocal music played on the planks by a pair of sturdy hobnailed boots.

2. *Hobnailed liver*: a cirrhotic liver, studded with projections like nail-heads.

1847-9 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* IV. 711 [The liver] presents what is termed a hobnailed appearance. 1886 *Standard* 19 Jan. 3/5 He found a large patch of cirrhosis, commonly known as hobnailed liver.

3. *transf.* Rustic, boorish, clownish.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stiffe* 62 The hobnailde houses of their carterly ancestry. 1683 KENNETT *Erasm. on Folly* (Reeves) 33 The hob-nailed suiter prefers Joan the milkmaid before any of my lady's daughters. 1830 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 135 Our national proverbs... the maual and vade-mecum of 'hobnailed' philosophy.

Hob-nob, *phrase and adv.* [In origin app. a variant of *hab nab*, *hab or nab*: see *HAB* *adv.*]

1. *Phrase* *Hob, nob*: have or have not; used by Shakspeare app. in the sense 'give or take'.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 262 His incensement... is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but by pangs of death and sepulcher: Hob, nob, is his word: giu't or take't.

2. *adv.* = *Hab nab* (*HAB* *adv.*); hit or miss; however it may turn out; at random.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 505 [He] quotes as many of them, as he judges, as to number, may make a Jury, and so Hob-Nob, as they say, without mattering much what they are, so they Concord all in one in the bare naming of the Words. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Dict.*, *Hob-nob* (sometimes pronounced hab-nab), at a venture, rashly. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.* s.v., We'n go at it hob-nob at a venture.

3. *Hob or nob, hob a nob, hob and nob*: (prob. = give or take, give and take) used by two persons drinking to each other. *To drink hob or nob, hob a nob*, to drink to each other alternately, to take wine with each other with clinking of glasses.

1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 i. 106 Then... they proceed to demolish the substantial, with, perhaps, an occasional interruption, of 'Here's to you friends', 'Hob or nob', 'Your love and mine'. 1761 GOSLON, *Cit. W.* lviii, 'Hob and nob, Doctor; which do you choose, white or red?' 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* viii. xxi. (1808) 366 Having drank hob-or-nob with a young lady in whose eyes he wished to appear a man of consequence. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 213 With whig or with tory he'll drink hob a nob. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* v, 'Have another glass!' 'With you. Hob and nob', returned the sergeant. 'The top of mine to the foot of yours—the foot of yours to the top of mine—Ring once, ring twice—the best tune on the Musical Glasses! Your health.'

b. *quasi-adj.* On intimate terms of good-fellowship, in close companionship.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 149 In those very good... old times, hob and nob with the housebreaker. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xlvii, I might be hob-and-nob with you now in your dungeon. 1871 *Daily News* 17 Nov., To make things pleasant... after a pleasant yet practical hob-and-nob fashion.

Hob-nob, *v.* [At first *hob or nob*, *hob-a-nob*, *hob and nob*, *hob-and-nob* (one or both vbs. inflected), from the *adv.* phrase: see prec. 3.]

1. *intr.* To drink to each other, drink together.

a. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 117 Do I go to hob or nob in white-wine, I am probably told red is better for my nerves. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Acad. Process.* Wks. 1812 111. 278 Deserts, for common serving-men, the room, And hobs or nob with Ladies of the Broom. 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Tales Wond.*, *Giles Tolly* i, A Doctor so prim and a sempstress so tight Hob-a-nob'd in some right marasquin. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 148 Watch the eye of him who wishes to hob or nob. 1823 W. H. PINK *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. x. 163 Here's my hearty service to you, and let us hob and nob. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk.* (1860) 12 We hobbled and nobbed with... the celebrated bailiff of Chancery Lane. 1840 — *Catherine* viii, The gallant Turpin might have hob-and-nobbed with Mrs. C. 1858 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. vii. 207, I will hob and nob with her over one glass of toddy. β. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., I have frequently heard one gentleman, in company, say to another, will you hob-nob with me? When this challenge was accepted, the glasses were instantly filled, and then they made the glasses touch or kiss each other. This gentle striking of the drinking vessels I always supposed explained the term hob-nob. 1831 J. JERVEL *Corr.* 27 Jan. (1894) 267 At a supper he hobnobbed with Lady Dudley Stuart. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Nell Cook* Moral, Don't... Hob-nob in Sack and Malvoisie. 1862 SALA *Acc. Addr.* 112 [She] insisted on the Captain hobnobbing with her.

2. To hold familiar intercourse, be on familiar terms with.

a. 1828 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* Mar. (1894) II. 17 It cannot be her interest to hob-and-nob with Lord Fitzwilliam. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* ii, An honest gown jokes and hobs-and-nobs... with the Kitchen maids. 1882 JESSOP *Arcaidy* iii, (1887) 66 What a curious joy... to hob-a-nob for a season with the pigmies of the Meiocene. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xvi. 303 The chairman... hobbled and nobbed unreservedly with his immediate neighbours.

β. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 86/1 Looking at the maid Clara, I found that she had seated herself at the table, and was prepared to *hobnob* it with me. 1871 DIXON *Tower* 111. xviii. 191 Elliot, now hob-nobbing with the pirate in pretended friendship. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Fisher* III. iii. 38 He... hob-nobbed with Death and Corruption.

Hence **Hob-nobbing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Hob-nobber**, one who hob-nobs; **Hob-nobby** *a.*, characterized by or characteristic of hob-nobbing or familiar intercourse.

a. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Sorrow Sunday* Wks. 1812 111. 370 May have her tea and rolls and hob and nobbing. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/2 The joyous hobbing-a-nob of the lovers. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 147 A little pleasant hobbing and nobbing. 1865 G. MERFORTH *R. Fleming* xxix. (1889) 244 The honour of hob-and-nobbing with a gentleman.

β. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 63 Young ladies... often left the solitary glass of wine which they took with the gentlemen hob-nobber half unfinished. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 232 The toast was drunk with acclamation, and then followed hob-nobbing. 1888 E. M. MARSH *Saved as by Fire* viii, Diffusing a genial, hobnobby expression over the severest countenance. 1895 MISS DOWIE *Galitia* xi. 123 Upon an omnibus, too, that very hob-nobby and familiar vehicle.

Hob-nob, *sb.* [f. as prec. As a *sb.* more usual in the condensed form.]

† 1. A 'sentiment' or phrase used in hob-nobbing. 1761 (title) *The Masque*: a new and select collection of the best English, Scotch, and Irish Songs... To which is added a complete collection of the various Toasts, Sentiments, and Hob-Nobs. 1770 (title) *Toasts, Sentiments, Hob-nobs and Songs*: The Company Keeper's Assistant.

2. A drinking to each other or together.

a. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 71 At the end of the repast, a general 'choque', or hob-or-nob took place. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scotl. 18th Cent.* II. viii. 132 When *hob or nob* was first introduced, on a young gentleman calling for wine a second time during dinner, George whispered him, 'Sir, you have had a glass already'.

β. 1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 537 Pril and wril was an ancient form of hob nob.

3. A familiar conversation; a tête-à-tête.

1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xviii, Sitting on a fence, having a quiet hobnob among themselves.

Hobnol, var. **HOBINOLL** *Obs.*

Hobo (hɒˈbo), *Western U.S.* 'An idle shiftless wandering workman, ranking scarcely above the tramp' (Funk).

1891 J. FLYNT in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug., The tramp's name for himself and his fellows is Hobo, plural Hoboes. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/3 They will be vagrants on the streets and hobos of the night. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Jnl.* L. 254 The tramp... can scarcely be distinguished from the dyed-in-the-wool hoboe. 1896 *Atl. Monthly* Jan. 58 By the 'Ambulant' it is called Gypsyland, by the tramp Hoboland.

Hoboe, **hoboy**: see *HAUTOY*.

Hobson's choice: see *CHOICE* *sb.* 2 c.

Hob-thrush, **Hob-thrust**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7- **Hob-thurst**. [f. *HOB* *sb.* + (perh.) THURSE, ON. *purs* giant, goblin.]

1. A goblin: see quotes. Now *dial.*

1590 TARTLTON *Newsp. Purgat.* (Shaks. Soc.) 55 One of those *Familiares Laras*, as Hob Thrust, Robin Goodfellow and such like sprites... famed in every old wives chronicle for their mad merry pranks. 1611 COTGR., *Loup-garou*, also, a Hobgoblin, Hob-thrush, Robin-good-fellow. 1713 STEELE

Guardian No. 30 ¶ 4 Our own rustic superstition of hob-thrushes, fairies, goblins, and witches. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hobthrust*, a local spirit, famous for whimsical pranks. 1867 MURRAY's *Handbk.* Yorksh. 228 Hob Thrush, or 'Hob o' th' Hurst' was a woodland and mountain spirit. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Hob-thrust*, a good-natured goblin who assists servant-maids in their early morning work, but in a state of nudity.

† b. ? Lycanthropy. *Obs.* (App. an erron. transl. of F. *loup-garou* lycanthrope, through a misunderstanding of Cotgrave's definition.)

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xi. 47, I cure sick Persons of the Hob-thrush, by giving them a blow with a forke just between the two eyes.

c. Applied opprobriously to a rustic. *dial.*

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 91 That any ignorant rural Hobthrust should call the Spirit of Nature... a prodigious Hobgoblin. 1854 BAMFORD *Dial. S. Lanc.* 188 (Lanc. Gloss.) 'Thean great hobthrust.'

2. (In full *hob-thrush louse*). A wood-louse. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hob-thrush-louse*, Millepes. 1873 *Swaedale Gloss.*, *Hobthrust*, a wall-louse.

Hobub, **Hoby**, *obs. forms of HUBBUB, HOBBY.*

Hoc, **hock** (hɒk), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. F. *hoc* (1642 in *Hatz-Darm.*), app. ad. L. *hoc* 'this'. (Not the same as It. *oca*, F. *hoca*.)] Name of an old card game, 'in which certain privileged cards give to the person who plays them the right of attributing to them whatever value he wishes' (Hatzfeld).

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hock, Hoca*,... a Game at Cards. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxlii. V. 46 The Game of Hoc, the Reverse, the Beast, the Cuckoo and the Comet. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Hoc was the favourite game of Cardinal Mazarin, which he introduced from Italy.

Hoc, **Hoccamore**, *obs. ff.* *HOCK* *sb.* 4, *HOOK*, *HOCKAMORE.*

|| **Hocco** (hɒko). [Said to be the native name in Guiana. Used in French by Barrère 1745 and Brisson 1760.] A name given to several birds of the family *Cracidae* or *Curassows*.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kings*, 140 The Hoccors are large gallinaceæ of America, which resemble turkeys, with a broad, rounded tail, formed of large and stiff quills. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 154 The hocco, with its black plumage and tufted head, moves slowly along the sauses.

Hoce, *obs. f.* *HOARSE*. **Hoch**, *obs. Sc. f.* **HOUGH**, **Hoche**, *obs. f.* **HUTCH**. **Hochepot**, **hochpoch**, *-pot*, *obs. ff.* **HOTCHPOT**, **HOTCHPOTCH**. **Hochheimer**: see *HOCKAMORE*.

† **Hock** (hɒk), *sb.* 1 *Obs. (exc. in HOLLYHOCK).* [OE. *hoc*: of unknown origin. (The pl. *hockes* has been adopted in Welsh as *hocys, hocos*.)] A general name for various malvaceous plants, esp. the Common and Marsh Mallow and the Hollyhock.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1288 *Malva*, hocco, cottuc, *vel* gearwan leaf. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 330 Hoces leaf wyl on ealop. c 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr. Wulker 559/3 *Malva*,... boc. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cvii. (Tollem. MS.), *Malua*, be hocke is a nesche herbe. 1578 LYKE *Dodoens* v. xxiii. 881 Flowers... in figure lyke to the common Mallowe or Hocke. 1611 COTGR., *Rose d'entre mer*, the garden Mallow, called Hocks, and Holyhocks.

Hock (hɒk), *sb.* 2 [A southern by-form of *hoc*, *hock*, *HOUGH*, which it has largely superseded.]

1. The joint in the hinder leg of a quadruped between the true knee and the fetlock, the angle of which points backward.

1540 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For tar to ye cowse fote & mending a hocke *jd.* c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrrier's Guide* i. vi. (1738) 98 The bones of the Hock are in number the same with those in the Knee. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 234 The heel-bone, 'calcaneum'... forms what is called the 'hock'. 1897 SIA E. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* v. 92 Your horses cannot charge in mud up to their hocks.

2. The knuckle end of a gammon of bacon, the hock-end.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hock*, the small end of a Gammon of Bacon. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 13 A nice hock of ham which I made John leave for you.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hock action*, *-bone*, *-end*, *-joint*, etc.; *hock-deep adj.*

1641 PRYNN *Anti-p.* 2 Odo apprehends her the second time, and cuts off her sinewes at the hock bone. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* V. i. 7 Sir Walter had forgotten none of his beautiful hock action. 1868 OUIDA *Tricorin* (1877) I. 75 The horses of the wagon... stood... hock-deep in grass and rushes. 1874 M. A. WARD *Oul. Zool.* 42 The hock-joint, containing six bones, viz., astragalus, os calcis, cuboid, and three cuneiform, corresponds to our ankle-joint.

† **Hock**, *sb.* 3 *Obs. rare.* [Etymology unknown.] A caterpillar.

c 1420 *Fallad. on Husb.* i. 882 Brenne heer and ther the heedles garlek stelis, Hit stynke of hit for hockis [*contra campas*] help and hele is. *Ibid.* 948 And other als seyn hockis [*campas*] forto lese Keste figre aske on hem.

Hock (hɒk), *sb.* 4 Also 7 *hocke*, *hoo*. [Shortened from *HOCKAMORE*.] The wine called in German *Hochheimer*, produced at Hochheim on the Main; hence, commercially extended to other white German wines.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* v. iii, *John*... What wine is it? *Fred.* Hock. 1676 D'URFREV *Mad. Fickle* i. i. (1677) 4 *Foll.* Here's a glass of excellent old Hock... *Tilb.* Old Hock! what a Dickens is that? Wine was never good since it has been corrupted with such barbarous notions. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 156, I requested him to go and take a Wheet

of Old Hock before Dinner. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* (1882) 282 It would be curious to trace the progress of the perversion whereby the wines which in the fifteenth century used to be correctly designated 'wines of Rhin' have come to be called Hocks. Hocheim. lies on the Main and not on the Rhein.

b. attrib., as in hock-bottle, hock-glass, a bottle, or wine-glass, made of coloured glass, used for hock or other white wine.

1892 BURTON *Mod. Photogr.* (ed. 10) 176 Hock bottles . . from their deep red or orange colour, are useful for various parts of the work.

Hock, sb.⁵ [shortened from *hōk*, *Hook*.] A rod, stick, or chain, with a hook at the end.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hocke, croag. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Orange Trees* xi, As to the Removing and Transporting Cases and Boxes of the Middle and smaller Size, every body knows 'tis done by . . strong Coult-Staves, which with good Hocks take hold on the Bottom of the Cases at both sides. 1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/1 Passing a butcher's shop he caught up a 'hock', used for hanging down joints of meat, and made several more blows at him.

Hock, sb.⁶ [perh. related to *Hoc*.] 'In the game of faro, the last card remaining in the box after all the others have been dealt' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hock, v.¹ [f. *Hock* sb.²; cf. *HOUGH* v.] trans. To disable by cutting the tendons of the ham or hock, in man or beast; to hough, hamstring.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 124/2 Those holie martyrs, whom the emperor Maximus had put out the right eie, and hockt their left legs. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 16 His Son . . to escape Severus . . who pursued him, hockt all the Post horses he left behind him. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *To Hock*, to cut Beasts in the Hock or Hoof.

Hence **Hocking** vbl. sb.; **Hocker**, a hougher.

1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads, Cleared v.* They only paid the Moonlighter his cattle-hocking price.

Hock, v.² [f. *hock* in *HOCK-DAY*.] a. intr. To observe Hocktide. b. trans. To bind or otherwise beset (persons) in the way practised at Hocktide.

1406 [see below]. 1727 *Cowell's Interpr.* And in the Accounts of Magdalen College in Oxford there is yearly an allowance pro *Mulieribus Hockantibus*, in some manors of theirs in Hampshire, where the Men hock the Women on Monday, and e contra on Tuesday. 1843 *Posbrooke's Encycl. Antiq.* 649 On Monday and Tuesday men and women reciprocally hocked each other, i. e. stopped the way with ropes, and pulled the passengers towards them desiring a donation.

Hence **Hocking** vbl. sb. Also in comb., as **hocking-ale**, ale brewed for the festival at Hocktide; the festival itself, at which collections were made for parochial purposes.

1406 *Proclam.* in *Letterb.* I. Guild Hall Lond., ff. xlix b [cf. *Riley Mem. Lond.* 562], Ista proclamatio facta fuit die Veneris proximo ante quindenam Pasche . . . Qe null persone di ceste Citee . . teygne, ou constreynne ascun persone . . deinz meason on de hors pur hokking lundy ne marsdy proscheins appoyles Hokedeys. *Ibid.*, Darrestier tiel persone qe soyt fesaunt ou usaunt tiell hokkyng. 1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 211 Item, the same day my mastyr gaffe the women to the hokkyng. xx. d. 1484 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 26 Item pd. for brewyng of the hokkyng ale xvjd. 1618 in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 259 Gained with hocking at Whitsuntide, £16 12s. 3d. 1844 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* (1857) 504 Then there was the Hocking-Ale, one of great importance; and the thorough kindly Bid-Ale.

† **Hock-ale**. Obs. = *hocking-ale*; see prec.

1484 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 26 Item pd. for ix b. malte to the hoke ale vjs. iiijd.

† **Hockamore** (hō'kāmōr). Obs. Also 7 *hockamore*. [Anglicized form of *Hocheimer*, from *Hocheim* on the Main.] = *Hock* sb.⁴

1673 SNADWELL *Epsom Wells* iii. 40 (Stanf.), I am very well, and drink much Hockamore. 1747 *Gentil. Mag.* 28 Suppose, by keeping cyder-royal too long, it should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old hockamore.

Hock-cart. Obs. exc. *Hist.* [Cf. *HOCKEY* I.] The cart or wagon which carried home the last load of the harvest.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper. Arg.*, I sing of may-poles, hock-carts, wassails, wakes, Of bride-grooms, brides, and of their bridall cakes. *Ibid.*, *Hock-cart* 14 The Harvest Swaines, and Wenchies bound For joy, to see the Hock-cart crown'd. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Olia Sacra* (1879) 175 How the Hock-Cart with all its gear should be trick'd up. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* 11. 377/1 The grain last cut was hrought home in its wagon, called the hock-cart, surmounted by a figure formed of a sheaf with gay dressings.

Hock-day. Now only *Hist.* Also (2 *hockedei*), 3 *hokedey*, 3-4 (7-9 *Hist.*) *hoke*, *hocke*, 4 *hokke*, 4-6 *hoc*, 5 *hok*, -*dai*, -*day*.

[Few words have received so much etymological and historical investigation as *hock-day*, *hocktide*, *hock Tuesday*, *hock Monday*. But the origin has not yet been ascertained. Early evidence shows that the first element was originally dissyllabic, *hoke*; but whether the *o* was long or short is not determined; it was evidently short when subsequently spelt *hocke*, *hokke*. *Hock-day*, which is the earliest of the group (*Hock Tuesday* appearing next), has not been found before the 12th c.; no trace of it appears in OE. or any Germanic lang. Skinner's conjecture that *hock-tide* might be the MDu. *hogetide*, *hocktide*, 'high time, festival, wedding', is out of the question, and Lambarde's explanation of *hock* as for OE. *hocr*, 'mockery, scorn, derision' (repeated by Speed, Blount, Phillips, Bailey, etc.), is on many grounds untenable. (H. Grottefend, *Handb. Hist. Chronol.* (1872) 87/2, cites from a Vienna document, 'der prieff ist geben dez mentags nach dem Goychkentag am newnten tag nach Ostern 1377', where *Goychkentag* coincides in date with *Hock-day*; but it is difficult to see any connexion between the names.)]

The second Tuesday after Easter Sunday; *Hock Tuesday*: in former times an important term-day, on which rents were paid, and the like, *Hock-day* and *Michaelmas* dividing the rural year into its summer and winter halves. It was also, from the 14th c., and probably earlier, a popular festival, signalized by the collection of money for parish purposes by roughly humorous methods: see *HOCKTIDE*, *HOCK-MONEY*. The plural, *hock days*, includes also the preceding day, *Hock Monday*, which was similarly celebrated.

The date is sometimes given as the second Monday and Tuesday after Easter week; this appears to originate in different ways of reckoning the *quinden* *Pasche* as the fortnight following Easter, or the two weeks before and after Easter. (Statements going back to the 15th or 16th c. assert that *Hock-day* commemorated either the massacre of the Danes on 13 Nov. 1002, or the death of Hardicnut on 8 June, 1042. From the dates of these events it is difficult to understand how either was associated with *Hock-tide*.)

12175 *Caen Cartulary* (MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Lat. 5650) ff. 54 b (Du C.), Omnes bubulci . . a Hokedei usque ad Augustum habebunt de bidentibus lac mane diebus Dominicis. 1219 *Fet of Pines Michaelm.* 3 Hen. III, File III. No. 30 Quod ipsi homines veniant . . bis in anno . . semel ad Hokedey et iterum ad festum Sancti Martini. a 1252 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 10 A die lune prox. post hokedai. a 1259 MATT. PARIS *Chron. Maj.* anno 1255 (Rolls V. 493) De magno parlamento quod fuit in quinden Pasche, quæ vulgari Hokedai appellatur. *Ibid.* anno 1258 (V. 676) Et post diem Martis, quæ vulgariter Hokedai appellatur, factum est Parliamentum Londini. 1260 *Dead Granting Message in Glastonbury* (Genes Rev. W. E. Daniel), Octo denarios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad la Hokedaye quatuor denarios, et ad festum sci. Michaelis quatuor denarios. 12330 *Annal. Lond.* an. 1269 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 80 Die Martis, qui vocatur Hokeday. 1369 in *Madox Formulæ* (1702) 225 Die Martis proximo post quindenam Pasche qui vocatur Hokeday. 1406 [see *Hocking* under *Hock* v.²]. 1450 in *Leland Collect.* 299 Sic moeimus, ut ab huiusmodi ligationibus & ludis inonestis diebus hactenus usitatis, vocatis communiter Hock-days, ut prædicitur, cessent. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 At the lawday holdyn at hokday. 1524 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 132 [Recd.] of I. Bek for his tavern of Ale at Hock-day xxxvj. viij. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 202, I once thought they might hockt anciently, as well as now, observe two Hock-days, one for the women and another for the men . . It is most certain that now we observe two of them here, on Monday for the women, which is much the more solemn, and Tuesday for the men, which is very inconsiderable. 1777 *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 185 Hock Day was . . an annual festival, said to have been instituted in memory of the almost total destruction of the Danes in England by Ethelred in 1002. 1890 *Kitchin Winchester* (1893) 166 There were usually two assemblies of the commonalty in each year, one on Hockaday (the Tuesday week after Easter), the other at Michaelmas.

Hockety-card. = *Hock* sb.⁸ (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hocker *mock*, obs. f. *HUGGER-MUGGER*.

Hockery, var. of *HUCKERY*, Obs.

† **Hocket**. Obs. Also 4-5 *hoket*, 7 *hoequet*. [a. F. *hoquet*, in OF. also *hocquet* *shock*, sudden interruption, hitch, hiccup: see *Hatzl.-Darm.*]

1. Hitch, obstacle; interruption; chicane, trick. [1276 see *HOCKETTOR*.] 13. *K. Alis*. 7000 Many hoket is in amours; Steadfast seldom ben lechoures. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 233 Here I be gesse of many nyce hoket, Of care and of curstnes, bethyng and hoket. *Ibid.* 312 Hym thyoke it no hoket his taylle when he Wryngys.

2. = *HICKET*, *HICUP*.

1601 *Holland Piny* xx. xvii, The troublesome yex or hocquet. *Ibid.* II. 50 Against the Hocquet or Vex, there is a notable medicine made with it. 1617 *Minsheu Ductor s.v. Hocke*, It is good to helpe the Hocket or Hicket.

3. **Medieval Mus.** An interruption of a voice-part (usually of two or more parts alternately) by rests, so as to produce a broken or spasmodic effect; used as a contrapuntal device.

[1326 *Roat. de Handlo Regule* xii. § 5 Hocketus.] 1776 *Hawkins Hist. Mus.* liii. II. 105 De Handlo . . says, that Hockets are formed by the combination of notes and pauses. 1875 *Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Hocket*, *Hoket*, *Ochetus* . . was the same as *truncatio* (*truncatio* idem est quod *hoket*). 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.*, *Hocket*, a term which occurs in old English writers on music, beginning with De Handlo (1326), for passages which were truncated or mangled, or a combination of notes and pauses.

Hence † **Hockettor** Obs., a tricker, a sharper.

[1276 *Act & Edw. I. Stat. Ragenam in Stat. Realm* I. 44/2 Par hoketours ou barettours [v.r. par hokettez ne par baretl.] 1672-1727 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Hockettor* or *Hocquetor*, is an old French word for a Knight of the Post, a decayed man, a Basket-carrier.

Hockey (hō'ki), **hawkey** (hō'ki), **horkey**. Also 6 *hocky*, *hocky*, 7 *hockay*, *hoky*, 8 *hocky*, 9 *hockay*, *hawkie*. [Origin and etymological form unknown: cf. *HOCK-CART*.]

1. The old name in the eastern counties of England for the feast at harvest-home.

1555 [see 2]. 1600 *Nashe Summer's Last Will & Test.* in *Hazl. Dodsley VIII.* 49 Hocky, hocky, we have shorn, And we have bound; And we have brought Harvest Home to town. 1676 *Poor Robin's Alm.* Aug. in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. (1850) I. 457/2 Hocky is brought Home with hallowing Boys with plum-cake. The man who . . goes foremost through the harvest with the scythe or the sickle, is honoured with the title of *Lord*, and at the Horkey, or harvest-home feast, collects what he can. 1812 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Var. Countries* II. 229 note, At the Hawkie, as it is called, or

Harvest-Home, I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head decorated with ears of corn. 1822 J. GAGE *Hist. Hengrave* 6 The hockay, or harvest home . . begins to fall into disuse. a 1825 *Foray Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hawkey*, the feast at harvest home. 1826 G. H. I. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1163 This health-drinking . . finishes the horkey.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *hockey cry*, *load*, *night*; *hockey cake*, the seed cake distributed at a harvest-home; *hockey cart* = *HOCK-CART*.

1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps. cxxvi.* 376 He home returns: wyth hocky cry, With sheaves full lade abundantly. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. 80 I'll duly keepe for thy delight Hock Monday, and the Wake, Hawe Shrouings, Christmas-gambols, with the Hokie and Seed-cake. a 1613 *OVERBURY Charact.*, *Franklin Wks.* (1856) 150 Hock Monday. Christmas Eve, the hoky, or seed cake, these he yeerely keeps, yet holds them no reliques of popery. 1712 *Poor Robin* (N.), Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make For harvest men a hocky cake. 1731 N. SALMON *New Surv. Eng.*, *Hertf.* II. 415 *Hockey Cake* is that which is distributed to the people at Harvest Home. The *Hockey Cart* is that which brings the last Corn, and the Children rejoicing with Boughs in their Hands, with which the Horses also are attired. 1806 *BLOOMFIELD Horkey* iv, 'Twas Farmer Cheerum's *Horkey night*. *Ibid.* xiii, Home came the jovial Horkey load, Last of the whole year's crop; And Grace amongst the green boughs rode Right plump upon the top. *Ibid.* xvi, Farmer Cheerum went . . And broach'd the Horkey beer. a 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hawkey-load*, the last load of the crop, which . . was always led home on the evening of the hawkey, with much rustic pageantry. 1826 G. H. I. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1166 The last, or 'horkey load' (as it is here [Norfolk] called) is decorated with flags and streamers.

Hockey (hō'ki). Also 6 -ie, 9 *hawky*, -*key*. [Origin uncertain; but the analogy of many other games makes it likely that the name originally belonged to the hooked stick. OF. *hoguet* 'shepherd's staff, crook', suits form and sense; but connecting links are wanting. The isolated occurrence of the word in 1527 is very remarkable. It is not certain that Cowper's 'sport' was the same.]

1. An outdoor game of ball played with sticks or clubs hooked or curved at one end, with which the players of each side drive the ball towards the goal at the other end of the ground. Also called *bandy* and *shinty*.

1527 *Galway Stat.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 The horlinge of the lillit balle with hockie stickes or staves. 1785 *COWPER Let.* 5 Nov., The boys at Olney have likewise a very entertaining sport, which commences annually upon this day [5th Nov.]; they call it Hockey; and it consists in dashing each other with mud, and the windows also. 1838 W. HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.*, *Hawkey*, the name of a game played by several boys on each side with sticks, called hawkey-bats, and a ball. *W. Sussex.* 1842 *VIGNE Trav. Kashmir* (1844) II. 289 At Shighur I first saw the game of the Changhán. It is in fact hocky on horseback. The ball is called in Tibeti, 'Puln'. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 703 Shinty in Scotland, Hockey in England, and Hurling in Ireland seem to be very much the same out-door sport. 1865 *LUNACK Preh. Times* xiv. (1865) 498 Kane saw the children in Smith's Sound playing hocky on the ice.

2. (U.S.) The stick or club used in this game: cf. *bandy*, *shinty*.

1839 *JACOB ABBOTT Caleb in Town* ii. *The Hawkie* 38 Now, a hawkey is a small, round stick, about as long as a man's cane, with a crook in the lower end, so that a boy can hit balls and little stones with it, when lying upon the ground. A good hawkey is a great prize to a Boston boy.

1866 *HARVARD Mem. Biog.*, *J. Savage* I. 329, I remember him as yesterday, full of fun and courage, with his hocky in hand. 1868 *MISS ALCOCK Lit. Wom.* I. viii. 117 Laurie . . lying flat [on the ice] held Amy up by his arm and hockey.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *hockey-ball*, -*bat*, -*club*, -*match*, -*stick*, -*tournament*.

1838 *Hawkey-bat* [see 1]. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* iii, A little wretch whom he had cut over the back with a hockey-stick. 1884 *Bath Jm.* 16 Feb. 7/2 The festivities of the week include a hockey tournament. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 14/3 Hockey clubs now abound in the neighbourhood of London. . . while a Hockey Association has drawn up an admirable code of rules.

Hocking: see *HOCK* vbl.¹ and 2.

† **Hockle**, v.¹ Obs. [app. deriv. of *HOCK* sb.²; or iterative of *Hock* v.¹, *HOUGH* v. But perhaps only an error of Skinner's, perpetuated in Dictionaries.] To hough, to hamstring. Hence **Hockler**.

1668-71 *SKINNER Etym. Ling. Angl.*, To Hockle, *Poplites seu Suffragines Succidere*. *Ibid.*, Hocklers of Horse, *qui equis suffragines succidunt*. 1678 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.* 1721 *BAILEY*, *Hockle*, to hamstring, or cut the joints towards the hough. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. Thence in mod. Dicts.

Hockle, v.² local. ? Obs. To cut up (stubble).

1746 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Farm*, Hocking, or cutting up and raking haulm, 2s. 6d. per acre. 1785 in A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* IV. 108 We [near Hartlebury, Worcestersh.] pay about 4s. per acre for reaping wheat, and diet, if they set it up and hockle it.

Hockle-bone, obs. form of *HUCKLEBONE*.

Hockly (hō'kli), sb. [Cf. *HOCK* sb.⁸] A term in the game of faro: see quot. 1850.

1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 203 The banker now claims the chance of hockly. The advantage of hockly is relinquished by some bankers. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 337 *Hockly*, a Certainty, signifies the last card but one, the chance of which the banker claims, and may refuse to let any punter withdraw a card when eight or less remain to be dealt.

† **Hockly**, a. Obs. rare. Cf. *HUCKLE-BACKED*. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. v. 22 Next to this hockly greasy Beast, Stood a young Beau, much nicely drest.

Hock Monday. Obs. exc. *Hist.* Also 5 *hoc*,

hok, 6 hoke, hocke. [*f. hock* in HOCK-DAY + MONDAY.] The Monday in HOCKTIDE.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 202 Item, to women on Hock Monday ijd. 1485 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 102 For bred and ale to the wyvys yn the parish that gathered on Hockmonday, 11. 1d. 1516 in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) 1. 1. 222 Recd. of the gaderyng of the churchwardens weyffes on Hoke Monday, 8s. 3d. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 169 The kyng cometh to hunting. . . accompanied with a table of women, in as good ordre as ours were wonte to be vpon Hocke monday. 1578 *Churchw. Acc. Kingston-upon-Thames* in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) 1. 1. 220 Recd. of the women upon Hock Monday, 5s. 2d. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 201. 1826 *Hone Every-day Bk.* 1. 476 Hock Monday was for the men, and Hock Tuesday for the women.

Hock money. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 hocke, 5-6 hok, 6 hoke, oke, hocke. [*f. hock* in HOCK-DAY + MONEY.] The money collected by the men and the women at HOCKTIDE.

1484-5 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Res. by vs the seyde Wardeynes of Hockmoneye at Ester ix. x. 1499 in C. Coates *Antig. Reading* 214 It. rec. of hok money gaderyd of women xxs. It. rec. of hok money gaderyd of men iiij. 1515-6 in *Archaeol.* VII. 251 Received of the men for oke moey vs. viiij. Item of the wyffs of oke moey xvs. id. 1556-7 *Ibid.* 254 For Hocke money by them received to the use of the Church, xij. 1826 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 476 At Hock-tide . . . collections of Hock-money were made in various parishes. . . until the Reformation.

Hockorn, *obs.* form of ACORN.

Hocks, var. of Hox v. *Obs.*

† **Hockshin.** *Obs. or dial.* In 4 hokschyne, 7 huckson, 8 hucksheen. [app. repr. OE. *hōhsinu*, pl. *hōhsina*, HOUGH-SINEW, with the *h* shortened by position, and the second element associated with *shin*.] The under side of the thigh; the hough. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 426 His hosen overhongen his hokschyne on eueriche a side. 1648 *HERRICK Herperides, Beggar to Mab*, Commend a crickets-hip, Or his buckson to my scrip. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 154 (E.D.S.) Thy Hozen mury up 10 yurs thy Gammerels to tha very Hucksheens o' tha. 1778 *Ibid.* Gloss. *The Hucksheens*, the Legs up to the Hams, or Hocks. 1836 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Huckshins*, the hock-shins; under-side of the thighs just above the bend of the knee.

Hocktide. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 hoke-, 6 hok-, 6-7 hock-, 7 hocks-, hux-, hocke-, huck-. [*f. hock* in HOCK-DAY + TIDE time, season.]

The time or season of the hock days: Hock Monday and Tuesday (the second Monday and Tuesday after Easter-day), on which in pre-Reformation times money was collected for church and parish purposes, with various festive and sportive customs; after the Reformation kept for some time as a festive season with various traditional customs, some of which survived into the 19th c.

The earlier custom seems to have been the seizing and binding (by women on Monday, and by men on Tuesday) of persons of the opposite sex, who released themselves by a small payment. After this was prohibited (see 1406 in Hock v. 2, 1450 in Hock-day), recourse was had to the plan of stretching ropes or chains across the streets and ways, to stop passers for the same purpose. (See 1777 in Hock TUESDAY.)

1484 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 26 Item pd. for bakyng of the brede at hoktyde v. 1509 *Churchw. Acc. Kingston-upon-Thames* in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) 1. 1. 168 Recd for the gaderyng at Hocktyde o 14 o. 1510 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's* in *Peshall Hist. Oxford* 67 Receipts. Recd. attc Hocktyde of the wyffes gaderyng, xvs. ijd. 1546 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Recevyd of the wyvys y^t they did gether at Hokytyd iij. x. 1611 *Symon Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. v. § 11. 302 The day of his (Hardicnut's) death is annually celebrated with open pastimes . . . which time is now called Hocktide or Hocktyde, signifying a time of scorn or contempt, which fell vpon the Danes by his death. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* III. 621 *margin*, Hocktide I haue seene kept with publike feasting in the street, the women also binding men, or compelling them to some ransom; the Tuesday fortnight after Easter. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Hocktyde* or *Hocktyde*, . . . in some parts of this Nation not yett out of memory, but observed the week after Easter. 1663 *Churchw. Acc. St. Peter's in East* in *Peshall Hist. Oxford* 83 Hocktide brought in this year 46. 1772-3 *Ibid.* 83 This parish of St. Peter in the East gained by the Hocktide and Whitsuntide, anno 1664, the sum of 14l. 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antig.* (1849) 1. 187. 1826 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 476. 1898 *L'pool Echo* 19 Apr. (2nd Tuesday after Easter) 4/3 'Kissing Day' at Hungerford.—Hungerford is once more celebrating Hock-tide, with all its quaint customs and ancient ceremonies.

b. *attrib.*, as *hocktide-festival*, *money*, *pastime*. c 1505 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Recevyd of Hocktyde money for iij yere xxiij. viiij. 1613 *WITHER Abuses Stript* (1618) 232 Because that, for the Churches good, They in defence of Hocktide custome stood. 1636 J. TAUSSELL in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 7 The Hocktide pastimes are Declin'd, if not deserted. 1884 *SYMONDS Shaks. Predecess.* iv. 176 They are acted. . . at hock-tide festivals.

Hock Tuesday. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5-6 hok(e). The Thuesday in HOCKTIDE; HOCK-DAY. Also called *binding-Tuesday* (*dies Martis ligatoria*) : see BINDING vbl. sb. 6.

c 1550 *Reg. Salop Abbey No.* 179 Unum denarium coquinae pronominati conuentus die qui vulgariter dicitur Hocketyday persolvere. *Ibid.* No. 178 B. In die Hocketyday. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxlv. (1482) 301 On saynt Markes day that was that tyme hoketewysday, he toke his leue. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 26 *margin*, Hock Tuisday by the Couentre men. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Hoke-day*, otherwise called Hock-Tuesday. 1656 *DUGDALE War-*

wicksh. (1730) 240/2 Hither came the Couentre men (in 1751), and acted the antient Play, long since used in that City, called Hocks tuesday, setting forth the destruction of the Danes in King Ethelred's time. 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antig.* (1870) 1. 105 *note*, Hoke Monday was for the men, and Hock Tuesday for the women. On both days the men and women, alternately, with great merriment intercepted the public roads with ropes, and pulled passengers to them, from whom they exacted money to be laid out in pious uses.

Hocle-bone, *obs.* f. HUCKLEBONE. **Hocour**, -owre, var. HOKER *Obs.* **Hocqueton**, **Hocoton**, *obs.* var. HAQUETON, ACTON. **Hocster**, *obs.* f. HUCKSTER.

Hocus (hō'kəs), *sb.* Also 7 hocas. [Short for Hocus Pocus, HOCUS-POCUS.]

† 1. A conjuror, juggler. *Obs.*

1640 G. H. WITT'S *Recreat. in Facetia* (1817) II. 237 Epitaph. On Hocas Pocus. Here Hocas lyes with his tricks and his knocks, Whom death hath made sure as his Jugglers box. 1647 *CLEVELAND Poems, Rebell Scot* 36 Before a Scot can properly be curst, I must (like Hocus) swallow daggers first. 1675 *Coffee-Houses Vind.* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 473 Our pamphlet-monger (that spatters out senseless characters faster, than any hocus can vomit ink). 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xciv. (1714) 109 These Ordinary HOCUSES . . . have been made use of in all ages. 1699 — *Collog. Erasmi*, (1711) 37 Running mad after Buffons, Fortune-tellers and Hocus's.

† b. *transf.* A cheat, impostor, pretender. *Obs.* c 1685 *South Serm. Will for Deed Serm.* (1715) 411 Just like that old formal Hocus, who denied a Beggar a Farthing, and put him off with his Blessing.

2. Jugglery, trickery, deception. *Obs. or arch.*

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 41, I must not believe there was any Hocas in this. 1693 R. GOULO *Corrupt. Times* 3 (Stanf.) A quick eye may all their Hocus see. 1854 *Svo. DOBELL Balder* xxiv. 164 Here . . . With neither gold nor tinsel, cap nor crown, Hocus nor title . . . nor conjuring-rod nor sceptre. . . To lie here thus.

3. Drugged liquor: cf. HOCUS v. 2.

In mod. Dicts.

4. Comb. as hocus-trick, jugglery trick.

c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 595 Three Kingdoms now at stake do lie, And Rooks all Hocus-tricks do try, That ye may be undone. a 1683 *OLDHAM Poet. Wks.* (1686) 78 Such Holy Cheats, such Hocus Tricks, these, For Miracles amongst the Rabble pass.

Hocus (hō'kəs), *v.* [*f. HOCUS sb.*]

Supposed to be the source of the later HOAX v., though the want of instances for the 18th c. makes this less certain. Apparently revived in 19th c., perh. under the influence of *hoax*.]

1. *trans.* To play a trick upon, 'take in', hoax.

1675 R. HEAD *Proetus Rediv.* 322 The Mercer cries, Was ever Man so Hocus'd? I however, I have enough to maintain me here. a 1686 *NALSON* (T.), One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain, with which these jugglers hocus the vulgar and incautious of the present age. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* vi. v. There is nothing . . . I so revel in as hocussing Guizot and Aberdeen. 1883 *Lo. R. GOWER My Remin.* I. 368 These people have been hocussed and cheated by the Government.

2. To stupefy with drugs, esp. for a criminal purpose; hence, to drug (liquor).

1831 in *Ann. Reg.*, *Law Cases* (1832) 321/2 [A witness] saw May put some gin into Bishop's tea. He said, 'Are you going to hocus (or Burke) me?' 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xiii. 'What do you mean by 'hocussing' brandy-and-water?' 'Puttin' laud'num in it', replied Sam. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxiv. It was at her house at Lausanne that he was hocussed at supper and lost eight hundred pounds to Major Loader. 1885 *Jas. GRANT Royal Highlanders* (Rtdlg.) 154 By unfair play he had rooked many: he had hocussed horses. 1887 *BESANT The World went etc.* xviii. 148 You shall hocus his drink and put him on board.

Hence **Ho'cussed ppl. a.**, **Ho'cussing vbl. sb.**; also **Ho'cusser**, one who hocusses.

1827-30 *DE QUINCEY Murder Postscr.* Wks. IV. 107 The landlord. . . they intended to disable by a trick then newly introduced amongst robbers, and termed hocussing. 1862 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* IV. 31 The 'Drummer' plunders by stupefaction; as the 'hocusser'. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. xii. I will not say a hocusserd wine. 1892 *MIDDLETON Rome* II. 53 The bribing of jockeys and the 'hocussing' of horses and their drivers were familiar to the ancient Romans.

Hocus-pocus (hō'kəs pō'kəs), *sb.* (*a.*, *adv.*)

Also 7 hocas pocas, hokos pokos, hokus pokus.

[Appears early in 17th c., as the appellation of a juggler (and, apparently, as the assumed name of a particular conjuror) derived from the sham Latin formula employed by him: see below, and cf. Grimm, *Hokuspokus*.]

The notion that *hocus pocus* was a parody of the Latin words used in the Eucharist, rests merely on a conjecture thrown out by Tillotson: see below.

1655 *Any Candle in Dark* 20, I will speak of one man. . . that went about in King James his time. . . who called himself, The Kings Majesties most excellent Hocus Pocus, and so was called, because that at the playing of every Trick, he used to say, *Hocus pocus, totius talantis, vade celeriter jubeo*, a dary compasure of words, to blinde the eyes of the beholders, to make his Trick pass the more curantly without discovery. a 1694 *TILLOTSON Serm.* xxvi. (1742) II. 237 In all probability those common jugglery words of *hocus pocus* are nothing else but a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the Church of Rome in their trick of Transubstantiation.]

† 1. A conjuror, juggler. (In 17th c. freq. as proper name or nickname of a conjuror.) Also *transf.* a trickster. *Obs.*

1624 *GEE New Shreds Old Snare* 21, I always thought they had their rudiments from some iugling Hocas Pocas in a quart pot. 1625 B. JOHNSON *Staple of N. Wks.* (Rtdlg.) 388/2 Iniquity came in like Hokus Pokos, in a Jugglers jerkin, with false skirts. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 55 A Persian

Hocus-pocus. . . performed rare trickes with hands and feet. 1648 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* 12 This labyrinth into which these unpollitic Hocas Pocasses have brought us. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* *Anima Magica* in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 117 He opens as Hokus Pokus do's his fists, where we see that here is nothing and there is nothing. 1680 *HICKERINGILL Merz* 26 He shall now . . . play as many tricks as Hocus Pocus at a fair. 17. . . TOLLET in *Johnson Shaks. Plays*, 1 *Hen. IV.* v. v. (Jod.), I incline to call him hocus-pocus, or some juggler, or attendant upon the master of the hobbyhorse.

† b. To play hocus-pocus, to play the juggler, to juggle. *Obs.*

1659 *Lond. Chanticle.* ix. in *Harl. Doddsley* XII. 343 Thou hast played hocus-pocus with me, I think. 1737 *BENTLEY Free Thinking* § 12 (R.) Our author is playing hocus pocus in the very similitude he takes from that jugler.

2. Used as a formula of conjuring or magical incantation. (Sometimes with allusion to an assumed derivation from *hoc est corpus*: see etymology above.)

1632 *RANDOLPH Jealous Lov.* I. x, Hocus-pocus, here you shall have me, and there you shall have me! 1656 *HOBBS Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 384 This term of *insufficient* cause. . . is not intelligible, but a word devised like *hocus pocus*, to juggle a difficulty out of sight. 1777 *FLETCHER Logica Geniv.* 201 The *hocus pocus* of a popish priest cannot turn bread into flesh. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* 1. *Court-yard*, The Priests. . . began to mutter their *hocus-pocus*. 1886 *MALLOCK Old Order Changes* II. 47 This man, who only an hour ago was muttering hocus pocus, in the dress of a mediæval conjuror.

3. A juggler's trick; conjuring, jugglery; sleight of hand; a method of bringing something about as if by magic; trickery, deception.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govi.* Eng. I. lxiv. (1739) 135 Thus this Statute became like a Hocus Pocus, a thing to still the people for the present, and serve the King's turn. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 28 The same opportunities that others had of practising the Hocus Pocus of the Face, of Playing the French Scaramucie, 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 447/1 The Art of Leger De Maio or Juggling, otherwise called *Hocus Pocus*. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 449 There hath been a mystery, a hocus-pocus, in all Religions, since the days of the Egyptians to those of the American Indians. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* xii. The vagabond arts of sleight-of-hand, and hocus-pocus. 1843 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 300 These insurgent legions . . . which, by the sudden hocus pocus of political affairs, are transformed into loyal soldiers.

† 4. A bag or 'poke' used by jugglers. *Obs. rare.* c 1640 [SHIALEV] *Capt. Underwit* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 342 His very fingers cried 'give me the gold!' which . . . he put in his hocas pocas, a little dormer under his right skirt.

B. 1. *attrib. or adj.* Juggling; cheating, tricky.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quer.* (1708) 117 HOCUS POCUS Tricks are call'd Slight of Hand. 1698-1700 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* in *Ashton Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) II. 94 By virtue of this HOCUS POCUS Stratagem he had conjur'd all the ill blood out of my Body. 1773 *MACKLIN Love à la Mode* II. i. The law is a sort of hocus-pocus science. 1785 *Span. Rivals* 9 He looks rather hocus pocus, as a body may say. 1841 E. MIALI in *Nonconf.* I. 305 A sort of hocus-pocus use of the word 'church'.

2. *as adv.*

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 24 To joke us, Great Southey performs all his flights HOCUS POCUS.

Hocus-pocus, *v.* [*f. prec.*]

1. *intr.* To act the conjuror, juggle; to play tricks, practise deception.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Ansu. Diss.* 18, I never lov'd the HOCUS-POUSSING of *Hoc est Corpus Meum*. a 1704 — (J.), This gift of hocus pousing, and of disguising matters, is surprizing. 1838 *FRASER'S Mag.* XVIII. 157 So Talleyrand hocus-poused in politics. . . nothing but political legerdemain. 1855 *MISS MANNING Old Chelsea Bun-bo.* xiii. 212, 1. . . showed them some simple HOCUS-POUSSING.

2. *trans.* To play tricks upon; to transform as if by jugglery.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 375 But, hocus'd-pocus'd All, with so much art! 1808 *Miss-led General* 30 Before Frederic was two years old . . . he was hocus-pocus'd, alias, metamorphosed, into a Bishop. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Apr. 317/1 So commonly is the law hocus-poused by the local boards before whom the new voters are made.

Hocus-po-cusly, *adv.* [*f. HOCUS-POCUS a.* + *LY* 2.] In a 'hocus-pocus' manner; by jugglery.

1791 *LACKINGTON Mem.* (1792) 107 Many of their hearers are not only methodistically convinced, or alarmed, but are also *hocus pocusly* converted.

Hod (hpd), *sb.* [Not in evidence before 16th c.: app. a modification of *Hor sb.* I in same sense: see esp. quot. 1300 there.]

1. An open receptacle for carrying mortar, and sometimes bricks or stones, to supply builders at work; also the quantity carried in it, a hodful.

Formerly a sort of tray; now, as in quot. 1688.

1573 *TUSSEY Hush.* xvii. (1878) 37 A lath hammer, trowel, a hod, or a traie. 1611 *COTGR. Oiseau*, also, a Hodd; the Tray wherein Masons, &c. carrie their Mortar. 1636 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For 4 hodes of lime and sand, j.s. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 395/2 The Hod is a kind of three square trough made up at one end and open at the other, having a stiffe fixed to its bottom. 1800 B. RUSH in *Med. Jmrl.* III. 185, I have done but little more than carry the hod to assist in completing part of a fabric. 1848 *Mrs. JAMESON Sac. & Leg. Art* (1850) 297 Ascending a ladder with a hod full of bricks.

2. A receptacle for carrying or holding coal. Formerly *dial.* and *U.S.*, but now generally applied to a pail-shaped coal-scuttle, having one

upper edge prolonged in a scoop-like form, for throwing coal on the fire.

1825, etc. Coal-hod [see COAL 16]. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, Hod, a trough or scoop, made of wood or metal, for carrying coals or cinders. A coal-hod, or cinder-hod. 1870 MISS ALCOCK *Old-fash. Girl* II. 26 Tom, resenting the insult, had forcibly seized her in the coal-hod. 1884 *Tradesman's Price List*, French 'Reposse' Coal Hod. Waterloo Coal Hods.

3. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining*, Hod, a cart or sled for conveying coals in the stalls of thin seams.

4. attrib. and Comb. (from 1), as *hod-bearing*, -elevator, -work; *hod-bearer*, -carrier = HODMAN q.v.; *hod-woman*, a woman acting as a hod-bearer; *hod-work*, unskilled labour, mere mechanical drudgery.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Till the Hodman is discharged or reduced to 'hod-bearing'. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 29 May, The 'hod-carrier, the low mechanic, the tapster, the publican. 1866 A. L. PERAY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 95 Why class the brick-maker as a productive laborer, and refuse the epithet to the hod-carrier? 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Hod-elevator, a hoisting device to raise hods loaded with bricks or mortar to the building. 1891 R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* 31 Oct. 351/2 Hodmen and 'hodwomen always display the former quality. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau in Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 211 To do 'hodwork and even skilful handiwork.

Hence *Hodded a. nonce-wd.*, bearing a hod; *Hodful*, the quantity that a hod will contain.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 With hodfuls of allusion to familiar national nature. 1811 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* 78 Workmen in elder times would mount a ladder With hodded heads.

Hod, v. Sc. [? Onomatopoeic.] *intr.* To bob up and down in riding; to jog.

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* vii, Here farmers gash, in ridin graith Gaed hoddin by their cotters. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 229 The smoking horses and the hoddin post-boy.

Hod, early ME. f. HAD, -HOOD, condition, etc.; dial. f. HOLD; obs. f. HOOD sb. and v.

Hodde, obs. form of HOOD.

Hodden (hɒd'n). Sc. Also 8 hoddan, 8-9 hoddin, 9 huddin. [Origin unknown.]

1. Woollen cloth of a coarse quality such as used to be made by country weavers on their hand-loom.

1798 SINCLAIR in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Forfar* IV. 242 Of the wool, is manufactured almost every kind of cloth worn in the parish; hoddan, which is most used for herds cloaks, and is sold at 1s. 8d. the yard; plaiding [etc.]. 1800 BONNIE LIZIE *Lindsay xxx.* in *Child Ballads* VII. cxxvii. (1892) 262/2 And make us a bed o' green rasbes, And covert wi' huddins sae grey. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii, iv, Behold how their Peasants, in mere russet and hoddan, dash at us like a dark whirlwind.

b. attrib. or adj. c. Comb., as *hoddan-clad* adj. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* II. xxi, Tenant and laird, and hedger hoddan-clad. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i, vi, The hoddan or russet individuals are Uncustomary.

2. **Hodden grey**. Grey hoddan, made without dyeing, 'by mingling one black fleece with a dozen white ones' (*Gloss. to Burns*, Paterson, 1877). Applied to the 'cloth worn by the peasantry, which has the natural colour of the wool' (Jam.). Hence often taken as the typical garb of homely rusticity.

A poetic inversion of *grey hoddan*, used for rime's sake by Ramsay in a well-known passage, whence also in Burns, which has thence become a stock phrase, the two words being often byphenated, as if 'hoddan' were a qualification of 'grey', or 'hoddan-grey' were a colour.

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. ii, But Meg, poor Meg! man with the shepherds stay, And tak what God will send in hoddan grey. 1795 BURNS *A man's a man* 10 (*Scots Mag.* 1797, 611) What tho' on hamely fare we dine, Wear hoddan grey and a' that [ed. *Curry* 1800 though, hoddin]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, An old woman, supported by a stout, stupid-looking fellow, in hoddan-grey. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 175 His coat is hame-spun hoddan-grey. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. l. Court-yard*, He went . . . Clothed in a cloak of hoddan grey.

attrib. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot xvii*, From the hoddan-grey coat to the cloak of scarlet and gold. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* I. ii, Plain hoddan-grey cloth, of a coarse fabric.

b. fig.

1866 CHR. ROSSETTI *Prince's Progr.* etc. xvii, And heaven put off its hoddan grey for mother-o'-pearl. 1882 WHITTIER *Garris. Cape Ann* iv, Golden-threaded fancies weaving in a web of hoddan grey.

Hodding-spade. local. (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hodding-spade*, a sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire, somewhat like a *hod*. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.).

Hoddy, hoddie (hɒdɪ), a. dial. [? f. ME. *hōd*, *hode* state, condition: see HAD sb.] In good condition physically or mentally; healthy; in good spirits, pleasant, cheerful.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats v. v.* O my Child, my Child—Thy father is prettie hoddie again, but this will break his heart quite. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 68 *Hoddy*, well pleasant, in good tune or humour. c 1700 KENNETT in *Land MS.* 1033 lf. 184 *Hoddy*, well, in good health. 'Pretty hoddie.' *Kent.* 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. i, I love a hoddie girl. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hoddy*, pretty well in health and spirits; in tolerably good case. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hoddy* pretty, pretty well.

† **Hoddy-dod, hoddidod.** Obs. [The element *dod* is evidently the same as in DODMAN a VOL. V.

shell-snail; *hody-dod, hoddie-doddy, hodman-dod*, are perhaps in origin nursery reduplications; but the element *hoddie-* appears itself to have come to be associated with or to mean 'snail' (or 'horned'), as in several words that follow.] A shell-snail.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 368 So doth the ashes of shell-snails or hoddidods. *Ibid.* 339 Hoddie-dods or shell-Snails sticking hard thereto and eating it. 1611 FLORIO, *Chiocciola* . . . also a hoddidod, a shel-snail, a perwinkle.

Hoddy-doddy, sb. and a. Obs. exc. dial. [See prec. (In sense 3, with reference to the 'horns' of a cncokld; cf. sense 1.)]

A. sb. 1. A small shell-snail. dial.

† 2. A short and dumpy person: cf. B. Obs.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 11 Sometime I hang on Hankyn Hoddidodies sleeve. 1702 *Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quer.* 76 Some thick and short like Hoddie Doddies. 1753 SWIFT *Cook Maid's Let.* 10 A personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd hoddie-doddy.

† 3. A cuckold; a hen-pecked man; a noodle; a simpleton. Obs.

1598 B. JONSON *Ed. Man in Hum.* iv. viii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 25/1 You, That make your husband such a hoddie-doddie. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 162 Where shall I bath this vexed body, Tormented to a Hoddie-Doddy?

4. dial. (See quot.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hoddy-doddy* . . . a revolving light. *Devon.*

B. adj. 1. Short and dumpy or clumsy.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxviii, Shoals of hoddie-doddy, white-haired, blabbered boys and girls. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* 329 *Hoddy-Doddy*, disproportionately stout. A short, lusty, squat looking person is said to be 'all hoddie-doddy' . . . with us it is restricted to females.

2. dial. Confused, in a whirl.

a 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master Like Man* (1811) I. 159, I gets up, all hoddie-doddy, and goes out to see what were matter.

† **Hoddy-noddy.** Obs. rare. [Reduplicated from NODDY.] A fool, simpleton, noodle.

1600 O. E. *Reply to Libel* I. vii. 181 If this hoddie Noddy thinke otherwise, let him . . . bring forth his proofes.

† **Hoddypeak.** Obs. Forms: 6 hody-, hodie-, hodie-, huddi-, -peke, -peeke, -peak(e), -peck. [f. *hody* (see HODDY-DOD) + PEAK sb. or v., but the sense is obscure.] A fool, simpleton, noodle, blockhead.

1500 in *Furniv. Ball. fr. MSS.* I. 254 Who dwelleth here, wylt no man speke? Is there no fole nor hody-peke? 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Eduv.* VI (Arb.) 84 What ye brain-sycke foolies, ye hoddie peekes, ye doddie poules, ye huddes, do ye beleue hym? are you seduced also? 1554 CHRISTOPHERSON *Exhort. agst. Rebel.* (N.), They counte peace to be cause of ydelnes, and that it maketh men hodiepekes and cowardes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 547 O most idiot huddipeakes and blockish condemnners. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 13 A Paramour . . . vnder her husbands, that hoddie-peekes nose.

† **Hoddypoll.** Obs. In 6 -poule, -peeole. [f. *hody* as in prec. + POLL head: cf. DODDYPOLL in same sense.] A fool, simpleton; a cuckold.

1524 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 670 Moche I wonder, How such a hodypollou So boldly dare controule. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 4, Learne of her . . . to make hodie-peeles of your husbandes, and leade them . . . vp and downe the streetes by the hornes.

† **Hode, var. HADE v. 1.** Obs. trans. To ordain, consecrate; in quot. 1275, to admit to a religious order.

[900-1340 see HADE v. 1] c 1275 LAV. 28474 Pare me hire hodeide and munehene makeide. c 1425 Eng. Cong. *Irel.* IV. 132 Ihon cunne [was] . . . of the clergie . . . by on accorde l-chode; & of the pope . . . therafter I-hodet & I-sacred.

Hode, obs. form of HOOD.

† **Hodelnesse.** Obs. rare. [perh. for *hoderlesse*, or from the same root as HODER v., *hoder-modder*.] Concealment, secrecy.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5961 His knyghtly entent Stilled ne put should be in hodelnesse.

Hoder-man, obs. f. HOOD-MAN.

† **Hoder, v.** Obs. Also 5 *hodor*. [ME. *hoder*, of which a modern form would be *hudder*, an iterative from same stem as *huddle*. Cf. I.G. *hudern* to cherish, shelter, as a hen her chickens, iterative of M.L.G. *huden* to hide, conceal, cover up.]

1. trans. To huddle together.

c 1330 R. BAURNE *Chron.* (1810) 273 Scatred er þi Scottis, & hoded in þer hottes, neuer þei ne the [Pol. *Songs* 286 Hoded in the hottes, v.rr. hodered, hoderid, hoderid].

2. To cover or wrap up tenderly; to 'cuddle'.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 112 Sche schall me bothe bodur and happe, And in hur lovely armes me lappe.

Hoder-modder: see HUDDER-MUDDER *adv.* Obs. **Hodge** (hɒdʒ). Also 4 *Hogge*, 5 *Hoge*, 6 *Hodg*. [Abbreviated and altered from *Roger*, like *Hob* from *Robert*, *Hick* from *Richard*.]

1. A familiar by-form and abbreviation of the name *Roger*; used as a typical name for the English agricultural labourer or rustic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 12 Euer sippe I highte hogge of ware. [*Ibid.* 21 Oure both seyde I graunt it the, Now telle on, Roger.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/1 Hoge, *Rogerus*, nomen proprium. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 These Arcadians are giuen to take the benefit of euerie Hodge. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hodge*, a Country Clown, also *Roger*. 1794 WALCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 350 No more

shall Hodge's prong and shovel start. 1826 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1210 You seem to think that with the name I retain all the characteristics . . . of a *hodge*. 1885 *Observer* 13 Dec. 5/3 The conduct of Hodge in the recent election.

2. (See quot.) Cf. *haggis*.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shrofsk. Word-bk.*, *Hodge*, the large paunch in a pig. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Hodge*, the stomach of a pig, cleaned out and eaten as a tripe.

3. **Jolly Hodge** (also **Jolly Roger**), the pirate's flag bearing the Death's Head and Cross-bones.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, Up goes the Jolly Hodge, the old black flag, with the death's-head and hour-glass.

4. Comb., as **Hodge-razor**, a razor made to sell to Hodge: see Peter Pindar's *Wks.* (1794) I. 151; hence, in Carlyle, anything made to sell; a sham.

1843 CARLYLE *Dr. Francia in Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII. 48 *Hodge-razors*, in all conceivable kinds, were openly marketed, 'which were never meant to shave, but only to be sold!'

Hodgee, -gia, obs. ff. *hoja*, KHOJA, a teacher.

Hodge-podge (hɒdʒˈpɒdʒ), sb. Forms: 5 *hogpoch*, 6 *hogepotche*, 6-7 *hodge-potch*, 7 *hodge-podge*, -poge, (*hogg-podg*, *hodge-bodge*), 7-8 *hodge-podge*, 7- *hodge-podge*. [A corruption of HOTCHPOTCH; prob. assimilated to the familiar personal name HODGE.]

1. A dish made of a mixture of various kinds of meat, vegetables, etc., stewed together; a haricot; esp. in Sc. = HOTCHPOTCH 1.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 275 A hodge-podge of boyled mutton, that was nothing but mammoakes. 1647 *News fr. Holl. Rome*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Mab.) IV. 398 This covered mess is a gallimaufry; or, as the Flemings calls it, a hodge-podge, wherein are sundry meats stewed together. 1658 PHILLIPS, *A Hodge-podge, or Hotch-pot*, a *hachee*, or flesh cut to pieces, and sodden together with Herbs (1706 ed. Kersey) Also any kind of cold mixture of Things. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 38 The little Pieces of Beef were like Flums in our Hodge-podge. 1769 MAS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 141 A hodge-podge of Mutton. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav.* Phys. III. iii. xiv. 285 A basin of sour pea-soup, as thick as hodge-podge.

2. *contemptuous*. A clumsy mixture of ingredients.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 65 Hodgepodes made of flower, milke, and hony. 1673 *Charac. Coffee-Ho.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 467 As you have a hodge-podge of drinks, such too is your company. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 21 The Oyntment commonly sold in the shops . . . generally a sophisticated hodge-podge. 1803 *Med. Jernl.* X. 265 Who place greater confidence in the unknown hodge-podge of a stone-mason or a gingerbread-baker, than in the skill of an honest and able regular practitioner.

3. A heterogeneous mass or agglomeration; a medley, farrago, gallimaufrey.

[As to the origin of this sense cf. HOTCHPOT 3.]

1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 29 Cast ham in a hogpoch togedur fore to daunce. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 Many at this day make an hogepotche of papistrise and the Gospell. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* They haue made our English tongue a gallimaufry or hodge-podge of al other speeches. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 216 'Tis a hodgepodge of business, And mony, and care. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) I. viii. 389 A perfect hodge-podge of cheerful and melancholy representations. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.*, *Italy* 202 He [a horse] treated me to a hodge-podge of all his several gaits at once.

† b. See quot. and cf. *hodge-podge act* in 5. Obs.

1793 J. PEARSON *Polit. Dict.* 29 *Hodge-Podge*, the name of a bill passed at the end of the Session, to lick up every little thing forgot through the negligence of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the hurry of business.

4. *quasi-adv.* In confusion, promiscuously.

1848 LOWELL *Fab. Critic* 544 Roots, wood, bark, and leaves . . . clapt hodge-podge together, they don't make a tree.

5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of the composition of hodge-podge or a heterogeneous mixture; *hodge-podge act*, a name for a legislative act embracing a number of incongruous matters: cf. also 3 b.

1602 *Life T. Cromwell* I. ii. 80 Time who doth abuse the cheated world, And fills it full of hodge-podge bastardy. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 47 Take warning, that they make no more Hodge-podge Divinity. 1766 BARRINGTON *Observ. Stat.* (1796) 449 Thrown together in that very strange confusion which hath now obtained the name of a hodge-podge act. 1796 *Rep. Ho. Com.* (1803) XIV. 35 note, *Hodge Podge Acts*, these have been discontinued of late years, but the statute book abounds with them. 1842 P. *Parley's Ann.* III. 16 What is called a hodge-podge sea—that is, a sea which is met on the cross by a cross wind, with a cross tide, according to nautical explanation. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* May 31 The 23 Geo. III. c. 26 is quoted by the commissioners as a specimen of what is familiar to lawyers as a Hodge-Podge Act. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 A hodge-podge committee on penal laws, prisons, Botany Bay, and forgery.

Hodge-podge, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a hodge-podge of; to mix up in disorder.

1769 MAS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 137 To hodge-podge a Hare. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* I. 12 Lest it should . . . be hodge-podged into a conspiracy. 1883 *Sword & Trowel* Feb. 89/1 A collection of other writers' views mingled with scraps of hymns . . . hodge-podged together.

2. *intr.* To form a hodge-podge. Hence *Hodge-podging ppl. a.*, heterogeneous.

1777 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 191/1 A hodge-podging habit, 'twixt fidler and beau.

† **Hodge-poker.** Obs. Also *pocher*. [app. f. HODGE + POKER, bugbear, the devil.] A bugbear or hobgoblin.

1568 FLORIO, *Fistolo*, a hobgoblin, a hag, a sprite, a robin-goodfellow, a hedge-pocher. *Ibid.* *Folletto*, a hobgoblin, a robin-goodfellow, a hedgepoker, an elfe.

† **Hodgepot.** *Obs.* Also 5 hogge pot, hogge-potte. [Corruption of HOTCHPOT: cf. HODGE-PODGE.]

1. *Cookery.* = HOTCHPOT 1, HODGE-PODGE 1.
c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Gose in a Hogge pot.
c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 A goos in hoggepotte. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* s. 102 (1877) 89 The rest seke theyr lyvvynges . . of herbes, roots, warmons, hoggepottes, fruyte, & such other beggery. 1616 BACON *Sp. agst. Cless Somersel* (T.). As for mercury water, and other poisons, they might be fit for tarts, which is a kind of hoggepot. 1897 *Chicago Rec.* 29 May, Samp cooked in Dutch fashion like a hutespot or hoggepot, with salt beef or pork and potatoes and other roots, such as carrots and turnips.]

2. *Law.* = HOTCHPOT 2.
1721 BAILEY, *Hodge-pot* (in *Law*), is the putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

† **Hodge-pudding.** *Obs. rare.* [cf. HODGE-PODGE.] A pudding made of a medley of ingredients. Also *fig.*

1808 SHAKS. *Merry W. v. v.* 159 Ford. What, a hodge-pudding? A bag of flax? *Mist. Page.* A puff man?

Hodgkin's disease. [So called from Dr. Thomas Hodgkin (1798-1866), who first described it.] A disease marked by enlargement of the lymphatic glands and spleen, with progressive anaemia: also called *lymphadenoma*.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 285 Simple Hypertrophy constitutes the prominent anatomical character of what is known as Hodgkin's disease.

Hodid, *obs.* form of HOODED.

† **Hodiern** (hō'di-ern), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *hodiernus*, f. *hodie* to-day.] = next.

1500-20 DUHAAR *Poems* lxxxv. 5 Hodiern, modern, sempitern, Angelical regyne. 1666 BOWLE *Hydrost. Paradoxes* Wks. 1772 II. 754 Contrary to the common opinion . . of divers hodiern mathematicians. a 1770 AKENSIDE *Virtuoso* vi, Hodiern and antique rarities.

Hodiernal (hō'di-ernāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *diurnal*.] Of or belonging to the present day.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hodiernal*, of to day, or at this time. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 192 Monks . . of the more modern Accuracy, and hodiernal Improvement. a 1879 J. S. BAEWER *Eng. Stud.* (1881) 267 The commonest events of hodiernal life.

Hodja, var. KHOJA, a Turkish teacher.

Hodman (hō'dmæn), [f. *HOD sb.* 1 + MAN.]

1. A man who carries on his shoulder the hod supplying builders with mortar (which he also prepares), bricks, or stones; a 'bricklayer's labourer'. (Now very rarely used in the trade.)

1887 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1541/2 They were onlie good dikers and hodmen. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hodman*, a Labourer that bears a Hod. 1837 CARLVIE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. v. One of them . . said, He was as weary as a hodman that had been beating plaster. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 8 (1876) 26 The stupidest hodman, who repeats from day to day the mechanical act of climbing a ladder.

2. *fig.* a. One who more or less mechanically supplies material to a constructive worker. b. A mechanical worker in literature, a literary hack.

1829 CARLVIE in *Fronde Life* (1882) II. 79 They [political economists] are the hodmen of the intellectual edifice, who have got upon the wall, and will insist on building as if they were the masons. 1840 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* xxv. (1875) 185 A sort of literary hodman. 1887 SIR J. D. HOOKER in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I. 347 This generous appreciation of the hod-men of science, and their labours.

3. A term of contempt applied by undergraduates of Christ Church, Oxford, who were King's Scholars of Westminster School, to those who were not, and hence to men of other colleges.

1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *A hodman*, in Christchurch at Oxford. Advena, alienigena (quippe quod Alumni Regii e Schola Westmonasteriensis eo adsit se pro Indigenis habeant). 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 1 The men [of Christ Church] gave themselves airs . . those of other Colleges were 'squills' and 'hodmen'.

¶ Various misexplained in dict.: see quotes.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hodman*, . . a young Scholar admitted from Westminster-School to be a Student in Christ's-Church College in Oxford. [Followed by Chambers (1727), Rees (1819), etc.] 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hodman*, a nickname for a canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Hodman-blind, *obs.* f. HOODMAN-BLIND.

Hodmandod (hō'dmænd-əd), *sb. (a.)*. [A reduplicated variation of DODMAN, HODDY-DOD; app. influenced in form by *hodman*: it has the dial. variants *hodmadod*, *hodmedod*, *hodman Hob*, *hodmandon*.]

1. A shell-snail, a dodman.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 732 The Crab, the Crafish, the Hodmandod or Dodman, the Tortoise. a 1654 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* III. iv, I am an Ant, a Gnat, a worm. a Hodmandod amongst flies. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 102 A Hodmandod, a shell-snail. 1766 [ANSTEW] *Bath Guide* vi. 27 As snug as a Hodmandod rides in his Shell. 1858 SPURDEN *Suppl. Florib. in E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Hodman Hob*, a snail-shell. 1893 WILTS. *Gloss.*, *Hodmedod*, a snail.

2. *fig.* Applied to a deformed person.
1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* v. iv. in Hazl. *Doddsley* XIV. 525. 1807 *Flowers* Lit. 278 His head was thrice broader than his body, which . . accident had made such a hodmandod one of the greatest philosophers of this age.

† 2. An early corruption of the name HOTTENTOT.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 536 The Natural Inhabitants of the Cape are the Hodmodods, as they are commonly called, which is a corruption of the word Hottentot. 1710 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* III. 40 So Hodmontots, because their Feasts Chiefly consist of Guts of Beasts. 1729 CONLEY'S *Voy. in Collect. Voy.* IV. II. 35 The Hodmandods are born white, but make themselves black with Sut.

3. Any strange creature; a scarecrow. *dial.*

1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Hodmandod*, any strange animal, a nondescript. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Hodmedod*, a scarecrow; usually a figure with a hat on, holding a stick to represent a gun.

B. *adj.* Short and clumsy; = HODDY-DODDY B. 1.
1825 BARTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hodmandod*, *hodmedod*, short and clumsy. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*

Hodograph (hō'dograf). [f. Gr. *hōdōs* way + *-γραφος* (-GRAPH), writing, writer.]

1. *Math.* A curve, invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton, of which the radius vector represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving particle. Also *attrib.*

1846 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* III. 347 The Newtonian law [of attraction] may be characterized as being the Law of the Circular Hodograph. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 37 If from any fixed point, lines be drawn at every instant, representing in magnitude and direction the velocity of a point describing any path in any manner, the extremities of these lines form a curve which is called the Hodograph. 1883 A. S. HERSHEL in *Nature* 15 Mar. 458 The square of the hodograph-radius signifies the square of the material point's velocity, or its directed actual energy.

2. A machine invented by Prof. Marey, for registering the paces of a horse, etc. (Commonly, but unetymologically, spelt *odograph*.)

1883 *Mag. of Art* VI. 199 Some years ago one of the horses in Miss Thompson's 'Roll-Call' was severely attacked, and proved incorrect by scientific men, *odograph* in hand.

Hence **Hodographic** *a.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a hodograph; **Hodographically** *adv.*, by means of a hodograph.

1846 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* III. 345 This hodographic curve. 1847 *Ibid.* 417 Note by Sir W. R. Hamilton, announcing a theorem of hodographic isochronism. *Ibid.* The times of hodographically describing the intercepted arcs will be equal.

Hodometer (hō'dō-mē-tēr), *odometer*. [f. Gr. *hōdōs* way + *μέτρον* measure; cf. F. *odmètre* (1724 in Hatz.-Darm.), whence the more frequent spelling without *h*.]

An instrument for measuring the distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle, consisting of a clockwork arrangement attached to the wheel or bearing, which records the number of revolutions of the wheel; also, an instrument for measuring distances in surveying, consisting of a large light wheel, having such a recording apparatus in the centre, and trundled along by a handle. Also applied to an instrument for measuring distances otherwise traversed, e.g. a pedometer.

1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 536/1 Pd. Leslie for an odometer to D[ollars]. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 34. 92 An odometer is a machine by which the steps of a person who walks . . may be counted. 1848 SIR J. HERSHEL *Ess.* (1857) 318 To each of these cars . . a hodometer, marking the distances travelled . . was attached. 1885 J. BIGELOW in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 536/1 The number of revolutions of the wheels of his phaeton . . were registered by the odometer. 1885 *Tradesman's Price List*, Patent Odometer accurately registers the distance travelled by Bicycle or Tricycle.

Hodometrical (hō'dō-mē-trī-kāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *μετρικός* METRIC + -AL.]

1. Relating to the measurement of a ship's 'way', i.e. the distance traversed by it.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hodometrical* . . is the Method of Computation of the Measure of the Way of a Ship between Place and Place . . and what Way she has made. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hodometrical*, [applied to] a method of finding the longitude at sea by dead reckoning.

2. (Also *odometrical*.) Belonging to a hodometer.

1847 CRAIG, *Odometrical*. 1882 OGILVIE, *Hodometrical*, 1. Pertaining to a hodometer. *Ibid.*, *Odometrical*.

Hodometry, odometry. [f. as HODOMETER, after Gr. *μετρία* -METRY.] Measurement, as by a hodometer, of distances traversed.

1846 WORCESTER, *Odometry*, the measurement of distances.

Hodone, *obs.* f. HUDDON, a kind of whale.

Hodsman, rare var. HODMAN; in quot. *fig.*

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 228 The little hodsmeo soon have as much as they can carry.

† **Hodur** (e, var. HODER *v.*, *Obs.*; *obs.* f. ODOUR.

† **Hodymoke**. *Obs. rare.* ? Concealment.

c 1450 MYRC 2031 Huyde hyt not in hodymoke, Lete other mo rede bys boke.

Hoe (hō), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 hōh, hō, (3-6 hogh), 5- howe, 7-8 haw(e, 5- hoe, hoe, boo. [OE. *hōh*, *hō*, str. masc. (gen. *hōs*, dat. *hōge*, *hō*, pl. *hōs*) the same word as the northern HEGGH (and app. the same as *Hōsb.* 1 heel) :- OTent. type **hanho-*, from ablaut stem of HANG *v.*]

† A projecting ridge of land, a promontory' (Sweet); 'originally a point of land, formed like a heel, and stretching into the plain, perhaps even into the sea' (Kemble); a height ending abruptly or steeply: cf. HEGGH. Now only in the names

of particular places, as *The Hoe* at Plymouth, *The Hooe* near Chipping Camden, *Hoo* in Kent, Bedfordshire, etc.; and frequent as a second element in place-names, as *Martinhoe*, *Morthoe*, *Pinhoe*, *Trentishoe*, in Devonshire, *Aynho*, *Ivinghoe*, *Slanhoe*, *Wyvenhoe*, elsewhere.

[OE. *hō* would normally give *hoo* (hū), which it has given in some of these cases. The *hō* (hū) in other parts, may be derived from the OE. dative *hōge*, giving ME. *hoge*, *howe*, *how*, pronounced like *grow*, *stow*. Of this *have* may have been a dialectal form: cf. the phonology of *Hoe sb.* 2, where we have also *howe*, *have*, *hoe*. In the north of England, there is sometimes confusion between *-hoe* and *-how* from ON. *haugr*: see *How sb.* 2.]

17900 *Charter* (13-14th c. copy) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* I. 45, xl. terrae illius manentes ubi Hogh nuncupatur (= *Hoo*, co. Kent). 1850 Munster *Glosses* (Kluge *Agg. Leseb.* 9) *Promontorium*, *hooch*. 972 *Charter* in Kemble III. 79 Of hrischeale to dam ho. 988 *Ibid.* 236 Danon to Aelfrīde ho. a 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat. Angli. Conscr.* 24 Da hean hos and dene and garsceg done æthiopia we 7es-awon. 14. *Liber Sharbur.* in Spelman *Gloss.* s. v. *Hoga*, Edwinus inuenit quendam collem et hogum petrosu, & ibi incipiebat edificare quendam villam, & vocauit illam Stanhoghiam, quæ postea vocatur Stanhowe [Stanhoe]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 10 The westerne Hogh, besprinkled with the gore Of mighty Goemot. 1604 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 4 Upon the Hawe at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyb.* i. 13 That loftie place at Plimouth call'd the Hoe [rime gol]. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devonsh.* I. 46 The hill between the town of Plymouth and the sea, that we call the Haw.

Hoe (hō), *sb.* 2. Forms: 3-9 howe, 5 howwe, 6 house, 7 haw, 7-8 haugh, 7-9 how, hough, 8- hoe. [A. F. *houe* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.: *houe* in Cotgr.) :- OHG. *houw* (in MHG. *houwe*, mod. G. *haue*), *hoe*, mattock, pick-axe, f. *houwan* to Hew. The spelling *hoe* (due to the falling together of -*ow*, -*oe*, in pronunciation, as in *flow*, *floe*) appeared in 18th c., and became the ordinary form c 1755.

How, *hough*, are still dialectal; the Sc. is *howe* (hōu, hou), riming with Sc. pron. of *grow*, *knowe*, etc.]

1. An agricultural and gardening tool, consisting of a thin iron blade fixed transversely at the end of a long handle; used for breaking up or loosening the surface of the ground, hoeing up weeds, covering plants with soil, and the like.

[c 1284 *Hist. et Cart. Mon. Gloucest.* (Rolls) III. 219 Quod sint in curia, beccia, howe, civeræ, et alia minuta utensilia.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 344 The yngliss host Arme thame in hy . . With . . Pykis, howis, and ek staff-ynglis. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. vi. (1869) 139 Of a bishoppes croos he made his howwe and his pikoyse. Pikoise was be sharpe ende, and howwe was be krokeede ende. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 265 Now schal I telle 3ow of be howe or a pek-ex wherwyth 3e muste stubbe to be granel. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlv. (1878) 98 A house and a parer . . to pare away grasse and to raise vp the roote. 1606 BAYSKETT *Civ. Life* 66 Which to cut downe or roote vp, many sithes and howes would scarce suffice. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Apr. (R.), Remember to weed them . . a little after to thin them with a small haugh. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 68 A *How*: pronounced as mow and throw: a narrow iron rake without teeth, to cleanse Gardens from weeds. 1678 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* 6 Ve husbandmen, your counters made by me, Your houghs, your mattocks. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 182 It may be the better weeded with a Haw. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 132 With my haugh, or hoe, in my hand. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxiv. 382 A gardiner once threw a hough at him. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. (R.), Let the hoe uproot Th' infected cane piece. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 70 Busy with hoe and rake amongst the flowers.

b. With qualifications, indicating the shape, the mode of use, etc. In respect of the latter, the chief distinction is that of *draw-hoes* (the original type) and *thrust-hoes* (as in the *Dutch hoe*). The name is also extended, as in *horse-hoe*, to machines of various kinds which do the work of several hoes in stirring up the soil between plants, etc.

Bayonet hoe, a form of draw-hoe, with the blade narrow and pointed much in the form of a trowel-bayonet (*Cent. Dict.*). **Dutch hoe**, **Scuffle hoe**, kinds of thrust-hoes. **Spanish hoe**, **Vernon hoe**: see quot. 1855.

1744-46 [see HAND-HOE, HORSE-HOE]. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 16 The *Beck-hough*, is an instrument differing from the common Pick-axe or Mattock, only by having its two Ends about four Inches broad. *Ibid.* 17 This common Hough (the hand-hough) with which we hough all our Turneps, etc., and . . the Dutch Hough, to hough between the close Rows of drilled Wheat, are of prodigious Value to the Farmer. *Ibid.* iv. 52 This Dutch Hoe is . . most conveniently fitted to hoe the Weeds up between the Drills of Wheat, Barley, etc. 1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* (1834) 519 Hoes are of two species, the draw-hoe and the thrust-hoe, of each of which there are several varieties. . . The Spanish hoe . . Pronged hoes [etc.]. 1834 D. LOW *Elem. Pract. Agric.* (1843) 130 The mattock-hoe of the countries of the East. 1855 C. MINTOSH *Bk. of Gard.* II. 38 The best hoe, when deep-stirring the soil between drilled crops is performed, is the Spanish hoe . . or the Vernon hoe.

2. A dentist's excavating instrument, shaped like a miniature hoe. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hoe-handle*, *-helve*, *-work*; *hoe-armed* *adj.*; † *hoe-break* = HORSE-HOE. Also **HOE-POUGH**.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 8 There are three Sorts of Hough Horse-breaks, actually in use. *Ibid.* 9 This Hough-break is light in itself. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* L. 283 Might not the plough that rolls on rapid wheels, Save no small labour to the hoe-arm'd gang? 1817 SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 9 May, All sort of spade-work and hoe-work.

Hoe, sb. 3 Obs. exc. dial. [Later form of OE. *hoga*, ME. *hoge*, *howe*, How sb. 1, q.v. Cf. Ho v. 3] Care, anxiety, trouble.

1567 TURBEVY tr. *Ovid's Ep.* 155 b, Though there be a thousand cares that heape my hoe. 1798 CH. SMITH *Eng. Philos.* I. 195 Him that... this gentleman is in such a hoe about. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss*, s.v., I doñt see as you've any call to putt yourself in no such terrible gurt hoe over it.

Hoe, sb. 4 local. [a. ON. *hō-r* (Da. *haa*) dog-fish, shark.] The name, in Orkney and Shetland, of the Picked Dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias*.

a 1804 G. BARRY *Hist. Orkney Isl.* (1805) 296 The Picked Dog-Fish... known by the name of the hoe, frequently visits our coasts. 1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 400 The Picked Dog-Fish... among the Scotch islands... is called Hoe.

b. Comb. **hoe-mother** (contracted *homer*), the Basking Shark, *Selachus maximus*; **hoe-tusk**, the Smooth Houndfish, *Mustelus hennulus*.

a 1804 G. BARRY *Hist. Orkney Isl.* (1805) 296 The Basking Shark... has here got the name of the *hoe-mother*, or *homer*, that is the mother of the dog-fish. 1809 A. EDMONSTONE *View Zetland Isl.* II. 304 *Squalus Mustelus*... Hoe-tusk, Smooth Hound... Frequently met with in the bays.

Hoe, v. Forms: see **HOE** sb. 2 [f. **HOE** sb. 2] 1. *intr.* To use a hoe; to work with a hoe.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. viii. (1869) 140 He sigh that folk howeden and doluen aboute the cherche. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Weed and haugh betimes. 1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* XIV. The slaves... were at work hoeing. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* I. 39 Here I find you, digging, hoeing.

2. *trans.* To weed (crops) with a hoe; to thin out (plants) with a hoe; to 'cultivate' with a hoe.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* VI. II. 155 Asparagus... must be carefully howed, or cleared of Weeds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 393 Chinese, who had been hoeing rice in the neighbourhood. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 243 Peas, properly drilled, and carefully hoed. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 81/4 Spinach... is finer when hoed out to six-inch distances.

3. To break or stir up (the ground) with a hoe, so as to loosen the surface and destroy weeds; to dress with a hoe.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 44 Walks that... would take up too much Time to hough and rake. a 1746 E. HOLMSWORTH *Rem. Virgil* 121 (Jod.) To hough the land in the spring time. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 133/2 Hoe the ground between the young evergreens and deciduous plants.

4. with adv. To dig up, raise up, take away, cut down, cover in, with a hoe.

1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 56 Rake away what you pull or Haugh up. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. lxiv, When the Potatoes, are full grown, they hough up the roots. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 93, I... hoed them in at the last hoeing about the middle of May. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 330 Exposed to the frosts during the winter, from the earth being hoed away from them. 1885 *Gardening* 13 June 183 Dig them [sow thistles] in if you can, but in any case hoe them down. 1886 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* May 337 This done, hoe up the soil between the rows.

Hence **Hoed** (*hōud*) ppl. a. Also **Hoe'able** a.

1740 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. (1822) 138 The wheat... may not be hoeable before the winter is past. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 27 There is no such Necessity for deep Houghing, lest the houghed Turneps upset and grow again.

Hoe, var. **HEO**, **HI** *provs.*, **HO**. **Hoeboy**, **Hoe-buck**, obs. var. of **HAUTBOY**, **HAUBUCK**.

Hoe-cake (*hōw'kēk*). U.S. [Orig. cake baked on the broad thin blade of a cotton-field hoe (*Cent. Dict.*)] Coarse bread, made of Indian meal, water, and salt, and usually in the form of a thin cake.

1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* i, Some talk of Hoe-cakes, fair Virginia's pride. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbo.* (1861) 138 Great roisters, much given to revel on hoe-cake and bacon. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Trnl.* 4 Sept. 2/4 Perhaps Americans will... make international the power and elegance of hoe-cake and baked beans.

Hoe-down. U.S. A noisy, riotous dance; = **BREAKDOWN** 2.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3). 1885 *Libr. Mag.* (N. Y.) July 1 They [negroes] danced their vigorous hoe-downs, jigs.

Hoe'ful (*hōw'ful*). [f. **HOE** sb. 2 + **-FUL**.] As much as can be lifted on a hoe.

1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Fruls.* (1873) I. v. 129 The final preparation is effected by men digging... passing each hoe'ful into the left hand.

Hoeing (*hōw'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HOE** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action of the vb. **HOE**; stirring up the ground, digging, weeding, etc. with a hoe.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 77 They require your care in hawing. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 87 Begin the work of Haughting. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 211 Hoeing is the breaking or dividing of the soil by plows or other instruments, while the corn or plants are growing thereon. 1842 BRAND *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., Hoeing is sometimes performed on surfaces which are without weeds, for the purpose of stirring the soil.

b. Comb., as **hoeing-instrument**, **-machine**, **-time**. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 27 If the Ground is wetish at Houghing-time. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hoeing Machine*... for tending drilled or dibbled crops.

Hoe-plough, sb. ? Obs. = **HORSE-HOE**.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xvi. 112 The Plow, which is almost the same with the Hoe-Plow. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 120 In a large field these hoeings are most commodiously performed by the hoe-plough drawn by one horse.

Hence **Hoe-plough** v. *trans.*, to hoe with a hoe-plough; **Hoe-ploughing** *vbl. sb.*

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* x. 45 You may Ho-plow them. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 432 Hoe-ploughings necessary for completing the crop are three. 1790 CASTLES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX, 356 The land should then be ploughed or hoe-ploughed twice.

Hoe'r (*hōw'ar*). Also 8 **hougher**. [f. **HOE** v. + **-ER** 1.] One who hoes or uses a hoe.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. i. 86 Turnips may be houghed ill, if the hougher stubs them, as we call it, i.e. if he... only cut off the heads, and leave the roots in the ground. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap-Jack* Z. II. 117 The wheat had to be hoed, and the hoeers were women.

|| **Hoey**. [Chinese (Mandarin dial.) *hūy* (*hūi*), society, club, guild.] A society of Chinese: esp. a secret society formed by them in English-speaking countries or colonies.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 351 The people [Chinese] from every province form a secret society or 'hoey', bound together by solemn oaths, and imposing the most implicit obedience on its members. 1883 *Spectator* 24 Nov. 1504/2 The terrible law making entrance into a Hoey or Secret Society a crime punishable with death. 1885 *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 91 *Hoey*, a secret society of the Chinese into which the members are initiated.

Hof, early f. **HOVE**. **Hof**, **hofen** = *hove*, *hoven*, pa. t. and pple. of **HEAVE** v. **Hofe**, obs. f. **HOOF**.

Hoff, obs. Sc. f. **HOVE**; dial. f. **HOUGH** sb. and v.

1825 BROCKETT, *Hoff*, hough, to throw any thing under the thigh. 1838 *Craven Dial.*, *Hoff*, the hock. In the plural *hoffs*, a ludicrous term for the feet.

† **Hofes**, a. Obs. [f. ME. *hōf*, **HOVE** sb. 2 + **-les**, **-LESS**: cf. ON. *hōflaus* immoderate.] Immoderate, excessive; unreasonableness; intemperate. *Alt hofeles* (quot. 1200), immoderately.

c 1200 ORMIN 624 Swa patt jitt noht att hofeles Ne uede þezim to swinnken. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 108 Muchel hofeles is þet cumen into ancre huse... vorte sechen eise þerinne. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Sone so þu... þunched hofes & hoker of ewt þat mon seið þe oðer deð 3ette.

† **Hofte**. Obs. [app. MDN. *hooft*, *hovet* HEAD.] 1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 759 Decke your hofte and cower a lowce.

† **Hoful**, a. Obs. [Late form of OE. *hogful*, ME. *hofful*, *hofful* HOWFUL: cf. **HOE** sb. 3] Careful. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 97 b, Euer hofull of his doings and behauiour.

Hence † **Ho'fully** adv., carefully; † **Ho'fulness**, carefulness, care, solicitude.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 86 b, The army... kepeth wathe and warde hofullyer. *Ibid.* 119 b, Wemen seruing God hofully and chastly. 1566 — *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 64 The hofulnesse of all Churches.

Hog (*hɒg*), sb. 1 Also 4(?)–6 hogge, 6–9 hogg. [First exemplified c 1340, but the derivative **HOGGASTER** occurs c 1175; origin unknown.]

The word may possibly be contained in the OE. place-names *Hogestán* (Hogston) and *Hoggetwistle*; but this is hardly likely. The conjecture that ME. *hog* represented Cornish *hoch*, Welsh *huch*, swine, is improbable on phonetic and other grounds. The evidence afforded by the word itself and by its derivatives *hoggaster*, *hoggerel*, *hogget* (the first of which, applied to sheep, offers our earliest example of the word-group), makes it probable that the word originally had reference to the age or condition of the animal, rather than to either pig or sheep distinctively. Hence some have thought *hog* possibly related to *HAG* v. 1, with the notion of castration. But the notion of 'yearling' runs through most of the uses: cf. 2 b, 4, 4 b, 5, 13 b. In this uncertainty, the order of senses followed is merely one of practical convenience.]

I. 1. A swine reared for slaughter; *spec.* a castrated male swine, a barrow-pig or barrow-hog (see **BARROW** 2 1 b); hence, a domestic swine generally. (Not used in Scotland.)

(The original application may either refer to the age, swine reared for the purpose of slaughter being seldom allowed to exceed more than one year in age, or to the fact that the males intended for this purpose are usually castrated: see etym. note.)

1340 *Ayent.* 99 Of hare moder þe erþe, þet berþ and norysþeþ azewel þe hogges, ase by deþ þe kinges. 13. *K. Alis.* 1885 Alisaund & alle his knyghtes Hem to pieces þat gonne talle, To bocher þat hog vpon his stalle. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. vi. 183 'Suffre hem lyue' he sayde, 'and lete hem ete with hogges'. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 837 Hogges bothe male and female have lykynge to ete Akernes for it tempreth theyr flesche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hogge, swyne, *uferendis, matalis*. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 83 When he wolde haue buryed the body he founde hit an hogge or a swyne and not a man. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/1 An Hogge, *matalis, est enim porcus carnis testiculis*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/2 Hogge, *porc*, *porcean*. 1552 *HULOET*, Hogge called a barrow hogge or galt, *matalis*. Hogge ungel, *verres*. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Sept. A dish of trufles, an earth out, found out by an hogge train'd to it. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1708) 186 The Males must be gelt, and the Sows pay'd; the spay'd Gelts... they esteem the most profitable, because of the great Quantity of Fat that they have upon their Inwards more than the Hogs. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 433 It is remarkable, that in the Milanese all the hogs are black. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 190 Hogs will thrive very fast when fed on it [parsnip], and will leave any other food to attack it.

b. **Bacon-hog**, a hog fattened for making bacon. 1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Wks.* (1872) 35 For most

of them are as full of humanity as a bacon-hog. 1860 J. DONALDSON *Brit. Agric.* 490 Two lots of bacon hogs may be fattened during the curing season from October to April.

c. U. S. The flesh of the pig; pork; in alliterative phr. *hog and hominy*, pork and Indian corn. a 1860 THORPE *Big Bear Arkansas* (Bartlett), I can give you plenty to eat; for, besides hog and hominy, you can have bar [bear] ham and bar sausages. 1870 *Daily News* 21 Oct., From abundant hog and hominy down to the last lean mule.

2. Used as the name of the species, and so including the wild boar and sow: = **SWINE**. b. Formerly *spec.* a wild boar of the second year: cf. **HOGGASTER**. c 1483 in *Hall Chron.*, *Rich. III* (1548) 18 The Rat, the Catte and Lovell our dogge Rule al England vnder the hogge. [1548 *Hall Comment*, Meanyng by the hogge, the dreadfull wyld boar which was the kinges cognisaunce.] 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* E iii 2, The boore... is... the secunde yere an hogge. 1660 *HOWELL Lexicon* (II), A wild Boar, the first year a Pigg, the 2. a Hogg, the 3. a Hoggsteer, the 4. a Boar, the 5. a Cingular. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 41 The hog is certainly the most impure and filthy of all quadrupeds. 1807 T. WILLIAMSON *Oriental Field Sports* (1808) I. 34 In grass covers a hog is often started, hunted, and killed, without being seen till he is dead. 1835 *SWAINSON Quadrup.* 224 It is generally supposed... that the wild hog, or boar, is the origin of our domestic swine.

3. Applied, with distinguishing epithet, to different species of the family *Suidæ*. See also **GROUND**-, **RIVER**-, **SEA**-, **WATER-HOG**.

1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 109 The Bantam Hogs, and the African Hogs from whence those of Hartfordshire are derived. 1781-5 W. SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII. 58 The Babroussa or Indian Hog. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v., Of this genus are the common hog, the Guinea hog or *Porcus Guineensis*, the Mexican musk hog or *Tajacu*, the *hydrocharis* or *Capybara*, and the *Babyroussa*. 1856 *KNIGHT Cycl. Nat. Hist.* IV. 664 Aelian's *Wart-Hog* is a native of the North of Africa. 1860 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Babyroussa*... sometimes called the Horned Hog. *Ibid.* s.v., The Bush Hog of South Africa... is about two feet six inches high, covered with long bristles.

II. 4. A name given to a sheep of a certain age.

a. In Scotland and many parts of Engl. a young sheep from the time it ceases to be a lamb till its first shearing: see quot. 1842-4.

1730 *Bp. Hatfield's Surv.* (Surtees) 226 Hogs et Jercs. Et de x hogs et Jercs de remanentibus. Summa x.] c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 456 And of feyten hogys fiond I bot oone ewe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 3ouls and lammis... and mony herueist hog. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 17 The Sheepheard he would... talke of his Rammes and his Weathers, of his Ewes and his Lambs, his hogys and his sheerlings. 1674-91 *RAV N. C. Words* 38 A Hog, a Sheep of a year old; used also in Northampton and Leicester shires, where they also call it a Hoggrel. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 12, I have seen those of a year old... which we call Hogs, or Hoggets, bring Lambs. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1851) 924 After a lamb has been weaned, until the first fleece is shorn from its back, it receives the name of hogge. 1867 *Gainsborough News* 23 Mar., 200 lambed and in-lamb ewes and gimmers, 200 be hogs, 140 she hogs.

b. With distinguishing epithets as *chilver-* or *ewe-hog*, *tup-hog*, *wether-hog*, etc.

1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year we call it in English a Lamb, so the second year a Hog. I am hog, or Teg if it be a female, the third year Hoggrels and Thieves. 1614 *MARRHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 106 The first year a male Lambe is called a wether-Hog and a female Lambe an Ewe-Hog. 1618-9 N. *Riding Rec.* II. 190 An old Malton man presented for stealing a gimmer hogge value 10d. 1794 F. DAVIS *Agrie. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Sheep*... wether-hogs, chilver-hogs from thence [Christmas] till shear-time. 1866 *BRANDE & COX Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 138 A lamb becomes a teg in its first winter, and afterwards a hogget; and on losing its coat a shearhog. 1882 *Somerset Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar., 12 good ewe and wether hogs, warranted sound.

c. Short for *hog-fleece*, *-wool*.

1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, Hog, a yearling sheep, which has only been shorn once. Applied equally to the animal and to the fleece. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 259/2 The fleeces shorn from sheep which have not previously been shorn as lambs, are called hogs or tegs. 'hog' applies properly to the first shorn fleece of any long-stapled wool. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 7/3 The trade in wool remains firm... all hog made from 11s. to 12s. 3d. per stone.

III. 5. Applied (chiefly in comb.) to various domestic animals of a year old. See **hog-bull**-, **coll**-, in 13 b.

1775 *ASH, Hog*, a bullock of a year old. a 1893 *Wills. Arch. Mag.* XVII. 303 (Wills. Gloss.) The word hog is now applied to any animal of a year old, such as a hog bull, a chilver hog sheep.

6. Short for *hog-fish*.

1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 9 The Sea likewise all along that Coast, doe plentifully abound in other sorts of fish, as Whales, Herring, Hogs, Porpoises.

IV. 7. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to a person.

a. A coarse, self-indulgent, gluttonous, or filthy person.

1436 *Libel in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Thus are they hogges; and drynkyn wele ataunt; flare wel, Flemynge! 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Frov.* (1867) 76 Ye haue bene so veraie a hog, To my freendis. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. iii. 228 Thou eluish mark'd, abortive rooting Hogge. 1727 *GAY Molly Mog* viii, Who follows all ladies of pleasure, In pleasure is thought but a hog. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* II. 20, 'I am a hog! I am a hog!' he said. 'I made no resistance; I drank because I was thirsty'.

b. A nickname for the members of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1690 *DE LA PRYME Diary* (Sortes) 20 For us Jonians are called abusively hoggs. 1795 *Gentil. Mag.* LXV. i. 22/1 The

Johnian hogs were originally remarkable, on account of the squalid figures and low habits of the students. 1890 C. WHIBLEY *In Cap & Gown* xxvii. Perhaps . . . Johnians were only called 'Hogs' because they were fond of good living.

8. *slang*. A shilling. In U.S., a ten-cent piece. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.*, Shilling, Bord or Hog. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* (Farmer), Half a Hog, Six-Pence. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* (1815) 74 'A hog to drink my health?' 'Ay, that is a thirteen, please your honour; all as one as an English shilling.' 1859 MASTELL *Voc.*, Hog, a ten-cent piece. 1875 CRUIKSHANK 3 *Courses & Dessert* 412 What's half a crown and a shilling? A bull and a hog.

9. A name given to various contrivances. a. A sort of broom or scrubbing-brush for cleaning a ship's bottom.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Goret*. a hog, or large brush to scrub the ship's bottom under water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Hogs, a kind of rough, flat scrubbing broom, serving to scrape a ship's bottom under water.

b. *Paper-making*. A revolving stirrer in a chest of paper pulp which agitates the pulp so as to keep it of uniform consistence.

1807 *Specif. Cobb's Patent No.* 3084. 2 Agitators or hogs . . . are placed in the said vats to keep the pulp duly suspended.

c. *Hog-drying* (see quot.)

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. IX.* II. 570 It is a very good precaution . . . to have horses or hogs (as these plates, resting upon open brick work, are called) over the fires, when there are three to the same space.

10. *Curling*. A stone which has not sufficient impetus to carry it over the hog-score or distance-line. a. 1772 GRAEME *Curling* 43 His opponent is glad, yet fears a similar fate, while every mouth cries, Off the hog. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* (1856) 512 Every stone to be considered a hog which does not clear a square placed upon the score.

V. 11. *Phrases and locutions*. Chiefly belonging to sense 1.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Cast not your perles before hogges. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 38 Every man basteth the fat hog we see, But the lean shall burne ere he basted bee. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 270 Wherefore the common saying is, the hog is never good but when he is in the dish. 1638 CLARKE *Phrasol. Puer.* 76 *Triticum adveni & hordeum vendo* . . . I have brought my hogges to a fair market. c. 1645 MILTON *Sonn.* xii. But this is got by casting pearls to hogs. 1660 HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* 5 You have spun a fair thread, you have brought your hogs to a fair market. Spoken in derision when a business hath sped ill. *Ibid.* 13 A great cry and little wool, quoth the Devil when he sheared the hog. 1670 RAY *Prov.* (1768) 11 Better my hog dirty home than no hog at all. *Ibid.* 196 To make a hog or a dog of a thing. 1670-1705 [see HALFPENNYWORTH]. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 64 He truly setting the Tail on another Hog, affrighted the good King off the Bench. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* II. Wks. 1766 XI. 207 He . . . snored so hard, that we thought he was driving his hogs to market. 1748 SMOLETT *Rod. Rand.* xii. I should have remembered the old saying, Every hog his own apple. 1882 *Handbk. Prov.* 166 What can you expect of a hog but his bristles?

b. *To go the whole hog*: To go all the way, to do the thing thoroughly (*slang*); hence, in derivative uses.

[Many conjectural explanations have been offered. But cf. COWPER *Hypocrisy Detected* (1779) 12 [by J. Newton] But for one piece they thought it hard from the whole hog to be debarred; And set their wit at work to find what joint the prophet had in mind. *Ibid.* 22 Thus, Conscience freed from every clog, Mahometans eat up the hog.]

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. i. (1849) 43, I reckon Squire Lawrie may go the whole hog with her. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 21 We never fairly knew what goin the whole hog was till then. 1839 *Times* 11 Apr. If so, let him 'go the whole hog' in candour. 1840 *Boston Advert.* 30 June 3/3 Mr. Yorke would have been just the man for the Boston 'whole-hog-gites'. 1853 *Tail's Mag.* XX. 414 Stage morality, moreover, finds in Mr. Burke a whole-hog defender. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii. Yes, he's a whole-hog man is Tom. 1876 KINGSTON *Hist. Brit. Navy* 533 Russia has gone the whole hog, and has now produced two circular monitors.

VI. 12. General comb. a. attributive, as *hog-butcher*, *-farm*, *-fat*, *-grunt*, *-hunt*, *-market*, *-merchant*, *-spear*, *-yard*, etc. Also, in sense 'Like that of a hog, hog-like', as *hog rump*, *shoulder*.

1707 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 114, I also caused a 'Hog-Butcher to bring me divers Tongues of Hogs. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 98 There are abundance of Crawls or 'Hog-farms. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. vi. One would have thought that . . . I had been the greatest 'hog-merchant in England. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1436/4 Also a bay Mare, with a 'hog rump. 1807 T. WILLIAMSON *Oriental Field Sports* (1808) I. 40 They [bamboos] serve as shafts to mount 'hog-spears. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lviii. In such places as these cattle do commonly dung, abundance of this plant [benbace] groweth as in 'Hog-yards.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *hog-driver*, *-feeder*, *-hunter*; *hog-farming*, *-feeding*, *-hunting*, *-raising*, *-serving*, *-shearing*.

a. 1704 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 335 Let me die if I would not sooner marry my daughter to . . . a 'hog-driver. 1552 HULOET, 'Hogge feeder, porculator. 1790 SIR M. HUNTER *Journ.* (1804) 79 At Wallabad we had the finest 'hog-hunting that ever was. 1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.* (1860) 88 She to 'hog-sewing, to hocking, to spinning. 1662 MARTIN *Lett.* 95 [The] hideous cry of 'Hoggshearing, where . . . we have a great deal of noise, and no Wool.

c. parasynthetic, as *hog-buttocked*, *-faced*, *-necked* adjs.; also HOG-BACKED.

1623 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2730/4 A thin Horse, 'Hog Buttock'd. 1640 (title) A certain Relation of the 'Hog-faced Gentlewoman called Mistris Tannakin Skinner. 1793 HOL-

CROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xl. 212 Horses are divided into . . . the swan-necked, the stag-necked and the 'hog-necked.

d. The possessive case *hog's* is also largely used in quasi-combinations, as *hog's-bristle*, *dung*, *foot*, *hair*, *lard*, etc. (hyphenated when attrib.).

1693 C. MATHER *Wood. Invis. World* (1862) 137 Several Poppets, made up of Rags and 'Hogs-bristles. 1611 COTGRA., *Onglons de pourceau*, 'hogs-fest singed, then sodden untill they be verie tender, then broyled [etc.]. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Back-Painting*, With a 'hog's-hair brush. 1688 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) V. 372 Take rue . . . with May or other unsalted butter, or else with fresh 'hogs-lard. c. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 94/2 Hog's-lard is fluid at 81°.

13. Special comb.: a. †hog-babe, a sucking-pig; hog-cholera, the swine-fever; hog-cistern, †hog-loom, a receptacle for pig-wash; hog-constable = HOG-REEVE; hog-feast (see quot.); hog(s)-flesh, pork; hog(s)-grease, the lard or fat of a hog; hence *hog-grease* vb., to smear with hog's grease; †hog-grubber, a mean or sneaking fellow; hence *hog-grubbing* adj.; hog-house, a shed in which swine are kept; hog-jobber, a dealer in hogs; hog-man, a swineherd; hog(s)-meat, pork; hog-pen, -pound, a pigsty; hog-plague, the swine-fever; hog-potato, an inferior or small potato used to feed swine; hog-ring, a ring or bent wire put into the snout of a pig to prevent grubbing; hog-ringer, one who fastens rings in pigs' snouts; a kind of pincers used for the purpose; †hog-rubber, one who rubs hogs; hence, a term of opprobrium; †hog's-face, a person with a face like a hog's; a term of opprobrium; hog-tied a. (see quot.); hog-wallow, a hollow or ditch in which pigs wallow; also, *spec.* in U.S., a natural depression having this appearance; hog-ward, a keeper of hogs; a swineherd; hog(s)-yoke, a frame of wood put round a hog's neck to prevent its getting through hedges.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 170 Lette him bee Potina and suckle the 'hog-babes. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. Loss of . . . hogs in this state from so-called 'hog cholera. 1865 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. VII. 295 The Huntingdonshire 'hog-feast is the domestic rejoicing that follows upon that important event in a cottager's family—the killing of a pig. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Eiv. The beste 'hog fleshe. 1616 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i. Doe not conceive that antipathy between vs. and Hogs-dens; as was between Iewes, and hogs-flesh. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii. Dried hog's-flesh, the abomination of the Moslemah. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. xlviii. 31 Take Waxe, 'Hogges-grease and Turpentine. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes III. ii. 71 Yet they did Hog-grease his body. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1073/1, 4 Tierces of Hogsgrease. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. Hog, 'Hog-grubber, a close-fisted, . . . sneaking Fellow. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties* Scott. IV. 62 Having stables . . . milk-house, 'hog-house, &c. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 10/2 Chicago has just built for itself a 'new piggery . . . In the language of the West it is a '600,000 dollar hog-house'. 1773 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6170/9 Thomas Greathead, . . . Hogjobber. 1732 *Lond. Mag.* I. 278 He lov'd 'hog-meat thorough done. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3048/4 A convenient Still-house ready fitted with Stills, Coppers, 'Hogpens. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Hog plague, the same, according to Klein, as infectious pneumo-enteritis . . . Also called Swine fever. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxv. 224, I have here also found a kind of real potatoe . . . but they are only used by the negroes, being inferior to the 'hog-potatoes in Great Britain. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 552, I find 'hog-rings bought on two occasions in 1360 and 1374. 1692 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 267 The 'hog's ringers shall have 6d. per head for every hog ya ring. 1804-25 SYN. SMITH *Ess.* (Beeton) 215 Because he has served the office of clerk, or sexton, or hog-ringer. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iii. Wks. (Rldg.) 338/2 Ves good mead 'Hoggrubber, of Pickethatch. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. ii. iv. 1. (1638) 536 The very rusticks and hog-rubbers . . . if once they tast of this Loue liquor, are inspired in an instant. c. 1630 *Trag. Rich.* II. (1870) 60 Heeres a fatt horsen in his russet slops, And yett may spend 3000th bith year, The third of which the 'hoggsface owes the kinge. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 336 A cow was soon caught . . . thrown down, and 'hog-tied, which means all four feet together. 1840 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXXIX. 212 From the difference of surface, soil, and exposure, there arises a great diversity in the size, depth, and general appearance of the 'hog-wallows. 1893 N. & Q. 8th Ser. IV. 405 Chapel Lane . . . was a hog-wallow, a fetid ditch, and open receptacle of sewerage and filth. 1883 GREEN *Comp. Eng.* 330 The 'hog-ward who drove the swine to the dens in the woodland paid his lord 15 pigs at the slaughter time. 1577 TUSSEY *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 note, 'Hog yokes, and a twicher, and rings for a hog. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 387 Wear a Yoke like a Hogs-yoke. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 290 Hog-Vokes and Rings.

b. From senses 4 and 5: hog-bull, a yearling bull; hog-colt, a yearling colt; hog-fence, pasture fenced off for feeding young sheep or 'hogs' during the winter; hog-fleece, the fleece obtained from a 'hog'; hog-fold, a fold for young sheep (Lisle *Husb.* a. 1722); hog-gap (see quotes.); so hog-hole; hog-lamb, a castrated wether lamb; hog-pox (see quot.); hog-sheep = sense 5; hog-wool = sense 5 c.

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., At this time it is used in a more extended sense for any animal of a year old, as a 'hog bull, a chilver hog sheep. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Potrica*, a 'hog colt. 1796 W. MASHALL *W. Eng. I.* Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Hog-colt*, yearling colts. 1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Surv.* *Peebles* 192 Some better and lower lying pasture is saved . . . for them [lambs], for their

Winter's provision; what is thus bained, is called the 'hog fence. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* IV. iv. 61 The weight of the 'hog fleeces depends so entirely on their keep. 1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, 'Hog-gap, a covered opening in a wall for sheep to pass through. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, The hairs' rime says, the worst blast of the borrowing days couldna kill the three silly poor 'hog-lambs. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1881) 923 When a male a tup-lamb, and this last is changed to hog-lamb when it undergoes emasculation. 1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 324 This Disease, by many Farmers, is called the 'Hog-Pox in Sheep, proceeding from Foulness of Blood, and as some think is somewhat of the Nature of the Small-Pox in the human Body. 1667 *Comenid's Dict.* 584 They did also pull off the fleeces of 'hog-sheep (whom now a days we shear). 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 346 The ewes and lambs, with the preceding year's hog sheep, are brought down from the forests in the beginning of November. 1813 SIA J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted Suffolk* (ed. 2) 274 Their [Hoggets'] first fleece is called 'Hog-wool.

c. In names of animals resembling the hog, or infesting swine, as hog-ape (also *hog-faced ape*), the mandrill baboon, *Simia porcaria*; †hog-badger (see quot. 1741); hog-beetle, a beetle of the family *Curculionidae*; hog-caterpillar, 'the larva of a Sphinx-moth, *Darapsa myron*, so called from the swollen thoracic joints' (*Cent. Dict.*); hog-choke, -choker, U.S. (see quotes. 1857, 1885); hog-molly, a name in U.S. of two fishes: (a) = *Hog-sucker*; (b) = *HOO-FISH* 4; hog-monkey = *hog-ape*; hog-mouse, the shrew-mouse; hog-mullet = *hog-sucker*; hog-perch, the hog-fish, *Percina caprodes*; hog-rabbit, hog-rat (see quotes.); hog-sucker, a North American fish, the Hammer-head, *Hypentelium nigricans*; hog-tapir, the Mexican tapir; hog-tick, a tick or louse parasitic on swine, *Hemaphysalis suis*.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 675 The snout is like to the snout of a 'Hog-ape, always gaping. 1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrip.* I. 187 Hog-faced Ape, *Simia Porcaria*. 1611 COTGRA., *Taillon porchin*, the 'Hog Badger; is footed, and snowed like a swine. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Pisce* II. i. 297 There are two Sorts of Badgers, viz. The Dog-Badger, as resembling the Dog in his Feet; and a Hog-Badger, as resembling a Hog in his cloven Hoofs. 1836-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 895/1 A similar change in the form and relative size of parts of the head occurs in the 'hog-beetles. 1857 *Harper's Mag.* XIV. 442 The refuse fish commonly taken (in North Carolina) are sturgeon . . . 'hog-choke, or flounder, lampreys, and common eels. 1885 KINGSLY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 280 The nearest American relative of the sole . . . *Achirus lineatus*. It is a worthless animal, as one of its popular names—'hogchoker—suggests. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. ii. 36 But it happened, that good Part of his Bean-crop was spoiled by 'Hog or Shrew-mice. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI. 793 *Calogenus Paca* . . . They are sometimes called 'Hog Rabbits, and are natives of Brazil. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 147 Connecting the Rats with the Marmots is a curious animal of larger size, the Capromys or 'Hog-rat, which inhabits Cuba. This is a climbing, not a burrowing species. . . and feeds entirely on vegetable matter.

d. In names of plants devoured by, fit for, or left to hogs or swine, as hog-apple (see quot.); hog-bed (U.S.), the Ground Pine, *Lycopodium complanatum*; hog(s)-grass, Swine's Cress, *Senecio biera Coronopus* (Britten & H.); hog(s)-meat, (a) *Aristolochia grandiflora*, (b) *Boerhaavia decumbens* of Jamaica; hog-pea, -pease, the common field-pea; hog-peanut, a twining plant of U.S., *Amphicarpa monoica* (N.O. *Leguminosae*), having purplish flowers and fleshy, pea-shaped fruits; hog's bane, Goosefoot or Sowbane; hog's bread, Sowbread, *Cyclamen*; also = *hog-meat* b. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hog's eye (see quotes.); hog's garlic, *Allium ursinum* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); hog-slip (see quot.); hog's madder, Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; †hog's snout (see quot.); hog-succory, a species of *Hyoseris*; hog-wort, *Heptalon graveolens* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*) of U.S. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1865 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* VII. 622 *Podophyllum peltatum*, . . . is common in North America . . . and is known as May-Apple . . . also as 'Hog-apple. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 329 The poisoned 'Hog-meat. This plant is very common in St. Ann's. 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3) 507 According to Aublet the root of Boerhaavia decumbens (called Hog-meat in Jamaica), is emetic. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. ii. 128 How another Farmer lost Crops of 'Hog-peas, by the Slugs . . . he had sown his Hog-pea Seed in the random broad-cast way of sowing them. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 183 A few 'hog-pease and some beans, are occasionally cultivated. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hog's bane, the *Chenopodium murale*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 73 The same gall with a little 'Hogs-bread. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hog's Eye, . . . common name for the Hypophthalmus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypophthalmus*, the hog's eye plaot, supposed to be the *Buphtalmum spinosum*, from the likeness of its flowers to a hog's eye. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 171 'Hog-slip, this is a trailing herbaceous vine, clothed with sharp-pointed leaves. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 188 For the Gargol in Hogs . . . Take Angelica, Rue, Staverwort, or 'Hog's-Madder, and May-weed. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 168 The trees . . . were many of them entirely covered with the beautiful flowers of the 'hog's-meat, and other creeping plants. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 367 The Juice of Hamsig, Plantain, . . . Rostrum porcinum or 'Hogges snout.

Hog, sb.² local. [Origin obscure: it varies locally with *hod*.] A heap of potatoes or turnips covered with straw and soil; a 'clamp', 'pit'.

1790-1804 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXXII. 213 The usual mode of preserving potatoes in this country is in hogs, as they are called. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 108 The potatoes are brought out of the 'hogs', or 'graves', or 'pits'—all of which are provincial terms for the same mode of covering them with straw and earth.

Hog (*hog*), *v.*¹ [*f. Hog sb.*¹], in various senses unconnected with each other.]

I. 1. *trans.* a. To arch (the back) upward like that of a hog. b. To cause (a ship, her keel, a plank, etc.) to droop at the ends and rise in the centre, as the result of a strain.

1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy Wks.* 1812 IV. 417 A very bad world indeed in some parts—hogged the moment it was launch'd, a number of rotten timbers. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 257 The Mars... received some damage, which has hogged her a little. 1803 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Lieut.-Gen. Stuart* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 18 note, The draught bullocks always suffer by exposure. They stick in the mud, hog their backs, droop their heads and die. 1832 *Hull Newspaper*, The planks were hogged amidships.

2. *intr.* To rise arch-wise in the centre, as a ship when the ends droop or sink.

1818 R. SEPPINGS in *Phil. Trans.* 3 She hogged, or broke her sheer... one foot two inches. c1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124. 1875 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 662 In still water there is usually an excess of weight towards the ends, and an excess of buoyancy amidships, tending to make the ship hog, or arch upwards. *Ibid.*, In rough water, there is a tendency to hog and to sag alternately.

II. 3. *trans.* To cut (a horse's mane) short, so that it stands up like the bristles of a hog.

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 25 Sept. 1/3 A sorrel Horse... his mane hogged last May. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Train*. vi. 42 Some, perhaps, would wish to plait or shave the tail and crimp or hog the mane to complete the picture.

III. 4. To make a 'hog' (of a lamb); to keep (a lamb) over winter for sale in the following year.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 11. 298 A good many of the lambs usually sold fat have been hogged, and kept on to be sold when fat. *Ibid.*, 300 From the high rates of holding lambs, many farmers last season hogged the lambs. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Farm* IV. ix. 132 Hundreds of acres are now let for hogging black-faces off the Grampians.

IV. 5. To appropriate greedily or selfishly. *U.S. slang.*

1887 *Orange Jrnl.* 16 Apr. (Farmer *Amer.*), If the crook is obstinate enough to hog it all. 1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* 13 Mar. (Farmer *Amer.*), To hog whatever there was in the business for themselves. 1896 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 2 July, It would give them a chance to say I was hogging everything and giving no one else a chance.

V. 6. To clean a ship's bottom with a 'hog'. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1799), *Goreter*, to hog a vessel; to apply the hog to her bottom. 1862 *Totten Naval Text-bk.* 340 To hog a vessel, is to scrub her bottom.

VI. 7. (*Curling*) 'To play (a stone) with so little force, that it does not clear the hog-score' (*Ogilvie*). Also *fig.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 307 There's no a merchant among us that's no hogged mair or less.

VII. 8. To carry on the back. *dial.* 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Hog*, to carry on the back.

Hence *Hogging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1726 Remaining part somewhat resembled the crest of their caps, or that which, in horses manes, is called hogging. 1812 *Q. Rev.* VIII. 49 The Tremendous... was launched without breaking or hogging, as it is sometimes called, the tenth part of an inch. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 *Hoggin* or *Hogging*, the term used by workmen for the curved form given to the cross section of a roadway, to throw off the surface water. 1884 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 17/2 The 'hogging' of the mane... varies in style from the Arab. 1891 *Athenaeum* 22 Aug. 257/3 Longitudinal strains, or hogging, being... as often the cause of leakage in a long, heavily-timbered, carvel-built ship.

Hog, *v.*² [*f. Hog sb.*²] *trans.* To store (potatoes, etc.) in a heap, covered with straw and earth.

1730 PARSON WALKER *Diary* 23 (Lanc. Gloss.), I put off at present, being through hogging up some of my potatoes. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hog*, to earth up potatoes in a heap, or to throw compost into a heap.

Hogan Mogan, obs. form of HOGGEN MOGEN.

Hogarthian (*hō-garth-i-ān*), *a.* [*f. name of William Hogarth*, a satirical painter and caricaturist of the 18th c. + *-IAN*]. Of or pertaining to Hogarth, or characteristic of his style of painting.

1798 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 93 Your old description of cruelty in hell, which was in the true Hogarthian style. 1828 *Ibid.* II. 203 'Tis true broad Hogarthian fun. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau in Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 230 In one point of view there is nothing more Hogarthian comic. 1886 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 141 It [Michaelmas Term] is an excellent Hogarthian comedy, full of rapid and vivid incident, of pleasant or indignant humour.

Hogback, hog-back. Also *hog's back*.

1. A back like that of a hog.

1661 WALTON *Angler* i. iv. (ed. 3) 72 Note that a hog back and a little head to any fish, either Trout, Salmon or other fish, is a sign that that fish is in season. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 190 The Bream has a sharp Hogback.

2. Something shaped like a hog's back. a. A sharply crested hill-ridge, steep on each side and sloping gradually at each end; a steep ridge of upheaval.

1834 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* XIII. ii. (Rtldg.) II. 209 A rugged hill... joined by a hog's-back ridge to the... mountain spine. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 388 Our way runs along a hogback, till we reach the lake of Fur. 1863 G. T. LOWTH *Wand in West. France* 216 There is a

long elevated line of hill, a hog's-back, running from south to north. 1866 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Oct. 433 The dry knobs, or hog-backs, where the prairie breaks down to the streams. [*Cf. The Hog's-back*, a hill near Godalming.]

b. *Coal-mining.* (See *quots.*)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 27 Another sort of thinning is where the floor rises... sharply, in a 'hog-back' or saddle. 1883 GARSLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Hog-back*, sharply rising of the floor of a coal seam.

3. A hog-backed tombstone.

1889 R. S. FERGUSON *Carlisle* iv. 54 The coped tombstones, commonly called Saxon hogbacks.

4. = HOG-FRAME.

1886 *Waterbury* (Conn.) *American* 2 Apr. (Cent.), The strength of her hull and the solidity of her hog-back.

Hog-backed, *a.* [*f. prec.* + *-ED*²].

1. Having a back like a hog.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. iii. 186 Being you were hog-backed, you must needs have more of them [bristles] about you. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 990/4 Likewise one light iron gray Gelding, with strong limbs, a little Hog-backed. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 183 The Pearch is Hog-backed. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 26 Jan. 3/2 This elephant is... hog-backed.

2. Having a rise in the middle like a hog's back.

1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 Hog-backed, the term used by common work-people for the rise purposely made in the centre of any very long line, such as the ridge of a barn roof. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* i. 229 In form they [hills] are hog-backed. 1893 C. HODGES in *Reliquary* Jan. 11 The class of early grave covers, known as 'hog-backed' stones.

Hog-boat, var. of HOG-BOAT.

1872 *Daily News* 24 Aug., On came the hog-boat full sail, and with the water spouting up at her bows.

Hog-brace. = HOG-FRAME.

Hog-chain. A device serving the same purpose as a hog-frame; 'a chain in the nature of a tension-rod passing from stem to stern of a vessel, and over posts nearer amidships; designed to prevent the vessel from drooping at the ends'.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† **Hog-cote**. *Obs.* Also *hog's-cote*. A hog- or pigsty.

1401-2 *Durham MS. Terr. Roll*, Pro reparacione del Hoggote apud Holme, iiiij s. viij d. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 228, & hane made zoure here a hoggys cote & a denne of theuns. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 A stie for a bore, and a hogcote for hog. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* (J.), Out of a small hogcote sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised.

Hog-deer.

1. The common name of two small Indian deer, *Axis porcinus* and *A. maculatus*.

1771 PENNANT *Synops. Quadrip.* 52 Porcine Deer... called, from the thickness of their body, Hog Deer. 1843 SIR W. JARDINE *Natur. Libr.* XI. 170. 1893 R. LYOEKER *Horns & Hoofs* 301 The hog-deer differs from the sambar by the absence of a mane on the neck and throat.

2. The Babiroussa or Indian hog.

1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 171 Porcupines, and the small hog-deer. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1853) II. 148 The Babiroussa, or Babee rooso, a name which signifies Hog-deer, given to this animal probably on account of its longer legs and slender form.

Hoge, obs. *f.* HODGE. **Hoge**, **Hogge**, obs. *ff.*

HUOE *a.* HOZE, var. *How sb.* and *v.*, *Obs.*

† **Hogen, hogan** (*hō-gēn*), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [Abbreviation of HOGGEN-MOGEN.]

a. adj. 1. High and mighty; superlatively fine.

a. 1672 FLATMAN *Poems, Belly God* (1674) 119, 'Twas I set the world a gazing. When once they tasted of this Hogen Fish. 1733 *Revol. Politics* III. 63 It was so predicted by a Renegade heretical Star-gazer in his Hogen Blast, call'd his Mene-Tekell.

2. Dutch.

1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* xiii. 153 So the proud Hogen State we see.

b. sb. 1. A Dutchman; *pl.* the Dutch, the States General.

a. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 59 The Hogens, I confess, are anger'd into more animosity against us. 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Usurp.* Ded. 1 The Hogens then my Muse's Pow'r should feel.

2. Strong drink; see HOGGEN MOGEN B. 3.

1727 GAY *Molly Mog* xiii, Those who toast all the family royal, In bumpers of Hogen and Nog. 1737 GRAY *Lett.* in *Mason Mem.* (1807) I. 158 For your reputation, we keep to ourselves your not hunting nor drinking hogan.

Hogen Mogen (*hō-gēn mō-gēn*), *sb.* and *a.*

Forms: 7 Hogenous Mogenous, (Hogin Mogin), 7-8 Hogenous-Mogenous, 7-8 Hogenous Mogen, Hogen Mogen. [A popular corruption or perversion of the Dutch *Hoggenmogen*, 'High Mightinesses', the title of the States-General.

Obsolete in all senses, exc. perhaps A. 2, B. 1; and these are rare. In *transf.* senses sometimes with small initial letters.]

A. sb. †1. 'Their High Mightinesses', the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. *Cf.* MIGHTINESS. *Obs.*

c. 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1655) II. xiv. 26 The Hogenous Mogen are very exact in their polemical government. 1657 — *Londinop.* 390 The Hague subsists by the residence of the Hogenous-Mogen, the Council of State. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* 1440, I have sent him for a Token To your Low-Country Hogenous-Mogen. 1685 *Mischief Cabals* 4 The Hogenous-Mogen scorn'd to accept of any thing.

2. Hence, The Dutch; a Dutchman; contemptuous.

1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Usurp.* 25 The Hogen Mogens... did warm their hands at those unhappy flames.

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 19 King Charles the Second sent Sir Robert Carr... who soon subdued Hogen Mogan, and wrested this Country [New York] out of these Hollanders Hands. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxii, I have seen thee wave thy whinyard at the throat of a Hogen-mogan—a Netherlandish weasand.

† 3. *transf.* Any grandee or high and mighty person: used humorously or contemptuously of a person in power or who arrogates or affects authority.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, *Guy*. Here are lords too, we take it... *Tag*, *rag*, or other, hogen-mogen, vanden, Skip-jacks, or choruses. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.*, White-hall... where our Hogens Mogens or Council of State sit. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 222 [He] told Sir Arthur Haslerigge that it was he that endeavoured to make himself and Sir Henry Vane the great Hogen Mogens, to rule the Commonwealth. 1713 DARRELL *Gentlem. Instr.* III. iii. 394 The Temple and Gray's Inn have declar'd me a public Enemy to the Hogenous Mogen learn'd in the Law.

B. attrib. and adj. 1. Dutch. (*contemptuous.*)

a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* etc. (1677) 99 A kind of Dutch Hotch-Potch, the Hogen Mogen Committee-man. *a.* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1766) IV. 222 (D.) Are... our armies commanded by hogen-mogen generals that hate our nation? 1753 SMART in *Anderson's Poets* XI. 166 A snub-nos'd dog, to fat inclin'd, Of the true hogen-mogen kind. 1824 *United Service Mag.* 1. 2 Their hogen-mogen admirers—les braves Belges.

† 2. High and mighty. (*Often contemptuous.*)

1648 NEEDHAM *Mercurius Pragmat.* No. 7 G j b (Stanf.), Come creeping to the Hogen Mogen States of Westminster. 1676 BAKER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 3 Vet dare I not arrogate... that Hogun Mogun title of Magnus Apollonius. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. xii. (1721) 12 The Hogen Mogen States of Venice.

† 3. Strong, heady (of drink): *cf.* HOGAN *sb.* 2.

Hogan mogan rug, a strong drink: see *RUG. Obs.*

1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cert. Trav. of Uncert. Journ.* Wks. (1872) 11 There was a high and mighty drink call'd Rug... Hogen Mogen Rugs, great influences To provoke sleep. 1663 DAYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, I was drunk; damnably drunk with ale; great hogen-mogan bloody ale.

Hogeous, obs. form of HUGEOUS *a.*

Hoge, **hoggepotte**, obs. forms of HODGEFOT.

Hog-fish. [*f. Hog sb.*¹ + *FISH*. *Cf.* Ger. *meerschwein*, obs. It. *pesc. porco*, Sp. *puerco marino*, OF. *porpèis* (:-L. *porcum piscem*), PORPOISE.]

† 1. The Porpoise, also called *Sea-hog. Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Pesc. porco*, the Molebout-fish, or Swine-fish, the Sea-swine, the Porpus, Hog-fish or Sea-hog. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 32 These Porpoises, or Hog-fish, are very swift in their motion. (1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. ii. 55, I did not know that... porpoise meant hog-fish.)

† 2. The West African Manatee. *Obs.*

1597 HARTWELL *Pigafetta's Lopes' Congo* v. iv. in Churchill *Voy.* (1752) VIII. 532 In the river (Congo) another kind of creature, that bath, as it were, two hands, and a tail like a target, which is called *ambise angulo*, that is to say, a hog-fish. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 697.

3. A fish of the genus *Scorpena*, having bristles on the head, and cirri or tags on the head and body.

1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 137 The Crocodiles doe also feare to meddle with the Sea-hogge or Hog-fish, because of his bristles all about his head. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 556 The *Scorpena* or Hog-fish has a head flattened sideways. 1863 BAIRD *Stud. Nat. Hist.* 494 *Scorpena scrofa*, the hog-fish, a native of the European seas... is said to be very good eating.

4. Also applied to other kinds of fish, esp. the West Indian *Lachnolæmus maximus* or *suillus*, having 14 dorsal spines, and the hog-molly or log-perch, *Percina caprodes*, of North American rivers.

1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 *Turdus flavus*, the Hog-Fish... *Suillus*, the great Hog-Fish. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 445 The Hog-Fish. The two species are generally confounded under the same appellation in the markets. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 52 We may with safety eat of all fish caught on the Florida shore, unless it should be of the hog-fish taken on the very outer reef. 1840-1 Boston (U. S.) *Jrnl. Nat. Hist.* III. 346 *Etheostoma*. The most common species found in the Ohio... called almost everywhere Hog-fish. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 191.

Hog-frame. *Shipbuilding*, etc. A fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck and forming together with the frame of the vessel a truss to prevent hogging, used esp. in light-draught river steamers. Also called *hog-brace*, *hogging-frame*.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1108/1 The term 'hog-frame' has been adopted into carpentry and engineering in some forms of trusses for roofs and bridges.

Hoggard, obs. form of HOGHEED or *hogward*.

1655 *Dr. Paré's Francion* iv. 3 Our Regent (who had in him no more humanity than a Hoggard).

† **Hoggaster**. *Obs.* Also 3-4 hogaster; 4 hoggestere, 6 hogsteere, 7 hogsteare, 9 hogsteeler (all in sense 1); 9 hogster (in sense 2). [*med.L.* *hogaster*, dim. from Eng. *hog*; also in Afr. form *hogastre*. The forms *hogsteeler*, etc., appear to be due to false etymology.]

1. A boar in its third year; *cf.* HOG *sb.*¹ 2 b.

c1420 *Venerary de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 The boor frist he is a pyg as long as he is with his dame... the iij. yere he is callid an hoggaster. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iiij a, And an hoggestere when he is of yeris iij. 1583 STANVURST *Æneis* iv. (Arh.) 100 A sounder of hoggesters, Or thee brownye lion too stalk for the mouten he wissheth. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. § 5 (1615) 43 The third yere he is a Hogsteare. 1831 in JOHNSON *Sportsman's Cycl.*

2. A young sheep, a hog or hogget.

[c1175 *Caen Cartulary* (MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Lat. 5650)

If. 45 b, Septem viginti oves matres. & 60. & 12. inter gerces & Hogastes, medietatem gerces & medietatem Hogastes. *c. 1290 Pleta* n. lxxix, Tertium [ovile] pro hogastris annatis & juvenibus. 1332-3 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 679 Ewes. Hoggasters. Jercions. Lambs. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hoggacius*, or *Hoggaster* (in old Latin Records), a young Sheep of the second year. 1894 WYLIE *Eng. Hen. IV.* II. 478 The farmers threatened with distrust upon their beasts and hogsters.

Hoggates, var. of **HOGGATES** *Obs.*, in what way? **Hogged** (hogd), *ppl. a.* [f. *Hog v.* + -ED.]

1. a. Of a ship: Drooping at stem and stern; hog-backed. b. Of a road: Raised in the centre. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Argue*, broken-backed or hogged; drooping at the stem and stern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hogged*, a significant word derived from the animal; it implies that the two ends of a ship's decks droop lower than the midship part, consequently, that her keel and bottom are so strained as to curve upwards. The term is therefore in opposition to that of sagging. 1896 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 July, If the road be 'hogged'... the wheel slides away from under him [a cyclist], and he falls sideways without the slightest warning.

2. Of a horse's mane: Cut off short. 1764 G. COLMAN *Prose on Sev. Occ.* (1787) II. 258 Hogged manes and hogged toupees, came in together. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Flower* v. 44 A sedate cob, with a docked tail and hogged mane.

† **Hoggener**, *Obs. local.* Also hogner, -oner, -oner, hoggener. App. the same as HOGGLER, *q. v.* 1558 *Churchw. Acc. St. Thomas, Laurenceston* in Peter *Hist. Laurenceston* etc. (1885) 371 Hoggeners monye. 1588 *Ibid.* 373 Hoggener bread. 1620 *Ibid.* 377 Hogner bread.

Hogger (hoggar), *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 7 hoger, 9 hog(g)ar, *Sc. hugger*. [Origin obscure. Compare OF. *hogueine* armour for the thighs and legs; but this would naturally give *hoggin* in *Sc.*]

1. A coarse stocking without the foot used as a gaiter. Cf. *COCKER sb.* 2.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 295 He observed... that he [the Devil] had Hegers on his Legs without Shoes. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 137 A pair of grey hoggers well clinked beneath. 1829 BROCKETT, *Hoggers*, upper stockings without feet, used as gaiters—riding stockings. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Hoggers*, stockings without feet, chiefly used by the barrowmen.

2. A short piece of pipe of metal, indiarubber, etc. used as a connexion. Hence *hogger-pipe*, *pump*. 1821 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Hogger-pump*, the top pump of a set, with a short pipe cast on to it at right angles near the top. The hogger is attached to the short pipe. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hogger-pipe*, the upper terminal pipe of the mining pump. 1898 *Newcastle Corresp.*, The name 'hogger' is applied to rubber connexions for pneumatic brakes between carriages, as well as to the indiarubber pipe that connects the tender feed with the engine delivery pipe for feeding the boiler.

Hoggerel, hogrel (hoggarél, hoggrél), *Forms*: 6 hogrell, -ele, hoggerell, 6-8 hogrel, 7 hoggril, 8 hoggeril, 9 -erel, -rel, hogerell. [dim. of *Hog sb.* 1: cf. *cockerel*.]

1. A young sheep of the second year (cf. *Hog sb.* 1 4); with some, a sheep of the third year.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hoggerell, a young shepe. 1538 [see HOGGET 2]. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* IV. 72 By sacrifice for grace, with Hogreles of two yeares [identical]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year we call it in English a Lamb, so the second year a Hog, Lam-hog, or Teg if it be a female, the third year Hoggrils and Theives. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 364 Generally buy year-old wethers, hoggerils in May at 8s. to 10s. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 214 Three ram hogerells... were weighed.

† 2. = HOGGET 1. (See quot. 1786.) *Obs.*

Hoggery (hoggarí), [f. *Hog sb.* 1 + -ERY.]

1. A place where hogs are kept; a hog-yard.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Hog Sty*, The building of a hogery.

2. Hogs or swine collectively.

1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* vii. 265 Crime and shame And all their hogery trample your smooth world, Nor leave more footmarks than Apollo's kine.

3. Hoggishness, swinishness, brutishness. *rare.*

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hoggester (e), var. HOGGASTER; *obs. f. HUCKSTER.*

Hogget (hog'gèt), Also -it. [f. *Hog sb.* 1 + -ET.]

1. A young boar of the second year. ? *Obs.*

[1332-3 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 679 Sows. Porci. Hoggets. 1420 in *Annal. Præmonst.* II. 591 (Du C.) De porcis triginta tres, de Hoggetis centum viginti sex, et porcellis octoginta novem.] 1786 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Hogget*, or *Hogrel*, a young boar of the second year.

2. A yearling sheep; cf. *Hog sb.* 1 4.

[1370 *Mem. Ripon* (Surt.) II. 130 Equos. vaccas. hoggettes. multon. oves matricas. agnos.] 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Bi-dentes*, shepe with ii. teth, called in some place hogrelles, or hoggates. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hogget* or *Hogrel*, a Country-Word for such a Sheep [Hoggester]. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 32, I have explained... that at a Year old they are called Hogs, Hoggets or Hogarels. 1834 D. LOW *Elem. Pract. Agric.* (1843) 793 In ten days... after shearing, the wether-hoggets, now dimonts, and such of the ewe-hoggets, now gimmers, are not to be retained on the farm for breeding, may be sold. *Ibid.* 794 From this time [weaning] forward the lambs, now termed hogs or hoggets, are kept separate from the breeding ewes. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hogget* or *Lamb*, a young sheep before the first shearing; a one-year-old sheep. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Sci. Agric.*, Careful management should enable the hoggets to be sold when ten months old, weighing from 80 to 90 lbs. 1886 *Daily News* 14 June 2/8 (Norwich) Hoggets in their wool brought 45s. to 55s.

3. A year-old colt. *dial.*

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hoggets*, hog-colts, colts of a year old. *Hants.*

4. *attrib.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 358/1 The hogget wool is... finer than the other long wools, and is applicable to many new and valuable purposes. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* (1862) II. 154 When the lamb has not been shorn, the fleece taken off the succeeding summer is called hogget, or teg wool.

Hoggett, var. *hoghead*, *obs. f. HOGSHEAD.*

Hoggie, *Sc. dim. of HOG*; *obs. f. hoja, KHOJA.*

Hoggin, [perh. the same as *hogging* s. v. *Hog v.* 1 quot. 1852-61.] Screened or sifted gravel.

1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 Hoggin is the term applied to the siftings or screenings... separated from the stones of rough pit gravel, and used for footpaths, while the stone or 'ballast' is used for the carriage-ways. 1886 *Times* 22 Jan. 4 A coat of binding material, usually hoggin, is spread over the surface... of road. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 2/1 There is [in a filter-bed] a foot of coarse gravel, six inches of fine hoggin, and three feet of sand.

Hogging *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see under *Hog v.* 1

Hogging-frame. The same as *HOG-FRAME*.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hoggish (hog'gish), *a.* [f. *Hog sb.* 1 + -ISH.]

Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a hog or pig; swinish, piggish; coarsely self-indulgent or gluttonous; filthy; mean, selfish.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Ciacco*, an hoggysh or slovenly man. 1552 HULOTT, *Hoggish*, or of a hogge, *porcarius, porcinius*. 1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 109 b, Those shew themselves most hoggysh and cruel to strangers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 36 Grylle... did him miscall That had from hoggysh forme him brought to naturall. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 375 Folke would say of one... unmanerly after an Hoggish kind, that he was borne at Hocknoton. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1714) III. 228 Is not a hoggysh Life the height of some Mens Wishes? 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 174 With colt-like whinny and with hoggysh whine They burst my prayer.

Hence **Hog'gishly** *adv.*; **Hoggishness**.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Dict. Droonkardes* (1789) 7 They are all eyther hoggyshly dronee... or else they become Asses. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 90 This hoggyshnesse of his, this his vocivell carriage... did much trouble me. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. Let.* to Lewis 28 Apr., Well! there is no nation that drinks so hoggyshly as the English. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 259 *Santo diavolo!* but what hoggyshness!

Hoggism, *nonce-wd.* Hoggish condition.

1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Bozzi & Piossi* II. 63 At Corrachatachin's, in hoggism sunk, I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.

† **Hogglar, hogler**, *Obs. local.* Of uncertain origin and meaning.

Occurs frequently in Churchwardens' Acts. in the s. w. of England. Bp. Hobbhouse, Editor of the Croscombe Acts., in which the word occurs constantly, explains it as 'A field labourer of the lowest class'.

1465 *Churchw. Acc. Tintinhull* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 190 Et de Willemo Warefull et Iohanne Trent de hogelers light hoc anno... xxij. 1474 *Churchw. Acc. Cuscombe* (ibid.) 3 Comes the Webers and bryng in their stoke xij. ... Comes tokers and bryngs in their stoke xij. ... Comes Hoglers and bryngs in there stoke iij, and more encrece x. summa iij. x. 1476 *Ibid.* 4 Comes the Hogglers, and presents in of old and new... iij. x. ... and they received ayen for a stoke... iij. Comes the maydens and bryng in of ences cler b. 1516 *Ibid.* 34 The maidens, young men, hoglers, tokers, and the pascalle xxxv. j. d.

So **Hog'gling** (also *hokelyng*), the practice or action of the hogglers; also *attrib.* hoggling-money, the contribution of the hogglers to the parish chest; hoggling-light, app. a light (in the church) maintained by the hogglers: cf. quot. 1465 above.

1498 *Churchw. Acc. Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 65 Item received of hoglyng money of our lady wardens vij. 1510 *Ibid.* 57 Item for Issabell Man for hokelyng lyghte iij. d. *Ibid.* 59 The Dettes that remayneth the said yere: Item Iohn Elyns for hokelyng a yere and a half. 1511 *Ibid.* 63 Item Iohn Elyns for hoggelyng lyght iij. 1516 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael's, Bath* (ibid.) 229 Venditio et incrementum forin-secum de la Hogeling. 1612 *Churchw. Acc. Cheddar* in N. & Q. 3rd Ser. III. 423 Received for the Hogling monie, ixl. xiijs. iiij. d. 1626 *Churchw. Acc. Dursley, Gloucestersh.* in *Scott. Antig.* (1890) June 40 For hoggling 19s. 5d.

Hoggotton, *obs. form of HAQUETON, ACTON.*

1516 *Sc. Ld. High Treas. Accts.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 265* note, Blak vellous to be hoggottonnis.

Hog gum, [f. *Hog sb.* 1 + *GUM sb.* 1] A kind of gum or resin obtained from various trees in the West Indies, etc. Hence **Hog-gum tree**.

Among the trees said to yield the gum are *Moronebea coccinea*, *Rhus metopium*, and *Clusia flava* of Jamaica, *Hedwigia balsamifera* of San Domingo, and, according to some, *Symphonia globulifera* of British Guiana.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 The Hog-gum tree. This tree is well known for its medicinal gum, to which the very hogs are said to have recourse when wounded in the woods.

1828 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 149 *Clusia flava*, the Yellow Balsam Tree, is a native of Jamaica... This too yields a resinous juice, which is sometimes used among the negroes as a vulnerary, and was considered to be the Hog Gum. *Ibid.* 241 *Rhus metopium* yields a great quantity of gummy resin... and this it is which is considered by some the Doctor's Gum, or Hog gum of Jamaica. *Ibid.* 254 *Hedwigia balsamifera* is found in the woods and mountains of St. Domingo, and there called *Bois de cochon* or *Wild Boar's Tree*, because, it is said, these animals, when wounded, strip off the bark and heal their wounds by rubbing against the gum which exudes from it, and hence it

may be regarded as another source of the Hog Gum. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Moronebea coccinea*, the Hog Gum tree, is a lofty straight-stemmed tree.

Hogh, -e, *Ho3*, early ff. *HEUGH, HO3 sb.* 1, *HOUGH. Hoghe, Ho3e, ME.* form of *Ho v.* 3, to care. **Hoghefull**, var. of *HOFUL*, careful. *Obs.*

† **Hoghenhine, Hogenhine, Agenhine**, barbarous forms, handed down in the Law books, of early ME. *ogzen hine*, lit. own domestic (hind), member of one's own family (see *HIND sb.* 2).

12. *Laws of Edu. Conf.* c. 23 (Schmid) Habeat eum ad rectum tanquam de propria familia, quod Angli dicunt 'tuua nicta geste be birde nicta zgen hine' [*Holkham MS.* tuo nicta geste be birde ozen hine; *Hoveden*, Twain nithes gest thrid nith hawan man, *Lambard*, Twa nith zest, bidd nith agen hine.] c. 1250 BRACON III. n. x, Prima nocte dicit poterit uncult, secunda vero gust, tertia nocte hoghenhine. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hoghenhine*, is be that commeth guest-wise to a house, and lieth there the third night. After which time he is accounted of his familie in whose house he lieth. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.*, The 3rd night is called an *Hoghenhine* or *Agenhine*... and if he offend the King's Peace his Oast must be answerable for him. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 66a/2 The third night, an agenhinde, a domestic.

† **Hogherd** (hog'hærd). *Obs.* [f. *Hog sb.* 1 + *HEED sb.* 2] A swineherd.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 149 To... fle in-to an hogherdis office. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 269 As it were an hoghyerd hyand to toun. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 Where hogis be parishioners, hogherd must be best. a 1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxford Schol. Wks.* 1730 I. 9 A wonderful encouragement indeed tis for a man to turn Country Parson I May I rather be a Hogherd.

Hoghood. The condition of a hog.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vii, Many a Circe Island, with... temporary conversion into beasthood and hoghood.

Hogi, -gia, *obs. ff. hoja, KHOJA*, a teacher.

Hog in armour.

1. An awkward or clumsy person, stiff and ill at ease in his attire. (Hence Thackeray's 'Count Hogginarmo' in *Rose and Ring* xiii.)

1660 HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* 19 He looketh like a Hog in armour. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 457, I never see Alderman... on horseback, but he reminds me of an hog in armour; and yet a knowledge of dress is what this man has been all his life aiming to acquire. 1857 TROLOPE *Three Clerks* (1860) 289 But he did not carry his finery like a hog in armour, as an Englishman so often does when an Englishman stoops to be fine.

b. An unwieldy iron-clad ship.

1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 146/2 If these vessels are made as proposed, to combine the greatest speed with the most efficient armament, they will be far superior to the slugs with iron skins, and the huge, unwieldy hogs-in-armour.

2. The nine-banded armadillo, *Dasypus* or *Tatusia novemcinctus*, of Central and N. America.

1729 *Collect. Voy.* IV. iv. 96 Here is... a little Animal that is somewhat less than a Land-Turtle, having a jointed shell on his Back... the Spaniards call it a *Hog in Armour*. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 405 Why, they have two monkeys on board, and a kangaroo, and a hog in armour.

Hog-like, *a.* Like or resembling a hog.

1800 G. SHAW *Zool.* I. 21 Short-tailed brown Baboon... with black naked hog-like face. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* III. 64 This animal is hog-like in its figure.

Hogling (hog'glin), [f. *Hog sb.* 1 + -LING.]

1. A young or little pig.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 548 My lytylle spote hoglyn, Dere boght thy dethe schalle bee! 1549 CALKNER *Erasm.* on *Polly Biv*, Slicker and smother skinned... hoglyngs of Acarnania. 1593 STANVHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 A strange sow... dug dieting her mylckwhit farroed hoglings.

2. A young hog (sheep), hoggerel, or hogget.

1890 *Scott. Antig.* June 40 'Hogling' is a well-known term for a lamb, as 'hog' is for a young sheep.

3. 'An apple turn-over' (Halliwell 1847-78).

a 1825 *FOREY Hoglin*, a homely kind of pastry.

† 4. *attrib. or adj.* (?) Hoggish, hog-like. *Obs.* (Perh. does not belong here.)

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* II. ix. (1655) 1, 78 Yet I am sorry... that... Marquis Spinola should in a hogling way, change his Master for the time.

Hog-louse, [f. *Hog sb.* 1 (in reference to its shape) + *LOUSE*.] The woodlouse, *Oniscus asellus*.

1587 MASCALL *Gout. Cattle* (1627) 15 A small red worme, round, and full of legges, much like a hogge lowse. 1605 B. JOHNSON *Volfone* v. ii, He will crumpe you, like a hog-louse, with the touch. 1743 T. LORD in *Phil. Trans.* XI. II. 527 A few of one Sort, which rolled themselves up like Millepedes, or Hoglice. 1805 PAISC. *WAKEFIELD Dom. Recreat.* I. (1866) 19 Hoglice are used as medicine.

† **Hog'mace**, *Obs.* A name given (at Sandwich, Kent) to the staff of office of that sergeant-at-mace, who was hog warden; also to the officer himself.

1792 W. BOYS *Hist. Sandwich* 689, 1559... The hogmace to have one yard [of cloth] for his coat. *Ibid.* 785 The hogmace, or sergeant at brazen mace, is first mentioned in 1471. He bears a stout staff with a brazen head. 1881 JEWITT in *Art Jnl.* 105 In 1452 an overseer of the streets was appointed... who is to have a gown and a salary of 20s. a year; he is to bear the Hog Mace, to wait upon the mayor, &c.

† **Hog'man**, *Obs.* A name given in the Household Book of Edw. IV to the bread for the king's horses made from the bran of a bushel of flour.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 Office of Bakehouse hath a Sergeant... yett myght there be made awayes of a bussell xxix loves... The sergeant of this office to make continually of every bussell xxvii loves... Memorand., that the other twene loves be called under the name of Hogman, whiche might be made according to service to be delivered for the Kinges horses.

Hogmanay (hɒˈgmənəi, -neɪ). *Sc. and north. Eng.* Forms: 7 hogmynae, 8 hagmane, -menai, 8-9 hagmaena, -menay, (hagman heigh), hogmanay, (9 hogmena, -menay, -maney, hangmanay). [Of obscure history, noted only from 17th c. App. of French origin: see note below.]

The name given in Scotland (and some parts of the north of England) to the last day of the year, also called 'Cake-day'; the gift of an oatmeal cake, or the like, which children expect, and in some parts systematically solicit, on that day; the word shouted by children calling at friends' houses and soliciting this customary gift.

c. 1680 [see b]. 1693 *Scotch Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 120 It is ordinary among some Plebeians in the South of Scotland, to go about from Door to Door upon New-Year's Eve, crying Hagmane. 1790 *Gentl. Mag.* LX. 1. 499/1 Concerning the origin of the expression 'Hagman Heigh'. *Ibid.*, in. Scotland, and in the North of England, till very lately, it was customary for every body to make and receive presents amongst their friends on the eve of the new year, which present was called an *Hagmanay*. *Ibid.* ii. 616/2 On the last night of the old year (peculiarly called *Hagmanay*). 1792 *Caledonian Mercury* 2 Jan. (Jam.), The cry of *Hogmanay* Trilology is of usage immemorial in this country. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 27 (Jam.) The cottar weanies, glad an' gay... Sing at the doors for hogmanay. 1825 BROCKERT *S. v. Hagmana*. The poor children in Newcastle, in expectation of their hogmena, go about from house to house knocking at the doors, singing their carols, and [saying] 'Please will you give us wor hogmena'. 1826-41 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1858) 295 The children on coming to the door, cry 'Hogmanay!' which is in itself a sufficient announcement of their demands. *Ibid.* 296 Cries appropriate to the morning of Hogmanay... 'Get up, goodwife, and shake your feathers, and dinna think that we are beggars; For we are bairns come out to play, Get up and gie's our hogmanay.' 1827 *Hone Table-Bk.* I. 7 The *Hagman Heigh* is an old custom observed in Yorkshire on new year's eve. 1830 *Scott. Fril.* II. 360 We spent our Hogmanay pleasantly enough. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 27 Dec. 6/1 Seasonable mummery... was reserved for Hogmanay. 1890 *Scott. Antig.* June 40 This is the sort of thing they used to sing as their 'Hagmena Song' in Yorkshire. 1893 *Heston Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., In North Northumberland the *hogmanay* is a small cake given to children on Old Year's Day; or the spice bread and cheese, with liquor, given away on the same day. 1897 E. W. B. NICHOLSON *Golspie* 100-108.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *Hogmanay cake, day, night, concert, song, etc.*

c. 1680 in *Law Mem.* 101 note [Protest of the Gibbites] They solemnly renounce... Pasch-Sunday, Hallow-even, Hogmynae-night, Valentine's even [etc.]. 1826-41 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1858) 295 A particular individual... has frequently resolved two bolts of oatmeal into hogmanay cakes. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. v. 297 The eve that ushers in the new year is called in Scotland *Hogmanay* Night. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Dec. 6/3 On New Year's Eve there is to be a grand Hogmanay concert for the special benefit of patriotic Scots in London.

[Note. *Hogmanay* corresponds exactly in sense and use to OF. *aguillanneuf* 'the last day of the year, new year's gift, the festival at which new year's gifts were given and asked with the shout of *aguillanneuf*'. Of this Godefroy gives many dialect variants and by-forms, as *ang. aguillenneu, aguillon, aguillanneu, aguillennef, aguillenneu, aguillenneu, etc.*; in mod. Fr. dialects it survives as *aguillan, guillan, guillanneu*, in Normandy *huguillennet, huginant*, in Guernsey *huginano*; it is found in Sp. before 1600 as *aguilando*, now *aguinaldo*, *hansel*, Christmas-box. Copious examples are given by Godefroy of the phrases 'demander l'aguillanneuf', 'donner l'aguillanneuf', 'petiz enfans qui demandoient aguillenneu le jour de l'an dernier', 'aller querant aguillenneu le dernier jour de decembre', 'comme jeunes gens ont accoustumé a faire pour querir leur guillenneu', which require only to be translated, with the substitution of *hogmanay*, to be vernacular Sc. expressions. Although the phonetic difference between *aguillanneuf* and the Sc. word is great, the Norman form *huginant* is much closer to *hagmanay, hogmanay*, and it cannot be doubted that both the custom and the term are from the French.

The French term is explained by Cotgrave, 1611, as '*au-guy-l'an-neuf* ["to the mistletoe the new year"] the voice of country people begging small presents, or new-year's-gifts, in Christmas: an ancient term of relieving, derived from the Druides, who were wont, the first of Januarie, to go unto the woods, where having sacrificed... they gathered Mistletoe' (etc.). And according to Souchet I. 16 (in Godefroy) 'With us (in la Beauce) people go on new year's day to their relatives' and friends' houses, to solicit gifts, vulgarly called l'*aguillanneu*, pour le *guy l'an neuf* [for the mistletoe the new year], for that on this day they distribute mistletoe for *hansel* and as a form of good augury.' But these explanations, with the reference to the *guy* or mistletoe, are now rejected by French scholars as merely 'popular etymology'. The alleged Fr. cry '*Au gui menez, tiri liri, mainte du blanc et point du bis*', cited second-hand in Jamieson, is not to be found in the French author from whom it professes to be quoted, and appears to be a figment. Schuchardt (*Romania* IV. 253) suggests that Sp. *aguilando*, F. *aguillanneu, guillanneu*, etc., are corruptions of L. *calendae*; see also Körtig *Latinsch-romanisches Wöb.* art. 324.]

Hog mane. [See *Hog* v. 1. 3.] (See Quots.) Hence **Hog-maned a.**

1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* I. 137 Your poney... with his new bridle and his hog mane. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Hogmane*, the mane of a horse when cut short. 1883 MISS BRADDOCK *Phantom Fort.* II. 201 A fine display of hog-maned ponies. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/2 The hog-maned, crop-tailed little Kerry nag. 1888 *Times* 22 Aug. 14/4 I did not bring the strawberry roan... here; all I brought was one with a hog mane.

Hog-money. [From the figure of a hog borne on the obverse.] The coinage in circulation in the

Somers Isles (now Bermudas) in the beginning of the 17th c. It consisted of copper pieces silvered, of the value of 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

[1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 183 They had for a time a certain kind of brasse money with a hogge on the one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges was found at their first landing.] 1833 *Namism. Chron.* Ser. III. III. 117 The peculiar currency known as hog-money, struck for circulation in the plantation of the Somers Isles under the Charter granted to the Bermuda Company by James I. in 1609. 1898 MISS RAWLINGS *Brit. Colon.* 204 It is... inferred that these pieces... date from some time between 1616 and 1624, and if this inference is correct the hog money has the honour of being the first coinage of the North American colonies.

† **Hoguel, hognall.** *Obs. local.* In *hognel money*, of obscure origin and meaning: cf. *hoggling money*, under **HOGGER**.

1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey in Surrey Archæol. Collect.* (1860) IV. 101 Recevid of the hognel money at the feast of the Nativite of our lord God... vijlii. xxiijs. vjd. 1784 in N. & Q. 4th Ser. II. 275 Mrs. Wright indebted to Richard Basset for keeping a mare four weeks for work, ss. 6d., by the Hognall money. 1857 *Ibid.* 2nd Ser. IV. 441 Hognell-money seems connected with *hock-money*.

Hog-nose. A name given to some N. American species of ugly but harmless snakes of the genus *Heterodon*. More fully *Hog-nose snake*.

1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 257 *Anguis capite Viperino*: The Hog-Nose Snake. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 213 Bluish Green Snake with a stretched out triangular nose, or Hognose Snake, *Coluber mycteriscus*. 1842 DE KAY *Zool. N. York* III. *Reptiles* 51-2 The Hog-nosed Snake, *Heterodon platyrhinos*. This well known species has a venomous aspect... It is also called... *Hog-nose*.

So **Hog-nosed a.**, in *hog-nosed boa, snake*. 1802 SHAW *Zoology* III. 361 Hog-nosed Boa. *Boa Constrictrix*, a native of North America. 1842 [see above].

Hog-nut.

1. U.S. The fruit of the Broom Hickory, *Carya porcina*; also the tree.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 794 The Americans make very good and durable brooms by slitting into narrow slips the very tough wood of *Juglans glabra*, which is called pig or hog-nut, also broom hickory. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 228/2 The Pig or Hog-nut, or Broom Hickory, [*Carya*] *porcina*, is a noble tree seventy or eighty feet high.

2. The Earth-nut or Pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*. 1771 WARNER *Plantæ Woodfordenses* 20 Hawk-nut, or rather Hog-nut. 1879 in *Prior Plant-n.*

† **Hogo** (hō'go). *Obs.* Also 7 hough goe, how go, hogow, hogou, huggo, 7-8 hogoe, hogoo. See also HAUT-GOUT. [prop. *hogoo*, anglicized spelling of F. *haut goût* high savour or flavour.]

1. A high or piquant flavour, a relish: = HAUT-GOUT 1.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 159 To give the sawce a hogoe, let the dish (into which you let the Pike fall) be rubbed with it [garlick]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 79 A greater Hough goe is not in the world. 1660 M. GRIFFITH *Fear of God & King* 76 (T.) The hogoe of his delicious meats and drinks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 80/1 They... please the Pallet with a delicate Hog-oo.

b. A 'high' or putrescent flavour; an offensive taste or smell; a taint; a stench, stink.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes II. iii. 42 His Arme-pits... gave a stronger Hogo. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrod. Chym.* 145 In sulphur are ferments, hog's, smells. 1670 *Mod. Acc. Scotl.* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 136 Their meat not affecting their distempered palates, without having a damnable hogoe. 1744 -50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. iii. 36 It is mixed... with fresh Oil to lessen its Hogo, or stinking Scent. a 1852 MOORE *Case Libel* iv. To keep the sulphurous hogo under.

c. fig.

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* iv. 33 Lock up the women till they'r musty, better they should have a Hogo, than their reputations. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 177 That her Honesty sells for a Hogo of Honour.

2. A highly flavoured dish: = HAUT-GOUT 3.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. To Rdr. 3 It must be a mixture, a Hogo of all Relishes. 1656 *Choyce Drollery* 34 (N.) Witness all who Have ever been at thy ho-go. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Hogoe* (in Cookery), a Mess so called from its high savour or relish.

Hog-plum. The fruit of species of *Spondias*, esp. *S. lutea*, found in the West Indies and Brazil, where it is a common food for hogs. Also the tree, more fully called *Hog-plum tree*.

1697 DAMPIER *Foy.* (1729) I. 123 They have abundance of large Hog-plumb Trees, growing about their Houses. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 127 Hog plum.—The wood is soft and used for cork. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 229 The Hog-Plumb Tree. The fruit... supplies the principal part of the food of the wild hogs in the season. 1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 247 The Hog-Plums (*Spondias*)... of the West Indies and South America... produce fruit which is eatable.

b. In North America applied to several other fruits and the trees that bear them, as the wild-lime of Florida (*Ximenia*), the Chickasaw plum (*Prunus angustifolia*), etc.

1829 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Hog plum* (*Ximenia*) a tall growing bush found in South Florida, the fruit of which is in size and shape like a plum, and pleasant to the palate.

Hogpoth, -pot, obs. ff. HODGE-PIDGE, -POT.

Hog-reeve. U.S. [*Hog* sb. + REEVE.] An officer charged with the prevention or appraising of damages by stray swine; a field-driver. Formerly a town officer in New England; and the office is now merely nominal.

1759 *Amherst Rec.* (1884) 21/1 Joseph Clark... John Petty sworn Hog Riffs. 1780 *Ibid.* 77/2 Voted—Israel Dickinson

.. Benjamin Smith Hogreeves, 1837-40 *Haliburton Clockm.* (1862) 138, I wonder, says he, if there's a hogreeve here, because if there be I require a turn of his office. 1889 *Brvce Amer. Commu.* II. n. xlviii. 229 Hog reeves (now usually called field drivers).

Hogrel, var. of HOGGEREL.

Hog's bean, hog'-bean. *Herb.* a. The Sea Starwort, *Aster Tripolium*. b. 'An old name for *Globularia*' (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). c. A rendering of the word *Hyoscyamus*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxviii. 334 About Harwich it [*Aster Tripolium*] is called Hogs beanes, for that the swine doe greatly delight to feede thereon: as also for that the knobs about the rootes doe somewhat resemble the Garden Beane. 1611 COTGR., *Turbith*,... sea Starwort, blue Daisie or Camomill, Hogs-beanes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hogs-beans, Hogs-bread, and Hogs-fennel*, several sorts of Herbs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hyoscyamus*, this name is the Latinised version of the ancient Greek name for the common Henbane, and literally signifies hog-bean.

Hog-score. *Curling.* Also hog's score. [*Hog* sb. + SCORE.] A distance-line drawn across the rink at about one-sixth of the rink's length from the tee, which a stone must cross in order to count in the game. Also fig.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson* v. He was the king o' a' the core To guard, or draw, or wick a bore... But now he lags on death's hog-score, Tam Samson's dead. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 51. 1837 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 684/2 No sweeping to be allowed by any party till the stone has passed the hog's score.

Hog's fennel. A name given to some weeds with fennel-like leaves: a. Sow-fennel, *Peucedanum officinale*; b. Mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius's Nomenclator* 129/6 *Libanotis*... Hogs fenel, or heares roote. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sf. Dict.*, *Ervato*, maidenweede, hogfenel, *peucedanum*. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 618 Of green hoggs-fennel take the lowest branches. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Housb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Words, Mayth is a Weed that grows among corn, and is called of some Hoggs-fennel. 1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 23 He... directs the patient... to be rubbed... with the juice of *Peucedanum*, or hoggs-fennel. 1824-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 590 A composition of arsenic, sulphur, hoggs-fennel... and crows-foot.

Hogshead (hɒgzhed). Forms: 4-6 hoggeshed, (4) hoggeshed, 5 hoggeshead, hoggs hed, hogges heed, hoggesyde, 6 hoggesheed, hoggish heed, hogyshed, 6-7 hoggeshead, 6- hogsh-head, (6 hogs)hed, -heed, 7 hogsh-head, hogsh-hede; also β. (6 hoggett), 7 hoghead, *Sc.* 6-7 hogheid(d, 7 hodg-head. [*Hog* s. poss. of *Hog* sb. + HEAD. The reason of the name is uncertain.

The English word was taken later, in a disguised form, into most of the Teutonic languages, viz. early mod. Flem. and Du. *oxhooff* 'tonneau ou muid de France' (Plantijn 1573), *hockshoof, ockshoof, ogshoof* 'doliun, Angl. hoggeshead' (Kilian 1599), mod. Du. *okshoof, oxhoof* (Hexham, 1678), MLG. *hukeshovet, LG. okshof, Ger. oxhoof, Da. oxshoved, Sw. oxshufund*. In Sw. and Da. this is equivalent to 'ox-head', and the first element in Ger. also takes the form of 'ox'; but in LG. and Du. (where the word for 'ox' is *os*, formerly *asse*), *oxhoof* is meaningless as a native formation, while the early variants *hukeshovet, hockshoof, -hood*, more closely approach the English. The OF. *hoguet*, 'petit tonneau', cited by Godefroy from a charter of Henry V of Engl., has app. no standing or origin in Fr.: cf. the Eng. variant *hoghead*, *Sc. hoggit, huggit* in *Suppl. to Jamieson*.]

1. A large cask for liquids, etc.; *spec.* one of a definite capacity, which varied for different liquids and commodities. See sense 2.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 23 Clerico panetrie per manus Fysshier pro ij barellis et ij hoggeshed vacuis per ipsum pro flour imponendo xvij d. 1392 *Ibid.* 156 Diversis hominibus de Linne pro xiiij dolis vacantiibus, ij pipes, v hoggeshede... doliun ad ij s. d. pipa ad xx d., hoggeshedz ad xij d. 1423 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 256/1 Tonnes, Pipes, Tertians, Hoggeshede of wyne of Gascoign, shulden be of certain mesure... the Terciane iiiiii galons, the Hoggeshede iiiiii galons. a 1467 *Gregory Chron.* 207 They fulle ungodely smote owte the heddys of the pypys and hoggys hedyd of wyne, that men wete wete-schode in wyne. 1578 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 428 Marchauntes shall not... make any signe or signes upon any pipe, bout, or hogged. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* x. 44 A garland... about as big as the hoop of an hogshedd. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Fortification Hogsheds fill'd with Earth serve to make Breast-works, to cover the Men. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxxviii. 716 Innumerable fascines, and hogshedes, and trunks of trees, were heaped on each other. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vi. 97 Some of his trees were excellently fitted to make hogsheds.

β. 1577 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (1832) 88 To ressave... ten hogheids, blawin and ticht, and to paye... twa schillingis for be grathing of ilk ane pairof. 1644 Z. *Bovo Gard.* *Zion in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 10/1 Which... Blows up the bung, or doth the Hoghead rent. 1687 *Wool Life* 3 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 228 The conduit... had a hoghead or vessell of claret in it.

2. Hence, Such a caskful of liquor; a liquid measure containing 63 old wine-gallons (equal to 52½ imperial gallons). Abbreviated hhd.

This content was prescribed by a statute of 1423: see quot. in 1. The London hogshedd of beer contained 54 gallons, that of ale 48 gallons; elsewhere the hogshedd of ale or beer contained 51 gallons. (Now seldom used of beer, but almost invariably of cider. *Encycl. Dict.*)

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 13 Euery hogshedd to containe lxiij gallons. And euery barrell to containe xxxij gallons and an halfe. 1500 *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 50 Diverse sortes of wyne, and ij hogshedyd of yprocas. 1510 H. Ld. *Clifford's Househ. Bk.* (in *Craven Dial.* 1828), ltm payd at London... to John Browne for a tonne of wyne, y^t ys to say v hog-

heads of white and two of clared v. li. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1877) i. 159 Hereof we make three hogges-heads of good beere. 1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffe* 47 Hauling a drop or two of pittie left of the huge hoghead of teares they spent for Hero and Leander. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 8. 56, I sell it by the Gallon, as cheap as you can buy it any where by the Hoghead. 1749 REYNARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 65 The liquid Bushel is not 64, but 63 Pounds or Pints; eight whereof make the Hoghead equal to 63 Gallons. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 54 By means of pumps a horse can raise 250 hogheads of water, 10 feet high, in an hour. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A. (ed. 2) 566 The hoghead of cider in Jersey contains sixty gallons. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 424 Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements. Hoghead of Claret 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons. β . 1499-1500 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, In v. doliis et uno hoggett vini rubij. 1634 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 23 Two hogheids of wine to the Bischope.

b. Of other commodities: A cask of capacity varying according to the contents and locality. In later use varying from 100 to 140 gallons; the hoghead of molasses was in 1740 fixed at 100 gallons.

1491 *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. cxxiv. 142 bb, He sente . . a thousande hogges heedes of beenes & peesen to make potage wyth. 1569 *Irish Act* 11 *Eliz.* Sess. III. c. 10 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 336 Shall pay . . for every such hoghead of beafe fortie shilling sterling. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* iii. (1841) I. 20 Two carts loaded with about 12 hogheads or casks of molasses. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. v. (1869) I. 378 About ninety-six thousand hogheads of tobacco are annually purchased in Virginia and Maryland. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v. The hoghead is at present a large cask used for transporting various articles; for sugar ranging from 14 to 18 cwt. in weight. β . 1588 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 123 Ane hogheid of beiff.

fig. 1773 in *Boswell Tour to Hebrides* 21 Oct., This man is just a hoghead of sense.

3. Applied to a person with allusion to the animal. *Couch a hoghead*: see *COUCH* v. 1 e.

c 1515 etc. [see *COUCH* v. 1 e]. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 110 If you delight in a Pigs-nie, you may by receiving of him be sure of a Hog-head. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 20 Their Parish Priests (as those hoggs-heads terme him). 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 375 His jabberment in Law, the flashiest and the fustiest that ever corrupted in such an unswill'd hoghead.

4. Humorously applied to the head or lid of a pig-shaped vessel, used as a drinking cup.

1584 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 102 The vessel [a Sussex pig] is filled with liquor . . and the head being taken off and filled, each guest is invited to 'drink a hog's-head of beer to the health of the bride'.

5. *attrib.*, as *hoghead stave*; also *hoghead weight* (see *quot.*).

1600 *Hyll. Arith.* xiii. 66, 112 Poundes weight maketh i. hundred weight. 5. of those hundredes . . 1. Hoghead weight. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 230 That a bounty of six pounds be allowed for every 1800 such hundred of hoghead staves.

Hogship. The personality of a hog.

1860 *Merr. Marine Mag.* VII. 295 Sacrifices were offered to his hogship [a half-hog deity].

Hog-skin, hogskin.

1. The skin of a hog; leather made of this, pigskin; chiefly *attrib.*

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4178/4 An Hogskin Saddle and curb Bridle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Hog-skin Saddle*, a superior kind of saddle made from tanned hogskin.

2. The skin of a hog used as a wine-bottle.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Borocho*, a But, a Drunkard, and a Hogskin. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 372 Till they had drank one Hogskin out.

Hog's pudding. The entrail of a hog variously stuffed, according to locality, with a mixture of oatmeal, suet, tripe, etc., or of flour, currants, and spice.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 72 As ridiculous a denomination, as Lucanica, signifying a kind of Hoggs-pudding. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8 He had sent a string of Hoggs-puddings . . to every poor Family in the Parish. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 87 Bacon in plenty . . and hog's-puddings and lard for the children.

Hogstag. Zool. The male of the HOG-DEER (see 1).

1781-5 W. SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) IV. 111. *Hogsteer*, -ster: see HOGGASTER.

Hogsty. Also *hog's sty*. A pigsty.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wölcker 803/44 *Hoc porcatorium*, a hogstye. a 1529 SKELTON *Merie T.* xiii. in *Shaks. Fest Bk.* (1864) II. 25 He went & charged one of bys boyes, in an euenyng . . to sette fyre in one of hyz hogges sties. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xvii. 118 He replied, He would dwell not only there, but even in a Hog-stie. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Hist. Invent.* II. 41 Hog-sties were erected in the streets, sometimes even under the windows. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 137 Loud was the grumph and grumble from hog-stye.

Hogton (e, var. of *hocton*, *hocqueton*, ACTON.

1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* Y. 15 (Jam.) Hat, bonet, gowne, hog-ton. 1538 *Ibid.* 16.

Hog-trough (hp'g'trpf). Also *hog's trough*. A trough for hogs to feed out of; a pig-trough.

1530 *Palsgr.* 231/2 Hogges troughe, *auge à porceaux*. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* (1842) 26 He falls like a hog's trough that is set on one end. 1699 *Oldham Sat. Jesuits* iv. 4 Once I was common Wood, a shapless Log . . The Workman yet in doubt, what course to take, Whether I'd best a Saint, or Hog-trough make. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 323 A Scotch Hog-trough.

b. A trough-like hollow = *hog-wallow* (see *HOO* sb. 1 13 a).

1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 200, I did not see

one false furrow, or any tendency to a hog trough upon his whole farm.

Hog-wash. Also *hog's wash*. [See *WASH* sb.] The swill of a brewery or kitchen given to hogs; pig's-wash.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 81 Pey in þe kechyn, for iape, pouryd on here hefd hoggywash. 1611 COTGR., *Lavailles*, Swillings, Hoggs-wash, washings for Swine. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 58 Ten Sows . . could swill Hogwash. 1844 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 247 Wine little better than hogwash.

b. Contemptuously applied to weak inferior liquor or any worthless stuff.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. x. Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you hogwash. 1882 B. HARTE *Frip* ii. That's the sort of hog-wash the old mad serves out to you. 1883 — In *Carguines Woods* 155 He had 'had enough of that sort of hog-wash ladled out to him for genuine liquor'.

Hogweed. *Herb.* A name given to various herbs of which hogs are fond, or which are thought fit only for hogs.

1. In England: Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*; Sow-thistle, *Sonchus*; Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; Hedge Parsley, *Torilis Anthriscus*.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 45 Hogweed, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 260 My experiment of the cultivation of that species of the wild parsnip which they call *hog-weed*, did not answer. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 87 Hogweed, *Polygonum aviculare*. . . this weed is a great plague on the bean stubbles. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 379 *Heracleum sphondylium* or Common Cow Parsnip. The whole plant is a wholesome and nourishing food for cattle, and is gathered in Sussex for fattening hogs, and hence called *Hogweed*.

2. In the West Indies, species of *Boerhaavia*; in U.S. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 210 Hogweed. Hogs feed on this herb with much delight. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 123 Hogweed . . is frequently gathered for the hogs, and thought to be a very fattening and wholesome food for them. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Hog-weed, American, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Boerhaavia erecta*, and other species.

3. *Poisonous Hogweed*: see *quot.*

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 643 *Aristolochia grandiflora*, a native of the West Indies. The roots are bitter . . and are said to be destructive to swine . . hence the plant is called *Poisonous Hog-weed*.

Hoh, hoha, obs. ff. *Ho*, *int.* 1 and *sb.* 2

Hohl-flute (hōw'flūt). [ad. Ger. *hohlföte*, lit. hollow flute.] An open 8-ft. flute-stop on an organ, having a soft hollow tone resembling that of the Stopped Diapason.

1660 *Specif. Organ Banqueting Room, Whitehall* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591/3 Great Organ. 1. Open Diapason. 2. Hohlflute. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 In 1515 . . an organ in St. Mary's, at Danzig . . contained . . stop-diapason, flute . . hohlflute, gems-horn [etc.]. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591/3 'Hohl-flute' was the name which Father Smith attached to a metal Stopped Diapason with chimneys.

Hoi, int.: see *HOY*.

Hoicks (hoiks), **hoick** (hoik), *int.* (sb.) Also 8 hoicks, 8-hoick; 8-hoic; 7 hoika. [Origin unknown: it has also the form YOICK, -s.] A call used in hunting to incite the hounds. Also *transf.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 212 Speaking to his dogs by name, saying 'Now A!' then 'B!' 'Hoika C!' and such like words of art. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 110 Hoic a boy, hoic a boy . . Hey boy, hoic, my little Buck. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* Epil. 13 Then hoiks to jigs and pastimes ev'ry night. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* xii. 199 Cover hoick! i.e. Hark into cover! . . And to a particular hound—Hoick, Rector! Hoick, Bonny Lass!

b. *sb.* A cry of 'hoicks!'

1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 52 A smacking of whips, coarse laughs, and loud hoic hoicks, with shrill hollers.

Hence **Hoicks** (hoick) v. a. *trans.* to incite or salute with 'hoicks'; b. *intr.* to 'hark back'.

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* Misc. Wks. 1806 V. 88 The fox-hunters . . hoicked the speaker, exclaiming, 'Well opened, Jowler—to 'un again, Sweetlips!' 1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 11 May (1804) II. 172 Come to Abbotsford with him, and we will hoicks back to you again to Rokeby. 1897 *Punch* CXIII. 121/2 Huntsman getting warm, and 'Hoic-ing'.

Hoida, obs. form of *HEY-DAY int.*

Hoiden, -on, var. spellings of *HOYDEN*.

Hoie, hoigh, obs. forms of *HOY sb.* 1

Hoif, Hoige, obs. forms of *HOVE, HUE*.

† **Hoigh.** Obs. [f. *hoigh*, *HOY int.* : cf. 'on the qui vive'.] Excitement; chiefly in phr. on (*o'*) the hoigh: eager, excited; excitedly, riotously.

1576 GOSSON *Spec. Humanum* iv. in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) Notes 77 To set our heartes on hoygh for aye. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 127 There comes running upon the hoigh together to meete me, all the bucksters, fish-mongers, butchers. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* III. ii. Young wenches now are all o' the hoigh. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* i. Wks. 1873 III. 563, I left the merry Griggs . . in such a Hoigh younder! such a frolic!

Hoighce, obs. f. *HOISE*. **Hoighdagh**, obs. f. *HEY-DAY int.* **Hoighty-toighty**, var. *HOITY-TOITY*. **Hoika**: see *HOICKS*. **Hoil** (e, hoill), obs. Sc. ff. *HOLE*, *HOLL sb.*, *WHOLE*.

† **Hoine, hoyne**, v. Obs. or *dial.* [a. OF. *hoigner*, *hogner* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) to whine: cf. *Palsgr.* 'Je hoigne, I whine as a chylde

dothe, or a dogge'.] *intr.* To whine; to grunt; to murmur, to mutter; = *HOINE* v. 2

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 309 Vone lordyngis to lose þe Full longe haue they hoyned [printed heyneid; rime enioyneid]. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venom. Tongues* 4 Hoyning like hogges, that groynis and wrotes. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hoine*, . . to whine. *Line*.

Hence † **Hoinish** a., grunting.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 14 Worldlings are swine . . insatiable in devouring, hoinish and grunting.

Hoip, obs. Sc. spelling of *HOPE*.

Hoir, obs. form of *HEIR*, *HOAR*, *WHORE*.

Hoise (hoiz), v. Obs. exc. *dial.* Pa. t. and pple. **hoised**, **hoist**. Forms: a. 5 *hyss*, 6 *hyce*, *hyse*. β . 5- *hoise* (6 *hoighce*, 6-7 *hoys*, *hoisse*, 7 *hoiss*). [In 15-16th c. *hyss*, *hyce*, which corresponds with Icel. *hisa*, Norw., Sw. *hissa*, Da. *hisse*, LG. *hies*, *hissen* (Chyträus 1582, whence Ger. *hissen*, Du. *hijssen* (*het zeyl ophijzen* to hoise the sail, Hexham 1678); also F. *hisser* (16th c. *hins*, *ins*, 1611 Cotgr. *ys*), It. *issare* (Diez), Sp. *izar* (1599 Minshew *hizar*), Pg. *icar*. It is not yet known in which language this nautical word arose; the English examples are earlier than any cited elsewhere. The β forms *hoighce*, *hoisse*, *hoise*, appear to arise from a broad pronunciation of *hyce*, *hyss*, *hyse* (the mod. repr. of which appears to be the northern *HEEZE*); they are earlier than the interchange of *oi*, *i*, in *oil*, *ile*, *boil*, *bile*, etc. Otherwise, Engl. *oi*, *oy*, is usually of foreign origin, French or Dutch: cf. *rejoice*, *boil*, *toy*, etc.

It is to be noticed that the word appears early as an interjection, being the actual cry of sailors in hauling: Eng. *hissa* (c 1450), Sc. *heisan* (*Compl. of Scot.* 1549), Sp. *hiza* (Minshew 1599), now *iza*, Pg. *ica*, F. *inse*! *inse*! (Rabelais c 1530). These Romic forms have the appearance of the imperative of the vb. *hizar*, *icar*, *ins*; but whether this is historically so, or whether the vb. was subseq. formed from the cry, is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To raise aloft by means of a rope or pulley and tackle, or by other mechanical appliance. a. *Orig. nautical*, and chiefly to *hoise sail*; often with *up*. a. [c 1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 With 'howe! hissa!' then they [shipmen] cry, 'What howe, mate! I thow stondyst to dy, Thy felow may nat hale [=haul] the by'. Cf. also *heisan* in *HEEZE* v. *quot.* 1549.] 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxi. 117 They made the sayles to be hyssed vpp. 1517 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* A ij. a, I tourne and hyse the cordes of the shyppe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 585/1, I hyse up the sayle, as shyppen do, *he haulce*. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Kodi ancor i tyny*, hyce up an ancre. 1549, etc. [see *HEEZE*].

b. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1555) 53 Hoyse up thy sayle. *Ibid.* 191 Then their anker they weyed in haste, And hoyst their sayle. a 1537 *Batayle Esgnecurie* (printed by J. Skot) A iij. They hoysted their sayles sadly a lofte A goodly syght it was to se. 1589 GARENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 Enrilochus . . willed his men perforce to hoyse him a shipboard. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* i. ii. 148 They prepared A rotten carcase of a Butt . . There they hoyst vs To cry to th' Sea. 1615 G. SANDVS *Trav.* 207 We . . hoissed sailles for Sidon. 1715-20 *Pope* *Ilad* i. 624 Then launch, and hoise the mast. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xv. 353 They . . straining at the halyards, hoised the sail. *absol.* 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 544 We hoised and hast'ned up into the Straits.

† b. To *hoise out* (forth): to launch, lower (a boat). *Obs.* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 179 To hoise out their skiffe. 1628 *World Encomp.* by Sir F. Drake 18 A boat being therefore hoised forth. 1697-9 DAMPIER *Voy.* an. 1688 (R.) We hoyosed our boat, and took up some of them. c. In other than nautical use.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 148 b, Hoyosing them horribly vp to a gibet. 1613 POCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xvi. 370 Hoyosing them up and down by the armes with a cord. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1799) II. i. 48 There stands a Flag Staff, purposely for the hoyosing up the English Colours. 1710 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 57 The kettle to the top was hoist, And there stood fasten'd to a joist.

2. To raise aloft, lift up: usually with the notion of exertion; cf. *HEEZE* v. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 175 Beyng hoighced vp vpon the crosse. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* i. 5 b, From the bottom deepe He hoyosed up the weeping soules, in blessed ioyes to sleepe. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 374 The shame of all honest Attorneys, why doe they not hoiss him over the barre, and blanket him? 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 36 Hoise this fellow on thy back, and carry him in. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Colemira* 59 When with nice airs she hoist the pancake round. 1830 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 349 Gin I could get a cleik o' the bane . . I might hoise it gently up . . and then put it out o' his mouth. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv. 142 'Remember, . . you won't tell me hoised you.'

b. *Hoist* with his own petard (Shaks.): Blown into the air by his own bomb; hence, injured or destroyed by his own device for the ruin of others. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 207 (Qo. 2) Tis the sport to have the engineer Hoist with his own petar. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii. Tis sport to have the engineer Hoist with his own petard, as our immortal Shakspeare has it. 1847 DE QUINCEV *Protestantism* Ess. (1858) 138 To see the cruel bibliolater, in Hamlet's words, 'hoist by his own petard'. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii. (1868) 30 They shall be hoist with their own petard. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 146 The criticism of practical men . . was disarmed; these found themselves hoist with their own petard.

† 3. To raise in position, degree, or quality; to exalt, elevate; to raise in amount or price. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 82 This rackinge and hoyssing vp of Rentes. 1583 STANYHURST *Arms* i. (Arb.) 18 Shee pouts, that Ganymed by Ione too skitop is hoyssed. 1642 ROGERS *Nauman* 488 To bee hoyssed up with such a spirit of freedom. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesm.* v. 80 I've torn my howels out To hoyse my self into this Tyrant's favour. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vii. 100, I was somewhat hoyssed above it.

† 4. To lift and move; to remove. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 169 Wee'll quickly hoyse Duke Humfrey from his seat. 1671 GAEW *Anat. Plants* i. iii. App. § 7 The Brushes of the Winds would injuriously hoyse them to and fro. 1750 ROB ROY ii. in *Child Ballads* vii. cccxv. 248/1 He hoyssed her out among his crew, And rowd her in his plaidie.

† 5. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To be raised, to rise. *Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 32 The vaine for want of weight. Did hoyse aloft, and scalle, and reele as though it empty were. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* 2 a, And with a worde he hoyssed up, unto the stary raigne.

Hence **HOISED** *ppl. a.*, **HOISING** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a. **HOISER**, one who or that which hoises. Also **HOISS** *sb.*, a lift, **HOIST** *i.*

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 110 With hoyssing waues and windes so hardly tost. 1576 GOSSON *Spec. Humannum* iii. in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) Notes 76 The prime of youth, whose greene vnmellowde yeares With hoyssed head doth checke the loftie skies. 1611 COTGER, *Leveur*, a rayser .. hoyser, or heauer vp of. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 62 For the hoording of corne and hoyssing of markets. 1632 SHEERWOOD, A hoyssing instrument (to lift vp stones). 1786 BURNS *Ordination* xiii, They'll gie her on a rape a boyse.

Hoise, **hois(s)**, *obs. Sc. forms of HOISE.*

† **Hoisen**, *v. rare.* In 6 **hoysen**. = **HOISE** *i.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Hoyseninge vp his sayles.

Hoist (*hoist*), *v.* Also 6 **hoihst**, 6-7 **hoyst**. [*orig.* a corruption of **hoiss**, **HOISE** *v.*; perh. through taking the pa. t. and pple. as the stem; cf. *graff*, *graff*; also *amidst*, *whilst*, *wonst* = *once*.] *trans.* To raise aloft; to set or put up; to place on high. (Also with *up*.)

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 181 b, His onely soonne they hoyssed vp and nayled on the crosse. 1573-80 BARET *Abv.* H. 531 Hoist me this fellowe on thy backe Dromo and carrie him in. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 34 Let him take thee, And hoist thee vp to the shouting Plebeians. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 I. 93 This marriage musick beeds me from the ground. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xii. 186 Beds of dead mussels were .. hoisted ten feet above high-water mark. 1883 MISS BRADTON *Phantom Fort.* III. 106 Lesbia mounted lightly to .. the box-seat; and Lady Kirkbank was hoisted up after her.

b. esp. A flag, colours, or the like. Here the sense is often the same as in 2.

1607 [see *FLAG* *sb.* 2]. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. iv. 40 We saw the two forts hoist their colours. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* I. 203 The drums beat to arms, the colours were hoisted. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 406 English vessels hoisted the flag of the States for a dash at the Spanish traders.

c. spec. To lift up on the back of another in order to receive a flogging. Cf. **HOISTER** *b.*

1719 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jnl.* (1722) I. 183, I have been hoisted many a time for translating a Piece .. for him, while he has been hunting Bird-nests. 1835 MARSHALL *Fac. Faith* iv, He was hoisted: his nether garments descended, and then the birch descended with all the vigour of the Domine's muscular arm. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* vii. 55 Seniors have been hoisted afore now.

d. fig.

1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xxi. 124 Modern Shepherds (of the Church) need .. from behind, Others to hoist them. 1822 W. LIVING *Brace. Hall* vii. 60 Having been hoisted to the rank of general.

2. To raise by means of tackle or other mechanical appliance. (Also with *up*.) To hoist down: to lower. To hoist out (a boat): to launch, lower. See **HOISE** *v. i.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* Pref. 9 But hoyssed saile to search the golden vaine. 1594 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 20 They which hoist up the mainyard by a wheel. 1698 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Apr. (1878) I. 477 A Lad was kill'd by a hog'shead of sugar falling on him as it was hoisting into a Boat. 1719 *De For Cruise* i. xviii, We saw them (by the help of my glasses) hoist another boat out. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 101 The boats then hoisted in are fix'd on board. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 165 Down-hauler, a rope which hoists down the stay-sails. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 20 Engines of this kind .. are also much used by contractors, for hoisting stones.

† 3. To lift and remove, to bear away. *Obs.*

1550 Pryde & *Ab. Wom.* 16 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 232 But they prayse and cloke wyll not serve, But hoyss them to the devyll of hell. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 47 She saw her misiris mounted a cock-horse, and hoyssed away to hell or to heauen. 1762 MOORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 452 The stream .. had hoyssed us far out into the ocean.

† 4. To overtax, surcharge. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas* T. iv. i. Gij b, Tis for your worshipps to haue land, that keepe great houses; I should be hoyssed. 1611 COTGER, *Surtax*, an over-cessing, over-rating, hoisting, surcharging, in the Subside booke. *Ibid.*, *Surtax*, over-sessed, hoisted, surcharged.

5. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To be raised, to rise aloft.

1647 H. MOORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. lvi, Thus dismist th' Assembly, bad Hoyss up into the Air, fly home through clammy shade. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 2 It will allow the yard to hoist close up to the block. 1892 N. V. *Weekly Witr.* 13 Jan. 7/5 He .. marches .. toward hosannas that ever hoist and hallelujahs that ever roll.

VOL. V.

Hence **HOISTED** *ppl. a.*

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvii. 256 Down fell Letheides, and .. the body's hoisted foot. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 8/3 The hoisted board 'House Full' .. is a common occurrence.

Hoist, *sb.* [*f.* **HOIST** *v.*]

1. An act of hoisting; a lift; a shove up.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxv. 286 He is upon his second hoyss into the Cart. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seler.* Ep. Ded., To be lifted up by the Hoist of breath. 1813 SCOTT *Fant. Lett.* 9 Mar. (1894) I. ix. 274, I wish you would give the raw author .. a hoist to notice, by speaking of him now and then. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 231 As one gets to the edge of a wall when a comrade gives a hoist up.

2. Something hoisted; *Naut.* a number of flags hoisted together as a signal.

1805 W. PASCO in *Daily News* (1896) 21 Oct. 5/6 As the last hoist was handed down Nelson turned to Captain Blackwood .. with 'Now I can do no more'.

3. A thing by which something is hoisted; a machine for conveying persons and things from one level to another, in mines, factories, hotels, etc.; an elevator, a lift.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 46 The teagle .. or hoist consists of three principal parts. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64, *Hoist*, the name given to the machinery that has lately been introduced into building operations for the purpose of raising materials to the heights required in the construction. 1869 *Atenaeum* 9 Oct. 466 Lifts and hoists are vulgar things in common hotels and warehouses for conveying ordinary people, sacks and casks to upper stories.

4. *Naut. a.* The middle part of a mast. *b.* The perpendicular height of a sail or a flag. *c.* The extent to which a sail or yard is hoisted (*Cent. Dict.*). *d.* The fore edge of a staysail.

1764 VEITCH in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 288 Each of these parts of the mast are divided as to length, and have their proper names .. the middle part, which reaches from a little below the rigging, to that place, where the lowermost part begins .. is often called the hoist, or hoisting part. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Guindant*, .. the hoist or height of an ensign or flag. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 89, *Stay-holes*, holes made through staysails, at certain distances along the hoist. 1841-52 *TOTTEN Naval Text Bk.* 340 The hoist of a sail or flag is its perpendicular height; applied to staysails or headsails, it means the foremost leeches. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Leeches*, The sails which are fixed obliquely on the masts have their leeches named from their situation with regard to the ship's length, as the hoist or luff, or fore-leech of the mizen, the after-leech of the jib, &c.

Hoist-, in combination: **hoistaway** (*U.S.*), a mechanical lift or elevator; **hoist-bridge** (see *quot.*); **hoist-hole**, an opening through which things are hoisted; **hoist-man** (see *quot.*); **hoist-rope**, a rope by which a sail, goods, etc. are hoisted; **hoist-way** (*U.S.*) = **hoist-hole**, the shaft of a lift or elevator.

1881 WOACESTER *Suppl. Elevator*, a mechanical contrivance for raising persons and goods from the lower story of a building to the higher stories .. called also lift and 'hoist-away'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Hoist-bridge', a form of drawbridge, in which the leaf or platform is raised. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., 'Hoist Men', men attending the hydraulic cranes or steam winches used for hoisting the cargo from deck to quay .. men .. engaged in looking after the hoists or lifts in the yard. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 128 The hoist-rope is put through the holes in the head-stick. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 5/1 Twelve sorters slid down a hoist rope through the flames.

Hoist, *pat.* and *ppl.* of **HOISE**; *obs. Sc. form* of **HOIST**, var. **HOAST**.

Hoister (*hoi'star*). [*f.* **HOIST** *v.* + *-ER* *l.*] One who or that which hoists, raises, or elevates.

1862 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advert.* 1 Nov. 6/1 The hoister of the black flag. 1862 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met.* U. S. 408 New shaft house .. containing the 40-horse-power engine and hoister.

b. The person on whose back a pupil was hoisted to receive a flogging. (See **HOIST** *v. i. c.*)

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reeser* xiv, The two school men-servants came in, one .. being the obnoxious hoister.

Hoisting (*hoi'stin*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ING* *l.*] The action of the verb **HOIST**: raising, lifting, elevation. *lit.* and *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 40 He was the subversion and fall of that Monarchy which was the hoisting of him. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VII. 189 The lowering or the hoisting of a sail. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* V. 300 The criminal .. at a sign of the Judge was hauled up with a frightful wrench; and then violently let fall to the ground. This was called, in the common phrase, hoisting.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *hoisting-apparatus*, *-bridge*, *-crab*, *-engine*, *-jack*, *-line*, *-machine*, *-rope*, *-stage*, *-tackle*, etc.

1602 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* i. xiv. 64 A hoistinglin for Pennant. 1751 LARLEE *Westm.* Br. 84 The Centers and hoisting Stage were completed. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 63, *Hoisting bridge*, .. lately employed in canal and railway works, where the platform is required to be raised so as to allow a barge or train to pass underneath. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hoisting-jack*, a contrivance by which hand-power is applied to lifting an object by working a screw or lever. 1876 *Engineering* XXI. 389 The hoisting rope is led to a drum on the second shaft, which we shall call the hoisting shaft. 1889 E. MATHESON *Aid Bk. Engin. Enterp.* (ed. 2) 725 An ordinary hoisting-cab or winch for working by hand.

Hoistings, *obs. form* of **HUSTINGS**.

† **Hoit**, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also *hoit*. [*Origin* obscure: senses 1 and 2 are perh. unconnected.

There seems to be connexion or association of sense with **HOYDEN**: see esp. **hoiting** *ppl. a.*]

1. *intr.* 'To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth' (*Nares*); to act the hoyden, to romp inelegantly.

1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* ii. i. (1881) 27 There you'll be hoyting and kissing the wenches you. 1611 BRAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pest.* i. iii, Hark my Husband he's singing and hoyting. *Ibid.* iv. iii, There he .. sings, and hoyts, and revels among his drunken companions. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. iv. vi. 110 Let none condemn them [girls] for Rigs, because thus hoyting with boys. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hoit*, to play the fool .. to engage in some evident absurdity.

2. To move clumsily and with difficulty; to limp. *Sc.*

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* vii, Tho' now ye dow but hoyte and hobble An' wittle like a saumont-coble.

Hence (in sense 1) **HOITING** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [with the latter, cf. **HOYDEN** *a.*]. Also **HOIT** *sb.*, *north. dial.*, a spoilt child, a simpleton, an awkward silly girl, a hoyden.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 87 Then would [I] hoyting wanton to a tribe Of lousy my body have abandoned. 1601 DONNE *Progr. Soul* xlvii, Us'd to wooe With hoyting gambols .. To make his Mistriess merry. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), The court is not .. a market-place for boyes, hoytings, and knaveries. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* iii. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 141 Young enough, But given too much to hoyting, and to barley-break. 1676 LADY FANSHAWE in *Mem.* (1829) 33, I was that which we graver people call a hoyting girl. 1687 MAS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* ii. i, One of those hoyting Ladies that love nothing like fool and fiddle.

Hoit, *obs. Sc. f.* **HOT** *a.*

Hoity-toity (*hoi'ti toi'ti*), *sb., adj., adv., int.* See also **HIGHTY-TIGHTY**. [*app.* a deriv. of **HOIT** *v.*, with reduplication; logically, the adj. ought to precede the sb. The sense seems in later times to have gradually been influenced by *high*, *height*, and their family; this becomes explicit in the spelling **HIGHTY-TIGHTY**.] *A. sb.*

1. Riotous or giddy behaviour; romping, frolic; disturbance, 'rumpus'; flightiness. Also, *b.* Assumption of superiority, 'airs', huffiness.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Querc.* (1708) 100 The widows I observ'd .. Chanting and Jiggng to every Tune they heard, and all upon the Hoyty-Toity, like mad Wenches of Fifteen. 1784 O'KEEFE *Fontainebleau* m. iii. (L.), My mother .. was a fine lady, all upon the hoyty-toities, and so, good for nothing. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* III. vi. ii, If this Danton were to burst your mesh-work i., what a hoytytoity were there, Justice and Culprit changing places. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 2374 After your three bouts At hoytytoity, great men with long words, And so forth.

2. A giddy or romping girl; a hoyden, romp. *dial.* Cf. **HIGHTY-TIGHTY** *sb.*

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 255 The Frowzy Browzy, Hoyty Toity, Covent-Garden Haridan. 1796 GOSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hoity-toity*, a hoyty-toity wench; a giddy, thoughtless, romping girl.

B. adj. Frolicsome, romping, giddy, flighty. Also, *b.* Assuming, haughty, petulant, huffy.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphit.* ii. ii, And that hoyty toity business ought, in conscience, to be over. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 ¶ 5 If any hoyty-toity things make a fuss, they are sure to be taken to pieces the next visit. 1769 MAS. BROOKE *Emily Montague* (1784) i. iv. 16 There is generally a certain hoyty-toity inelegance of form and manner at seventeen. 1800 KEATS *Cap & Bells* lxxix, See what hoyty-toity airs she took. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vii. (1874) 127 A good girl and not hoyty-toity. 1896 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sp. Ho. Com.* 13 Feb., It is not to be got rid of by the use of, if I may use the phrase without offence, the hoyty-toity language of the hon. and gallant member.

† *C. adv.* In a frolicsome or giddy manner. *Obs.* 1714 ARATHNOT *Harmony in Uproar* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 31 All of a sudden we run as mad as ever; and hoyty toity away went we. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* ii. iii. 18th Air, Hoyty, toity, Whisking, frisking.

D. int. An exclamation expressing surprise with some degree of contempt, esp. at words or actions considered to show flightiness or undue assumption. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iii. x, Hoyty toity, what have I to do with his Dreams or his Divination? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. viii, Hoyty toity! .. madam is in her airs, I protest. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xxix, 'Why he don't mean to say he's going! Hoyty toity! .. Nonsense.' 1883 MRS. ALEXANDER *Executor* II. 91 'Hoyty toity!' cried Mr. Harding, a little surprised. 'Well, you'll think better of it'.

Hence **Hoity-toityism**, **Hoity-toityness**, flightiness, huffiness, petulance. **Hoity-toity** *v. intr.*, to act in a hoyty-toity manner, to romp inelegantly, to hoyden.

1790 'TOBY TEACH' *EM' Hist. Goody Goosecap* 23 Miss Sally Scramble .. minded nothing but hoyty-toitying about, and had nothing but play in her head. 1800 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 106 A person whose hoyty-toityness is depressing beyond conception. 1881 T. WATTS in *Athenaeum* 3 Sept. 308/2 The talk gets naturally upon 'lords' in general, gentility, nonsense, and 'hoyty-toityism' as the canker at the heart of modern civilization.

Hoix, var. spelling of **HOICKA**.

Hoja (*h*), var. of **KHOJA**. **Hok**, **hoke**, *obs. ff.* **HOCK**, **HOOK**, **OAK**. **Hoke**, var. of **HOLK**, **HOWK** *v.*; **Hokeday**, etc., early ff. **HOCKDAY**, etc.

† **Hoker**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **hacor**, **hocer**, 2-4 **hoker**, 4-5 **hokir**, 5 **hocowre**, **hocour**. [*OE.* *hacor*, not found in the cognate langs.; the *o* is of doubtful length, but prob. short; possibly

related to OE. *hux*, *husc* 'mockery', root *huc-*, *huc-*. (Not related to OHG. *huoh*, MHG. *hūch*, *huoch* 'contempt, scorn, derision', in which the second *h* is Germanic, requiring OE. *h*.) Mockery, derision; scorn, contempt; abuse, reviling.

1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos in Hom. xxxiii.* (1883) 164 To oft man mid hokere gode dæda hyrweð. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 luele word, hoker and scorn. c. 1205 LAY. 29790 Bruttice clerekes Him seiden hokeres. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 45 She was as digue as water in a ditch As ful of hoker and of bismare. 14.. *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 211 Alle the fendes hadyn hokowre That mon shuld wonyn in the blessed honowre. 1421-2 HOCLEVE *Dialog.* 741 My wyf mighte have hokir & greet desdeyn.

b. Comb. hoker-word, mocking word; gibe. 1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos in Hom. xxxiii.* (1883) 164 Hokerwyrde dysize. c. 1205 LAY. 15995 [Hi] me atwiten mid heore hoker worden.

† **Hoker**, *v. Obs.* [f. *HOKER sb.*] *trans.* To mock, scorn, revile.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 458 þu ure godes hokerest. c. 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 456 in O. E. *Misc.* 50 He .. gon him hokeri. c. 1245 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 140 Thay .. weren shamefully receyued, & lothly 1-hokere.

b. *intr.* To pour scorn (upon). c. 1205 LAY. 14795 Ah nes hit nan .. þat him ne hokerede on. c. 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 449 in O. E. *Misc.* 50 þe princes and þet oþer volk hokerede him vp-on.

Hence **Hokering** *vbl. sb.*, mockery, scorn. a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 188 þeo on hokerunge zeiden so lude. a. 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 281 þe red 3erde þat te was .. 3iuen þe on hokeringe.

Hokerere, *var. of OKERER Obs.*, usurer.

† **Hokerful**, *a. Obs.* [f. *HOKER sb.* + *-FUL*.] Scornful. Hence **Hokerfully** *adv.*, scornfully.

a. 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 670 in O. E. *Misc.* 137 He wole lifen and hokerful ben. c. 1325 *Lai le Freine* 61 A proude dame and an envious, Hokerfulliche misseginge.

† **Hokerly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] 1. Scornfully, mockingly, contemptuously.

c. 1205 LAY. 19412 And lætten swiðe hokerliche of Lote þan eorle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 417 þe kyng .. wel hokerlyche by held þe folc þat þere stod. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Paro. T.* 510 Thanne wole he .. answeren hokerly and aogryly.

2. In a way worthy of scorn, contemptibly, ridiculously.

a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 140 þis is wunder ouer alle wundres, & hokerliche wunder. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Swa muchel þe hokerlicher him þunched to beon ouercomen.

Hoker moker, *obs. f. HUGGER-MUGGER.*

Hoket: see **HOCKET**.

Hokey, hoaky (*hō'ki*). In *by Hokey, by the Hokey*, a petty oath, or asseveration.

[*Hoakie*, in Ayrshire, according to Jamieson, means 'a fire that has been covered up with cinders, when all the fuel has become red'. This is hardly likely to be the source of the petty oath, which seems to be substituted for some other word.]

1825 JAMIESON *s.v.*, Used also as a petty oath, *By the hoakie*. 1842 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser. II. Dead Drummer*, What sound mingles too?—by the hokey—a Drum! 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xi. 101 Hilloa, by the Hokey I have him! 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 64 Then, by hokey, I'll like you very much indeed, old fellow!

Hokey-pokey (*hō'ki pō'ki*). *slang or colloq.* Also *hoky-poky*. [In sense 1, altered from *hocus-pocus*; in sense 2, perh. of distinct origin.]

1. (Cf. *HOCUS-POCUS* 2.) Deception, cheatery, netherhand work.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hoky-poky*, *hocus-pocus*. *North.* 1893 FARMER *Slang, Hoky-poky*. 1. A cheat; a swindle; nonsense. (From *HOCUS-POCUS*.)

2. A cheap kind of ice-cream, sold by street vendors.

1884 *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 715/1 'Hokey pokey, pokey ho' .. a curiously compounded beverage. 1885 *Tuer Old Lond. Cries* 53 Hokey Pokey is of a firmer make and probably stiffer material than the penny ice of the Italians. 1888 *Pail Mall G.* 25 Sept. 3/2 The correct origin of the term 'Hokey Pokey, a penny a lump'. [An incident is related as tending to identify the term with the It. *O che poco!* 'O how little!']

3. Cf. **HOKEY**, and *pokey-hokey* in Spirdens *Supp. to Forby*.

1883 *Bread-Winners* 231 By the great hokey-pokey! they couldn't keep it up a minute when their wives came.

Hokster, hokester, *obs. ff. HUCKSTER.*

Hoky, *variant of HOCKEY* 1, harvest-home.

Hol, see **HOLE**, **HOLL**, **WHOLE**. **Hola**, *obs. f.*

HOLLA, **Holacueur**, *obs. f. HALALCOR*. **Holagogue**, *etc.*: see **HOLLO**. **Holand**, *-er*, *obs. f. HOLLAND*, *-ER*.

Holarctic (*hōlā'ktik*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὅλος* 'whole' (*HOLLO*) + *ARCTIC*.] In the Geographical Distribution of Animals: Of or pertaining to the entire northern or arctic region, as the Holarctic region, or Holarctic family of birds.

Mr. P. Selater divided the surface of the globe into six great zoological Regions, two of which, the *Palæarctic* and *Neartic*, comprised the Old and the New World respectively north of the Tropic of Cancer (nearly). It has since been proposed to unite these into one region, to which Prof. A. Newton has applied the term *Holarctic*. It corresponds essentially to Huxley's *Arctogeal*.

1883 A. HEILPRIN in *Nature* 26 Apr. 606 As regards the name 'Triarctic', by which I intended to designate the combined Neartic and Palæarctic regions .. I beg to state that at the suggestion of Prof. Alfred Newton .. it has been

replaced by *Holarctic*. 1887 NEWTON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 733 The great northern or 'Holarctic' fauna.

† **Holard**, *Obs.* [A by-form of *HOLOUR*, with suffix *-ARD*.] A whoremonger.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xvi. 358 Haue at thy tabard, harlot and holard! Thou shalt not be sparde!

Holbard, *-beard*, *-ber* (d/e, -bert, *obs. ff.* **HALBERD**, **Holbard** etc., *obs. ff. HALBERDIER.*

Holcodont (*hō'kodont*), *a. Ornith.* [f. Gr. *ὄλος* furrow + *δόντ* tooth.] Having teeth distinctly and separately socketed in a long continuous groove, as the *Odontolox* (Cent. Dict.).

Hold (*hōld*), *v.* Pa. t. held; pa. ppl. held, *arch. holden* (*hō'ld'n*). Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. redupl. str. vb. OE. *haldan*, *healdan*, pa. t. *heold*, ppl. *halden*, *healden*, corresp. to OFris. *halda*, *helt*, *halden*, OS. *haldan*, *held*, *ghaldan* (MLG. *holden*, MDa. *houden*), OHG. *halten*, *hielt*, *gehalten* (Ger. *halten*, *hielt*, *gehalten*), ON. *halda*, *helt*, *held*, *haldenn*, Goth. *haldan*, *haihald*, *haldians*. The Anglian form *haldan* remained in the north as *hald*, *hauld*, *haud*, but regularly gave in midl. and general Eng. *hold*; the WSax. *healdan* gave in the south a pres. stem *heald*, *heald*, *hyald*, *held* in ME. The 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. had often umlaut and contraction in OE. and early ME. The pa. t. OE. *heold* (=redupl. **hehold*) became *heeld*, *held*, dial. *hield*, *hyld*, *huld* (i); rarely, with weak ending, *hulte*, *holdede*, in ME. The pa. ppl. became *holden*, north. *halden* (*hauden*, *hadden*), south. *healden*, *helden*; also, with loss of suffix, *yhælde*, *yholde*, *holde*, etc.; in 16th c. *holden* began to be displaced by *held* from the pa. t., and is now archaic, but preserved by its use in legal and formal language; weak forms *holded*, *hoddit*, are frequent from 16th c. in dial. or individual use.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. Present stem. a. *Anglian and north.* 1-7 *hald*, (4-5 *ald*), 6-9 *Sc. hauld*, (6 *hawd*, 6- *haud*, *had*), 9 *north. Eng. hod*.

a. 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 874 Miercna rice to haldanne. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 Nænig monn mæhte hine haldan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Haldeð broþerredene eow bitwene. a. 1225 *Juliana* 47 Hu derst to halde me? a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4034 Aiber might þam ald. *Ibid.* 28353, 1 þat cuth na mesur hald. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 514 To hald þat þat forspokyn hald. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 33 And ald houshold oponly. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 42 Micht non him hawd. *Ibid.* lix. 27 Quhy wald thou hald that will away? 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 15 Ane pennyworth to had. 1724 RAMSAY *Ten. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Twa good pocks .. The t'ane to had the grots The ither to had the meal. 1777-1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gyn* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 122 Nought could handl them. 1781 BURNS *My Nanie*, O vii, I'm as hlythe that hauds his pleugh.

b. 3- *hold*, (5 *hold*, old, 5-7 *ould*). c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Hie sullen we holden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 460 Ych myn holde vaste. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11648 Hold hit onone! c. 1460 PORTSCUE *Obs. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 We most holde [MS. *Digby* 145 (1532) *houldit*] it for vndouted. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 Who maie holde that will awaie?

γ. *WSax. and south.* 1-4 *heald*, 3 *hæld*, 3-5 *held*, (4 *Kent. hyald*, *hye* (a)ld).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 We .. his bebodu healdan. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 224 Heald by mid þe. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Heald þin cunde. a. 1175 *Prov. Ælfred* 620 in O. E. *Misc.* 136 Þenne miht þu þi lond mid frendþeche holden. c. 1315 *Healde* [see B. 23 c]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Zome þet me hyelde guode men. *Ibid.* 145 God of hnam we hyealdeþ alle. *Ibid.* 220 [He] hyalde hit wyle þerhyule hit ilest. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2340 Al ny lond I will of him held.

b. 2nd sing. 1 **heltst*, *hytst*, 2 *alst*, 3-4 *halst*, 4 *north. hald* (e)s, 3- *holdest*; 3rd sing. 1 *hielt*, *helt*, *hilt*, *hylt*, 2-4 *halt* (alt), 4 *halt*, *north. hald* (e)s, 4-5 *holt*, 3- *holdeth*, 6- *holds*.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 220 Se wisa hilt his spræce. 970 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 466 Afene stream healt done norþ ende. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 198 Sio. .helt þa lendenbrædan. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hlafofð .. þe alste [=halst þe] hefenen þrimstettes. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 924 Quo-so his alt him bi ast. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2655 If þou halds mi techeyng. c. 1300 *Beket* 1614 He halth me the meste wreche. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 90 3ef thou hys [hestes] halst man. 1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Vor huo þet halt ald man uor child: he hine halt uor fol. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr. f. T.* 53 And halt [v.r. holte] his feeste so solempne. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxvii. 270 Prestre Iohn holt ful gret lond.

2. Pa. t. 1. i *hold*, 1-4 *heold*, 1- *held*; 3 *hield*, (*hel*), 3-4 *huld*, 4 *heeld*, 4-5 *heild*, *helt*, 4-6 *hild*, *hyld*, 5 *huelld*, *hold*, *hyllde*.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 4 Ure ieldran ða þe ðas stowa ær bioldon. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 46 Judei .. heoldon heora earan. a. 1132 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1123 Fela oðre .. helden here castles him to geanes. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 265 Du helde mi riht hond. a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 66 Eue heold .. longe tale mid te neddre. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 19/13 [The] taper .. þat heold huld in hire hond. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 408 þe seund o werk he held [v.r. held, helde] him still. *Ibid.* 6038 Langer his forward held he noight. c. 1375 S. *Leg. Saints*, Laurentius 724 Mony feynsdis hylde þare way. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecd.* ii. 2 Lazing I heold errour. c. 1400 St. *Alexius* (Cott.) 315 He hylde his hand so faste. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 724 Seynt Wultrud hold hurr ryzt wel afayrde. c. 1450 *Merlin* 64 Thus hilde the kyng that

feeste. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 207 [An idol] helde in his ryght honde a grete keye. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalyps* 40 He hilde himselfe still vnder his fathers obedience. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. v. 65, I held the sword. 1841 *Lane Arab. Nts.* I. 93 A thing that thou heldest in thy hand.

β. 5 *hulte*, γ. 5 *holdede*. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 602 [He] hulte hym styll as he nougt roust. *Ibid.* 937 His hond .. so hulte he. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 87 The sonne of Mithridatis holdede that realme by xliij. yere.

3. Pa. ppl. a. 1-2 (3e) *halden*, 2-3 *ihalden*, 4-5 *halden*, *-yn* (*alden*, etc.), 4-6 *haldin*, (6 *Sc. haldine*, *halden*, 9 *Sc. hadden*, *north. hoddenn*).

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 17 Æd-gædre biðon gehalden. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Pat naman ne mai bien gehalden. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28470, I haue halden. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 The feste .. is halden in this wyse. a. 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 11 The Parliament to be haldin in Edinburgh. 1558 MATTHEW Wynning of Calice viii. in Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 94 Be ilk man halden in reverence. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Lands haldin be the heire. *Mod. Sc. He's* ower fow haddenn.

β. 3-4 γ, 1-*holden*, *-yn*, 3- *holden*, (4-5 *-in*, *-yn*, *-un*, *olden*).

a. 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Vuele i-holden troude. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2039 Holden halden in prisun. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 266 That never 3et i-holdyn nes. 1377 *Lancel.* P. Pl. B. v. 281 Alle .. Ben holden .. to helpe þe to restitue. ? a. 1400 *Præter Floumen* in *Harl. Misc.* (1870) VI. 112 Ych am y-holden by charite to parte with hym of these goodes. 1411 *Rolls Parli.* III. 650/1 At the last Parliement .. holden at Westm[inster]. 1868 LOWELL *Under Willows, Wind-Harp* 5 Only caught for the moment and holden.

γ. 1 (3e) *healden*, 3 *ihalden*, 4-6 *helden*.

c. 1000 [see B. 6]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9504 He .. helden had þir laghes tuin.

δ. 4 *ihalde*, *yholde*, *yhealde*, *halde*, *halt*, 4-5 *holde*, *hold*, 6 *Sc. hald*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8442 Þou hast halde þer lond wyþ wrong. 1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Þe hestes .. huerto hi byþe y-hyealde. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10493 (Trin.) I out of chirche .. am don & for cursed holde. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 168 Seyde he had holde his day. 1393 *Langl. P.* Pl. C. iv. 269 For a man yholde. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 32 Ye are moche holde to youre God. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. iv. 9 Ane rych enornament Of cleyn Phebus, that was his grandschir hald.

ε. 6- *held*, 6 *helde*, *hild*.

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 24 The Shire-Court .. is held and kept in the City of Chichester. 1587 GOULDING *De Mornay* ix. 125 If he had hild himselfe to that which he saith. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 44 How long hath this possession held the man. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1257 O, let it not be hild [rimes kill'd, fulfill'd] Poor women's faults. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. ii. iii. To be held and chewed in the mouth. 1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 190/3 Their quarry got 'held' in a bit of bog.

ζ. 6-7 *holded*, 9 *dial. hoddit*. 1590 L. LLOYD *Dial. Daies* Oct. 31 Which day amongst the antient Romans was holded a fortunate day for marriage. 1766 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 71 A Court .. which was holded before I came home.

B. Signification.

In Gothic, *haldan* is recorded only in the sense 'to watch over, keep charge of, keep, herd, pasture (cattle)'. (Cf. the derivative *BEHOLD* = hold in observation.) This is generally accepted as the original sense in the Teutonic langs. (cf. Grimm, s.v. *Halten*, Vervijis & Verdam *Middelnld. Wbb.* s.v. *Houden*), whence have arisen the senses, 'to rule (people), guard, defend, keep from getting away or falling, preserve, reserve, keep possession of, possess, occupy, contain, detain, entertain, retain, maintain, sustain', in which it is now used. In some of these *hold* covers the same conceptual ground as *keep* (which has superseded it in reference to cattle), in others it is a stronger synonym of *have*. But its typical current sense is 'to have or keep in one's grasp'; uses into which this notion does not enter, literally or figuratively, having mostly become obsolete. Hence it is the English equivalent of L. *tenere*, F. *tenir*, and so of *contain*, *retain*, etc., as above. The verb had already a wide development of sense in OE., as far as we can go back; uses akin to the Gothic are here placed as sense 1.

1. Transitive senses.

† 1. To keep watch over, keep in charge, herd, 'keep' (sheep, etc.); to rule (men). Only in OE. and early ME. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 Þære heorde þe hi ær Gode healdan sceoldan. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* iv. 9 Sceolde ic minne broþor healdon? *Ibid.* xxxvii. 13 Pine gebroþru healdap sceop on Sichima. c. 1000 — *Hom.* II. 230 Se ðe hyt Israhel. *Ibid.* 382 Da weardas heoldon þæs cwearternes durn. c. 1050 *Larus of Cnut* i. c. 20 (Schmidt) þe he his men rihtlice healde. a. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1014 Gif he hi rihtlicor healdan wolde. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 He halt mid his mihte hefe and eorðe.

† b. To guard, defend, preserve (from hurt).

c. 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) cxx. 4 Se þe sceal healdan nu Israela folc utan wið feondum [qui custodit Israel]. 13.. *Guy Warru.* (A. 7225) 'God', he seyd, 'fader almiht, þat .. heldest Daniel fram þe lyoun, Saue me fram his foule dragoun'.

2. To keep from getting away; to keep fast, grasp.

Often with advb. extension, as *hold fast*; see also IV. To hold one's sides: to press the hands against the sides, as in excessive laughter.

c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 110 Iacob heold þone yldran broðer Esau be ðam fet. c. 1205 LAY. 24752 Ælc mid his honde heold his iucere. 1398 *REVERSA Barth.* De P. R. v. xviii. (1495) 123 Joab helde the chynne of Amasa as though he wold kysse hym. 1550 LYONSAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 378 Ane quaff of gold to hald his hair. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. lviii. 85 The same decoction, holden and kept in the month. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 59 Lay hold vpon him Priam, hold him fast. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 32 Laughter holding both his sides. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 43 (*In the Street*), I continued holding her hand. 1892

Chamb. Jnl. 3 Sept. 561/2 A. boy rushed up. to hold the rector's horse.

b. *Cricket*. To catch (a ball); implying a difficult or skilful catch.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 June. Hornby drove Giffen hard to mid-on, where Bannerman held the ball cleverly.

c. *Sporting colloq.* To prove a match for, hold one's own against.

1883 *Times* 22 Oct. 10/2 It seems likely that she holds all the horses that ran in the Cesarewitch safe enough. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 421/1 On the more level slope he begins to hold his pursuer. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 323/1 Oxford rowed a slower stroke... than their opponents, and yet appeared to hold them fairly easily from post to finish.

3. To keep from falling, to sustain or support in or with the hand, arms, etc.: applicable to any degree of exertion, from that involved in *holding up* (see sense 44) a heavy object, to that which does not differ from *having in the hand*, except by the mere implication of muscular action.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 538 Ealle... healdende palm-twigu on beora handum. [Cf. I. 90 Hæbbende heora palm-twigu on banda.] c. 1290 *St. Dunstan* 13 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 19 Seint Dunstones moder taper... þat heo hald on hire hond. a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 746 His swerd fel of his hond... Ne mihte he it holde. c. 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2009 Another ymage That held a mirour in his hond. 1536 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 939 Ten brode arrowis hilde he there. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 25 Hold the basin high as you give water to ones handes. 1595 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, Holding in his hande a long staffe of silver. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 371 Muttering their prayers, holding a bundle of small Tameriske-twigs. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.* 101 My partner held good trumps. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Sept. 14/3 Holding a brief for the National League. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* II. 674 My wife... Holds our little Iulus before his father to see. *Mod.* Hold my book while I run back. The girl was holding the baby for her mother.

† b. *fig.* To uphold, support, maintain. *Obs.* c. 1000 *Laws Æthelred* v. c. 35 Utan ænne cyne-hlaford holdlice healdan. 1340 *Ayeb.* 35 Þe heȝe men... þæt heȝaldep and sosteneþ iewes and þe carsons.

c. In pregnant sense: To hold so as to keep in position, guide, control, or manage, as to hold the sceptre, the reins, the plough.

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 He customably used himself to hold the Plow. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iv. 41 Enraged wight, Whome greater griefe made forgett the raines to hold of reason's rule. 1621 *T. WILLIAMSON tr. Gouliart's Wise Vieillard* 49 Even as wee see Pilots... holding the Rudder. 1631 *GOOGE God's Arrows* v. xi. 421 More fit... to handle a matooke then to hold a musket.

† d. To sustain, bear, endure, 'stand' (some treatment). *Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* (1881) 237 The shoemaker cares not if his shoes hold the drawing on. 1606 *W. CRAWSHAW Romish Forgeries* Aija, If the matter will not hold plea, and if my prooffe be not substantiall. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. ii. 80 Now humble as the ripest Mulberry, That will not hold the handling. 1664 *WALLER Poems, To Sir T. Higgins*, Their small galleys may not hold compare With our tall ships.

4. To keep (the body, or a member) in a particular position or attitude; to 'carry', sustain, bear.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4196 Godd hald our him his holi hand! 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 229 A man sittynge peron... halt his riȝt hond as þouȝ he spake to be peple. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 145 An other holdeth his necke a wrye. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 4 Holding thy eare close to the hollow ground. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Cox-comb* v. ii. Be not fearful, for I hold my hands before my mouth. 1885 *DORA RUSSELL On Golden Hinges* II. xi. 165 She held herself like a queen. 1890 *W. C. RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* I. iii. 52 She held her face averted. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 230 She held her head as proudly as ever.

5. To have or keep within it; to retain (fluid, or the like), so that it does not run out; esp. to contain (with reference to amount or quantity); to be capable of containing, have capacity for.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 56 Ða water-fatu, sume heoldon twyfealde zemetu, sume þryfealde. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5924 Ne was in hus na vessel fer þat watur hild, o stan ne tre. 1388 *WYCLIF Jer.* II. 13 Cisternes distried, that moun not holde watris. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 54 That yle [Cycile] holt in compas aboute eccl frensche myles. c. 1480 *Lit. Childr. Lit. Bk.* 30 in *Babes Bk.* 18 Put not thy mete... In-to thy Seler that thy salte halte. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 4 Euery barrill for bere shall contene and holde xxxvi. gallons. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* v. i. 9 More diuels then vaste hell can hold. 1720 *De Foe Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 206 He stored the sloop as full as she could hold. 1736 *FIELDING Pasquin* I. i, I'll make the house too hot to hold you. 1805 *W. SAUNDERS Min. Waters* 225 The animal and vegetable matters which it holds in solution. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 66 Peat holds water like a sponge. 1872 *BLACK ADP. Phaeton* xii, Cannot the phaeton hold five? *Mod.* This jug holds two pints.

6. To have or keep as one's own absolutely or temporarily; to own, have as property; to be the owner, possessor, or tenant of; to be in possession or enjoyment of.

To have and to hold: see HAVE v. 1 c. 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 611 Her Cyneȝliss feng to rice... and heold xxxi wintra. c. 897 [see A. 2] c. 1000 *AGS. Ps.* (Th.) exxi[i]. 1 þu þe heofon-þamas healdest and wealdest (Th.) in cælo. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 221 Se þe ahte wile holde wel. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 225 Þatt ille kunesæte þatt Daviþþ king hiss faderr held. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 14 If any Breton were fonden holdand lond. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 38 Sir Simouye is of-sent to assaile þe Chabres, þat fals obur Fauuel by eny [fyn] heolden. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13697 Pirrus... Weddit þat worthi, & as wif held. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) i. 4 Þe

kyng... haldes grete and mykill land. For he haldes þe land of Hungary, Saouy, Comany [etc.]. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. ii, Syr Launcelot holdeth your queene and hath done longe. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 15 b, If an house be let to holde at will. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxvii. 148 By which he acquirith and holdeth a propriety in land, or goods. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. xxxvii, My Sovereign holds in ward my land. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 177 Farms are held on a variety of tenure. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist.* I. vii. 135 No man who taught the contrary was to be allowed to hold a benefice.

b. To possess, have, occupy (a position, office, quality, etc.).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 8129 If endlesnes any end moght hald, þan war it endlesnes unproperly cald. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 In dede þei hald not, ne do his office. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174, Wheresoever thou hoold residence. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 104 They may also lawfully hold superiority over their brethren. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 242 He might well have holden place with the worst. 1757 *BEATTIE Wolf & Sheph.* 10 One With whom wit holds the place of reason. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* I. v. 40 Their places, therefore, are practically holden during good behaviour. 1897 *SCOTT Surg. Dan.* I, Doctor Grey the might hold the title by diploma for what I know. 1890 *T. F. TOUT Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689. 137 Catholics could hold rank up to that of colonel.

c. Const. of or from (the superior from whom the title to an estate or office is derived). Also *fig.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 29377 And æt þeom sone al þis ærd, of þim to heoldenne. c. 1290 *Beket* 2000 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 163 þe baronie also, þat þou halst of him in cheif. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 48 § 1 The same Castelles... be holden of your Highness in Chief as of your Crowne. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 118 The Trust, the Office, I do hold of you. 1636 *MASSINGER Bashf. Lover* iv. iii, I hold my dukedom from you, as your vassal. 1703 *ROWE Ulys.* IV. i, I have learnt to hold My Life from none, but from the Gods who gave it. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 68 It has been contended that the word *fodum* signifies land holden of a superior lord, by military or other services.

d. *Mil.* To keep forcibly against an adversary, defend; to keep possession of, occupy.

1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 And [he] held Excestre ægenes him. 1573 *J. SANFORD Hours Recreat.* (1576) 173 They tooke and held the Citie with force. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. iii. 164 To Bristow Castle, which they say is held by Busbie, Bagot, and their Complices. 1649 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) West. Voy. to Mount Wks.* (1872) 18 The main Island is held for the Prince, by one Captain... called Sir John Grenville. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 723 With what Arms We mean to hold what anciently we claim Of Deitie or Empire. 1867 *J. B. ROSE tr. Virgil's Æneid* 40 The foeman holds the wall. 1869 *W. LONGMAN Hist. Edu.* III. I. xvii. 319 The bridge was held for some time... at last the French fled.

e. To occupy, be in (a place); also, in stronger sense, To remain in, retain possession or occupation of.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7166 He ber þe crowne & huld þe deis mid oþer atil also. 13... *K. Alis.* 1154 Alisandre heold the deys. c. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 124 As if science held her seat Between the circled arches of thy brows. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 94 The star, that bids the shepherd fold, Now the top of heaven doth hold. 1704 *J. TRAPP Abra-Muld* II. i. 456 One who holds the very next Apartment. 1885 *MRS. PIARIS Lady Lovelace* II. xxix. 123 For the nonce lighter questions held his brain. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 May 559/3 His first piece... long held the boards.

f. *fig.* Of disease, error, etc.: To have in its power, possess, affect, occupy.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11829 Ydrosip held him sua in threst. 1420 *Proclam. Hen. V.* in *Rymer Fodera* (1710) 917 Our sayd Father is holden with divers Sekeness. 1577 *HANNER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 241 The detestable heresie of Arius, which held their minds of a long time. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 116 Th' affliction of my minde amends, with which I feare a madness held me. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 122 A Fever that held him for about a Fortnight. 1886 *SEELEY Short Hist. Napoleon* I. iv. § 1. 118 The intoxication of the Marengo campaign still held him.

7. To keep, preserve, retain; not to lose, let go, part with, or omit; to detain; to arrest, rivet the attention of.

c. 1000 *AGS. Goss. Matt.* ix. 17 Hiȝ doð niwe win on niwe bytta, and ætðer byȝ ge-healden [Lindisf. gehalden]. c. 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 98 Him sylfum na healdende of eallum. a. 1225 *ANCR. R.* 50 Þe blake cloð... halt his heou betere. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* We senden 3ew þis writ... to halden a manges 3ew inehord. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13409 'Quarior', said he, 'þus has þou Halden þe god wine to now?' 1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* x. vii. (1495) 378 Cole rake in ashes holdeth and kepeth fyre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cviij b, If she holde it past the secunde day after, she shall be hoole. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 b, But I holde you to long with commendation of that... I pray you let us goe to dinner. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 333 Might... dive in as long as they could hold their breath. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 335 Constant changes of scene and method hold the attention. 1885 *E. F. BYRANE Entangled* II. xxiv. 130 She... found herself held by his eyes.

b. With extension or complement: To keep in a specified place, state, condition, or relation; to oblige to adhere to (a promise or the like: cf. 10).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 189 þa heht Petrus and Paulus on bendum healdon. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Heald me þe wrache. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1044 3e... halded me inne bende. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3183 Abraham... held still þin arm, And to þi sun do þou no harm. *Ibid.* 14405 Pharaon... þat þam in seruage held lang. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Anc. & Arc.* 339 Thus holdithe me my destenye a wreche. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8083 To hold hym in hope & hert hym the better. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 Beyng holde in a certeyn stupour and wondyr of mynde. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 83 Suche a rable of shooters... as wolde holde vs talkyng whyles tomorrow. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. iii. 202 His gracious

Promise, which you might... have held him to. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1820) II. 286 The captain is desirous to hold you to it. 1872 *C. E. MAURICE Stephen Langton* III. 213 John's army was held in check. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 360 He was held at bay.

c. *refl.* To keep oneself; to adhere, remain, keep.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Moni halt him til an make. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 379 'Pe kyng', he seyde, 'of Engeland halt hym to his bedde'. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6521 Moyse him hild awai. *Ibid.* 10413 Quen þat he held him fra hame. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 245 Holdeþ 3ow in vnyte. c. 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 373 For thy, hald 3ow fra the Court. a. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* lv. 187 Euery man prayned gretely Huon that he helde hym selfe so fermely. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxvi. 2 Holde the still a litle. 1571 *CAMPION Irish. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 98 Richard held himself in Ireland. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 340 They held themselves aloof from the popular current.

† d. To continue to occupy; to remain in (a place); not to move from or leave; to 'keep'. *Obs.*

1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 623 She halt hire chambre. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 64 Had they holde the highe waye. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. iii. 84 The schippis haldand the deip see. a. 1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. Poems (1831) 131 Holding alway the chief street of the town. 1795 *OSBALDISTON Brit. Sportsm.* 477 If it be rainy, then the hare will hold the highways more than at any other time.

e. *Hunting.* To keep going; to lead or drive (hounds). Cf. 24.

1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 792/2 We found Mark... holding the hounds up the common again. 1891 *Ibid.* 19 Dec. 954/2 Laurance... held his hounds across the valley.

8. To keep together, to keep in being, existence, or operation, to carry on; to convoke and preside over (a meeting, assembly, council, or the like); to go through formally, perform (any proceeding or function); to keep, observe, celebrate (a festival); to carry on, sustain, or have (communication, intelligence, conversation); to keep (company, silence, etc.); to use (language) habitually or constantly; = HAVE v. 11.

a. 1200 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1075 Hi ne dorstan nan gefeoht healdan wið Willelm cyng. *Ibid.* an. 1085 Her se cyng bæd his corona and heold his hired. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Seint[n] nicholas... þat wune heold to his lues ende. c. 1205 *LAV.* 4766 Belin in Euerewic hold eorlene hustung. a. 1225 *ANCR. R.* 22 Vrom þet, efter Preciosa, holded silence. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10215 A mikel fest... þat lues held. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 13363 (Trin.) A bridle was þere on I halde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 410 The king Eduard... Come to strevellyne. For till hald thar an assemble. c. 1450 *Mertyn* 2 The fendes helden a gret conseil. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 8, I wyl holde you companye thyder. a. 1535 *MORE Ædus* V. (1611) 3 The Parliament holden the thirtieth yeere of King Henry the Sixth. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 29 To holden chat with seely shepherds swayne. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 41 Had he held intelligence with the King of Granada. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. v. [They] can hold conversation in both tongues. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xix. 267 Any county, wherein the assises are held. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxvi. 93, I pray thee hold converse with me. 1840 *J. QUINCY Hist. Harvard Univ.* I. 91 The first meeting of the Corporation... was holden on the 13th of the ensuing July. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. I. 667 Several opulent gentlemen were accused of holding conventicles.

b. *Mus.* † (a) To perform (a particular part in concerted music); = BEAR v. 1 20. *Obs.* (b) To sustain (a note, esp. in one part while the other parts move).

1885 'RITA' *Like Dian's Kiss* xxiv. 180 The vocal thunder, having terminated in a prolonged holding of the low E, is followed by loud applause. 1889 *E. PROUT Harmony* xix. § 501 A suspension may be very simply defined as a note of one chord held over another of which it forms no part.

† 9. To keep unbroken or inviolate; to observe, abide by (a command, vow, promise, faith, etc.); the opposite of to break or violate. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceolan þa den bebodu healdan. *Ibid.* 45 Gið þi nellap healdan Godes æwe. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Ne we ne moten halden moyse e. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* þæt heo stedefastlice healden and swerien to healden... þo isetnesses þæt þei man inakede. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10698 Hu Sco moght þat man and hald hir vrow. 14366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 266 Feith ne trouth holdith she To frend ne felawe, bad or good. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 610, I aske now of the To holde covenante in this cas. c. 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 439, I sall hald that I haue becht. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W. V.* v. 260 To Master Broome, you yett shall hold your word. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Women Pleased* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) II. 200/1 'Tis fit you hold your word, sir.

† 10. To oblige, bind, constrain; in later use, chiefly in pa. pple. *holden. Obs. or arch.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 9459 þe to fehte heom scolde halden. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Kings* iv. 8 Ther was there a grette woman, that heelde hym, that he ete brede. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1443 *Flyssip*, Thanne were I holde to quyte thy labour. 14400 *Praier of Ploverman in Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 113 And thus ys my brother y-holde to done to me. 14... *HOECLEVE Compl. Virgin* 138 Thou art as moche, or more, holde him to hyde, Than Sem, þat held his Fadir Noe. 1528-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 71 His brother should not be haldin to answeare none farder in that mater. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 253 They could not view themselves as holden... to submit.

† b. To be holden: to be obliged, under obligation to (any one), to be BEHOLDEN. *Obs. or arch.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 327 To þis man & his meke wif most y am holde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 374 (MS. Harl. 3490) Whereof to him in special above all other I am most holde. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 34 We be moche holden to you. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Harl. *Dodsley* I. 15 Greatly am I now holden unto thee. 1666 *PEVYS Diary* 9 Apr., So we... turned back, being holden to the gentleman.

c. To hold to bail: to bind or constrain by bail; see BAIL sb.1, esp. the latter sense 6.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxv, Pickwick and Tupman he had already held to bail. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Feb. 2/3 [He] was wrongfully held to bail to be of good behaviour.

11. To keep back from action, hinder, prevent, restrain; *refl.* to restrain oneself, refrain, forbear. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in special phrases; *spec.* b. To keep in, refrain from (speech, noise, etc.): see also *hold one's tongue*.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past*, xxxiii. 220 Ac se wisa hilt his spræc and bitt timan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Pæt we us healdan... wip þa heafodlican leathras. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13647 He allan þat dos his will, And holds him fra dedis ill. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xxiv. 16 Sothli her ysen weren holdun, lest they knewen him. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iii. iii. Who holdeth now me that with my foote I breke not thynd hede? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 288 To suche poynte that thou maigest not hold vomityng. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supplices* i. i. Holde thy talking, nourse, and harken to me. 1642-3 EARL OF NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 137 Let them call them what they will, so they would hold their fingers from them. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiogr.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 131 The only restraining motive which may hold the hand of a tyrant. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chua*, xxv, I wish you'd hold your nose! 1891 *Graphic* *Christm.* No. 20/3 He had reluctantly held his fire, determined to wait till he could 'mak siccar'.

12. To have or keep in the mind, entertain: a. (a feeling, etc.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 1954 Hio... heold beah-lofan wið hæleþa brego. c 1205 LAY. 30198 And for here muchele lunc þa heolde heore aldren. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 64 She... of my rurall musick holdeth scorn. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 17 Proteus, the good conceit I hold of thee. 1595 — *John* iii. iv. 90 You hold too heynous a respect of greefe. 1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* Pref. Civa, If they hold a Reverend esteeme of those who [etc.]. 1802 LEYDEN *Mermiad* xlv, That heart... Can hold no sympathy with mine. 1846 H. TORRES *Rem. Milit.* Lit. I. 39 The first... who acknowledged the tactical theory and held great account of those who practised it.

b. (a belief, opinion, doctrine, etc.): To accept and entertain as true; to believe.

1340 *Ayeb.* 134 We þæt þe rihte byleane hysaldep. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 224, I holde the cristen fayth. 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 65 Let me holde the same proposition still. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 134 All the Egyptians hold opinion, that the Crocodile is a Diuinitour. 1667 EARL OF CARDIGAN in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 9 The Church of England holds the three creeds as well as we. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents i. iii. § 36 It appears, that Aristotle also held the world's animation. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* fr. 1689. 102 Those who held most strongly the divine right of the people to choose their own ministers. 1892 *Monist* II. 162 Justified in holding this view.

c. With obj. clause: To be of opinion, think, consider, believe (that).

a 1300 *Sarmun* xlii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Ihc hold a fole þat he be. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2507 (Trin.) Þei helde heres was be lond. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. v. (1859) 5, I holde nought that al be trewe that he seyth. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxii. 23 The Saduces which holde that there is no resurreccion. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 87 It is held, that Valour is the chiefest Vertue. 1771 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, She holds that both Frank and his master are much improved. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. i. 15, I hold... that the details... are altogether unhistorical.

d. With obj. and complement or extension: To think, consider, esteem, regard as. Const. with simple compl. or (*arch.*) with *as*, *for*, or with infin.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 63 And halt him seluen for ierde. c 1205 LAY. 8082 Heo heolden hinc for hæhne godd. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 192 Holdeð hit alle blisse uollen in misliche of þeos fondunges. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27135 Þou haldest þin ann gilt hot light. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 141 And to ben holden digne of reverence. — *Reeve's T.* 288 When this Iape is told another day, I sal been halde a daf, a cokenay. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63, I requyre yow that ye holde me for excused. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M viij b, They were holden and reputed as goddes after their death. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 202, I hold mine own Religion so good, as it needs not fetch lustre from the disgrace of another. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiii. 179 The very idea of resistance... they hold as absurd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 364 For their absence the king was held responsible. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. III. 185 He held the lives of other men as cheap as his own. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 419 If you would not scruple in holding Paley for an honest man.

e. Of a judge or court: To state as an authoritative opinion; to lay down as a point of law; to decide.

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof.* Bk. v. § 306. 125 It hath been holden in the time of King Henry the third that [etc.]. 1760 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iii. 49 It is clearly held, that one acquitted as principal may be indicted as an accessory after the fact. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 360 The Master of the Rolls held that the renewed lease was a new acquisition, which vested in the daughter as a purchaser. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* i. vi. 47 The Court... held that the plea to its jurisdiction was insufficient.

f. To have in a specified relation to the mind or thought; to entertain a specified feeling towards; in such phrases as to hold in esteem, contempt, memory, etc.

For these phrases, transitive verbs may usually be substituted; thus to hold in esteem = to esteem; to hold in contempt = to despise; to hold in memory = to remember.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 Yone lasce... Als in despit sco haldest me. *Ibid.* 4245 Putifer... held ioseph in meensk and are. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Biv b, In

so hyge estimation it holdeth the virtuous. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xxi. 111 The temple of Solomon... which they holde in great reverence. 1611 *Bible Phil.* ii. 29 Hold such in reputation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 64 ¶ 7 Magna Charta... with Us is justly held in the greatest Veneration. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 The wise and mighty one who is to be held in honour.

† 13. To offer as a wager; to wager, bet, 'lay'.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xvi. 328, I hold here a grote she lykys me not weyll. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2, I holde the a peny I tell the where this bell ryngeth. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse Wks.* (Rldg.) 126/1, I hold my cap to a noble that the Usurer hath given him some gold. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* ii. i, Const. I'll hold you a guinea you don't make her tell it you. *Sir John*, I'll hold you a guinea I do. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 54 I'll hold ye five Guineas to four. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. Wks. (Globe) 618/2 I'll hold you a guinea of that, my dear.

† b. To accept as a wager. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 586/2 Lay downe your monaye, I holde it, sus bouce vostre argent, je le tiens. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 7 Saith the Connie, I durst laie xii. d. more. I hold it saith the barnacle. 1626 SCOPIN's *Yests* in *Shaks. Jest Bk.* (1864) II. 103 Yes... and on that I will lay twenty pound. I hold it said the knight: lay downe the Money.

† 14. *Billiards*. = *HOLE* v. 6. [A corruption of *hole*, by association of *holed* and *hold*: cf. 2, 5.]

1869 BLACKLEY *Word Gossip* 74 A player is continually said to have held a ball when he drives it into a pocket. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4) 283 Billiard players say, 'I held the ball', instead of I holed it.

II. Intransitive and absolute uses.

15. To do the act of holding; to keep hold; to maintain one's grasp; to cling. Also with *by* (*upon*, *to*).

(App. *by* is instrumental: cf. 'he held the pig by the ears' with 'he held by the pig's ears'.)

c 1305 St. Dunstan 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 36 þe deuel wricked her and þer: and he [Dunstan] hold euere faste. 1549 LATIMER and *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 59 He toke sanctuary, and held by the hornes of the aultare. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 35 b, Some hold fast uppon the sayng of saint Augustine, and build wonders upon that text. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 171 Holde fast when ye haue it. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 22 Do as if you were going over a Bridge... hold fast by the Rail. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xiv. (1813) 195 If the plants hold tight to the pots. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 21 There was no anchor, none, To hold by.

† b. In the imperative, used in offering or presenting; = Here! take it! [= *F. tiens*, *Sc. hac*.]

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 154 Holde here, worthy knyghte Reynawde, I gyve you my suster to your wyff and spouse. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 39 Holde, here is a couple of pence for thee. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iv. 166 Hold, there's money for thee. 1605 — *Macb.* ii. i. 4 Hold, take my Sword.

c. *Commerce*. To retain goods, etc.; not to sell. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 149 What will you take for that cattle station? No use holding, you know. 1892 *Standard* 7 Nov. 6/6 Spenners are holding tenaciously for full rates.

d. Of a female animal: To retain the seed; to conceive. Also to hold to (the male).

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. iii. (1668) 34 To know whether your Mare hold to the Horse or no. 1617 — *Caval.* i. 40 It is most infallible that she holdeth. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 64 A disposition in cows to conceive (or 'hold to the bull'). 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 805/2 The chances are against the mare holding.

16. Of things: To maintain connexion; to remain fast or unbroken; not to give way or become loose.

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 38 Yit halt thin ancre and yit thou mayst aryue. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 142 And þe nose were knut al away but þat it held faste at bope þe endis... of þe wounde. 1506 GUYLFOURDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 65 They let fall the thyde ancre, which, thankyd be Almyghty God, helde fast. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 36 If the springe hold, the Cocke's mine. 1648 CORNUP *Copia in Harl. Misc.* (1870) VI. 33 To make glue for the joining of boards... that shall hold faster than the boards themselves. 1795 OSBALDSTON *Brit. Sportsm.* 259 One of them will hold better than two of the common sort [of nails]. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 Jan. 140/3 The helm was perfectly sound, and the lashings held bravely. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 552 The lock held.

17. To maintain one's attachment; to remain faithful or attached; to adhere, keep, 'stick' to; to abide by. (Sometimes approaching sense 21.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 We... hithen him festliche þat we wolden eue to him holden. c 1300 *Havelok* 1171 And þat she sholde til him holde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 355 For she... Hath set me for a finall ende The point, wherto that I shall holde. 1611 *Bible Matt.* vi. 24 Hee will holde to the one, and despise the other. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 77 If they hold to their Principles. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 323 Herefordshire has held stoutly by its native breed. 1899 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iv. xxviii. 209 The Queen... held to her purpose.

18. To have capacity or contents; *spec.* in *Hunting*, said of a covert: To contain game.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 230, I wishe the room... large to holde, and convenient to holde handsomely. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 751/2 It [a covert] did not hold to-day, and we went on to... Bourke's Gorse. 1893 *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 190/1 Leslie's Gorse did not hold.

19. To hold property by some tenure, to derive title to something (of or from a superior).

c 1275 *Luue Rom* 102 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 Henri king of engelonde, of hym he halt, and to hym buhþ. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 He com vnto Gaynesburgh, of Suane forto holde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. vii. He made alle lordes that helde of the crowne to come in. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1234 As thou doest hold of thy kyng, so doth

thy tennant holde of the. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. iv. (1739) 98 A second sort of men that made the King incapable to hold by Conquest, was the Clergy. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 9 Not holding of a superior power. 1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 264 Mr. Sisman holds under a 21 years' lease. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III.* I. xi. 206 Men holding by knight's service.

† b. Of a possession or right: To be held (of or from). *Obs.*

1648 CROMWELL in *Carlyle* (1871) II. 106 A Lease which holds of your College. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 64 *Allodium*... signifies Land that holds of nobody; we have no such Land in England. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* i. ii, My crown is absolute, and holds of none.

20. To depend; to belong or pertain. Const. of, *† on*, *at*. Now only as *fig.* from 19.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. lviii. (1869) 171 It holt not of hire but of yow; Helpeth me! c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 23 What enyll woldest thou doo—if hit helde at no man but at the. 1485 — *Paris & F.* 63 It holdeth not on me. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* iii. xxiv. [xxv.] (Arb.) 294 Yet are generally all rare things and such as breede marvell and admiration somewhat holding of the vndecent. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. iii, Julia goes first, Gonsalvo hangs on her, And Angelina holds upon Gonsalvo, as I on Angelica. 1889 W. S. LILLY *Century Revol.* 146 No wonder, for genius holds of the noumenal.

21. To hold with (arch. of, *† on*, *for*): to maintain allegiance to; to side with, be of the party of; *mod. colloq.* to agree with or approve of. (Cf. 17.)

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 F 6 Dat he neure ma mid te king his brother wolde halden. c 1300 *Havelok* 2308 He swore, þat he sholde with him halde Boþe agyness stille and bolde. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 458 They aughte rather with me for to holde. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xiv. 47 Any... That wyll not hold holly on me (Herod), And on mahowen. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 224, I am a paynym, & holde for my god Mahoun. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i Cor. i. Therof rose these sediciose wordes, I holde of Apollo, I holde of Cephas, I hold of Paule. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 115 Some there were, that held with both sides. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 4 It was dot with the orthodox that he usually held. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. i, These, and what holds of these may pray... to Beelzebub, or whoever will hear them. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 502, I don't hold with him buying flowers when his children haven't got enough to eat.

22. To maintain one's position (against an adversary); of a place, to be held or occupied; to hold out: cf. 41 j.

a 1132 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1123 F 7 Se kyng held stranglice hem to geanes. c 1305 St. Edmund 493 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 84 þe Couent ek of Canterbury aȝen seint Edmund hulde faste. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 4144 Alle... Pat o-gaynes Goddes laghe wil halde. 141. *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 27 Her husbondes agens hem durn not holde. 1523 in *Halliwell Lett. Kings Eng.* I. 279 As touching Berwick... it hath ere this holden against great puissance. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 170 Our force by Land Hath Nobly held. 1640 *Yorke Union Hon.* 40 Beating downe such holds as held against him. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiogr.* (1765) 3 [He] betook himself to London, that City then holding for the Parliament.

fig. 1776 *Maiden Aunt* I. 145 Do you not hold for congruity of soul in friendship, as well as love?

23. To continue, remain, or 'keep' in a state or course; to last, endure.

c 1200 ORMIN 3253 Uss birþ beginnenn god to don, & haldenn a þæronne. 13. *Coer de L.* 2419 To another town he went and held there. 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 514 II. 209 If the werre hold. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 62 The housing of cattel while winter doth hold. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 36 Your resolution cannot hold. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 132 He entred into a Treaty with the Czar of Muscovy, which held a long time. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. iii. (1840) 61 The Battle, they said, held two Hours. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. v. 18 The bloom of beauty holds but a very few years. 1896 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xxii. 219, I was only too glad, however, to see that their appetites held. 1888 'FLO. WARREN' *Woman's Face* II. xiii. 55 The frost still held.

b. with compl. or extension.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 193 A, ha! hold still thore! 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings v.* 9 So Naaman came... and helde still at the dore of Eliseus house. — *Luke* vi. 42 Holde still Brother, I wil plucke y^e moate out of thine eye. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 91, I will hold friends with you Lady. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 242 Shingles seldom hold to be all 4 Inches broad. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, Hold still, horse! 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lvii. 180 They held at him in this fashion to the very end. 1879 MINTO *De foe* x. 161 Editors of journals held aloof from him. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Travel* III. xxvii. 54 The weather held phenomenally silent.

c. To be or remain valid; to subsist; to be in force; to apply. Also to hold good, to hold true.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 64 That treuynghie darf nat healde. 1581 PETTIE *Guauso's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 127 b, My rule holdeth not. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. iii. 7 Doth the newes hold of good king Edwards death? 1596 — *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 34 Thou say'st well, and it holds well too. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 4 Does the Rumor hold for true, That hee's so full of Gold? 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 4 This Rule likewise holds, if the Notes descend a second. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 11 The same reason holds good also as to the sacrament of the Lord's supper. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 31 The Logick will hold true of him which is applied to the great Judge of all the earth. 1825 McCUN-LOCH *Pol. Econ.* i. 15 It will hold good in nineteen out of twenty instances. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 192 The same reason holds with regard to corn. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 33 The saying of the poet holds true in a large degree. 1892 H. R. MILL *Realm Nat.* vii. 101 This law does not hold for gases.

24. To continue to go, keep going, go on, move

on, proceed, continue, or make one's way. Now esp. to hold on one's way or course.

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 945 And ilk fowle take the flight .. Held bame to thar hant, and thar herbery. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 126 The heynd knight at his haist held to the towne. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 114 But if they hold on head, And scorne to bear my yoke. 1627 *J. CARTER Phine & Compend. Expos.* 124 It lyeth us in hand to hold on our way. 1743 *J. MORRIS Serm.* vii. 183 He held on his way from the city. 1793 *BURNS Wandering Willie.* Here awa, there awa hand awa hame. 1850 *R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 242 We proceeded in a westerly course, and held up the lovely valley of Bakatla. 1889 *Dovle Micah Clarke* xxxiv. 376 I've held on my course when better men than you have asked me to veil topsails. 1891 *Field* 24 Oct. 633/1 Instead of holding to Oakhill Wood, the pack bore to the right. 1892 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 153/1 The merry chase held forward up the hill.

† 25. To avail, profit, be of use: in interrogative or negative sentences. *Obs.*

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hwet halt þe wredðe seodðan þus god almiht ihauet ihaten? *Ibid.* 33 Ne halt nawiht þat scrift. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 105 Þo was þis lond kyngles, wat halt yt to telle longe? c1300 *Sir Tristr.* 918 What halt it long to strue? Mi leue y take at te. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1602 What halt hit mucche her-of to telle, to drechen oue of our lay?

26. To take place, be held; to occur, prevail.

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 420 II. 60 The gayle delyverye holdeth not this daye. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. ii. 52 What news from Oxford? Hold those lusts & Triumphs? 1643 *FRYNE Soc. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 15 The Estates and Parliament generall of France .. met and held but twice in the year only. 1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 404/1 Stormy weather again holds in north of Scotland.

27. (for refl.) To restrain oneself, refrain, forbear; to cease, stop, give over. Often in *imper.* as an exclamation: = Stop! *arch.*

1589 *P. IVE tr. Du Bellay's Instr. Warres* 265 If a third doe crie hold, to the intent to parte them. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 34 Lay on, Macduffe, And damn'd be him, that first cries hold, enough. 1610 *HEALEY Theophrastus* (1636) 170 When he heareth any Filders, he cannot hold but he must keepe time. 1632 *SIR T. HAWKINS tr. Mathieu's Vnhappy Prosph.* 122 She could not hold from saying this. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* vii. 19 Hold fast Gunner, do not fire till we hail them. 1672 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* v. i. (Arb.) 117 Well, I can hold no longer .. there's no induring of him. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* i. iv. Hold .. a thought has struck me! 1818 *SNELEY Rosalind* 297 'Hold, hold!' He cried, 'I tell thee 'tis her brother!' 1828 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 117 Well, I can hold no longer .. there's no induring of him.

28. In shooting: To take aim, to aim.

Hold on, to aim directly at the game. *Hold ahead*, to aim ahead of it.

1881 *GREENER Gun* 485 It is a much disputed point amongst all who use the gun whether the shooter should 'hold on' or 'ahead'.

III. Phrases. (To h. the plough, the reins, one's sides, see 2 and 3 c.; to h. to bail, see 10 c.; to h. good, h. true, see 23 c. To h. at BAY (sb. 4 3), to h. one's BREATH, to h. a CANDLE to, to HAVE and to h., to h. the FIELD, to h. one's GROUND, to h. with the HARE and run with the hounds, to h. one's JAW, to h. one's NOSE, to h. one's PEACE, to h. (in) PLAY, to h. SHORT, to h. TACK, to h. one's TONGUE, etc.: see these words.)

29. Hold (.) hand.

a. To hold one's hand: to stay or arrest one's hand in the act of doing something; hence *gen.* to refrain, forbear.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 260, I byd the hold thi hand. 1535 *COVERDALE Chron.* xxiij. 15 It is ynough, holde now thy hande. 1602 *NARCISSE* (1893) 654 Dorastus, hold thy handes, for I am slaine. 1699 *DAMPFIRE Voy.* II. iii. 64 Called for an Axe to cut the Mizar Shrouds .. He had him hold his hand a little. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 30 (Jam.) She had her hand. 1889 *J. S. WINTER Mrs. Bob I.* vii. 118 She knew when to hold her hand and when to pile on all her strength.

† b. To hold hand: (a) to bear a hand, to contribute help or support, co-operate, concur; (b) to be on an equality with, to match (quot. 1595). *Obs.* 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 237 The queene of England directit Sr. Johnne Forester, warden of the middle marches .. to mak sum incursions against the borderers on the syde of Scotland, and she should halt hand upon hir syde that they should not escape butt captiuitie or punishment. 1595 *SHAKS. John II.* i. 494 She in beaute, education, blood, Holdes hand with any Princess of the world. 1616 *RICH Cabinet* (N.), Curtesie and charitie doe commonly hold hands together. 1717 *Wootton Corr.* (1843) II. 218, I hope you'll hold hand to this History of the Sufferings, since you have it so much at heart.

† c. To hold in hand: to assure (one); to maintain (that ...). To pay attention to; to keep in expectation or suspense (see *HAND sb.* 29 c, e). *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 587/1 He holdeth me in hande that he wyll ryde out of towne. 1658 *W. BURTON Itin. Anton.* 127 They .. who hold in hand that this Chester .. was so named from a Gyaunt the builder thereof.

30. Hold .. head.

a. To hold one's head high: to behave proudly or arrogantly. b. To hold up one's head (fig.): to maintain one's dignity, self-respect, or cheerfulness.

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 28 None can holde up their hedds, or dare shewe their faces .. that are not thought honest. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iv. 30 Do's he not hold vp his head (as it were) & strut in his gate? 1707 *NORRIS Treat. Humility* viii. 339 The proud man holds up his head too high to see his way. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 585 He had never held up his head since the Chancellor had

been dragged into the justice room in the garb of a collier. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset II.* lvi. 121, I have desired that they should be able to hold their heads high in the world.

31. Hold one's own. To maintain one's position against a competitor or an opposing force of any kind; to stand one's ground.

c1330 *R. BAUNNE Chron.* (1810) 71 Sir Harald .. Fulle wele his awen suld hold, if he had kept his treuth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Neuer saye Mea culpa .. but holde thynne owne. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 114 Now Ajax hold thine owne. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 274 Our sheet anchor held its own. 1859 *RUSKIN Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 194 Frightful superstitions still hold their own over two-thirds of the inhabited globe. 1885 *TENNYSON Charge Heavy Brigade* ii. But he .. Sway'd his sabre, and held his own Like an Englishman there and then.

† b. To hold good. *Obs. rare.*

1632 *ROWLEY Wom. never vext* III. in *Contn. Doddsley's O. Pl.* (1816) V. 282 Does that news hold his own still, that our ships are .. on the Downs with such a wealthy frigate?

32. Hold water. a. To stop a boat by holding the blades of the oars flat against the boat's way.

a 1618 *RALEIGH Invent. Shipping* 10 The Pomerlanders .. used a-kind of Boate, with the prow at both ends, so that they need not to wend or hold water. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accut. Yng. Seamen* 30 To row a spell, hold-water, trim the boate. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Ddd, Pull the starboard oars, and hold water with the larboard oars! 1875 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Sports* II. viii. ii. §1. 648 Holding water is necessary when the boat is to be suddenly stopped.

b. To retain water, not to let water through or out (sense 5): hence, fig. To be sound, valid, or tenable; to bear a test or examination; to hold good when put to the test.

a 1300, 1388 [see B. 5]. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* ii. 13 Vile and broken pities, that holde no water. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 79 This .. will not hold water nor doe vs that good wee thought. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* ii. 32 Let them produce a more rational account of any other opinion, that will hold water .. better than this of mine doth. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 251 'Brothers', said he, 'the demand of Loggerhead will not hold water'. 1889 *G. ALLEN Tents of Shem* III. li. 251, I think these documents will hold water.

33. Hold wind. *Naut.* To keep near the wind in sailing without making lee-way; to keep well to windward: usually to hold a good wind.

1759 in *A. DUNCAN Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 360 To lie down in the fore-part of the boat, to bring her more by the head, in order to make her hold a better wind. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sourdrc au vent*, to hold a good wind; to claw or eat to windward. 1839 *MARRYAT Phant. Ship* viii. The vessels .. could hold no wind. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 587 The Duke .. signalled to the whole fleet to brace round their yards and hold the wind between the two English divisions.

IV. With adverbs.

34. Hold back. a. *trans.* To keep back; to restrain; to reserve from disclosure; to retain.

1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxvi. 9 He holdeth back his stole, that it can not be seene. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 66 Many thousand Reasons hold me backe. 1665 *DAVEN Ind. Emp.* iv. i. Sure thou hearst some charm, Or some divinity holds back mine arm. 1841 *R. OASTLER in Fleet Papers* I. xlviii. 379 It is sinful to hold back the truth.

b. *intr.* (for refl.) To restrain oneself; to refrain; to hesitate.

1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 117 Hold backe betime, for feare you catch a foyle. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III. 374 Holding back when the Native Government was anxious to advance. 1890 *MRS. H. WOOD House Halliwell* II. vii. 162, I have held back from asking you.

35. Hold down. a. *trans.* To keep down (*lit.* and *fig.*); to keep under, keep in subjection, repress, oppress.

1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* iv. (1822) 394 The fame and rumoure thereof was haldin down among the Veanis. 1606 *MARSTON Fawne* iv. Wks. 1856 II. 77 The more held down, they swel. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* xix, Confused, and holding down my head. 1881 *N. T. (R. V.) Rom.* i. 18 Men who hold down the truth in unrighteousness. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 5 Plump English folk, not at all starved or 'hadden down', as his countrymen say.

b. *Mining (U.S. and Australia).* To hold down a claim (also absol. to hold down): 'to reside on a section or tract of land long enough to establish a claim to ownership under the homestead law' (C.D.).

1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 236/1 A lone and unprotected female 'holding down a claim'. 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 324/1 In mining slang Pilbarra did not 'hold down', and the place was ultimately almost deserted.

36. Hold forth. † a. *trans.* To keep up, maintain, continue, go on with. *Obs.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 165 Dis fite dai held forð his fligt. c1400 *Yvaune & Gaw.* 2931 Thus thair way forth gan thair hald. c1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 317 He held forth his oppynpoun dampnable. c1547 *SURREY Enclid* II. 496 Hold forth the way of health.

† b. *intr.* To continue one's course; to go on, proceed. *Obs.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Iohan baptist .. bi com eremit and held forth þe rone. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 249 Thai held forth soyn till Ingland. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. vi. heading, Furth haldis Nysus and Euryllus baith tway.

† c. *trans.* To offer, proffer, propound, set forth, exhibit. *Obs.*

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Phil.* ii. 16 Holding forth the [ἐκκέντες] the worde of life. 1648 *Eng. Way to Estab.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 42 Now Heaven holds forth power and opportunity far more liberally than ever heretofore. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 277 This Animal, by whom I take human Nature to be most admirably held

forth in all its Qualities. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* 1. 63 A chapel .. where Mass was publicly held forth every Day. 1814 *Father & Son* ii. i. The profigacy .. that impelled you to hold forth that language to me.

d. *intr.* [from *Phil.* ii. 16: see *prec.*] To preach; to speak publicly, discourse, harangue. (Usually somewhat contemptuously.)

[1694 *J. WALLIS Def. Chr. Sabb.* II. 27 The Phrase of Holding-forth was taken up by Non-conformists about the year 1642 or 1643, as I remember .. in contradistinction to the word Preaching.]

1667 *DRYDEN Maiden Queen* v. i. Lord! what a misfortune it was .. that the gentleman could not hold forth to you. 1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 324 This week William Penn the quaker held forth at the Bull and Mouth in this city. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 142 ¶ 5 He is able to hold forth upon Canes longer than upon any one Subject in the World. 1881 *MRS. G. M. CRAIK Sydney* II. ix. 262 Netty was holding forth with the utmost eloquence. 1889 *DOVLE M. Clarke* xxii. 222 Nature is a silent preacher which holds forth upon week days as on Sabbaths.

37. Hold hard. *intr.* (orig. a sporting phrase): To pull hard at the reins in order to stop the horse; hence *gen.* to 'pull up', halt, stop. Usually in *imper.* (collog.)

1761 *COLMAN Jealous Wife* v. Wks. 1777 I. 130 (Farmer) Hold hard! hold hard! you are all on a wrong scent. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 280 But I must 'hold hard' here, as we say in the field. 1854 *WOOD Sk. & Anecd. Anim. Life* (1855) 407 The 'Hold hard' of the conductor being sufficient to bring them [horses] to a stop. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 310 Hold hard, shipmates.

38. Hold in. a. *trans.* To keep in, confine, retain; to restrain, keep in check.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 552 Wit herd werkes þai (Egyptians) held þam in. c1300 *Proverbs of Hendyng* x, Wis non halt is wordes ynne. 1599 *T. MIOUET Silkewormes* 73 Tye if thou canst hold in an outward smile. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxxii. 9 As the horse, or as the mule .. whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle. 1745 *SWIFT (J.)*, My nag .. became such a lover of liberty that I could scarce hold him in. 1888 *E. STUART Joan Vellacot* I. x. 192 She held in the ponies, so that they recognized a strong hand.

b. *intr.* To 'keep in', continue in some position or condition understood or indicated by context; to restrain oneself, refrain, keep silence; to 'keep in' with.

c1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 If a man .. couer þe coles þeroff with asche, þai will hold in quikk a twelfmonth. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 85 Such as can holde in. 1641 *TRAPP Theol. Theol.* 229 To hold in with Princes and great ones. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3838/1 [He] held in pretty near the French Town of Basse-Terre. 1849 *J. A. CARLYLE tr. Dante's Inferno* 268 Alchiodo held in no longer, and in opposition to the others said [etc.].

39. Hold off. a. *trans.* To keep off, away, or at a distance; to put off, delay.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 98 An hier hil, that wynd that wold offende Let holde of. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 387 Thou holdest me off with many delays. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iv. 80 Hold off your hand. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm* (Arb.) 87 A meere Complementall Man is one to be held off still at the same distance you are now. 1725 *POPE Let. to Swift* to Dec, Absence does but hold off a Friend, to make one see him the more truly. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Hold off, the keeping the hove-in part of a cable or hawser clear of the capstan.

b. *intr.* To keep oneself or remain off, away, or at a distance; to refrain from action; to delay.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 302 If you loue me hold not off. 1790 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) III. 133 Holding off, therefore, nearly three months. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 339 The only person who at all held off from joining. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1301 The storm may hold off. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 592 The galleons .. had been observed to hold off. 1893 *Field* 15 Apr. 555/1 The rain 'holds off'.

c. *non-use as adj. (hold-off)*. Given to holding off; distant.

1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 286, I saw I must be extremely hold-off in my relations.

40. Hold on. a. *trans.* To keep (something) on; to retain in its place on something.

a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 118 Why holde ye on yer cap, syr, then? 1721 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 106 Henry VIIIth Charter to Stephen Tucker for holding on his Hat before the King. *Mod.* I can't keep on a bicycle unless somebody holds me on.

† b. To continue, keep up, carry on. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiv. 44 Hald on thy intent. 1656 *Bp. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 70 Thus bountiful house-keepers hold on their set ordinary provision. 1757 *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 68, I .. am pleased to find that you still hold on to a correspondence with her. c1800 *R. CUMBERLAND John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 150 In order to hold it [the harangue] on.

c. *intr.* To keep one's hold or grasp on something; to cling on; also *fig.*

1830 *N. S. WHEATON Jrnl.* 508 The rolling and tossing of the ship oblige us to 'hold on'. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 509, I found myself holding on to a piece of plank. 1877 *SPURGEON Serm.* XXIII. 361 As though he held on by his teeth.

d. To maintain a course of action or movement; to keep on, continue, go on (rarely *refl.*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 434 He hold on to herien his headene maumez. 1405 *Bidding Prayer* ii. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 65 For thaim that first began and longest haldis on. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. iii. 41 Now haldis on. 1630 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 264 If we hold on as we do, in pampering every man his own flesh. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl. 633 But still I see the tenor of Mans we Holds on the same. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 17 The gale held still on. 1822 *SNELEY There is no work* 7 O Mad! hold thee oo in

courage of soul. 1889 *Fraude 2 Chiefs Dunboy* xv. 218 He held on till they were less than a mile apart.

e. imper. Stop! wait! (*collog.*) Cf. 27, 37. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 198 'Hold on a minute', originally a sea phrase. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hold on a minute*, wait or stop. 1883 *Bread-Winners* 62 'Hold on', he burst out; 'Don't talk to me that way.. I can't stand it'.

f. In shooting: see 28.

41. Hold out. a. trans. To stretch forth, extend (the hand or other limb, or something held in the hand).

1535 *COVERDALE Esther* iv. 11 Excepte the kyng he holde out the golden cepter voto him. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. 1. 8, I dare not fight, but I will winke and holde out mine yron. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. xlii. We want a cavalier, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair v.* 'Hold out your hand, Sir!' Down came the stump with a heavy thump on the child's hand. 1879 *McCARHY Donna Quix.* xxxii. Throwing away the pitiful olive-branch of peace he had been pretending to hold out.

† b. To exhibit; to hold up (44 c). *Obs.* 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 160 They hold out to us the light of Scripture, themselves walking in darkness. 1799 *MRS. JANE WEST Tale of Times* III. 137 She felt the cruelty of thus holding her out to general ridicule.

c. fig. To offer, proffer, present. a 1637 *B. JONSON (J.)*, Fortune holds out these to you, as rewards. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 77 The French.. held out language promissory of equitable conditions. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. I.* 615 Hopes were held out to him that his life would be spared. 1890 *T. F. TOUR Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 46 The inducement held out was the wonderful profits to be won.

d. To represent. 1820 *SIR J. PARKE in Barnew. & Cressw. Rep. X.* 140 The defendant had held himself out to be a partner.. to the plaintiff. 1878 *SIR N. LINDLEY Partnership* (ed. 4) 1. 4. § 2. 49 A person may hold himself out or permit himself to be held out as a partner, and yet conceal his name.

e. To keep out, exclude. Now rare. In Cards: see HOLD-OUT.

1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 37 Almost none of their leather will holde out water. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. 11. 67 Stony limits cannot hold Loue out. 1628 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 43 As an enemy holden out at the posts of our city. 1890 *LO. LYTTON Ring Amasis* vii. 147 He got (the boat) afloat, and found that it would hold out the water. 1894 [see HOLD-OUT].

f. To keep up, continue or maintain to the end. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 24 No way to flye, nor strength to hold out flight. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* in *Hazl. Doddsley* VII. 338 'Tis not time of night to hold out chat With such a scold as thou art. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* 330 Stiffer in holding out a rebellion. 1893 *Field* 11 Mar. 354/3 The way he holds his stroke out is very good.

† g. To bear or sustain to the end. Obs. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. iii. 156 Now happy he, whose cloake and center can hold out this tempest. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* II. 456 The Place was ill-provided to hold out a Siege. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* II. 211.

h. To occupy or defend to the end (against an adversary).

1769 *GOLDSM. Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 13 He had.. conceived a resolution of holding out the town. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* ii. 1 I will hold out the old house, and it will not be the first time I have held it against ten times the strength. 1879 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. iv. xxxiii. 359 The burghers.. who had held out the city were put to death.

i. With obj. clause: To maintain. rare.

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiii. Holding out that the lady was a Duchess.

j. intr. To maintain resistance, remain unsubdued; to continue, endure, persist, last. (Also formerly † to hold it out in same sense.)

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 23 In despair of succour, and not able to holde out any longer. 1595 *SHAKS. John v. i.* 30 All Kent hath yielded: nothing there holds out But Dover Castle. 1680 *BURNET Rochester* (1692) 150 He was not able to hold out long in discourse. 1707 *WATTS Hymns* l. lxxxviii. i. And while the lamp holds out to burn The vilest sinner may return. 1728 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* iv. 307 Babylon held out, and the next year was taken. 1802 *H. MARTIN Helen of Glenrivo* IV. 32 Miss Wansboro is so robust, she holds out to dance with all who ask her. 1802 *Mod. Tril.* VIII. 212 Her constitution, shattered by the frequent attacks it endured, could not long hold out. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. 11. 234 By no art could the provisions.. be made to hold out two days more.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 141 Well said Brason-face, hold it out. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* ii. iii. We ought to hold it out 'till terms arrive. 1764 *GARRICK in Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 253, I cannot hold it out so long.

† k. To preach: = hold forth (36 d.). Obs. rare. 1689 *WOOD Life* 28 Feb. III. 299 His old dancing school.. they have made a preaching place. Mr. Cornish holds out.

42. Hold over. a. intr. (Law) To remain in occupation or in office beyond the regular term.

1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxii. (1739) 125 If the Lord fail, he loses his Tenure, and the Tenant might thereforfeit disclaim, and hold over for ever. 1880 *A. BROWN New Law Dict.* (ed. 2), *Hold over*, this is the phrase commonly used to denote that a tenant remains in possession of lands or houses after the determination of his term therein.

b. trans. To retain or reserve till a later time; to keep for future consideration or action; to postpone.

1852 *DICKENS Bleak House* xxviii. I will hold the matter over with him for any reasonable time. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 321 Comes down a telegraphic message to us to hold over all our warrants against him. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. vii. You needn't be afraid of my disposing of you. I'll hold you over. That's a promise.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/1 The Sixpenny Telegrams Bill is to be held over till next year. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Jan. 54/1 Not to sell any sealskins.. but to hold them over till next winter.

43. Hold together. a. trans. To keep together, retain in union or connexion. *lit. and fig.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2268 Porphire & alle hise heolden ham togederes. 1573 *J. SANFORD Hours Recreat.* Ep. Ded. (1576) Avij h, Her Grace, who is the best knot in this Garden, that holdeth Englishmen together. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 433 Two men.. held the ends together. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 687 The sacred band That holds mankind together. 1850 *LYELL 2nd Visit U. S.* II. 171 The roots also of trees.. were very effective formerly in holding the soil together.

b. intr. To continue in union or connexion; to remain entire; to cohere. *lit. and fig.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 151 That thai schuld frely fond, To hold togider at eueri nede. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 55 Husbandrie and he holden to-gedere. 1533 *HEYWOOD Johan & Tyb* Biv, The payle.. is so rotten and olde, That it will not skant together holde. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 494 It was then commonly reported that if they hung him, his body would not hold together because of its rottenness. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 509 There was hope that the ship would hold together.

44. Hold up. a. trans. To keep raised or erect, keep from falling, support, sustain. (*To hold up one's head:* see 30 b.)

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 455 3our ry3t honden holdeþ vp to God.. And hyhoþe hym to be stable. 1455 *E. CLERE in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 Then he held up his hands and thankid God therof. 1558 *TRANERON Answ. Priv. Papist Bij* (D.), I yield vnto you this noble victorie, and hold vp my handes. 1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 45 Who name but Charles, he comes aloft for him, But holds up his Malignant leg at Pym. 1670-98 *LASSELS Voy. Italy* II. 97 Four great pillars of Jasper.. hold up the back of this altar. 1854 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 49 The river.. is held up in levels by 34 locks. 1894 *Daily News* 26 May 2/5 Four men.. ordering the President.. and the clerks to hold up their hands under threats of death, seized a sum of 2,500 dollars.

b. fig. To support, sustain, maintain, keep up. c 1290 *Beket* 229 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 113 Swybe wel bi-gan bis Ercecedeke holi church bi-lede, And stifliche heold op hire ryfte. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 6 To holde vp & meynene þe poyntes. c 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 536 II. 254 How that ever ye do, hold up your manshipp. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. m.* ii. 239 Winke each at other, hold the sweete iest vp. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 28 Jan. He tells me gold holds up its price still. 1890 *T. F. TOUR Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 147 Austria, whose arms alone held up the petty despots.

c. To offer or present to notice; to exhibit, display; to present in a particular aspect; to put up as a candidate (quot. 1813).

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 24 To hold as 'twere the Mirrour vp to Nature. 1611 *Wint. T.* iv. 567 What colour for my Visitation, shall I Hold vp before him? 1808 *MRS. INCHBALD in Brit. Theatre* XIV. 4 To hold up to detestation figures, now no longer to be tolerated. 1813 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) i. 293 William was held up for Congress, and.. lost his election. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* i. 30 Bacon.. has been held up to opprobrium. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 497/1 [He] held up the Government.. to hatred and contempt.

d. To let alone, resign, give up (quot. 1529); to keep back, withhold; in Cards, to keep in one's hand, refrain from playing.

a 1529 *SKELTON Bouge of Court* 250 Holde vp the helme, lode vp, and lete God stere. 1535 *COVERDALE Ecdras* v. 72 The Heithen in the londe.. holde vp the buyldinge from them. 1807 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 70 We.. hold it up until we know the result of the instructions of February the 3rd. 1897 *CAVENISH Card Ess.* 111 You may make a trump by holding up. *Ibid.* 198 Prone to hold up ace, knave.

e. (U.S.) To stop by force and rob on the highway. (From the robbers' practice of commanding their victims to hold up their hands on pain of being shot; = Australian to stick up.)

1887 *A. A. HAYES Jesuit's Ring* 223 Any man could hold up a wagon. 1894 *Times* 22 Oct. 5/4 At noon yesterday four unmasked men 'held up' a Texas Pacific train near that place.

f. intr. (for refl.) To keep up, not to fall: usually addressed to a horse.

1860 *WHYTE MELVILLE Holmby House* xviii. 266 'Hold up!' exclaimed Humphrey, as the sorrel cleared a high wall, with a drop into a sandy lane. 1890 *DOYLE Firm Girdlestone* xxxiii. 264 'Hold up, will ye!' The last remark was addressed to the horse, which had stumbled.

g. To maintain one's position or state; to endure, hold out, in Hunting, to keep up the pace.

1582 *N. T. (Rhem) Acts* iv. annot., Let no Catholiclike man be scandalized that this heresie holdeth vp for a time. a 1694 *TILLOTSON (J.)*, Some few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance of philosophy, could have held up pretty well of themselves. 1708 *OCKLEY Saracens* (1848) 219 The Saracens.. made shift to hold up till night parted them. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 733 'O pray God that he hold up,' she thought, 'Or surely I shall shame myself and him'. 1888 *MRS. NOTLEY Power of Hand* i. xii. 144 If this wind holds up.. we shall catch the coast.. in six hours. 1892 *Field* 23 July 124/1 Having arrived at the starting point.. Prince is told to 'hold up'—an order which he obeys with alacrity.

h. To give in, submit, surrender (obs.); to check oneself, refrain, 'pull up' (U.S. collog.).

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 195 How lang thair life was in, tha neuer held vp. 1843 *MAURY in Mrs. Corbin Life* (1888) 46 The doctor said I was destroying myself with overmuch head-work, and.. I have had to hold up somewhat. 1879 *HOWELLS L. Aroostook* (1882) i. xii. 170, I see your difficulty plainly enough, and I think you're quite right in proposing to hold up.

i. To keep from raining (when there is a threatening of rain); rarely, to cease raining, clear up. (Said of the weather, the day; also of the rain.)

1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 213 They may then cease it to hold vp, when it should raine, and to raine, when it should hold vp. 1700 *S. SEWALL Diary* 17 May (1879) II. 14 It rains hard. Holds up about 5 p.m. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1833) i. xi. 63 Perhaps.. it [the weather] may hold up. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxxiv. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 791/2 The day held up wonderfully, in spite of lowering clouds.

Hold, sb.¹ Forms: 1 heald, 1-3 (4-8 north.) hald, 4-7 holde, 3- hold; also 4-5 north. halde, 4- Sc. and north. hauld, 6-7 hould(e, 9 Sc. haud, dial. hod. See also HOLD². [L HOLD v.; OE. had heald in senses 1 and 7, but in other senses the word is only ME. or later.]

I. The action or fact of holding.

† 1. The action or fact of having in charge, keeping, guarding, possessing, etc.; keeping, occupation, possession; defence, protection, rule. Obs.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 Geucron Harold to healdes ealles Engla landes. c 1200 *ORMIN* 5026 Forr all þin helpe & all þin hald lss uppō Goddes are. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 730 He 3alde þe spyrit, of god in-to þe halde. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 68 All yreland rewme was in hys halde. 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 16 Many Dwelling-places.. have of late time been used to be taken in one Man's Hold and Hands. 1534 *WHITTINGTON Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 10 Priuate by nature be no thynges, but eyther by alode occupyence and holde.. or els that be got by victory. 1586 *D. ROWLAND tr. Lasar. de Tormes* (1672) U viij. a, They gave me the hold and possession of the Hermitage.

b. Tenure. Cf. COPYHOLD, FREEHOLD, etc.

a 1645 *HABINGTON Surv. Worc. in Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* ii. 185 For thys parishes.. was as they saye of St. Peter's houlde. 1774 *T. WEST Antig. Furness* (1805) 132 For the fynes and customs of the hold, as well of the said copyholders as of the customary tenants. 1876 *Whitby Gloss. s.v.*, 'He has his land under a good hold', on easy terms.

2. The action or an act of keeping in hand, or grasping by some physical means; grasp: esp. in to catch, get, lay, lose, seize, take hold (see also these verbs). Also, an opportunity of holding, sometimes almost concr., something to hold by. (The main current sense.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24451 To climh had i na hald. a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 652 He tolde, How Jesus picher with outen holde Hangdune on þe sonne ben. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1440 And qua sa leddirs had nade.. Wald gett þam hald with þair hend & on-loft clyme. 1537, etc. *Arch v.* 451. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. 86 Wrestlers.. appointed with oyle.. to the intent to give or to take the lesse hold the one of the other. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. iv. 73 Let go thy hold. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 32 Like men drowning, that get hold on every twig. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 53 Leather-mouth'd fishes, of which a hook does scarce ever lose his hold. c 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm.* i. *Pel.* ii. 1 As the stepping of children when they begin to go by hold. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 157 The officers.. were laid hold on. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 239 note, Every force exerted to drive the wad out.. tends to make it take the stronger hold. 1816 *SCOTT Antig. v.* Take haud o' my arm, my winsome leddy! 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* ii. xvi. The.. hand.. suddenly quits hold. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Player. Europe* iv. (1894) 103 The hold was generally firm when the fissures were not filled with ice.

b. in Wrestling and Boxing. In holds, at grips.

1713 *SIR T. PARKYNS Cornish-Hugg Wrestler* (1727) 14 A thorough-pac'd Wrestler, Perfect and Quick, in breaking and taking all Holds. *Ibid.* 43 Hand-Hold. *Ibid.* 46 Collar Hold. *Ibid.* 50 Under-Hold. *Ibid.* 56 Upper-Hold. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 463 Some advantage.. such as catching his heel, mending his hold. 1891 *Sportsman* 8 July 6/3 Then they closed again, and were still in holds when time was called.

3. fig. A grasp which is not physical.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9350 It tok neuer in þer herthes hald. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How lytell hold or surety man hath by them. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 10 b, That constance holde of any thing which is in the mynde. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 347 Tarry lew, The Law hath yet another hold on you. a 1628 *PRESTON Effect. Faith* (1631) 134 They are small things of no hold. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 406 On your joynt vigor now My hold of this new Kingdom all depends. 1725 *N. ROBINSON Th. Physick* 292 When the Disease has taken any Hold of the Patient. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* i. iv, The Abbé had obtained a wonderful hold over Aubrey. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xvii. It was there where he could most easily keep his hold on the country. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adnanu* Introd. 17 Their old religion had no great hold on the common people.

b. Naut. (See quotes.)

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Hold*, in navigation, is generally understood to signify a particular situation of the ship with regard to the shore.. Keep a good hold of the land.. implying to keep near, or in sight of the land. 1846 *YOUNG & BRISBANE Naut. Dict.* 177 *Keep a good hold of the land*, to keep as near it as can be done with safety.

4. Confinement, custody, imprisonment. Chiefly in phr. in hold († in holds, at, to hold). arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17320-1 Þai.. bad þam do him up at hald, In a hald in prison state. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 120 Mald at þe last kyng Steuen scho toke, & led him to Bristow, & did him þer in hold. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xxii. 4 Byndinge to gidere and drawinge into holdis men and wyymen. c 1400 *Melayne* 583 We were taken in to holde. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 They hadde put in prysone or in holde the great kynges. 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* III. 1255/1 The said Storie hauing bene a while deteyned in prison, at the last.. brake forth of hold. 1658 *BRAMHALL Consecr. Bps.* v. 129 Father Oldcorne being in hold for the powder treason. 1879 *SALAIN Daily Tel.* 26

June, Where ear-cropt Pryne and Bastwick lay in cruel hold for daring to assert the liberty of free writing.

† 5. Retention; restraint. *Obs.*

a 1255 *Ancr. R.* 74 *per* is most need hold hwon be tunge is o rone. c 1430 *Syr. Gener.* 9240 There was noo hold but to go. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 491 Na hald agayne, na hoo is at thy hips. 1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 225 And this is a good hold to the Church from relapsing into Heathenism again.

† 6. Contentment, struggle, pulling opposite ways; opposition, resistance; chiefly in *hard hold*, strong or tough struggle. *Obs.*

1523 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I.* 220 Sithens the begynnyng of the Parliamente there hath bene the grettiste and soreste hold in the lower Hous for the payement of j^r. of the li. that ever was sene. in any parliamente. 1565 *Jewel Repl. Harding* (1611) 273 As touching Plato, it seemeth there was hard hold, when a Naturall Philosopher must stand forth, to prouee Christs Mysteries. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) II. 331 There was hard hold about it in that court. 1580 *LYLY Enphues* (Arb.) 422 Great holde there hath bene who shoulde proue his loue best. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* XLII. XXIII. 1128. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* II. xvii. (1636) 145 But the hardest hold of all was with the Lucitanians and Numantines. 1654 *E. JOHNSON Wond. wrkg. Provid.* 106 Great hold and keepe there was about choice of Magistrates this year.

II. *concr.* That which holds or is held.

† 7. That which holds up or supports; a support, a defence. *Obs.*

1042 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 73 Wit synd ðisra landa hald and mund into ðam halzan mynstre ða hwile ðe unker lif bið. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23929 (Cott.) Leuedi..bat es nu mi hope be þan mi hald, Ogaþ þat brem þat es sa bald! c 1340 *Ibid.* 24095 (Fairf.) Allane he was my hope & balde.

† 8. Property held; a possession, holding; *spec.* a tenement. Cf. COPYHOLD, FREEHOLD, HOUSEHOLD, LEASEHOLD, etc. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1772 Yuel ist bi-tojen Min swinc abuten ðin holde drocþ. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 7016 How he hadde lore a ruche holde, And for auaryce he hyt solde. c 1500 in *Arnolde Chron. Index* (1811) 2 That of ther londres and holdes they have right. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 14 No maner person..shal receiue or take in ferme..aboute the nombre of two suche holdes or tenementes. 1581 *W. STAFFORD Exam. Compl.* II. (1876) 35. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* x. 11, I am the lands-lord, Keeper, of thy holds, By copy all thy living lies in me.

9. A place of refuge, shelter, or temporary abode; a lurking-place (of animals).

c 1205 *LAY.* 3861 Buten wuhle wræcche swa cwic cuahte to holde. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2807 Pe geant hem gan lede, Til he fond an hald. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7630 At Jarow stode walles alde, Where some tyme was an abbot holde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VIII. vi. 55 The auctoritie of god Apolline, Hes me constrynet to duell in this hald. 1611 *SHAKES. Cymb.* III. iii. 20 And often..shall we finde The sharded Beetle, in a safer hold Then is the following'd Eagle. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 134/2 A Boare..when Lodged..Coucheth in his Den or Hold. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 37 His hold is usually under the roots of trees, and in hollow banks in the deepest parts of rivers. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xii. Now they're out of house and hault. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* IV. (1880) 104 Reed or rush beds, ..all of which are favourite holds.

10. A fortified place of defence; a fort or fortress; a stronghold. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17342 Pai ledd ioseph..To prisun in a stalworth hald [*Land & Trin.* a strong holde]. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12773 Þe wode bey tok, Þat was bitwixt hem & Arthurs hold. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9712 All his stid to destroy, and his stith holds. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 416 II. 52 All the castelles and holdes in..Wales ar gyfen and yelden up into the Kynges hand. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 11 § 5 Castles, Fortresses, or Holdes. 1605 *VERTEGAN Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 128 In service in the field, and in Garrisons in the holdes. 1691 *WOOO Ath. Oxon.* II. 291 *He*..did seemingly plot with them..to have the Tower, Windsor Castle, and other Holds delivered to them. 1800 *STUART in Owen Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 572 When defeated there, it may be necessary to retire to the interior holds. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* VII. i. A rude fortress..out of the wrecks of some greater Roman hold.

11. Something which is laid hold of, or by or with which anything is grasped or laid hold of.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* IV. 53 [The muscle] inserted by the stay of sinewy holdes, to all the ribbes. 1595 *SHAKES. John* III. iv. 138 He that stands vpon a slippery place, Makes nice of no vlide hold to stay him vp. 1663 *J. SPENCER Prodigies* (1665) 366 To conclude it a falling Cause which catcheth at such weak and unfaithful holds. 1848 *MARRIAT Lit. Savage* xxxvi, Sharks..forming a semi-circle round me, watched with upturned eyes..the snapping of the frail hold that supported me upon the rock. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hod*, a handle. 'A cannle-hod', a candle-stick.

b. A thing that holds something; as, a mortise, a lock in a river, a receptacle, etc.

1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 43 The very hold or mortises heven [=heaven] owt of the stone Rooke wherin the Crosse stode. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* ix. § 46, 234 Locks, or Holds for water, made to let down flashes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 The first-class compartments are converted into 'boats' or holds only fit as receptacles for luggage.

† 12. *Mus.* The sign now called a pause. *Obs.*

1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. xi. 36 A Hold..is placed over the Note which the Author intends should be held to a longer Measure than the Note contains. 1876 *STAINER & BARRERT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Hold*, an old English name for the sign of a pause.

13. A prison-cell: = *HOLE* sb. 2 b.

1717 *Hist. Press-Yard* 7, I was confined to the door leading out of the lodge into the Condemn'd Hold. 1728 *GAY Begg. Op.* II. x. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. i, You were put into a species of Condemn'd Hold at the back.

Hold (hōld), sb.² Also 7 hold, hould, howld. [Corruption of earlier *HOLL*, *HOLT*, prob. by association with *HOLD* sb.¹ Cf. also *MDu.* and *Dn.* *hol* (a 1500) in same sense.]

The interior cavity in a ship or vessel below the deck (or lower deck), where the cargo is stowed.

[1470-1508 see *HOLL* sb. 2. 1483-1882 see *HOLE* sb. 6.] 1591 *RALEIGH Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 22 That the shippe had sixe foote water in hold. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 73 As a man falls in a shippe from the oreloope into the hold. 1597 *SHAKES. 2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 70 You haue not seene a Hulke better stufte in the Hold. a 1618 *RALEIGH Royal Navy* 25 If many had not been stricken downe into Holt in many voyages. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* II. 12 The Cooke-roume..may bee placed..in the Hould. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *The Hould* [1706 hold] of a Ship, the Room between the Keelson and lower Decks. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 2 That I might haue room to strike down some of my guns into the Hold. 1819 *BYRON Juan* II. xlii, Again blew A gale, and in the fore and after hold Water appear'd.

b. *Comb.* hold-beam, -stanchion (see *quots.* 1867); hold-book, a book containing an account of the cargo of a vessel; hold-stringer, a stringer or shelf-piece for receiving the end of a hold-beam.

1800 *ASIAL. Ann. Reg.* *Chron.* 67/1 The hold-beams had shrunk so considerably, that where there was room before to stand nearly upright, you could now only crawl on hands and knees. 1803 *W. RAMSAY in Naval Chron.* IX. 269 That a hold-book be kept to ascertain the stowage. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hold-beams*, the lowest range of beams in a merchantman. In a man-of-war they support the orlop-deck. *Ibid.*, *Hold-stanchions*, those which support the hold-beams amidships, and rest on the keelson. 1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuild.* VIII. 158 The heels of the stanchions are formed differently in different ships..to connect them with the keelsons or hold-stringers. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 128 Hold stringers sometimes consist of plates and angle-irons, and at others, of angle-irons only.

Hold, sb.³ Now only *Hist.* [a. ON. *holdr* (in early MSS. *hauðr*, *hauþr*), identified by Bugge with OE. *hæleð*, Ger. *held*, in Norse law 'a kind of higher yeoman, the owner of allodial land', poet. a 'man'.] In OE. times, the title of an officer of high rank in the Danelaw, corresponding to the High Reeve amongst the English.

c 920 *O. E. Chron.* an. 905 On ðara Deniscena heafte weard ofslægen..ysopa hold & oscytel hold. c 1000 *Wergilds* c. 2 § 4 in *Schmid Gesetze* 396 Holdes and cynynges heab-gerefa. III. þusend þrymsa. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 225 Archbishops, Eorles, Bishops, Ealdormen, Holdes, Hebgerefas, Messethegnes, and Werldthesgnes. 1717 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Holdes*, Bailiffs of a Town or City. 1872 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 177 In later times, the Eorl and Hold seem to have answered amongst the Danish population of Northumbria, to the Ealdorman and Heab-gerefa amongst the Angles.

† **Hold**, sb.⁴ *Obs.* [OE. *hold*, cogn. with ON. *hold* (Da. *huld*, Sw. *hull*), flesh.] A carcase, dead body, corpse.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 28 Swa hwær swa hold bið, þæder beoð earnas zegaderude. II. *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 551/24 [*Cadaver*, lic, nel hold. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Aweilewei þu fule hold þat ich auere was to be iteied.

† **Hold**, *hold*, sb.⁵ *Obs.* [f. *HOLD* a.; OE. *had* *hyldo* in the same sense = OS., OHG. *huldi*, Ger. *huld*, n. of quality from *HOLD* a.] Allegiance, fidelity.

13. *K. Alis.* 2912 Alle..swore beom holde, and lewte.

† **Hold**, a. *Obs.* Also 3 heold, 4 hold, huld, old. [OE. *hold* = OFris. *OS. hold* (*MDu.* *hou*, *houd*, *Du.* *hou*), OHG. *holt* (*MHG.* *holt*, *hold*, Ger. *hold*), ON. *holtr* (Da., Sw. *huld*), Goth. *hulps*, favourably inclined, gracious, merciful: cf. Goth. *wilja-halþei* benevolence, and **halþan* to be inclined; prob. f. same root as *HIELD* v.]

1. Gracious, kind, friendly.

Beowulf (Z.) 267 þurh holdne hige. c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* vi. xii, He weað cristnum monnum..swipe hold. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 To underjeite wa an alle his cyne rice him were frend oðer fend, hold oðer fa. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1389 For kindes luue he was bire hold. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13264 Leche to þam was he ful hold [*Gött.* hold] He asked noþer siluer ne gold. c 1475 *Partenay* 2146 And of Ausoys the noble kyng hold.

2. Loyal, faithful, true. a. Of persons.

a 1000 *Oaths* c. 1 in *Schmid Gesetze* 404 Ic wille beon N. hold and ætweie. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 552 Donne bið se holda ðeowa geset ofer manezum godum. c 1200 *ORMIN* 10174 To winnenn ahte to be king, To beon himm holde & trowwe. c 1275 *Duty Christ* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 141 He is vire beste kyng, he ouhte beon hym holde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20843 Þat lif, ne ded, ne wil, ne wa, Mai neuer turn mi hert þe fra, Bot hold it hold in þi seruiz. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2592 For heo is trewe & holde.

b. Of things; esp. in *hold-e* *opes*, *opes holde*, late OE. *hold-aðas*, for earlier *hyld-aðas*, oaths of fealty.

In OE. *hyld*, *hold*, are in comb., but in later use *hold* is treated as adj.

[a 1000 *Oaths* c. 1 in *Schmid Gesetze* 404 Þus man sceal swerigen hyldaðas.] a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085? Ealle hi..him hold aðas sworon. a 1122 *Ibid.* an. 1115 Ealle þa heafod men..dydon man-ræden and hold-aðas his sunu Willelme. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 On redinges and lorpelles, and on holde bedes. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 383 Me suor hym holde opes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21318 All war þair warkes old [*Gött.* hold]. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1249 Hi sworen opes holde.

Holdable, a. [f. *HOLD* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being held; tenable.

a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1717) 146 A fortress holdable and impregnable against the greatest assaults of his enemies.

Hold-all, [f. *HOLD* v. + *ALL*.] A portable case for holding clothes and miscellaneous articles required by soldiers, marines, travellers, etc.

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xxiv. 119 The Knapsack is to contain the Great Coat, one Shirt, one pair of Stockings, Cloth and Shoe Brushes, Blacking, and Hold-all complete. 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artil. Man.* (1862) 164, 1 leather cartouch, 1 holdall. 1883 *C. J. WILLS Land of Lion & Sun* 55 An india-rubber soldier's hold-all. 1895 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 220/1 To spend a fortnight attired in riding habits, ..with holdalls hanging like wallets over the saddles.

Hold-back, [f. *hold back*: see *HOLD* v. 34.]

1. Something that holds one back; a hindrance.

1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 9 To get the garland, by breaking in sunder those hooks, and hold-backs. 1640 *HAMMOND Sermon*, *Poor man's Tithing* Wks. 1684 IV. 555 The only holdback is the affection and passionate love, that we bear to our wealth. 1863 *Mrs. WHITNEY Faith Gartery* xix. (ed. 18) 179 Other families had similar holdbacks, that is the word, for they were not absolute insuperabilities.

2. The iron or strap on the shaft of a vehicle to which the breeching of the harness is attached. Also *hold-back hook*.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Hold-back Hook*, a projection on a carriage-shaft, to which the breeching-strap of a horse is connected, to enable the animal to hold back the vehicle.

† **Hold**, *hold*, adv. *Obs.* [OE. *holde*, f. *HOLD* a.] Graciously, kindly; loyally, faithfully.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxi[i]. 2 Heald þine þearfan holde mid dome. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3941 Þo3 balac king me goue hold, His hus ful of siluer and of gold. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2129 Helde þou it neuer so holde.

Hold, v., abbreviated from *BEHOLD*.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 9390 As he [Belshazzar] þys bande began to holde Hys herte bygan to tremle and colde.

† **Holdely**, adv. [OE. *holdlice*, f. *HOLD* a. + *-LY* 2.]

a. Graciously, kindly. b. Faithfully, loyally.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 368 He cwæð eac swiðe holdlice be us. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfred's Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 191/12 *Affectuose, uel deuote, holdlice.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1546 He him bliscede holdlice and wel. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1875 Lays vp þe luf-lace, þe lady hym ra3t, Hid hit ful holdely, þer he hit eft fonde. *Ibid.* 2016 His oþer harnays, þat holdely watz keped.

Holden, archaic pa. pple. of *HOLD* v.

Holder (hōl-dər), [f. *HOLD* v. + *-ER* 1.]

I. One who or that which holds or takes hold.

1. One who holds or grasps.

14.. *Nom.* in *W. Wulcker* 687/14 *Hic stinarius*, a balder. 1554 *HULOET, Holder*, ..he that holdeth fast. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* I. viii. 16 Rooks runne fluttering after the share at the verie heels of the holder. 1756 *T. HALE Compl. Body Agric.* VI. lix. 331 The Holder may also make some alteration in the going of the Plow by the Handles. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. i, The holder of a horse at Telfson's door, who made off with it. 1863 *A. J. HORWOOD Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edw.* I Pref. 37 The rope broke not by reason of the holders moving or jerking it.

b. with *prep.*

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. vi, Bigoted holders by established forms and customs.

2. One who holds, occupies, possesses, or owns; a tenant, occupier, possessor, owner. Often in *Comb.*, as *freeholder*, *householder*, *innholder*, *loanholder*, *shareholder*, etc.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* 362 After þe deth of euerych halderne in flece. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* (1860) I. 93 The holders of the ij^e opinionum. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* XVIII. v. 111 Being now a landed man, and a holder of possessions there. 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 218 Suppose that the holder of the policy wishes to sell his interest. 1856 *BOUVIER Law Dict.* (ed. 6) I. 588 The holder of a bill of exchange is the person who is legally in the possession of it, either by endorsement or delivery, or both. 1869 *ARBER Latimer's Sermon* *bef. Edw. VI* Contents 3 The present holder of the farm.

3. A contrivance for holding, containing, or supporting something. Often preceded by a word denoting what is held, as *bouquet*-, *cigar*-, *gas*-, *pen*-, *whip-holder*, etc.: see the first element.

1833 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 139 The tool for cutting, &c. is fixed in the two holders..by their screws. 1842-4 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (1871) I. 408 If she [the cow] is known to have a fractious temper, it is better to put a holder in her nose. c 1865 *J. WYLD in Circ. Sc.* I. 63/1 In using small holders, such should be..emptied of all gas. 1876 *G. ROSLYN Geo. Eliot in Derbysh.* 50 A small Quaker-shaped bonnet..hung on a holder in the wall. 1884 *World* 29 Oct. 12 Long streamers of the brigade ribbon were tied round the bouquet-holders.

4. a. A canine tooth.

1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 686/4 His [a dog's] Holders broak. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc. Organ.* Nat. I. 279 Large conical teeth situated behind the incisors..are called holders, tearers, laniaries, or more commonly, canine teeth.

b. A prehensile organ in some animals.

1774 *GOLOSOM Nat. Hist.* (1802) I. xiv. 233 The insects have feelers; and the worms, holders. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 271 [Long tape-worm] with a terminal mouth surrounded by two rows of radiate hooks or holders.

5. With adverbs, as *holder-forth*, one who 'holds forth', a preacher, orator (somewhat contemptuous); *holder-on*, one who holds on (in *quot.* one who shoots direct at the game; see *HOLD* v. 28); *holder-out*, one who holds out: see *HOLD* v. 41); *holder-up*, one who holds up or sustains; a sup-

porter, maintainer; *spec.* a workman who supports a rivet with a hand-anvil or sledge-hammer in riveting.

1661 *Trial J. James* in *Howell St. Trials* (1816) VI. 71 By this time John James was brought into the meeting-place, and the Lientenant... said to the women, What have you no better a 'holder-forth than he? a 1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxf. Schol. Wks.* 1730 I. 2, I shall receive a call to be a Pastor or Holder-forth in some Congregation or other. a 1754 *Fielding New Way to Keep Wife* i, ii, Thou art a fine promising holder forth... and dost begin to preach in a most orthodox manner. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 486 A bird crossing was fired at by one of the 'holders on'. 1643 E. UDALL *Serm.* (1645) 21 Constant... holders on in righteousness to the end. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 595 (644) Here cometh... his brother, 'holdere vp of Troye! 1548 UDALL *Erasmi. Par. Luke* i. (1551) 225 The sturdy holders vp of their snout, be hath cast downe. 1869 Sir E. REED *Ship-build.* xvii. 340 Each 'set' of riveters consists of two riveters, 'a holder-up', and one or two boys.

II. That of which hold is taken.

6. The strap by which a carriage window is drawn up; also, the strap on the back of a carriage by which footmen hold.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 137 By holders and strings are meant the lace... for the purpose of holding by, or drawing up the glasses with. *Ibid.*, Every inside-holder takes a yard of lace, and every footman-holder a yard and a half. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Direct.* 213 Hold fast with the holders on the left side with your left hand.

Holder ². [f. HOLD sb.² + -ER.] A workman employed in a ship's hold.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 1 An holder by the day iij^d with mete and drinke. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iv. 179 Holders are persons who unstow the Cargo during the discharge. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Holders, the people employed in the hold duties of a ship.

Holdfast (hōld'fast), a. and sb. [f. *hold fast*: see HOLD v. 2 + FAST adv.] A. *adj.*

1. That holds fast, lit. and fig.; having a firm hold or grasp; persistent.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 The Pine tree is called hold-fast or pitchie tre. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 555 In his hold-fast foot the weak mouse panteth. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* (1878) 12/2 With hold-fast arms of eurlasting louse. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Only the golden Leopard printed in it Such hold-fast claws.

+ 2. Tenacious of what one has. *Obs.*

1560 BECON *New Catech. Wks.* 1844 II. 399 So hold-fast and wedded to the world, that whatsoever they can get, they so hoard it up.

B. *sb.* 1. The action or fact of holding fast; firm or snre grasp. *lit. and fig.*

1578 LYTE *Dodocus* i. lviii. 84 The Strawberry... creepeth alongst the ground, and taketh roote and holdefast. 1628 PRYNNER *Love-locks* 7 They serve... but to give the Denill holdfast, to draw vs by them into Hell. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 The Nature of Ground as to the hold-fast of Anchors. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) 29 Secure of its holdfast, it allows its victim no chance of escape.

2. Something to which one may hold fast or which affords a secure hold or support. (In some of the fig. uses perh. to be referred to sense 4.)

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* i. 8 We will trie farder what sure holdefast he hath to staie him self thereon. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 187 Nature... has furnished the several sorts of teeth with holdfasts, suitable to the stress... they may be put to. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 121 We should then have lost the rock as a Holdfast, and Buttrass against the great South-west seas. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 233 The sedge and alder being great holdfasts.

3. One that holds fast: + a. A stingy or hard-fisted person; a miser. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 320, I may sooner wring Hercules his clubbe perforce out of his fist, then get mine owne monie out of the hands of this injurious holdfast. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. v. 60 A great Miser and hold-fast. 1706 PHILLIPS [ed. Kersey], *Hold-fast*... is also commonly taken for a griping covetous Wretch.

b. As name for a dog that holds tenaciously.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iii. 54 Hold-fast is the onely Dogge. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 197 § 3 When I envied the finery of any of my neighbours, [my mother] told me that 'Brag was a good dog, but Holdfast was a better'. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* xviii.

4. Something that holds fast, binds, supports, or keeps together; *spec.* a staple, hook, clamp, or bolt securing a part of a building or other structure.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 196 You may take them out alive with your holdfasts and clamps. 1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* xiv. xi. 27 The insoluble bond and hold-fast of necessity, binding the pride of mortall men. 1620-55 J. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 46 They united... the Stones together, by certain Ligatures or Holdfasts. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 64 The Hold-fast... to keep the Work fast upon the Bench, while you either Saw, Tennant, Mortise, or sometimes Plain upon it. 1706 PHILLIPS [ed. Kersey], *Hold-fast*, an Iron Hook in shape of the Letter S fix'd in a Wall to support it; also a Joyner's Tool. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 367 This hip-pole was supported... by an iron-strap, or holdfast. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 349 The pole... passes through the strong holdfasts in the braces. 1842-67 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Holdfast*, a long nail, with a flat shod head for securing objects to a wall. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 14 The Microscopes are secured to the table by brass holdfasts like those in common use on carpenters' benches.

Hence **Holdfastness**, tenacity, persistency. 1869 S. BOWLES *Our New West* 466 A healthy copartnership of American enterprise and enthusiasm, and English solidity and holdfastness. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 724

The Belgians... combining the vivacity and quick wit of the Latin races with a sturdy energy and holdfastness.

Holding (hōld'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOLD v.]

I. 1. The action of HOLD v., in various senses. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 176 Pet heo beo euer edmod... mid louh holdunge of hire sulen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5994 Alle wrang haldyngs of gudes sere. c 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxi, In the holdyng ne in be keypyng. c 1470 HENRY Wallace VIII. 1640 Thou werray help in haldyn off the ryght. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 149 Holdyng must not be longe, for it... putteth a bowe in ieopardy. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 451 They would almost in kindnesse hurt, with hard, but kindest holdings. a 1774 W. PEARCE *Serm.* (1778) IV. 31 This is the unity of the Christian Church, the holding of Christ for the head. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* I. 848 To obtain a holding, they are twisted round the stakes.

b. *spec.* The tenure or occupation of land.

1420 *Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 A tenement of Sir John of Langton Knight in the haldyng of John Rumbly. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlii. 145 That he shuld come to parlement for his lande and for his holdyng in walyis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt.* III. 59 To schaw his chartour (or maner of holding to his overlord). 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 138 In the earlier ages of the Saxon settlement, feudal holdings were certainly unknown. 1818 CAUVISSE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 284 Such a holding now operated as a tenancy from year to year. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 102 That the Irish holdings in 'rundale' are not forms of property, but modes of occupation.

+ c. Consistency. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *hold together*, HOLD v. 43 b.)

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. ii. 27 This ha's no holding To swear by him whom I protest to loue That I will worke against him.

d. With adverbs: see HOLD v. IV.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions xv.* (1887) 69 The holding in of the breath. 1606 HOLLAND *Suton.* 100 The cause of this holding of and delay. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* vi. 11, I am weary with holding in. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 78 When... a dull Sentence, and a moral Fable Do more, than all our Holdings-forth are able. 1689 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Aug., Londonderry reliev'd after a brave and wonderful holding out. 1711 MARY ASTELL (*title*) Quaker's Sermon: or a Holding-Forth concerning Barabbas.

2. That which holds or lays hold; an attachment; a means of laying hold or influencing.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1822 I. 249 This is one of the principal holdings of that destructive system, which has endeavoured to unhinge all the virtuous, honourable, and useful connexions in the kingdom. a 1797 — *Wks.* (1842) I. Introd. 21 If I have assisted to loosen the foreign holdings of the citizen, and taught him to look for his protection to the laws of his country. 1866 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 249, I had a holding on Lord Halifax, founded on my father's merits. 1887 Mrs. L. BAXTER *Tuscan Stud.* i. 1. 40 The block in some manner slipped from the holdings and fell heavily into the river.

II. That which is held.

3. Land held by legal right, esp. of a superior; a tenement.

1640 W. BOSWELL *Let. to Laud* 12 June in Ussher *Proph.* (1687) 5 All evil Contrivances here and in France, and in other Protestant Holdings. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Poem*, When John and me were married Our bading was but sma'. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 89 Capitalists were not allowed to drive the labourers from their holdings.

b. Property held, esp. stocks or shares.

1573 in *Gross Guild Merch.* (1890) II. 76 The sayde wardens... shall have for their paynes double holdings of all the bargaines. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) § 515 II. 584 Documents representing holdings in foreign government debts. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 2/7 As the pressing sellers have disposed of their holdings, prices are now sound.

+ 4. An opinion held, a tenet. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* i. i. 5 Thre trowyngis holdings or opiniouns. 1450-5 — *Bk. of Faith* i. § 2 (1688) 1 To followe the Determinyns and the Holdings of the Church in mater of Feith. 1851 J. HINTON *Let.* in *Miss Hopkins Life* v. (1885) 84 A train of thought that has almost revolutionised my holdings.

+ 5. The burden of a song. *Obs.*

1598 *Servintman's Conf.* C, A song is to be song, the vnder song or bolding whereof is, It is merrie in Haul, when Beards waggles all. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 117 Then the Boy shall sing. The holding every man shall beare [printed beate] as loud, As his strong sides can volly.

III. 6. *attrib. and Comb.* Of or for holding.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 4 The Cable broke, the holding-Anchor lost. 1731 J. TULL *Horse-hoing Husb.* xxii. (1733) 153 This Holding-Screw has a pretty broad Head. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/1 The car with its adjuncts was a marvel of holding capacity.

b. Holding-ground, a bottom in which an anchor will hold, anchorage; also fig.; holding-note (*Mus.*), 'a note sustained in one part while the others are in motion' (Stainer & Barrett).

1740 WOODROFFE in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lix. 271 There is three fathoms water, and a good holding ground. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. v. 58 Euclid tells us... that sounds may be sustained in the same tone which we call a holding-note. 1839 MARRVAT *Phant. Ship* xxiii. The anchor... dragged, from... bad holding-ground. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. I. VI. 334 The assembly and the dikastery were Kleon's theatre and holding-ground.

Holding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².]

1. That holds, in various senses (see the verb); retentive; grasping; tenacious.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 70 Nedys bat he take first a holdyngne mete yn be ground of pe stomake. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 49 He was free and liberal to straungers, and heard and holdyng from his

familiers and servaunts. 1681 CHETNAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 13 (1689) 42 It is... the most holding Bait of all other. 1891 *Field* 19 Dec. 957/1 Fletlock deep in holding clay.

2. *Farming.* Applied to animals 'held' or kept for breeding. Also *ellipt.* as sb. = holding pig, etc. [In origin, attrib. use of vbl. sb.]

1547 *Will of R. Mease* (Somerset Ho.), My blacke sowe with v holdinge pigges. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 177 Holding Swine, which are onely to be preserved in good flesch. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 348 Pasture, which is grazed by the breeding cattle, or 'holding stock'. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. II. 300 From the high rates of holding lambs, many farmers last season hogged the lambs.

Hence **Holdingly** *adv.* *rare.*

c 1375 *Gloss. in Rel. Antig.* I. 8 Tenaciter, holdynglyche. 1611 CORER., *Tenacement*, fastly, cleauingly, holdingly.

Hold-out. [See HOLD v. 41 e.] (See quot.)

1893 in *FARMER SLANG.* 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* v. 73 The term 'Holdout' is the name given to a mechanical contrivance, constructed with the object of enabling the card-sharper to 'hold-out', or conceal one or more cards, until he finds that they will be useful to him.

Hold-over. [See HOLD v. 42.] a. An authorization granted by a bench of magistrates for the transfer of a publican's licence to another person for the unexpired term till the next annual licensing session.

b. U.S. A cell for the retention of prisoners awaiting trial. c. One who continues to hold an office after his term has expired.

1888 *Wine, Sp. & Beer* 8 Mar. 174/ The license became void, and being advised not to ask for a hold-over, the Company now applied to Special Sessions. 1888 *Missouri Republican* 24 Feb. (Farmer), Wilson was released from the hold over, where he has been held since Irwin's death.

1893 *Good Governm.* (N. Y.) 15 Aug., The obnoxious Republican hold-over still holds over.

Hold-up. U.S. slang. [See HOLD v. 44 e.] a. One who robs by 'holding up' a traveller, train, etc.: see HOLD v. 44 e. b. An instance of 'holding up'; a robbery committed in this manner.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 695/2 Darkness... into which one ventured with grave apprehensions lest a 'hold-up' might be in waiting for him. 1888 in *Farmer Dict. Amer.*, [He] was mortally shot by hold-ups, Tuesday night. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 29 Dec. 2/1 The prisoner confessed to a hold-up. 1897 *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 2/5 We are tired of reading in our papers nothing but hold-ups and killings.

+ **Holdur**, *erron. f. HELDER adv.*, rather.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2919 Holdur þen holynes happost so then.

Hole (hōl), *sb.* Forms: 1-5 hol, 4- hole; also 5-6 hoole, Sc. hoill, hoil(e), 6 hooll(e), whole, 6-7 hoale, 8-9 Yorksh. dial. hoil. [OE. *hol* neut., inflected *hol-e*, *hol-es*, *hol-u*, a hollow place = OFris., OS., OHG. (MHG., MLC., MDn., Dn.) *hol* (Ger. *hohl*), orig. neuter of *hol*, HOLL a., hollow. Also app. repr. OE. *holh*, HOLLOW sb., in its inflected forms *hol-e*, *hol-es*, (?) *hol-u*, which fall together with the corresp. forms of *hol*. (The OE. *hole*, *holu*, *holum*, usually referred to *hol*, may equally well belong to *holh*: see Sievers *Ags. Gram.* (ed. 3) § 242, Anm. 3, 4; and cf. inflexion of *health*, *sealh*, *wealh*.)

The uninflected *hol* retained short *o* in ME., and was normally written HOLL (cf. OE. *sealh*, *smal*, ME. *shall*, *small*); but in the inflected forms *hol-e*, *hol-es*, etc. (whether from *hol* or *holh*), the *o* in open syllable was normally lengthened, giving ME. and mod. *hole*, *holes*. (In mod. Eng., short *o* is further lengthened before *ll*, giving mod. dial. *holl* (not distinguishable from *hole*); in Sc. *-oll* becomes *-ou*, *-oue*, giving *hou*, *Howe*, 'hollow'.) OE. *holh*, like other words in *-lh*, *-rh*, was susceptible of twofold inflexion, (1) with loss of *h*, *hole*, etc., (2) with consonant-ablaut, *holze*, *holue*, etc. The former, as said above, fell together with the inflected forms of *hol*; the latter gave rise to ME. *holue*, *holeue*, HOLLOW sb. and a. The development may be thus shown:

OE. *hol* { uninf. *hol*, ME. *holl*, mod. (dial.) *holl*, Sc. *hou(e)*, inf. *hol-e* }
 " *holh* { inf. *hol-e* }
 " *holh* { inf. *hol-e* }
 " *holh* { inf. *holue* }
 The senses, to a great extent, coincide or overlap; *hol* a. and sb., Sc. *hou(e)*, are, in use, the northern equivalents of *hollow*; *hole* sb. has all the senses of *holl* (*houe*) sb. and *hollow* sb., with a fuller development of its own. In the 15-16th c. Sc. spelling *hoill*, or is merely the graphic form of *o*; but in mod. Yorkshire *hoil*, the *o* is diphthongal.]

I. A hollow place, cavity, excavation, etc.

1. A hollow place or cavity in a solid body; a pit, cave, den, hiding-place in the earth; a deep place in a stream, pond, etc. 946 *Charter Edmund* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 423 To þam ealdan hole; of ðam hole. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* II. 21 Me þas woruld sælða... on þis dimme hol dýsine forlæddon. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ix. 29 [x. 9] And settað his digollice, swa swa leo deð of his hole. a 1225 *St. Markar.* to He... weneð for to beoren me in to his baleful hole. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 83/75 In þe north-side of þe toun in one olde roche he was. He lai and dærede out of is hole. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 306 Ont of þe hole þou me herde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4050 Hauē 3e na houses ne na hames, ne holis in to hery? c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 243/1 Hoole, or pyt yn an hylle, or other lyke (S. hole, or eryth), *caverna*. 14... *Nom.* in Wt. Wulcker 722/35 *Hec crypta*, a hol in the erthe. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 191 Whiche... hid themselves and lurked in dennes and wholes. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII.* 134 b, With their swordes digged holes in the banke to clyme up. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 23 Jour fais wist not in what hoil yame to hyde. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxii. 11 3e call not haif ane hoill 3our heids to hyde. 1653 *WALTON Angler* II. 52 Go to the same hole, where... you will finde foting neer the top of the water,

at least a dozen or twenty Chubs. 1657 R. Ligon Barbadoes (1673) 41 Great Rocks. so soft, as with your finger you may bore a hole into it. 1756 T. HALE *Compl. Body Husb.* III. xix. 122 Digging a Hole in the Ground. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxiv. The head . . . dented a hole in the soil of six inches in depth. 1883 J. G. Wood in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 6/6/2 All rivers have some portions deeper than others, 'holes' as we call them.

b. An excavation made in the ground for habitation by an animal, as the fox or badger; a burrow. 1690 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke ix. 58 Foxas holas habbað [Rushw. G. Foxes holo habbas. Ags. G. Foxas habbað holu. Hatt. G. Foxas habbað hole]. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 101 Hie [naddre] haueð hire hol. c 1220 *Bestiary* 248 Of corn and of gres [ðe mire] haleð to hire hole. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 669 The fox . . . Lukit about sum hoill to se. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 12 Reynart. . . wente. . . in to his hole, for malepurdys was ful of hooles, hier one hoole and there an other. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 810 The Viper dead within her Hole is found. 1799 SWIFT *Let. to Bolingbroke* 21 Mar. To have done with the world . . . if I could get into a better . . . and not die here in a rage, like a poisoned rat in a hole. 1799 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsm.* 40 If you intend to dig the badger out of his hole. 1885 *Leisure Hour* June 40 A snake-charmer's music inducing a large cobra to leave its hole.

c. A deep hollow or cavity in the surface of the body; e.g. an eye-socket. Cf. ARM-HOLE.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1813 Pat be rith eye Vt of þe hole made he flewe. 14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 598/4 Nucha, the yole of the polle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole in y' nek, frontinella. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 903 The holes under the armes, les esselles. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 102 We might have waited till our eyes had sunk in their holes. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 50 That Part vulgarly called the Hole of the Neck.

2. *trans.* †a. A secret place, a hiding-place; a secret room in which an unlawful occupation is pursued; a place where unlicensed printing was carried on.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole, latebra, latibulum. 1660 *Pervs Diary* 23 May. At a Catholique house, he was fain to lie in the priest's hole a good while. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 380 Many Printers for Lucre of Gain have gone into Holes, and then their chief care is to get a Hole Private, and Workmen Trusty and Cunning to conceal the Hole, and themselves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 122/1 Holes, in Printing dialect is a place where privat Printing is used, viz. the printing of unlicensed Books or other Men's Coppies.

b. A dungeon or prison-cell; *spec.* the name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison in Wood street, London. Cf. BLACK-HOLE. *Obs.* (exc. as a case of c.)

1535 *LVNDESAY Satyre* 1017 Wee haue gart hind him with ane poll, And send him to the theifs hoill. 1607 *Heywood Woman killed with Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 125 He is den'de the freedom of the prison, And in the hole is laide with men condemn'd. 1607 WENTW. SMITH *Puritan* III. F. But if wee clut him againe, the Counter shall charm him. *Rav.* The hole shall rotte him. 1666 *Pervs Diary* 2 July. He was clapped up in the Hole. 1678, 1723 Condemned hole [see CONDEMNED 3]. 1822 NARES *S.V.* We still hear of the condemned hole in Newgate.

c. A small dingy lodging or abode; a small or mean habitation; an unpleasant place of abode; a term of contempt or depreciation for any place.

1616 W. HAIG *Lek.* 2 Aug. in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 156 Being innocent, it is a pity to smother me in this loathsome hole. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.). How much more happy thou, that art content To live within this little hole, than I Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. 1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 1/2 You expect a stately Palace, where you find nothing but an ill-contrived Hole. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 127 This house. . . to me the horriddest hole I ever was in. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxv. Grandcourt . . . pronounced that resort of fashion a beastly hole, worse than Baden. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 3 Two hundred a year for a little hole I could not get my piano into.

3. *fig.* A position from which it is difficult to escape; a fix, scrape, mess.

1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysal* (1764) I. II. vii. 132. I should take great pleasure in serving you, and getting you out of this hole. 1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* xvi. I should be in a deadly hole myself, if all my customers should take it in their heads to drink nothing but water-gruel. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hole*, a scrape. A man gets himself under a hole by taking a wrong step. 1882 OUIDA *Under 2 Flags* I. (1890) 6 I'm in a hole—no end of a hole; and I thought you'd help me.

4. *technical.* a. A hemispherical cavity into which a ball or marbles are to be got in various games; esp. one of those into which the ball is driven at golf; hence, a point scored by the player who drives his ball from one hole to another with the fewest strokes.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 129 We will playe at pit hole for nuttes. We will make a pitte hole, and there cast our nuttes. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Golf, golf, golf*, a game in Scotland, in which hooked clubs are used for striking balls, stuffed very hard with feathers, from one hole to another. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 43 You are playing a match of, say, eighteen holes, and have reached the putting-green of the last hole. 1896 PARK *Golf* 5 The size of the holes, as fixed by the laws of the game, is four and a quarter inches in diameter.

b. *Billiards.* = POCKET.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 262/2 The Holes in the four corners and sides of the Billiard Table. 1725 COTTON's *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 5) 151 At the four Corners of the (Billiard) Table there are Holes, and at each side exactly in the Middle, one, which are called Hazards. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 191 He that stops either Ball, when running, loses one; and if near the Hole, loses two.

VOL. V.

† c. The narrow closed part or bag at the lower end of a trawl-net or other fishing net: = COD sb. 1 5. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 72 The third Part, which is the Hole or Cod, Inch and Quarter wet and dry.

5. *local U.S.* a. An indentation or opening in the coast; a small bay, a cove.

1639 in *Virginia Hist. Mag.* (1895) III. 31 Vt the ships he p'mitted to goe at pleasure and ride in every hole as is desired by them. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 149 This [flag] was to be raised at a good anchoring place called Five-Fathom Hole. 1807 C. W. JANSSEN *Stranger in Amer.* 300 Tobacco is . . . conveyed then down the river to Hobbs' Hole, where ships in the European trade lie ready to receive them.

b. A grassy valley surrounded by mountains.

6. = HOLL, HOLD (sb. 2) of a ship.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole, . . . columbar est navis. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 11 The Hole of some Amsterdam Fly-boat. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hiiij b. The pointers. . . are . . . fixed across the hole diagonally. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 97 Abaft the main hole.

II. A perforation, and connected senses.

7. An aperture passing through anything; a perforation, opening.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 3900 *Spiramentum*, hol. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We. cumeð to be stone, þe haueð fif hole narewe, þat is. his holie fif wunden. c 1290 *Beket* 1141 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Þoruþ þe church he made an hol. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, Ninian 505 Ane alde cohle þare he fand, þat myn hoillis in it had. c 1400 *Desr. Troy* 13501 Hit happit hym in hast the hoole for to fynd Of the cave. 14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 627/12 þe hoole of a preuay, gumphus. a 1529 SRELTON *Merrie T.* in *Shaks. Just Bk.* (1864) II. 21 What shall those hoales serue for? . . . holes to look out to see thy enemies. 1674 tr. *Martinicre's Voy.* North. C. 85 A top the House. . . there is a hole or window left for light to come in. 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2218/4 A new fashionable Suit. . . gold frost Buttons, and gold Holes. 1773 *Cook's Voy.* in *Hawkesworth Voy.* II. 332 A musket was fired . . . which fortunately struck the boat, and made two holes in her side. 1896 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 The service bullet was found to have drilled clean holes, and . . . the hole of exit was little, if any, larger than the hole of entry.

fig. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 1 If there be any hole left for cauil to enter.

8. The orifice of any organ or part of the body.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 528 (Trin.) Senen holes haf mannes heed enen. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxii. 100 þai hale in steed of þaire mouth a lytill hole. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 740/8 *Hec arteria*, the hole of the throat. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j b. The Hoollis in the hawkes heke bene callede the Nares. 1530 *PALSGR.* 232/1 Hole that swete or heres cometh out at, pore. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 223 There are seven crosse ribs in his neck, and seven from his reins to his hole. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 611 A Membrane where with the hoale of the eare is stopped. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 117 The hole of the Nostril full round.

9. *fig.* A flaw, fault, ground for blame. Usually in phr. to pick a hole or holes in something; formerly also to find (pick, make) a hole in a person's coat.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 98 The Lawiers lacke no cases. . . Is his Lease long. . . Then (qth he) let me alone with it, I will find a hole in it. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vi. 88 If I finde a hole in his Coat, I will tell him my minde. 1648 NEEDHAM *Plea for King* 21 Every ambitious popular person would be ready to pick holes in their Coates, to bring them into disfavour of the People. 1682 *Wood Life* 10 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 4 If they did not appear, there might some hole be picked in their charter. 1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* i. If there's a hole in a' your coats, I rede you tent it. 1871 MISS MULLOCK *Fair France* i. 4 We do not go to visit a neighbour, in order to pick holes in him and his establishment. 1894 *Aspects Mod. Oxford* 93 Any one can pick holes in the University system of teaching and examination.

† 10. a. An old game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches; called also Pigeon-hole, Troll-madam, Trunks. Cf. NINE-HOLES.

b. An old game of cards.

1611 COTGR. *Trou Madame*, the Game called Trunks, or the Hole. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* Wks. (1630) 54/2 Ruffe, slam, Trump, noddy, whisk, hole, Sant, New-cut. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 178 Another game called holes was occasionally played.

III. 11. Phrases. To make a hole (in anything): to use up, or cause the loss of, a considerable amount of anything; to create a loss. A round peg (or man) in a square hole (and vice versa): one whose situation does not fit his special aptitudes. To pick a hole or holes in: see sense 9. To take (something) a hole lower: to take down, humiliate, humble. Cf. BUTTON-HOLE 1 b.

1591 *LVLY Endym.* III. iii. He hath taken his thoughts a hole lower, and saith. . . he will vaile bonet to beautie. 1611 COTGR. *Humilité*, humbled. . . taken a hole lower. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 183 To lay five hundred of your best men on the earth, which losse will make a great hole in your Armie. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 75 It will make a greater hole in thy conscience, then it can in thine estate by parting with it. 1706 MRS. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 208 Mr. Ray did not leave £40 a year . . . out of which taxes, repairs, and quit-rent make a great hole. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 412/2 An average daily consumption of four glasses . . . makes a hole in the income of the working class. a 1895 L. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* III. (1896) 72 The Admiralty would not rescind their orders, so we were a round man in a square hole, and vice versa.

IV. 12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as a. *attrib.* (sense 4 a) hole game, play; b. objective, as hole-cutter, -digger, -digging, -picking, -piercing, -stopper; c. locative, as hole-breeder, -builder, -creeping sb. and adj.; hole-creeper, a sneaking thief; d. hole-board, -man, -stitch (see QUOTE).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Compass-board, the *hole-board of the loom for fancy weaving. It is an upright board of the loom through which pass the neck-twines. 1889 F. A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 155 The kingfisher, another *hole-breeder. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/1 Her eggs . . . are white, like those of most *hole-builders. 1462 in *Scrope Hist. Castle Combe* (1852) 323 Communis *holecreppar anserum et porcellorum timentium. 1638 FORD *Fancies* III. iii. The page, that *hole-creeping page. 1852 SCROPE *Hist. Castle Combe* 235 He qualified himself, by *hole-creeping after his neighbours' geese and pigs. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 8/3 Drillers and *hole-cutters. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 188 To guide the *hole-diggers in the event of the marks, having been removed. *Ibid.* 189 *Hole-digging . . . for a telegraph pole. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 7/2 There is all the difference . . . between the stroke and the *hole game [at golf], and at least a score of men have some chance. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1861) II. 447 The *holeman, who goes into the cesspool. 1801 C. GADSDEN in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 580 That his public actions may be judged of . . . without any captious *hole-picking. 1889 LINSKILL *Golf* III. (1895) 13 Besides *hole play, which involves playing a succession of small matches from hole to hole round the links, there is also what is called *score play. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 253/2 *Hole Stitch, a stitch used in Pillow Lace making, to form holes or small round spots in the centre of the thick parts of a pattern. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* II. 85 A neighbouring town. . . Begg'd him to be their tinker—their *hole-stopper.

Hole (hōl), v. 1 Forms: 1 holian, 3 holien, 4-5 hoolen, 7 hoale, Sc. hoile (oi = ð), 4- hole. [OE. *holian* to hollow out, excavate = OHG. *holōn*, Goth. *hulōn*, f. *hol-*, HOLL a.]

I. To make a hole.

1. *trans.* To hollow out; to make a hole or cavity in; to perforate, pierce.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 162 Ða zebroðra . . . gemetton ðone clud ða iu swæteðde; and hi ða hwæthweza holodon. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6836 Þe wal þey holede. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 243/1 Holyn, or boryn (P. hoolen, or make hoolys, cawo, perforo, terebro. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lviij. 746 Before they be holed or peared. 1648 MARKHAM *Housew. Gard.* III. x. (1668) 77. I use . . . a piece of wood hoal'd. 1864 *Standard* 29 Nov. 3/3 She [the ship] has holed her bottom. 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/1 Some 80 miles of the route already holed [for telegraph posts].

b. To make holes in (the earth) in agriculture; to dibble; to dig trenches for planting sugar-canes.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 130 You begin to hole and continue to open the ground gradually. 1824 ORDESON *Creol.* i. 5 Occasionally *holing' his neighbours' fields. 1890 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 15 Aug. 827/2 Preliminary to the all-important progressive step in coffee culture, that of transplanting, is *holing'.

2. To sink (a shaft), drive (a tunnel) through.

1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 13 We design to hole our Pit. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129 The Tunnel. . . was, after thirteen years' incessant labour, holed. . . with great accuracy. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Nov. Next week this shaft will be holed to the 100 fathom level.

3. *Mining.* To undercut (the coal) in a seam so as to release it from the other strata.

1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 58 A set of colliers, called holers, who begin in the night and hole or undermine all the bank or face of the coal. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 137 The collier a hundred fathoms down. . . holing under the coal. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-Mining*. In breaking down or getting the coal, the first operation is to bench, kirve, or hole it along the bottom of the seam.

4. *intr.* To make a hole or holes; to dig. Esp. in *Mining*: to make a hole through from one working to another.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 130 Þe mid hore lustes ne holieð nout aduneward, ase doð þe boxes. 1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10736 Þys mynur . . . wrought on a day, and holed yn þe hyl. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 46 They frequently hole, or cut through from one Board to another. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 29 May 9/3 From the bottom of the workings they sank 7 ft. . . and holed through to the crosscut.

II. To put or go into a hole.

5. *trans.* To put into a hole; to put in prison; to plant (sugar-canes) in holes or trenches.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* IV. v. She could not endure the sight of a man, forsooth, but run and hole herself presently. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Waterman's Suit* Wks. (1872) 14 So their prodigal sons are holed in some loathsome jail. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, s.v. 'To hole a person', to send him to gaol. 1866 *Morning Star* 27 Sept. 4/5 To work hard in holing canes or in throwing out trenches.

6. *spec. in Golf, Billiards, Bagatelle.* To drive (the ball) into a hole or pocket. Also to hole out.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. 264 He contrived to hole both white and red ball at the next stroke. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Billiards*, If the striker holes his adversary's ball, or forces it over the table, or on a cushion . . . he loses two points. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693/2 (*Golf*) The best club for holing out the ball. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 633 Bagatelle. . . The object. . . is to 'hole' the balls. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 The number of strokes he requires to take before 'holing' the ball [at golf]. 1891 *Golf Rules* No. 35 in *Linskill Golf* (1895) 45 If the ball rest against the flag-stick when in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the stick, and, if the ball fall in, it shall be considered as holed out in the previous stroke.

b. *absol.* *Golf.* To drive the ball into a hole.

1857 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 492 The deadly accuracy with which they approach the hole, and 'hole out', as it is called. 1886 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 754/2 He who succeeds in holing in fewer strokes than his opponent wins that hole.

c. *Golf.* To drive the ball into (a hole).

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 7/1 Mr. W. T. Griffin holed the eighth hole of the . . . links—100 yards—in one.

7. *intr.* To go into a hole. *Hole up*, to retire to a hole for hibernation.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. iv. Let him hole there. 1635 — *Staple of N. v. i.* Wit your worming braine. Which I shall see you hole with very shortly: A fine round head, when those two lugs are off, To trundle through a pillory. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* v. i. The rogue is hold somewhere. 1808 CRAYDEN *Dial.* *Hole*, to earth as a fox. 1878 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* XV. 303/1 The fox . . . has run to earth, or, as we have it, 'has holed'. 1890 L. C. D'OLY *Notches* 70 It was getting time for the bears to 'hole-up'.

† III. 8. *intr.* To become full of holes. *Obs.* 1611 COTGRA, *Se Trouer*, to hole, to grow full of holes.

† *Hole*, *v. 2* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hólian*, 3 *holen*.

[OE. *hólian*, cogn. with Goth. *hólōn* to treat with violence; cf. OHG. *holian* to deceive.] a. *trans.* To oppress. b. *intr.* To commit oppression.

c. 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cxviii. 121 (Bosw.) Ne sele ðu me holiendum me [Vulg. *calumniantibus* me]. c. 1200 ORMIN 93/9 Patt holeþp o þe lache leod, & rippeþ hemm & ræfepþ.

Hole, -ful, -ly, -some, etc., the common early (and etymological) spelling of *WHOLE*, etc.

Hole: see *HOLL* a., *HELE* v. 1, *HULL*.

Hole-and-corner, *adj. phr.* Done or happening in a 'hole and corner', or place which is not public; secret, private, clandestine, under-hand. Contemptuously opposed to 'public' or 'open'.

1835 FENBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 205 Hole-and-corner meetings are got up to speak the voice of the nation. 1839 STONKHOUSE *Axholme* 77 Any manufacturer of the hole and corner political petitions of the present day. 1862 H. KINGSLY *Ravenshoe* III. 55 Tell me at once what this hole-and-corner work means. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 600 The Queen's friends declared that the King's supporters were 'hole-and-corner' men. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* i.

Hence **Hole-and-cornerism**, hole-and-corner action; a system of secret procedure.

1873 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/4 The real conduct of French politics at the present moment is by hole-and-cornerism.

Holed (*hóuld*), *pp. a.* [*f. HOLE* v. 1 or *sb.* + -ED.] Having a hole or holes; pierced, perforated.

c. 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 34/10 Everard the upholster can well stoppe a mantel holed. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ix. (1888) 74 Every Spondel is holed on every side.

c. 1613 CHAPMAN *Thiad* ii. 636 His men yet pleased their hearts With throwing of the holed stone. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Troyal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 238 His dead, and holed, and torn body. 1885 *Garden* 10 Oct. 367/4 Holed peach leaves.

b. *Holed-stone*, a perforated stone considered to be a monument of prehistoric times.

1769 BORLASE *Antiq. Cornwall* (ed. 2) 178 The middle stone . . . has a large hole, whence it is called the Men an Tol (in Cornish holed stone). 1851 BLIGHT *Week at Land's End* 19 Holed-stone near Bolleitt. 1879 MISS A. W. BUCKLAND in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Instit.* IX. 153, I never heard of libations being poured through these Cornish holed-stones.

Holeless (*hóul'sles*), *a.* [*f. HOLE* *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a hole or holes.

1887 *Bicycl. News* 17 Sept. 387/2 The week's washing . . . hung in spotless but not holeless purity.

Holely, *erron. f. HOLY* a.

Holer (*hóul'ér*). [*f. HOLE* v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who makes a hole; *spec.* the collier who 'holes' or undercuts a coal-seam.

1829 [see *HOLE* v. 1] 3. 1873 *Echo* 22 Sept. 2/2 The 'Holers', chiefly boys of about seventeen or eighteen, can earn from 5s. to 6s. per day. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Holer's Day* or *Stint*, the measure of undercutting, undermining, or curving a length of seam.

Holer, var. of *HOLOUS* *Obs.*

† **Holet**, *Obs.* [*f. HOLE* *sb.* + -ET. Cf. OE. *grafel* ? little grove, *picet* thicket.]

1. A little hole; a small cave.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 322 Sicche placis of newe ordris shuldren be fled as fendis holtes. c. 1440 *Pr. Life Alex.* (MS. *Lincoln* A. i. 17 lf. 30) (Halliwell) In thurholletz duelle we alwaye, and in thir caves. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 93 O thou edder . . . tormeinge hyder and thyder by a thousande holletes and halkes.

2. A hut, cot, tent, tabernacle; = *HILET*.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 281 Bishops of þe olde lawe . . . entriden . . . in to a litiil holet þat was þe west part of þe tabernacle. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1285 Hirdes hollets [*Pastorum tuguria* (Bede)] sow he þare.

Holethnic, **Holetrous**: see *HOLO*.

Holewot, *obs. form of HOLLOW*.

Holewort (*hóulwurt*). [*Lyte's* ad. Ger. *holwurz*.] = *HOLLOWWORT*; extended by Lyte to another species of *Corydalis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. ii. 316 The roote whiche is holowe within is called in Germanie Holwurt, that is to say in English Holowe roote, or Holewort. 1863 [see *HOLLOWWORT*]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Holewort, *Corydalis bulbosa*.

Holey (*hóuli*), *a.* Forms: 4-7 *holly*, *hollie*, -y, 5-6 *hooley*, (6 *erron. holely*), 7- *holey*. [*f. HOLE* *sb.* + -y. (The *e* is retained, to distinguish it to the eye from *HOLY* a.)] Full of holes.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxi. (Bodl. MS.) Thei [stars] bep rounde in substance. nougt holow nober holly in þe vter partie. 1551-2 *Act 5 & 6* *Edu. VI.* c. 6 § 6 Yf . . . Clothe . . . happen . . . to be full of holes mylbrack or to be hollie [*Ruffhead* holely]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xxv. 177 Leaues . . . holey, as though they had bene eaten with Locustes, Paulmers or Snailes. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Ld. Lowdown* to Sept., An old hollie and three-hare garment. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 127 'Tis just as holey as a crumplet. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Gorgias* Introd. II. 287 Fools are supposed to be carrying water to this vessel in a holey sieve.

b. *Holey* (*erron. holey*), *dollar*, a Spanish dollar out of which a dumph had been punched (see *DUMP* sb. 2 b), formerly current in parts of Australia.

1857 D. BUNCE *Austral. Remin.* 59 Our first change for a pound consisted of two dumphs, two holey dollars, one Spanish dollar, one French coin [etc.]. 1883 *Nutshell Chron.* Ser. III. 111. 119 These coins popularly called 'holey dollars' are extremely scarce.

Holgh, **holz**, **holh**, *obs. ff. HOLLOW*.

Holi, **holie**, *obs. ff. HOLY* a. **Holibut**: see *HALIBUT*. **Holick**, *obs. form of WHOLLY*.

Holidam(e), early form of *HALIDOM*, still used in *edd. of Shakspeare*.

Holiday (*hólidæ*), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *hálizdæg*, *hálidæiz*, 3 *halidei*, *pl. helidawes*, 4-5 *halidai*, -daie, -day, -dave, *pl. halydawes*, 4-6 *halyday* (5 *haleday*), 5-6 *halldai*, -day. B. 4 *halidai*, 4- *holiday*; (also 5-9 *holyday*, 6 *holie*, *hollie daie*, *holydaie*, *holy daie*, *daye*, 6-7 *holliday*, -e, *hollyday*, -daie, *holy-day*, *holy day*, 7 *holedaye*, *holidae*). [OE. *hálizdæg* (dat. *pl. hálizdagum*), found beside the uncombined *háliz dæg* in two words (dat. *pl. hálizdagum*). In the combined form OE. *d* instead of being rounded to ME. *ð*, was shortened to a (cf. *HALLOW*, *HALLOWMAS*, *HALIBUT*, *HALIDOM*), giving *halidai*, *hallday*, used till 16th c. But the uncombined form was in concurrent use, and became more frequent as the distinction in signification between sense 1 and sense 2 became more marked, until, in the 16th c., *holy day* or *holy-day* became the usual form in sense 1. About the same time *holiday* (*holliday*), with *o* short, being a later combination and shortening of *holy day*, rare in late ME., took the place of the earlier *hallday*, which however remained in the northern dialects, where also (esp. in Scotland) the uncombined form was *haly day*.

It is thus difficult to divide *holiday* and *holy-day* in sense 1. Under this article are included the combined forms *hallday*, *hallday*; the uncombined forms, as well as those in which the vocalization shows that the word was analyzed, are treated under *HOLY-DAY*. But the habits of medieval scribes as to the combination or separation of the elements of compounds were so irregular, and the treatment of the matter by modern editors is so uncertain, that many ME. instances might be placed under either article.]

1. A consecrated day, a religious festival. Now usually written *HOLY-DAY*, *q.v.*

a. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iii. 2 Hueder on halizdagum gezemde (*Rushw.* G. xif he halizes dagesgezemde). c. 1035 *Laus of Cnut* ii. c. 45 (Schmid) Be hali-dæiges freolse. De die dominica et festis observandis. c. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 18 3if hit is balidici. sigged Pater Noster. *Ibid.* 24 Ine werkedawes, heichte & twenti Pater Noster; in helidawes, forti. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6473 Hald þou wel þin halidai. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* viii. 22 Þei holden not heore haly-day [B. halidays, C. balydays] as holly churche [B. holi-churche, C. hollychurche] techen. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 154 This Absolon. Gooth with a Sencer on the haliday. 1426 *AUDELAY Poems* 6 In clannes kepe þour haleday. c. 1440 *MYRC. Parv.* 222/2 Halyday (K. hallday), *festiuitas*. c. 1450 *MYRC* 203 Aske the banns thir halydawes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 28 Goo to chirche, faste and kepe your halydayes. 1530 *PALSGA.* 228/2 Halyday, *feste*.

b. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 13929 (Laud) Hyt fille vpon an holiday þat Sabot bight in Iewis lay. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* viii. 222 Hold wel þyn halyday [MS. M. 218 (a 1400) halt þyn halidai]. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 778/1 *Hoc festum*, a holiday. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xx. 6 After the ester holidayes. 1551-2 *Act 5 & 6* *Edu. VI.* c. 3 (*title*). An Acte for the keeping of Hollie daies and Fastinge dayes. 1661 B. NICHOLSON *Catech.* Pref. (1686) 8 Enjoined on the Lord's day, and every holiday to be done by every rectory. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 336 Pagan festivals (were changed) into Christian holidays. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1838) I. vii. 288 The Sunday came round weekly; to our holidays came yearly. 1873 *SIR R. PHILLIMORE Eccl. Law* 1037 Fish carriages . . . shall be allowed to pass on Sundays or holidays.

2. A day on which ordinary occupations (of an individual or a community) are suspended; a day of exemption or cessation from work; a day of festivity, recreation, or amusement. (In early use not separable from 1.)

a. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12276 Iesus went him for to plai Wit childir on an halidai. 1478 W. PASTON, Jr. in *P. Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 One for the halydays. . . and a nothyr for the working days. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 3 That noe artificer . . . working but the half day take no wagis but for the half day, and nothing for y^e halyday.

b. 1540 *HYNDRE tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. v. (R.) On some working daies doe likewise, . . . specially if there bee any long space betweene the holly-daies. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 113 b. Doo you not knowe that it is hollyday, a day to dance in, and make mery at the Ale house? 1601 *CORNWALLYSS Ess.* ii. xxvi. (1631) 3 Life being like a Prentises holly day. 1601 *SHAKS. Jnl. C. i. l. 2* Hence: home you idle Creatures, get you home: Is this a Holiday? 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 8 Though wedded we have beene These twice ten tedious years, yet we No holiday have seen. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Harp.* iv. cxlii. Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday. 1881 *TROLOPE Ayala's Angel* III. 89 Glomax thought that Tony had been idle, and had made a holiday of the day from the first.

b. *collect. pl. or sing.* A time or period of cessation from work, or of festivity or recreation; a vacation. (See also *BLIND MAN'S HOLIDAY*.)

a. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1049 Fr þe halidayez holly

were halet out of toun. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 176 Necessite nath neuere halyday. 1573 G. HARVY *Letter-bk.* 27 In the halldais he took a turn into the countri.

b. 1539 *TAYERNER Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 40 With sluggers or unhardy persons, it is always holy day. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 83 Lightly he layde hir vp for hollie daies.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iv. § 119 The Christmas holidays giving more leave and license to all kinds of people. c. 1652 *BROME Queen's Exch.* i. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 469 To make my rest of life all holidays. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii. v. My youngest boy, Tom, now at home for the holidays. 1825 *SOUTHEY in Life* (1849) I. 153 Blair spent one summer holidays with his mother Lady Mary, at Spa. 1863 *MISS THACKERAY Elizabeth* (1867) 166 Will Dampier . . . went year by year to scramble his holiday away up and down mountain sides.

c. Cessation from work; festivity; recreation. To make holiday, to cease from work, to take a day's recreation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 We shall . . . rest & make holiday for this tyme. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. (1612) 204 Ill therefore might it hoode at her to make our Holly-day. 1600 *DEKKER Gent. Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 47 *Hamm. . . Lets play. Jane.* I cannot lye by keeping holliday. 1714 *ROWE Jane Shore* (M.) When my approach has made a little holy-day. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 1/4 Men of business seat themselves in the railway carriages, bent on holiday.

† d. *Phr.* To speak holiday, to use choice language, different from that of ordinary life. Cf. *holiday English*, *holiday terms* in 4. *Obs.*

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. ii. 69 He writes verses, bee speaks holiday, he smells April and May.

3. *colloq. Naut.* A spot carelessly left uncounted in tarring or painting; see also *quot.* 1882.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T. s. v.* A holiday is any part of a ship's bottom, left uncovered in paying it. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* viii. 18 He only thinks of leaving no holidays (places not tarred). 1882 *JAGO Dial. Cornw.*, *Holidays*, parts left untouched in dusting. 'Don't leave any holidays.'

4. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, belonging to, or used on, a holiday; befitting a holiday, festive, gay, sportive; superior to the ordinary workaday sort, as *holiday clothes*, *terms*, *English*. Sometimes (esp. formerly of persons): Sifted only to a holiday; not engaged in, or not fitted for, serious action; dainty; idle, trifling. *Comb.* † *holidayman*, -woman, a man or woman taking a holiday, an idler or trifter.

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 136 Common strumpettes, hasardours, & such oþere, & halyday-werkerys. *Ibid.* 196 þou þat hast getyn good be haly-day werkynge, haly-day chaffaryng, be false oþys, be false dysceytes. 1548 *UDALL Erasm. Par. Luke* x. 105 b. Although they seme as holidayemene, to repose themselfes from all corporall busynesse. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatched* (1844) 20 Put on your night cap, and your holiday English. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rldg.) 125/1 She will call me rascal, rogue, runagate [etc.], and these be but holiday-terms. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. i. 2 What, have scap'd Lone-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subiect for them? 1600 — *A. Y. L. i. iii. 14* They are but burs . . . throwne vpon thee in holiday-follerie. 1600 *SUNFLET Countrie Farme* 837 More fit for holidai me, milke sops, and cowards. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. ii. 30 Not a holiday-foole there but would giue a peece of siluer. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* iii. i. Prithee, don't look like one of our Holiday Captains now-a-days. 1695 *Poor Robin's Alm.* in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 353 A Holy-day Wife, all play and no work. 1701 *ADDISON Switzerland* Wks. 1721 II. 173 Thir holy-day cloaths go from Father to Son, and are seldom worn out. 1765 *FOOTE Commissary* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 29 Them holiday terms wou'd not pass in my shop. 1820 *W. TOOKE tr. Lucian* i. 558 Put on holiday-looks and pretend to be merry. 1836 *EMERSON Nature* i. Wks. (Bohn) II. 143 Nature is not always tricked in holiday attire. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 13, I must give you a holiday task to learn while I am away.

b. *objective*, as *holiday-keeper*, -keeping, -maker, -making; *locative*, as *holiday-rejoicing* *adj.*

1807-8 W. IAVING *Saimag.* (1824) 369 Holiday-loving rogues. 1859 *Chambers's Bk. of Days* 16 May I. 643 The holiday-maker and his partner. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 6/2 The streets were thronged with holiday keepers. 1896 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 8/4 To say nothing of the loss from holiday-keeping.

Hence **Holiday** *v. intr.*, to take a holiday; to go on a pleasure-excursion; whence **Holidayer**, a holiday-maker. **Holidayish** a., of a character befitting a holiday, festive. **Holidayism**, the practice of making holiday, devotion to holidays.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 629 The hero . . . meets an artist . . . likewise 'holidaying'. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 321 Craik from Belfast . . . was here holidaying. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 5 The prospective bridegroom holidays in Scotland for three weeks. 1886 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 7 Aug. 4/6 We hear . . . that many 'holidayers' spend their time in suburban public-houses. 1886 *Gd. Words* 247 Some more or less . . . 'holidayish' kind of work. 1886 *LEWIS in Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX. 708 Under the working of the civil law . . . Sunday has tended and must tend to 'holidayism'.

Holie, *obs. form of HOLY*, *WHOLLY*.

† **Holihe**, *Obs.* Forms: see *HOLY* a. [*f. HOLY* a. + -hede, -HEAD.] Holiness.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1439 No moight þan help na hali-heid [*v.rr.* hali-hede, haliheide, holi hede]. *Ibid.* 2350 Fild of trouth] and haly-hede. 1340 *Ayeb.* 247 Guode men þet ledeþ lif of angel an erpe be hire holiheide.

Holihoock, *obs. form of HOLLYHOCK*.

Holily (*hóu-lili*), *adv.* Forms: see *HOLY* a. [*f. HOLY* a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a holy manner; with sanctity or devoutness.

c1200 ORMIN 1520 For all patt tatt tē3 halilic & daffig-like hemm ledenn. *Ibid.* 1722 To spellenn halilike, and ec to wirrēnn halilic tēcness. c1340 *Aenb.* 74 Do bet. lokeþ haliliche hae herten. c1382 *Wyclif* 1 *Theas.* ii. 10 How hoolily, and iusti, and withouten querel. . we weren. c1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 211 And lye in chastitee ful hoolly. c1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 777 Hire sawle with-inne woke than fulle halily. c1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58b. As longe as a persone is hooly occupied, so longe he prayeth. c1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. v. 22 What would'st highly, That would'st thou hooly. c1754 EDWARDS *Freat. Will* iv. vii. 236 To act hooly and wisely in the highest possible Degree. c1894 *Athenzum* 3 Mar. 276/3 With an eloquent impulsiveness becoming their hooly emotional themes.

2. Sacredly, scrupulously, inviolably; solemnly. Now rare or Obs.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. x. 70 (Camb. MS.) See now how þou mayst preeuen hooly and with-owte corrupcion this þat I haue seyd. c1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. (R.). But I will haue matrimony obserued more hooly & vndeyleid among them that professe the new lawe. c1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* (1805) II. 237 If the Scots would most hoolie and handfastly promise. c1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 41 And those that.. had lived intimately with him, do most hooly attest, that they were never able to observe any such defects in him.

Holimonth (hōl'month). [Nonce-formation after holiday.] A month of recreation or abstinence from work; a month's holiday.

[OE. had hōlīmōnāð, Holy-month, as the name of September (app. of heathen origin); but this did not survive.] c1864 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 189 (heading), The Englishman's Holimonth. *Ibid.* 194 On every-days and on holidays, in working months and in Holimonths. c1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 June 822/2 A country holimonth with bicycle and kodak.

Holin, obs. form of HOLLIN, holly.

Holiness (hōl'iness). Forms: see HOLY a. [OE. hōlignes, -nys (= OHG. heilagnissa), f. hōlig HOLY + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being holy; spiritual perfection or purity; sanctity, saintliness; sacredness.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 þa þe him beowiaþ on rihtwisnesse & on halignesse. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) xcviij. 6 (Bosw.) Halizpys on halizynesse. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Godes gast wissad efre to halignesse. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Wið halinesse of heorte. c1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 321 þe betere hym were in holynes to nyme hyr to wyue. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcviij. 6 Helinesses and mikelhed in his helnesse. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's* T. 69 Hir herte is verray chambre of holynes. c1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 23 Slouthe.. makes mane to yrke in prayere or halynes. c1532 *Dewes Introduct.* fr. in *Palgr.* 927 By my holynesse, þar ma saintelle. c1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 220 Of Holiness there be degrees. c1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 8 There rise up to view nameless beauties in holiness. c1850 *LYNCH Theo. Trin.* ii. 28 Holiness is innocence made perfect. c1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* & Sc. ii. 49 Holiness consists in the subjection of the whole being.. to the authority of conscience. c1896 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 6/4 One of the most interesting of Mr. Granger's chapters is that in which he explains primitive 'holiness' as obedience to the public recognition of the rights of ghosts and gods.

2. With possessive, as a title of the Pope, and formerly of other high ecclesiastical dignitaries.

A transl. of L. sanctitās, given orig. to all bishops, then c600 limited to patriarchs, and since the 14th c. to the Pope. The same title was also given to the Byzantine Emperors, and sometimes to other sovereigns; it was addressed by John of Salisbury to Henry II of England. (See Du Cange.)

c1169 BECKET *Let. to Cdl. Hyacinth* in *Nat. Hist. Becket* (Rolls) VII. 125 Omnes ad sanctitatis vestre confugiant pedes. c1170 HEN. II *Let. to Pope Alexander* *Ibid.* 419 Si deuotionis meæ, pater, erga sanctitatem vestram experimentum queritis. c1450 HOLLANO *Houlat* 75. I will appele to the Pope.. For happin that his halynace Thow prayr may purchase To reforme my foule face. c1502 HEN. VII in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 49 The Popes Holynes hath named certeyn Legats to be sent to all Cristen Princes. c1599 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 559 Your holines is heade of all holy churches. c1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 110 Ill it doth beseme your holinesse [a Lady Abbess] To separate the husband and the wife. c1689 *Let. fr. Pope to Pr. Orange* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 368 Great Prince, Although the semicircle of your Highness be.. elevated above the full orb of my Holiness. c1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 285 With the permission of his holiness Clement IX. c1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. iv. 1. 223, 'I could help you to repay it!' said his Holiness [Pope Leo].

†3. *concr.* A holy place, sanctuary; a holy thing, an object of religious devotion. Obs.

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 93 Inngongende and utgongende beforan Gode to ðam halinessum. c1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 158 And haliznes symon to groleasewide. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Penne cumeð drihtenes engel and binimeð þa halinesse mid him toward heouene riche. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvij. 12 In crigate Godes halines hagh we. c1526 TINDALE *Heb.* ix. 1 And worldly holynes.]

†b. Holy rites; worship, devotion. Obs.

c1205 LAV. 1820 Brutus & his duzeðe makedenn halinesse [c1275 holynesse]. *Ibid.* 8049.

4. *attrib.*, as holiness convention, meeting, a gathering or meeting for the promotion of holiness (in some religious communities).

c1892 *Daily News* 21 July 6/4 In the evening a holiness meeting was held.

Holing (hōl'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOLE v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of making a hole or holes.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* VIII. v. (1495) 303 The

Ether.. neyther maye be departed by thyrynge and hoolynge of a nother body. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Some tyme is suche hoolying and perforacion goode. c1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 126 The hooling, digging, gripping, ditching, hacking, and hand-beating. *attrib.* c1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 331 The slit or holing-in method of planting is used.

b. The action of undercutting a coal-seam.

c1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 249 When the workman has been for some time engaged in what is termed 'holing under'. c1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 66/2 The process of holing in coal is one of the severest kinds of human labour.

2. *concr.* The stuff underlying a coal (or other) seam picked out to undermine it.

c1882 *Nature* 27 July 299 The bottom bed—7 inches thick—together with a bed of soft shale 10 inches thick, serves as a holing. c1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 65 Soft black clay (holing).. 1 inch.

3. *attrib.*, as holing-ax, -stuff (see quotes.).

c1819 REES *Cycl.* *Holing-stuff*,.. the small earth or coals which is cut or picked out from under the coal in a pit. c1828 WEBSTER, *Holing-ax*, a narrow ax for cutting holes in posts. c1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 58 Pecking out the holing stuff with a light and sharp tool.

Holinight (hōl'inaut). [f. HOLY a. + NIGHT.]

†1. (After HOLIDAY 1, HOLY-DAY.) A night that is kept holy, as the eve of a festival. Obs.

c1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 3if hit beo holinight vor þe feste. c1300 *Cursor M.* 70994 On fastin dai or hali night.

2. (nonce-use, after HOLIDAY 2.) A night of festivity or pleasure.

c1821 KEATS *Day is Gone* 10 The dusk holiday or holinight Of fragrant-curtain'd love. c1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 508 (heading), A Summer Holinight.

Holioke, obs. form of HOLLYHOCK.

Holiship: see HOLYSHIP.

†Holite. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. HOLY a. + -TY (if not an error for *iolite*, JOLITTY).] Holiness.

c14.. *Passio Domini* in *MS. Cantab.* ff. 5. 48. ff. 15a. In heuon shal þai wone w'te Wouten pync w'te holite.

†Holke, sb. Obs. [OE. *holca* or ? *holc*, deriv. of *hol*, HOLL a.; cf. LG. *holke*, *hölke* small hole, Sw. *hålk*.] A hollow, cavity.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 148 On þam holcum þæs lichoman. *Ibid.* 160 On þam holcum þære lifre. c1240 *Sauvies Warde* 251 Ed ehenen, ant ed ocauele, ant ed breoste holke.

Holk, howk (hōlk, hauk), v. Nowdial. Forms: 4-6 *holke*, 7-9 *hoke*, *huck*, Sc. 7-9 *hōwk*, 9 *houk*. [Northern ME. *holke*, cognate with MLG. *holken*, LG. *holken*, *hölken*, to hollow, Sw. *hålka*; f. root of HOLL a., with dim. formative -k: cf. *talk*.]

1. *trans.* To hollow out by digging; to excavate; to dig out or up. With various spec. local senses: see quotes.

c13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1222, [He] holkked out his auen yzen heterly bope. c1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 To Holke, *galare*. c1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i. vii. 18 Zonder wther sum the new havin holkis. c1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 1702 Sum holkit claye, sum brynt the tyld. c1573 SEMPILL in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 270 Hes scho not helpit to holke out zone Tod? c1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser.* Disc. 47 Who howks a hole for any other His sel' fau' in were he my brother. c1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 261 They bring up their children to hoking potatoes. c1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to J. Boucher* 19 Mar. (MS.), *Huck*, to pick out anything with an instrument, as to huck a thorn out of the finger. c1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 75 I'll away up to the kirk-yard, and howk a few graves. c1880 *Atinrui & Down Gloss.*, *Hoke*, to hollow-out anything, such as a toy boat. A dog hokes out the earth from a rabbit hole. c1891 HALL CAINE *Scapgoat* xviii. To howk out her grave with his own hands.

2. *intr.* To dig, make excavation, turn things up.

c1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vi. ix. 139 Vndir his cost holkan in weill law. c1825 BROCKETT, *Holk*, to dig, to scoop. c1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 874 He will lie upon his master's grave, and.. howk wi' his paws. c1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 118 He was howkin' up in the garret twa efternoons last week.

Hence *Holked*, -et, -it *ppl. a.* a. Excavated, dug out or up; †b. Sunken, depressed, hollow.

Holking vbl. sb. and *ppl. a.*, excavating, burrowing.

c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 116 (Thornton) Hir eghne ware holkeð fulle holle. c1500 P. JOHNSTON *Three Deit Powis* iii. Full laithly thus sall ly thy lusty heid Holkit and how. c1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedy* 164 Ffor hiddowis, haw, and holkit is thynne ec. c1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 1528 Holkit Glennis, and he montanis. c1785 BURNS *Add. to Deil* ix. They.. in kirk-yards renew their leagues, Owre howkit dead. c1850 W. ALLINGHAM *Poems* 116 In thy bed of clay the howking mole Bore no tunnel thorough.

Holk, obs. form of HULK sb.

Holks, sb. pl. Sc. and north. dial. Also 9 howks. [App. plural of HOLK sb.] A disease of the eyes or face.

c1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. ProL 27 Suppose the holks be all ourgroun this face. c1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 86, I think the holks ouergangs your ene. c1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliii. (1848) 357/1 He [horse] had neither the howks, nor the haws. c1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Howks* or *Haaks*, a disease of the eye.

Holl (hōl), a. Obs. or dial. Forms: 1-5 *hol* (infl. *hole*), 4-9 *holl*, (5 *holle*, *dial.* 5-9 *hole*, 9 *howl*(e)): see also HOWE a. Sc. [OE. *holl* hollow = OFris. OS. OHG. (MLG.) *Mdu.*, Du., MHG.) *hol* (Ger. *hohl*), ON. *holr* (Sw. *hol*, Da. *huul*) hollow, concave; cf. Goth. *hulund* cave, *ushulōn* to hollow out; OTeut. stem **hulo-*, pre-Teut. **kulo-*;

perh. related to *helan* to cover, HELE v.1; or with suffixal -l, from root **ku-*, **kaw-*, of L. *cavus* hollow; cf. Gr. *κῆρα* hole, orifice. As shown under HOLE sb. (q.v.), OE. *hol* had o short, retained in ME., in which the l was normally doubled, while in *hōle*, which represents the inflected cases, the o was lengthened. Subsequently, short o before l has also been lengthened (cf. *boll*, *roll*, *poll*), and in Sc. has become -ow(e), so that *holl* is in Sc. *how*, [HOWE.]

1. Hollow, concave; having a void space within; empty.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 306 Das wyrtē.. on middan hol. *Ibid.* 316 And hy heod innan holc. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *VII Slepieris* 102 In a hol cove (= cove) vndir a stane. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) ix. 35 Pai failed in vndir hertes and become holle within. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/2 Hol, as pypys, or peryd thyngys [vrr. hole, hollow], *cavus*. c1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/1 Holle, *cavus natura*, *concavus arte*, *cavatus utroque intelligitur*, *inanis*. c1500 *Degueville's Pilgr.* 84 b (MS. St. John's, Camb.) in *Cath. Angl.* 188 note, Many a willowe is.. hol with-in and fulle of wormys. c1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. ii. 85 Of the holl grave law a gret eddir slydaod gan furth thraw. c1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holl*, adj. hollow. c1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hole*, (s) Hollow; deep; concave. *North.* Metaphorically, hungry, cheerless, or comfortless. c1874 WAUGH *Famock* iv. 30 (Lanc. Gloss.) 'He must be varra howle when he's hungry'.. 'Howle!' said Adam, 'why he'll be like a two-legged drum, about t'middle o' t' forenoon'.

2. Deeply excavated or depressed, as a valley or ditch; lying in a hollow.

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 217 3if se weobud ufan hol nære. c1000 *Charter of Æthelred* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* V. 124 On ðone hollan weg. c1000 *Martyrol.* 1 On anum holum stanscrafe. c1275 BARBOUR *Brue* vi. 78 He saw the brayis hie standand, The vattir hol throu slike rynnand. *Ibid.* viii. 176 Sa holl & hie the dykis war. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 116 (Donce) Withe eighen holled ful holle (primes cholle, polle). c1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 37 *Hole*, hollow, deep: an *hole* ditch, opposed to shallow. c1828 *Craven Dial.* a. v. *Howl*, A howl ditch, opposed to shallow. c1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Holl*, *Holl* time or *Hollow* time. 'The holl of winter', the depth of winter.

†3. In specific uses: holbasin, a deep basin; holcress (only OE. *hol cresse*), Field Gentian; hol-rush (*holrysche*), a bulrush; holtile, a concave tile such as those used for the ridges of a roof; holle-way, hollow way, an excavated lane; holwork, the making of 'holtiles'; *concr.* a quantity of such tiles. Also HOLLEKE.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 34 Wib wenne on eazon, zenim þa hollan cersan. c1323 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 436 Holwork. c1362 *Ibid.* 438 Holtiles. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/2 Holrysche, or bulrysche [vrr. hollryschn, holryschnel], *papyrus*. c1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23, I wille she haue.. the gretteer hol basyn of ij. smale basynes. c1471 *Ibid.* 242, j peluem laton voc' an holbasyn, j peluem laton voc' a flatbasyn. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wulcker* 798/30 *Hic traco*, a hollowey.

Holl, sb. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 *hol*, 1-9 *holl*, (5 *holle*, *houle*, 5-9 *howle*, 9 *dial.* *houl*, *howl*). [OE. *hol*, late OE. and ME. *holl*, neuter of prec. adj. used subst.; retained chiefly in the north (pronounced hōl, houl); in Sc., *holl* has regularly become *how*, HOWE sb.]

1. A hollow place; a cave, den; a HOLE.

c1050 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wulcker* 187/2 *Lustra*, wilddoorn holl and denn. c1205 LAV. 20864 [þe fox] i þan holl wendeð. c1352 *Pol. Poenis* (Rolls) I. 88 In holl gan thai it hide. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1362 Mony wyues.. Hyd hom in houles and hyrns aboute. *Ibid.* 11901 He.. Hid hir in a howle vnder a hegh towre. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 1022 With a knyff he stekit him to dede; In a dyrk holl kest him down in that sted. c1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 47 All the hollis was stoppit hard. c1600 NOROEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 40 A holl or deepe vaute in the grounde, whereinto the sea floweth at high water.

b. A surface hollow, excavation, or deep depression in the ground; a ditch.

c1701 *MS. relating to Suffolk Manors*, One little piece of ground extending beyond the holl of him the 5^d. S. H. a c1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holl*, a ditch, particularly a dry one. c1825 BROCKETT, *Holl*, a hollow or low place. 'Wherever there's a hill, there's sure to be a howl'. c1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Holl*, a deep hollow valley. c1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I. vi. 96 To be kicked through every holl on the place.

†2. The HOLD of a ship. Cf. HOLE sb. 6. Obs.

c1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 122 Bathe schip maistr, and the ster man also, In the holl, þat baid, he gert thaim go. *Ibid.* x. 836 Out off the holl thai tuk skynnyng gud speid. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wulcker* 804/43 *Hec carina*, a holl. *Ibid.* 805/30 *Hec columbaria*, the holl of the schyp. c1490 *Promp. Parv.* 243/1 (Pynson & MS. K) *Holle* [c1440 houle of a schyppel, *carina*. c1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 458 Foul brow in holl thow preposit for to pas. c1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grant* vii. 33 When you let anything downe into the Howle, lowering it by degrees, they say, Amaine.

3. The middle or depth (of winter, night). north.

c1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 1695 In-to be holl of wyntir richt. c1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hole*, *Houl*, middle. 'T' hole o' winter'. Sc. *how*, as 'how o' the night', midnight. c1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Holl*,.. the depth of winter; sometimes applied also to the 'dead time of night'.

Holl, obs. form of HULL, WHOLE.

Holla (hōlā, rarely hōlā), *int.* and *sb.* Also 6-8 *hola*. [a. F. *holā* (15th c. in Littré) 'stop', 'cease', also a call to excite attention: 'hoe there, enough, soft soft, no more of that; also, hear you me, or come hither' (Cotgr.).]

†1. An exclamation meaning Stop! cease! Hence to cry *holla*; to give the *holla* to, to stop or check by this call. Obs.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxv. 597 Than therle of Buckyngham sayd, hola, cease, for it is late. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* III. i. Holla! no more of this. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. III. ii. 257 Cry holla, to the tongue, I prethee: it currettes vnsensibly. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farwe. Tower Bittles* Wks. (1872) 11 But holla, holla, Muse come back, come back. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charvon's Wids.* II. Pref. (1670) 207 No man stays us, or cries hola unto it. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* XXIII. 259 Telemachus and the good servants two, When they had to the dancers said 'Holla!' Unto their beds within the palace go. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 86, I must give my Muse the Holla, here.

2. A shout to excite attention: cf. HOLLO.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. ii. 900 Holla, approach. 1599 MINSHO *Span. Dial.* 25/2 Holla Page, bring Cards, let vs passe away the time. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 63 Holla! Grannum, (quoth I, good lustily in her Ear...) what's your pleasure with me? 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 111 Holla, Sir Toby, stole away! 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. (1856) 170 Then Theseus shouted to him 'Holla, thou valliant pine-bender, hast thou two fir-trees left for me?'

3. A shout of exultation: cf. HOLLO.

1727 SWIFT *Wom. Mind* 64 So, holla, boys; God save the king. †a 1800 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1431 Holla boys! holla boys! huzza-a-a!

4. Also *holla ho!* [F. *holà ho!*]

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 12 Holla ho, Curtis. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* xlix, Behind him hound, and horse, and horn, And, 'Hark away, and holla, ho!' 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 84 With open throat sing cborus, drink and roar! Up! Holla! Ho!

B. sb. A shout of *holla*!

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 284 What recketh he his rider's angry stir, His flattering 'Holla', or his 'Stand, I say'? 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham.) *Rehearsal* v. I. (Arb.) 115 He's here with a whoop, and gone with a holla (ed. 1714 holloe). 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 299 Reynard was unfortunately lost... by a false holla from a man. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1859) 9 At the moment I thought I heard a holla.

Holla, v.: see HOLLO v.

Hollabaloo: see HULLABALOO.

Holland (*hɔˈlənd*). [Dn. *Holland*, in earliest sources *Hollant*, f. *holt* wood + *-lant* land; a name whereby was designated 'locus quidam silvis et paludibus inhabitabilis... ubi videlicet Mosa et Wal fluvius corrivatur', i.e. the district about Dordrecht, the nucleus of the original county of Holland.

This derivation, which, though it has been impugned, appears to be finally established (see W. F. Gombault in *Tal en Letteren* VIII. 197, April 1898), separates the name from that of Holland in South Lincolnshire, the physical conformation of which has often caused it to be associated with Dutch Holland. The English name seems to be f. *hol*, *HOLL* a, sense 2 + *LAND*; but there is the difficulty that it appears in Domesday Book as *Holland*, a form not easy to account for.]

I. 1. The name of a province of the Northern Netherlands, formerly a county or 'graafschap', *comitatus*, of the German Empire, now usually extended by Englishmen and other foreigners to the kingdom of the Netherlands.

†a 1100 *Morte Arth.* 35 Holand and Henawde they helde of hyme bothe. 1436 *Libel in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 But they of Holonde, at Calceye bycne oure felles And oure wolles. 1449 *Paston Lett.* No. 68. I. 86 The cheff schyppys of Duchelond, Holond, Selond, and Flaundrys. 1647 CLARENDOON *Hist. Reb.* I. 143 He went ambassador into Holland to the States General. 1655 SIA W. LOWER tr. *De Cerisier's Inuoc.* Lond 67 All those effeminate, whom the Clo of Holland hurtheth.

fig. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 256 The vegetable and fruit market where whole Hollands of cabbage and Spains of onions opened on the view.

b. attrib. esp. in names of products received from Holland: see QUOTS. Holland-toad, a small Dutch herring-boat. Holland-cloth: see 2.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 Next are commended the Holland Cheese, the Cheese of Normandy, and the English Cheese. 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) III. 237 Vessels of divers fashions... go... for herrings... and they are called... Holland-toads. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compik.* 4 Lime mixed with Holland soap eats deep enough into the flesh. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 58 A slate formerly taken up at East Alwington, and exported under the name of Holland blues.

2. A linen fabric, originally called, from the province of Holland in the Netherlands, *Holland cloth*. When unbleached called *brown Holland*.

1427 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 77 Unum superpellicium covum de holand-cloth. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 A shert of feyn Holand. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 206 Item a pece Holand or onlye other lynnyn cloth. 1542 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 220 Three elnes of Holand cloth. 1551-2 *Househ. Acc. Peess Eliz.* in *Camden Misc.* II. 31 For vi. elnes of holande for towelles. 1596 SHAKS. I. *Hen. IV.* III. iii. 82 Holand of eight shillings an Ell. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* III. 169 Women... cover their heads with a coyfe of fine holland linen cloth. 1661 in J. RUSSELL *Hayes* (1884) 470 To bay hollen... to make bands of. 1666 *DAVIDS Ann. Mirab.* ccvi, Some. For folded turbans finest holland bear. 1673-4 *Grew Anal. Trunks* II. vii. § 13 All our fine Hollands are made of Flax. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Holland or Holland-Cloth*, a kind of Linnen Cloth made in that Country. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* III, Every chandler or lustre, muffled in Holland. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 134 He had the house put away

in brown Holland, the carpets rolled up, the pictures covered, the statues shrouded in muslin. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 7/1 Frocks of neat brown holland embroidered with scarlet.

b. attrib. or in Comb.: of Holland (cloth).

1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 Oon paier of holland shetes. 1660 in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 198 Six dozen of large fine Holland handkerchiefs. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 ¶ 9 An open breast, with an audacious display of the Holland shirt. 1899 EDNA LYALL *Won by Waiting* xxvi, Looking cool and countifred in their brown holland suits.

3. Comb. (in sense 2), as *holland-weaver*; *holland-lined* adj.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 3/1 Ancient holland-lined barouches.

Hollander. [f. HOLLAND + -ER¹] A native of Holland, a Dutchman; also a Dutch ship.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 148 And I am a Hollander; good cloth I do make. 1604 SHAKS. *Old.* II. iii. 80 Your Dane, your Germaine, and your swag-belly'd Hollander, (drinke ho) are nothing to your English. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1737) 326 There has been at one Time in Brassy-Sound, 1500 Sail of Hollanders. 1777 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 82 Those supplies were openly furnished by Hollanders at St. Eustatia. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 3 It was said... Whenever the dignity of the English flag... was concerned, he forgot that he was a Hollander.

Hollandish, a. Now rare. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Of or belonging to Holland (province or country); Dutch.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 652 The rest of the Zelandish and Hollandish cities. 1626 in *Crit. & Times Chas.* I (1848) I. 133 A Hollandish pirate... who in a short time hath taken 130 sail of ships. 1846 WORCESTER *Cites Ann. Reg.*

Hollands (*hɔˈləndz*), sb. [ad. Dn. *hollandsch* (*ch* mute), *Hollandish*, Dutch, in *hollandsch genever*, Hollands gin.] A grain spirit manufactured in Holland: more fully *Hollands gin*, formerly *Hollands geneva*.

1714 W. WAGSTAFFE *Lett. fr. Bath* 27 By all Means, you must renounce Holland Geneva, and Brunswick Mum. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 26 A case-bottle... filled with Hollands, of which each of us took a sling. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 739/1 He... ordered a glass of Hollands and water. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 53 The grain spirit... known... as Hollands Geneva. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 755 The Dutch... call the Hollands-gin (which is their national spirit) *giniva*. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 138 A square bottle of Hollands.

Hollantide, short for *All-hollantide*, *All-hallowtide*: see ALL-HALLOW(S).

1573 TUSSEAR *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 55 At Hallontide, slaughter time etereith in. 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Politie Plat* in *Arb. Garner* II. 158 Continuing very good until Hollentide. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* IV. i. At what time wert thou bound, Club! at Guttide, Hollantide, or Candletide? 1731 SWIFT *Mem. Creighton* Wks. 1763 X. 195 The Hollantide after I arrived in Ireland. 1795 D. WALKER *Agric. Surv. Herts.* 28 From harvest to Hollantide. 1870 *Dublin Even. Mail* 1 Nov., Great Hollantide Fair of Drogheda.

†Hollbarowe. Obs. [f. HOLL a. + BARROW sb.³] A barrow having a body of the form of a shallow box.

1453-4 *Durham MS. Hostill. Roll.* j Holl Barowe. 1480-1 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll.* Pro factura unius hollbarowe et ij stanebarowes, vjd.

Holle, obs. form of HOLL, HULL, WHOLE.

†Holleke. Obs. [OE. *hollēac*, f. *hol*, HOLL a. + *leac*, LEEK; cf. Ger. *hohllauch*.] A species of *Allium* or onion: according to 16th c. writers, the Chibol, Cibol, or Welsh onion, *Allium fistulosum*; earlier writers appear to apply it to the Scallion or Shallot (*A. ascalonicum*).

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 270/29 *Duricorium*, holleac. 14... *Nom.* Ibid. [710/28 *Hec kinnula*, a scalyon] 710/31 *Hec ascalonia*, a holleke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An holleke, kinula [cf. John de Garlande (c 1225) *Dictionarius* (Wright *Vocab.* 136), inula Gallice dicitur *eschaloigne*]. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 25 s.v. *Cepa*, Hole leke. 1551 - *Herbal* I. I ij b, Y^e herbe which is called of hmi [Pliny] *cepa fissilis*... is it that we call in englysh holleke, & the duche men call *Sere* or *Suer*, and in fresland *Suerley*. Ibid., The onyons that we call hollekes ar of this nature, that if one be set alone that their wil a greate sorte within a shorte space growe of that same roote. [1611 COTGR., *Ciboule*, a Chiboll, or hollow Leeke.]

Hollen, obs. form of HALLAN.

1674-91 RAV N. C. *Words* 135 The Hollen, is a wall about 24 yards high, used in dwelling houses to secure the family from the blasts of wind, rushing in when the heck is open.

Hollen, obs. f. HOLLIN, holly. Holli, holliche, obs. f. WHOLLY. Hollibut, obs. f. *holibut*, HALIBUT. Hollidam(e, -dome, obs. ff. HALIDOM.

Hollie-, in comb. [=HOLY with shortened vowel: cf. *holiday*, etc.] In *hollie point*, *hollie stitch*: see QUOTS.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Hollie Point*, a needle lace much worked in the Middle Ages. The word is a corruption of Holy Point and was used to denote Church Laces. Ibid., *Hollie Stitch*, the stitch used in making Hollie Point is a description of Buttonhole.

†Holliglass. Obs. Also 6 holi-, hollyglasse. [A corruption of *howleglas*, *owliglas*, OWLGLASS, f. Ger. *Eulenspiegel*.] An Owlglass, a buffoon.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 51 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Now Hollyglass, returning hame, To play the sophist thought no shame. 1596 BLAKE *Serm.* in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 53 The Privy-Council were Holli-

glasses, Cormorants, and men of no Religion. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* vi. (1677) 425.

Hollihocke, -oke, etc., obs. ff. HOLLYHOCK.

Hollin, hollen (*hɔˈlɪn*, -*ən*). Now arch. or dial. Forms: 1 hollen, hollen, 3-6 hollin, -yn, 5 holling, hollyng(e, 5-6 hollyne, 6- hollen (6 holine, holene, hollynne, 7 hollyn, hollinge), 7-9 hollin. [OE. *hollin*, *hollēzn*, radically related to OHG. *hulis*, *huls*, Ger. and Dn. *hulst* (also, from OHG., f. *houx*); the OE. form appears to be cognate with Welsh *celyn*, Corn. *celin*, Bret. *kelen*, Ir. *cuilleán* holly] = HOLLY. (Still a common form in Scotland.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 53 *Acrifolus*, hollen. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 138/38 *Acrifolus*, hollen. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibl.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 *La hous*, hollin. c 1450 *Bk. Curiasye* 399 in *Babes Bk.* 311 Per browzt schalle be a hollyn kene, pat sett schalle be in erber grene. 1450 *HOLLIN Howlat* 48, I sawe ane Howlat... vndir ane hollyne. 1501 *Presentment. Furies in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 30 Thomas Ternour... has pylled hollynnes in diverse places. a 1650 *Marr. Sir Gaw.* 55 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 109 Betwixt an oke & a greene hollen. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxiii, Make your merry men gather the thorn, and the brier, and the green bollin. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Red King* 8, I saw thee lie under the hollins green.

b. attrib. and Comb. Hollin cock, hollin stick: see QUOTS.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 78 Wyl on wætere... hollen rinde. Ibid. 356 genim hollen leafa. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 206 10 his on honde he hade a hollyn bobbe. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibl.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 *La hous*, hollin-tree. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hollin bery, hussum. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 88 His Spaigne cloik was of the Holline hew. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 349/2 Hollin Sticks used by Cordwainers, not that they are made of Hollin Wood, but a peculiar name so given them, with them they burnish and polish the upper Leather, and sides of the Sole Leather; also by the sharp ends they run Ridges, and score the Leather with what Devices they please. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The missel thrush... a 'hollin cock'.

†Hollness, holness. Obs. [f. HOLL a. + -NESS. Cf. *HOWNESS*.] Hollowness, cavity.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/1 An Hollnes, *cauitas*. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 244/2 (MS. K) *Holnes*, *concauitas*.

Hollo, hollow (*hɔˈləʊ*), int. and sb. [Akin to *holla* and *hallo*.]

A. int. A call to excite attention, also a shout of encouragement or exultation: = HOLA 2, 3.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 25 Hollo, what storme is this? 1589 *Papye w. Hatchet* Cb, Hollow there, giue me the beard I wore yesterday. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems*, *Hollow my Fancie* 79 Hollow my Fancie, hollow, Stay thou at home with me. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp.* T. Whigg 1. 10 Hollow, Hollow Boys, replied the staring Populace. 1761 STANER *Tr. Shandy* VII. xiii, Hollo! Ho!—the whole world's asleep!—bring out the horses. 1796 SCOTT *William & Helen* I, Hollo! thou felen, follow here. 1815 *Savoyard* II. iii, Hollo! there! (Enter Servant) Give me a goblet. 1885 BAILLIE-HAMILTON *Mr. Montenegro* I. 176 Hollo! Thornton, is that you?

B. sb. A shout of *hollo*! a loud shout; esp. a cry in hunting; cf. HALLOO sb., HALLOW sb.²

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 79 But when th' acquainted Hollow he doth heare... He leaves his flight, and backward turnes againe. 1670 *Caveat to Conventiclers* 4 He was no sooner seated, but he gave a lowd Hollow through the Air. 1697 tr. *Ctess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 9 They set forth lowder Hollows than before, and wished me a good Journey. 1798 COLLIERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xviii, The Albatross... every day for food or play, came to the Marinere's hollo! 1823 BYRON *Age Bronze* xiii, The hounds will gather to their huntsman's hollo.

attrib. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxii, The deep-mouthed watch-dog, at hollow distance.

Hollo, hollow (*hɔˈləʊ*), holla (*hɔˈlə*), v. Forms: 6-9 hollow, holla, 7-9 hollo, holloa (6 holow, 7 holo, holloe, 8 holloo, 9 holler). [Connected with HOLA int., HALLO int.; also with HALLO int. and HALLOW v.²]

1. intr. To cry out loud, to shout, vociferate; to halloo.

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxxii. (1870) 295 Vocyferacyon, holowynge, cryeng. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 63 Why, hollow to me, and I will answer thee. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. II. xix. 122 'Tis madness to holloe in the ears of sleeping temptation. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxvi, If one hollowed from highest Heaven above. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 19 Houting and ho-lo-ing, not only to the disturbance of that duty, but scorn of our Religion. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* vi. 286 As far as one that Holla's heard can be. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, I was going to holla after them. 1737 FULTON *Tumble Down* Dict. iii, *Song*, Then to some hollow tree she flies, To hollow, hoot, and howl. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 24 They Holloed at Times, as they approached. 1824 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* I. 3 The more the boys holla'd [1829 ballooed], and called out 'Whip behind'. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, Dont holla till you are out of the wood. 1883 BARING-GOULD *John Herring* I. i. 7 Cobbledick... said, 'If you holler, I'll smash your head'. 1885 BOMPAS *Life F. Buckland* 244 They all rushed after me shouting and holling.

b. To call to the hounds in hunting. 1612 *Two Noble K.* II. ii, To our Theban hounds... No more now must we holla. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 432 As we use here in England to hollow, whoope or shout at Houndes. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 75 Blowing and hollowing until the Hounds are come in. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 63 He levels ev'ry Fence, Joins in the common Cry, and hollows loud. 1884 *Punch* 18 Oct., They hunted an' they holl'd and they blew their horns also.

2. *trans.* a. with the thing shouted as object.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 54 As many lies As may be hollow'd in thy treacherous ear. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 222 And in his ear, He holla Mortimer. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 85 The Independents may cry and hollow it up to the Pygmies on the tops of their Towers. 1701 ROWE *Ambr. Step-Moth.* v. ii. I will pursue thee And hollow Vengeance in thy guilty Ears. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* xli. (R.). The hostlers. holla to the three footmen. Who is it? who is it? 1855 BROWNING *Transcendentalism* 11 Speak prose and holla it till Europe hears!

b. To call after (in hunting); to call or shout to.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. i. 55 He that first lights on him, Holla the other. 1607 — *Cor.* i. viii. 7 If I flye Martius, hollow me like a Hare. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 59 Th' unlucky Parrot, and death-boding Owl. Hollow their mates.

3. With *adv.* *Hollo away*, to drive away by hollowing; *hollo in, off*, to call in or off (dogs, etc.) by shouting; *hollo out*, to shout out.

1602 NARCISSESS (1893) 478 Hollowe in the hind doggs. a 1621 BEADAM & FL. *Thierry* ii. ii. Let's to horse, And hollow in the troop. 1648 HEARICK *Hesper.* Parson Beanes, Six dayes he hollows so much breath away, That on the seventh, he can nor preach, or pray. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. iv. § 20 Such bounds are easier laid on, then either rater or hollowed off. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 111 They sometimes mutter their words inwardly and then of a sudden hollow them out. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. iii. 328 He hollowed out with great ecstasy, The ship, the ship.

Hence *Holloing vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1596 SHAKS. *Morch.* v. v. i. 43 Leave hollowing man, heere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 235 No voice, crie, holliing and houting. affrighted this kind of fish. 1767 CARTERET in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 21 With a great hollowing noise. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andr. Ark.* III. cxix. 61 War, after all, is not settled by hollaing, any more than horse-racing.

Holloa (hplō'), *int.*, *sb.*, *v.* A form of **HOLLO** leading on to **HALLOA**, q.v.

A. *int.* (See *quots.*)

1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 30 So I answer'd him, Hollo! 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine.* *Holloa*, an exclamation of answer, to any person, who calls to another to ask some question, or to give a particular order. The master calls, Main-top, hoay! To which they answer, Holla! 1866 CRAVEN *Meg's Diversion* ii. 40 Holla! Meg, frolick-some Meg, here! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Holloa*, or *holla*, an answer to any person calling from a distance, to show they hear. 1883 MAS. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* I. 247 'Holla!' he cried, 'Gone, are they!'

B. *sb.* A shout of 'holloa!'

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. iii. The same hollow which attends the departure of a hare, when she is first started. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. It was an uncommon bad night for running by hollows.

C. *vb.* To call 'holloa!'; to shout so as to call attention, express surprise, etc.

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 173 Then would the text cry. as if it did hollow after me. 1858 R. S. SURTESS *Ask Mammy* lxiv. 287 He hollowed out to the grooms. 1885 BADIN. *Libr.*, *Hunting* 144 The result of hollowing immediately a fox has crossed a ride often is to make him pop back again.

† **Hollock**. *Obs.* Also *hallocke*, *hullock*, *ok*. [a. Sp. *aloque* (in *Minsheu haloque*) adj., light red, sb., a species of wine of fine red colour, a. Arab.

حَلَوَقِ *halūqi*, adj. from حَلَوَقِ *halūq*, an aromatic of clear red colour (Dozy). (Notwithstanding the identification by Florio, it is not related to It. *aigleuco*, L. *aigleucos*, Pliny.) A Spanish wine of a fine red colour.

1596 GASCOIGNE *Dict. Droonkardes* (1789) 18 We must have . . . Sack, Hollocke, Canaria wine. 1598 in *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* (1844-8) II. 176 Thrie quartis of the best wyne, tovit, hullock, and wyne. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 18/2 Vines . . . Hallocke, claret, candie. 1611 FLORES *Aigleuco vino*, sweet hollocke wine. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) 65 Hollock and Tent would be of small repute. 1660 *Act* 22 *Chas. II.* c. 4 *Sched.* Sackes, Canaries, Malegaes, Maderaes, Romneys, Hollocks, Bastards, Tents & Allicants.

Hollocore, *obs.* form of **HALALCOR**.

Holloo, var. of **HALLOO** *int.* and *v.*

1671 EACHARD *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* (1705) 4 Claps his Hands, and cries, *Holloo* to the Armies that are drawing up. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 ¶ 2 To all that ride mad after Foxes, that hollow when they see an hare. 1735 SWIFT *Legion Club* 67 At the parsons, Tom, hollow, boy.

Hollop, a sailor's corruption of **ORLOP**.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxvi. Several feet of under-water logging in her hold and hollop.

Hollow (hplō'), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 *holh*, 3 *holz*, 6- *hollow*, *hollow*. [OE. *holh* (cf. OHG. *hulwa*, *hulwa*, MHG. *hulwe*, pool, puddle, slough) = OText. **holhwa*, app. radically related to OE. *hol*, *HOLL* a., *HOLE* sb., and *holc*, *HOLK*, cavity; but the nature of the formation is obscure. As shown under *HOLE* sb. (q.v.), *hollow* represents an inflexion of *holh*. **holw-e*, **holw-es*, etc., whence ME. *holwe*, *holweu*, *holowe*, while the inflexional type **hol-e*, **hol-es*, etc., fell together with *HOLE* sb.

OE. *holh* was only sb.; it was perh. from association with *hol*, which was both adj. and sb., that *holh* was also made an adj. in early ME.: see next word. But the history is peculiar, for while the sb. came down to 1205, in ME. only the adjective occurs; the sb. reappears c 1550, app. formed anew from the adj.; from which time both sb. and adj. have been in common use.]

1. A hollow or concave formation or place, which has been dug out, or has the form of having so

been: † a. a hole, cave, den, burrow (*obs.*); † b. a hole running through the length or thickness of anything; a bore (*obs.*); c. a surface concavity, more or less deep, an excavation, a depression on any surface; d. an internal cavity (with or without an orifice); a void space.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 218 Holh was beboden ðæt sceolde beon on ðam weobude uppan, forðam ðæt wind ne meahthe ða lac tostencan. *Ibid.* xxxv. 240 ðær se iil hæfde his holh. c 1275 Lamb. *Hom.* 23 Pah an castel beo wel bemoned mid monne and mid wepne, and þer beo an alpi holh þat an mon mei crepan in. c 1205 LAY. 20848 [The fox] holges [c 1275 holes] him wurched.

β. In modern English.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gen.* xxxii. 25 He touched y^e holow of his thigh, and the holow of Iaakobs thigh was loosed. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. v. 3 It was the Nightingale, and not the Larke, That pierst the fearefull hollow of thine eare. 1605 — *Lear* ii. iii. 2 By the happy hollow of a Tree. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xl. 12 Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 774 The first Indians . . . had one, and some both of their teats bored thorow, in the hollow wherof . . . they wear a Reed. 1658 A. Fox *Wurt's Surg.* iii. viii. 240 If congealed blond be in the body, and that within the hollow of it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 165 We rested in the hollow of a Rock, where we spent the Night. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 62 The hollow of the Bones . . . serves to contain the Marrow. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 218 An Hollow on the Tooth [of a tool] makes a Round upon the Work; and a Round upon the Tooth, makes an Hollow on the Work. 1707 CURIOS. in *Husb. & Gard.* 253 A like Iron Pipe, whose hollow were very small. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 Sometimes the back sweep which forms the upper part of the top-timber is called the top-timber hollow. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hollow*, the hore of a rocket. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hollow* . . . the empty portion of a bastion. . . The depression in an anvil-face or fullering. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wicliif* ix. 296 Such places as the hollow of an oak. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 201 Completely closed hollows or cavities.

fig. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 271 The empty hollow of an unsatisfied heart.

2. *spec.* A depression on the earth's surface; a place or tract below the general level or surrounded by heights; a valley, a basin.

1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* 170 All the holowes and valeys there about rebounding with the voice of so many thousands. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 96 Within the inner compass and hollow of Africke. 1649 PROVIDENCE (R.I.) *Rec.* (1693) II. 9 His 6 acre Lot . . . runneth all along on the brow or top of that Hollow. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 A very narrow but deep hollow. 1846 H. BECKLEY *Hist. Vermont* 55 The valleys and hollows interspersed among the mountains and hills are generally very fertile. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 16 The river then does really occupy a hollow, inclosed on three sides by high ground. 1885 MISS THACKERAY *Mrs. Dymond* 18 Can you make out the sea, Susy? Look, there it is shining in the hollow.

3. The middle or depth (of night or of winter): = *Sc. howe*.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* xv. ix. VI. 62 These were Friedrich's last general orders, given in the hollow of the night.

4. Short for *hollow meat*, *hollow moulding*, *hollow plane*, *hollow square*: see **HOLLOW** a. 7.

1726 NEVE *Builder's Dict.*, *Hollow*, a Term in Architecture, by which is meant a Concave Molding, being about a Quadrant of a Circle; by some it is called a *Casement*, by others an *Abacus*. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. (1783) 13, I learnt to form lines, and hollows, and squares. 1823 EGAN *Grise's Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hollow*, among epicures, means poultry. Nothing but hollow for dinner. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 492 Concave and convex planes, called *hollows* and *rounds*.

5. *Bookbinding*. A strip of thick paper or paste-board, cut to the height and thickness of the book for which the boards and cloth are intended, and which acts as a gauge for the guidance of the case-makers and as a stiffener for the cloth at the back of the book (*Ure's Dict. Arts* (1875) I. 421).

Hollow (hplō'), a. and *adv.* Forms: 3 *holh*, *holeh*, *holeuh*, *holu*, 3-4 *holz*, *holewe*, 3-5 *holw* (e, 4 *holou*, -ou, -ough, 4-5 *holowz*, 4-6 *holow* (e, 5 *holgh*, *holuz*, 6 *hollowe*, 6- *hollow*. [ME. *holz*, *holeh*, also *holu*, inflected *holwe*, *holweu*, identical in form with *holh*, *holz*, pl. *holzes*, *holwes* sb.: see *prec.* The development of -*hw* (e, -*low* from -*lge*, -*lg*, is normal: cf. *follow*, *hallow*, *sallow*, etc.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having a hole or cavity inside; having an empty space in the interior; opp. to *solid*.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 1113 An holz [v.r. holeh] stoc hwar þu þe miht hude. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 202/96 In one holwe weie oder corþe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 251 And made kynges fourme of bras al holu wyþinne. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2182 Al watz holz in-wit, no-bot an olde caue. c 1350 Will. *Palmer* 205 Vnder an holw ok. 1387 TRAVIS *Hiden* (Rolls) III. 395 A serde of fir holowz wip ynn as a pipe. 1398 — *Barth.* De P. R. viii. xxi. (1495) The sterres ben rounde. . . and ben sadde and sounde, not holough nother holu in the viter party. 1530 PALSCR. 232/1 Holowe spere, *boordom*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 190 h. The iuice thrust into a hollow tooth, asswageth the paine. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 567 This was hollow, the other solid. *Ibid.* 833 Blow it thorow hollow canes. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 84 In trunks of trees made hollow either by fire or age. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. iii. 30 Orellana placed his hands hollow to his mouth, and bel- lowed out the war-cry used by those savages. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 286 *note*, Although many species of trees are liable to become hollow, yet none are so perfectly hollowed as the gum tree. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.*

Ser. i. iv. 15 A marcful Providence fashioned us holler, O' purpose that we might our principles swaller.]

b. Having an empty or vacant space beneath.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 43 I would raise my foundation . . . three foot above ground; leaving it hollow underneath for Ventiducts. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 124 Alexandria is all hollow under, being an entire Cistern. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 136 They . . . dry and season their Boards, laying them . . . hollow for the Air to play between them. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. iii. 28 The floor . . . was snow, which I knew to be hollow beneath.

† c. Porous or open in texture or composition: the opposite of close, compact, or solid. *Obs.*

1308 TRAVIS *Barth.* De P. R. iii. xx. (1495) The tonge towching the complexion of the substance therof is holowe and full of holes. 1733 J. TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* vi. 24 Roots and Plants, which otherwise require the lightest and hollowest Mould. *Ibid.*, *note*, 'Tis easier . . . to imitate this Artificial Dust in hollow than in strong Land.

2. Having a hole, depression, or groove on the surface; depressed below the surrounding surface, sunken, indented; excavated, concave.

c 1205 LAY. 761 Wes þe wei holh & long. a 1250 Owl & Night. 643 Mi nest is holz [v.r. holeh]. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2193 *Ariadne*. The holwe rokks answerden hire a-gayn. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/2 Holow, as vessellys . . . *concavus*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 44 Then must the grounde neither lye holowe, nor in hills. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 8 The snows . . . continue undissolv'd in hollow places between the hills. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 150 If any part of the Floor prove hollow, they lay a Chip . . . upon that hollow place, to bare up the Board. *Ibid.* 187 The hollow edge of the Hook. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 151 Our way to it was up a hollow lane.

b. Of the eyes, cheeks, etc.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1695 Holze were his ygen. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy) 135 Hys eyen hollow, and his nose croked. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 117 A horse when he begins to be olde, his temples waxe holowe. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 114 With hollow Cheeks, and Eyes black. 1858 MAS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 358 Bess . . . was rather thinner, and her eyes hollower. 1873 LONGF. *Challenge* ix, Hollow and haggard faces Look into the lighted hall.

c. Of the sea: Having the troughs between the crests of the waves very deep.

1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 10 With a very hard Gale of Wind, and a very deep hollow Sea. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. x. 104 The ship laboured very much in a hollow sea. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XLII. 460 The sea was running very hollow. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hollow Sea*, the undulation of the waves after a gale; long hollow-jawed sea; ground-swell.

3. Empty, vacant, void; hence, having an empty stomach, hungry; lean, starved-looking.

1362 LANGE P. Pl. A. v. 108 So hungri and so holwe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 289 He nas nat right fat, I vndertake, But looked holwe and ther to sobriely. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 310, I will fayre on feld ther oure bestis ar, To looke if thay be holgh or full. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 75 His Coffers sound With hollow Poverty, and Emptinesse. 1598 — *Merry W.* iv. ii. 171 As jealous as Ford, that search'd a hollow Wait-nut for his wines Lemman. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* i. ii. 1. 392 That also is gone; and the hollow Eternities have swallowed it. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Drunkard* i. i. 21 The strains dissolve into the hollow air. *Mod.* It must be getting towards dinner-time; I'm feeling pretty hollow.

4. *transf.* Of sound: Wanting body; not full-toned; 'sepulchral'.

1563 SACKVILLE in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* xlv. With broken and hollow playnt. 1583 EARL NORTHAMPTON *Defensative Ep. Ded.*, Like young babies, they regarde. Rattles that can make a kind of hollow sound. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 8 It made a hollow . . . noyse, like an over-fall of water. 1798 W. NARES in *Anti-Jacobin* xxii. (1822) 106 My voice as hollow as a ghost's. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 175 If only the uneven partials are present . . . the quality of tone is hollow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* ii. 546 On the brass of the buckler it smote with a hollow ring.

5. *fig.* Of persons and things: Wanting soundness, solidity, or substance; empty, vain; not answering inwardly to outward appearance; insincere, false.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 595 So many holow hartes, and so dowbyll faces. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 113 Too holy a profession, for so hollow a person. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 66 It is knowne we were but hollow Friends. 1593 — *Rich. II.* i. iv. 9. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. iv. § 14 The Kings Army was hollow at the heart. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxix. 131 A false or hollow friendship. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlii. 562 Flattering and hollow words. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. v. 209 The governor's pretensions are as hollow as they are improbable. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iii. (1866) 696 The hollow truce with the Huguenots in France had . . . been again succeeded by war.

6. [f. the *adv.*: cf. B. 2.] Complete, thorough, out-and-out. *collog.*

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* i. xvi. (1785) 41/1 It was quite a hollow thing; Goliah won the day. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* v. (D.), So, my lord, you and I are both distanced; a hollow thing, damme. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lxiv, Which, in the opinion of my friends, is a hollow bargain. 1894 *Times* 31 July 11/1 The Prince's cutter steadily left her opponent and gained a very hollow victory.

7. In various collocations, chiefly technical: hollow-adz, -auger, tools with concave instead of flat face, for curved work (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); hollow-bastion (see *quot.*); hollow fire (see *quot.*); hollow fowl, meat, 'poultry, rabbits, etc., any meat not sold by butchers (Halliwell); hollow spar [tr. Ger. *hohlspar*], a

name for CHIASTOLITE (Ure *Dict. Chem.* 1823); hollow-stock, name of the plants *Leonotis nepetifolia* and *Malvastrum spicatum* (Cent. Dict.); hollow tower (see quot.); hollow-turner, a mechanic who turns hollow or concave vessels, funnels, etc.; hence hollow-turnery; † hollow vein, the *vena cava*; hollow-way, a way, road, or path, through a defile or cutting; also extended, as in quot. 1882. Hollow MONTH, MOULD, PLANE, SQUARE, HOLLOW-WARE: see these words.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Bastion*, *Hollow or Voided Bastion, is that which has only a Rampart and a Parapet, ranging about its Flanks and Faces, so that a void Space is left towards the Center or Middle. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hollow-fire, a kind of hearth with blast, used for reheating the stamps produced in the South Welsh process of firing, or the bars of blister-steel in the manufacture of shear-steel. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. I. 89 People had then to be content with "hollow fowl", as poultry, ducks, and rabbits were alike called. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hollow meat, fowls. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Tower*, *Hollow Tower (in *Fortif.*), a Rounding made of the remainder of two Brisures, to join the Courtin to the Orillon; where the Small-Shot are plac'd that they may not be too much expos'd to the Enemies View. 1887 T. HARBY *Woodlanders* II. 243 Peeping out she saw... the "hollow-turner" loading his wares—wooden bowls, dishes, spigots, spoons, cheese-vats, funnels and so on. *Ibid.* I. 56 A neighbour engaged in the "hollow-turnery trade. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 719 Through branching pipes of the great "Hollow-way". 1625 HART *Anal. Ur.* II. viii. 105 Through the mesaricke veins into the great porter veins, and from thence into the great hollow veins. 1761 SPERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. 147 Acquainted intimately with every country... the... roads, and "hollow-ways" which lead up to them. 1888 D. GARDNER *Quatre Bras*, etc. 182 note, The term "hollow-way" is employed by English writers on this battle [Waterloo]... to designate any means of passage, from a footpath to a boulevard, which is enclosed on the sides to a considerable height, whether by walls, fences, hedges, houses, or embankments.

8. Comb. (parasynthetic), as hollow-backed, -billed, -checked, -footed, -horned, -toned, -jawed, -vaulted, -voiced adjs. Also HOLLOW-EYED, -HEARTED.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 78 The nyne properties of an asse... the .vii. to be rounde foted, the .viii. to be holowe foted. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm*. Wks. 1878 I. 17½ Breath'd out with groines, like hollow-voiced windes. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 4 A shattered veteran, hollow-trunked perhaps. 1831 YOVATT *Horse* 31 (U. K. S.) Some persons prefer a hollow-backed horse. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ.* Nat. I. 239 The ruminants... called hollow-horned.

B. adv.

1. In a hollow manner; with a hollow sound or voice; insincerely. *Obs.* exc. in comb. (see 3). 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 101 Lo, how hollow the fiend speaks within him. 1607 TOPSELL *Foerf. Beasts* (1658) 291 Then he will cough more hollow.

2. Thoroughly, completely, out-and-out; also (U.S.) all hollow. *collog.*

[The origin of this is obscure, and has excited conjecture from its first appearance in literature.]

1668-71 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s. v., He carried it hollow, *Luculentur Vicit vel Superavit*,... credo dictum quasi 'he carried it wholly'. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 193 Foote... You succeeded? Sads... Yes, yes, I got it all hollow. 1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1794) IV. cccxxi. 267 He set up for the County of Middlesex, and carried it hollow, as the jockeys say. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Farwey. Odes* xiv. Wks. 1794 I. 185 I'm greatly pleas'd... To see the foreigners beat hollow. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* II. 39 Her blood carried it all hollow. 1830 *Times* 19 Oct., In the article of hypocrisy, as in sheer impudence, Miato has it hollow. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 367 Local opinion would carry it hollow against popular opinion. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 47 She beats us younger people hollow.

3. In Comb., qualifying ppl. adjs., to which hollow is hyphenated; mostly in sense 'with a hollow sound', as hollow-bellowing, -blustering, -ringing, -sounding, -whispering, etc.; also 'with a hollow foundation', as hollow-grounded.

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. v. Decay 537 O feeble stay! O hollow-grounded hope! 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 737 The hollow-sounding plain Shakes from afar. *Ibid.* 989 Muttering, the winds... Blow hollow-blast ring from the south. 1728-46 — *Spring* 918 The hollow-whispering breeze, the plaint of rills. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 599 The hollow-bellowing ocean.

Hollow (hō'low), v. 1. [f. HOLLOW a.]

1. *trans.* To render hollow or concave; to make a hollow in; to excavate. Also with *out*.

c 1450 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 415/1 note (MS. Coll. Arms) Suche a stroke cam doune... that hit holwed the stonene walle to a mannes grettesse. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 20 b, How well the stone is myned and hollowed by continually dropping of water. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 b, Hollowing it cunningly with an Anlle or a Bodking. 1727 *Philop. Quarrel* (1816) 46 A rock hollowed out like the entrance to a church. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 311 Some lonely elm That age or injury has hollowed deep. 1860 TYNALL *Glaciers* I. xviii. 125 The wall of one [fissure]... was hollowed out longitudinally.

Fig. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 60 The want that hollow'd all the heart.

b. To bend into a hollow or concave shape.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Hollow your body more sir, thus. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* 109 Hollowing one hand against his ear, To list a foot-fall. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 246/2, I hollowed my hands into the form of a binocular glass.

2. To form by making a hollow (in something); to excavate. Often with *out*.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *The Cruell Maid*, Next, hollow out a tomb to cover Me. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 19 Who led us into a Grotto hollowed in the Rock. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 338 Amphitrite...intreated the Nereids to hollow out that little bay. 1817 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* v, As we hollowed his narrow bed, And smoothed down his lonely pillow.

3. To make hollow in tone.

1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 96 Following his voice, and snuffling with much sedate confidence.

4. *intr.* To become hollow or concave.

c 1860 FABER *Hymn*, *The Length of Death* viii, How suddenly earth seems to hollow. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* 280/2 Her cheeks seemed to hollow in, and her chin shook.

Hence Hollowed (hō'lowd), ppl. a., made hollow, excavated; Ho'llowing vbl. sb., a making hollow, excavation; also attrib., as in hollowing-iron, -knife, -machine, etc.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 64 Make it by a little hollowing to bear... from the false quarter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 643 In boats made of a hollowed tree (like the Indian Canoes). 1641 in I. Lechford *Note-bk.* (1885) 428 One hollowing-iron... one rabbiting-iron. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 207 Then first on Seas the hollow'd Alder swam. 1714 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 584 ¶ 6 The digging of Trenches, and the hollowing of Trees, for the better Distribution of Water. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hollowing-knife* (Coopering), a drawing-knife for working on concave surfaces. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 391 When the child was made to bend the body, this lumbar hollowing did not disappear. 1884 J. PAVN *Lit. Recoll.* 217 His hollowed hand and smiling attentive face. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/4 Wooden pipes and hollowed trunks of trees.

Hollow, v. 2: see HOLLOW v.

† Hollowed, a. *Obs.*: see quot.

a 1734 R. WODROW *Analecta* (1842) I. 104 Being of a hardy frolic temper, or a little hollowed, as we call it.

Hollow-eyed, a. Having hollow eyes; having the eyes deep sunk in their orbits.

a 1529 SKELTON *Vppon Deedman's Hed* 11 No man may him hyde From Deth holow eyed. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 240 A needy-hollow-eyed-sharpe-looking-wretch. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 58 Hollow-eyed abstinence, and lean despair. 1870 PICCESS ALICE *Mem.* 31 Jan. (1884) 239 Victoria looks very hollow-eyed, pale and wretched.

Hollow-hearted, a. Having a hollow heart; insincere, false.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. (R.), Hollow-hearted flatterye and craftye deceaung. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XII. (1655) 43 Inwardly false and hollow hearted. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 44 Hollowhearted apathy, The cruellest form of perfect scorn.

Hence Hollow-heartedness, insincerity.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 John* 44 Except al hollowheartednes be also plucked quite out of y^e mind. 1678 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) I. ii. 44 The Lord discovered the hollow-heartedness of many. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 539 They are haughty toward strangers... suspicious, and full of hollow-heartedness.

Hollowly (hō'loī), adv. [f. HOLLOW a. + -LY 2.] In a hollow manner; with a hollow sound; insincerely.

a 1547 SURREY *Eneid* II. 70 Wherewith the caves gan hollowly resound. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 23 Ile... try your penitence, if it be sound, Or hollowly put on. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 63 It may cover all the hoofs hollowly that it may not touch the soles. 1814 MERMAID II. i, How strange and hollowly his accents sound! 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Port. Fool* I. v, The sound echoed hollowly through the house.

Hollowness (hō'lonēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being hollow; concavity; internal emptiness; sunken condition.

14... *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 571/32 *Cavitas*, holownesse. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/1 Holownesse of a vesselle... *concavitas*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 9 b, The... matrix... a strong bladder, hauyng in it but one vniuersal holownesse. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. ii. 59 Greefe boundeth where it falls, Not with the empty holownesses, but weight. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* III. (R.), Old trees (quite decayed with an inward holowness). a 1822 SHELLEY *Mother & Son* III. 9 Within her ghastly holowness of eye.

2. *concr.* and *semi-concr.* A hollow formation or place; a hollow, cavity, or concavity. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1809 His lighte gost ful blyssfully is went vp to be holownesse of þe seuenteen sperre. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 6 Aitte cherdhoke there is a grette holownes vnder the. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xii. 65 The Perch... abideth most in Creeks and holownesses, which are about the bank. 1715 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 375 There are Nine of these Holownesses and as many Eminences, undulated as they paint Sea Waves.

3. Of a sound or voice: see HOLLOW a. 4.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxvii. (1495) 242 Yf holownesse comyth of drynesse, it is known by drye conghes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 156 Whose low sounds Reuerbe no holownesse. 1884 MRS. C. FRAEO *Zero* II. 64 Helena was shocked at the hollowness of her voice.

4. Emptiness, vanity; insincerity, falseness.

1608-33 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 202 Dissect this close heart of mine... and if thou findest any hollowness, fill it up. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 118 A thorough man of the world, who knows it in all its hollownesses. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/7 The hollowness of his professions.

Hollow-root. *Herb.* [A 16th c. transl. of G. *holwurtz*, *holhwurtz*, applied to *Aristolochia*, also to *Corydalis tuberosa*: see Grimm.] a. A name for *Corydalis tuberosa* (C. *cava*), also called *holewort* and *hollowwort*; extended by Gerarde to other species of *Corydalis*. b. *erroneously*, A name for *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. ii. 316 (Of *Holeworte*) The roote whiche is holowe within is called in Germanie *Holwurtz*, that is to say in English *Holowe roote*, or *Holewurt*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxlvi. (1633) 1092. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. App.*, *Hollow-root*, a name sometimes given to the... furniture. 1788 Chambers' *Cycl.*, *Moschatellina*, hollow root, or tuberosa moschatel... a little plant common under our hedges, in spring. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Holewort*, *Hollow-wort*, or *Hollow-root*. *Corydalis tuberosa* and *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

Hollow-ware. Bowl- or tube-shaped ware of earthenware, wood, or metal: now especially the last. 1682 [see b]. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 274 All hollow Ware, (as they call Ridge-tyles, Corner, Gutter, and Dormar-tyles). 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. II. 79 Maple... is approved of by the turner for making hollow-ware. 1880 *Statist. Manuf.* U. S. 1059 A coarse, greenish glass, often termed bottle-glass. It is called in this country hollow ware. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/4 Cast-iron hollow-ware is selling very slowly.

b. attrib. and Comb., as hollow-ware maker, making, manufacturer, † pewterer, trade, utensil. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1717/8 Francis Scagood... Hollow-Wear Pewterer, hath Molds and Stocks to Sell. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The manufacture of soup tureens, covered dishes, ewers and basins, &c. is called Hollow Ware Pressing. These objects are all made in moulds. 1888 A. N. PALMER *Hist. Old Nonconf. Wrexham* 76 A hollow-ware manufacturer at Bewdley.

Hollowwort (hō'low-wort), = HOLLOW-ROOT a.

1863 *Prima Plant-n.*, *Hollow-wort*, or *Hole-wort*, from its hollow root, *Corydalis tuberosa*.

† Ho'llowy, hol(o)wy, deriv. or by-forms of HOLLOW a. and adv.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 78 (MS. B.), Pere ben sixe manere of þese Vlous. Vnemy & holwy [MS. A. holowg]. *Ibid.* 93 Þe Vlous ys foule & styngyng, þe lippes... alle aboute aryryde & holwy [MS. A. holowe], & þis is þe dyfference bytwene cancre & a foule Vlous & an hory. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xliii. 160 The reynes ben flesshly poores and bolowy rounde and coueryd wyth fatnesse.

Holly (hō'li). Forms: 2-5 holi, 3-6 holie, 4 holiz, 5 hooly, 5-6 holy, 6 holoe, 7- holly. [Shortened from OE. *holgen*, *hollen*: see HOLLIN.]

1. A plant of the genus *Ilex*; *orig.* and *esp.* the common European holly, *I. Aquifolium*, an evergreen shrub or small tree with dark-green tough glossy leaves, having indented edges set with sharp stiff prickles at the points, and bearing clusters of small green flowers succeeded by bright red berries; much used for decorating houses and churches at Christmas. The American holly, *I. opaca*, is an evergreen tree similar to this, found in the United States from Massachusetts southward.

c 1150 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 545/23 *Ulcia*, holi. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne mid holie [MS. T. holi], ne mid beres ne ne biholdge hire sulf. 14... *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 84 Here comys holwy, that is so gent. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* IV. xxvi, He sawe hyn sytte vnder a tree of hooly. 1545 ASCHAM *Tasoph.* II. (Arb.) 127 Pencyngs of a shafte with brasell and holie, or other heauy woodes. 1561 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 108 Paid for holy and evy... 1610 GUILLEM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1611) 108 There is a kinde of Holly that is void of these prickles... and therefore called free holly. 1805-6 COLERIDGE *3 Graves* IV. xxiii, Lone hollies marked the spot. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxx, With trembling fingers did we weave The holly round the Christmas hearth.

2. Applied, with or without defining word, to other plants (mostly shrubs) resembling the common holly; e.g. (in mod. Dicts.) to the holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex*; in Australia to species of *Hakea* and *Lomatia*. Californian Holly, *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Cent. Dict.); Cape Holly, *Crocoxydon excelsum*; Ground Holly, *Chimaphila umbellata*; Mountain Holly, *Nemopanthes canadensis*; New Zealand Holly, *Olearia ilicifolia* (*Treas. Bot.* and Miller *Plant-n.*). See also box-holly (Box sb. 1 3 b), KNEE-HOLLY, SEA-HOLLY.

1846 J. L. STOKES *Disc. Australia* II. iv. 132 Holly.. *Hakea*.. Sandy Soil,—produces gum.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. Of or belonging to the holly, as holly-bark, -berry, -bough, -bush, -leaf, -tree, -wood; consisting of or made of holly, or its wood, as holly-hedge, -staff, -wand. b. Special Combs.: holly-boy, an effigy of a boy made of holly, which (together with an ivy-girl) figured in certain village sports in East Kent on Shrove Tuesday; holly-fern, *Aspidium* (or *Polystichum*) *Lonchitis*, so named from its stiff prickly fronds; holly-laurel, 'the islay, *Prunus ilicifolia*, of California' (Cent. Dict.); holly-leaved a., having leaves resembling those of the holly; holly-oak, the holm-oak or evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*; holly-rose, † (a) an old name for some species of *Cistus*; (b) a name for *Turnera ulmifolia*, a West Indian shrub with yellow flowers; holly-set a., set with holly; sb. a hedge made of holly (cf. *quickset*).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bird-time*, Made from "holly-bark boiled ten or twelve hours. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 85/1 Cambridge hat... edged with "holly-berry red. 1783 BURNS *Vision* I. ix, Green, slender, leaf-clad "holly-boughs. 1779 *Genl. Mag.* XLIX. 137 The girls... were assembled in a crowd and burning an uncouth effigy, which they called an "Holly Boy, and which it seems they had stolen from the boys. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1750) 218 Guard it with a Furse or "Holly branch. 1506 in Kerry

St. Lawrence, Reading (1883) 52 It. payed for sysis to the "holly bush at Christmas ixd. 1594 PLAT *Fewell-ho*. iii. 65 To take a Tauerne and get a Hollibush. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*. Pl. VI. 192 Rough Alpine Fern, or *Holly Fern. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 635 Some to the "holly-hedge Nestling repair. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 470 The "Holly leaves and all the kinds of Holme be set with sharpe prickles. 1777 COOK 2nd Voy. iv. iii. (R.) The "holly-leaved barberry. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. xxx. 1159 Holme Oke, Huluer Oke, or *Holly Oke. *Ibid.* iii. 1199 Of *Hollie Roses, or Cistus. 1700 tr. *Cowley's* 6 Bks. *Plants* iv. 90 Why Holly-Rose, dost thou, of slender frame, And without scent, assume a Rose's Name? 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxi. (1812) I. 274 Let every fifth or sixth be a "Holly-set; they will grow up infallibly with your Quick. 1787-9 WORSW. *Even. Walk* to 'Mid clustering isles, and "holly-sprinkled steepes. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* Cja, Angli an "holly tre, & an Huluer tre nominant. 1864 SYME *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) II. 222 There are records of Holly trees of great size growing in some of the counties of England. 1573 TUSSEAR *Hush.* lxxvii. (1878) 169 Let "hollie-and threale, Let figsig be beate. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 41/2 The Hone is.. "Hollywood converted into stone. 1864 SYME *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) II. 222 To the turner Holly wood is very valuable.

Holly, obs. form of WHOLLY.

Hollybut (t, -dame, obs. var. HALIBUT, -DOM.

Hollyhock (hɒˈliːhɒk). Forms: 3 holihoce, 4-7 holihoce, 5 holihoce, holi hokke, 6 holihoce, holihoce, holiyoce, -ocke, holihoce, holiyoce, 6-7 holihoce, holihoce, holiyoce, 7 holihoce, -oak, holiyoce, holiyoce, 7-8 holiyoce, 8 holiyoce, holiyoce, 7-9 holiyoce, 7- holiyoce, 8- holiyoce. [f. HOLY a. + HOCK sb.¹ mallow: evidently of hagiological origin; cf. the Welsh name *hocys bendigaid*, which appears to translate a med.L. **malva benedicta*. Another name was *caulis Sancti Cuthberti*, 'Seynt Cutberts-cole': see *Alphita* 61 s.v. *Euscus*, 110 s.v. *Malva*. The guess that 'the holiyoce was doubtless so called from being brought from the Holy Land' has been offered in ignorance of the history of the word.]

† I. orig. The Marsh Mallow, *Althaea officinalis* (in med.L. *ibiscum malva*, *bis malva*, OF. *vie mauve*, F. *guimauve*, Sp. *malva*), obs.

c. 1265 Voc. *Names Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 556/24 *Althea*, i. ymalus, i. holihoce, a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10 *Althea*, i. holihoce. *Ibid.* 43 *Wimave*, i. holi hokke. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 56 Take malowe leues. & þe rote of holihoce [B. holi hokke]. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 243/2 *Holi hokke*, or wyld malowe. *Althea*, *maluiscus*. c. 1465 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 4 *Alta malua*. *gall. wymalue*, *anglice* holihoce. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* A ija, *Altheam* aliqui ebiscum, siue ibiscum nominant, officina maluum, bis maluum, nostrates *Holi oke*. 1670 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clxxiii. 483 An oymnt made of holiyoce, or sea-mallows. 1614 — *Cheep Hush.* ii. xxv. 149 Annoint her feet with the ioyce of the Hearb *Holiyoce*.

2. Now, The plant *Althaea rosea*, of the same genus as the prec., a native of China and southern Europe, having a very tall and stout stem bearing numerous large flowers on very short stalks; many varieties, with flowers of different tints of red, purple, yellow, and white, are cultivated in gardens.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Malua*, *Malua* hortensis is of two kinds. The one is called alone in greeke Malache in englishe *Holiyoce*, and of this sort is the jagged mallowe. [He distinguishes it from 'Althea and Hibiscus' in englishe marrishe Mallowe.] 1551 — *Herbal* i. B viij a. By this description it is playne that our comon holiyoce is not Althea. 1573 TUSSEAR *Hush.* xliii. (1878) 96 *Holiokes*, red, white and carnations. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.* 29 Bright crowne-imperial, king's-speare holiyoce. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 510 This Experiment of severall Colours, coming vp from one Seed, would bee tried also in.. Poppy and *Holiyoce* [1677 *Holiyoce*]. 1641 *True Char. Untrise Bishop* to Who weareth.. a fine holihoce for the knot of his girdle. 1700 tr. *Cowley's* 6 Bks. *Plants* iv. 89 The *Holihoce* disdain the common size Of Herbs, and like a Tree do's proudly rise. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 357 Sow Pinks. i. *Holiyoce*, annual Stocks. 1766 ANSTEV *Bath Guide* xi. 106 Like a *Holiyoce*, noble, majestic, and tall. 1830 TENNYSON *Song*, 'A spirit haunts', Heavily hangs the holiyoce, Heavily hangs the tiger-lily. fig. 1897 VIOLET HUNT *Unkind* i. ii. (ed. 2) 24 It takes a great bouncing holiyoce of a woman to look well here, not a white lily, as they call me in town.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *hollyhock blossom*, *root*; *hollyhock-rose*, an American species of club-moss, *Selaginella lepidophylla*, also called *resurrection-plant*; *hollyhock-tree*, a malvaceous tree, *Hibiscus splendens*, found in Anstralia.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 145 The decoction of holihoce roots.

Holm, *holme*¹ (hɒm). Also Sc. *howm*. [In sense 1, OE. *holm* sea, ocean, wave (only in poetic lang.); in sense 2, a. ON. *holmr* islet in a bay, creek, lake, or river, meadow on the shore; corresp. to OS, LG. *holm* hill.

These are generally held to be the same word; the sense 'hill' (not recorded in OE., though used by Layamon) being taken as the original (related to the stem of *HILL* sb., and so to L. *collis*, *cubmen*); thence it is supposed arose the sense 'islet', and fig. that of 'billow', 'wave', 'sea'; but this last is obscure. (Med.L. *holmus*, *holmus* are from Eng.)

† I. 1. The sea, the wave. (Only in OE.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 240 Hider ofer holmas. *Ibid.* 1593 Þa ðe mid hroð-gare on holm wilton. [1825 STOFF. BROOKS E. E. Lit. iii. 59 The one who is killed swims in the holm.]

II. 2. A small island, an islet; esp. in a river, estuary, or lake, or near the mainland.

(Frequent in place-names, as *Steep Holme* in the Severn, *Priestholm* near Anglesea, *Rampsholm* and *Lingholm* in Derwentwater, *Willow Holm* near Carlisle; but, as a living word, applied only to the small grassy islets in Orkney and Shetland, and (as a foreign word) to those of Norway, Iceland, etc.)

1c 1050 O. E. Chron. (MS. C.) an. 902 Þy ilcan gere was þæt 7eohht æt þam Holme Cantwara & þara Deniscra. a 1200 *Ibid.* (Land MS.) an. 1025 Her for Chut cyng to Denmeacan mid scipon to þam holme æt ca þære halgan. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 244/1 *Holm*, of a sonde yn the see (K. holme of sonde in þe see; *Hart*, holm or sond of the see, *bi-alassum*, *vel holmus*. 1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 112 The 13. daye we came betwixt the flat Holmes and the steepe Holmes. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 92 *Holm*, a little isle for the most part desert, and only employed for pasturage. 1705 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* (1818) I. 103 Some times they stand in little holms in the midst of lochs. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Acholme* 261 The monks of the Priory of Thornholmes.. built a convenient house on a holme or small island between Owston and Gulethorpe. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 315 In Orkney.. Some of the islets, or holms, appear like gigantic pillars, rising perpendicularly from the sea: these are the resort of vast numbers of sea-fowl. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 An islet, a mere holm, girt on all sides by the sea.

|| b. (In Sw. and Da.) A dockyard, shipyard.

1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 249 White-locke came to the holme where the ship was to be launched.

3. A piece of flat low-lying ground by a river or stream, submerged or surrounded in time of flood.

In living use in the south of Scotland (*howm*) and north of England, and extending far south in place-names; 'a flat pasture in Romney Marsh (Kent) is yet called the *Holmes*' (Way).

12. *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 229 Item in le Sutherholme, duas acras, in le Northernholme, tres rodas.. ab australi fine del holme usque ad aquilonalem finem ejusdem holmi. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 243/2 *Holm*, place.. he-syde a water, *hulmus*. 1531 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 369 For the holm bytween the Grey Frere walle and Leen. 1799-1805 WORSW. *Prelude* i. 275 O Derwent I winding among grassy holms. 1803 — *Yarrow Unw.* v. 'Oh! green,' said I, 'are Yarrow's holms'. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Dreghorn*, The holms on the banks of the rivers Annock and Irvine are a fine deep loam. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (O. S.) xiii, 'W'aulf the cows to cauve an' 'Thornaby holms to plow! 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xiii. 264 On these holms herds of buffaloes and waterbucks daily graze.

† III. 4. A hill. Obs. rare.

c. 1205 LAV. 20712 Into þan hāze wude, in to þan hāze holme. *Ibid.* 20861 He [þe vox] ulih to þan holme, & his hol iseched.

IV. 5. attrib. and Comb. (in sense 2 or 3).

1744 W. STUKELEY in *Memo.* (Surtees) III. 173 The Roman money found here in great abundance; they call them Holm-pennys. 1805 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* V. 308 Half bred lambs are on the holme land near the river.

Holm² (hɒm). Also 4- holme. [A phonetic corruption of *holm* from OE. *holen*, HOLLIN, holly.]

1. The common holly. Obs. exc. dial.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2063 Oak, firre, birch, Aspe, Alder, holm, popeler. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 244/1 *Holme*, or holi, *ulmus*, *hussus*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* ii. (1586) 108 b, *Holme*, or *Holly*, is.. continually greene. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xi. (1603) 98 Nayled full of *Holme* and *luic*. 1598 FLORIO, *Agrifoglio* [also *Aguifoglio*], the *Holly*, the *Holme*, or *Huluer tree*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 470 All the kinds of *Holme* be set with sharpe prickles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. v. 325 Feeding on holm, elder-trees, and brambles. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 36. 225 Still called holme in Devonshire. In Norfolk it is called hulver. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 21 June 3/4 (New Forest) He 'rattles like a boar in a holme'. is still a familiar saying.

2. THE HOLM-OAK.

1554 COOPER *Elyot's Dict.* s.v. *Ilex*. A tree called of some *Holme*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 4 Sometime I list to rest me under an old *Holme*. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 215 The blacke *Holme* that loves the watric vale; And the sweete Cypressse, signe of deadly bale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 495 There is an *Holme* growing in the Vatican, elder than Rome it selfe. a 1701 SEOLEY *Virg. Past.* Wks. 1722 I. 262 Often from a hollow *Holm* the Crow Did on the left the coming Mischief show. 1726 LEONTI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 25/2 The *Holm*, and all other Sorts of Oaks. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 206 A sturdy holm, Rent from his fibres by a blast.

3. Comb., as *holm-berry* (dial.), -dish (made of holly-wood), -wood; *holm-cock*, -screech, -thrush, local names of the missel-thrush, from its feeding on holly-berries. See also HOLM-OAK, -TREE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 267 Stakes and posts.. of *Holme* wood. 1758 BORLASE *Cornwall* 244 The.. missel-bird.. which we call in Cornwall the holm-thrush. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 489 *Holm* dishes held our rustic cheer. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* i Missel Thrush.. *Holm* thrush, *Holm* cock, *Holm* screech (Cornwall, Devon, Dorset). 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 102 Let me put one little kiss on those holmberry lips.

† **Holme**, obs. form of HAME², HAULM.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 244/1 *Holme*, or *halm*. 1543 FITZHER. *Hush.* § 15 They must have hombers or collers, holmes withed about their necks. 1552 HULOTR, Thacke eryge, holme, or strawe, *stipula*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Casa*, *Stramineæ casa*, made of holme.

† **Holmen**, a. Obs. [f. HOLM² + -EN⁴; cf. *oakens*.] Of holm or holly; made of holly-wood.

13.. K. *Alis*. 4945 Her garment.. of holmen leues. a 1618 SILVERSTEIN *Mayden's Blush* 541 Hee makes a shift to cut an holmen pole. *Ibid.* 1782 The Lad here loads the Asse with Holmen sprays.

† **Holmes**. Obs. Also 5 holmess, 7 hollmess. [A corruption of *Ulm* (Ulm).] A fustian made at Ulm in Germany; more fully *Holmes fustian*.

1474 in Dauney *Anc. Scot. Melodies* (1838). Item, x. elines of blak holmes fustian to the trumpatis doublats. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 161 A cyte called *Ulmie*, where fustyan vimes is made, that we cal holmes. 1551 ASCHAM *Lett. Wks.* 1865 I. ii. 264 This city is enriched by making of fuschian called in England barbarusie holmes fuschian. 1624 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 213, 3 yards of white holmes, iiij. 1633 *Ibid.* 298, 9 yardes of holmes fustian, xij.

|| **Holmgang**. [mod. ad. ON. *holmganga*, 'going to the holm' (or islet) on which a duel was fought.] A duel to the death.

1847 I. A. BLACKWELL in *Mallet North. Antiq.* 288 The question at issue was decided with sword and battle-axe by a holmgang. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. iv. 145 Me happier the Valkyrs shall hail from the holmgang. 1891 RIDER HAGGARD *Eric* xii. 115 The two who shall stand against me in holmgang.

Holm-oak (hɒlˈmɔːk). [f. HOLM² + OAK.] The evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*), a native of Italy and other Mediterranean countries; so called from the resemblance of its dark evergreen foliage to that of the holly.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. xxx. 1159 The *Ilex*.. might be called *Holme Oke*, *Huluer Oke*, or *Holly Oke*, for difference from the shrub or hedge tree *Agrifolium*, which is simply called *Holme*, *Holly*, and *Huluer*. 1599 TUVENE *Animadr.* (1875) 47 The *Cerrus* being the tree which we commonly call the 'holme oke' (as Cooper also expoundeth the *Ilex* to be that which we call holme). 1770 LANGHAME *Plutarch* (1879) I. 8/1 *Egeus* gave a scarlet sail dyed with the juice of the flower of a very flourishing holm-oak. 1837 LONGF. *Fri-thiof's Homestead* 19 A table of holm-oak, Polished and white, as of steel. attrib. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Acharn.* 29 The sparks.. leap aloft from the holm-oak embers.

Holm-tree. [f. HOLM².]

1. The holly; = HOLM² v. 1. Obs. exc. dial.

c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 61 He rested him vnder an holme tre. 1576 TURBEV. *Venerie* 89 Holtes of holme trees. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lydd*, Near the sea, is a place called *Holmstone*.. which abounds.. with holm-trees. 1897 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. 286 They had arranged that their meeting.. should be at the holm-tree.

2. The holm-oak; = HOLM² 2.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Lignus*. A branch of holme tree. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 79 In the land Capree, the boughes of a very old holmetree.. became fresh againe at his coming thither. 1802 K. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Landes*, The holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made.

Holn, pa. pp. of HELE v. 1 Obs.

Holnes, obs. form of WHOLENESS.

Holo- (hɒl-), before a vowel *hol-*, combining form of Gr. ὅλος 'whole, entire', occurring in various scientific and technical terms, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places; sometimes opposed to *hemi-* or *mero-*. In *Crystallography*, denoting that a crystal or crystalline form has the full number of faces (HOLOHEDRAL, HOLOSMMETRICAL), or the full number of normals (HOLOSMMETRIC), belonging to its system.

† **Holagogue** *Med. Obs.* [Gr. ὁλαγωγός leading], sb. a medicine reputed to expel all morbid humours; adj. having this property. **Holarthritic** a. [AR-THRITIC], affected with gout in all the joints.

|| **Holethnos** [Gr. ὅλθνος nation, race], an undivided primitive stock or race; hence **Holethnic** a. (less correctly *holo-ethnic*), pertaining or relating to a holethnos. **Holetrous** (ὅλτρως) a. *Zool.* [Gr. ἥτρον abdomen], of or pertaining to the *Holetra*, a division of Arachnids in which the abdomen is closely joined to the thorax (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Holo-baptist**, one who baptizes by immersion. **Holo-branchiate** (-bræŋkiət), -ious (-iəs) *adjs.* *Ichthyol.* [Gr. ὁλόβραχια gills], having complete gills or branchial apparatus: opp. to *hemibranchiate*. **Holo-cephalous** (-sefaləs) a. [Gr. κεφαλή head], having an entire or undivided skull, as the group *Holocephali* of fishes, in which the hyomandibular bone is continuous with the cranium; so **Holocene** phal, a fish belonging to this group. **Holochlamydate** (-klæmɪdət), -chlamydic (-klæmɪdɪk) *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. χλαμύς mantle], having the margin of the pallium entire, as the suborder *Holochlamyda* of gastropods. **Holo-chrone** (-krɒn) *Math.* [Gr. χρόνος time], a curve such that the times of descent of a heavy particle through different portions of it are a given function of the arcs described. **Holo-cryptic** (-krɪptɪk) a. [CRYPTIC], wholly hidden or secret; spec. of a cipher incapable of being read except by those who have the key (Webster 1864).

Holocrystalline a., wholly crystalline in structure; opp. to *hemicrystalline*. **Holodactylic** a. *Fros.*, consisting entirely of dactyls except the last foot, as a hexameter. || **Hologastrula** *Embryol.*, the gastrula of a holoblastic ovum (opp. to *merogastrula*); hence **Hologastrular** a., of the nature of a hologastrula. **Holognathous** (hɒlˈɡnəθəs) a. *Zool.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], having the jaw in one piece, as the section *Holognatha* of gastropods. **Holo-hemihedral** a. *Cryst.*, having the full number of

planes in half the octants; sometimes said of the inclined hemihedral forms of the isometric system. **Holohexagonal** *a. Cryst.*, having the full number of normals belonging to the hexagonal system. **Holophanerous** (-fænērōs) *a. Entom.* [Gr. *φανερὸς* manifest], wholly discernible; applied after Latreille to the metamorphosis of insects when complete (Craig 1847). **Holophytic** (-fitik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], wholly plant-like; used in reference to the nutrition of certain Protozoa. || **Holoplexia** *noun-vul.* [as if mod.L., after *apoplexia* APOPLEXY], general or total paralysis (cf. HEMIPLÉGIA). **Holoptica** (see quot.). **Holorhinal** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *ῥίνα* nose], having the nasal bones slightly or not at all cleft. **Holosericeous** (-sērīfās) *a. Bot.* [L. *sericum* silk], wholly covered with silky pubescence. **Holosiderite** (-sīdērīt) [Gr. *σίδηρος* iron; see -ITE], a meteorite consisting entirely or almost entirely of iron. **Holosphonate** (-sōīfōnt) *a. Zool.*, having a completely tubular siphon, as the order *Holosphonata* or *Dibranchiata* of cephalopods. **Holospondylic** *a. Pros.*, consisting wholly of spondyles, as a hexamer. **Holostean** (hol'stēan) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone] *a.*, entirely bony; having a wholly osseous skeleton, as the group *Holostei* of ganoid fishes; *sb.* a fish belonging to this group; so **Holosteus** *a.* = prec. **Holosteric** (-stērīk) *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *στερεός* solid], wholly solid; applied to a barometric instrument in which no liquid is employed, as an aneroid. **Holotesseral**, **Holotetragonal** *adjs. Cryst.*, having the full number of normals belonging to the tesseral, or the tetragonal, system. **Holothecal** (-pōkāl) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *θήκη* case, envelope], having the tarsal envelope entire or undivided. **Holotrichous** (hol'trīkōs) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *ὀπλή*, *τριχ-* hair], belonging to the order *Holotricha* of infusorians, which have similar cilia all over the body. **Holotrochous** (hol'trōkōs) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *τροχός* wheel], belonging to the division *Holotrocha* of Rotifers, which have one entire trochal disk. **Holozoic** (-zōīk) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *ζῶον* animal], wholly like an animal in mode of nutrition: said of certain Protozoa, in opposition to *holophytic*. **1863** SALMON *Doran Med.* l. 38 'Holagogues, or Pan-chymagogues. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Holagogus*, ... applied to medicines that evacuate or empty; holagogue. *Idid.*, *Holarthriticus*, of or belonging to *Holarthritis*; 'holarthritic. **1876** DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 7. 11 note, I shall venture, for brevity, to call the primitive undivided Indo-European people the 'Holethnos' ... whence the adjective 'Holethnic' by correct derivation. **1890** *Athenæum* 7 June 733/1 The germ from which the Aryan 'holethnic' language was developed. **1864** BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 309 These hypocrites were not only Hemerobaptists, but Horabaptists, and 'Holobaptists, washing ... almost every hour in the day, if not their whole body, yet some parts of the body. **1885** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Holobaptists. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Holobaptists. **1886** *Athenæum* 12 June 782/2 *Callorhynchus*, is the southern representative of the northern 'holocephalous' *Chimæra*. **1884** *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc. XL* 446 The ground mass is 'holocrystalline. **1891** *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 391/1 He ... describes the principal igneous rocks in groups under the three heads, A. Holocrystalline, B. Hemicrystalline, and C. Highly Glassy Rocks. **1895** STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 235 [Hexagonal system] Holo-systematic haphlohedra forms; or 'holohexagonal haphlohedra. *Idid.* § 237 Holohexagonal mero-symmetry. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 820 In some instances where chlorophyll is present, nutrition appears to take place as in plants, in other words the Protozoon is 'holophytic. But the presence of chlorophyll need not necessarily lead to holophytic nutrition. **1801** *Syd. Smith in Mem.* (1855) I. 46 Why this 'holoplexia on sacred occasions alone? Why call in the aid of paralysis to piety? **1893** E. A. BUTLER *Household Ins.* ix. 186 The eyes of the males come completely into contact on the forehead ... Flies whose eyes meet in this way are said to be 'holoptic' (whole-eyed). **1872** COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 165 A bird having the [nasal] bones ... with moderate forking, so that the angle of the fork bounding the nostrils behind, does not reach so far back as the fronto-premaxillary suture, is termed 'holorhinal. **1892** GADOW *Classif. Birds in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 5 *Edicnemidæ*, Cosmopolitan, Holorhinal. No basipterygoid processes. **1831** DON *Gard. Dict.* l. p. xvii. 'Holosericeous, covered all over with silky down. **1881** LUBBOCK *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc. in Nature* No. 618, 409 The whole class of meteorites, consisting of iron generally alloyed with nickel, which Daubrée terms 'Holosiderites. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 264 'Holostean Ganoids. **1870** N. & Q. 4th Ser. VI. 414 'Holosteric, has appeared of late years, as the distinguishing name of a particular form of barometer, resembling an aneroid. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s.v.*, The aneroid of Vidi, and the bent tube of Bourdon, are examples of *holosteric* barometers. **1895** STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 176 Holo-systematic haphlohedra forms; or 'holo-tesseral hemihedra. *Idid.* § 207 Holo-systematic haphlohedra forms; 'holotetragonal hemihedra. **1872** COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 125 A booted or 'holothecal tarsus chiefly occurs in the higher *Oscines*. **1877** HUXLEY *Nat. Imv. Anim.* ii. 104 In the 'holotrichous *Paramoecium* ... there is a very distinct cortical layer. **1885** E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 861/2 All [the Ciliata] are 'holozoic in their nutrition, though some are said to combine with this saprophytic and holophytic nutrition. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 820 The food-material consists ... of living or dead animals or plants, and the Protozoon is then said to be holozoic.

Holoblastic (hēloblā'stik), *a. Biol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *βλαστός* germ, -BLAST + -IC.] Of an ovum: Wholly germinal; undergoing total segmentation (as in most mammals). Opp. to *microblastic*.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 220 Supposing it already fertilized, the whole of its contents would develop into the body of the embryo. It would therefore be holoblastic. **1879** Tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* l. 215 Such animal eggs have long been called holoblastic ... by Remak, because in them the cleavage into cells extends to the whole mass.

So **Holoblast**, a holoblastic ovum (*Cent. Dict.*). **Holocaust** (hō'lokōst), *sb.* [a. F. *holocauste* (12th c.), ad. late L. *holocaustum*, a. Gr. *ὁλόκαυστον* nent. of *ὁλόκαυστος* (by-form of *ὁλόκαυτος*), f. ὅλος whole + *καυστός*, *καυτός* burnt.]

1. A sacrifice wholly consumed by fire; a whole burnt offering.

1850 *Gen. & Ex.* 1326 Ysaac was laid flat under on, So men sudden holocaust don. **1526** TINDALE *Mark* xii. 33 A greater thing than all holocausts and sacrifices. **1680** H. MORE *Apoal. Apoc.* 101 In the latter part thereof stands the altar of Holocausts. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 3 Those Druids would have sacrificed many a holocaust of free-thinkers. **1847** GROTE *Greece* ii. xxiii. (1862) 111. 162 A holocaust of the most munificent character.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A complete sacrifice or offering. b. A sacrifice on a large scale.

1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Cijja, Very true obedience is an holocaust of martyrdom made to Cryste. **1648** J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxiv. xciv. (R.), The perfect holocaust of generous love. **1688** in *London Gaz.* No. 2401/1 We ... humbly offer our Lives and Fortunes ... which is that true Holocaust which all true honest-hearted Scotsmen will give to so good ... a Prince. **1711** KEN *Anonymus Poet.* Wks. 1721 111. 477 While I thy Holocaust remain. **1868** M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* v. 139 By another grand holocaust of fellowships we might perhaps purchase another respite.

c. Complete consumption by fire, or that which is so consumed; complete destruction, esp. of a large number of persons; a great slaughter or massacre.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1702 Like that self-begotten bird In the Arabian woods embost, That no second knows nor third, And lay erewhile a Holocaust. **1717** KEN *Christophil.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 442 Shou'd gen'ral Flame this World consume ... An Holocaust for Fontal Sin. **1833** L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 104 Louis VII. once made a holocaust of thirteen hundred persons in a church. **1883** MRS. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* 111. 124 When Major Percival has made a holocaust of your letters.

Hence **Holocaust** *v. trans.*, to offer as a holocaust. **Holocaustal**, **Holocaustic** *adjs.*, belonging to or of the nature of a holocaust.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 52 Where you might have seen His conscience holocausted to his spleen. **1888** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 350 The retainers, ruggin' and ravin' at holocaustal sheep. **1871** R. B. VAUGHAN *St. Thomas of Aquin* 11. 920 The first principles of holocaustic sacrifice.

Holograph (hō'lograf), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *holographe* (also *olographe*) or ad. late L. *holographus*, a. Gr. *ὁλόγραφος*, f. ὅλος whole + *γραφος* written.]

A. Adj. Of a deed, letter, or document: Wholly written by the person in whose name it appears.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 24 Principal holograph letter, by Allan Stewart ... addressed to Duncan Stewart of Glenbuck. **1754** ESKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 298 Holograph deeds (written by the grantor himself) are effectual without witnesses. **1897** 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii. 155 These letters are all holograph of the Duke. **1898** *Daily News* 26 Jan. 7/6 According to the law of Belgium, a man might make his testament in two or three different ways, and one of those was by a holograph will.

B. sb. 1. A letter or other document written wholly by the person in whose name it appears.

1623 COKERAM, *Holograph*, a Testament all written by the Testators hands. **1834** LAMB *Let. to Manning* (L.), I have got your holograph. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Holograph*, a deed written entirely by the grantor himself, which ... is held by the Scotch law valid without witnesses. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. Poems 1890 VI. 32 A palimpsest, a prophet's holograph Defiled, erased and covered by a monk's.

2. In *holograph*: wholly in the author's handwriting.

1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 255 Two short codicils in his own holograph. **1873** BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt.-cap* iv. 650 Bequeathed ... by testament In holograph.

Hence **Holographic**, **Holographical** *adjs.* = *A*; **Holography**, writing wholly by one's own hand.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Holographical*, wholly written with his own hand, from whom it is sent. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Holographum*, The Romans did not approve of holographic testaments. **1802-12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) 11. 459 Autography or holography. **1895** *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 1 July i Heirs under the holographic will.

Holohedral (hō'lohedral, -hēdrāl), *a. Cryst.*

[f. HOLO- + Gr. *ῥῥα* seat, base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having the full number of planes required by the highest degree of symmetry belonging to its system. **1837** DANA *Min.* i. (1844) 38 The holohedral and hemihedral forms may be separately considered. **1855** W. A. MILLER *Chem.* 103 Hemihedral forms ... may be derived from a holohedral form, as the tetrahedron is from the octahedron.

So **Holohedrism**, the condition or quality of being holohedral, crystallization in holohedral forms. **Holohedron** [cf. F. *holèdre*], a holohedral crystal or form. (In mod. Dicts.)

|| **Holometabola** (hō'lamtā'blā), *sb. pl. En-*

tom. [mod.L., neut. pl. (sc. *insecta*), f. Gr. ὁλό- HOLO- + *μεταβόλος* changeable.] The insects which undergo complete metamorphosis. (More usually called simply *Metabola*.) Hence **Holometabolic**, **Holometabolous** *adjs.*, undergoing complete metamorphosis. **Holometabolism**, **Holometaboly**, complete metamorphosis.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 113 A period of quiescence as 'pupæ' ... gives the Holometabolous orders of Insects an advantage as regards their distribution over the colder regions. **1875** BLAKE *Zool.* 281 In the 3rd or holometabolic sub-class, the insect passes through 3 stages.

Holometer (hō'lmītar). [f. HOLO- + -METER. Cf. F. *holomètre* (1690 Furetière), ad. mod.L. *holometrum*, f. Gr. ὁλό- HOLO- + *μέτρον* measure.] A mathematical instrument for making all kinds of measurements; a pantometer.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Holometer*, a Mathematical Instrument for the easie measuring of any thing whatever, invented by Abel Tull. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The holometer is the same with what is otherwise denominated *pantometer*. **1830** *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 42 To determine how far the holometer be entitled to supersede the sector in point of expense, accuracy or expedition.

Holomorphic (hō'lopō'fīk), *a.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *μορφή* shape, form + -IC.]

1. *Cryst.* The same as HOLOHEDRAL or HOLOSMMETRIC, esp. as distinguished from HEMI-MORPHIC.

2. *Math.* Said of a function which is monogenic, uniform, and continuous.

1880 G. S. CARR *Synops. Math.* Index 886 Holomorphic functions. **1893** FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 15 When a function is called holomorphic without any limitation, the usual implication is that the character is preserved over the whole of the plane which is not at infinity.

So **Holomorphy**, 'the character of being holomorphic' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Holophote (hō'lopōt). [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός* light. (The adj. *holophotal* was first formed: see below.)] An optical apparatus, used in light-houses, etc., by which the whole, or nearly the whole, of the light from a lamp or other source is made available for illumination by means of reflective or refractive media or both.

1850 T. STEVENSON *Lightho. Illumination* 25 The optical arrangement which produces this result may be termed a Holophote. **1862** *Rep. Juries Internat. Exhib.* xiii. 28 All rays coming from the back of the flame are directed through the holophote. **1882** *Athenæum* No. 2828. 21 Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., the late Solicitor-General for Scotland, has constructed an 'electric holophote course indicator'. **1884** *Globe* 8 July, It is the Holophote that reflects the red, white, and blue colours on the cascade, also the particular colours on the fountains themselves.

So **Holophotal** *a.*, of the nature of or belonging to a holophote; reflecting or refracting all, or nearly all, the light. Hence **Holophotally** *adv.* **Holophotometer**, an apparatus for measuring the whole light emitted from a source.

1850 T. STEVENSON in *Trans. Scott. Soc. Arts* IV. 5 Such a light I have called the 'holophotal', or light of maximum intensity. **1851** *Rep. Juries Gt. Exhib.* 531 An arrangement of apparatus has been suggested by Mr. Thomas Stevenson ... He has ... termed it a holophotal system. **1871** R. L. STEVENSON in *Trans. Scott. Soc. Arts* VIII. 274 Another mode of holophotally producing the intermittent light. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 The power of a reflector is much increased by what is termed the holophotal arrangement, where an annular lens is placed in front of the flame, while all the back rays of light, which are otherwise lost, are thrown back into the flame by a hemispherical mirror. **1888** *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 May 7/2 The holophotometer ... is a marvellous apparatus, of great ingenuity, for measuring, by a careful adjustment of mirrors, the intensity of light all round.

Holophrasis (hō'lopfrāsī), *a. Philol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φράσις* speech, PHRASE.] The expression of a whole phrase or combination of ideas by one word.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 130 *Holophrasis*, is the reduction of whole sentences into words.

Holophrastic (hō'lopfrā'stik), *a. Philol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φραστικός*, f. *φράσσειν* to indicate, tell, express. Cf. F. *holophrastique* (Littré).] Of the nature of holophrasis: expressing a whole phrase or combination of ideas by a single word.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* viii. 174 Many ancient languages are holophrastic. **1862** D. WILSON *Preh. Man* l. 1. 12 With their peculiar holophrastic power of inflecting complex word-sentences. **1865** *Athenæum* No. 1960. 688/1 Holophrastic, polysynthetic languages. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 209 The holophrastic utterances of a primitive time.

Holorie: see under HOLOUB.

Holostomatous (hō'lostōmā'tōs), *a. Zool.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *στόμα*, *στομα-* mouth + -OUS.] Having the mouth entire; as the division *Holostomata* of gastropod molluscs, having shells of which the mouth is not notched or prolonged into a siphon; or the group *Holostomi* of eel-like fishes, which have all the bones of the mouth fully developed.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 244 The shells in which the mouth has this form are termed 'holostomatous'. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 107 These two varieties of aperture are known respectively as 'holostomatous' and 'siphonostomatous'.

So **Holostomate** (hō'lostōmāt), **Holo-stomous**

adjs. = prec. **Holostome** (*hɒlɒstəʊm*), one of the *Holostomata* or of the *Holostomi* (see above).

1864 WEBSTER, *Holostome*, a univalve mollusk having the aperture of the shell entire, or without a terminating canal. Dana. 1885 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* 1, 338 We will first consider the holostome (entire mouthed) forms.

Holosymmetry (*hɒləsɪmɪtri*). *Cryst.* [f. **Holo-** + **SYMMETRY**.] Same as **HOLOHEDRISM**; opp. to **merosymmetry**. So **Holosymmetrical**, **Holosymmetrical** *adjs.* = **HOLOHEDRAL**.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 137 A holosymmetrical form in any system will be the term applied to a form in which all the faces required to complete the symmetry of the system are present, and are physically as well as geometrically similar. *Ibid.* § 140 Holosymmetry, where a form is at once holo-systematic and diplohedra. *Ibid.* § 267 The holo-symmetrical type of the Hexagonal system.

Holosystematic (*hɒləsɪstəmə'tɪk*), *a. Cryst.* [f. **Holo-** + **SYSTEMATIC**.] Having the full number of normals required by the complete symmetry of its system. Opp. to **merosystematic**.

1878 GUANEY *Crystallogr.* 54 A holosystematic form is one in which all the normals required by the Law of Symmetry are present. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 139.

Holothurian (*hɒləθiʊəriən*), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. generic name *Holothūria*, f. *holothūria* (Pliny), *a. neuter pl.* of Gr. *ὁλοθύριον*, a kind of zoophyte.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the genus *Holothuria* or division *Holothurioidea* of Echinoderms: see B.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 226 Organs formed on the Holothurian type. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242/1 For two years a holothurian industry was maintained on the coast of Florida, but the export to China was not, apparently, very profitable.

B. sb. An animal belonging to the division of Echinoderms, of which *Holothuria* is the typical genus; they have an elongated form, a tough leathery integument, and a ring of tentacles around the mouth; a sea-slug, sea-cucumber, or trepang.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Holothurians*. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 135 The last order... is that of the Holothurians or 'Sea-cucumbers'. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 34/1 As soon as collected, the holothurians are boiled for a short time, split open, gutted, and smoked.

So **Holothure** (*hɒləθiʊəri*), a holothurian (Webster 1864). **Holothurid**, **Holothurioid**, *adjs.* belonging to the *Holothurida* or *Holothurioidea* among Echinoderms, holothurian; *sbs.* a holothurian.

1859 AGASSIZ *Ess. Classif.* 162 It was not until the present period, that the highest Echinoderms, the Holothurioids, assumed a prominent position in their class. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 552 The tentacula are developed around the mouth, the ciliated bands disappear, and the Holothurid Echinoderm is complete. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 194/2 No naturalist doubts that the echinids, asteroids, and holothurids have sprung from a common primitive form.

Holou(3), -ough, -ow, -ow3, obs. ff. **HOLLOW**.

† **Holour**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 *huler*, 3-4 *holer*, 4 *holyer*, *houlloure*, 4-5 *houlour* (e, *holour* (e, 5 *or*, *hullour*, *owre*, *ur*, *ar*, *hulour*. [a. OF. *holier*, *holer*, *huler* (later also *houllour*), var. of *horier*, *hourier*, *hurier*, ad OHG. *huorari*, *huareri* (MHG. *huorer*, Ger. *huorer*), whorer, fornicator. The first *r* became *l* in OF. by dissimilation, as in *peregrinus*, *pelegrin*, *PILORIM*.] A fornicator, whoremonger; a debauchee, ribald.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 [He] tuked þe to bismere as huler his hore. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1242) 263ef alle luper holers were yserned so. Me schulde fynde þe les schous bruche do. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Panne he becomþ ribaud hulyer and byef. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Lucy* 226 þe presydynt gert hym byryng Sere houllours. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 254 Thou seyst that every holour [v.r. houlur] wol hire haue. — *Par.* T. 7 783 These olde dotardes holours [v.r. holours, boullours, houlours]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 252/2 Houlloure, idem quod Houlr. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 373 These dysars and this hullars, These cockers and this bollars, and alle pnscuttars.

Hence † **Holoury** (*holorie*), fornication.

13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxv. 391 þe þridde is clept Holorie.

Holp(e, holpen), obs. or arch. pa. t. and pples. of **HELP** v. **Holrysche**: see **HOLL** a. **Holscipe**: see **WHOLESHP**.

† **Holsom**. *Naut. Obs.* (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 164/1 *Holsom*, is when a Ship will hull, try and ride well at Anchor, without rowling and tumbling and labouring much. Hence 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Holsom*. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Holsom(e), obs. form of **WHOLESOME**.

† **Holste**. An old name of some bird.

14... *Pict. Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 762/25 *Hec talendiola*, a holste.

Holster (*hɒl'stər*). Also 7 *hulster*, 8 *houlster*. [Corresponds to mod.Dn. *holster* (1678 in Hexham) in same sense: cf. also Icel. *hulstr* case, sheath, Sw. *hölster*, Da. *hylster* sheath, holster, Goth. *hulistr* veil; also OE. *holster* hiding-place, concealment; all from ablant stem *hel-*, *hul-* to cover. The Ger. *holfter*, *hulfter* holster, MHG. *hulfter* quiver, OHG. *hul(u)ft* covering, appear to be from a different root. The history of mod.

VOL. V.

Eng. and Du. *holster*, before 17th c., does not appear.]

1. A leather case for a pistol fixed to the pommel of a horseman's saddle or worn on the belt. 1663 BUTLER *Hum.* i. 1. 391 In th' Holsters, at his Saddle-bow Two aged Pistols he did stow. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1163/4 His furniture was a green velvet Saddle with silver Lace, with a pair of Holsters answerable, and Horse Pistols. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4897/3 A. Pad-Saddle, made fit for Houlsters. 1816 SCOTT *Autig.* xxxiv. The arrival of a stranger... and a servant in black, which servant had holsters on his saddle-bow and a coronet upon the holsters. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall xi*, I felt that my pistols were free in the holsters.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *holster-cap*, *case*, *pistol*; *holster-gall*, a gall caused by the chafing of a holster; *holster-pipe*, 'that part of a holster which projects downward and receives the barrel of the pistol' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2407/4 A blew Velvet Saddle with Silver Twist, and new *Holster-Caps of the same. 1846 *Hist. Rec. 3rd Light Dragoons* 39 The holster Caps and housings having a border of Royal lace. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. A pair of pistols in a *holster-case. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2509/4 A black Mare... with a *Holster Gall. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. xciv. 162 The Troop of Horse... all of ym had *holsterpistolls. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* vi. ii. 1. 545 A pair of military boots or a holster-pistol of superior excellence.

Hence **Holstered** a., bearing holsters.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. li, The holster's steed beneath the shed of thatch.

Holt (*hɒlt*). Also 4-7 *holte*, 5 *halte*, 6 *Sc. hout*, 6-7 *houlte*. [OE. *holt* = OFris., OS. *holt*, MDu., *hout* wood (as material); OHG., MHG., Ger. *holz* wood, a wood, ON. *holt* wood, copse, now in Icel. 'a rough stony hill or ridge': — OTeut. **hulto-* = pre-Teut. **hild-*: cf. OSlav. *klada* beam, raft, stump, timber, Gr. *κλάδος* twig, OIr. *caill*, *coill* (-ll from -ld) wood.]

† 1. Wood, timber. (OE. only, and doubtful.)

a 900 CYNEWULF *Juliana* 577 in *Exeter Bk.*, He læmen fæt biwyrcean het wundor-craefte wizes womum and wudu-beamum holte bi[h]lænran.

2. A wood; a copse. Now *poet.* and *dial.* (Occurs in many place-names and derived surnames.)

Beowulf (Z.) 2598 Hy on holt buzon. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 59 *Nemus*, holt. c 1205 LAV. 20124 Penne he cumeð of holte. c 1345 *Orpheo* 207 Now wol y be, And wonne there in holtys hore. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 302 (351) These holtes and these hayes That han in wynter ded ben and dreye. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3029 A chapelle he lette make By-twene two hye holtes hore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ProL 66 Woddiss, forestis, wyth nakyt bewis blout, Stud stryppyt of their weyd in every holt. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. vi. 7 As the winde in hoults and shady greaves, A murmur makes, among the boughes and leaves. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 222 In the fresher bottoms and sides of hills, hoults, and in hedge rows. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm.* 241 A Holt or Grove of Oakes. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* xxii, The timorous prey Scours moss and moor, and bolt and hill. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 676 Narrow breadth to left and right Of wither'd holt or tilth or pasturage. 1887 *Cent. Gloss.*, *Holt*, a wood.

b. A plantation, esp. of osiers, *local*.

1611 COTGR., *Islaye*,... a holt, or plot wherein Osiers, or twig-withies grow. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 142 What has been done towards making these plantations or holts? 1813 T. MARTIN *Circle Mech. Arts, Basket-making* 69 In the fens, many holts (as they are provincially called), or plantations of osiers are raised. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holt*, a small grove or plantation. We have gooseberry-holts, cherry-holts, nut-holts, osier-holts, &c.

3. A wooded hill.

[This sense may have arisen from a misunderstanding of 'holtis bie' in ME. poems; but cf. Icel. *holt* rough hill.]

1567 TURBERY *Songs & Son.* (T.), Vee that frequent the hills, And highest holtes of all. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 382 Whose rustic muse O'er heath and craggy holt her wing display'd. 1825 BROCKERT, *Holt*, a peaked hill covered with wood. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. ii, Let his feet... climb the green holts of England.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Heulet*, a Houlte, or little Isle cut out of the land of purpose to be overflowed euerie tyde by the sea; that of the froth thereof... salt may be made.

5. *Comb.*, as *holt side*; † *holt-felster*, i. e. holt-feller, a woodcutter; † *holt-wood*, a wood.

a 1000 *Phariz* 171 in *Exeter Bk.*, Dear he heanne beam on holt-wuda wunað. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 742 Hiþe hillez on vche a halue, & holt wodez vnder. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350 The Troiens... Fleddon in fere... ouer hilles and hethes into holte woddess. a 1678 MARVELL *Appleton Ho.* 538 But most the hewel's wonders are, Who here has the holtfelster's care.

Holt². [An unexplained phonetic variant of **HOLD** sb.1, which is still so pronounced in the mid-land (and some southern) counties.]

1. Hold, grasp, grip; support, sustenance. *dial.* c 1375 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 241 Alas! helle me hath in holt in ruyde; 3e deuel in pine for worldes pride. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* lix. (Gibbs MS.) If. 114 Pe... strengreht holt and comfote þat þay myghten haue. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 19 Vet would hee not leane his holte. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., When they'n wanst took holt. *Mod. midl. dial.* Ketch 'olt on 'im!

† 2. A stronghold; = **HOLD** sb.1 10. *Obs.*

1826 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 11/1 Building a holt or castell upon a certain rockie hill. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. xxx. 791 Our ancestors inhabited those small holts [castells]. *Ibid.* xl. xxii. 1075 They wasted and destroyed their holts.

3. A place of refuge or abode; a lurking-place; an animal's lair or den, esp. that of an otter: = **HOLD** sb.1 9.

1590 SIA T. COCKAINE *Treat. Hunt.* Dijk, An Otter... before he come to the holt where he lyeth. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 120 [The otter] forms before it reaches the top several holts, or lodges. 1885 *Badm. Libr.*, *Hunting* 314 An old otter going for a strong holt. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calend.* in *Portugal* 24 The others... frighten the trout from their 'holts' behind stones.

Holus-bolus (*hɒlʊ's bɒlʊ's*), *adv.* [Of dial. origin: app. a mock-Latinization of 'whole bolus', or of an assumed Greek ὅλος βῶλος 'whole lump'.] All at a gulp; all in a lump; all at once.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Holus-bolus*, all at once. *Linc.* 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. i, As we say in the Vale, *holus-bolus* just as it comes. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 6 Feb. 3/3 One of the sails was rolled up in a lump and thrown into the hatchway *holus-bolus*. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonst.* (1889) 120 She... making a sudden snatch at the heap of silver, put it back, *holus-bolus*, in her pocket. 1892 J. MORLEY *Speech in Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 6/3 Swallowing every proposal that is made *holus-bolus*. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 282/2 Mr. Balfour simply decided that the Bill must go through *holus-bolus*.

Holvir, obs. form of **HULVER**, holly.

Holv(e), obs. forms of **HOLLOW**.

† **Holwort**. *Herb. Obs.* The name of a plant: cf. **HOLLOWWORT**, **HULWORT**.

c 1350 *Med. MS.* 1204 in *Archæol.* XXX. 386 Y^e lef is most like an hol worthe plante.

Holy (*hɒli*), *a. (sb.)* Forms: a. 1 *hālig*, *hāleg*, 2-3 *haliz* (def. *halze*, *Orm.* *hallaþe*), 2-4 (6 *Sc.*) *hali* (3 *ali*), 4 (5-*Sc.*) *haly*, (*Sc.* 5 *haily*, 5-6 *halye*, 6-7 *halie*). β. 3-4 *heli*, *heli*. γ. 2-5 *holi*, 3-*holy*, (3-6 *hole*, 3-7 *holie*, *holye*, 4 *hooli*, *hoely*, 4-6 *hooly*, 4-7 *holly*, 5 *oly*, 6 *wholy*). [OE. *hālig*, -eg (in inflexion contracted to *hālg-*), also Northumb. *hēlig* (whence northern ME. *heli*), OFris. *hēlech*, OS. *hēlag*, -eg (MDu. *heilich*, -egh-, Du. *heilich*), OHG. *heilag* (MHG. *heilich*, Ger. *heilig*), ON. *heilagr* (Sw. *helig*, Da. *hellig*): — OTeut. type **hailag-*os, the sense of which is expressed in the Gothic of Ulfilas by *weihs* (but *hailag*, app. 'consecrated, dedicated', is read on a Runic inscription generally held to be Gothic). A deriv. of the adj. **hailo-*, OE. *hāl*, free from injury, whole, hale, or of the deriv. sb. **hailoz-*, **hailiz-*, in OHG. *heil*, ON. *heil* health, happiness, good luck, in ON. also omen, auspice: see -y.

The sense-development from *hailo-* is not clear, because the primitive pre-Christian meaning is uncertain, although it is with some probability assumed to have been 'inviolate, inviolable, that must be preserved whole or intact, that cannot be injured with impunity', a sense preserved in ON.; hence the adj. would naturally be applied to the gods, and all things specially pertaining to them; and with the introduction of Christianity, it would be a ready word to render L. *sanctus*, *sacer*. But it might also start from *hail* in the sense 'health, good luck, well-being', or be connected with the sense 'good omen, auspice, augury', as if 'of good augury': cf. OHG. *heilison*, OE. *halsian*, to HALSE, augur, divine, exorcise, etc. The sense arrangement here is therefore merely provisional; we cannot in OE. get behind Christian senses in which *holy* is equated with L. *sanctus*, *sacer*.]

1. Kept or regarded as inviolate from ordinary use, and appropriated or set apart for religious use or observance; consecrated, dedicated, sacred.

(This sense blends eventually with 3 b.)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke ii. 23 *Elc* wæpned... byð drihtne haliz genemned. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handb.* in *Anglia* VIII. 370 He ys haliz sunna dæg. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Frampan halie hester dei. 13... *Cursor M.* 17288+83 þe thrid day after... Hald we hely pasche day. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* vii. 6 Nyl 3e þene holy thing to houndis. 1526 *Tindale Heb.* ix. 2 The candlestick, and the table, and the shewe breed, which is called wholy. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tit.* 28 Neyther ought they to thyneke any thinge that god hathe made to the vse of man to be holiar or vnholiar one than an other. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasse* 184 Helicon the holy Hill of the Musis. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 633 The holy kinde of Asps they call *Thermusis*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542 What day they begin any great worke they after keepe holy. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 360 The word *Holy*... implies a new Relation by Appropriation to God. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. ii, The pale trembling Vestal When she beholds the holy flame expiring. 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Poetry* III. 82 All is holy where devotion kneels.

2. As applied to deities, the development of meaning has probably been: Held in religious regard or veneration, kept reverently sacred from human profanation or defilement; hence, Of a character that evokes human veneration and reverence; and thus, in Christian use, Free from all contamination of sin and evil, morally and spiritually perfect and unsullied, possessing the infinite moral perfection which Christianity attributes to the Divine character. Cf. sense 4.

Its earlier application to heathen deities is found in ON., but app. not in OE.; in later use (see b) it renders Latin *sanctus*, *sacer*, so applied.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcviij[1], 9 *Haliz* is dryhten god ur. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xvii. 11 Ðu haliz fæder, gebald ða on ðinum noma þæt ðu sealdes me. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Alswa is þeo halze þreomesne an god. 1382 *Wyclif Lev.* xx. 26 3e shulen be holi to me, for V the Lord am holy.

— Acts iv. 30 Signs and wonders for to be made by the name of this holy sone Jhesu. — Rev. iv. 8 Holy, holy, holy, the Lord God almighty. 1533 J. Heywood *Parl. & Feire*. The holy Trynity Preserve all that nowe here be. 1611 BIBLE Ps. xxii. 3 But thou art holy, O thou that inhabitest the praises of Israel. 1799 W. GILPIN *Serm.* I. xxi. (R.). The holy sufferer bowing his head, and crying, It is finished, gave up the ghost. 1827 *Heber Hymn*. Only Thou art holy, there is none beside Thee [etc.]. 1857 *Bonar Hymn*. Holy Father! hear my cry; Holy Saviour! bend Thine ear; Holy Spirit! come Thou nigh.

b. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 29 Like holy Phœbus Carre. 1608 — *Per.* iii. iv. 7 Deliver'd, by the holy gods. 1850 BUCKLEY *Smart's Horace* 265 Swearing by holy Osiris. 3. Hence, a. Of persons: Specially belonging to, commissioned by, or devoted to God (or so regarded): e.g. angels, the Virgin Mary, prophets, apostles, martyrs, saints, popes, bishops, etc.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark viii. 38 [He] cymed on wulder fadours his mid englum halzum. c. 1000 *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 142 Nu cwæð se halga Beda. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Pat holie maiden, ure helendes moder. 1340 *Ayeb.* 74 Vor al þet eure holden þe holy martyrs. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 299 þe pope wole be clepid 'moost holy fadir'. c. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 21 A worthy holy man cald Rycharð Hampole. 1597 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 102 The Dolphin, with one Ioane de Puzel ioynd, A holy Prophetesse, new risen yv. 1606 T. H. CAUSSEIN'S *Holy Cr.* 483 The holy Bishops.. began to declare the cause of theyr voyage. 1607 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 737 The Victim Ox.. by the holy Butcher, if he fell, Th' inspected Entrails cou'd no Fates forestel. 1781 *Graon Decl. & F.* III. 61 On the summit of a lofty mountain, the holy John had constructed, with his own hands, an humble cell. 1885 Mrs. Macquoid *Louisa* III. vii. 115 Ah, may the Holy Virgin keep her from all evil!

b. Of things: Pertaining to God or the Divine Persons; having their origin or sanction from God, or partaking of a Divine quality or character.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xix. [xx.] 6 He hine zehyrd of his þam halgan heofone. c. 1000 *Be Domes Dage* D. 36 Halige dreamas clænre stefne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Vre drihtnes halie passiu. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Hali boc nemmed þes wordel sæ. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 51 Ðat heli luec, Ðat wise wil. c. 1315 *Shoreham* 53 Thourh his holy dethe Of senne he was leche. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 139 Straungeres for the holy and verrey Beleve. 1521 *Fisher Wks.* (1876) 313 This holy gospel graciously offereth vnto vs four goodly instruccions. 1534 *Elvot Doctrinal Prince* 2 Any booke, holy scripture excepted. a. 1700 *Dryden* tr. *Veni Creator* 9 Thrice holy fount, thrice holy fire, Our hearts with heavenly love inspire. 1860 RAY PALMER *Hymn*. 'Jesus, Thou joy of loving hearts' v, Shed o'er the world Thy holy light!

c. More generally: Of high and reverend excellence; formerly said of things highly esteemed for their qualities or 'virtues'.

1590 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Fijj, Many do much extoll Sage, calling it an holy Hearbe, averring that it preventeth all abortumt in women. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 37 Paint their faces, and put Rice upon the paint, as a holy remedy for each dayes chances. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 399 There is a propensity to believe that whatever is old must have something holy and mysterious about it.

4. Conformed to the will of God, entirely devoted to God: in earlier times often connoting the practice of asceticism and religious observances; now usually: Morally and spiritually unstained; free from sinful affection; of godly character and life; sanctified, saintly; sinless. a. Of persons.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xviii. 134 He wilniad ðæt he mon hæbbe for ða betstan and ða halgestan. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 20 Herodes.. wise hine wer soðlæt & halix. c. 1200 ORMIN 5394 Rihht ædignesses seofne, þatt halighe weress folghenn. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10618 Par was na mai of nan oxspring Halier, noþer ald na ying. 1382 *Wyclif Pm.* I. 8 Thore, iust, holy, contynent. 1426 *Audelay Poem* 15 Thore the prayere of a good prist, an hole and an hynd, that kepys his ordore. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 472 3it, am I haldin a haly wif our all the hally schyre. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 41 Holy, faire, and wise is she. 1842 ARNOLD *Serm. Chr. Life* (1849) 29 For a moment it must overwhelm the mind of the holiest. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xvi. 436 A just man fulfils the law, and gives to every man his due; a holy man is specially united with God.

b. Of actions, feelings etc.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 13 And seððen mid halize wordes me wissede. a. 1225 *Ancl. R.* 142 Heo owun to beon of so holi lue. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 814 Þe middel bayle.. Bitokneþ bire holy chastite. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 10 For the werke of the haly charite. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, and *Collect at Evensong*, O God, from whom all holy desyres.. do procede. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 99 So holy, and so perfect is my loue. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 281 A demeanour holy and unspecked. 1813 HURN *Hymn*. 'There is a river deep and broad' iv, With holy joy their breast expands.

5. In special collocations.

Holy Alliance: an alliance formed in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, with the professed object of uniting their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood. † **Holy bone** [tr. L. *os sacrum*; cf. Ger. *das heilige Bein*]: the SACRUM. **Holy brotherhood** [tr. Sp. *Santa Hermandad*]: = HERMANDAD. **Holy doors**: in the Greek church, the doors in the screen which separates the altar and sanctuary from the main body of the church. † **Holy oak**: an oak marking a parish boundary, at which a stoppage was made for the reading of the Gospel for the day in the 'beating of the bounds' during the Rogation days; called also *gospel-oak*, *gospel-tree*. **Holy One**: a holy person; used as a title of God or Christ; one dedicated to or consecrated by God. **Holy seed**: the seed of some species of *Artemisia*, also called Wormseed. Also

Holy Church (sense 7), **H. City** (2 f), **H. Family** (3), **H. Father** (6 d), **H. Grail**, **H. Inquisition**, **H. League**, **H. Office**, **H. Oil**, **H. Order**, **H. Passion**, **H. Road**, **H. Saturday**, **H. See**, **H. Sepulchre**, **H. Spirit**, **H. Synod**, **H. Table**, **H. Thursday**, **H. War**: see these words. See also main words below.

1823 T. MOORE (*title*) Fables of the 'Holy Alliance'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 207 Apprehensions.. resembling those which, in our age, induced the Holy Alliance to interfere in the internal troubles of Naples and Spain. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Men* 899 Ovt of the marrow concluded within the racks of the 'Holy-bone doe yssue sixe coniugations of Nerues. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 574 The fracture of the Holy-bone. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* xxii. (1897) 101 The fugitives would give notice of the fact to the 'Holy Brotherhood, who.. would sally out in quest of the delinquents. 1895 STANLEY WEYMAN *Minister of France* 49 You have been in the hands of the Holy Brotherhood? 1772 J. G. KING *Greek Ch.* 26 The 'holy, royal, or beautiful doors. 1849 BERESF. *Hope in Ecclesiologist* IX. 10 The chancel is separated from the nave by a roof screen of oak with holy-doors traceried in the head. 1608 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To *Anthea*, Dearest, bury me Under that 'holy-oke, or gospel-tree. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer. li.* 5 Of the Lorde of hostes, of the 'holystone of Israel. — Mark i. 24, I knowe that thou art euen y' holy one of God. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Ps. xvi. 10 Neither wilt thou suffer thine holie one to se corruption. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 248 He vouchsafes. The holy One with mortal Men to dwell. 1860 T. H. GILL *Gold. Chain* Praise iv. ii, Holy One, who sin abhorrest. Holy One, our sin who borest.. Holy One, who takest sorrow When we touch the thing abhorred! 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccccxxxv. 942 The seede is called euerie where *Semen sanctum*, 'Holie seede.. in English, Wormseed.

b. In names of plants: holy grass, a grass of genus *Hierochloa*, esp. *Northern H. g.*, *H. borealis* (quot. 1842); also, rarely = *holy-hay*; holy hay, sainfoin; applied both to *Onobrychis sativa* and *Medicago sativa*: see LUCERNE, SAINTFOIN; † holy hemp, 'an old name for *Galeopsis Ladanum*' (Miller); † holy herb [transl. Gr. *iepo-Botany*], a name in the Herbals for Vervain; † holy rope, an old name for *Hemp-agrimony* (*Eupatorium cannabinum*); holy tree, an Indian tree, *Melia Azedarach*, also called Pride of India; † holy wood, a name of the West Indian *Guaiacum sanctum*. See also HOLY GHOST, HOLY THISTLE.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Cambridgeshire*. The dry and barren parts have been greatly improved by sowing that called saint-foin, and 'holy-grass, from its having been first brought into Europe from Palestine. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* 636 Holy-Grass, Northern (*Hierochloa borealis*). This grass is said to be used at high festivals, for strewing the churches in Prussia. 1872 SYME *Eng. Bot.* xi. (ed. 3) 16 Northern Holy Grass.. This grass, dedicated to the Virgin Mary on account of its sweetness, is strewn about Catholic churches on festival days. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 113 Saint-foin, or 'holy-hay'. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 26 What annually yields its increase without a renovation of expence in Ploughing and Sowing; as we find in the Clover-grass or great Trefoyl, St. Foyn or Holy-Hay, La Lucerne, Ray-grass, &c. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* Holy Hay, *Medicago sativa*. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 64 Veruen, of some after their language is called 'Holy Herbe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 114/1 Vervain of some called Holy Herb. c. 1485 MS. *Bodl.* 536 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. Gloss. 332 'Holi roppe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. *Holy rope* is wild Hemp. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 731/1 *Melia* *Azedarach*, vulgarly known as the Pride of India, False Sycamore, 'Holy-tree. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 65 'Holy-Wood grows plentifully in the West-Indies.

B. *absol.* or as sb.

1. That which is holy; a holy thing.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 6 Nellas 7e sella haliz hundum. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 45 a. That it was not lawfull to gyue to dogges the holy. 1613 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 827 The Friars went one day with their conjuring, and conjured holies, the Crosse, Stole, Holy-water. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 16. 292 The only Inventor of the Natural Holy. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. Clothes, a mystic grove-encircled shrine for the Holy in man.

† 2. A holy place, sanctuary. *Obs.* (exc. as in 5.) 1382 *Wyclif Pr.* lxxij. 3 So in holi i aperede to thee.

† 3. A holy person, a saint: = HALLOW sb. *Obs.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 10 Neither wylte thou suffre thine holy, to see corruption. 1622 T. STOUTON *Chr. Sacrif.* ix. 114 So well pleasing are the Lords holies vnto him. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Mr. S. Soame, Canonized here, Among which holies, be thou ever known.

† 4. pl. Sacred rites, devotions. *Obs.*

1613 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 279 In their holies they most use the Arabike by reason of the Alcoran written in that language. *Ibid.* 542 Their Temples.. to which they resort to say and doe their Holies.

5. Holy of holies. [A Hebrewism, קֹדֶשׁ הַקֹּדֶשׁ, *qôdesh haqqôdêshim*, rendered in Exod. xxvii. 34 'most holy place', but literally reproduced in LXX and Vulgate *τὸν ἁγίον τῶν ἁγίων, sanctum sanctorum*, whence in Wyclif, etc.] a. The 'most holy place', the inner chamber of the sanctuary in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated by a veil from the outer chamber or 'holy place'. b. *transf.* The inner part of any temple; the sanctuary or bema of a Christian church, esp. in the Greek Church; a small recess containing a cross at the east end of a Nestorian church. c. *fig.* A place of special sacredness, an innermost shrine.

1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxvii. 34 The parti of the tabernacle that is clepid holi of halowes. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 85 This Place the Iewes callen *Sancta Sanctorum*; that is to seye, holy of halowes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. v, The

type of Christ in some one particular, as of entering yearly into the holy of holies.. rested upon the high priest only. 1725 J. HENLEY tr. *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 56 A Priest.. open'd the Doors of the Sanctuary, which the Greek call the Holy of Holies. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Stonehenge*. The space within it has been called the *adytum*, or the Holy of Holies. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 155 Self-engrossed, entirely shut in a Holy-of-Holies of culture and of criticism.

6. sup. *Holiest*, used *absol.* a. As a title of God or Christ.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9337 Quen he þat haliest es cumen. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Hymn*. Praise to the Holiest in the height. b. = Holy of holies: see 5.

1611 BIBLE *Heb. x.* 19 Having therefore.. boldnesse to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus.

C. *Comb.* a. adverbial, with other adjs., as *holy-cruel*, *-proud*, *-wise*. b. parasynthetic, as *holy-minded*, *-tempered*, *-thoughted* adjs.; hence *holy-mindedness*, etc. c. † *holy-maker*, sanctifier; † *holy-making*, sanctification.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. ii. 32 Be not so 'holy cruel! Loue is holie. c. 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Decl. Art.* JOYE (1546) 14 b, The only rightwynnes, wisdom, 'holy makere.. and satisfaction sufficient for al that beleue in hym. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdays* viii. 39, I wil remembre also the pilgrimage, the 'holymakinge and the reward. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 43 Religion, or 'holymindedness, may, with obvious advantage, be substituted. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 324 You neighbour-scorners, 'holy-proud, Go people Roche's cell. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 163 Like.. 'holy-tempered Nazarite. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 384 'Holy-thoughted Lucrece. a. 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* ii. ii, She's 'holy-wise and too precise for me. a. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13 Goodness by thee The holy-wise is thought a fool to be.

† **Holy**, v. *Obs.* [f. *Holy a.*, instead of the historical HALLOW v.] *trans.* To make holy, sanctify, consecrate; to make a saint of, canonize.

1578 *Almanack in Liturg. Serv. Q. Edit.* (Parker Soc.) 446 The Temple of Jerusalem was finished and holied. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iv. viii. (1886) 65 Written in virgine parchment, celebrated and holied by a popish priest. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* ii. ii, On! I hug thee. *Theoph.* Both hug and holy me.

Holy, var. **HOLEY**; *obs.* f. **HOLLY**, **WHOLLY**; early f. **HOOLY a.** and *adv.* **Holyander**, *obs.* f. **OLEANDER**.

Holy bread. Forms: see **HOLY**; also 6-7 **hally**-, **halli**-, 7 **halle**-. The (ordinary leavened) bread which was blessed after the Eucharist and distributed to those who had not communicated: corresponding to the *enlogia* of the Greek Church and the French *pain bénit*. b. In post-Reformation times, The bread provided for the Eucharist.

a. 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* x. in E. E. P. (1862) 154 Hail be 3e, prestis.. whan 3e delib holiþrede, giue me botte a litil. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 838 Ete nocht ar þou haue holy brede. c. 1405 *Bidding Prayer* ii. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 65 For thaim that halyhred gaf to this kirk to day, 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Pr.*, *Communion* (Rubric). In suche Chapelles annexed where y^e people hath not bene accustomed to pay any holy brede, there they must.. make.. prouision for the bering of the charges of the Communion. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 179 As in their Holy-bread on Sondays for them that doe not communicate. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 15 His kissing is as ful of sanctitie, As the touch of holy bread. 1619 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 175 P^a for holye brede for the whole year for the Communion, xvij*d*. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 16 Some churches substituted what they called *enlogies*, or holy bread for the bread of the Lord's Supper. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 86 note, The holy bread, holy loaf, or Eulogia, was ordinary leavened bread blessed by the priest after mass, cut up into small pieces and given to the people.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *holy bread cake*, *cantle*, *cloth*, *loaf*, *stiver*, *skepe*.

1552 HULOET, Holy bread loofe, *strues*. 1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 278 The said inhabitants every 7 yere paid hally bread syllyver, viz. 3*d*. for every Sonday in the hole yere. *Ibid.* 281 Hallybread cake. *Ibid.*, The said clerk cutt off a part of the said cake, cauld the hally breid cantle, to gyve to ther next neighbour. 1640 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 103 Item this yere, 1640, the churchwardens receved of the parish for holly bread silver but only 3*d*. 6*d*.

† **Holychurch**, **holicherche**, **halykirk**, etc., ME. ways of writing *Holy church*, **CHURCH** 7. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 29 The lawe and þe lare þat langes till halykirk. c. 1450 *Merlin* 14 In the mere and ordanance of god and holicherche.

Holy cross. The cross upon which Jesus Christ suffered death (see **CROSS sb.** 2 and *note*). Hence in derived senses (cf. **CROSS sb.** 3, 8, and 9).

c. 1290, c. 1380, 1548-9 [see **CROSS sb.** 2, 9, 3]. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1304 Thus, thorough tresoun of the Earl Joys, Surry was lorn and the holy cros. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. x, Thenne he took her by the byrdel and sayd, by the holy crosse ye shalle not escape me. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 51 Blesse thee with the signe of the holie crosse. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1291 A Romish catholic festival in honour of the holy cross, or, as our ancestors called it, the holy rood.

b. In the titles of certain religious societies or communities.

[1426 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 246 *note*, Willielmus Rydware, magister Gilde sancte Crucis de Berymgeham.] 1547 *Rep. Commissioners* *ibid.* 248 The guldre of tholye Crosse in brymyncham. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Holy Cross*, an order of Augustinian canons, suppressed in the 17th cent. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Holy-cross*, a society consisting of clerical members of the ritualistic school of the English Church. It was founded in 1855.

c. attrib. **Holy Cross day**, the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, September 14th.

1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Calendar*, Holy Cross Day. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 232 And the four and twentieth, which is Holy-Cross-Day, according to the Calendar of the Greeks. 1893 R. SINKER in *Prayer Bk. Comment.* (S.P.C.K.) 34 'Holy Cross Day' in our Calendar, or, more strictly speaking, the 'Exaltation of the Cross' probably celebrates primarily the consecration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem in 335 A.D.; but its renown is specially due to the victory of Heraclius over the Persians and his restoration of the Cross to its shrine at Jerusalem.

Holyday, -dome, var. of HALIDOM.

Holyday (hō'li,dē). Forms: see HOLIDAY. [OE. hālig dæg, two words, with the adj. subject to inflexion; ME. early and northern hālig, haly day, midland and southern hooly day, holy day, holyday. In early times, more usually a compound, OE. hāligdæg, ME. haliday, later HOLIDAY, q.v. Since the 16th c. the habit has more and more prevailed to use the analytical form, whether written *holy day*, *holy-day*, or *hollyday*, in the original sense, and to restrict *holiday* (hō'li,dē) to the sense 'day of recreation' (although the spelling *holiday*, in the sense of *holy day*, has not become quite obsolete). See HOLIDAY.]

A day consecrated or set apart for religious observance, usually in commemoration of some sacred person or event; a religious festival.

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* vi. c. 22 (Schmid) Woroldricra weorca on þam halgan dæge geswic man 3eorne. c 1200 ORMIN 4350 Forr Saterdag33 was halig dæg. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 134 Hit watz not for a haly day honestly arayed. 1462 in *Ellacombe Ch. Bells Devon*, *Bells Ch.* ix. (1872) 469 Every Sunday and woly day. 1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion (Rubric), Any hollye dayes or fasting daies. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), They kept that day as one of their solema holidays for many years after. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 213 A Sect... That with more care keep Holy-day The wrong, than others the right way. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. A. 331 The days of St. Augustine and St. Boniface were ordered to be kept as holidays. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Apr., Of late years Good Friday has become... a general holiday rather than a holy day. 1876 MISS G. CUMMING *In Hebrides* (1883) 2 We... soon found... that they were keeping holy-day or holiday, as the case might be.

attrib. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm.*, bnf. Edw. VI (Arb.) 142 It is a holy daye worke to vyset the prisoners. 1552 HULOET, Holy daye euen, or halfe holy day, *profestus*. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* iv. 70 He calls... for's Holy-day Apparell!

Holyer, var. of HOLOUR Obs.

Holy fire, arch. [transl. L. sacer ignis 'sacred fire' (Celsus, Vergil); cf. Ger. das heilige Feuer.] Erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire: see FIRE sb. 12.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xxii. (Bodl. MS.) þe yuel þat hatte... Ignis saluaticus and sacer ignis the holy fyre. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 201 The holy fire is a disease of Sheep almost incurable, because if any remedy do but touch them, they fall mad. *Ibid.* 476 Of the Holy fire which the Shepherds call the Fox, or the Blisters, or Saint Anthones fire. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* vi. 764 Observe the Holy-Fire Eat as it creeps, and through the frame its dire, Its flamy virus lead!

Holy Ghost (hō'li gō'st). [Properly two words (see HOLY a., GHOST 6), and so always treated in OE., se hālgā gāst, hālig gāst, but in ME. very generally as a combination, haligast, holigost; since 1500 again usually written as two words, but treated as a proper name or individual designation, and, as such, taken as a whole in the transferred and derivative uses.]

1. The Divine Spirit; the Third Person of the Godhead, the Holy Spirit.

a 900 *Halswunge* in *Durh. Rit.* (Surtees) 114 Ic eow hal-sige on fæder naman, and un suna naman... and on ðæs halgan gastes. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. i. 20 Hyt ys of þam halgan gaste. c 1160 *Hattton G.* *Ibid.*, Hyt is of þan halzen gaste. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Ester þes halga gastes to-cume. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 þus hie sezen þe holi gost on tungene euene. a 1225 *Juliana* 2 On his deore-wurde sunes nome, ant o þes haligastes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2428 Quor all gast stille hadde seid... Quor iesu crist wulde ben boren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19349 Wit haligast he has us sent. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 562 Þow God þe Holigastes miht. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xvii. 13 Þe haly gast... þat is makere of haly writ. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 141 For þe heihie holigoste [v.r. hye holigost] heuene shal to-cleue. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 836 A nian... þat myzte wip his good lijf þat Holy Gost fongen. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. vi. 70 Þe holigost þe comfortour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 171/2 Þe Halygaste, consolatour, paracletus. 1535 *JOVE Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 46 The holigost also before y' declaring hym. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Ordering Priests, Recieve the holy goste. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. i. ii. (1651) 416 The Holy Ghost is the love of the Father and the Son. 1627 J. COSIN tr. *9th c. Latin Hymn*, Ceme, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire. a 1699 *STILLINGERL. Serm.* III. v. (R.), He... bestowed these miraculous gifts of the Holy-Ghost on the Apostles. 1842 *TENNISON St. Sim. Styl.* 216 For by the warning of the Holy Ghost, I prophesy that I shall die to-night. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* i. 1 The Spirit of the Lord is God the Holy Ghost, and the Holy Ghost fills the whole world.

b. *Order of the Holy Ghost*, a French order of Knighthood (*ordre du Saint-Esprit*), instituted by Henry III in 1578. So *Knight of the Holy Ghost*; *Cross of the Holy Ghost*; see quot. 1727-41.

1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 98 The Order

of the Holy Ghost in France was Instituted by Henry the Third, in memory of his Nativity, Election to the Polonian Kingdom, and his coming to... the Crown of France, all which hapned on Whitsunday. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3241/3 Paris, Dec. 3... There is to be a Promotion of the Knights of the Holy Ghost very suddenly. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Before they receive the order of the holy Ghost, that of S. Michael is conferred, as a necessary step; for which reason their arms are surrounded with a double collar. *Ibid.*, *Cross of the Holy Ghost*, consists of a circle in the middle, and on it the holy Ghost in figure of a dove; the four arms are drawn narrow from the centre, and widening to the ends... This is the cross worn by the Knights of the order.

2. a. The figure of a dove as a symbol of the Holy Spirit. b. The cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost: see 1 b.

1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 180 Pro nova factura cunusdam nebulæ pro lee Holy Goost. 1558 *Will of M. Ellys* (Somerset Ho.), Ryng of golde w^t a Holy goste in y^t. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6404/1 His Star and Holy Ghost were of Diamonds.

3. (Also *Holy Ghost's Root*.) The plant Angelica, *Archangelica officinalis*. (Erroneously taken as *Angelica sylvestris*.)

1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius Nomenclator* 136/2 *Sphondylium*... the hollye ghostes roote: Angelica. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Holy Ghost*, so called 'for the angel-like properties therein'. 1879 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, Holy Ghost, *Archangelica officinalis*.

4. attrib., as in **Holy Ghost flower**, plant, an orchid, *Peristeria elata*, also called *dove-plant*, from the resemblance of part of the flower to a dove; **Holy Ghost pear** = AVOCADO (from a mistaken rendering of this as 'advocate').

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Holy Ghost Flower, *Peristeria elata*. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 101/3 The Dove plant... the beautiful Holy Ghost flower of the Spaniards. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 158 Specimens of the 'Holy Ghost' orchid, with the little dove brooding in the centre. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Holy-Ghost pear*.

Holyhock, **holyoak**, etc., obs. ff. HOLLYHOCK.

Holy Land. [transl. med.L. (11th c.) *terra sancta*, F. *terre sainte*.]

1. Western Palestine, or, more particularly, Judæa: so called as being the scene of the life and death of Jesus Christ, and (with reference to the Crusades) as containing the Holy Sepulchre; sometimes, in later use, as being the scene of the development of the Jewish and Christian religions.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 392 Of so muche folk nyme þe croys, ne to þe holy lond go, Me ne sey no tyme byoure, ne suppe nabem. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 22 We shul preyen... for ye holy lond and ye holy crose, yat godd... bryng it oute of hethen power. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 þe land of repposition, þat men calleþ þe Holy Land. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. vi. 49 Ile make a voyage to the Holy-land. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 98 To restore the Possessions of the Christians in the Holy Land. 1758 [see HOLY PLACE]. 1803 K. WHITE *Gondoline* v, And he was gone to the Holy Land To fight the Saracen.

2. slang. The parish of St. Giles's, London.

1821 *The Fanny* 1. 250 (Farmer) The Holy-land, as St. Giles's has been termed, in compliment to the superior purity of its Irish population. 1891 *Licensed Vict. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 215/1 (*ibid.*) Whether the Irishmen of the Holy Land or the Hebrew scum of Petticoat Lane.

Holy loaf. = HOLY BREAD. Also attrib. *holy loaf money*.

1499 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 Paid... for tynnyng of the lyght and the holy-lofe xvij^d. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion (Rubric), The Parish-ioners of euerie Parshie shall offer euery Sunday, at the tymer of the Offertory, the iuste valour and price of the holy lofe... to the use of theyr Pastours and Carates. 1616 in T. D. WHITAKER *Hist. Whalley* (1802) 149 The parishioners... are accustomed to pay an ancient duty called 'Holy loaf money'. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. 137 This holy loaf or enologia was meant to be an emblem of... brotherly love.

Holy(e), **holyg(e)**, obs. ff. HOLLIN, holly.

Holy place. A place that is holy; a sanctuary.

spec. a. The outer chamber of the sanctuary in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated by a veil from the 'most holy place' or 'holy of holies'.

b. pl. (See quot. 1856.)

1526 *TINDALE Heb. ix.* 25 The hye prest entreth in to the holy place everye year with straunge blood. 1611 *BIALE Exod.* xxvi. 33 The Vaile shall diuide vnto you, betwene the holy place and the most holy. 1758 (*title*) *Travels through Egypt, Turkey, Syria, and the Holy Land*, containing... A Description... 4. Of the Holy Land, particularly of Jerusalem and the Holy Places. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* 431 What are technically called 'the Holy Places'. By this term are meant not the scenes of sacred events, taken generally, but such special localities as the Greek or Latin Church, or both conjointly, have selected as objects of pilgrimage.

† **Holyship**. Obs. = HOLINESS 2.

c 1680 *HICKERINGILL Wks.* I. 63 The King sent his Holiship all manner of Vessels belonging to a Chamber.

Holy stone, **holy-stone**, sb. [Origin of name uncertain; in sense 2 perh. for *holy stone*.]

1. A soft sandstone used by sailors for scouring the decks of ships.

1823 in *CRABBE Technol. Dict.* 1837 *Old Commodore* I. 64 A wet swab and a dry holy stone will set all to rights. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 The decks were... white as snow... from constant use of holystones. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Holy-stone*, a sandstone for scrubbing decks, so called from being originally used for Sunday cleaning, or obtained by plundering church-yards of their

tombstones, or because the seamen have to go on their knees to use it. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., I believe you will find the correct spelling to be 'holy', the stones used by preference being full of holes, like a sponge, and that any derivations of the name 'holy' were simply inventions to account for what sounded a remarkable name.

2. A stone with a natural hole in it, used as an amulet or charm.

1825 BROCKETT, *Holy-stones*, holed-stones, are hung over the heads of horses as a charm against diseases. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitly Gloss*, *Holy-stone*, a flint or pebble to its natural state with a hole through it, numbers of which are found on our coast. They are also called 'lucky stones'.

Holystone, v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To scour with a holystone.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 217 Scrubbed, swabbed, scraped, or dry holystoned. 1830 *MARRAVAT King's Own* li. No sails to set, and no holystoning the deck. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 6 Six days shalt thou labour and do all thou art able, And on the seventh—holystone the decks and scrape the cable. 1886 H. W. ELLIOTT *Arctic Provi.* 108 Floors scrubbed and sanded like a well holystoned ship's deck.

Holy tide, **holly-tide**. A holy time or season; a day or season of religious observance.

a 1035 *Laws of Cnut* i. c. 17 § 2 (Schmid) And beo þam halgum tidum, eal swa hit riht is. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 De hollie tid þat me clepeð aduent. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27210 In halitide or fastim dal. 1613 *Br. Combert Journ.* France iii. Poems (1672) 129 Much like John Dory in the song, Upon a holy tide. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* vi. iii, And now, by hollytide and feast, From rules of discipline released. attrib. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* ii, Now lay by thy work, lass, for it is hollytide eve, and it becomes us to go to the evening service.

Holy water. Forms: see HOLY and WATER; also 5-6 hally, hollie. [OE. *hallywater*, a true compound, whence in ME. *halywater*; subseq. analyzed as two words.]

1. Water dedicated to holy uses and used for ritual purification of persons and things; water blessed by a priest and used in various rites and devotional acts.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. iv. (1890) 396 Sumne dæl þæs halig-wætres. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Confitour, & haliwater, & beoden, & hollie bouhtes. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 452 Waschen awaye wip preieris of a Pater-noster, wip hali water, wip pardon. 1382 — *Num.* v. 17 He [the priest] shal take the holy water in a britill vessel. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 223/1 *Halywater*, aqua benedicta. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. 47 b, Then followeth good sir Blase, who doth a waxen Candell giue, And holy water to his men. 1603 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 77 The Pope's holiwater. a 1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref. an.* 1536 (R.) Jestis about confession, praying to saints, holy-water, and the other ceremonies of the church. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Before the High Mass on Sundays the celebrant sprinkles the people with holy water.

b. Prov. As the devil loves holy water, i.e. not at all, or rather with violent dislike.

1570-6, 1738 [see DEVIL sb. 22 h]. 1c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 242 Faythe I love thee. Yes, as the devyll does freirs hollye water.

† c. fig. in COURT HOLY WATER, gracious but empty promises, q.v.

2. attrib. and comb., as *holy water basin*, *bearer*, *brush*, *can*, *casting*, *fat* (FAT sb. 1), *font*, *fount*, *pot*, *stoup*; † *holy-water clerk*, one who carried the vessel containing holy water: often spoken of with contempt as holding a mean office; *holy-water sprinkle*, *sprinkler*, (a) a kind of brush used to sprinkle holy water, an aspergillum; (b) a kind of club armed on all sides with spikes; (c) a fox's 'brush'; † *holy-water stick* = *holy-water sprinkler* (a); † *holy-water stock*, a holy-water stoup or basin; † *holy-water stone*, a stone vessel for holding holy-water; † *holy-water sprinkle*, (a) = *holy-water sprinkle* (a); (b) the plant *Horsetail*.

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 223/1 'Halywater berere, aquabajulus. a 1678 *MARVELL Appleton Ho.* 252 Another bolder, stands at push, With their old 'holy-water brush. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1861) VII. i. 47 'Holy-water-casting, procession-gadding, mattins-mumbling. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1152 An 'holywater clerk... þat lytal hap lerned yn hys lyue, He ys ordeyned a prest to shryve. 1528 *COWLEY in State Papers* II. 141 A symple Irish preste, a vagabounde, without lernyng, maners, or good qualitee, not worthy to bee a hally-water clerck. 1660 *HOWELL Eng. Provi.* 10 The Parish-Priest forgetteth that ever he hath been Holy-water Clerk. 1664 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 222 Simul cum le 'halywater fatt. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 37 An holiwater fat of Stone. 1513 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 33 Pd for menyding of the 'halywater potte iij d. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 223/1 'Haly water spryngelle... aspergillum. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The Priest must dash the graue with a holy-water-sprinkle. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Holy-Water sprinkle*, a Term us'd by Hunters for the Tail of a Fox. a 1887 *JEFFERIES Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 296 The spiked balls of a holywater sprinkle, such as once used in the wars. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxv, Another churchman in his vestments bore a 'holy-water sprinkler. 1846 *FAIRHOLT Costume Eng.* 288 The Morning-star, a ball of wood, encircled by bands of iron in which spikes are inserted... was sometimes termed jocularly a 'holy-water sprinkler', the way in which it scattered blood... suggesting a similarity to the sprinkling of holy water. 1419 *Will of Maydeston* (Somerset Ho.), Vno 'holiwaterstykke argent. 1554 *HULOET*, Holy water stick or sprinckle, *aspergillum*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 228/2 'Halywaterstocke, *benoisier*. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 34 One hallywater stock of stone broken in peces. *Ibid.* 52 One 'hollie water stone—broken in peces and defacid. 1419 *Will of Maydeston* (Somerset Ho.), Vno vase argent vocat 'holiwaterstop. 1483

Act 1 Rich. III. c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger .. shall bring into this Realm .. Candlesticks, Holy-water Stoppes. 1872 O. SHIPLEY Gloss. Eccl. Terms, Holy Water Stoup, the stone, stoup, stock, vat .. or other receptacle for holy water, placed near the entrance of churches. c1440 Promp. Parv. 223/1 'Haly water .. strecle .. aspersorium. 1538 TURNER Libellus Bij a, Hipporis, .. Hally water stryuncle. Hence **Holy-watered** a., sprinkled with holy water (in quot. fig.).

1608 TOURNEUR Rev. Trag. iv. iv. Wks. 1878 II. 124 Farewell, once dried, now holy-watered Meade!

Holy Week. The week immediately preceding Easter Sunday, also called *Passion Week*. (In modern use only from 18th c., chiefly in reference to its observance at Rome.)

c1660 *Charter of Eadward* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 209 Inne Easterne and inne ða hali wuca. 1710 *London Gaz.* No. 4685/1 The Pope, designs to officiate at some of the Functions of the Holy Week. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Holy Week*, is the last week of Lent, called also *passion week*. 1812 BRAVO *Clavis Cal.* (1815) I. 277 The week was called the 'Great Week', the *Holy Week* from the extraordinary solemnities practised throughout its continuance;—and *Passion Week*. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 405 In Holy Week the Church commemorates Christ's Passion.

Holy well. [See *WELL* sb. A combined form, as in *holiday*, is represented in the proper names *Holywell*, *Hollywell* (hō'liwel), *Halliwell*.] A well or spring reputed to possess miraculous healing properties, as being a channel of divine influence.

854 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 100 Donne upp on Beaddingbroc on halgan welle. 1672 *Perry Pol. Anal.* 364 They [the Irish] have a great opinion of holy-wells, rocks, and caves. 1793 in *Archæol.* XI. 127 The bath near one end of the church of East Dereham in Norfolk .. was more likely to have been a holy well. 1846 R. HART *Eccl. Rec.* (ed. 2) 224 Holy wells are occasionally found in churchyards. 1871 *TVLOS Prim. Cult.* II. 195 Cornish-folk still drop into the old holy wells offerings of pins, nails, and rags.

Holyworkfolk: see *HALIWERFOLK*.

Holy Writ. [See *HOLY* a. and *WRIT*.] Holy writings collectively; *spec.* the Bible or Holy Scriptures. In earlier times, sometimes including other writings dealing with sacred subjects.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. xvi. [xx.] (1890) 152 Æfter þon þe halige writu sprecað. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 15 We finden on hali write. a1335 *Ancren.* R. 98 Ase holi writ seið, 'hore speche spret ase cauncere'. c1305 *St. Kenelm* 258 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 54 Pe pope nam þis holi writ. a1375 *Way Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 90 Wip-oute witness of holi writ Wisdam weore hit non. c1400 *MAUNDREV.* (1839) xii. 136 Thei han Gospels and the Prophecies and the Byble writen in here Langage, Werfore thei conne meche of Holy Writ. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 324 Confirmations strong, As proofes of holy Writ. 1700 *DRYDEN Cock & Fox* 380 Of Daniel you may read in holy writ. 1714 *POPE Wife of Bath* 346 And close the sermon, as beseech'd his wit, With some grave sentence out of wholly writ. 1805 *COLERIDGE* in *Asiat. Res.* (1808) VIII. 483 Writers on ethics sometimes draw from the Vedas illustrations of moral maxims, and quote from their holy writ passages at full length, in support of ethical precepts. 1817 *COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 245 To Nature and to Holy Writ Alone did God the boy commit.

|| **Hōm** (hō'm). Also *hōma*. [Pers. *هوم* hōm,

Zend. haoma, = Skr. *sōma*.] The sacred plant of the ancient Persians and Parsees; also its juice: originally the same as the *SOMA* of the Vedas.

1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 35 And hom sweet herblet of immortal life Sipped till transmute he stood. 1861 *F. HALLIN Parthenon* 1 Nov. 844/1 Under the name of *hōma*, the part which this liquid [the juice of the *sōma*, or acid asclepias] plays in the offerings of the Parsees is almost equally conspicuous. 1870 *Rock Text. Fabr.* 238 That tree-like ornament .. seems the traditional form of the Persians' 'hom'. 1878 *MRS. PALLISER* tr. *Jaquemart's Hist. Furniture* 486 Hom or sacred palm depicted upon Persian textiles. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* July 151 A shrub of *hōma* on an enamelled gold vase.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

1882 E. W. WEST *Pahlavi Texts* n. 165 note, This twig a small fragment of which is pounded with the Hōm-twigs when preparing the Hōm-juice.

Hōm, obs. f. *HOM*; var. *HĒM* pron., *Obs.*, them.

Homacanth: see *HOMO*.

Homage (hō'médz), sb. Also 3-5 *omage*, 5-6 *homage*, (5 *erron. homoge*, *umage*, *ymage*). [a. OF. *omage*, *homage*, *humage* (12th c.), mod. F. *homage* (formerly *omage*) = Fr. *homenatge*, Sp. *homage*] :—late L. *hominaticum* (in Du Cange), f. *homo*, *homin-* man: see -AGE. The (late) OE. equivalent was *mann-ræden*: see *MANRED*.]

1. In *Feudal Law*, Formal and public acknowledgement of allegiance, wherein a tenant or vassal declared himself the man of the king or the lord of whom he held, and bound himself to his service.

Phrases. To do (to make), *render homage*; to resign *homage*, formally to renounce allegiance.

c1290 *Becket* 600 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 123 Homage he scholde don to him. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7987 So þat þis Macolom .. Dude king willam omage, & bicom is man al out. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1294 Mine men þe bep & to me swore, Omage 3e schul me þer-fore. c1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 1952 And evermar to be hir frende, Umage made he to that hende. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 116 King Eadward .. thar he gat ymage of Scotland swne. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 8 To resigne to hym all the homages and fealties dewe to him as kyng. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s.v., Weemen makis na homage, bot onely fidelitie .. Homage concernis service specially in weifare, to the quhik weemen ar nocht subject. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* i. (1851) 23 He .. gave them that

hand to hold of him as in Homage. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* II. xi, Coming to do homage for his father's land. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. iii. 99 Homage was there; for the relation of every man to his Lord was a relation of homage.

b. *Homage ancestral* (see quot. 1595). *Homage feudal, liege* (see quot. 1856). *New homage*, homage by an alienor or his successors, as distinguished from homage ancestral. *Plain homage* (see quot. 1727-41). *Simple homage* = feudal homage.

[a1481 *LITTLETON Ten.* II. vii. (1516) Biv, Tenure per homage anucestrell.] 1595 *Rastell's Expos.*, *Homage anucestrell*, is where a man and his anucestours of time out of mind, did hold their land of their lord by homage. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 200 b, I think there is little or no land at all at this day holden by homage anucestrel. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., *Plain Homage*, or homage of a fee, where no oath of fidelity is taken. 1851 *BURRILL Law Dict.* 575 *Simple homage*; that kind of homage which was merely an acknowledgment of tenure, with a saving of the rights of other lords. 1856 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* (ed. 6) I. 588 Homage was liege and feudal. The former was paid to the king, the latter to the lord.

c. An act of homage; a render or money payment made as an acknowledgement of vassalage.

[1432-50 transl. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 89 Tennantes were wonte to yelde their wens for an homage in the first commenge of new lordes.] 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 71 Every year about Lent-tide, the sherifes of Norwich take certayne herring pies .. and send them as a homage. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* xxxviii. (1726) 68 He is contented with a white Mule, and Purse of Pistoles about the Neck, which he receives every year for a Herriot or Homage. 1661 in *Tighe & Davis Ann. Windsor* (1858) II. 302 To endeavour to take off the some of 36li. 6s. charged as a homage dew to his Ma^{ty}. 1774 *T. WEST Antig. Furness* (1805) 109 Rents, services, homages.

2. A body of persons owing allegiance; *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, the body of tenants attending a manorial court, or the jury at such a court.

a1300 *K. Horn* 1497 Þe king and his homage 3euen Arnoldin trewege. a1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* II. xvii. 65 [In a manor] his tennantes being sworn make a iurie which is not called the enquest, but the homage. 1620 *J. WILKINSON Courts Baron* 143 You shall swear that you as Foreman of this Homage .. shall duely inquire and true presentment make. *Ibid.*, Then call the rest of the Homage and swear them. 1804 *Occurr. in Ann. Reg.* 84 Court of Piedpoudre. Before the steward of Bartholomew fair and a special homage. *Ibid.*, The homage returned a verdict for the plaintiff. 1865 *Spectator* 7 June 9/2 With the consent of the 'homage', i. e., of his copyholders.

3. *fig.* Acknowledgement of superiority in respect of rank, worth, beauty, etc.; reverence, dutiful respect, or honour shown.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 249 The yonge ladie was forth fet, To whome the lordes done homage. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 238 Thair gat he name homage For all his hic parage. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 b, To do homage and honour to almyghty god. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* III. ii. 43 Your weeping sister is no wife of mine, Nor to her bed no homage doe I owe. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 376 All these are Spirits of air, and woods, and springs, Thy gentle ministers, who come to pay Thee homage, and acknowledge Thee their Lord. 1785 *BUANS Cottar's Sat.* II. xviii, The parent-pair their secret homage pay. 1803 *MACKINTOSH Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 272 They are compelled to pay a reluctant homage to the justice of English principles. 1823 *CHALMERS Sermon* I. 417, I offer them the homage of my respectful Congratulations. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 There is no country in which so absolute a homage is paid to wealth.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *homage-breaker*, *fee*, *-gift*, *-penmy*; *homage-doing* adj.; *homage-jury*, the jury at a manorial court.

c1586 *CITISS PEMBROKE Ps.* LXXII. iv, The kinges of Tharsis homage gifts shall send. 1623 *LISLE Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xiv, If after him .. Be under thee such homage-breakers found. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Numb.* xv. 20 Ve shall offer up a cake, As an homage-peny, as acknowledging God, the chief Lord of all. 1686 in *Tighe & Davis Ann. Windsor* (1858) II. 421 Paid to Sr Thomas Duppa the homage fee 1668. 1729 *JACOB Law Dict.*, *Homage Jury*, is a jury in a Court Baron, consisting of Tenants that do Homage to the Lord of the Fee. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Adv.* I. i. 19 [He] called this homage-doing King his vassal.

Homage, v. [f. prec. sb., or ad. f. *hommager* (Cotgr.), f. *homage* (see prec.)]

1. *trans.* To render or pay as a token of homage. *Obs.*

a1593 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1866) I. 112 Every man must homage his heart. 1662 *COWLEY Civ. War* 63 To her great Neptune homag'd all his streams, And all the wide-stretch'd ocean was her Thames.

2. *intr.* To pay homage. *Obs.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* 240 in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 286 Servants homaging And crying Ave. 1636 *Illywood Love's Mistress* II. Wks. 1874 V. 115 To whom Jove sometimes bends .. Mars homageth, and Phebus will submit.

3. *trans.* To do homage or allegiance to.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* IX. 380 To Court I came, and homag'd Royall James. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 178 How he was homaged by fowls and fishes. 1773 *J. ROSS Fratricide* II. 100 (MS). For him the Universe .. and All Creation ought To homage without ceasing. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* IX. ix. III. 146 Don Carlos .. styles himself 'King of the two Sicilies', whom Naples .. willingly homages as such.

† **Homageable**, a. *Obs.* [f. *HOMAGE* sb. + -ABLE. Cf. obs. f. *hommageable*.] Bound to render homage.

c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. xv. (1655) 85 He of Holland being homageable to none .. was the more potent. *Ibid.* i. vi. xii. 254 The Dutchy of Bar; for which he is homageable to the Crown of France, as he is to the Emperor for Lorain. 1764 *Antig. in Ann. Reg.* 169/1 Great and small homageable fiefs.

† **Homagely**, adv. *Obs.*, rare⁻¹. In 5 *homagelyche*. [f. as prec. + -ly².] By way of homage. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 210 And þi homagelyche to hym þey dedon so abyey.

Homager (hō'médzə), Also 5 *omager* (e), *homegere*, *homyger*, 6 *homagier*. [a. OF. *homager*, -ier, f. *homage* *HOMAGE*; see -ER².] One who owes homage or fealty; one who holds lands by homage.

Crown homager, the crown of a vassal king. *Liege homager*: cf. *HOMAGE* sb. 1 b.

1a 1400 *Arthur* 133 Kynges. þat were to hym Omager. a1529 *SKELTON Agst. the Scottes* 122 Parly, ye were his homager And suter to his parlement. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 69 The Camuni .. did service as homagers to them. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 71 They would acknowledge themselves .. liege-homagers for it to the Crowne of France. 1610 *GUILIM Heraldry* IV. i. (1660) 269 This Kind of Crown .. some have given it the name of a Crown Homager. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 293 The Isle of Man .. for several Generations, has belonged to Families, who have been Homagers to the Crown of England for it. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. iv. 231 Before long we find him again the faithful homager of King Lewis.

b. *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, A manorial tenant.

1598 *KITCHIN Courts Lett* (1675) 7 Homagers of Court ought to enquire in this Court. c1640 *J. SMYTH Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 282 All of them homagers to the Castle of Berkeley. 1714 *SCAOGES Courts-let* (ed. 3) 159 The Oath of a Stranger in the Lord's Court to the Homagers. 1889 *JESSOFF Coming of Friars* v. 225 The homagers were afraid to give a verdict against the steward.

c. *fig.* Cf. *HOMAGE* sb. 3.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3288 Whanne thou were maad the omager Of God of Love to hastily. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 31 Thou blusthest Anthony, and that blood of thine Is Cæsars homager. 1673 *Lady's Call* I. v. § 34. 43 Interest .. should render her an homager to that omnipotent power. 1877 *MRS. CHAPMAN in H. Martineau's Autobiog.* III. 101 The newspapers were zealous heralds and homagers.

† **Homagy**, *Obs.*, rare⁻¹. [ad. med. L. *homāgium*, f. *F. homage* *HOMAGE*.] Allegiance; rendering of homage.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. Irel. 72 We have given also unto him for his homagy and service, the Cantred.

Homalogonatus (hō'mälō'gonätəs), a. *Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Homalogonatus* (see below), f. Gr. *ὁμαλός* even, level, ordinary + *γωνή*, *γωνή*-knee: see -OUS.] Belonging to Garrod's division *Homalogonate* of birds, comprising those which have a *rectus femoris* or *ambiens* muscle in the leg.

1873 *COUES Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 195 Passeres have no ambiens .. Birds having it are homalogonatus or 'normally-kneed'.

Homalographic (hō'mälō'gräf'ik), a. (*erron. homolo-*). [f. Gr. *ὁμαλός* (see prec.) + *GRAPHIC*: cf. *F. homologie*.]

1. *Geog.* Delineating in equal proportion; applied to a method of projection in which equal areas on the earth's surface are represented by equal areas on the map or chart.

1864 *WEBSTER, Homolographic projection*. 1866 *PROCTOR Handbk. Stars* 22 The problem proposed by Babinet, and solved by Cauchy, of the homological (or, as I prefer to call it, the equigraphic) projection of maps; that is of the construction of maps in which all areas shall be correctly given. — in *Intell. Observ.* No. 54. 429 The homological projection of the globe.

2. *Anat.* (See quot. 1886.)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homolographic method*, Le Gendre's name for a mode of exhibiting or representing the anatomical structures by making plane sections, if possible, on a frozen body. 1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxx. (ed. 4) 250 He has shown it in a homological section made on a woman recently delivered.

Homaloid, *Geom.* [f. Gr. *ὁμαλός* (see above) + -OID.] A homaloidal space of any number of dimensions; a 'flat'.

1876 *CLIFFORD in Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* VII. 67 On the free motion under no forces of a rigid system in an n-fold homaloid.

Homaloidal (hō'mälō'idäl), a. *Geom.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of a plane; flat: see *quots.*

1875 *PROCTOR Fam. Sci. Stud.* (1882) 21, I personally have often found relief from the dreary infinities of Homaloidal space (that is space where straight lines are straight and planes plane ..) in the consoling thought that, after all, this other may be the true state of things. 1885 *C. L. MORGAN Springs of Conduct* II. iii. 79 The space that we know is practically homaloidal. It is possible that it may not be theoretically homaloidal—that is to say, it is possible that the shortest path between two points may not be an absolutely straight line, but a very, very little curved.

|| **Homaloptera** (hō'mälō'ptērä), sb. *pl.* *Entom.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὁμαλός* (see above) + *πτερόν* wing.] A division of dipterous insects, in Leach's classification. Hence **Homalopterous** a., belonging to the *Homaloptera*.

1817 *LEACH Zool. Misc.* III. 60 Order 16 Omaloptera. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 317 The *Homaloptera* (Forest-fly, etc.) called also *Pupipara*. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., All the *Homaloptera* are parasites.

Homalosternal, a. *Ornith.* [f. as prec. + L. *sternum* breast-bone + -AL.] Having a flat keel-less sternum or breast-bone; ratite.

Homarine (hō'mär'in), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. *Homarus*, generic name of the lobster, f. *F. homard*

(formerly *homar*, a. ON. *humarr*, Da. *hummer*) lobster.] a. *adj.* Related to or having the characteristics of a lobster. b. *sb.* A crustacean of the genus *Homarus*; a lobster.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 316 Whether a given crustacean belonged to the Astacinae, or to the closely allied Homarine group. *Ibid.*, Whether the crustacean in question was a marine Astacinae, or a true Homarine.

Homatonic, Homaxonal: see **HOMO-**.

Homber, obs. var. **HAMBURGH**.

1411 Nottingham Rec. II. 88 Ad faciendum hombers. *Ibid.*, Ad artem de hombermaker. 1523 [see **HOLME**].

Homblock, obs. form of **HEMLOCK**.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* II. lix. 238 It is good for them that have taken excessively of the iuyce of Homblocke.

Hombre, var. **OMBRE**.

Home (*hóm*), *sb.* 1. a. Forms: 1-2 *hám*, 3-5 (7) *hom*, (3-4) *hoom*, 4-5 *hoom*), 4- *home*, (5-7) *whome*, (6) *whom*; north, and Sc. 3-5 *ham*, 4- *hame*, (5) *hame*, 5-7 *hayme*, 6 *heme*, 6, 9 *heame*, 7 *haim*, 9 *haam*). [Com. Teut.: OE. *hám* = OFris. *hém*, OS. *hēm* (MDn., Dn. *heem*), OHG. *heim* (MHG., Ger. *heim*), ON. *heimr* dwelling, world (Sw. *hem*, Da. *hjem*), Goth. *haims* fem., village. Cf. Lith. *kēmas*, *kaimas*, village, home-stand, OPruss. *caymis* village; Skr. *kṣēmas* safe dwelling, f. **kṣi* to dwell secure.

In the earlier stages of Teutonic, the acc. case was used without a preposition (accusative of direction) like L. *domum*, with the sense 'to one's house, to home'; and the dat. (=locative), OHG. *heimi*, *heime*, MHG. *heime*, OS. *hēme*, in the sense 'at home', L. *domi*. The former usage survives in 'go home', where **HOME** is now treated as an *adv.*

A. *sb.* 1. (Only in OE. and early ME.) A village or town, a collection of dwellings; a vill with its cottages. Obs.

c 900 tr. *Bada* II. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 146 He rad betweoh his hamum oðþe be tunum. 901 O. E. *Chron.* an. 901 Æþelwald sæt binnan þeom ham mid þeom monnum be him to zebuzon. c 1205 LAY. 19455 þa wes Verolam a swiðe kinewurðe hom.

† b. An estate, a possession. Obs.

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xix. 22 Wes forðon hæbbend monigra homas æt æhta [possessions]. c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xlvii. 20 þa hig ciptun ealle hira hamas for þæs hungrig micelnysa. c 1205 LAY. 19537 Ne læten þe nænere þas hæðene, brukan eoure hamas.

2. A dwelling-place, house, abode; the fixed residence of a family or household; the seat of domestic life and interests; one's own house; the dwelling in which one habitually lives, or which one regards as one's proper abode. Sometimes including the members of a family collectively; the home-circle or household.

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John xiv. 2 In his fadores mines hamas meniga sint [Ags. G. manega eardungstowa; Vulg. mansiones]. 971 Blickl. *Hom.* 25 Se ham is zefylled mid heofonlicum gastum. c 1000 *Laws of Ethelbert* c. 3 (Schmid) Gif cnyning æt mannes ham drincæð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Riche men . . . þe habbeð feire huses and feire hamas. c 1275 in O. E. *Misc.* 170 Al hit wolle agon. His lond and his hus and his hom. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5619 Nought for fra þe kinges bame. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. xii. 46 God is nat in þat hom. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244 1/2 *Hoome*. *manicio*. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 588 All the sike . . . retourne to their home in goode helthe. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 126, I best thought it fit To answer from our home. a 1667 *Cowley Elegy in Eng. Poets* (1810) VII. 61 There banish'd Ovid had a lasting home. a 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Homes of Eng.* I. The stately homes of England! How beautiful they stand. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 351 That attachment which every man naturally feels for his home. 1871 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 81 [He] returned to the home which, almost alone among princely homes, supplied a model for lowlier homes to follow. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 390 Sacred and happy homes . . . are the surest guarantees for the moral progress of a nation.

b. *transf.* Applied to the dwelling- or resting-place of animals or things.

1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* II. v. i. (*Squirrel*), It continues for some hours at a distance from home, until the alarm be past away. 1821 *Byron Heaven & Earth* I. i. 155 Foam, Which the leviathan bath lashed From his unfathomable home. 1864 *Wood (title)* Homes without Hands, being a Description of the Habitations of Animals. 1893 *Sir R. Ball Story of Sun* 295 To rend this stone from the home where it was originally placed.

c. The usual contents of a house; a household.

1887 *Charity Organist. Rev.* III. No. 34. 369 The creditor relies . . . on the power of selling up the 'home'. 1888 *Times* 16 Oct. 3/2 He emigrated to America, leaving his wife and family with a home of furniture.

3. (Without qualifying word or pluml.) The place of one's dwelling or nurturing, with the conditions, circumstances, and feelings which naturally and properly attach to it, and are associated with it.

The absence of the article is prob. connected historically with the constructions *at home*, *to go home* (both in OE.), *from home* (c 1300); but it appears also to be connected with the generalized or partly abstract sense, which includes not merely 'place' but also 'state', and is thus construed like *youth*, *wedlock*, *health*, and other nouns of state.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 212 In every place he shall have home. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 9 *COTGR.* s.v. *Pouvoir*, When all is done home's homelie. 1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627), True zeale loues to keepe home. 1813 *Byron Corsair* III. xviii, Oh! what can sanctify the joys of home? 1821 J. H. PAYNE *Song. Home, Sweet Home*, Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Jnls.* (1872) I. 52 This life of wandering makes a

three days' residence in one place seem like home. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 223 He was most English in that love of home to which he was never weary of testifying.

4. *fig.* In various connexions, referring to the grave, or future state: the 'long' or 'last' home.

1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9105 To þy long home shalt þou wende. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ProL 32 Quhen he sal come til his lang hame. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* xii. 5 Man goeth to his longe home. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 83 These that I bring vnto their latest home. 1638 *Sia* I. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 204 A deadly flux . . . brought that religious Gentleman . . . in the vigour of his age, to an immortal home. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 218 Preparing for our removal hence to our long home. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Panath.* iii. 70 Whatever is spurious is marked already for oblivion, and moves on to its home.

5. A place, region, or state to which one properly belongs, in which one's affections centre, or where one finds refuge, rest, or satisfaction.

1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. V. 38 b, He subdued Wales . . . and brought that unruly parte to his olde home and aunciente degree. 1567 THROCKMORTON *Let. to Elis.* 9 Aug. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 270 They [the Hamiltons] account but the little thing betwixt them and home, who may die. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxii. (1612) 160 His Brothers twaine, his Nephewes twaine, and Nieces three did stand Betwixt himselfe and home. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 57 A Randerous, a Home to flye vnto. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1085 Till we end In dust, our final rest and native home. 1873 *Lyttton Kenelm Chillingly* II. xv, Wherever woman has a tongue, there Mrs. Grundy has a home. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 315 In the Church of England he found a satisfying home.

6. One's own country, one's native land. Used by Britons abroad, by inhabitants of the British colonies, and formerly by those of British descent in the U. S., for Great Britain = the mother-country, the 'old country'. (Cf. *at home*: 11 b.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 31 Till then faire boy Will I not thinke of home, but follow Armes. 1601 — *All's Well* II. v. 71 That presently you take your way for home. 1755 WASHINGTON *Let. to Aug.* Washington Apr. (Bartlett), My command was reduced, under a pretence of an order from home. 1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Deb.* I. 545 Whether in consequence of orders from home, or of the views entertained by the local governments. 1837 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 92 Home always means England; nobody calls India home. 1886 FAOUDE *Oceana* (ed. 2) 78 The Controller . . . had many questions to ask about 'home' and what was going there.

7. The seat, centre, or native habitat; the place or region where a thing is native, indigenous, or most common.

1706 *Prior Ode to Queen* 315 Flandria, by plenty made the home of War. 1871 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 125 The return of the Conqueror was ushered in by the destruction of the ecclesiastical home of the nation. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 386 The South and the West still remained . . . the great homes of mining and manufacturing activity. 1886 *Posnett Comp. Lit.* IV. ii. 258 Sicily, then, was the real home of bucolic poetry.

8. An institution providing refuge or rest for the destitute, the afflicted, the infirm, etc., or for those who either have no home of their own, or are obliged by their vocation to live at a distance from the home of their family.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 81 (Hoppe) These birds are not admitted into the Sailors' Home. 1863 S. LOW *Charit. Lond.* 31 The Home for Confirmed Invalids. *Ibid.* Index 312 Home for Aged Annuitants. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 282 Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Orphan Waifs. *Ibid.* 285 Homes for Working Girls in London.

9. In games: The place in which one is free from attack; the point which one tries to reach; the goal.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* vii. 50 The prison children . . . whooped and ran, and played at hide and seek, and made the bars of the inner gateway 'Home'. 1870 HARVEY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Backgammon* 141 The object of the game is to bring the men round to your own 'home', or inner table. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 2/3 All the time Watts kept Persimmon in waiting, and not till the line for home did he let the great horse go.

10. The accusative retains its original use after a verb of motion, as in *to go or come home* (= L. *ire, venire domum*); but as this construction is otherwise obsolete in the language, *home* so used is treated practically as an adverb, and has developed purely adverbial uses. See **HOME** *adv.*

11. **At home**. a. At or in one's own house, or place of abode. (In OE. often = 'in the house', as distinct from outside.)

805-31 *Charter in O.E. Texts* 444 Of hizna zemenum godum ðær æt ham. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 33 þa hi æt ham [Lindisf. at huse] wæron. — Luke ix. 61 I set me æryst hit cypan þam ðe æt ham [Lindisf. æt ham; Rushw. æt huse] synt. c 1205 LAY. 2436 þa was Guendoleine at hame. 113. *Coer de L.* 256 At hame ne dwelley never none, On forfeiture on lyff and londe. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Aïnce* (1880) 11 A lytly catte which she hadde at home. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. (1893) 168 To byde at whome. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 220 When the Catte is not at home, the Myce daunce. 1616-1708 [see **CHARITY** 9]. a 1631 *Donne Lett.* (1651) 44 Natural and inborn charity, beginning at home. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 431 P. 3, I had not been long at home with him. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 39 There is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch.

fig. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 360 3e berde þe me nought, youre eris 3e hidde, Youre helthe þe was not at home. 1796 *Burney Mem. Metastasio* I. 70 A sure sign that your head is at home.

b. In one's own neighbourhood, town, country, etc.; in one's native land. (Opp. to *abroad*.) In the mother-country, in England. (Cf. sense 6.)

The application has gradually widened from uses in which it is hardly distinguishable from the prec.

c 1386 CHAUCER *ProL* 512 He . . . dwelleth at home, and kepeth wel his folde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 937 Onre buernes . . . þat might haue leuet in hor lond, as lordes at hame. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 195 b, That he then myght do at his pleasure, bothe at home and in outward parties. 1678 *Wanley Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 93. 467 1/2 Unfortunate in his Wars at home and abroad. 1751 in J. F. HAGEMAN *Hist. Princeton* (1879) I. 59 The administration of his Excellency . . . has been disadvantageously represented to the ministry at home. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 105 To all who are struggling to get on at home and yet can hardly keep their heads above the water . . . we say . . . come out to this Land of Plenty.

c. At one's ease, as if in one's own home; in one's element. Hence, Unconstrained, unembarrassed; familiar or conversant *with*, well versed *in*.

1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 811 In his custodie, where he might reioyce himselfe at home. 1528 *Tisdale Anst.* *Sir T. More* 57 The mayde was at home also in heavenly pleasures. 1787 G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 45 Supposing you are now at home enough on horseback, to ride out alone. 1816 *Keatinge Trav.* (1817) I. 23 The complete manner in which they appear to be at home at the table. 1860 W. GOSWOLD *Dearest Mamma* II. 11 Pray make yourselves at home, gentlemen. 1878 *Bosw. Smith Carriage* 376 In politics he does not seem to have been at home. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* I. v. 171 More at home on the hills than in the counting-house.

Hence *at-hometish*, *at-homeness*: see **AT HOME**.

d. Conventionally understood as = Accessible to callers; prepared to receive visitors. Hence, used as a formula inviting company to an informal reception. See also **AT HOME** *sb.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 117 If it be a suit from the Count, I am sicke, or not at home. What you will, to dismis it. 1710-13 *Swift Jnrl. to Stella* (K. O.), The Minister is not at home, which I knew to be a lie. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. i. 1. 7 Turning to the footman, 'I thought, sirrah (said she), that I was not to be at home this evening!' *Ibid.* II. 10 You know your company is always welcome. I am always at home to you! 1782 *Cowper Progr. Err.* 167 Their answer to the call is—'Not at home.' 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, The Marchioness of Steyne would be at home to Mr. Arthur Pendennis upon a given day. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/2 Mrs. S. is 'At home' first and third Mondays. 1898 *Card*, Mrs. M.—, At Home, Randolph Assembly Rooms, Monday, February 21st, 9 to 11 o'clock. R. S. V. P. Notice, Owing to a recent bereavement Mrs. — will not be at home on Thursdays at present.

Hence 'not-at-home', the intimation or arrangement that one is not accessible to visitors. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. ix. 123 Not-at-homes were hardly naturalized in Weatherbury farm-houses.

12. **From home**. Away from one's house or place of abode; not at home; abroad. † *fig.* Ill at ease, out of one's element. (See also *quot.* 1573.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3350 Ysaac was not fra hame. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 223, I come from home, that is, I neither winne nor lose. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniles Pilgr.* (1883) 27 Her husband being from home. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferryry Impr.* (1757) II. 77 You are never from Home, if you have such a Horse under you. 1738 *Johnson London* 225 Sign your will, before you sup from home. 1886 Mrs. HUNGERFORD *Green Pleasure & Grey Grief* III. vi. 113 Having run away from home.

13. **Nearer home**. a. *lit.* Nearer one's own dwelling-place or country. b. *fig.* In or into closer relation or connexion with oneself; so that one is more closely touched or intimately affected.

1577 *Harrison England* III. ii. (1878) II. 13 Peradventure we might have found the same neerer home. 1709 *Reff. Sacheverell's Sermon* 22 The Dr. ought to look nearer home. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 415 P. 10 In . . . China, as in Countries nearer home. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 167 There are whole countries too, such as India, or nearer home, Ireland.

14. **attrib. and Comb.** a. Simple attrib., appositive, etc., as *home-address*, *breeding-haven*, *island-lesson*, *name-tree*, *woe* (in Ger. *heimweh*), *warship*, *wreck*. Also, in sense *To*, for, or towards home, homeward, as *home-breeze*, *correspondent-letter*, *longing*, *wind*: cf. **HOME** *adv.* 8 a.

1886 Mrs. HUNGERFORD *Lady Vane's Diamonds* xxiii. (1888) 156 If you will give me my 'home address. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* IV. v. 90 There is no 'home breeding to any great extent. 1825 *Emily Taylor Vis. Las Casas* to Her full sails catch the 'home-breeze joyfully. 1887 *Erkoll Ugly Duckling* III. ix. 143 Something like 'home-comfortableness. 1840 *Longf. in Life* (1891) I. 359, I hope I shall be a better 'home-correspondent than I have been hitherto. 1852 SUSAN WARNER *Queechy* (1853) I. 219 Without one softening or home-like touch as any 'home-feeling within. a 1618 *Sylvester Paradoxa* agst. *Liberty* 725 As hee sees his ship her 'home-haven enter safe. 1887 *World* 21 Sept. 15/2 Miss P. . . has opened a 'home-hospital in Weymouth Street. 1887 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 12/20 1/2 'Home lessons, also, are longer and more exacting than with us. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 212 Have you got your 'home-letter ready? 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 507 'Home-longing, when at a remote distance from one's friends and country. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Nov. 569 Her 'home name is 'the Princess Mary'. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cxviii, See farre Devided . . . as hee shall not heare 'Home-whineings. 1855 *Longf. Hiaw.* iv. 234 Ruler shall you be. Of the 'home-wind. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads*, *Eng. Flag* x, The East Wind roared, 'Me men call the Home-Wind, for I bring the English home. 1899 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* I. iii, A 'home-wreck and a soul cut adrift.

b. In same sense as B. 1.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. lii. Th' ayde, home-disobedience would afford. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* ii. (1811) 234 Afflictions by home-neighbours. 1621-31 LAUD *Ser. Sermon* (1847) 86 He may have leisure from home-cares. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 111. 381 Such was his love to keep me a home-Man. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 204 This is an objection against a Home-Education. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* i. 80 The home-group, in which his infancy was spent. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* i. 7 A domestic presence of purity, kindness, and home-heartedness. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* ii. viii. 85 Bonsall and Kane took the entire home-work on themselves today. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* ii. iii. 78 All folk unto the homestead draw, And noted how a homeman there Turned round unto the hillside bare. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 354 Some features of home-life in France. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Aug. 349 The dictating of a letter to the home-circle. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. xi. 371 Both despised me, as a home-boy, to begin with. 1886 F. W. ROBINSON *Courtship Mary Smith* ii. xx. 101, I was too much of a home-bird to be satisfied with the change.

c. In same sense as B. 2.

1774 GARTON *Inclus. Act* 3 All the home-steads, home-closes, and ancient inclosures. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i. vi. The calves are bleating from the home-croft. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* ii. iii. 486 Over the homestead toward the wall they drew. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 353 They were fairly on the sandy home-station track.

d. In same sense as B. 3.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) 200 The glory lost, which Home-Brods hinder might. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. 137 Ech region is furnished sufficiently with home-physique of their owne. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 76 To set prices by Statute vpon our Home-Commodities. 1642 CHAS. I. *Anst. Declar. both Houses* 1 July 51 For home-defence of the Kingdom. 1713 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5130/6 Neither do we, fear any Foreign Rivalship to our Home-Manufactures. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 365 Whether foreigner or home-trader. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 351 The home-market price was raised. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Pub. Wealth* (1810) 153 In the home-trade. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Home-Service, the Channel service; any force, stationed in and about the United Kingdom. 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov., What may be called the home-missionary spirit.

e. In same sense as B. 4, q, v.

f. In same sense as B. 5.

1638 FORD *Fancies* i. i. Speak a home-word For my old bachelor lord. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* Ep., A more blunt expression . . . when they would make a home-proof of such a transgression. 1713 M'WARD *Earnest Contend.* 196 (Jam.) Your great confidence makes plain and home-dealing with you . . . necessary. (1711, 1881 Home-truth: see B. 5.)

†g. Of, pertaining to, or concerning oneself; intimate, private, personal. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) i. 170 Such confidence they had in this home-dialect of soliloquy. 1716 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls* x. 195 If this sincere Self-Enjoyment and Home-Satisfaction be thought desirable.

h. objective and obj. gen., as home-builder, -lover, -maker, -making, -seeker, HOME-KEEPER, -KEEPING; home-building, -loving adjs.

1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 82 The recollection . . . will prevent the young 'home-builders from being paralyzed with surprise. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Aph. xxxvi. (1848) 1. 86 The 'home-building, wedded, and divorceless swallow. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) ii. 133 Truth in private life, untruth in public, marks these 'home-loving men. 1876 STOPP. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* 8 A home-loving people. 1886 *Pall Mall* G. 26 Oct. 5/2 Teaching girls how to become good housekeepers and 'home-makers.

i. locative, in sense 'at home', with ppl. adjs., vbl. sbs., nouns of action, agent-nouns, as home-baked, -built, -fed, -formed, -grown, -left, -raised, -reared, -woven, HOME-BREWED, -MADE, -SPUN; home-abiding, -growing, -sitting, -staying, -touring, -washing; home-execution, -stay; home-baker, -brewer, -dweller, -patient, -stayer, -tarrier, etc.

1886 MARY HOWITT in *Gd. Words* 545 The 'home-abiding poet Whittier. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 251 The 'home-baked Saxon loaf. 1490 *Canterb. City Rec.*, Robertus Dehyttington, 'homebaker. A 1631 DRAVTON *Wks.* ii. 586 (Jod.) 'Home-begotten hate. 1676 *Rep. Fr. Capers* 4 Aug. in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 59 With their own 'home-built Ships. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* iv. pr. i. 76 'Home-dweller in thy country. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph. Prol.*, By foreigne, or 'homedwelling enemies. 1573 TUSSEER *Hush.* xxxiii. (1878) 72 Fat 'home fed souse, is good in a house. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) li. p. xxxviii. The independent production of 'home-grown wool. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxvi. Why you Should 'home-left love forget. 1801 *Med. Trnl.* v. 5 A 'home-patient of the Manchester Infirmary. 1817 *Lincoln Cabinet* 59 Persons residing in Lincoln . . . unable to attend at the dispensary, shall be deemed home-patients. 1866 *Rachel's Sec.* i. 103 Everything was either home-made or 'home-raised. 1886 *Badminton Libr.* Shooting i. 3 'Home reared birds. 1630 LORD BANIAN Ep. Ded., Informe the 'home-residers with the Manners and Customes of the People. 1778 SAVAGE *Bastard* 76 The guilt of 'homehesh blood. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Item* v. cxcxii, Enframe 'home-sitters by long Pedigrees Of their Atcheivments. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm. Ded.*, To have their Will ready made, and their worldly interests set at 'home stay. 1655 E. WATERHOUSE in E. Terry *Vo. to E. India* A vij a, To the gain of homestayes. 1570-80 North *Plutarch* 190 The 'home-tarriers and house-doves that kept Rome still. 1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 3/2 A recipe . . . for the 'home-washing of lace. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 769/1 'Home-woven hats, or knitted caps.

j. dative, instrumental and other relations, as home-bound, -fraught, -sheltered, -tied adjs. k. similitative, as home-sweet adj.

1882 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* vi. (1884) 69 Why should

the Marken men be so 'homebound? 1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* iv. iii. We'll ensure one hour of 'home-fraught comfort. 1823 MOORE *Fables Holy Alliance*, etc. 101 Calm, wedded affection, that 'home-rooted plant. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Life & Logic* (1885) 216 Its dear shores and 'home-sweet hills. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 8/2 Work amongst the 'home-tied and crippled children of London.

B. attrib. passing into adj.

These uses do not differ essentially from those treated under 14; but home, being here written separately, functions as an adjective used attributively; in sense 5 it is even used predicatively, and qualified by adverbs more, most, so, etc., like an ordinary adjective.

1. Of, relating to, or connected with home or one's home; reared, fostered, or carried on at home; proceeding from home; domestic, 'family'. [c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* ii. 244 Ham [and] wilda hanna.] 1552 HULOET, Home supper, *domicinium*. 1573 TUSSEER *Hush.* lvi. (1878) 127 Home wants to supplie. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 111. 380 Home came 1 In my home Cloaths again. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1871) 624 But this was only a home pastime, and the young school-boy was not fond of home sports. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 29 Its citizens had no true family or home life. 1883 E. BLACKWELL *Booth, of Blue Ribbon Movem.* viii. 91 Home comforts [had gone] to make way for home necessities. 1883 MRS. CUDLIP *Mod. Housew.* 84 A room that . . . had the real genuine 'home look' about it. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 308 The entire garments worn are home manufacture and home tailoring.

2. In the neighbourhood of or surrounding one's home, or the mansion on an estate. Hence, belonging to head-quarters, principal; as home station.

1662 *Providence* (R.L.) *Rec.* (1893) 111. 17 The high way . . . where John Steere his howse standeth and his home share of Land. 1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) vii. 236 A great White Oake standing near by Mr. Benja White's home meadow. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* l. xii, Keeping in hand the home farm at Donwell. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho.* Allington (1879) l. 7 An inner gate, leading from the home paddock, through the gardens. 1886 *World* 17 Dec. 11 The home covers were shot on Friday. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 495/1 The two home farms brought in a gross revenue of £250.

b. Home Counties, the counties nearest to London: Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex; sometimes with the addition of Hertford and Sussex. Home Circuit: the assize circuit which has London as its centre: its area has been repeatedly changed; at present (1898) it includes the counties of Hertford, Essex, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk. (See *Circuit* sb. 5.)

1737 J. Chamberlayne's *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. *List Offices* 262 Clerk of the Assize of the Home-Circuit. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* vii. 195/1 The Home Circuit comprehends the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Surrey. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* (1868) 67 Mr. Furnival practised at the common law bar, and early in life had attached himself to the home circuit. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms* etc. 253 Home Circuit, or South Eastern Circuit, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Herts, Surrey, Kent, Sussex.

c. Belonging to the county or locality in which a sporting contest or match takes place. Home-and-home applied to two matches, one of which is played at the home or locality of each side.

1886 *Times* 21 June 10/5 (Cricket, Gentlemen of England v. Australians) The home fielding did not realize expectation. 1886 *World* No. 632. 9/1 The home crew jumped away with the lead, but the visitors speedily joined company with them again. 1888 *Observer* 1 July 2/4 A draw, greatly in favour of the home team. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/4 Somersetshire . . . have arranged home-and-home matches with Surrey, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Kent [etc.].

3. Relating to, fostered, produced, or carried on in, or proceeding from, one's own country or nation; domestic: opp. to foreign.

[1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* i. 4/1 Diners other, both forraine and home-writers.] 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 119 He leave you to confer of home affairs. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 They are not very inquisitive about foreigne affairs, they are content with home occurrents. 1794 T. COXE *Vieu U.S.* 382 To extend the home market for our agricultural products. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* (1862) ii. 171, I consider the home trade the safest . . . but I think the foreign trade . . . the most extensive. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 518 A duty . . . laid on foreign hats to encourage the home manufacture. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/1 We have reached a crisis in our home politics. 1886 *Globe* 25 Mar. 2/4 The home producer complained of foreign goods being carried at a cheaper rate than his home produce.

b. Treating of domestic affairs; dealing with matters concerning one's own country, as contrasted with foreign countries, or to the mother-country as distinguished from the colonies. Home Office: in Great Britain, the department of the 'Secretary of State for Home Affairs' (abbrev. *Home Secretary*); the building in which its business is carried on.

1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Secretary*, Secretaries of State: for the Home Department; for Foreign Affairs; the Colonies, etc. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii. The Secretary of State for the Home Department. 1836 (title) Home and Colonial School Association. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* ii. 514 The Home authorities earnestly recommended to the Indian Governments the immediate [etc.]. 1863 S. LOW *Charit. Lond.* 255 The societies . . . may . . . be classed either under Home Missionary or Foreign Missionary. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iii. A recommendation to the Home Office to offer a reward for the solution of the mystery.

4. In games: Of, pertaining to, or situated at or near 'home': see A. 9; reaching or enabling a player to reach 'home'. (Also hyphenated.)

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* ii. 689/2 Keep on your ground, and smother these balls by the home-block, rather than risk your wicket by stepping in to hit them. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Ld. Fauntleroy* vi. (1888) 122 But Mr. Hobbs took me several times to see base-ball. Here is the first base and that's the second, and that's the third, and that's the home-base. *Ibid.* Once round the field is a home run and counts one. 1895 *Pall Mall* G. 15 Oct. 9/1 (Golf) In the new order of things this first hole has become the last or home hole. 1897 *Boston (Mass.) Trnl.* 6 Jan. 10/1 The horses had thundered down the home stretch with a finish so close as to cause the judges to wrangle among themselves.

5. That strikes home; that comes home to one; searching, poignant, pointed; effective, appropriate; to the point, close, direct. Now chiefly in *home question*, *home truth*, which are often hyphenated: see also HOME-THRUST.

Home was here originally adverbial (*home-speaking* = speaking home, *home-thrust* a thrust home): see HOME adv. 4, 5; separation from the vbl. sb. has led to its treatment as an adj., and its extension to other sbs. as in *home truth*. a 1625 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* iv. iv. But why do I resolve to grieve, and not to die? Happy had been the stroke thou gavest, if home. 1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 34 This is plaine and home enough. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epsc.* (1647) 132 An instance may be given, full, and home to this purpose. 1643 HERLE *Anst. Ferne* 14 The full and home testimony of Fortescue. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char.* i. (1655) 45 The Earl of Bristol . . . returned so home an answer, as the House was amply satisfied with it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 9 The other, with a sly serious one, says home Things enough. 1712 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) 111. 328 If he has indirectly spoken some home-truth. 1783 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Dec. This was rather a home stroke to be sure. 1785 *Ibid.* 16 Dec. It is, I own, a very home question. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin. in Lett.* (1857) i. ix. p. cxlii. That negotiation not succeeding, the Duchess made a more home push. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav.* *Phys.* ii. i. xiii. 16 People who pique themselves upon telling home truths. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxv. (1886) 78 This was a very home question. 1881 MARY A. LEWIS *A Pretty Girls* 111. 29 What a nice word 'home' is, and everything connected with it. All except home-truths. 1897 SIR H. GOUGH *Old Mem.* ii. 95 That curious feeling of victory already won seems to be the prevailing sentiment in a good home charge.

Home, sb. 2 rare. = HOMELYN.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fisher* ii. 429 The Homelyn Ray, . . . The Home, Sand Ray, and Spotted Ray.

Home (hō'm), adv. Forms: see HOME sb. 1 [Originally the accusative case of HOME sb., in its primary sense as the case of destination after a verb of motion: cf. *L. ire domum* to go home. But at length treated as a simple adv., and, in senses 4, 5, formerly compared *homer, homest*.]

1. To one's home, house, or abode; to one's dwelling-place, own district, or country.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John vii. 53 And big cyrdon ealle ham. c 1070 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1049 Se eing lyfde eallon Myrceon ham. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 King chirus . . . let hem . . . faren hom in to ierusalem. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Now gos he home. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 30. I kreppe hem to my styngynk stalle. c 1450 *How Gd. Wif taught hir Dought.* 165 in Hazl. E. P. i. 121 Borrowed thinge wole home, my leue childe. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* iv. 181 Or fetche ane wayre whome vpon the Sabothe Daye. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 35 God would have chang'd his doom, Not forc'd him wander, but confu'd him home. 1719 DE FOE *Cruoso* l. xiii, I lugged the money home. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. vi. 37 In their way home. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* ii. 208 The value of the ship and cargo, going out and coming home. 1849 KINGSLEY *Poems, Songs of Dee*, O Mary, go and call the cattle home. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 50 I'll see Miss Ina home.

fig. 1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1584) A a ij. Howsoever you labour to auoide the direct course of disputation . . . I must call you home by and by. 1609 H. BURTON *Babel no Belhel* 31 This comes home to my stating of the question. 1686 W. DE BRITAINNE *Hum. Prud.* Ep. Ded., If the World would spend that time in active Philosophy . . . and come home to business. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon.* *Bells* Ch. iii. 225 This is continued till the end of the peal, when the bells are brought 'home' to their regular places.

b. To the home- or mother-country from a colony or foreign possession.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 523 note, A letter which was brought home by the last Indian Fleet. 1762 in B. PEIRCE *Hist. Harvard* (1833) 278 The persons who sued for it will make application home for another [Charter]. 1874 GAIRDNER *Lancaster & York* vii. (1875) 133 The Regent Bedford . . . wrote home to the government in England.

c. To the place of final rest, to the 'long home'; to the grave; to 'the place appointed for all living'. To go home: to die (common dialectally).

1528 *Will of J. Buckingham*, My wiffe to bring me home and to pay my dettes. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxii. But ye are sure your mother, the Lady Countess, is gone home? c 1855 HARRIET PARR *Hymn*, 'I hear my prayer, O heavenly Father' v. Guide and guard me with Thy blessing, Till Thine angels bid me home.

d. With ellipsis of go.

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres* Lowe C. l. 112 a, The fugitives . . . had . . . made their reckoning, that they should home to their houses. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi, 'Shall we home?' Adrian inquired.

2. It sometimes expresses the result of motion (which is not expressed by the verb). Come home, arrived at home, at home after absence.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xvii. (1877) 1. 293 They [ships] will be there in thirtie or fortie daies, and home againe in Cornewall in other eight weekes. 1776 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 349 The Secretary would have me home with him. 1848 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) l. 72 Only twenty-two weeks more, and then home again you will be to stay. 1870 E.

PRACOCK *Ralf Skirl*. I. 273 My son will be home soon. 1885 HOWELLS *S. Lapham* II. i. 20 Like people who have been home from Europe three years.

3. Technical. a. *Naut.* Towards or into the ship. Hence, of an anchor, away from its hold, so as to drag: cf. *ANCHOR* sb. 6 e.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 724 Her ankars came home, and she driven upon the flats, was cast away. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 165 Tumbling home. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 334 A sudden gust of wind brought home our anchor. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 238 He was sorry to inform him that the anchors came home. 1833 T. RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Archit.* 13 Giving only six inches tumble home of the topside. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 40 There is a considerable 'fall home' to the ship's side.

b. In games, sport, etc.: 'To the home' or goal; arrived at the 'home': see *HOME* sb. 9.

1778 C. JONES *Hayle's Games Impr.* 185 In order to prevent B from getting his Man home. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 184 The ball did not reach half home. 1855 SWEDEV *II. Coverdale* xlv. i. beg to enter a horse of mine in order to discover whether Broth-of-a-boy can show him the way home. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 634/1 G. Martin, Essex Beagles, was the first man home.

4. Of physical actions: To the point or mark aimed at; to its ultimate position, as far as it will go; so as to reach, touch, or penetrate effectually; into or in close contact; closely, directly.

1548 BRADFORD *Let. to Traves* 12 May in Foxe A. & M. (1838) VII. 281 You hit me home, and give me that I look for. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. 137 God when he striketh, smiteth home. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 8 Resolutely charging them home, put them to flight. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlv. 72 An arrow, aimed right, is not the worse for being drawn home. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* 16 Haul home the Top-sail Sheets. 1677 *EARL OF ORBURY Art of War* 17 Those will charge the homest, who find they are strongest, at the grapple. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 403 Strike the Nail homer yet. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxi. 134 Put the Cartledge home with the Rammer. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* s.v., In the stowage of the hold, &c., a cask, bale, or case is said to be home, when it bears against, or lies close to some other object, without leaving any interval between. 1801 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cciv, Time is precious, ... strike quick and home. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* xii. (1864) 83 She could see that her thrust had pierced home. 1872-6 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., Is the shot well home? 1897 *Sir E. Wood Achievem. Cavalry* xii. 226 That the squadrons should ride home on the enemy as far as possible.

b. *Naut.* Full in (from the sea), full to the shore. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* 193 Nothing to hinder the Ground Swells ... from coming home upon the Edystone Rocks uncontrolled. 1794 LD. HOOD 5 Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* Nelson (1845) I. 476 note, The wind not blowing home to the shore with so much violence. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 3/1 It is one of those harbours where, as the sailing book says, 'a swell is apt to come home'—especially with a north-easterly wind.

5. *fig.* To the very heart or root of a matter; into close and effective contact; so as to touch, reach, or affect intimately; closely, directly, effectively, thoroughly, out and out. To bring a charge home to (a person): to fix it upon him, convict him of it.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 218 To be paid home ieste for ieste. c. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LIV, Lord ... pay them home, who thus against me fight. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 25 If they happen to speake home now and then. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 92 No farther halting: satisfie me home, What is become of her? 1641 M. FRANK *Serm., Christm. i.* (1672) 49 To drive that lesson home. 1650 T. B. WORCESTER's *Apoph.* 43 To bring the similitude a little home. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 200 He putt the case very home to the court. 1697 F. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 255 Wicked enough ... to forge ... old writings ... and to charge this home upon the Monks. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 309 The witnesses swears home against you. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., The meat is home done. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L. Jmils.* II. 13 One who cannot get closely home to his sorrow. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 208 The charge is ... not brought home to William. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 10 He professes to bring home to me what amounts to portentous folly.

b. esp. To come (go) home to: to touch, affect, or move intimately.

1625 BACON *Ess. Ded. Dk. Buckhm.* (Arb.) 498, I doe now publish my Essayes; which, of all my other workes, haue beene most Currant: For that, as it seemes, they come home, to Mens Businesse, and Bosomes. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 16 He has already provided, that this piece shall ... be done into Latine, that so it may come home to divers worthy Persons. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 48. 313 Applause must never come quite home to them. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xvi. 71 There is no precedent, in all the proceedings ... which comes entirely home to the present case. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 106/2 It ... comes home to the heart with a refreshing and harmonizing power. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xii. IV. 274 That Walpole will probably be lost, goes much home to the Royal bosom. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 211 Whose tale ... comes more deeply home to us than anything else in the local history.

6. To 'oneself'; hence, † to one's normal condition; to consciousness, sense, self-control, self-possession (*obs.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 269 Whiche may not longe ... beare such eleuacions of the soule, but anone calleth it home. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Ep. Ded. r. iij b, Having called home my wandering wits. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.*, Heaven upon Earth § 21. 731 That great King ... now coming home to himself ... complains, that [etc.]. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 244 Manasseh ... came home to himself, and destroyed the profane altars he had erected. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 43 Call home thy selfe: Inspect thy selfe anew.

7. Phrases. a. To bring oneself home, to be brought home, come, get home: to recover oneself (financially), recoup oneself, regain one's position.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. i. ii. 9 Her patroness ... having lost every rubber; and, what was still worse, several by-bets which she made to bring herself home. 1782 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* VIII. viii, He has taken a very good road to bring himself home again. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 256, I believe he got home pretty well upon the sale of it. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* Introd., The book-seller ... is at once, to use a technical phrase, 'brought home', all his outlay being repaid. 1886 *So English* (N. V.) 14 They ... determined to let this particular race be their getting-home stakes. 1895 MISS BRADDON in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 1/3 The publisher ... has to consider whether he can 'come home' upon the publication of a book by a new writer.

b. To call home: to publish the bans of marriage of; to 'ask in church'. *dial.*

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 267 You was not called home this morning. 1892 E. SLOW *Wiltsh. Gloss.*

† c. To come short home: to fail to reach home (as the aim or goal of effort); to come to grief; so to come home by misfortune, etc. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 175 b, The erle of Warwicke had come to short home to tel these Tidynges, if the duke ... might have had his awne will. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 36 An hundred thousand of them came home by weeping-croes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xiii. 861 Many of his enemies were caught up and came short home. a. 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 154 He that either refuseth it or misappreth it, comes home by unhappiness and ruine. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philot.* III. (1701) 87/2 Take heed your Herd come not short home. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 230 They very often came short home, for the Germans had the better of them.

8. *Comb. a.* In sense of 'to one's home, homewards', with nouns of action (esp. vbl. sbs.), agent-nouns, verbs, and participles; as *home-arrival*, *bringing*, *calling*, *farer*, *going*, *march*, *return*, *sailing*, *writing*; *home-bring*, *revolve* vbs.; *home-borne*, *bound*, *brought*, *faring*, *speeding*, *taking* adjs. Also *HOME-COME*, *-COMING*.

a. 1000 in *Mone Gloss.* 359 (Bosw.) Ne hi beop hambroht ne gearwode. 1493 *Sc. Acts* Fas. IV (8 May) § 11 (1874) 234 For the honorabill homebringing of a Quene. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. 109 To winne and weare the home-brought Spoyles. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 60 My wife ... Made daily motions for our home returne. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 974 Weening to home-revocate him With a love-potion. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XVI. 200 T'attend the home-turme of my neerer kind. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* ProL. 14 Our home-bound voyage. a. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 81 The committee ... would come and visit their College in their home-going. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv, The home-driven poniard of Roland Græme. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 52 The salutation of the home-speeding mariner. 1849 MRS. OLIPHANT *Marg. Maitland* xxii, The sorting of my things for our homegoing. 1870 W. BINNIE in *Spurgeon Treat. Dav. Ps.* xlv. Introd., The home-bringing of Christ's elect. 1891 MORRIS *News fr. Nowhere* i. 9 As the homefarer caught sight of it.

b. In senses 4 and 5: with ppl. adjs., as *home-charged*, *directed*, *driven*, *hunted*, *set*, *thrust*; with nouns of action, as *home-charge*, *push*, *speaking*.

1609 R. BARNARD *Faithf. Sheph.* 71 This home-speaking is the sharpe edge of the sword. 1611 BP. HALL *Serm.* xxxiv. Wks. 1837 V. 462 The Canon is fully and home-charged. a. 1657 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 203 Like a glorious general, With one home-charge lets fly at all. a. 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1685) 4 That each its home-set thrust their blood may draw. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 202 My aunt was displeased at this home-push. 1755 J. N. SCOTT *Ers. transl. Homer* 16 Struck brave Agenor with home-thrust Spear. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 147 The most ingenious, home-directed, cuts.

Home (hōm), v. [f. *HOME* sb. 1]

1. *intr.* To go home. (Cf. elliptical use of *HOME* adv. 1 d.)

1765 [see *HOMING* vbl. sb. 2]. 1862 [see *HOMING* ppl. a.]. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 6 One bird [swallow] homed from Paris in ninety minutes. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 14 Oct. 559/1 Your tourist is homing from abroad.

2. To have one's home or dwelling-place, dwell.

1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* etc. 160 He homed where man had immortal grown. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* III. 13 Dost thou ... home in our creations?

3. *trans.* To establish in or furnish with a home.

1802 SOUTHEY in C. C. SOUTHEY *Life* (1830) I. 195 When I am housed and homed. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 174 Homed and heavened within the embrace of God. 1864 *Ed. Words* 792/2 As colonists or as settlers [they] have homed themselves all the world over.

Home-born, a. Born or produced at home; of domestic or native origin; native.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1877) 1. 329 Homeborne and forren simples. 1598 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Elliz.* (Parker Soc.) 687 Foreign ... rebels, and homeborn unloyal and discontented runagates. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. § 15 Gildas our ancientest home-borne writer. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juw.* (1789) 106 This wicked pride is a home-born and domestic enemy. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 142 Even in the home-born words.

† b. *fig.* Homely, uncultured; = next 2. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Though their home-born mediocritie be such in this matter.

Home-bred, a. [f. *HOME* sb. 14 i.]

1. Bred or reared at home; often synonymous with *home-born*; native, indigenous; domestic.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 148 Conserues of old fruits, forren and home-bred. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 764 A mischief worse than civil home-bred strife. 1609

BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xvii. 12 As well the homebred shal be circumcised, as the bought servant. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 2 The native and home-bred Greeks, such as Aristotle and Epicurus. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 237 There are no home-bred agues. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 308 Foreign invaders or home-bred rebels.

2. Of homely breeding; lacking breadth of culture and experience; unpolished; unsophisticated.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 172 Not only the homebred multitude ... but even persons of the better calling. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 340 The young Home-bred Heir that thinks his Father's Mannour a considerable part of the World, is sent abroad to see more of it. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 2 A story ... which will strike a home-bred citizen. 1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 520 Home-bred wits are like home-made wines, sweet, luscious, spiritless, without body, and ill to keep.

Home-brew, [f. *HOME* sb. + *BREW* sb.] *Home-brewed* ale, beer, or other beverage. Also *fig.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 429 A strong and manly home-brew of the best language in the world. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* *Poet. Wks.* 1890 IV. 110 The cider of the Judge's wit (Ripe-hearted homebrew). 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* 1. 119 You can have some home-brew if you want to, you know.

Home-brewed, a. [f. *HOME* sb. 14 i.] Brewed at home or for home consumption. *absol.* Home-brewed ale, etc. Also *fig.*

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 26 ¶ 4 Every hedge ale-house that promises good home-brewed. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 June, The sparkling heverage home-brewed from malt of my own making. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxiv, Home-brewed ale of excellent quality. 1893 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 107 What he called 'real old English home-brewed'.

fig. 1808 'C. Hogg' [E. S. BARNETT] *Miss Let General* 182 One Whitepot, a very good sort of a home-brewed general. 1894 *Law Times* XCvii. 387/2 Sir Richard Malins ... dispensed a home-brewed quality of his own.

† *Home-come*. *Obs.* = *HOME-COMING* sb.

c. 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* I. 80 Æfter ðæs wællhrowan ham-cyme. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 [Pu] hauest again his ham cume sar care & eie. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 64 þe quihik ... [schol] jarnyt his ham-come in þe land. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1744 Tythandes ... of my lordys home come. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. i. 122 This is our hamecom thou desyrit lang.

Home-comer. One who comes home.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Mistress Stuart Lett.* (1671) 353 My blessing ... be on the home-comer.

Home-coming, sb. [f. *HOME* adv. 8 a.] A coming home, arrival at home.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 503 þat may fynde at myn homcomyng, Crisseide comyn! 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 72 Let them rest until my home coming. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* II. ix. (1823) 475 The maid sat up to wait their home coming. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xii, First to welcome my home-coming. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/7 The homecoming of the Marquis of Hamilton and his bride to the ancestral home of the Abercorn family.

Home-coming, a. [f. *HOME* adv. 5, 8 b.] That comes home to one; effective; impressive.

1867 A. THOMSON *Sk. Script. Char.* 33 The most valuable and homecoming of all evidences.

Home-felt, a. [f. *HOME* adv. 5.] Felt 'at home', intimately, or in one's heart.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 262 A sacred and home-felt delight. 1718 POPE *Chorus Youths & Virg.* 34 What home-felt raptures move. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 275 Whatever is most homelike and delightful in rustic life.

1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Heb. Poetry* (1873) 139 Worship ... homefelt—national—near to the heart of ... the worshippers.

Homeish: see *HOMISH*.

Home-keeping, a. [f. *HOME* sb. 14 h and i.] That keeps or takes care of a home; that keeps or remains at home, home-staying.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 2 Home-keeping-youth, haue ener homely wits. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 258 An eldest sister ... home-keeping Martha. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/1 The sun of an Indian summer—no home-keeping Englishman knows what that means.

So *Home-keeping* sb.; *Home-keeper*, the keeper or guardian of a home.

1508 FLORIO, *Mausionaro*, a homekeeper, a housling. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. (1862) I. 47 We find ascribed to her ... attributes of industry and home-keeping. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 534 Oikology, from its Greek derivation, includes also family life or homekeeping. 1898 *Chicago Advance* 20 Jan. 75/1 A living homekeeper's thoughtful care.

Homeland (hōm-länd), a. The land which is one's home or where one's home is; one's native land. In earliest use *attrib.* = *HOME* sb. 14 d.

1670 BLOME *Treat. Trav.* 53 Traff. 53 Another sort of Merchants, which may be termed Homeland-Traders ... who drive a trade to Scotland and Ireland. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 139 A homeland densely peopled. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 1. 4 The gods whom our English fathers worshipped in their English home-land. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N. V.) Feb. 385 [Nebraska] was the native home-land of the buffalo.

Homeless (hōm-lēs), a. [f. *HOME* sb. + *-LESS*.] 1. Having no home or permanent abode. Usually of persons; hence *transf.* of their condition, etc. (In quot. 1615 quasi-adv. in comb.)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* I. 94 His daughter 'tis, who holds this homeless-driven, Still mourning with her. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxlv. (R.), Friendless, homeless, unbeloved, unregarded. 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 28 Or was the merchant charged to bring The homeless birds a nest? 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Yonnet' as from Calais, A homeless sound of joy was in the sky. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 58 Shall a homeless Attis hie him to the groves uninhabited?

2. Affording no home or dwelling-place.

1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian vi*, Going forth into a new and homeless world. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 455 Thus left by herself on the homeless sea.

Hence **Homelessly** *adv.*, in a homeless condition, without a home. **Homelessness**, homeless condition.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 286 Who o'er this scene of clay Once wandered homelessly. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlviii, Forgetful of her homelessness. 1864 R. VAUGHAN *Eng. Nonconf.* 41 His life of poverty and homelessness.

Homelet (*hō'mlēt*). [*f. HOME sb. + -LET.*] A tiny or diminutive home.

1855 WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 192 In the hilly parts... many tiny homelets of past ages still stand.

† **Homelihede**. In 5 homlyhed. [*f. HOMELY a. + -hed(e, -HEAD).*] Homeliness, familiarity.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 246 Loue be compagne of poore folk, & holde here manerys in homlyhed.

Homelike, *a.* [*f. HOME sb. + LIKE a.*] Like or resembling home; suggestive of home; homely. Hence **Homelikesness**.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 98 A more home-like acquaintance with the language. 1858 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 209 An unexplainable something of familiarity and homelikesness. 1886 Mrs. ALEXANDER *By Wom. Wit* I. ii. 61 It is... not too fine for use, and supremely homelike. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knight-Errant* II. ix. 215 Its air of comfort and homelikesness.

Homely (*hō'mlī*), *adv.* [*f. as next + -LY 2.*] In a homely manner.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xvii. 4 (MS. E) He resauit thame hamlyly [*MS. C* richt gladly, *ed.* 1616 tenderly]. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P.* xxv. 7 To talke trewly and homely. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 53 A People who lived plainly, homely, and virtuously. 1755 JOHNSON, *Homely*, rudely, inelegantly.

Homeliness (*hō'mlīnēs*). [*f. HOMELY a. + -NESS.*] The quality or condition of being homely; familiarity, intimacy (*obs.*); kindness, kindliness (*obs.*); simplicity, plainness; lack of beauty.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Fosterand barnes wip hamlynes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 462 Crist bicliptide 3onge and pore in tokene of his homelynesse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Meliu* 7 720 Ouer greet homlynesse engendreth dispresynge. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 244 Forto clene to a thing... and 3it for to haue noon homelynes with the same thing were an vnchereful thing. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 304 With homelimes of style and baseness of phrase. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 55 Homeliness makes less shew, and hath less danger. 1764 HURD *Dial. Uses of For. Trav.* (R.), I have never heard that the loveliness of her form is impaired, or even disgraced, by the homeliness of her habitation. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. iii. (1862) 107 Life in the country... presenting a picture of simplicity, homeliness, and quiet. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 69 She well knew that she was not handsome, and jested freely on her own homeliness.

† **Homeling**. *Obs.* [*f. HOME sb. + -LING.*] A home-born inhabitant; a native. *b. attrib. or adj.* = Indigenous, native.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) 1. 189 So long as our homelings had the dominion of this Ile. 1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* xxii. viii. 200 The homeling inhabitants call it Achilles-dromon. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1717) 37 Which (homelings) from this little world we name.

Home-lot, *U.S.* = HOUSE-LOT, HOMESTEAD 3. 1638 *Dedham(U.S.) Rec.* (1892) 111.51 Abraham Shaweselleth... one portion of Ground called an hill or land as it lyeth to his home lott. 1714 in Temple and Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 134 The rear of said home-lots fence shall have one-half of said fence to be accounted as Public Fence. 1875 TEMPLE & S. *Ibid.* 13 Every engager for the First and Second Settlements received, in addition to a home-lot, a share of these interval lands. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 293 Twelve families were soon picking out their home lots along its banks.

Homely-jomely: see HUMBLETY.

Homely (*hō'mlī*), *a.* Forms: see HOME. [*f. HOME sb. + -LY 1.*] Not recorded in OE., but the cognate word exists in OFris. *hēmlēk*, OHG. *heim(e)lich*, ON. *heimiligr* (Da. *hemmelig*).

† 1. Of or belonging to the home or household; domestic, 'family'. *Obs.*

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 1210 He gef vus to be his homly hyme. a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1373 Many homly trees ther were, that peches, coynes, and apples bere. 1388 WYCLIF *Gal.* vi. 10 To alle men; but most to hem that ben homliche of the feith. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 To make Hamely, domesticare. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 40, I heard say, that there were some homely thieves, some pickers in this worshipful house. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. vii. (1878) II. 44 Dogs of the homely kind, are either shepherds, curs, or mastiffes.

2. Become as one of the household; familiar, intimate; at home with. Now *rare* or *arch*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 853 Pis mane, bat vas hamely Vith hyme. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 13 To be more homely wip him pan bei weren before. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 201 That he [Mortimer] was ovyr homeli with the queen. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij, This goodde emperoure was... homely with every man. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Earlston* 6 July, Ve see your father is homely with you.

b. Familiar, that one is 'at home' with. *rare*. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Cleopatra* i, When the matter [she had heard] had become homely in her mind, and her fear had fallen from her, she spoke of the prophecy.

3. Characteristic of home as the place where one receives kind treatment; kind, kindly. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* I. 331 And with suete wordys hamly Reconfortit thame rytht hertly. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 1660 He agayn, with humyly hamly cher, Resauit him. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 20 Whom gentler, homelier feelings stir.

4. Such as belongs to home or is produced or practised at home (esp. a humble home); unsophisticated, simple; plain, unadorned, not fine; everyday, commonplace; unpolished, rough, rude. (Sometimes appreciative, as connoting the absence of artificial embellishment; but often apologetic, depreciative, or even as a euphemism for 'wanting refinement, polish, or grace'.)

a. Of things. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 135 Thanne hadde I with yow homly suffaunce I am a man of litel sustenance. c 1475 *Ruyt Collyer* 112 Heir is bot hamelie fair. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I Some gentylmen, desired me to vse olde and homely termes in my translatyons. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 164 Who can tell if suche men are worthe a groate, when their apparell is so homely? 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* lxxiii. (1878) 164 Though home be but homely, yet... home hath no fellow. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 96 The Buzzar in this Towne is but homely. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 2 5 The Clown... clothed his Ideas in those plain homely Terms that are the most obvious and natural. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 609/2 The unfortunate King of Poland... lives in a very homely manner. 1837 BYRON *Corsair* I. ii, Earth's coarsest bread, the garden's homeliest roots.

b. Of persons.

1399 LANGEL *Rich. Redele* II. 43 3e myssed ten schore Of homeliche hertis. 1426 AUDELAN *Poems* 13 Hou homle hosbondmen here hertys that aryse. 1504 ATKYNSON *tr. De Imitatione* I. ii. (1893) 154 A pore homely laborynge man. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 134 In his persuasions he is very homely. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 68 If you will take a homely mans advice, Be not found heere. 1704-5 I. MORRIS in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 371, I beg excuse for being thus homely and plain. 1863 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 155 A dear little homely woman.

5. Of persons, etc.: Of commonplace appearance or features; not beautiful, 'plain', uncomely. (Said also of the features themselves.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 89 Hath homelie age th'aluring beauty tooke From my poore cheekes? a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 5 (1622) 332 Some parts of Man be... comely, some homely. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 748 It is for homely features to keep home. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xi. § 10 Nothing is Homely in God's Sight but Sin. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Homely*, ugly, disagreeable, coarse, mean. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II* (1847) III. viii. 211 She... was extremely deformed and homely. 1873 OUIVA *Pascarel* II. 161 To bethink themselves of homelier and humbler charms. 1886 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* viii, The homely vein running through her own four daughters, of whom not one was really pretty and some were really plain.

6. *Comb.*, as homely-featured, -looking adjs.; also † homely-man, † homely-woman, a domestic.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 (MS. K) Homliman, or woman, domesticus, domestica. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 252 Like homely-featured Night. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 99 Our farmers were then more homely-looking individuals than at present.

† **Homely**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. HOME sb. + -LY 2*: cf. MHG. *heim(e)liche*.]

1. Familiarly, intimately.

13. *Seunyn Sag.* (W.) 3228 Down he broght hir til his hows, Hamely als sho war his spows. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IV. 1 Hamly he spekis til him. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 371 His briddes... comelpe homeliche to manis honde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Homly, or yn homly maner, domestic, familiariter. a 1553 UDALL *Royster* D. I. iv. (Arb.) 27 What... A nourse talke so homely with one of your worship? 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxi. 34 Presumptuous sinners deal as homely with the dear mercies of Almighty God.

2. Kindly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 546 His frendis thus gat curtasy He couth ressaue, and hamely. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit* *Wemen* 230, I... him behaldis hamely, with hertly smyling. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 17 There he was welcom'd of that honest syre, And of his aged beladme homely well.

3. Plainly, simply, unpretentiously; without adornment or polish; without refinement; rudely, roughly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 328 He rood but homly in a medlee cote. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 66 Homlyes... they maye be well called, for they are homely handled. 1552 HULOET, *Homely*, or after a rude fashion, *agreste*. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1077/1 Of these yeomen of the garde... the fourth (whose name was Homes), used him very homely, unkindly, and churlishelie. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Bv, It was very homely and rudely distilled, not in a limbeck. 1697 DROVEN *Æneid* VII. 928 Thus... homely drest, He strides into the hall.

4. Without reserve or circumlocution; directly 'home'; straight to the point; plainly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1510 (1559) Sche nolde feyne But as his sustir homely soþ to seyne. 1465 *Paston Lett.* Nn. 501 H. 183 For yeve me that I wryte thus boldly and homly to you. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 107 Vt he can accuse, lett him doe y^e homely. 1683 H. CARE *King's Right Indulge*, 28 They... spoke homely of the Clergy, who assisted the Pope's proceedings, crying out upon these shrivled Ribbalds.

Homelyn (*hō'mlīn*). Also **hommelīn**, **homlin**, **homerling**. [Origin unascertained: there is no allied name in the cognate langs.

(The suggestion of Jamieson that it is a deriv. of ON. *hamila*, OE. *hamelian* to HAMBLE, mutilate, appears to have no basis other than the similarity of sound.)

A fish, the Spotted Ray, *Raja maculata*. 1666 MERRETT *Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.* (1667) 185 *Raja levis*, a Homelyn... in Cornubia, a Guilt head. 1808 E.

DONOVAN *Brit. Fishes* V. ciii, It perfectly agrees with the Homerling Ray. 1810 P. NEILL *List Fishes* 28 (Jam.) *Raja rubus*, Rough ray: Hommelin. 1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 431 The Homelyn and the Thornback... are the two species most common in the London market.

Home-made, *a.* [*f. HOME sb. 14 b and adv. 8 b.*] 1. Made at home or for home consumption; of domestic manufacture. Also *absol.*

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, Sanbourn* 35 Loaves of Home-made Bread. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* III. (ed. 2) 193 None but the very peasants wear home-made cloth. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* XI. (1869) 47 The thick coat of brown 'home-made'. 1886 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 173 An overweening confidence in itself and its home-made methods.

† 2. Sent home, home-delivered. *Obs. rare*. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 852 Seconding With home-made thrust the heavy swing, She laid him flat upon his side.

Homeness. [*f. HOME sb. + -NESS.*] The quality or condition associated with home.

1840 MALCOM *Trav.* 6/1 The cold emotions of wonder... now give place to a sense of exhilaration and homeness. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. viii. 128 Not the less was the air around them the air of homeness.

Homeo-: see HOMEO-

Homer¹ (*hō'mēr*). [*f. HOME v. + -ER 1.*] A homing pigeon.

1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 10 The homer bird is sometimes called the Antwerp. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 2/2 Country doctors often employ homers to return with prescriptions to their surgeries in special cases. 1892 *Cassell's Sat. Jnrl.* 13 Aug. 1124/1 During Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign... by means of homers, the reporters despatched messages from mining villages to Edinburgh.

|| **Homer**² (*hō'mēr*). Also **chomer**. [*ad. Heb.* חֹמֶר *chōmer*, lit. 'heap'.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, the same that in later times was called the COR, containing 10 ephahs, or 10 baths (liquid measure). Its content has been very variously calculated, but was probably about 80 gallons.

(Not to be confounded with the omer חֹמֶר, = 1/16th of an ephah.) 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlv. 14 Ten Battes make one Homer. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* v. 10 The seed of an Homer shall yield an Ephah. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* v. 10 A chomer of seed shall produce an ephah. 1876 *Helps Study Bible* 241, 10 ephahs = 1 kor, or homer.

|| Also erroneously used for OMER, q.v.

Homer, *contr. of hoe-mother*: see HOE sb. 4

Homerian (*hō'mēr-i-an*), *a.* [*f. L. Homēri-us, f. Homērus Homer + -AN.*] = HOMERIC.

1796 BURNAY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 410 The Homerian imitation of Alcides extricating himself from Cimberia. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason True Arbiter* Lang. 46 The true Homerian and Virgilian strain.

Home-ribbed, *a.* [*f. HOME adv. 8 b.*] Well ribbed up: see quot. 1720.

1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2312/4 A grey Nag... his Ears cropt close, home rib'd. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* i. (1731) 16 When the short Ribs advance pretty near the Haunch Bone, a Horse is then said to be home-ribbed [*printed -rid*] and well coupled. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* 114 We do not quite agree... as to the preference due to the home-ribbed racer.

Homeric (*hō'mēr-ik*), *a.* [*ad. L. Homēric-us, a. Gr. Ὅμηρος, f. Ὅμηρος Homer, the traditional name of the author of the two Greek epic poems, the Iliad and the Odyssey. In F. Homérique.*]

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Homer, the poems ascribed to him, or the age with which they deal; like, or of the style of, Homer.

The Homeric question: the question of the authorship, date, and construction of the Homeric poems.

a 1771 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 215 (Jod.) The whole Homeric history. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 159 The Homeric world... is at once poetical and real. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 277/1 The Hymn to Apollo... The Hymn to Hermes... The Hymn to Aphrodite and that to Demeter... are the principal of the Homeric hymns... These, with the 'Battle of the Frogs and Mice', make up the sum of the Homeric poems, genuine and spurious. 1858 GLADSTONE (*title*) *Studies in Homer and the Homeric age*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 7/2 A great Homeric laugh showed that the joke had gone home.

† **Homeric**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -AL.*] = HOMERIC. *Homeric medicines*: see quot. 1584.

1578 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliu.* (1823) II. 172 The Homericall Jupiter. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XII. xiii. (1886) 195 Of these Homericall medicines he saith there are foure sorts, whereof amulets, characters, and charmes are three...

the fourth... he saith, consisteth in illusions, which he more properly calleth stratagemis [*Ibid.* XII. Ferrarius... saith that this is called *Homeric medicatio*, because Homer discovered the blood of the word suppressed, and the infections healed by or in mysteries]. 1770-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 126 It has been objected by some... that Pope's version of Homer is not Homeric.

Homerically (*hō'mēr-ik-ly*), *adv.* [*f. HOMERIC + -AL + -LY 2.*] In a Homeric manner; in the style of Homer or the Homeric poems.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 522 Chapman often caught the ideas of Homer, and went on writing Homerically. 1892 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 696/2 The more Homerically the great fundamental passions of man's nature are treated... the more powerful is the effect.

† **Homerican**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. as HOMERIC + -AN.*] = HOMERIC.

1678 CUWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 290 The Third in the Persian Trinity... as it was in the Homerican. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Contents, A battle sung by the muse in the Homerican style. 1820 W. TOOE *tr. Lucian* I. i. 501 note, Parody of an homerican verse.

Homerid (hō'mērīd). [ad. Gr. 'Ομηρίδης, usu. in pl. 'Ομηρίδαι, Lat. *Homēridae*, a guild of poets in Chios who claimed descent from Homer and a hereditary property in the Homeric poems, which they recited publicly. In F. *Homēride*.]

1. One of the *Homēridai* (see above); a Homeric rhapsodist.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. 177 The Homerids were still conspicuous in the days of Akusilaus, Pindar... and Plato.

2. A Homeric scholar.

1866 BLACKIE *Homer & Iliad* I. 141 The greatest modern Homerid, Wolf.

Hence **Homēridian** (hō'mērīd'ian) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Homerids.

1852 BAISTED *Eng. Univ.* 315 The Homēridian Hymns.

Homērist (hō'mērīst). [ad. L. *Homērista*, *a.* Gr. 'Ομηριστής.] *a.* An imitator of Homer. *b.* A Homeric rhapsodist. *c.* A Homeric scholar.

1599 Broughton's *Let.* iv. 15 You will be the Homērist of our time. 1711 KEN *Hymn to the Poet* Wks. 1721 III. 292 The Homērists sat singing to bare walls. 1886 *Athenaeum* 11 Sept. 337/2 The copious literature... poured forth by the new school of Homērists.

So **Homērist** *v.* [cf. late Gr. 'Ομηρίσκειν] *intr.*, to practise the style of Homer.

1764 *Acc. Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 272/2 Phidias and Apelles may be said... to have homēristed.

Homērite (hō'mērītē). [a. Gr. 'Ομηρίται *pl.*] = HIMYARITE.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 665 This Hellisthaeus had warred against the Homērites for quarrell of Religion. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 136 Homērites, a warlike tribe of the Arabs. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 143 The dialect of the Himyariate Arabs, the Homērites of the Greeks.

Hence **Homēritic** *a.*, Himyariate.

1801 J. HAGEA *Babylon. Inscr.* 18 The Homēritic alphabet, the oldest which the Arabians possessed.

† **Homērkin**. *Obs.* [cf. *firkin*, *kilderkin*.] A liquid measure.

1662-3 in H. F. Swayne *Churchw. Acc. St. Thomas, Sarum* (1896) 335 One Homērkin of Beere 12s.

Homērology (hō'mērōlōjī). [f. *Homer* (see HOMER) + (-o)LOGY.] The study of Homer and of the Homeric poems, their authorship, date, etc.

1876 GLADSTONE *Homēric Synchr.* 8 It is pleasant to see that in Germany, and even in this country, Homērology does not cease to flourish. 1878 — *Prim. Homer* i. 1 To rescue this circle of studies from inadequate conceptions, and to lay the ground for a true idea of them I have proposed to term them Homērology. 1887 *Athenaeum* 17 Sept. 357/1 Orthodox homērology.

Hence **Homērologist**, one versed in Homērology.

1890 *Athenaeum* 29 Nov. 729/1 Among those whom Mr. Gladstone calls Homērologists.

Home Rule. [HOME *s.* B. 3.] Government of a country, colony, province, etc., by its own citizens; the political principle or theory, according to which a country or province manages its own affairs; used *spec.* in British politics with reference to the movement, begun about 1870, to obtain for Ireland self-government through the agency of a national parliament.

The phrase 'Home Rule' had been used incidentally in 1860. But at the meeting for the local autonomy of Ireland held on 19 May, 1870, the phrase 'Home Government' was adopted, though 'Home Rule' is said to have been suggested, and became almost immediately the popular phrase.

1860 A. M. SULLIVAN in *Nation* (Dublin) 28 July, (Heading of National Petition to the Queen) The National Petition taking England at her word. The Vote for Home Rule, [1870 in O'Connor *Parnell Movem.* (1886) 225 On May 19, 1870... a new organisation was founded... 'The Home Government Association of Ireland'... Ireland to be exclusively mistress of Irish affairs.] 1871 BROADBENT in *Macm. Mag.* May 42 Beyond this I am not prepared to go in the direction of what is called 'home-rule' in Ireland. 1871 J. F. MAGUIRE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 26 June in Hansard CCVII. 634 There is at present a wonderful amount of misconception in the minds of Englishmen with respect to what is termed 'Home Rule'. I am myself a Nationalist, and in favour of Home Rule, but at the same time I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty. 1871 *Punch* 29 July 41/2 What used to be called 'Repeal' is now denominated 'Home Rule'. 1871 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/5 Home Rule is still the topic of the day. The country rings with the cry. 1886 *Observer* 28 Feb. 4/4 Home Rule for London, then, rather than police reform, ought to have been the chief question. 1890 *Echo* 6 Dec. 1/4 Prof. Galbraith was present at the first meeting... which was held at Bilton's Hotel, Dublin, on the 10th May, 1870, and was chosen one of the hon. secretaries. He it was who coined the expression Home Rule.

b. attrib. (also *home-rule*).

1871 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/6 Home Rule Association. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* lxii. IV. 380 Home Rule agitation.

1886 *Morn. Post* 17 Apr. 5/3 The Home Rule members speak confidently as to the prospect of legislation. 1886

CARNEGIE *Triumph. Democr.* 16 The Republic has solved the problem... by adopting the federal, or home-rule system.

1893 TENNYSON in A. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) II. 462, I love Gladstone, but I hate his Home-rule policy.

Hence **Home-ru'ler**, one who advocates or practises Home Rule. Also **Home-ru'le** *v. trans.*, to govern by Home Rule. **Home-ru'ling** *phl. a.*, advocating or practising Home Rule.

1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* lxii. IV. 382 Several Irish elections... were fought out on the question for or against Home Rule; and the Home Rulers were successful. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 To detach from Home-Ruled Ireland...

VOL. V.

the counties of Down and Antrim. 1891 SIR C. G. DUFFY *Ibid.* 7 Apr. 2/1 An eminent English Home Ruler last year said to an Irish friend that the greatest impediment to Home Rule was the Home Rulers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 1/2 'We have changed all that now', the Home Ruling Liberals will say.

† **Home-self**, *a. Obs. rare.* [cf. HOME *adv.* 6.] Carried on with oneself; private.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1656) 364 Wholsome Home-self Conferences.

Home-sick, **homesick** (hō'm'sīk), *a.* [f. HOME *sb.* 14j + SICK *a.*: after next.] Depressed in consequence of a longing for home during absence from it; affected with homesickness.

c. 1798 (see HOMESICKNESS). 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. Prayer* at Sea iii. The homesick seaman. a. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 287 A servant of the true God... banished, and living on the bounty of strangers. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. lix. 168, I am homesick. I'm not accustomed to be away from mamma for so long.

Home-sickness, **homesickness**. [f. HOME *sb.* + SICKNESS: *app.* at first a rendering of Ger. (Swiss) *heimweh*.] A depressed state of mind and body caused by a longing for home during absence from it; nostalgia.

1756 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 174 The *heimweh*, i.e. 'homesickness' with which those of Bern are especially afflicted. 1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Journ.* (1826) 247 Cases of indisposition caused by absence from home, called by Dr. Cullen *Nostalgia* or home-sickness. c. 1798 COLERIDGE *Home-Sick* iv. (Written in Germany) Home-sickness is a wasting pang. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 235 A cat is as subject as a mountaineer to the home-sickness. 18... KINGSLEY in *Life* I. 3 (D.), I have... continually the true 'heimweh' home-sickness of the Swiss and Highlanders. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* I. (1894) 1 Symptomatic of the proverbial homesickness of mountaineers.

Homesoken, rare form of HAMESUCKEN.

Homespun (hō'm'spən), *a., sb.* [HOME *sb.* 14i.]

A. adj. 1. Spun at home; of home manufacture; made of the material mentioned in B. 1.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* Aiv. One being onely clad in home-spun cloth. 1616 R. C. *Times* Whistle II. 718 Thy syre... kept his wife in a course homespun gowne. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 451 The farmers... are mostly clothed in plain, decent, homespun cloth. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 304 In the form of iplik, or homespun thread.

2. *fig.* Of domestic origin or quality; simple, unsophisticated, unvarnished; plain, homely; unpolished, rude.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 130 His wooing is plaine home-spun stuffe. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks. (1883) 62 Yet this plain home-spun fellow keeps... thirty, forty, fifty servants. 1766 FOADREV *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 123 Sobriety is... void of show; substantial, home-spun, and hardy. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life* *Greece* iv. 79 The plainest homespun morality. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 40 Crabbe was one of those simple, homespun characters.

B. sb. 1. Cloth made of yarn spun at home; hoddien; also, a coarse and loosely-woven material made in imitation of home-made cloth.

1607 ROWLANDS *Guy, Earl Warw.* 59 Homely Country-gray, Such as the poor plain people term home-spun. a. 1667 WITNER in *Southey Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 306 Clad in home-spun gray. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 520 Most of the families... are clothed in strong, decent homespun. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* iii. 53 She, the Puritan girl... Making the humble house and the modest apparel of homespun Beautiful with her beauty. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 697/1 Homespun are still much worn.

b. Anything of plain, homely, or rude texture. 1845 *Athenaeum* 4 Jan. 17 The edifice is of uniform texture, instead of being... of superfine quality in one part, and arant home-spun in another. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* vii. 44 The young rogue, who spoke the home-spun to the life. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/1 Nor is the style... comparable in any way with the classic homespun of Cellini.

2. *transf.* One who wears homespun; hence, a rustic, a clown.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 79 What hempen home-spuns have we swaggering here? 1604 *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 281 Sheepes Russet to home spunne.

3. *Comb.*, as *homespun-clad*, -hooded *adjs.*

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1886) 4 Some of our most illustrious public men have come direct from the homespun-clad class. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 5/2 Peasants, dressed in coarse, woolen homespun-hooded garments.

Homestall (hō'm'stāl). [OE. *hāmstæll* home-stead, *f. hām* HOME + *stæll* position, place.]

† 1. = HOMESTEAD. *Obs.*

990 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 255 Ane hide on Cumtune on his hamstælle. 12... *Ibid.* IV. 133 Det he ude Christe into Christes cheriche ðane homstet ðe he on set. c. 1277 *Charter* in *Cowell Interp.* (1701), De uno itinere... quod... ducit versus Homstale. 1598 KITCHEN *Court's Lett* (1675) 244 If a Cottage or a House is decayed, it is called a Homestall. 1655 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1865) XIX. 42 A Home-stall of 6 acres, with a dwelling house, barn, and orchard vpon it, £35. 1701 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 237 John Whipple... shall have the home stall, or to say the Dwelling house. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 4 A property was soon established in every man's house and homestall; which seem to have been originally mere temporary huts or moveable cabins.

2. A farm-yard, dial.

1661 WOOD *Life* 5 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 419 This house hath a fair homestall and six yard land belonging to it. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 239 Manure... from the Home-stall, or from the Mixen in the field. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* III. 154 Thro' ev'ry Homestall, and thro' ev'ry Yard, His Midnight walks, panting, forlorn, he flies. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort.*

Scatterg. Fam. xi. (1887) 40 At one of the gates belonging to the homestall at the back of the house.

Hence **Homestalled** *a.*, having a homestall.

1815 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II. 18 Our rosycheeked, homestalled divines.

Homestead (hō'm'stēd), *sb.* [OE. *hāmstede*, *f. hām* HOME + *stede* place, *STEAD*. Cf. OFris. *hēmsted*, ON. *heimstōð*.]

1. *gen.* The place of one's dwelling or home: † *a.* The place (town, village, etc.) in which one's dwelling is. *Obs.* *b.* A home or dwelling.

972 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 77 Of hamstede on ropleah geat. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. II. iii, I do not see thee led into... thy homestead of Nazareth, but into the vast wilderness. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 435 The Orenburg-Kozaks... At present they have their homestead about the Samara. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 25 The cabin, which made the homestead of four human beings. a. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 9 To play the men for their own homesteads.

2. A house with its dependent buildings and offices; esp. a farm-stead.

a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Both house and homestead into seas are borne. 1813 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 412 A most beautiful country, studded... with farm-houses, barns and homesteads. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 99 We now present a collective plan of a homestead, or farm-stead, upon a compact and very moderate scale. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 285 After the fire... many of the old homesteads were never rebuilt. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. ii. 26 Twilight descending Brought back... the herds to the homestead.

3. U.S. A lot of land adequate for the residence and maintenance of a family; 'a farm occupied by the owner and his family'; esp. the lot of 160 acres granted to a settler by the Homestead Act of Congress, 1862.

Hence **homestead grant**, *law, policy*, etc.; **homestead exemption**, 'the exemption by law from forced sale under execution for general debts of a certain amount of real estate occupied by the owner as a homestead' (Funk).

1693 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 92 We... have... sold... all the remaining part of our home stead or house lott. 1706 *Prop. Rec. Cambr.*, Mass. (1896) 207 The said piece of Land be and shall be from time to time improved by him... for a house lott or home Stead to Build upon. 1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cyc.* II. 971 A home and shelter for a family under the name of a homestead, which was to be held exempt from the ordinary incidents of ownership. 1879 *Constit. California* c. 17 § 1 The Legislature shall protect, by law, from forced sale, a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families. 1884 MULHALL *Dict. Statist.* 231 *Homestead Grants*. In 1862 the United States law was passed to encourage settlers from Europe, whereby lots of 4 square miles or 160 acres are given to immigrants, on condition of 5 years' occupation. 1886 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/1 The Canadian homestead policy is a more favourable one than that of the United States.

4. *attrib.* (see also 3).

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 185 The scattered population, in which homestead virtues were once supposed to find their favourite abode.

Hence **Homesteadless** *a.*, without a homestead.

1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 301 Left houseless and homesteadless on a desolated land.

Homestead, *v. U.S.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To take up and occupy as a homestead (sense 3). Also *absol.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 5/1 Can a man, if he chooses, homestead a hundred and sixty acres of land, free of purchase-money? 1888 *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 3/1 He homesteaded his 160 acres. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 5 Apr. 216 The farmers who homesteaded on a Nebraska prairie twenty years ago.

Homesteader (hō'm'stēd-ēr). [f. HOMESTEAD *sb.* + -ER.] The holder of a homestead; *spec.* in U.S., one who holds lands acquired under the Homestead Act of Congress.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 136/1 The random cabins of the 'homesteaders'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 7/1 He... has four grown sons, all homesteaders, who have four houses, one on each homestead, to comply with Government regulations.

Homesteading. A homestead, a farm-stead.

1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 80 A small house with a very tolerable homesteading.

Homester (hō'm'stēr). [f. HOME *sb.* + -STER.]

A contestant in a sporting match who belongs to the locality; one of the home team.

1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 16/2 In the second half the homesters were seen to much better advantage, but the defence of the visitors was so good that nothing definite was scored. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 5/3 The homesters winning the toss put together the capital score of 305, whilst the Australians before the call of time lost three good wickets for 41 runs.

Home-thrust, *sb.* [f. HOME *adv.* 4, 5.]

Fencing. A thrust which goes home to the party against whom it is directed; hence *fig.* and *transf.*

1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 136 To give... a slash on the arme, and to receive a home-thrust, and full *Stocada* in his owne bosome. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 406 This is a home-thrust at the Mosaic law. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* viii. vi. III. 479 This home-thrust bis lordship appears to have had some difficulty in parrying.

So **Homethrust** *a.*, that is thrust home, that reaches its mark. **Homethrust** *v.*, to thrust home, to deliver a homethrust. **Homethruster**, one who thrusts home.

c. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 165 God bless me from you, you are Home Thrusters. 1836 J. HALLEV in *Arnot Life* (1842) 75 A weak and rather impudent effort at homethrusting. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 168

His plain, homethrust speech had wrought the multitude to what he would.

Homeward (hōm'wərd), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: see **HOME sb.** [OE. *hāmweard* (= OHG. *heimwart*), *f. hām*, **HOME sb.** + *-ward*, *-WARD*. In OE. a true comb., hence in ME. the *a* of the first syllable remained (shortened) in some southern dialects; in others the comb. was analysed as *hōmward*, or with the ME. shortening *homward*.]

A. adv. Towards home; in the direction of one's home, dwelling-place, or native land.

855 O. E. Chron., Æþelwulf. þa him ham weard for. a 1100 Ibid. an. 1048 And gewende þa hamweard. c 1205 LAY. 1694 Ælc uærde homeward. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2376 He.. bad hem rapen hem homward swiðe. c 1375 St. Leg. Str., Machor 1327 His wayg hamewart tuk in hy. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2162 Ariadne, Homeward saylyth he. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. st. 762 So sore wepyng boskede hem hamerde to go. c 1450 Myrc 1176 That thou myztes hamward wende. 1474 CAXTON Chesse 156 Retournyng agayn homeward. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 20 To drawe homewarde towards dethe. c 1560 A. SCOTT Poems (S. T. S.) xxv. 1 Returne the hairt, hamewart agane. 1583 STANFURD Ennis II. (Arb.) 67 Thence dyd I trudge homeward. 1750 GRAY Elegy I. The ploughman homeward plods his weary way. 1784 COWPER Task I. 522 The mariner Bound homeward, and in hope already there.

b. Comb., as homeward-going, -veering, -wending adjs. Also **HOMEWARD-BOUND**.

1813 BYRON Giaour 4 The homeward-veering skiff. 1898 Westm. Gaz. 31 Jan. 2/1 The homeward-going teams.

B. adj. Directed or going homeward; leading home. Primarily with such sbs. as *march*, *way*; hence of things moving home.

1566 DRANT Horace, Sat. II. i. (R.), Which in their extreme dayes Will part from life..to goe theyr homeward wayes. 1596 TATE & BRADY Ps. cxix. 176 Till I despair to find my home-ward way. 1799 WORDSW. Ruth xli, At evening in his homeward walk. 1816 J. WILSON City of Plague I. i. 153 Upon our homeward voyage. 1817 W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 937 Surinam, where she had taken in her homeward cargo.

Homeward-bound, a. [See **BOUND ppl. a.**] Bound homeward; preparing to go home; directing one's course homeward. Said esp. of a ship returning home from a foreign port.

1602 CAREW Cornwall (1811) 9 When either outward or homeward bound they are checked by an east..wind. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 38263 With 6 homeward-bound Merchant Ships. 1832 MARAYAT N. Forster xxiii, The crew.. were picked up by a homeward-bound vessel.

absol. 1887 Pall Mall G. 6 July 5/1 There is no precaution taken against outward-bound meeting homeward-bound?

Hence **Homeward-bou-nder** *colloq.*, a homeward-bound vessel.

1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Homeward-Bounder, a ship on her course home. 1897 Daily News 2 June 8/6 What time the homeward bounders were heading.. for the white cliffs of opposite Albion.

Homewardly, adv. rare. [f. **HOMEWARD a.** + *-LY*.] In a homeward direction.

1797 SOUTHEY Poems, Hannah 13 It was eve When homewardly I went.

Homewards (hōm'wərdz), *adv.* Forms: see **HOME sb.** [OE. *hāmweardes*, *f. hāmweard*, with adverbial genitive: = OHG. *heimwartes*, Ger. *heimwärts*: see **-WARDS**.] = **HOMEWARD adv.**

808 O. E. Chron. an. 894 1 Sio operu fierd was ham weardes. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce VII. 492 Than hamwardis buskit be to fair. 1481 Churchw. Acc. Yatton (Som. Rec. Soc.) 114 For custom of y^e bell att Redclyff hyll, utwardys and homwardys. 1586 WARNER Alb. Eng. III. xiii. (R.), The Grecians homewards drewe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (ed. 2) 341 Tis high time to look homewards. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. I. xv. 102 We.. turned our faces homewards.

Homewort. *Herb. rare.* [OE. *hāmwyrt*, *f. hām* **HOME sb.** + *wyrt* **WORT**.] The house-leek.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 105 Wip poc adle onred hamwyrt. 1884 MILLER Plant-n., *Sempervivum tectorum*,.. Common House-leek, 'Fuet', Home-wort.

Homey, variant of **HOMY a.**

Homichlin (hōm'iklin). *Min.* [mod. (Breit-haupt 1858) *f. Gr. δόμνη* mist, dimness (in reference to the tarnishing of the surface) + *-IN*.] A sulphide of copper and iron, akin to Barnhardite.

1859 Amer. J. Nat. Sc. Ser. II. XXVII. 132 Under the name Homichlin, Breithaupt has described an ore from Plauen. 1865-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. III. 163.

Homicidal (hōmisi'däl), *a.* [f. **HOMICIDE** + *-AL*.] Late L. had *homicidālis*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homicide; tending to or resulting in homicide; man-slaying; murderous. (Of persons and their acts, or of things personified.)

Homicidal insanity, mania: see **quot.** 1883.

1725 POPE Odys. IV. 718 The troop forth-issuing from the dark recess, With homicidal rage the king oppress. 1791 COWPER Odys. VII. 139 In aspect dread as homicidal Mars. 1847 TENNYSON Princ. Prol. 219 Some great Princess, six feet high, Grand, epic, homicidal. 1851 LONGER in Life (1891) II. 225 The firing of those homicidal guns. 1862 LYTTON Str. Story II. 8 No unrequited illusion of homicidal maniacs. 1883 A. S. TAYLOR Princ. Med. Jurispr. (ed. 3) II. 551 Homicidal mania or monomania is commonly defined to be a state of partial insanity, accompanied by an impulse to the perpetration of murder; hence it is sometimes called impulsive or paroxysmal mania.

Hence **Homici'dally adv.**, in a homicidal manner.

1893 Daily News 29 Nov. 4/8 A verdict that the wound.. was homicidally inflicted was returned.

Homicide (hōm'said), *sb.* 1 [a. *F. homicide* (12th c.), ad. L. *homicida*, *f.* shortened stem of *homo*, *hominis*-man + *cædere*, *-cidere* to kill: see *-CIDE* 1.] One who kills a human being; a man-slayer; in earlier use often = murderer.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou 563 Of dait, homycyde & auster bath. 1421-2 Hoccleve Dialog 64 Had I be for an homycyde yknowe, or an extorcioner or a robbowt. 1591 SHAKS. I Hen. VI. I. ii. 25 Salisbury is a desperate Homicide, He fighteth as one weary of his life. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry v. ii, I have lost a son.. I require his blood From his accursed homicide. 1791 COWPER Iliad v. 38 Gore-tainted homicide, town-battering Mars I. 1821 BYRON Sardan. IV. i. 280 And her, the homicide and husband-killer. fig. 1635 [GLAPHORNE] Lady Mother v. i. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 184 O, dispaire, Grimme homicide of soules.

† **b. Self-homicide, a suicide.** *Obs.* 1681 NEVILLE Plato Rediv. 212 So that for the Parliament to seek to take from him such Authority, were to be *felo de se*, as we call a self-Homicide.

c. attrib. Man-killing, homicidal. 1382 WYCLIF Acts III. 14 3e..axiden a man homeside, or mansler, for to be 3000 to 300. 1796 BURKE Regie. Peace I. Wks. VIII. 119 This regicide and homicide Government. 1895 T. JEFFERSON Autobiog. Wks. 1859 I. 94 Their unholy and homicide alliance.

Homicide, sb. 2 [a. *F. homicide* (12th c.), ad. L. *homicidium*: see *prec.* and *-CIDE* 2.] The action, by a human being, of killing a human being. In Law, usually classed as *justifiable*, *excusable*, or *felonious*. *Justifiable homicide*, the killing of a man in obedience to law, or by unavoidable necessity, or for the prevention of an atrocious crime. *Excusable homicide*, homicide committed by misadventure, also in cases of self-defence, where the assailant did not originally intend murder, rape, or robbery; but the distinction between *justifiable* and *excusable* homicide is merely verbal in modern Eng. law. *Felonious homicide* comprehends the wilful killing of a man through malice aforethought (murder); the unlawful killing of a man without such malice, either in a sudden heat, or involuntarily while committing an unlawful action not amounting to felony (manslaughter, in Scots Law called *culpable homicide*); also, the destroying of one's own life, self-murder, suicide. The degrees of culpable homicide have been defined by statute in divers colonial and American jurisdictions, as part of a systematic criminal code or otherwise. See *Manslaughter, Murder*.

c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 1 498 Another homycide is that is doon for necessitee as when o man sleeth another in his defendanet. 1484 CAXTON Fables Alfonso (1889) 1 This man dyd not the homycide. c 1560 A. SCOTT Poems (S. T. S.) xxxvi. 58 Lord God, delivier me, and gyd Frome scheiding hylde, and homycyd. a 1612 DONNE Baubavatos (1644) 90 It [suicide] is not only Homicide, but Murder. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. 179 In some cases homicide is justifiable, rather by the permission, than by the absolute command of the law. 1809-10 COLERIDGE Friend (1865) 44 [He] is acquitted of murder—the act was manslaughter only, or it was justifiable homicide. 1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Race Wks. (Bohn) II. 26 These Norsemen are excellent persons in the main.. But they have a singular turn for homicide.

† **b. Self-homicide, self-murder, suicide.** *Obs.* a 1612 DONNE Baubavatos (1644) 26 Of such condition is this Self-Homicide. 1650 Vind. Hammond's Addr. § 32. 12 Self-homicide is evil, and forbidden by God.

Homicide, v. (Also *pa. pple.* in 5 homycied.) [f. **HOMICIDE sb.** 2] *trans.* To kill or murder.

c 1470 HARDING Chron. LXXXI. v, That place.. Where that gyaunt and she were homycied. 1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. II. xi, Her ancestor was Husband to an Aunt of that homicided Duke.

Homicidal (hōmisi'diäl), *a. rare.* [f. *as* next + *-AL*.] = **HOMICIDAL**.

1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR Ruins Rigonda III. 168 The wretched end of her homicidal father.

Homicidous (hōmisi'dios), *a. rare.* [f. L. *homicidi-um* **HOMICIDE sb.** 2 + *-OUS*.] = **HOMICIDAL**.

1632 LITHGOW Trav. IX. 407 An inhumane and homicidous Pope. 1689 Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants 162 The Cruel and Homicidous Directors and Appointers of these Bloody Sports. 1808 J. BARLOW Columb. III. 585 Dread Zamor leads the homicidous train.

† **Homicidy, -ie.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *homicidi-um* **HOMICIDE sb.** 2] = **HOMICIDE sb.** 2

c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 1 490 (Harl. MS.) Understonde wel þat homycide þat is man-slaughter is in diuers wise. 1440 J. SHIRLEY De the K. James (1818) 20 This abominable.. homycide, and false treason of this cruell murder.

Homiculture (hōm'ikultür), *Erron. homo-* [f. L. *homo*, *homi(ni)*-man + *CULTURE*.] The physical cultivation or development of mankind.

1886 Aberdeen Free Press 4 Sept. 4/3 All honour therefore to Sir George Campbell for grappling so boldly at the British Association with the question of 'Homi-Culture'.

1888 Pub. Opinion 29 Sept., Marriages..made on bases which, if not those that the laws of homiculture would lay down, are at least not diametrically opposed to them.

Homiform, *erroneous f. HOMINIFORM*.

Homilete (hōm'ilēt), [ad. Gr. *διδάκτής* disciple, scholar, *f. δίδωμι* to hold converse with, to attend the lectures of.] A preacher, a **HOMILIST**.

1875 Presbyt. Quarterly Jan. 120 (Cent.) The pulpit wants above all else enthusiastic homiletes. 1891 J. H. TRAYER in Class. Rev. V. 22/1 After all it holds true that the province of the exegete is distinct from that of the homilete.

Homiletic (hōm'ilētik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **homilitic**. [ad. Gr. *διδάκτικός* affable, conversable, *f. δίδωμι*, *vbl. adj.* of *δίδωμι* to consort with, hold converse with, *f. δῖλος* assembled crowd, throng. Cf. *F. homilétique*.]

A. adj. Of the nature of or characteristic of a homily; by way of a homily. *Homiletic divinity or theology* = **Homiletics**: see **B. 1**.

1644 SIR E. DERING Prop. Sacr. Civ. Polemick and Homilitick Divinity. 1846 TRENCH Mirac. xxx. (1862) 432 Many admirable homiletic applications of this portion of the history have been made. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. Reuss's Hist. Canon v. 76 The homiletic use of the apostles' writings.

B. sb. usually in pl. **Homiletics** [see *-ICS*, and cf. Gr. *ἡ δὲ διδασκαλία* the art of conversation; also Ger. *homiletik*].

1. The art of preaching; sacred rhetoric.

1830 PUSEY Histor. Eng. II. 126 If.. the teaching of Homiletic were confined to the multiplication of methods for laying out a discourse [etc.]. 1846 WOOLSTON Cites Brit. Crit. for Homiletics. 1858 Sat. Rev. V. 288/1 We proceed to an analysis of this remarkable specimen of Christian homiletics. 1865 D. P. KIDDER (title) Treatise on Homiletics. Designed to illustrate the true Theory and Practice of Preaching the Gospel. 1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 1013 His [Hyperius'] work *De Formandis Concionibus Sacris*.. distinguishes him.. as the founder of the science of homiletics.

2. *pl.* Homiletical works; homilies. *rare.* 1850 CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph. vii. (1872) 221 Reading its liturgies, homiletics, and excellent old moral horn-books.

Homile-tical, a. [f. *as* *prec.* + *-AL*.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to familiar intercourse or discourse; conversable, sociable. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS Real Char. II. viii. 206 Conversations, or the right Demeanour of our selves considered as Members of Society, in our converse with others; the due managing of the common Affairs and Businesses of life.. These are commonly called Homiletical Vertues. 1687 ATTERBURY Luther (R.), His virtues active chiefly and homiletical: not those lazy sullen ones of the cloister. 1691 NORRIS Pract. Disc. 92 To yield some compliance and conformity with the Humours and Dispositions of those with whom we converse; for this is a necessary part of Homiletical Vertue.

2. = **HOMILETIC a.**

1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. IV. iv. § 7. 155 A less homiletical form, and a comparative absence of Scriptural quotation, are the chief distinctions. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN Eccl. Biog. (1850) II. 74 Whitfield's homiletical labours, during each of his next five and thirty years.

Hence **Homile-tically adv.**, after the manner of a homily or sermon.

1867 DEUTSCH Talmud in Q. Rev. Oct. 427 Tho' it might be explained homilettically or otherwise in innumerable new ways.

† **Homilian. Obs. rare.** [f. Gr. *ὁμιλία* homily + *-AN*.] = **HOMILIST**.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon. (1642) 509 Hippolytus and other Homilians.

Homiliary (hōm'i-lī-ri), [ad. med. L. *homiliarium*, *homiliarius* (*liber*), *f. homilia* **HOMILY**: see *-ARY*.] A collection of homilies or sermons to be used in Church-service; a book of homilies.

1844 S. R. MAITLAND Dark Ages 64 note, I cannot help thinking that the Codex might be that service-book which was then more properly and strictly, and commonly too, (if not exclusively) called a Homiliary. 1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 1733 A kind of homiliary.. destined to be used at the celebration of the respective saints' days.

Homilist (hōm'ilist), [f. **HOMILY** + *-IST*.] One who writes or delivers homilies, or hortatory sermons; a preacher.

1616 BRAUM & FL. Scornf. Lady IV. i, To this good homilist I have been ever stubborn, which God forgive me for and mend my manners. 1642 HALES Schism 7 What if the Homilist have Preached, or delivered any Doctrine, of the Truth of which we are not well persuaded? 1849 ROCK Ch. of Fathers I. i. 22 We have the testimony of the homilist Ælfric. 1882 FARRAR in Contemp. Rev. XLII. 807 Among the classic homilists of the English Church.

Hence **Homili-tical a.**, characteristic of a homilist.

1659 GAUDEN Tears Ch. Eng. 621 Armed.. onely for the preaching or Homilistical flourishes of a Pulpit.

Homilite (hōm'ilīt), *Min.* [f. Gr. *ὁμιλία* association, *ὁμιλεῖν* to be in company + *-ITE*.] A borosilicate of iron and calcium, allied to datolite. 1881 WATTS Dict. Chem. VIII. 1038 Homilite, a mineral occurring, together with erdmannite and melinophane, at Stockoe near Brevig in Norway.

Homilize (hōm'ilīz), *v.* [f. **HOMILY** + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To discourse, to preach, sermonize. (In *quot.* 1857 *perh. trans.* To preach to.)

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU Inmed. Adresse 169 Basil.. excelled in that popular kind of Homilizing. a 1662 HEVLIN Land (1668) 9 Not cloying them with continual Preaching, or Homilizing. 1683 O. U. Parish Ch. no Conventicles 21 Must the Parochial Ministers be bound to preach or homilize every Holy-Day? 1857 Fraser's Mag. LVI. 496 The stones at our feet can homilize and humanize us.

Homill, *obs. Sc. f. HUMBLE*.

Homily (hōm'ili). Forms: 4-6 *omelie*, *y(e)*, 5 *homilye*, 6 *omylie*, *omilie*, 6-7 *homely*, 6-*homily*. [a. *F. omelie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. *F. omélie*, ad. eccl. L. *homilia*, a. Gr. *ὁμιλία* intercourse, converse, discourse, (eccl.) sermon, homily, *f. δῖλος* crowd, throng, *f. δμοῦ* together + *ἴλη* crowd, band, troop.]

A religious discourse addressed to a congregation; a sermon; esp. a practical discourse with a view to the spiritual edification of the hearers, rather than for the development of a doctrine or theme: see *quot.* 1883. In the Church of England spec.

applied to the discourses contained in the *Books of Homilies* published in 1547 and 1563 for use in parish churches.

c 1386 CHADDER *Pars. T.* p 1014 Of . . Omelies and moralities and of denocion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 191 Gregoire upon his Omelie Ayein the sloutbe of prelacie Compleigneth him. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ix. 25 (Add. MS.) Seynte Austyn seithe in an Omelie. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1307/1 The omely or lecture vpon the seconde chapter. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubric, After the Crede ended, shall folowe the Sermon or Homely, or some porcion of one of the Homelyes, as thei shalbe herafter deuised. 1564 *Homilies* Pref. (1850) 4 [The Queen] hath . . caused a Book of Homilies, which heretofore was set forth by her most loving brother . . to be printed anew. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. Ad § 8. 115 The good example of the Preacher is alwayes the most prevailing Homily; his life is his best Sermon. 1844 (title) The Homilies of the Anglo-Saxon Church. Part I. The Homilies of Ælfric. 1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1611 In the Western Church the terms 'sermon' and 'homily' were at first used interchangeably; but in time each came to designate a special kind of discourse. The sermon was a discourse developing a definite theme . . The homily pursued the analytical method, and expounded a paragraph or verse of Scripture. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi. The service was soon done, and then the parson delivered a homily.

b. *transf.* A serious admonition, exhortation or counsel; a lecture; a tedious moralizing discourse.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 164 O most gentle Iupiter, what tedious homilie of Loue haue you wearied your parishioners withall. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 252 There are homilies in nature's works worth all the wisdom of the schools. 1838 JAMES *Robber* vi. I vow and protest you have read them a homily as fair as any in the book. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. i. Edith, after a long homily from the King, returned to Hilda.

Hominal (hō'mīnāl), a. [a. F. *hominal*, f. L. *homo*, *homin-em*, man: see -AL.] Of or relating to man (in Natural History); human.

1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* I. vi. 35 Voltaire seems to have been the first who looked upon Man as constituting a separate kingdom. . . Most naturalists and ethnologists of the present day have adopted this moral, human, or hominal kingdom. . . Amongst living beings, or in the organic world, there are therefore three kingdoms: the vegetable, the animal, and the hominal. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/3 The most remarkable studies of M. Quatrefages were on marine animals and on the human or 'hominal' kingdom.

† **Homineity**, *Obs.* [f. L. *homo*, *homin-em*, man, after *deity*.] The essential quality of mankind; that which constitutes man.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XI. 1701 448/1 Many Individual Men are such by participation of the Idea of Man, (as if we should say Homineity). *Ibid.* 449/1.

Hominess: see under **HOMY** a.

Homing (hō'mīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HOME** v.]

† 1. *Naut.* (with *in*) The curving inwards of the sides of a vessel above its extreme breadth; 'falling' or 'tumbling home'. *Obs.*

1682 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 220 This race building first came in by overmuch homing in of our shippes.

2. The action of going home; return home; the faculty possessed by animals of returning home from a distance. Also *attrib.* esp. in reference to pigeons.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 88 When they come to be trained for the homing part. 1875 *Live Stock Jnl.* 16 Apr. 35/2, I have always admired the homing faculty in the pigeon. 1886 E. S. STARR in *Century Mag.* XXXII. 375 The much discussed question of the homing of the pigeon, or, as the French term it, *orientation*. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 249 At his regular homing-time he appeared.

Homing, *ppl. a.* [f. **HOME** v. + -ING 2.] That goes home; spec. applied to pigeons that are trained to fly home from a distance.

1864 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrgs. Men* 105 The so called 'homing' birds having enormous flying powers. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., Nowadays, the 'homing pigeon' . . is so much better understood than of yore . . that no other agency than electricity would be capable of outstripping him.

Hominid (hō'mīnīd), [ad. mod. L. *Hominid-a*, a family of mammals represented by the single genus *Homo* (man), f. L. *homo*, *homin-em*, man: see -ID. Cf. F. pl. *hominides*.] A member of the *Hominidæ* (see above); a man, zoologically considered. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Hominiform**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *homin-em* man + -FORM.] Of human shape.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 673 Monstrous shapes . . mixtly Boviform and Hominiform.

Hominify (hō'mīnīfai), *v.* [f. as prec. + -FY.] *trans.* To make a man of; to render human.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xli. 91 Damnably teaching, that they in God are Deified, and God in them Hominified. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* I. 26 Mankind had not been redeemed, unless the Word of God had been hominified. 1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) II. 380/3 A work of the celebrated historian Abulafia being, thus, hominified and accorded royal rank.

Homineine (hō'mīnīnī), a. [f. L. *homin-em* man + -INE. Cf. *asinine*.] Of or belonging to man zoologically; of the human species.

1883 *American V.* 204 If the footprints are really those of a homineine species. *Ibid.* 267 The most distinctively simian, and consequently least homineine, characteristic.

Homineisation, *rare.* [f. L. *homin-em* man + SECTION.] Human anatomy.

1888 COUES in *Auk* V. 105 If the author is correct in identifying the muscle . . with the myon of that name in homineisation.

Hominivorous (hō'mīnī-vōrəs), a. [f. L. *homin-em* man + -vor-us devouring + -ous.] Devouring or feeding upon human beings.

1859-63 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* (1876) 224 There are man-eaters among the Hyænas, and these hominivorous animals are greatly dreaded. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. iv. i. 237 The Hominivorous fly . . inhabits Cayenne. 1868 P. M. DUNCAN tr. *Figuer's Insect World* II. 72 Let us . . observe that this hominivorous fly is not, properly speaking, a parasite of man.

Hominy (hō'mīni). *Forms*: 7 homini, hominey, omine, 7-8 homine, 7-9 hom(m)on(e)y, 8 hommany, -iny, 8- hominy. [Of American Indian origin: see the early quotes.]

The actual origin seems unsettled. J. H. Trumbull, in Note to Roger Williams's *Key into Lang. of America* (1643), Narragansett Club ed., 1866, has 'Appuminiwash', 'parched corn'. From *appun*, *apwōn*, 'he bakes or roasts', and *min* pl. *minwash*, 'fruit, grain, berry'. In this and other compounds of *minwash* we discover the origin of the much-corrupted modern name *hominy*. But see a different suggestion in *Trans. American Philol. Assoc.* 1872.]

Maize or Indian corn hulled and ground more or less coarsely and prepared for food by being boiled with water or milk.

1629 CAPT. SMITH *Contn. Hist. Virginia* (1630) 43 Their servants commonly feed upon Milke Homini, which is hruized Indian corne pounded, and boiled thicke, and milke for the sauce. 1634 *Relat. Bd. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 17 Their ordinary diet is Poane and Omine, both made of Corne. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 101 They beat the corn in a mortar and sift the flower out of it: the remainder they call Hominy. 1683 PENN Wks. (1782) IV. 306 Their diet is maize . . sometimes beaten and boiled with water, which they call homine. 1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. Trav.* 70 Our chief Dyet was Hominy. 1751 J. BARTHAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 60 Kettles of Indian corn soup, or thin hominy. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June Let. i. Our entertainer . . made him own that a plate of hominy was the best rice-pudding he had ever eat. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Fratrie* I. ii. 30 The delicious hominy prepared by his skillful . . spouse. 1836 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* I. 326 Or offering up, at eve, to thee, Thy birchen dish of hominy.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1689 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 159 At all Hours of the Night, whenever they awake, they go to the Hominy-pot. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 407 The second sort is yellow and flinty, which they call 'hominy-corn'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Hominy-mill*, a machine in which shelled corn is subjected to a grating or beating action which removes the cuticle and the germ.

Homish (hō'mīsh), a. Also *homeish*. [f. **HOME** sb. + -ISH.]

† 1. Belonging to or suited for home; domestic.

1561 HOLLYBUSH (title) A most Excellent and Perfecte Homish Apothecarye; or Homely Physick Booke. 1577 DEE *Gen. & rare Mem.* 10 Nor Homish Subject, or wauering vassal. . . durst . . privily muster to Rebellion.

2. Resembling or suggestive of home; homelike.

1789 MAS. PIAZZI *Journ. France* I. 327 The gardens have a homish and Bath-like look. 1838 PRESCOTT in Ticknor *Life* (1864) 114 The complexion of Anna's sentiments looked rather homish.

Hence **Homishness**, homish quality.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 15 [Pictures] add a 'homishness' to the rooms. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept., As for the squalor of the streets, they cease in a short time to perceive it, or even derive from it a sense of homishness.

Hommack, var. **HUMMOCK**. **Hommage**, *obs.* f. **HOMAGE**. **Hommany**, -iny, etc., var. **HOMINY**. **Homme**, *obs.* f. **HAM**. **Hommel**, *obs.* f. **HUMBLE**, **HUMMEL**.

|| **Homo** (hō'mō). The Latin word for *man*. a. From its use in Latin works on logic, frequently employed, in quasi-logical or scholastic language, in the sense 'human being'. b. *Zool.* The genus of which Man is the single species, having many geographical races and varieties.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* II. i. 104 *Homo* is a common name to all men. 1649 *Moderate Intelligencer* No. 213. 10 Fij b (Stanf.), You have made the word Malignant of that latitude, that it almost comprehends all, that is a *homo*. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 439 One of these *homo's* had 800 head of game in his larder. 1861 THACKERAY *Philip Wks.* 1887 I. v. 155 But, being *homo*, and liable to err. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. iii. 1. 285 A *Homo* in the abstract, male or female.

Homo-, before a vowel *hom-*, combining form of Gr. *hōmōs* same; a formative of many scientific and other terms, often in opposition to *hetero-*. The more important of these, with their derivatives, will be found in their alphabetical places; others, of less importance or frequency, follow here.

The pronunciation of the first syllable, with primary or secondary stress, varies; etymologically the *o* is short (ə) and is so usually pronounced by scholars (cf. *Holo-*); but popularly it is often (əʊ); when stressless it is *o* (though some make it ə).

Homacanth (hō'mākənt), a. *Ichth.* [Gr. *hōmōs* thorn, spine], having the spines of the dorsal and anal fins symmetrical; opp. to *heteracanth*. **Homatomic** (hō'mātō'mīk), a., consisting of like atoms; opp. to *heteratomic*. **Homaxonal** (-æksō'nāl), **Homaxonic** (-æksō'nīk), *adjs.*, in *Morphology*, having all the axes equal. **Homobaric** (-bār'īk), a. [Gr. *bāros* weight], of uniform weight. **Homoblastic** (hō'mōblāst'īk), a. *Biol.* [Gr. *hōmōs* stretch-

germ], arising from cells of the same kind; opp. to *heteroblastic*. **Homobranchiate** (-brā'ŋkiāt), a. *Zool.* [Gr. *hōmōs* gills], having gills of uniform structure: applied to decapod crustaceans; opp. to *heterobranchiate*. **Homocarpous** (-kā'pəs), a. *Bot.* [Gr. *hōmōs* fruit], applied to composite plants in which all the fruits arising from a flower-head are alike; opp. to *heterocarpous*. **Homocategoric** (hō'mōkātēgō'rik), a. [see **CATEGORIC**], belonging to the same category. **Homochiral** (hō'mōkē'īrāl), a. [Gr. *hōmōs* hand], of identical form and turned in the same direction, as two right or two left hands; opp. to *heterochiral*; hence **Homochirally** *adv.* † **Homochre'sious** (erron. -eresious), a. *Obs.* [Gr. *hōmōs* use], relating to the same commodity or use; opp. to *heterochre'sious*. **Homochromic** (-krō'mīk), -**chromous** (-krō'mō's), *adjs.* [Gr. *hōmōs* colour], of the same colour, as the florets of most *Compositæ*; opp. to *heterochromous*; see also quot. 1876. **Homochronous** (hō'mōkrō'nō's), a. [Gr. *hōmōs* time], occurring at the same time, or at corresponding times (cf. **heterochronous**).

Homodemic (-de'mīk), a. [Gr. *hōmōs* people, tribe] = *homophylic*. **Homodermatous** (-dō'mātō's), -**dermous** (-dō'mō's), *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. *hōmōs* skin], having the skin or integument of uniform structure, as certain serpents; opp. to *heterodermatous*.

Homodermic, a. *Biol.* [as prec.], derived from, or relating to derivation from, the same primary blastoderm (endoderm, mesoderm, or ectoderm) of the embryo. **Homodynamous** (hō'mōdī'nāmō's), a. *Comp. Anat.* [Gr. *dōnāmos* power, force], having the same force or value; applied (after Gegenbaur) to parts serially homologous; so **Homodynamy** (-dī'nāmi), the condition of being homodynamous. **Homogangliate** (-gā'ŋglīāt), a. *Zool.*, having the ganglia of the nervous system symmetrically arranged, as in the *Articulata*; opp. to *heterogangliate*.

Homoglot (hō'mōglōt), a. [Gr. *hōmōs* tongue], having the same language. **Homohedral**, a. [Gr. *hōmōs* seat, base], (properly) having like or corresponding faces; but used by Miller as = **Holo-**

HEDRAL. **Homomalous** (hō'mōmālō's), a. *Bot.* [Gr. *hōmōs* even, level], applied to leaves or branches (esp. of mosses) which turn in the same direction: opp. to *heteromalous*. **Homomeral**, -**omeros**, *adjs.* [Gr. *mēros* part], having like or corresponding parts (*Cent. Dict.*). **Homometrical**, a., in the same metre; hence **Homomestrically** *adv.*

Homonemous (-nēmō's), a. *Bot.* [Gr. *nēma* thread, filament], applied (after Fries) to algae and fungi in which the filaments in germination produce a homogeneous body; opp. to *heteronemous* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Homo-organ, *Biol.* = **HOMOPLAST** 2. **Homopathy** (hō'mōpā'jī), [Gr. *hōmōs* suffering], sameness of feeling, sympathy (cf. **heteropathy**). **Homoperio'dio**, a., agreeing in having the same periods.

Homopetalous (-petālō's), a. *Bot.*, having the petals alike; opp. to *heteropetalous* (Mayne 1854). **Homophyadic** (-fai'ēdīk), a. *Bot.* [late Gr. *phās*, *phad-* shoot, sucker], producing only one kind of stem, as some species of *Equisetum*; opp. to *heterophyadic*.

Homophylic (-fi'lik), a. *Biol.* [cf. Gr. *hōmōs* of the same race or stock], belonging to the same race; relating to homophily. **Homophyllous** (hō'mōfī'lō's), a. *Bot.* [Gr. *phōllon* leaf], 'having leaves or leaflets all alike' (Mayne 1854); opp. to *heterophyllous*.

Homophyly (hō'mōfīli), [Gr. *hōmōs* of the same race], the condition of being of the same race. **Homopolar** (-pō'lār), -**polic** (-pō'lik), *adjs.*, having equal poles, as in the figures called *Stauraxonia homopola* (1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 844); opp. to *heteropolar*.

Homoproral (-prō'rāl), a. *Zool.* [L. *prōra* prow], having equal or similar prora; as a pterocymba in sponges; opp. to *heteroproral*. **Homo-organ**, *Biol.* = *homo-organ*.

Homorganic, a. in *Botany*, 'having the same, or a uniform, organization; applied to plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); in *Phonetics*, produced by the same vocal organ. **Homoseismal** (-sōi'zēmāl), a. and sb., **Homoseismic**, a. [Gr. *hōmōs* earthquake], proposed substitutes for **COSEISMAL**, **COSEISMIC**.

Homosporous (hō'mōspō'rō's), a. *Bot.* [Gr. *hōmōs* seed], producing only one kind of spores; opp. to *heterosporous*. **Homostaural** (-stō'rāl), a. [Gr. *staurōs* cross], having a regular polygon as the base of the pyramid; said of a homopolar stauraxonal figure; opp. to *heterostaural*.

Homosystemic (-sistēm'īk), a., belonging to the same system. **Homotatio** (-tāt'īk), a. *Dynamics* [Gr. *taōs* vbl. adj. of *teínein* to stretch; *tāōs* stretch-

ing, tension], 'pertaining to a homogeneous stress' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Homoteleutic** (-teliutik) *a.* [cf. **HOMOTELEUTIC**], having the same ending. **Homothermous** (-pōsimos) *a. Biol.* [Gr. θερμός hot], having a uniform temperature, which does not vary with that of the surroundings, as warm-blooded animals; opp. to **heterothermal**. **Homothetic** (-pētik) *a. Geom.* [Gr. ομοίωσις, f. τιθέναι to place], similar and similarly placed; also extended to any figures in homology with reference to the line at infinity as axis of homology. † **Homotimous** *a. Obs.* [Gr. ὁμοτίμος, f. τιμή honour], held in equal honour. **Homotonous** (hompōtōnos) *a.* [Gr. ὁμός tone], having the same tone or sound; hence **Homotonously adv.**; so **Homotony**, sameness of tone. **Homotopic** (-tōpik) *a.* [Gr. τόπος place], relating to the same place or part, or corresponding places or parts.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 41 If in the depressed position the spines cover one another completely, their points lying in the same line, the fish is called 'homacanth'. **1883** P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Questions of symmetry, for which Haeckel's nomenclature of 'homaxonal, homopole, etc.' is distinctly preferable. **1885** E. R. LANKESTER *Ibid.* XIX. 849/2 A spherical ('homaxonic') perforated shell of membranous consistence. **1889** N. Y. *Herald* (Worcester Suppl.), A 'homobaric cargo'. **1888** *Homoblastic [see **heteroblastic** s.v. **HETERO**]. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. **Homobranchiatus**, Crustacea, including such as have gills pyramidal and composed of layers piled one upon another: 'homobranchiate'. *Ibid.*, **Homocarpus**, ... 'homocarpous'. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, **Homocarpous**, having all the fruits of a flower-head exactly alike. **1883** P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Whether two organisms ... are of the same category of individuality — are 'homocategoric'. **1879** *Homochiral [see **heterochiral** s.v. **HETERO**]. **1889** SIR W. THOMSON *Math. & Phys. Papers* (1890) III. 410 note, Two mea of exactly equal and similar external figures would be. 'homochirally similar if each holds out his right hand, or each his left. **1893** — in *Academy* (1894) 1 Sept. 150/2 Two equal and similar right-hands are homochirally similar. **1812** STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 70 *Homocresious inventions are such which produce...empirical works for the same use. So a horse-mill, a water-mill, a wind-mill are Homocresious, because they all grinde flower. **1876** tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. xi. 263 Darwin's 'homochromic selection of animals, or the so-called 'sympathetic selection of colours'. **1842** BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Homochronous. **1850** HOOKER & ARNOTT *Bot. Flora* (ed. 6) 199 *Tanacetum*. Heads discoid, homochronous. **1876** tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 217 The law of contemporaneous or 'homochronous transmission, which Darwin calls the law of 'transmission in corresponding periods of life'. **1883** P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 The parts and units thus recognized by ontogenetic research, respectively or successively homodemic, homosystemic, and 'homodemic, may ... be termed ... either 'specially homologous', 'homogenous', 'homophylic', or 'homogenetic' in the language of phylogenetic theory. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homodermatous. **1883** *Homodermic [see **homodemic**]. **1886** VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 421/1 This correspondence, which is of high importance in determining homologies, may be termed homodermic. **1886** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homodermous, ... applied to those snakes which have the scales equal in size over the body. **1878** BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 415 They appear to be 'homodynamous organs, which gradually get to vary greatly in form in correlation with their great variety of function. *Ibid.* 446 Nerves ... homodynamous with the spinal nerves. *Ibid.* 64 *Homodynamy ... subsists between parts of the body which are affected by a general morphological phenomenon serially expressed in the organism. **1885** 6 *Toop Cycl. Anat.* I. 245/1 This 'homo-ganglionic disposition of the nervous system. **1841** 71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 291 The jointed legs developed in more highly organized forms of homoganglionic beings. **1859** *Life E. Henderson* 123 The inhabitants of Scania and of Zealand may have been 'homoglot'. **1877** W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) 1. § 82. 143 *Homohedral or Holohedral forms, are those which ... possess the highest degree of symmetry of which the system admits. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Homomallus**, ... 'homomallous'. **1864** WEBSTER, **Homomallous**. **1881** WEST in *Jrnl. Bot. X. No. 220*. 115 In *Timnia austriaca* ... they [the leaves] seem to have a homomallous tendency. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Homomeris**, ... those in which the rings of the body are like each other: 'homomerous'. **1877** C. B. CAYLEY (title) *The Iliad of Homer*, 'Homomerically translated'. **1883** P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/2 The idorgan ... is defined as a morphological unit consisting of two or more plastids, which does not possess the positive character of the person or stock. These are distinguished into homoplasts or 'homo-organs and alloplast or allo-organs. **1878** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 826 That Συμπάθεια, or 'Ομοπάθεια, That Sympathy, or 'Homopathy, which is in all Animals ... It being One and the Same thing in them, which Perceives Pain, in the most distant Extremities of the Body ... and which moves one Part to succour and relieve another labouring under it. **1893** FORSYTH *Th. Functions* § 116. 224 Two functions which are doubly-periodic in the same period [Note. Such functions will be called 'homoperiodic']. *Ibid.* 226 Homoperiodic functions of the same class are equivalent to one another if they have the same infinities. **1889** BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 113 The classification of the species into two distinct groups of 'homophyadic' and 'heterophyadic' is not a natural one. **1883** *Homophylic [see **homodemic**]. **1883** P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Haeckel proposed to term 'homophylic the truly phylogenetic homology in opposition to homomorphy, to which genealogical basis is wanting. **1883** *Homopole [see **homaxonal**]. **1887** *Homoporal [see **heteroporal** s.v. **HETERO**]. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Homorganus**, ... 'homorganous'. **1864** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang. Ser. II. iii.* (1868) 148 The hard aspirates are the hard letters, *k, f, p*, together with the corresponding winds or homorganic winds. **1880** SAYCE *Introd. Sc. Lang. I.* 289 Wherever homorganic sounds are produced, the vocal organs pass at once from the position

required for the first to that required for the second. **1887** GOEBEL *Morphol. Plants* 228 The heterosporous [family]... Salvinaceae comes very near to the 'homosporous Ferns. **1883** *Homosystemic [see **homodemic**]. **1821** Blackw. *Mag. X.* 384 They are merely 'homoteleutic, and ... do not rhyme any more than correct with direct. **1881** I. C. ROSSE *Cruise Corvini* 12 Such 'homothermous animals as whales, seals, walrus [etc.]. **1880** G. S. CARR *Synops. Math. Index*, *Homothetic conics. **1892** ROUTN *Analyt. Statics* II. § 182 A shell bounded by two similar and similarly situated surfaces has been called a *homothetic shell* by Chasles (1837). This is a convenient term when the surfaces are either not concentric or not ellipsoids. **1858** J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* v. 36 We speak of 'Homotimous persons, level in the same degree of honour. **1775** ASH, *Homotonous. **1785** COWPER in *Life & Wks.* (1835-7) II. 195 To discover homotonous words in a language abounding with them like ours, is a task that would puzzle no man completely acquainted with it. **1855** BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1895) I. 141 Closing every couplet with sounds homotonous. **1822** 34 *Homotonously [see **heterotonously** s.v. **HETERO**]. **1763** LANGHORNE *Effus. Friendsh.* (L.), Thomson has often fallen into the 'homotony of the couplet. **1876** tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 217 The laws of 'homotopic transmission ... which might be called the law of transmission in corresponding parts of the body.

b. In *Chemistry*, denoting a compound homologous with that whose name follows (see **HOMOLOGOUS** 3), as in *homotropine*, *homocuminic*, *homolactic*, *homosalicylic acids*, *homocinchonine*, *homofluoresceine*, *homopyrocatechin*, *homoguinine*. **1865** 72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 163 *Homocuminic Acid*, an acid homologous with cuminic acid. *Ibid.*, *Homolactic Acid*, ... name ... given by Cloez. to an acid, isomeric if not identical, with glycollic acid. **1880** W. A. MILLER'S *Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 1. 684 Creosol or Homocatechol Monomethylin. **1881** *Athenaeum* 15 Jan. 99/3 *Homofluoresceine*, a new Colouring Matter from Orcine and its Derivatives. *Ibid.* 24 Dec. 856/3 The authors have extracted from the bark of the China Cupraea an alkaloid closely resembling quinine in its general properties. They have named it *homoguinine*.

Homocentric (hōmōsēntrik), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. L. *homocentricus* (1535) Fracastoro *Homocentricorum*], f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO + κεντρικός CENTRIC; cf. F. *homocentrique* (1690) Furetière, *homocentriquelement* (a 1553) Rabelais].

A. adj. Having the same centre, concentric. **1656** in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). **1824** *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 30/1 (U. K. S.) A circle homocentric with the ecliptic.

† B. sb. (In old Astronomy.) A sphere or circle concentric with another or with the earth: opp. to **ECCENTRIC** B. 1. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 11. (1651) 251 Maginus makes eleven Heavens. Fracastorius 72 Homocentrics.

So † **Homocentre** = B.; † **Homocentrical** *a.* = A.; hence **Homocentrically adv.**

1886 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 124 The Luminaries ... [are] far from being Homocentrical, as possible the Infancy of the World, with Fracastorius since might imagine. **1690** LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 735, I call that Circle an Homocentre, which has the same Centre that the Earth has. **a 1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii. 178 Homocentrically poised.

Homocerc (hōmōsērik), *a. and a. Ichthyol.* Also -cercue. [f. HOMO + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *a. sb.* A homocercal fish. *b. adj.* = next.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Book*. Gen. xvii. 308 The homocercue or equally-lobed, and the undivided tails become the .. normal forms.

Homocercal (hōmōsērikāl), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Having the lobes of the tail equal; having a symmetrical tail. Also said of the tail. Opp. to **heterocercal**.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 191/1 In and above that [oolitic] system Homocercal forms appear. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 342 All other species now living ... have homocercal tails. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 430 The diphyccal tail is a more primitive ... form than the heterocercal, of which the modern homocercal is a further specialisation.

So **Homocercy** (-sēris), homocercal condition. **1881** in WORCESTER Suppl.

Homock, obs. var. **HUMMOCK**.

Homodont (hōmōdōnt), *a. and sb. Zool.* [mod. f. HOMO(-) + Gr. δόντος, δόντ- tooth.]

a. adj. Having teeth all of the same kind. Also said of the teeth. Opp. to **heterodont**. *b. sb.* A homodont animal.

1877 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 232/1 A few mammals, as the toothed whales, have the teeth uniform in size, shape, and structure, and are named Homodont. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 363 In homodont dentitions ... the number [of teeth] is often great, e.g. 100 in *Priodon*.

† **Homodox** (hōmōdōks), *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ὁμοδόξ- of the same opinion, f. ὁμο- HOMO + δόξα opinion: cf. **HETERODOX**.] Of the same opinion. So † **Homodoxian** *a.* = prec.; *sb.* a person of the same opinion.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Homodox**, that is of the same opinion with another. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 14 The Homodox Idolatry of the Caeodax Arians and Socinians. *Ibid.* 244 The Orthodox ... Territories and Hereditaments of Homodox Antiquity. *Ibid.* II. 238 Homodoxian Witnesses to the Arian Law.

Homodromous (hōmōdrōmōs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *homodromus*, f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO + δρόμος running + -OUS. In mod. F. *homodrome*.] Running in the same direction: opp. to **heterodromous**. † *a. Mech.* Applied to levers of the second and third orders, in which the power and the weight move in the same direction. *b. Bot.* Turning in the same

direction, as two generating spirals of a phyllotaxis (e.g. on the main stem and on a branch).

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v. **Homodromus**, Of this Homodrom[us] kind of Leavers, are the Rudders and Oars of Ships and Boats. **1870** [see **HETERODROMOUS**]. **1878** MASTERS *Hemfrey's Bot.* 273 An inflorescence homodromous with the principal axis.

So **Homodromal**, **Homodrome** *adjs.* = prec. *b.*; **Homodromy**, homodromous condition.

1849 J. H. WILSON tr. *Russell's Elem. Bot.* 192 This series of axes is either homodrome or heterodrome. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, **Homodromal**, having all the spires turned the same way. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 171 Two spirals are constructed ... the two are homodromal, running in the same direction round the stem. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 Homodromy.

Homœo-, combining form of Gr. ὁμοιος of the same kind, like, similar (also occasionally written *homoiō-*, and, in fully Anglicized words, esp. in U. S., *homeo-*); occurring in various terms, chiefly scientific or technical, sometimes in opposition to *hetero-*. The more important of these, see in their alphabetical places.

The etymological pronunciation would be *hēmīō-*, as in *hēmīōs*; but usage favours *hēmīō-*, or in popular use *hōmīō-*; the last esp. in *homœopathy* and its family (the only really popular members of the group).

Homœoarchy (hēmīō'arki) [Gr. ἀρχή beginning], similarity of the beginnings of two words occurring near each other, as a cause of mistakes in copying (distinguished from *homœotel*). **Homœocephalic** (hēmīō'sēfē'lik) *a.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], pertaining to skulls of similar form and structure. **Homœoery'stalline** *a.* (see quot.).

Homœodont *a.* (see quot.). **Homœogeneous** (hēmīō'dzē'nēs) *a.* [after *homogeneous*], of a similar kind.

Homœogenesis (hēmīō'dzē'nēsis) *Biol.* [Gr. γένεσις generation], degree of relationship or similarity of the races from which individuals are descended. **Homœophony** (hēmīō'fōni) [Gr. φωνή voice, sound], similarity of sound.

Homœosemant (-sēmānt) [Gr. σημαντός adj., f. σημαίνειν to signify], a word of similar meaning.

Homœotel (hēmīō'tel) [Gr. τέλος end], the similar ending of two words or clauses near each other, as a cause of a mistake in copying = **HOMŌTELEUTON** 2.

Homœothermal (-pōimāl) *a. Biol.* [Gr. θερμός hot] = **HOMOTHERMOUS**; opp. to **heterothermal**.

Homœotopy (hēmīō'tōpi) [Gr. τόπος place], similarity of words or parts of words, as a cause of mistakes in copying. **Homœozoic** (hēmīō'zōi'ik) *a.* [Gr. ζωή life], containing similar forms of life.

1883 A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 68 This is another term which I have ventured to coin ... homœotel ... is a confusion of the word or letter with which, upon turning from copy to transcript, the copyist actually broke off ... homœoarchy is a mistaking of the one which, upon thus breaking off, he accidentally observed to follow next. **1866** J. A. MEIGS *Obs. Cranial Forms Amer. Aborig.* 18 In the 'homœocephalic comparison of the old and new worlds, these Arickaree skulls may be fairly regarded as the American representatives of the Swedish crania. **1888** TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* Gloss. 434 **Homœocrystalline*, a term applied by some authors to a granitic structure when the minerals are developed in equal proportions. **1888** *Amer. Naturalist* 834 He [Rütimeyer] divides the molar teeth of Mammalia into three categories, the simply conic **Homœodont*; the vertically plicate **Elasmodont*; and the cross-crested by junction of four tubercles, the **Zygodont*. **1890** J. MARTINEAU *Seat Author. Relig.* iv. ii. 394 The imitation being not homœogeneous but *homœogeneous with the original. **1864** *Reader No. 94*, 477/1 The lowest degree of human hybridity, in which the 'homœogenesis is so feeble as to render the fecundity of the first crossing uncertain. **1877** HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 105 In such expressions as my father and myself ... we are misled by 'homœophony. **1873** F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 172 What we have long and loosely called synonyms. Note, The exact technicality is 'homœosemants.

1883 A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 67-8 There is a most unmistakable mental effect of 'homœotel which operates ... in leading the copyist ... to think that he has reached a certain word when he has only reached another that resembles it. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The warm-bloodedness or 'homœothermal character of Birds. **1883** A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 67 **Homœotopy* ... the way in which two like places in the copy may ... affect the copyist ... whether they are like words, like terminations, like prefixes [etc.]. *Ibid.* 68 It very frequently happens that in printing *homœotopy* occasions a double instead of an omission. **1852** E. FORBES in *Trans. Brit. Assoc.* 73 On a New Map of the Geological Distribution of Marine Life, and on the 'Homœozoic Belts. **1866** BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Homœozoic Belts*.

Homœoid (hēmīō'id). *Math.* [f. Gr. ὁμοιος like + -OID.] A shell bounded by two surfaces similar and similarly situated with regard to each other, a homothetic shell; sometimes restricted to such a shell bounded by concentric ellipsoids.

Hence **Homœoidal** *a.*, belonging to a homœoid. **1883** THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* (new ed.) I. II. § 494 g. 42 In every case the thickness of the homœoid is directly proportional to the perpendicular from the centre to the tangent plane at any point. *Ibid.*, The one point which is situated similarly relative to the two similar surfaces of a homœoid is called the homœoidal centre.

Homœomerall (hēmīō'mērāl), *a. Pros.* [f. HOMO(-) + Gr. μέρος part + -AL.] Consisting of (metrically) similar parts.

Homŏmerian (hŏmīōmē'riān). [*f. L. homŏmeria*, Gr. *ὁμοιομερία* HOMŌOMERY + -AN.] A holder of the theory of homŏomery. Hence **Homŏomerianism**.

1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 101 Atomism is homŏomerianism stripped of qualities. It is therefore the system of Anaxagoras greatly improved.

Homŏomeric (hŏmīōmē'rik), *a.* [*f. HOMŌO-* + Gr. *μέρος* + -IC.] *a.* Relating to homŏomery; of the nature of homŏomeries. *b.* Consisting of similar parts, homŏomericous.

1836 in SMART. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 53 The Homŏomeric particles congregated together, each to its like. 1884 PENN. *Sch. Jnl.* XXXII. 267 This homŏomeric work, so deep and so broad in its results.

So **Homŏomerical** *a.* = prec. *a.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Homŏomerical Principles*, certain Principles which, according to Anaxagoras, are in all mix'd Bodies. So that when they become Parts of the Body of a living Creature, they there make such Masses and Combinations as are agreeable to their Nature.

† **Homŏomerious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 7 erron. homio-. = HOMŌOMERIOUS 2.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 255/1 From these are thus denominated, Homŏomerious mixt Bodies, as Metals, Gold, Brass, Silver, Stone and the like.

Homŏomerous (hŏmīōmē'ras), *a.* [*f. Gr. ὁμοιος* like + *μέρος* part + -OUS.] Having or consisting of similar parts.

1. *Bot.* Applied to lichens in which the gonidia and hyphæ are distributed uniformly through the thallus: opp. to *heteromerous*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 265. 188a VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 320. The disposition of the gonidia and hyphæ in a thallus may be such that these two structures appear about equally mingled, and the thallus is in this case called *homŏomerous*.

2. = HOMŌOMERIC *a.*

189a *Athenæum* 30 July 154/2 In the chapter on Anaxagoras Mr. Burnet . . understands the 'everything in everything' to refer to the opposite qualities hot and cold, and so forth, not to the 'homŏomerous' seeds of things.

Homŏomery (hŏmīōmē'ri). Also *homoio-*, and in *L.* form *homŏomeria*. [*ad. L. homŏomeria* (Lucretius), *ad. Gr. ὁμοιομερία*, *n.* of quality *f. ὁμοιομερής* consisting of like parts, *f. ὁμοιος* like + *μέρος* part.] *a.* The theory (propounded by Anaxagoras) that the ultimate particles of matter are homŏogeneous or of the same kind. *b. pl.* The ultimate particles of matter, regarded, according to this theory, as homŏogeneous.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 403/1 They who assert Homŏomeria's, and bulks, and leasts, and indivisibles, to be elements, conceive their substance eternal. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 20. 380 Anaxagoras . . supposed Two Substantial Self-existent Principles of the Universe, one an Infinite Mind or God, the other an Infinite Homŏiomer of Matter, or Infinite Atoms. *Ibid.* v. 741 [see ATOMOLGY]. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 266 Of Anaxagoras why the scheme reject, And flaws in Homŏomery detect? 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 51 Particles of the same sort be (Anaxagoras) called Homŏomeries: the aggregates of which formed bodies of like parts.

Homŏomorphous (hŏmīōmŏr'fəs), *a.* [*f. HOMŌO-* + Gr. *μορφή* shape + -OUS. Cf. *f. homŏomorphē*.] Of similar form or structure: *spec. a.* *Cryst.* Having similar crystalline forms: said esp. of substances differing in chemical composition or atomic proportions. *b. Path.* (See quot. 1854.)

1832 JOHNSTON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 429 The differences under discussion have given rise in Germany to another term, *homoioomorphous*. . . It groups together crystalline forms differing widely in their angles, provided they belong to the same system of crystallization. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homŏomorphus*, . . homŏomorphous. Applied to tumours containing those elements which are found in a normal state of the organism. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 431 Many substances commonly regarded as isomorphous are in reality only homŏomorphous, inasmuch as their atomic volumes differ considerably.

So **Homŏomorph** (hŏmīōmŏr'f), 'a substance exhibiting homŏomorphism' (*Cent. Dict.*); **Homŏomorphism**, homŏomorphous constitution.

1854 DANA in *Amer. Jnl. Sc.* XVIII. 35 (*title*) On the Homŏomorphism of the Mineral Species of the Trimeric System. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 432 An interesting example of homŏomorphism is afforded by nitrate of potassium, which is dimorphous, having a rhombohedral form similar to that of calc spar, and a trimetric form like that of aragonite.

Homŏopath (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæθ). Also *homoio-*. [*Mod.* (= *Ger. homŏopath* 1824, *F. homŏopathē*, 1827 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *f. HOMŌO-* + *PATHY*. Cf. *ALLOPATHY*.] One who practises or advocates homŏopathy.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 Over a great part of the continent . . the dispensers of health and longevity are now known as Homŏopaths or Allopaths. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 817 According to the homŏopaths, gold is of great value in many tertiary lesions. 1883 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXVI. 540 The case needed surgical care, which the allopath could give, and the homŏopath could not.

Homŏopathic (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæθ'ik), *a. (sb.)*. [*f. HOMŌOPATHY* + -IC. Cf. *F. homŏopathique* (1827) and *Ger. homŏopathisch* (1824).]

1. Belonging to or of the nature of homŏopathy; practising or advocating homŏopathy.

[1824 HAHNEMANN *Organon der Heilkunst* (ed. 3) 1 Diesen homŏopathischen Heilweg lehrte bisher niemand.] 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 First stands the homŏopathist, then the allopathic or heteropathic [method]. a 1845 HOOO *To Hahnemann* III. Thanks to that soothing homŏopathic balm. 1876 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. viii. 467, I am resolutely homŏopathic.

2. *fig.* Very small or minute, like the doses usually given in homŏopathy. (Often *humorous*.)

1838 DICKENS *o. Twist* xlii. Mr. Claypole taking cold beef from the dish, and porter from the pot, and administering homŏopathic doses of both to Charlotte. 1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 70 Prussia is a mild despotism to be sure. 'Tis the homŏopathic tyranny—small doses, constantly administered, and strict diet and regimen. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 307 The chapel was homŏopathic in its dimensions.

B. sb. A homŏopathic drug or medicine.

1854 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 179 You ask me whether the homŏopaths still keep me quite well.

Homŏopathically, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -AL + -LY.] In a homŏopathic manner; in accordance with homŏopathy. Also *fig.*

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xx. The application of a remedy homŏopathically. 1842-1865 [see ALLOPATHICALLY]. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 505 The Burns anniversary acted on me homŏopathically; I went to it with a bad headache, and have none this morning.

Homŏopathicity (-i-siti). [*f. as prec.* + -ITY.] Homŏopathic quality or character.

1842 F. BLACK *Homŏop.* i. 2 Ordinary practice owes much of its success to the homŏopathicity of the means. 1887 *Homŏop. World* 1 Nov. 495 The homŏopathicity of the cure of the child.

Homŏopathism, *rare.* = HOMŌOPATHY.

1834 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. 36 He spoke of Cooper, Irving, steamboats, homŏopathism, himself, elocution, with Shakespeare and the musical glances.

Homŏopathist (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæθ'ist). [*f. HOMŌOPATHY* + -IST.] = HOMŌOPATH.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 507 Shakespeare, who was so many things without suspecting it, was among the rest, a Homŏopathist. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 305 The allopathist calls the homŏopathist a 'quack', and the latter regards the former as a 'butcher'.

Homŏopathy (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæθ'i). Also *homoio-*, and formerly *erron. homŏo-*. [*Mod.* (first used in *Ger. (homŏopathie)* by Hahnemann), *f. ὁμοιος* like + -πάθεια, *f. πάθος* suffering. (*Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια* meant 'sympathy', (also) likeness of affection or condition, homŏogeneousness'). Cf. *F. homŏopathie* (1827 in *H.-D.*) and *ALLOPATHY*.] A system of medical practice founded by Hahnemann of Leipsic about 1796, according to which diseases are treated by the administration (usually in very small doses) of drugs which would produce in a healthy person symptoms closely resembling those of the disease treated.

The fundamental doctrine of homŏopathy is expressed in the Latin adage 'Similia similibus curantur', 'likes are cured by likes'.

1826 *Lancet* 14 Oct. 55 A new medical doctrine . . had sprung up in the German universities. . . It originated with a Dr. Hahnemann, a physician of Leipsic, about 30 years ago, and is called Homŏopathia. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 505 *Homŏopathie*, which for the last twenty years, has caused no little sensation among our Teutonic neighbours, though its very name has as yet scarcely penetrated into our insular regions. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 277/2 *Homŏopathy*. 1847 CRAIG, *Homŏopathy*. 1849 LEWIS *Inf. Author. Mat.* *Opin.* iii. § 12. 51 Mesmerism, homŏopathy, and phrenology, have now been before the world a sufficient time to be fairly and fully examined by competent judges.

Homŏoplastic (hŏmīōpæθ'istik), *a. Path.* [*f. Gr. ὁμοιος* like + *πλαστικός* PLASTIC.] Said of a tumour or growth similar in structure to the tissue in which it occurs: opp. to *heteroplastic*.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 363 Transformation of . . homŏoplastic into heteroplastic formations, so-called Degeneration. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 95 Lobstein . . naming those tumours homŏoplastic which were similar in structure to the natural constituents of the body.

|| **Homŏoptoton** (hŏmīōpŏtŏn). Also *homoio-*. [*Late L.*, *a. Gr. ὁμοιοπτώτων* (sc. *ῥήμα*), *f. ὁμοιος* like + *πτῶσις*, *vbl. adj. of πίπτειν* to fall, decline (cf. *πτῶσις* fall, inflexion, case).] A rhetorical figure consisting in the use of a series of words in the same case or with the same inflexion.

1678 in PHILLIPS (ed. 4). 1721 in BAILEY. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms* etc. 253.

|| **Homŏoteleuton** (hŏmīōtēl'itŏn). Also *homoio-*. [*Late L.*, *a. Gr. ὁμοιοτέλετων* (sc. *ῥήμα*), *f. ὁμοιος* like + *τελευτή* end, ending.]

1. A rhetorical figure consisting in the use of a series of words with the same or similar endings.

1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Omioiteleton* . . when words and sentences in one sort do finish together, as thus; Weeping, wailing, and her hands wringing, she moved all . . to pitié. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY.

2. The occurrence of similar endings in two neighbouring words, clauses, or lines of writing, as a source of error in copying.

1861 SCRIVENER *Crit. N. T.* (1883) 9 Or a genuine clause is lost by means of what is technically called Homŏoteleton . . when the clause ends in the same word as closed the preceding sentence, and the transcriber's eye has wandered from the one to the other, to the entire omission of the whole passage lying between them. 1896 *Eng. Hist.*

Rev. Apr. 952 It [a clause] fell out . . owing to one of the commonest causes of such omissions in manuscripts, a homŏoteleton.

So † **Homŏoteleŏt** (for -teleŏt), a word having a similar ending to another (*obs.*). **Homŏoteleŏtic** *a.*, *a.* having similar endings; *b.* resulting, as an error, from homŏoteleton.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 211 Would wish presbytery were of as empty a sound, as its homŏoteleŏt Blitery. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulbian* xxiv. § 24 *note*. Most eds. . . agree that the *non* . . should be deleted. Hu. retains it by assuming a homŏoteleŏtic omission. 1890 *Athenæum* 2 Aug. 161/3 A half-mythical rhyming history of the Norman dukes, written in homŏoteleŏtic lines.

Homŏogamous (hŏmŏgā'məs), *a. Bot.* [*f. Gr. ὁμο-* HOMŌO- + *γάμος* married, *γάμος* marriage + -OUS.]

a. Having all the florets (of a spikelet or capitulum) hermaphrodite, or all of the same sex: said of certain grasses and composites: opp. to *heterogamous* 1 *b. c.* *b.* Applied to flowers in which the stamens and pistils ripen together.

a. 1842 in *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc. 1850 HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* (ed. 6) 229 Heads homŏogamous (all the florets perfect and fertile). 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 196 If all the florets of a flower-head . . be perfect, the flower-heads are homŏogamous (Dandelion).

b. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homŏogamus*, *Homŏogamus*, . . applied by Sprengel (*Homŏogamia*) to the case in which the male and female organs of a plant arrive together at maturity: homŏogamous: homŏogamous. 1881 MÜLLER in *Nature* XXIII. 337 The hermaphrodite flowers are homŏogamous and short-styled, like *Syringa vulgaris*.

So **Homŏogamy**, homŏogamous condition; fertilization of a flower by its own pollen or by that of another flower on the same plant (cf. *b* above).

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 432 Sprengel's term *Homŏogamy* . . has a prior claim over Bennett's *Synonymy*.

Homŏogen (hŏmŏdž'en). [*f. HOMŌO-* + -GEN.]

† 1. *Bot.* (See quot. *Obs.*)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Homŏogens*, a name given by Lindley to a division of Exogens characterised by the wood being arranged in the form of wedges, and not in concentric circles.

2. *Biol.* A part or organ homŏogenetic with another: see *HOMŌOGENETIC* 1.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 43 The homŏochyle or blood-lymph system of Vertebrates has no homŏogen, or but a very rudimentary one, in the other groups of animals. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 946.

b. A race of organized beings descended from a common ancestor.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 179 We can consider the different men as forming a relative homŏogen—a species, as M. de Quatrefages contends.

Homŏogene (hŏmŏdž'en), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*ad. Gr. ὁμογενής*, *ὁμογενε-*, of the same kind, *f. ὁμο-* HOMŌO- + *γένος*, *γενε(σ)-* kind. Cf. *F. homŏogène*.] *A. adj.* = *HOMŌOGENEOUS*.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 102 Homŏogene to the bread and to the wine. 1610, 1709 [see *HETEROGENE*]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 95 An uniform and homŏogene liquor.

B. sb. That which is homŏogeneous.

1725 SWIFT *Let. to Sheridan* 25 Jan., I affirm . . that cold and rain congregate homŏogenes; for they gather together you and your crew, at whilst, punch, and claret. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* in *Jubal* etc. 227 Making their absolute and homŏogene A loaded relative.

Homŏogeneous (hŏmŏdž'enjāl), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare*. Also 7-8 *erron.* -ial(l). [*f. Scholastic L. homŏogene-us* (*f. Gr. ὁμογενε-*: see prec.) + -AL.]

A. adj. = *HOMŌOGENEOUS*.

Homŏogeneous Surds: see quot. 1706; now called *like surds*.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 163 That which was conceived . . lieth after the same manner, an Homŏogeneous kinde of life . . annexed vnto her (the mother), as a part of her selfe. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 40 The water is an vniforme and homŏogeneous body. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. II. xxiv. § 5 (1669) 318/2 Truth is one; it is Homŏogeneous. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Homŏogeneous Surds*, such as have one common Radical Sign. 1805 [see *HETEROGENEAL*]. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 313 Goodness and truth are homŏogeneous and congenial to each other.

B. sb. A homŏogeneous substance or person.

1651 [see *HETEROGENEAL* B.]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* 429 There may be Communication between Homŏogeneals. Hence **Homŏogeneousness**, homŏogeneity.

1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Homŏogeneous**, *a. Obs.* = *HOMŌOGENEOUS*.

a 1601 [see *HETEROGENEAL*].

Homŏogeneate, *v. rare.* [*f. as prec.* + -ATE.] *trans.* To make homŏogeneous, to unite into one body of uniform composition.

a 1648 DICKEY *Closet Open.* (1677) 130 Care . . that the rise or barley be well homŏogeneated with the Milk. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 283 Homŏogeneated by naturalization. 1848 G. CHALMERS *Allan Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. vii. 313 Nor was society, in any part . . so homŏogeneated.

Homŏogeneity (hŏmŏdž'enjē'iti). [*ad. Scholastic L. homŏogeneitās*, *f. homŏogene-us* (see next and -ITY). Cf. *F. homŏogénéité* (16th c.).] The quality or condition of being homŏogeneous: *a.* Identity of kind with something else; *b.* Composition from parts or elements of the same kind; uniformity of composition or nature.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 88 A Harmony and Communion . . a Homŏogeneity of the Forme and Nature. 1664 H. MORE *Myrt. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 494 The Homŏogeneity and Unorganizedness of the Heavenly Body. 1674 [see

HETEROGENEITY]. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 493 The homogeneity of the air. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 23 There is no homogeneity between the men or the subjects of their communications. 1862 [see HETEROGENEITY].

c. *concr.* Something homogeneous.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 58 All things in the Body do dissolve, and return to their Homogeneities, or . . . Elements. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Modici* 79 He is regarded . . . as a homogeneity.

d. *Law of Homogeneity* (Logic): see quot.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 90 The Law of Homogeneity affirms that things the most dissimilar must, in some respects, be similar or homogeneous; and consequently, any two Concepts, how unlike soever, may still both be subordinated under some higher Concept.

Homogeneous (hōmōjē'nēs), *a.* [f. Scholastic L. *homogene-us* (see HOMOGENEAL) + -OUS.] The opposite of *heterogeneous*.

In early use *homogeneous* was more frequent, esp. in technical expressions.

1. Of one thing in respect of another, or of various things in respect of each other: Of the same kind, nature, or character; alike, similar, congruous.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi. Of such a council . . . every parochial Consistory is a right homogeneous and constituting part. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq. Apol.* 465 It may be . . . homogeneous enough to the natural Scope of our first Rule. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 14 Of all homogeneous truths, at least of all truths respecting the general end. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. i. § 38 Between the world and mind there is no comparison, the things are not homogeneous. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxiv. 147 To secure a development homogeneous with that of the North.

† b. *loosely*. Congruous, befitting. *Obs.*

1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Aug. (1879) II. 230 They . . . solicited me to Pray; I was loth, and advis'd them to send for Mr. Williams, as most natural, homogeneous.

2. Of a thing in respect of its constitution: Consisting of parts or elements all of the same kind; of uniform nature or character throughout.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. ix. 84 Som do hold that this Island was tied to France . . . for if one . . . observe the rocks of the one, and the cliffs of the other, he will judge them to be one homogeneous piece. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 52 Ice is a similiary body, and homogeneous concretion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. v. 425 Man is an homogeneous being. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 421 It was of a perfectly homogeneous texture. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* i. ii. 1. 444 Here the population was homogeneous . . . without any foreign intermixture. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 23 In the air this shifting of the rays . . . is often a source of grievous annoyance to the astronomer who needs a homogeneous atmosphere.

3. *Math. a.* Of the same kind, so as to be commensurable. *b.* Of the same degree or dimensions; consisting of terms of the same dimensions.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 14 All Homogeneous Magnitudes i. e. Magnitudes of the same kind, have a Proportion or Relation one to another. 1815 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Homogeneous Equations* . . . in which the sum of the dimensions of *x* and *y* . . . rise to the same degree in all the terms. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Algebra* (ed. 6) 201 The terms . . . are said to be of the Same Dimensions or Homogeneous, when the sum of the indices in each term is the same.

Hence **Homogeneously** *adv.*, in a homogeneous manner. **Homogeneousness**, the quality or condition of being homogeneous, homogeneity.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 154 Which cannot . . . be wholly homogeneously resolved. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* 66 An Homogeneousness in the derivation of the matter. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 81/2 Homogeneousness of substance . . . an indication of low organization. 1854 J. SCOFFERIN *Chem. in Orr's Circ. Sc.* 26 The cooling mass does not cohere homogeneously. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 40 Dilute solution of potash . . . dissolves protoplasm . . . and makes it homogeneously transparent.

Homogenesis (hōmōjē'nēsis), *Biol.* [f. HOMO- + GENESIS.]

† 1. Applied to asexual reproduction: see quot. (Opp. to HETEROGENESIS 2.) *Obs.*

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 395 This kind of multiplication of the same parts by a simple process of growth . . . which . . . may be called homogenesis.

2. The ordinary form of sexual reproduction, in which the offspring resembles the parent and passes through the same course of development. (Opp. to HETEROGENESIS 3.)

Homogenetic (-dž'nē'tik), *a. Biol.* [f. HOMO- + GENETIC.]

1. Having a common descent or origin; applied by Ray Lankester to organs or parts of different organisms which, however variously modified, show a correspondence of structure due to derivation from a common ancestor. Nearly synonymous with HOMOLOGOUS 2, and opp. to HOMOPLASTIC.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 38 We surely are not to understand that these muscles are homogenetic, that the common ancestor of Mammalia and Saurapsida possessed all these muscles. 1874 BLACKIE's *Pop. Encycl.* s.v. *Homology*, It has . . . been proposed to distinguish those homologies where community of descent is obvious as homogenetic.

2. Relating to ordinary reproduction or HOMOGENESIS (sense 2). 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

So **Homogenetical** *a.*, of, relating to, or having reference to, homogeny or community of descent.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 37 The homogenetical agreement can be one of no greater detail than is indicated by the condition of this region in the supposed common ancestor of Mammalia and Saurapsida.

Homogenist (hōmōjē'nist), [f. HOMOGENY + -IST.] One who maintains the theory of a common descent.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iii. 109 To overthrow the arguments of the homogenists.

Homogenize (hōmōjē'nīz), *v. rare.* [f. HOMOGENE + -IZE.] *trans.* To render homogeneous. Hence **Homogenizer**, one who or that which 'homogenizes'.

1886 *Fortn. Rev.* XL. 201 The whole island [Ireland] would have become homogenized by the action of strong centripetal forces. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 11 Dec. 371 The mixture is thoroughly amalgamated and ground together in an apparatus called by the inventors a 'homogenizer'.

Homogenous (hōmōjē'nās), *a. Biol.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. γένος *race* + -OUS.] = HOMOGENETIC 1.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 36 Structures which are genetically related, in so far as they have a single representative in a common ancestor, may be called *homogenous*. We may trace an *homogeny* between them, and speak of one as the *homogen* of the other. Thus the fore limbs of Mammalia, Saurapsida, Batrachia, and Fishes, may be called . . . *homogenous*, but only so far as relates to general structure. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) xiv. 385.

Homogeny (hōmōjē'nī), [Ultimately, ad. Gr. ὁμογένεια *community of origin*, f. ὁμογενε- of the same race or same kind: see HOMOGENE.]

† 1. Uniformity of nature, homogeneity. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 333 The Exhaling, or . . . Driving backe of the principall Spirits, which preserve the Consistence of the Body; So that when their Government is Dissolved every Part turneth to his Nature or Homogeny.

2. *Biol.* The quality of being homogenous; correspondence of structure due to common descent.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 36 If, however, we compare the fore limb of Saurapsida and Mammalia, it is possible to go a step further with the homogeny. 1872 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 49 Mr. Ray Lankester has recently proposed to supersede the term 'homology', and to substitute for it the two terms 'homogeny' and 'homoplasia'.

Homogone (hōmōjē'n), *a. Bot.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. γένος *generating*.] = HOMOGONOUS 1.

1877 GRAY in *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. III. XIII. 82 The counterpart homogone (or homogenous) would designate the absence of this kind of differentiation.

Homogonous (hōmōjē'nās), *a.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. γένος *generating* or γένος *offspring* + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having similar reproductive organs; applied by Asa Gray to flowers in which there is no difference of length in the stamens and pistils of different individuals; opp. to HETEROGONOUS 1.

1877 [see prec.]. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 225 Those . . . with Homogonous and those with Heterogonous flowers.

2. *Biol.* Exhibiting ordinary reproduction; producing offspring similar to the parent; opp. to HETEROGONOUS 2.

1883 SYD. SOC. *Lex.*, *Homogonous digenesis*, that form of digenesis in which, as in Annelids, the buds produce animals similar to those from which they spring. 1886 *Ibid.*, *Homogonous*, having like offspring.

Homograph (hōmōjē'grāf), [f. HOMO- + Gr. γράφω *written*, -GRAPHY.]

† 1. (See quot. 1823.) *Obs.*

1810 J. SPRATT in *Nicholson's J. Nat. Sc.* XXV. 325 (title) Invention of a Homograph, or Method of Communication by Signals, on Sea or Land. 1823 CRAIG *Technol. Dict.*, *Homograph* (Milt.), a sort of telegraphic signals performed by means of a white pocket handkerchief.

2. *Philol.* A word of the same spelling as another, but of different origin and meaning.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 Homographs, identical to the eye; as *base, bore, dun, fair* . . . in their various senses.

Homographic (hōmōjē'grāfik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + γραφικός GRAPHIC: cf. F. *homographique* (Chasles).]

1. *Geom.* Having the same anharmonic ratio or system of anharmonic ratios, as two figures of the same thing in different perspective; belonging or relating to such figures: see quot. *Homographic substitution*: see SUBSTITUTION.

1859 CAYLEY *Sixth Mem. Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIX. 77 Any figure . . . in the first plane gives rise to a corresponding figure in the second plane, and the two figures are said to be homographic to each other. To a point of the first figure there corresponds in the second figure a point, to a line a line, to a range of points or pencil of lines, a homographic range of points or pencil of lines. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Homographic*, a term of modern geometry, introduced by Chasles.

2. *Gram.* Said of spelling in which each sound is always represented by the same character, which stands for that sound and no other; strictly phonetic; opp. to *heterographic*.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 COLANGE tr. *Zell's Pop. Encycl.* I. 1160.

3. *Philol.* Of, belonging to, or consisting of homographs.

1880 *Direct. Sub-Editors N. E. Dict.* 4 Your slips are now in homographic groups, i. e. groups of words identical in spelling, but perhaps really consisting of several distinct parts of speech, or even of words having no connexion.

Homography (hōmōjē'grāfi), [f. HOMO- + Gr. γραφία *writing*, -GRAPHY.]

1. *Geom.* The relation between homographic figures; = HOMOLOGUE 4.

1859 CAYLEY *Sixth Mem. Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.*

CXLIX. 77 The theory of homography in geometry of two dimensions may be made to depend upon . . . the homography of ranges or pencils.

2. *Gram.* 'That method of spelling in which every sound is expressed by a single character, which represents that sound and no other' (Webster 1864).

Homoio-: see HOMEO-

Homoiousian (hōmōi'ousiān, -i'siān), *a.* and *sb. Theol.* [f. Gr. ὁμοιούσιος *of like essence* (f. ὁμοιος *like*, similar + οὐσία *essence*) + -AN.]

A. adj. *a.* Of like essence or substance. *b.* Relating to or maintaining likeness (as distinct from *identity* and from *difference*) of substance between the Father and the Son: see B. (Distinguished from *heteroousian* and *homoousian*.)

1854 BACONAM *Halicut.* 175 As important and difficult as the homoiousian and homoiousian controversy. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. iv. 320 The questions . . . whether the Son was homoiousian with the Father; whether he was homoiousian [etc.].

B. sb. One who held the Father and the Son, in the Godhead, to be of like, but not the same, essence or substance; a Semi-Arian.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VII. § 12 What was the Intention of those venerable Fathers the Homoiousians and the Homoiousians? 1776 [see HOMOGONOUS B.]. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 333 Probably since the era of the homoiousian and the homoiousian so great a difference has not turned on a single syllable.

† **Homologal**, *a. Math. Obs.* [f. med. L. *homolog-us*, *a. Gr.* ὁμόλογος *agreeing*, HOMOLOGOUS + -AL.] Corresponding, as the two antecedents or the two consequents in a proportion: = HOMOLOGOUS 1. (Opp. to *heterologal*.)

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 32 After the proportion of the Pyramidal or Conic homologal lines. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 202 Like figures are alike placed, when in both of them the homologal strait lines . . . are parallel. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 48 Multiplication . . . of these new Homologal terms.

Homologate (hōmōjē'grāt), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. med. L. *homologāre* (1268 in Du Cange), after Gr. ὁμολογέω *to confess*, acknowledge + -ATE 3. Cf. F. *homologuer* (1539 in H. Estienne).]

1. *trans.* To express agreement with or approval of; to assent to, acknowledge; to countenance; to ratify, confirm.

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 92 Saint Paul homologates this doctrine. a 1715 BURNET *Omn. Time* (1766) I. 347 To accuse a minister before a Bishop was an acknowledging his jurisdiction . . . or, to use a hard word much in use among them, it was homologating his power. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii. Whilk I was altogether unwilling to homologate by my presence. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Sc.* ii. ii. 105 Sometimes one body of patrons elected the teacher, the others afterwards homologating the appointment. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 190 It could hardly be that one or two of the incidents which Milton has supplied, the popular imagination has been unable to homologate.

b. spec. in Sc. Law. To ratify or render valid (a deed in itself defective or informal) by some subsequent act which expresses or implies assent to it.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) 465 A marriage contract, though defective in the legal solemnities, is held . . . to be homologated by the subsequent marriage of the parties. 1790 in *Dallas Amer. Law Rep.* (1798) I. 366 The agreement being homologated, that is to say recorded and confirmed by the Court of Parliament, became obligatory.

2. *intr. or absol.* To agree, accord; to express agreement or assent.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia Wks.* (1711) 191 It did homologate both in the end and means with their commission, and the matter of their present deliberations. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 26. 189 The Apostle clearly homologates, or confesses to the sentence of Peter.

3. *trans.* To represent as agreeing (with something else); to identify. *rare.*

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 51 While it homologates this irradiated substance or modification of matter with that of light, it also excludes it from being any species of heat.

Homologation (hōmōjē'grāshən), Chiefly *Sc.* [ad. med. L. *homologation-em*, n. of action f. *homologāre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *homologation* (16th c.).]

The action of homologating; assent, ratification, confirmation. Mostly in legal use; *spec. in Sc. Law* (see prec. 1 b).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Homologation*, an admission, allowance, or approbation, a consent unto. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 318 One's subscribing as witness to a deed, does not infer homologation. 1818 COLFERROOKE *Treat. Obligat.* I. 128 A recognition, confirming and ratifying an obligation, to which an exception might be opposed, or for the rescission of which an action might be sustained, is termed homologation. It is *approval*, or *assent* subsequent. 1849 TAIT's *Mag.* XVI. 422 A distinct categorical homologation of our principle. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Sc.*, *Homologation*, is a technical expression, signifying an act by which a person approves of a deed; the effect of such approbatory act, being to render that deed, though itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated. All deeds, informal or defective, may be homologated.

Homologen (hōmōjē'džen), *Chem.* [f. HOMOLOGOUS + -GEN.] A proposed name for the group of atoms by which each of the compounds in a homologous series differs from the preceding:

e.g. the group H_2C in the hydrocarbons of formula CuH_{2n+2} , etc. So **Homologenic** *a.*, said of the molecule or group to which the 'homologen' is successively added.

1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* II. 979.

Homologic (*hómōlōgik*), *a.* [f. **HOMOLOG** (or its source) + *-ic*. In *F. homologie*.] = next.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 213 The civilised philosopher classifies by essential affinities—homologic characteristics.

Homological (*hómōlōgikál*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] Involving or characterized by homology, homologous; relating to homology.

1849 *OWEN Disc. Nat. Limbs* 72 Whatever higher homological proposition may be demonstrated of the one must apply to the other. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 154 What may be termed homological symmetry of organization. 1854 *OWEN Spec. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 211 The homological characters of bones. 1885 LEUDESORF *Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 11 Consider two homological figures... let *O* be their centre, *s* their axis of homology.

Hence **Homologically** *adv.*, in a homological manner; in relation to homology.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1866 *DK. ARGVLL Reign Larv* iv. (1867) 208 Limbs which are homologically the same are put to the most diverse... uses. 1866 *ONLING Anim. Chem.* 137 The most oxidised of known 2-carbon uric acid products are homologically the representatives of the least oxidised 3-carbon products.

Homologist (*hómōlōgist*), *rare*. [f. **HOMOLOG** + *-IST*.] One versed in homologies.

1849 *OWEN Disc. Nat. Limbs* 68 Which the homologist is ready to give to the determination of the special character of the parts. 1894 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 226/3 Those poor laboratory homologists from whom his tolerant contempt is so thinly veiled.

Homologize (*hómōlōgize*), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.]

1. *intr.* To be homologous, to correspond.

1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 94 The Self-motive, Self-active, and living Principle concurs with, and homologues to Mechanism in the animal Functions. 1886 *Nature* 4 Feb. 333/1 Two ventricles... which homologise with the lateral ventricles in the cerebrum of Mammalia.

2. *trans.* To make, or show to be, homologous. 1811 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 156 To homologize our constitution with that of England. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 9 This neutration is in some cases... difficult to homologise with that of existing forms.

Hence **Homologizer**, one who homologizes.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Pallas Anglicana* to What Thorndike, Heylin, Hicks... with all our present Saxon Homologizers do unanimously maintain.

|| **Homologon** (*hómōlōgōn*). [Gr., neut. of *hómōlogos* agreeing, consonant, f. *hómōs* same + *lógos* ratio, proportion, analogy.] A thing corresponding to another; a homologue.

1871 J. F. CLARKE *10 Gl. Relig.* i. iv. § 1. 145 One of the curious homologons of history is this repetition in Europe of the course of events in Asia.

Homologous (*hómōlōgōs*), *a.* [f. med. L. *homologus* or Gr. *hómōlogos* agreeing (see prec.) + *-OUS*.] Having the same relation, proportion, relative position, etc.; corresponding. Specifically:

1. *Math.* Having the same ratio or relative value as the two antecedents or the two consequents in a proportion, or the corresponding sides in similar figures.

1660 *BARROW Euclid* v. def. 11, *B* and *D* are homologous or magnitudes of a like ratio. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iv. 23 Comparing the homologous terms. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. ix. 118 The quantitative relation between any two sides of the one, is equal to that between the homologous sides of the other.

b. *Mod. Geom.* Having a relation of homology, as two plane figures; homological; homographic and in the same plane. (See **HOMOLOG** 4.)

1879 *SALMON Conics* 59 Two triangles are said to be homologous, when the intersections of the corresponding sides lie on the same right line called the axis of homology; prove that the lines joining corresponding vertices meet in a point.

2. *Biol.* Having the same relation to an original or fundamental type; corresponding in type of structure (but not necessarily in function); said of parts or organs in different animals or plants, or of different parts or organs in the same animal or plant. (Distinguished from *analogous*: see quot. 1854 s.v. **ANALOGOUS** 1 b.)

1846 *OWEN in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 174 There exists doubtless a close general resemblance in the mode of development of homologous parts. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* II. 322 In the vertebrata the front and hind limbs are homologous. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* i. 6 The name of leaves has been... extended... from the green expansions which constitute foliage to other forms under which such appendages occur... The latter are homologous with leaves or the homologues of leaves.

b. *Path.* Of the same formation as the normal tissue of the part: said of morbid growths. (Opp. to **HETEROLOGOUS**.)

1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 106 A growth primarily homologous may subsequently become heterologous. 1878 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 97 The cartilaginous tumour is homologous... if it springs from cartilage.

3. *Chem.* Applied to series of compounds differing in composition successively by a constant amount of certain constituents, and showing a

gradation of chemical and physical properties; esp. to series of organic compounds differing by multiples of CH_2 , as the alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, etc.

1850 *DAUBENY Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 252 Four classes of homologous bodies, to adopt the term which Gerhardt has proposed, namely, alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, and acids. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 292 These homologous series of mono-, di-, tri-, and higher carbon groups. 1876 *FOSTER Phys.* (1879) App. 677 The Acetic Acid Series... one of the most complete homologous series of organic chemistry.

4. In other applications: = Corresponding.

1837 *BREWSTER Magnet.* 22 Making the homologous poles of two magnetized wires repel each other. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xiii. 173 A symmetrical figure is one in which the homologous parts on opposite sides are equal in magnitude. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* § 82 Two poles or planes thus symmetrically disposed in regard to an origin-plane will be termed homologous to each other in respect to that plane of symmetry.

Homolographic: see **HOMOLOGRAPHIC**.

Homologue (*hómōlōg*), [a. F. *homologue*, ad. Gr. *hómōlogos* (HOMOLOGON).] That which is homologous; a homologous organ, etc.: see prec.

1848 *OWEN Homol. Verteb. Skel.* 5 Homologues... used... by geometers as signifying 'the sides of similar figures which are opposite to equal and corresponding angles', or to parts having the same proportions. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. Index 802 The arms of a man, the pectoral fin of a fish, and the wings of a bird, are homologues of one another. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 109 Every Christian... is a homologue of the Great Archetype.

Homology (*hómōlōgí*), [ad. late L. *homologia*, a. Gr. *hómōlogia* agreement, assent, f. *hómōlogos* HOMOLOGOUS. Cf. *F. homologie*.] Homologous quality or condition; sameness of relation; correspondence.

1. In general sense. (Before 19th c. only in Dicts.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Homology*, an agreement. 1721 *BAILEY, Homology*, Proportion, Agreeableness. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. ii. 59 We find in distinct languages striking homologies due to community of descent. 1875 O. W. HOLMES *Crime & Autom.* in *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 325 The plain law of homology, which declares that like must be compared with like.

2. *Biol.* Correspondence in type of structure (of parts or organs); see **HOMOLOGOUS** 2. (Distinguished from **ANALOGY** 9.) Also, that branch of Biology or Comparative Anatomy which deals with such correspondences.

General homology, the relation of an organ or organism to the general type. *Lateral homology*, the relation of corresponding parts on the two sides of the body. *Serial homology*, the relation of corresponding parts forming a series in the same organism (e.g. legs, vertebrae, leaves). *Special homology*, the correspondence of a part or organ in one organism with the homologous part in another (e.g. of a horse's 'knee' with the human wrist).

1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 525/2 The cephalic processes... have no real homology with the locomotive extremities of the Vertebrata. 1846 *OWEN in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 175 The correspondence of a part or organ... with a part or organ in a different animal... (i.e.) special homology. *Ibid.*, A higher relation of homology is that in which a part... stands to the fundamental or general type... (i.e.) general homology. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* iii. ii. § 28 The homologies of the skeleton imply a wide range of similarities. 1859 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 240 Homology and Embryology. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* 99 From the leaf... all the floral organs are developed, and to it... all parts are reducible by homology. 1872 *NICHOLSON Biol.* 42 Lateral homology consists in the structural identity of the parts on the two sides of the body. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 63 We distinguish, accordingly, physiological likeness, or Analogy, from morphological likeness, or Homology.

b. *Path.* Of a morbid growth: see **HOMOLOGOUS** 2 b.

1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 106 A knowledge of the homology or heterology of a growth. 1878 [see **HETEROLOGY**.]

3. *Chem.* The relation of the compounds forming a homologous series: see **HOMOLOGOUS** 3.

1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* II. 979 *Homology*, a term expressing a principle in the chemistry of organic compounds... first introduced by the illustrious Gerhardt.

4. *Mod. Geom.* The relation of two figures in the same plane, such that every point in each corresponds to a point in the other, and collinear points in one correspond to collinear points in the other; every straight line joining a pair of corresponding points passes through a fixed point called the *centre of homology*, and every pair of corresponding straight lines in the two figures intersect on a fixed straight line called the *axis of homology*.

1879 [see **HOMOLOGOUS** 1 b]. 1885 *LEUDESORF Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 11 Two corresponding straight lines therefore always intersect on a fixed straight line, which we may call *s*: thus the given figures are in homology, *O* being the centre, and *s* the axis, of homology.

Homomorph (*hómōmōrf*), [f. Gr. *hómō* HOMOMORPHIC form.] A thing of the same form as another; applied to letters or characters having the same form (as Russian $\Pi = n$, Greek $H = \bar{e}$, Roman H), and to different words having the same spelling.

1886 G. MALLERY *Photogr. N. A. Ind.* 239 Characters substantially the same, or homomorphs, made by one set of people, have a different signification among others. 1895 *HOFFMAN Begin. Writing* 176 Writing by such a method

demands... a thorough command of the language, its homomorphs and homophones.

Homomorphic (*hómōmōrfik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-IC*.] Of the same or similar form. *spec. a.* *Entom.* Said of insects in which the larva more or less resembles the imago (*Homomorpha*); hemimetabolous or ametabolous. *b. Bot.* Applied to flowers or plants in which there is no difference in the relative length of the stamens and pistils; also to the self-fertilization of such flowers. *c. Biol.* Applied to organs or organisms showing an external resemblance, but not really related in structure or origin. (In senses a. and b. opp. to *heteromorphic*; in sense c. to *homologous*.)

1872 *NICHOLSON Biol.* 50-1 Many examples are known, both in the animal and the vegetable kingdom, in which families widely removed from one another in their fundamental structure, nevertheless present a... close resemblance. For this phenomenon the term 'homomorphism' has been proposed, and such forms are said to be 'homomorphic'. 1873 *HOOKER tr. Syst. Bot.* 154 Heteromorphic unions produce considerably more capsules and good seeds than homomorphic unions. 1874, 1877 [see **HETEROGRAPHIC**]. 1875 *BLAKE Zool.* 372 The nutritive zooids all resemble each other, or they are homomorphic. 1896 *HENSLOW Wild Flowers* 86 Every flower had become homomorphic and self-fertilizing.

So **Homomorphism**, **Homomorphy**, the condition of being homomorphic; resemblance of form, esp. without real structural affinity.

1869 *NICHOLSON Zool.* 233 Homomorphism subsists between the Polyzoa and the Hydroids. 1879 [see **HOMOMORPHIC**]. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot. Gloss.*, *Homomorphy*. 1883 [see *homophyly* s.v. **HOMO**.]

Homomorphous, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] Of the same form; = prec.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Homomorphous*, *Bot.*, having the same form: homomorphous. 1855 [see **HETERO-MORPHOUS**]. 1864 *Reader* 2 Apr. 434/1 A step higher than the simple homomorphous organization of Amœba. 1874 *LUBBOCK Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 43 The Orthoptera and other Homomorphous insects. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 283 [It] has homomorphous leaves in many rows.

Homonomous (*hómōnōmōs*), *a.* [f. Gr. *hómōnomos* (f. *hómōs* same + *nómos* law) + *-OUS*.] Subject to the same or a constant law; *spec. in Biol.* Having the same law or mode of growth: said of homologous parts or organs (opp. to *heteronomous*).

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 112 The great number of homonomous segments... in Myriapoda. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 64 The individual fingers and toes... are homonomous structures.

Homonymy (*hómōnimí*), [f. as prec. + *-Y*: after Gr. derivatives in *-νομία*.] Homonymous condition. *spec. in Biol.* (see prec.).

a. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 127 The key hereof is the homonymy of the Greek made use of in the Latin words. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Introd. 114 In the homonymy and number of their segments and appendages, the Myriopoda resemble certain of the Crustacea. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 64 Homonymy... describes the relation to one another of those parts which are arranged along a transverse axis of the body. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 147 The larva... has a somewhat vermiform appearance owing to the great homonymy or similarity of the remaining somites.

Homony, obs. form of **HOMINY**.

Homonym (*hómōnim*). Also homonyme. [ad. late L. *homonymum* (Quintilian), a. Gr. *hómōnymon*, neut. of *hómōnymos* HOMONYMOUS. Cf. *F. homonyme* 'an equivocation, or word of divers significations' (Cotgr.).]

1. *a.* The same name or word used to denote different things. *b. Philol.* Applied to words having the same sound, but differing in meaning: opp. to *heteronym* and *synonym*.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xxv. 100 Those [words] that differ not in termination; as grammatica, the art of grammar, and grammatica, a woman, are not conjugates, but homonyms. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. L.* 350 During the later periods of the Empire there are so many homonyms as to confuse the most attentive investigator. 1876 *DOUSE Grimm's L.* § 17. 34 A monosyllabic language, indeed, like the Chinese, is but, as it were, a cluster of homonyms.

2. A person or thing having the same name as another; a 'namesake'.

1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 27 It is to this Mushtāq that Mannū Lāla... alludes, and not to his titular homonym of Azimābād, as our author imagines. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. L.* 118 He bestowed the Duchy upon his Father's homonym Robert the Younger. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 138 The locust of Arabia is... twice or three times the size of its northern homonym.

Hence + **Homonymal** *a.*, agreeing in name.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 102 For Island... their dayes are homonymall with ours in England... as derived from the same idoles.

Homonymic, *a.* [f. as next + *-IC*.] Of or relating to homonyms or homonymy. So **Homonymical** *a.* (in mod. Dicts.).

1862 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 10 The *Vikra-prakāśa*, an homonymic lexicon... written in the year 1111. 1867 *WHITNEY Stud. Lang.* xii. (1890) 454 The homonymic designation of a thing by something which called to the mind the sounds of which its name was composed.

Homonymous (*hómōnimōs*), *a.* [f. late L. *homonymus*, a. Gr. *hómōnymos* of the same name, sb. a namesake, pl. τὰ ὁμώνυμα (Aristotle) equi-

vocal nouns, ambiguous words; f. *ὁμός* same + *ὄνομα* (Æolic *ὄνυμα*) name: see -OUS.]

†1. Denoting different things by the same name (said of the same word used in different senses); equivocal, ambiguous. *Obs.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 115 Your Minor is every whit homonymous. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 244/2 Terms are of three kinds, *Homonymous*, *Synonymous*, and *Paronymous*. *Homonymous*, whose name only is common, their Essence divers. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lanc.*, [John Smith] became Fellow and Proctor of the University [of Cambridge] when past Sixty years of age, when the Prevaricators gave him this Homonym[ous] Salute Ave Pater. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 6 Equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called homonymous, or ambiguous. 1801 COLEBROOKE in *Asiatic Res.* (1803) VII. 216 A list of homonyms indeclinables is subjoined.

b. *Philol.* Of the nature of homonyms: said of words identical in sound but different in sense.

1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 17. 34 The meanings of the several primitives are in general so widely different that the homonymous derivatives remain to all time clearly distinguished in use.

2. Having, or called by, the same name.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Homonymous*, things of several kinds, having the same denomination, a Term in Logic. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. i. 99 The homonymous nerves of the right and left Sides. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 305/2 There seems to have been a single capital, homonymous with the island.

b. *Optics*. Applied to the two images of one object seen in looking at a point nearer than the object, when the right image is that seen by the right eye and the left by the left: opp. to HETERONYMOUS 2.

1881 LE CONTE *Sight* ii. i. 95 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is so doubled that the left image belongs to the right eye and the right image to the left eye. . . when we look at the nearer finger, the farther one is so doubled that the right image belongs to the right eye and the left image to the left eye. In the former case, the images are said to be *heteronymous*, i.e. of different name, and in the latter case they are said to be *homonymous*, i.e. of the same name, as the eye.

Hence *Homonymously* adv.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* iii. iii. (1786) 342 One Word may be not homonymously but truly and essentially common to many Particulars past, present and future. 1881 [see HETERONYMOUSLY].

Homonymy (*homōnīmī*). Also 7 erron. -imie, -omie. [ad. late L. *homōnīmīa*, a. Gr. *ὁμωνυμία*, f. *ὁμωνυμῶς* (see prec.). Cf. F. *homonymie* (1606 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The quality of being homonymous; the use of the same name for different things; †equivocation, ambiguity (*obs.*); sameness of name with difference of sense.

[1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 65 *Homonymia*, which maie be called in English, the doubtfulness of one woorde, when it signifieth diversly.] 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 You play upon the Homonymie of the word Loue. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Homonymie*, a terme in Logique, when one word signifieth diuers things: as Hart: signifying a beast, and a principall member of the body. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 181 Proper names . . . often fall into homonymie, that is, different persons often go by the same name. 1847 GROTE *Greece* i. xviii. (1849) II. 24 There existed certain homonymies and certain affinities of religious worship, between parts of Boeotia and parts of Thessaly.

†**Homomousial**, a. *Obs. rare.* = HOMOUSIAN a. 1605 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 163/1 Those three Divine Persons . . . all homousial, or consubstantial to one another. a 1834 COLEBRIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836-9) IV. 234 Why not . . . retain the same term in all languages? Why not *usia* and *homousial*, as well as *hypostasis* . . . and the like?

Homousian, **homousian** (*homōusian*), a. and sb. *Theol.* [ad. med. L. *homousian-us*, f. *homousius* (Jerome), a. Gr. *ὁμοούσιος*, *ὁμοούσιος*, f. *ὁμός* same + *οὐσία* essence, substance: see -AN. In mod. F. *homousien*. Opp. to *heterousian* and *homioousian*.

The form *homousian* is normal, according to the regular equivalence of Roman *u* to Gr. *ou*; but Engl. writers have mostly thought of the Gr. letters.]

A. *adj.* a. Of the same essence or substance; co-essential, consubstantial. b. Relating to or maintaining the consubstantiality of the persons of the Trinity: see B.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 597 The Genuine Platonists would doubtless acknowledge also, all the Three Hypostases of their Trinity to be Homo-ousian, Co-Essential or Con-Substantial. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit.* Hist. 48 The first Father of the Homousian Orthodoxy. 1744 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* i. l. § 2. V. 134 The council of Nice established the homousian or consubstantial doctrine. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 38 So homousian both in look and soul, so indiscernibly a single whole. 1866 [see HOMOUSIAN A.].

B. *sb. Eccl. Hist.* One who holds the three persons of the Trinity to be of the same essence or substance; an orthodox Trinitarian.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Forty. Faith* 17 b, The Arrians called the Catholikes Homousians. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 610 The Arrians call us Homousians, because . . . we defend the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, to be in the language of the Greeks Homousians, that is of One and the Same Substance. 1748 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* i. lxx. § 7. VII. 429 These measures incommenced by turns the Homousians and the Arrians. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1848) I. 475 The profane of every age have derided the furious contests which the difference of a single diph-

thong excited between the Homousians and the Homioousians. 1885 E. S. FOULKES *Prim. Consecr.* v. 162 The Acacians, long afterwards, condemned the Homousians, the Homioousians and the Aneomians in one lot.

Hence **Homousianism**, the doctrine of the Homousians. **Homousianist** = HOMOUSIAN B. So also **Homousianst** = HOMOUSIAN B. **Homousious** a., consubstantial. **Homousie** [cf. Gr. (τὸ) ὁμοούσιον, neut. of ὁμοούσιος, used subst.], consubstantiality.

1869 O. W. HOLMES *Cind. fr. Ashes in Old Vol. Life* (1891) 244 A very worthy professor . . . but thought by certain experts to be a little questionable in the matter of 'homousianism. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 37 The term Homousian or 'Homousianist, nick-names invented by the Blaspheming Arrians. 1626 Bp. MOUNTAGU in *Cosin's Corr.* (1869) I. 99 For the 'Homousians, they rest all upon God and neglected means. 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* III. 3/1 Gregory of Cappadocia . . . committed many acts of violence against the Homousians. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 606 It is full of divine things, by reason of its being cognate or congenerous, and 'homousious with them. *Ibid.* 610 [see HOMOUSIAN B.]. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 475 As a substitute for the absent 'homousie or identity of being with God.

Homophene (*homōfēn*). [irreg. f. HOMO- + Gr. *φαίν-ειν* to show, to appear. (The Gr. formation would be **ὁμοφανής*, giving Eng. *homophanc.*)] A word having the same form to the eye as another; used esp. in reference to the reading of deaf-mutes, who recognize words only by sight. Hence **Homopheneous** (more correctly -*phanous*), a.

1883 A. G. BELL in *Ann. Deaf & Dumb* (1884) Jan. 44 Homopheneous words, or words that have the same appearance to the eye. *Ibid.* 59 A knowledge of homophenes, that is . . . of those words that present the same appearance to the eye. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 55/3 The word *homophenes* (similarly appearing), on the model of *homophones* (similarly sounding), was suggested to Prof. Graham Bell some years ago by Mr. Homer, late Principal of the Providence (Rhode Island) School for Deaf-Mutes, and has now been permanently adopted. *Ibid.* Here every word in the sentence is homopheneous with the corresponding word in the list.

Homophone (*homōfōn*), a. and sb. Also -*phon*. [ad. Gr. *ὁμόφωνος* of the same sound, f. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *φωνή* sound. Cf. F. *homophone*.]

A. *adj.* Having the same sound. *rare.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Homophon*, of one sound. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 796 Ten homophone letters were added.

B. *sb.* 1. *Philol.* (Usually in pl.) Applied to words having the same sound, but differing in meaning or derivation; also to different symbols denoting the same sound or group of sounds.

1843 GLIDDON *Anc. Egypt* (1850) 6/2 An alphabet composed of 16 distinct articulations, for each of which there was a number more or less great of homophones—i.e. symbols differing in figure, though identical in sound. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. l. iii. 45 Each syllable or word [in Chinese] has . . . a considerable number of characters, made up originally of different elements . . . Practically each of these homophones may be used for the word, in whatever sense that word may be employed. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 note, Homophones, identical to the ear only; as *ail* and *ale*. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 29 We have in English the four homophones *rite*, *write*, *right*, and *wright*. By the aid of the variant spelling a child readily learns that these homophones are really four different words.

2. *Mus.* = HOMOPHONY 1. *rare.*

1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 746 *Homophone*. voices or instruments sounding alike—unison . . . sometimes applied to music written in what was formerly called the Monodic style . . . now ordinarily employed for music in plain harmony . . . as opposed to the Polyphonic treatment.

Homophonic (*homōfōnik*), a. *Mus.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] 1. Producing, or consisting of, sounds of the same pitch; unisonous, in unison. Said of ancient music; opp. to *antiphonic*.

1881 BROADBUSH *Mus. Acoustics* 342 Helmholtz in his chapter on 'The Tonality of Homophonic Music' enumerates five scales which differ more or less from our modern major scale.

2. *loosely*. Said of music characterized by the predominance of one part or melody, to which the rest merely furnish harmonies; more correctly called *monophonic* or *monodic*. Opp. to *polyphonic*.

1879 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 55 The homophonic rather than the polyphonic style predominates in the music [allemande], which frequently consists of a highly figurate melody, with a comparatively simple accompaniment. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 319/2 [Bach's] compositions are polyphonic rather than homophonic.

Homophonous (*homōfōnēs*), a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 1. *Mus.* = HOMOPHONIC 1.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1872 F. HÜFFER in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 271 The homophonous innocence of the Doric and Mixolydic scales.

2. Having the same sound; of the character of homophones (see HOMOPHONY B. 1).

1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 145 Each sound . . . may be represented by several homophonous signs. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 501/1 The 'Scott Library' is sure to be confounded with the 'Stott Library', so homophonous are they.

Homophony (*homōfōnī*). [ad. Gr. *ὁμοφωνία* nison, f. *ὁμόφωνος* (see HOMOPHONY).]

1. *Mus.* Homophonic music or style. a. Unison, or music performed in unison: opp. to *antiphony*. b. *loosely*. Monophony, monody: opp. to *polyphony*. (See HOMOPHONIC.)

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 137 Antiphony is more agreeable than homophony. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 111 The leading feature in . . . the 17th century is . . . the development of homophony with its melodious character and its richness of harmony, in contradistinction to the old strict polyphony.

2. *Philol.* The quality of being homophonous; identity of sound (of words or characters).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.* s.v. In French, which is peculiarly a dialect of Latin abounding in contractions, homophonies are numerous. 1892 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 233/2 Evident corruptions of the texts . . . specially favoured by the homophonies of the characters.

Homoplasmy = HOMOPLASY.

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 558 Cases of homoplasmy in plants are referable to two distinct classes. . . resemblances in general habit, and resemblances of particular organs.

Homoplast (*homōplāst*). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλαστός* moulded: cf. *bioplast*.]

1. An organ or part homoplastic with another (see next); opp. to HOMOGEN 2.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 39 Such details of agreement . . . we must set down to the fact that they are to a great degree homoplasts, similar forces or requirements operating on similar materials in the two stocks, having produced results in the way of structure which have a certain agreement.

2. An aggregate or fusion of plastids all of the same structure: opp. to *alloplast*.

1883 [see *homio-organ* s.v. HOMO-].

Homoplastic (-*plāstik*), a. *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλαστικός* fit for moulding.] Having a similarity of structure without community of origin:

said of parts or organs of different animals or plants. Opp. to HOMOGNETIC.

Nearly synonymous with HOMOMORPHIC c, and with ANALOGOUS 1 b; but implying that the similarities are due to similarity of environment.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 40 The right ventricle of the bird's heart is not homogenous with the right ventricle of the mammal's heart, nor the left with the left; but the two cavities in each case are homoplastic.

1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) xiv. 386 Homoplastic structures are the same with those which I have classed . . . as analogous modifications or resemblances.

Homoplastide (-*plāstaid*). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλαστός* moulded + -IDE.] An organism consisting of a number of cells all of the same kind. Opp. to *heteroplastide* and *monoplastide*.

1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 621 The body of unicellular organisms (monoplastides), as also that of undifferentiated multicellular organisms (homoplastides). *Ibid.* 622 [see HETEROPLASTIDE].

Homoplasmy (*homōplāsi*). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλασία*, f. *πλασις* moulding, formation.]

Homoplastic condition; similarity of structure produced independently by the operation of similar external circumstances. Opp. to HOMOGONY 2.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 39 When identical or nearly similar forces, or environments, act on two or more parts of an organism which are exactly or nearly alike . . . [or] on parts in two organisms, which parts are exactly or nearly alike and sometimes homogenetic, the resulting correspondences called forth in the several parts in the two organisms will be nearly or exactly alike . . . I propose to call this kind of agreement *homoplasia* or *homoplasmy*. *Ibid.* 40 What, exactly, is to be ascribed to homogeny, and what to homoplasmy, in the relations of this series of structures, is a matter for careful consideration. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homoplasmy*, the assumption by organisms . . . of externally similar forms when exposed to similar external conditions.

A good example is seen in the similarity of the American *aloë*, which is an *Agave*, to the true *aloë*.

|| **Homoptera** (*homōptērā*), sb. pl. *Entom.* [mod. L. (Latreille 1817), f. Gr. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *πτερόν* wing: cf. Gr. *ὁμόπτερος* with the same plumage.] A suborder of HEMIPTERA, comprising

insects of very various forms, with wings of uniform texture: contrasted with HETEROPTERA.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 385 He designated the last of these suborders Homoptera. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 319 The Homoptera have four deflexed wings often of a substance between coriaceous and membranous. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 25 The Homoptera agree with the Heteroptera in the structure of the mouth, and in the metamorphoses.

Hence **Homopter** [F. *homoptère*, Latreille],

Homopteran, a member of the *Homoptera*;

Homopterous a., belonging to or having the characters of the *Homoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 385 Very considerable differences take place in the economy of Homopterous insects. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Homopterans*, *Homoptera*, the name of an order of insects, distinguished from the *Hemiptera* of Linnaeus, including those in which the wing-covers are of an uniform semimembranous consistency. 1864 WEBSTER, *Homopter*.

Homostyled (*homōstēd*), a. *Bot.* [f. HOMO- + STYLE + -ED.] Having the styles or pistils (in

different individual plants) of the same length relatively to the stamens (= HOMOGONOUS 1, HOMOMORPHIC b): opp. to *heterostyled*. Also **Homostylic** (*homōstēlik*), **Homostylous** (-*stēilas*), *adjs.* in same sense; **Homostylly** (*homōstēlly*), the condition of being homostyled.

1877 [see HETEROSTYLED]. 1883 THOMPSON in *Müller's Fertil. Flowers* 20 Homostylic plants with irregular flowers. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homostylous*. 1887 GOEBEL *Morphol. Plants* 481 *Homostylly*, same as homogony.

Homotaxial (-tæ'ksiäl), *a. Geol.* [f. *HOMO-* + Gr. *-τάξια* (f. *τάξις*) arrangement + *-AL*.] Applied to strata in different regions, having the same relative position with respect to those underlying and overlying them, but not necessarily contemporaneous: cf. **HOMOTAXIS**; also to the fossil remains (usually of similar character) found in such strata.

1870 Huxley *Anniv. Addr. Geol. Soc. in Q. J. J. 1870*, XXVI. p. xlii. Certain forms of life in one locality occur in the same general order of succession as, or are *homotaxial* with, similar forms in the other locality. 1883 J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 4. The homotaxial relations of the groups.

Hence **Homotaxially** *adv.*, in the way of or in relation to homotaxy. Also **Homotaxeous**, **Homotaxie** *adj.* = **HOMOTAXIAL**.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 56, 97 As homotaxeous, and not as contemporaneous. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* (1879) I. 42 The Silurian rocks of Europe, North America, South America, Australia, &c., contain very similar fossils, and are undoubtedly 'homotaxeous'. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Intro. 22 The species which constitute the corresponding or homotaxie terms in the series, in different localities, are not identical. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 22 note, If we look at them, homotaxially, from the point of view offered by the European Meiocenes, they are Meiocene.

Homotaxis (-tæ'ksis), *Geol.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ὁμο-* *HOMO-* + *τάξις* arrangement. The Gr. formation would be **ὁμοτάξια* homotaxy.] The condition of being homotaxial; the relation of strata having the same relative position in the geologic series, or of the similar forms of life occurring in such strata.

1862 Huxley *Anniv. Addr. Geol. Soc. in Q. J. J. 1870*, XVIII. p. xlii. For Geology (which after all is only the anatomy and physiology of the earth) it might be well to invent some single word (such as 'homotaxis', similarity of order), in order to express an essentially similar idea (i.e. to 'homology' in anatomy). *Ibid.* p. xlii. The mischief of confounding that 'homotaxis' or 'similarity of arrangement' which can be demonstrated, with 'synchrony' or identity of date, for which there is not a shadow of a proof, under the one common term of 'contemporaneity'. 1870 *Ibid.* XXVI. p. xlii. The use of the term 'homotaxis' instead of 'synchronism' has not, so far as I know, found much favour in the eyes of geologists. 1883 *Nature* 18 Jan. 262 It cautions the student against the confusion of geological synchrony with stratigraphical homotaxis.

Homotaxy (-tæksi). Etymol. regular f. for prec. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 295 note, *Homotaxis* is impossible. *homotaxia*, *homotaxy*, is the eligible form. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Homotropal (homp'trôpäl), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + *-AL*.] = next.

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* (ed. 2) 148. 1855 BALFOUR *Bot.* (ed. 3) 302 In an anatropal seed, where the micropyle is close to the hilum, and the chalazæ at the opposite extremity, the embryo is erect or homotropal.

Homotropous (-p'trôpos), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὁμο-* *HOMO-* + *-τροπος* turning + *-OUS* (after F. *homotrope*, A. Richard 1819): cf. Gr. *ὁμότροπος* of like disposition.] Of the embryo of a seed: Having the radicle directed towards the hilum. Opp. to *heterotropous* or *heterotropous*.

1829 P. CLINTON tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* (ed. 4) 398 The embryo is said to be homotropous when it has the same direction with the seed, that is to say, when its radicle corresponds to the hilum. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) 342 The embryo is said to be erect or homotropous.

Homotype (hôm'tôip), *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ὁμο-* *HOMO-* + *-τύπος* TYPE.] A part or organ having the same type of structure as another, a homologue; applied *esp.* to serially or laterally homologous parts in the same organism.

1840 T. A. G. BALFOUR *Typ. Char. Nat.* (1866) 64 A general likeness is sufficient in nature to constitute, in the eyes of naturalists, a type, and hence they speak of such as homologues or homotypes. 1849 OWEN *Nat. Limbs* 19 The femur, the homotype of the humerus. 1854 — *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 170 So far as each segment... is a repetition or 'homotype' of every other segment. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 215 The successive vertebrae... are serial homologues, or homotypes.

Hence **Homotypal** (hôm'tôipäl), **Homotypic** (hôm'tôipik), *ical* *adj.*, of the character of, or relating to, a homotype; homologous. **Homotypy** (hôm'tôipi, hêm'tôipi), relation of homotypes; homology; *esp.* serial or lateral homology.

1849 OWEN *Nat. Limbs* 29 To discern their 'homotypal' relations and their classification. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 102 The vine presents a repetition both of homotypal parts and of homotypal arrangement of parts. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homotypic. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 93 The large pincers of the scorpion are 'homotypical'... with the large pincers of the crayfish. 1874 *Pop. Encycl.* s.v., *Homotypy, another term for serial homology. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 64 Homotypical organs... are often so changed that their homotypy cannot be recognised, and has to be worked out.

Homousian: see **HOMOUSIAN**.

† **Homple**. *Obs.* ? Some kind of linen fabric. c1450 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 27 Loke well your lawne, your homple, and your lake... Ye washe cleyne. [1847-78 HALLIWELL *Hompl*, a kind of jacket. *North.*]

Homple, var. of **HUMPLE** v.

|| **Homuncio** (hôm'pnsio). [Latin dim. of *homo*, *homin*, man.] = **HOMUNCULE**.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 153 An hundred Homuncios more or lesse. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 253 Such an Homocion was Mr. Jefferies the late Queens VOL. V.

Dwarf. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 64 Producing an homuncio by the laws of matter and motion. 1802 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) XI. 129 But it is something for an Homuncio like myself to put all these potentates into jeopardy.

Homuncule, **uncle** (hôm'pnsiul, -v'p'k'l). [ad. L. *homunculus*, (also in Eng. use) dim. of *homo* man. Cf. F. *homuncule* (18th c. in Littré).] A little or diminutive man; a mannikin.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 46 That there is an artificial way of making an Homunculus, and that the Fairies of the woods, Nymphs and Giants themselves had some such originall. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 124 Paracelsus's artificial homuncle. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. II, Homunculus. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LXI. 25 The door opened suddenly, and admitted an homuncule, of about four feet three.

Hence **Homuncular** *a.*, diminutive, pigmy.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 13 Delapinsus... not only saw these homuncular tadpoles, but pretended to trace one of them bursting through the tunic by which it was swaddled.

Homy, **homey** (hôm'mi), *a. colloq.* [f. *HOME* sb. + *-Y*.] For analogical spelling, cf. *bony*, *limy*. Resembling or suggestive of home; home-like; having the feeling of home; homish.

1856 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 488, I like to... feel 'homey' wherever I be. 1864 *Ibid.* II. 1394, I saw... plenty of our dear English 'lady's smock' in the wet meadows near here [Hayonney], which looked very homy. 1874 MAS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ix. 181 'What a beautiful old homey house it is!' 'And what a homey family!'

Hence **Hominess**, homy quality or character, homeliness.

1895 ROE *Driven back to Eden* 69 A sense of rest, quiet, comfort, and hominess. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 13/2 The 'Hominess' of the French Character.

Homyer, *obs.* form of **HOMAGER**.

Homynable, shortened form of **ABHOMINABLE**. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xvii. 208 It is an homynable horreur.

Hond, *-e*, *obs.* ff. *HAND*, **HOUND**. **Hondel**, **hondle**, *obs.* ff. *HANDLE* v. **Honderyd**, **-yth**, **hondre**, *-ed*, *-eth*, *obs.* ff. **HUNDRED**, *-EDTH*.

Hondhabend, **-habbing**, var. **HAND-HABEND**.

Hone (hôn), sb.¹ Forms: 1 hân, 4 honne, 5 hoone, 7 hoan(e, 5- hone. [OE. *hân* str. fem. = ON. *hein* str. fem. (Sw. dial. *hen*, Da. *heen*).]

† 1. A stone, a rock. (OE.) *Obs.*

Frequently applied to a stone serving as a landmark. 939 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 458 Ponne norþ fram sette to netles stede to þære hane. 966 *Ibid.* III. 435 Of þære grægan hane and lang hearpdene. 12... *Ibid.* II. 481 Ponon on þa readan hane, of þære hane on þone herþap.

2. A whetstone used for giving a fine edge to cutting tools, esp. razors. c1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II. 86 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He put in his pautener an honne and a komb. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Hoone, barbarys instrument, cos. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. 127 Rub it on a Barbers Whetstone, called a Hone. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 2 Take in his Chest a good Hoone. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 323 The Whetstones or Hones... sold for Lough-Neagh Stones, are none of these, but of a soft gritty kind, and found near Drogheda. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 79 Part of a log quite petrified... of which good whetstones or hones could be made. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 358 After a few hours set it on a hone.

3. Stone of which such whetstones are made; hone-stone. (Several kinds of stone varying greatly in mineral composition are used for this purpose.) 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 178 Lough-Neach... which most assuredly converts holly into hones. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 163/2 In the parish of Ratho is found a species of whetstone or hone, of the finest substance. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Various kinds, differing greatly in texture and hardness, are employed. Norway ragstone, water-of-Ayr, bluestone, German-hone, and many other varieties.

4. attrib. and Comb. hone-pavement: see quot. 1788; hone-stone, = senses 2 and 3; *spec.* a very siliceous clay slate having a conchoidal fracture across the grain of the rock; also called *novaculite*.

1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v., Bed of hones, or hone-pavement, one of the tools used in the operation of grinding specula for telescopes; formed of pieces of the finest blue hone or whetstone. c1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 108 The hone pavement has uniformly taken out all the emery strokes. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mûl.* Ages I. 25 Hone-stone, a compact, fine-grained magnesian limestone. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 122 Whet-slate, novaculite, hone-stone, an exceedingly hard fine grained siliceous rock.

Hone, sb.² north. dial. Also 4 hon, howne, 4-5 hoyne(e, 4-9 hune. [ME. *hôn*, app. derived from *HONE* v.¹] Delay, tarrying: in the phrases *but, without hone*, often a convenient metrical tag.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5795 Sijpen sal pou wit-uten hon Wend to king pharaon. *Ibid.* 8413 Curtailis, wit-uten hone, He yatte hir freli al hir bone. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 804 Bad pame... Set fyre at anis but any howne. c1400 Rowland & O. 341 Send owte Rowlande withowtten hone [rime tone]. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 228 Withoutt any hoyne [rime soyne=soon]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 434 For to devyis withoutt[in] any hone, Richt wyslie than quhat best we to be done. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 629 That thay suld pas but hone. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 422/2 The trauchit stag i' the wan waves lap, But huliness or hune.

† **Hone**, sb.³ *Obs. dial.* A swelling or tumour. [See *HONEWORT*, quot. 1633, the sole authority for this.] **Hone**, v.¹ north. dial. Forms: 4 hon(e, 5-6

hoyne. [Goes with *HONE* sb.² (the vb. being app. the source): origin obscure. The rimes show that it had ME. close *ö* (giving Sc. *ö*, *ü*); its mod. Eng. form would be *oo* (*ü*), and it is thus distinct from *HONE* v.² The *oy* in some texts is northern spelling of *ö*.] *intr.* To delay, tarry, hesitate.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 6088 Yee be alle helted, wit fast in hand, Hones nocht quils yee ar etand. *Ibid.* 10867 Petre þan bigan til hon. c1400 *Melayne* 819 In no place wold he hone [rime done]. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 319 It shall be done full sone brether, help to here. .full long shall I not hoyne to do my devere. *Ibid.* viii. 363 It may not help to houere ne hone [rime bone=boon]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 215/20 To Hoyne, hareve.

Hone, v.² dial. and U.S. Also 8 hoan. [a. OF. *hogner*, *hoigner*, Norman dial. *honer*, (13th c. in Littré) 'to grumble, mutter, murmur'; to repine; also, to whine as a child, or dog' (Cotgr.), app. f. *hon*, a cry of discontent (cf. 'Hoigner, ou hogner, faire hon hon, et crierail comme font les enfants quand ils voudraient bien avoir quelque chose', Duez *Dict.* 1664, in Godef.)] *intr.* To grumble, murmur, whine, moan.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. II. 614 Admiring and commending her still, and lamenting, honing [1638, 1651, etc. moaning], wishing herself any thing for her sake. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 243, I know that the Galenical Tribe will whine and hone pitifully, rather than lose to be reputed Chymists. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Cowalescent*, He lies pitying himself, honing and moaning to himself. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth.* Thou awakest to hone, and pine, and moan, as if she had drawn a hot iron across thy lips.

b. To whine or pine for; to hanker after.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. vii. 6 Some of the Oxen... missed their fellows behind, and honing after them, bellowed as their nature is. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 26. 3/1 When in Wezon 'tis gone, For another I hoan. a1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 64, I had no Money... nor ever honed after it. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xxxv. (1812) I. 264 She brought a servant up with her... who honed after the country. 1833 C. F. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 50 *Hone*, 'to pine or long for anything'; is not yet obsolete in the South, though perhaps rare. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800/1 'I'm just homin' after food', is another example of the Tennessee patois.

Hence **Honing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 LAMB *Cur. Fragm.* iv. Poems, Plays, etc. (1884) 203 What weeping, sighing, sorrowing, honing... friends, relatives. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 505 When I had heard his honing and moaning about Moscow.

Hone, v.³ [f. *HONE* sb.¹] *trans.* To sharpen on a hone. Hence **Honed** *ppl. a.*, **Honer**.

c1286 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1885) II. 349 Without aid from any grinder or honer whatever. 1826 WEBSTER *s.v.*, To hone a razor. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 576 A well-honed knife. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 13/1 Honing and strapping his stock of razors.

Hone in *O* hone: see **OHONE**, alas!

Honement, *obs.* form of **ONEMENT**, ointment.

Honer, **honorable**, *obs.* ff. **HONOUR**, *-ABLE*.

Honest (p'nést), *a.* Also 4-5 onest(e, 4-6 honeste. [a. OF. *honeste* (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. *honnête* (= It. *onesto*, Sp. Pg. *honesto*), ad. L. *honestus* honourable, respectable, decent, fine, handsome, f. *honor*, *-or*, *honor*, **HONOUR**.]

† 1. Of persons: Held in honour; holding an honourable position; respectable. *Obs.*

c1325 *Metz. Hom.* 160 A widow... com this Candemesse feste, And scho wald haf als wif honeste Hir messe. 13... *K. Alis.* 158 Olimpias... Wolde make a riche feste Of knyghtis and ladies honeste. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xl. 23 It is esy in the iȝen of God, sudeynli to make onest a pore man. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 121 A woman. Onest & abill, & Ecuba she hight. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 46b, The honest and sustancial persons arrested or indicted. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 111 Houses, wherein live the honest sort of people, as Farmers in England. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Therese's Trav.* iii. 57 He told me That that Country is pleasant enough, and full of good honest People. 1692 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2735/4 The Purchaser to take 2 honest Men, and the Seller 2 more, for all such Goods.

b. To make an honest woman of: to marry (a woman) after seduction. *dial. or vulgar.* (The sense may have been associated with 3 b 'chaste'.)

1629 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Serviceman* (Arb.) 84 The best worke he does is his marrying, for it makes an honest woman. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. viii, Miss Nancy was, in vulgar language, soon made an honest woman. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxv, My right honourable father nourished some thoughts of making an honest woman of Marie de Martigny. 1825 JAMIESON *s.v.*, If he... marries her, he is said to 'make an honest woman of her', i.e. he does all in his power to cover her ignominy, and to restore her to her place in society. 1889 MISS BRADDOON *Like & Unlike* III. v. 64, I wish he had been free to make your sister an honest woman.

c. As a vague epithet of appreciation or praise, esp. as used in a patronizing way to an inferior. (Cf. *worthy*.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 83, I had good chere in suche a mannes house. *Ergo*, he is an honest man. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 309 Honest man, is this the way to Bolonia? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. iii. 1. 187 Your name honest Gentleman? 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 508 These were for laying honest David by, On principles of pure good husbandry. 1709 *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 7 Let Mr. Bickerstaff alone (says one of the Honest Fellows), when he's in a good Humour, he's a good Company as any Man in England. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* ix, Cannot he sing his sang, like Collector Snail, honest man, that never fashen off body? 1846 BROCKETT (ed. 3) s.v., A Northern baronet... chairman

of quarter sessions, was accustomed, when he sentenced a prisoner, to begin, 'Now, my honest man, you have been convicted of felony'.

†2. Of things, conditions, actions, etc. *Obs.*

a. Worthy of honour, honourable, commendable; bringing honour, creditable.

13. *Coer de L.* 1773 Christmas is a time full honest; Kyng Richard it honoured with gret feste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 222 Pet stat of spoushood is zuo holy and suo honeste. c1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 780 In honeste wyse as longeth to a knyght. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 2 Alle vertuose and honest thynges. 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* xii. 17 Prouyde afore honde thynges honest in the sight of all men. 1533 *BELLENDE Lety II.* 153 There was na batall mair honest, than this last reherst. 1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV.* 223 b, Kyng Henry..founded a solempne schoole at Eton ..an honest College of sad Priestes, with a greate nombre of children. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. xi. (1651) 29 That respects only things delectable and pleasant, this honest. 1700 *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Met.* xiii. 408 Many a manly wound All honest, all before. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* v. 312 Know, 'tis not honest in my soul to fear, Nor was Tydides born to tremble here.

b. Free from disgrace or reproach; respectable, decent, seemingly, befitting, becoming.

1340 *Ayenb.* 229 Loke þe uram uoule wordes þet ne hyeþ naxt honeste. c1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 76 To plant þa wandes in honest place, Forto be kepted honestly, And wirschipd als þai war worthy. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 60 (Add. MS.) It were more honest that I should have such a wyf, and my fellow to have such a wyf as I have. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 52, I will that, the day of my buryall, she make an honest dynner to my frendes and neyours. 1633 *EARL MARCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 37 Honest sepulture is a blessing. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 44 Now lets go to an honest Ale-house and sing Old Rose. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 61 Corants, Sarabands, and Jigs, used for honest mirth and delight at Feasts.

c. Decent or respectable in appearance; without blemish; comely, 'fair'; neat, tidy.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 10850 (Cott.) All maner crepand beist, þaa þat er noght tald honest. c1340 *Ibid.* 6067 (Trin.) A clene lomb þat is honest. 1388 *Wyclif Ruth* iii. 3 Be thou waichsun and anyntid, and be thou clothid with onestere clothes. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1513) 31 The people woldis..clyppe they berdes & polle theyr heedes & so make them honest ayenst eester day. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* xii. 23 Apon those members of the body Which we thyne less honest put we most honestie on. c1566 *J. ALDAY tr. Boastswan's Theat. World* iv. [He] hath created the chin..after so honest a forme, and hath enriched it with a beard.

3. Of persons: Having honourable motives or principles; marked by uprightness or probity.

†a. In early use in a wide sense: Of good moral character, virtuous, upright, well-disposed.

1390 *GOWRA Conf.* I. 110 A king wise and honest in alle thing. *Ibid.* III. 136 So shulde he be the more honest To whom god yaf so worthy a yifte. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* i. 52 Yf he will be an honest man, there shall not one heer fall from him vpon the earth. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xxii. 28 Beyng a good Pilot and a very honest man. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 393 For the credit of this honest and loyall..societie. 1672 *CAVE Prim.* Chr. i. i. (1673) 10 The honeste and severer Romans were ashamed on't. 1702 *ROWE Tamerl.* Ded., It were to be wish'd..that the World were honest to such a degree, and that there were not that scandalous defect of common morality.

b. *spec.* Chaste, 'virtuous'; usually of a woman.

arch. c1400 *Cato's Mor.* 57 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Fle to take myf..bot ho be honest..ne halde hir for na druri if ho be vnchast. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 79 The marriage of onest and poure maidens. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* xvi. 49 Like as an whore enuyeth an honest woman. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* iv. ii. 103 Wives may be merry, and yet honest too. 1661 *PEPYS Diary* 11 Aug., Colonel Dillon..comes to church with them, which makes me think they are not honest. 1669 *SHADWELL R. Shepherdess* i. i, You marry'd me to keep me honest, did you? 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 The Maid is honest, and the Man dares not be otherwise.

c. That deals fairly and uprightly in speech and act; sincere, truthful, candid; that will not lie, cheat, or steal. (The prevailing modern sense, the 'honest man' being the 'good citizen', the law-abiding man, as opposed to the rogue, thief, or enemy of society.)

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 48 Onyde and othir þat onest were ay ..þes dampnat his dedys. c1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servauntes* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 8 Ve servauntes..Be ye honest and dyligent. 1581 *PETTIE Guazet's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 42 He, which plainly telleth the truth, sheweth himselfe to be an honest man. 1674 *BREVINT Saul at Endor* 282 The honestest Monks we know are sometimes tempted to say strange things. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* iv. 248 An honest man's the noblest work of God. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 12 She..was at last convinced that she had been flattered, and that her glass was honeste than her maid. 1791 *G. GAMBADO Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 83 A dealer in Moorfields (who..is no honeste than he ought to be). 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 177 Though often misled by prejudice and passion, he was emphatically an honest man. 1897 *W. RALPH Style* 125 The pillory and the stocks are hardly educational agents, but they make it easier for honest men to enjoy their own. *Proverb.* 'When thieves [or rogues] fall out, honest men come by their own.'

d. Ingenious; without disguise, open, frank, not concealing one's real character (good or bad). 1634 *FORD P. Warbeck* ii. i, Bless the young man! Our nation would be laugh'd at For honest souls through Christendom. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* ii. v, I am a doating honest Slave. 1791 *Rowe Awak. Steg-Moth* i. i. 171 Dull heavy things! Whom Nature has left honest in meer frugality. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 437 The honest

monk was so illiterate that he did not know what he ought to say on an occasion of such importance. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* ii. 23 He beheld the honest swindling countenance of a hotel porter.

4. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Showing uprightness or sincerity of character or intention; fair, straightforward; free from fraud.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 22914 Saint gregor gaf ansuer honest. 13.. *A. Alis.* 4011 He no dude no treson, His dede n'as bote honest. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 166 Leuefelle Company, and Honest Besynes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 382 Their honest and reasonable excuses could not be heard. 1617 *MORAYSON Itin.* II. 268 A quiet harvest that might arise out of their own honest labour. 1658 *BRAMHALL Consuer.* Bps. ix. 218 It is none of the honestest Pleas, Negare factum, to deny such publick Acts as these. a1732 *GAY Fables* II. vi. 10 Unbrib'd, unaw'd, he dares impart The honest dictates of his heart. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lii, The very best and honestest feelings of the man came out in these artless outpourings of paternal feeling. 1883 *Lavo Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The object of a bankruptcy law..should be the economical and honest distribution of a bankrupt's estate.

b. Of money, gain, etc.: Gained or earned by fair means, without cheating or stealing; legitimate.

1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* III. Wks. (Rldg.) 125/2 Von must call usury and extortion God's blessing, or the honest turning of the penny. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Presny's Amusem.* Ser. & Com. 25 Some call Trade, Honest Gain, and..have lack'd it with the Name of Godliness. 1825 *MRS. CAMERON Houston Tracts* I. 10 (title) An Honest Penny is worth a Silver Shilling. 1873 *SLANG Dict.* 194 Instructions to earn an honest shilling. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* vii. 216 He turns an honest penny by horse hire.

c. Of a thing: Not seeming other than it is; genuine, unadulterated, unsophisticated.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 126 Behold what honest clothes you send forth to bleaching. 1674 *tr. Martinier's Voy. N. Countries* 31 We were glad to betake ourselves to the provisions which had brought..was honest Bisket and salt Beef. 1812 *CRAAAR T. in Verse* xiv, His Conscience never checks him when he swears The fat he sells is honest fat of bears. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XII. 307/2 The honest mouth of a three-year old horse should be thus formed [etc.]. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. xxxvii. 322/2 Bringing some honest bread and wine with her.

5. as *adv.* = Honestly; or (*poet.*) in comb. with another adj., expressing union of the two qualities denoted.

a1592 *GREENE Yas. IV.* II. i, Yet would I, might I choose, be honest-poor. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. iv. 46 As I have euer found thee honest true. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes iv. I. 176 And why alas, my wif, that he honest meant? 1671 *F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 330 Wares and Commodities, honeste made.

6. Comb., as honest-hearted, -looking, -minded, -natured adjs.

1599 *SANDVY Europæ Spec.* (1637) 206 An honest-hearted desire, but no probable dessein. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 174 (R.) Worshipful, honest-minded, and well disposed merchants. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. i. 89 My honest Natur'd friends. 1783 *BURNS Song, 'My father was a farmer'* ix, A cheerful honest-hearted clown. 1895 *J. SMITH Perman. Mess. Exod.* xix. 304 Jethro brings in his honest-heartedness. 1897 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 251 Honest-looking enough.

† *Honest, v. obs.* [ad. L. *honest-are* to honour, dignify, adorn, embellish, f. *honest-us* HONEST. Cf. obs. F. *honeste*.]

1. *trans.* To confer honour upon; to honour.

1382 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xi. 23 List is forsothe in the ege of God, sodeynly to honesten [1388 to make onest; Vulg. *honestare*] the pore. a1575 *ASP. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 411 For his more estimation I have honested him with a room in the arches. 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* i. iv, You have very much honested my lodging with your presence. a1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 279 To honest it with the title of clemency.

2. To cause to appear honest or honourable; to justify, defend, excuse.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 396 It stood him vpon to honest his actions. 1651 *CHARLETON Eph. & Cimm. Matrons* II. Pref., That learned and pious Divinie; who was willing to honest the poor woman's lapse. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 186 Specious pretences they wanted not to honest, to justify the enterprise.

3. To 'make an honest woman of': see HONEST a. 1 b.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 717 Honested by lawful matrimony. a1652 *BROME Cov. Gard.* v. iii, I ask no further satisfaction of you, then to be honested by marriage.

†4. *nonce-use*, from the adj.

1669 *SHADWELL R. Shepherdess* i. i, You marry'd me to keep me honest, did you? I'll honest you; I will go instantly and meet 'em all three.

† *Honestate, v. obs. rare*°. [f. L. *honestat-*, ppl. stem of *honestare*: see prec.] 'To honour' (Cockeram 1623).

† *Honestation. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. type **honestation-em*, f. *honest-are* to HONEST.] The action of making honourable; something that does honour to one; an honourable quality or attribute. 1648 *W. MONTAGUE Devout Ess.* i. x. § 6. 118 By which virtuous qualities and honestations they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the mindes of men.

† *Honestete. Obs.* Also *onestete* (s. [a. OF. *honestete* (mod. F. *honnêteté*, = Fr. *honestet*, Sp. *honestidad*, Pg. *honestidade*)] = Com. Rom. type **honestitāt-em*, for L. *honestitāt-em*.) = HONESTY. c1315 *SHOREHAM* 69 3et scholdy naxt Honestete so 3wene.

1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Þe uerste libheþ be þe ulesse, þe ober be his iolluete..þe uerþe be his onestete. 1377 *LAWL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 90 As holynesse and honestete [v. r. honeste] oute of holicherche spredeth. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 366 Wedded with fortunat honestete.

† *Honestify, v. Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. L. *honestus* honest + -FY.] *trans.* = HONEST v. 3.

a1652 *BROME Mad Couple* v. ii, I'll marry, and honestifie her.

Honestly (gr̄nēstli), *adv.* [f. HONEST a. + -LY².] In an honest manner.

†1. In an honourable or respectful manner, honourably, worthily, respectably; in a seemly or becoming manner; decently. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Ofte hy sseawep and ditzeh þam þe more quaynteliche and þe more honesteliche. c1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 782 His housynge, his array, as honestly To his degree was made as a kynges. c1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* vi. 20 He gers þam be kepted honestly and wirschipfully. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 104 Yf yt be so y^t I..fall to pouerte, and may not leue honestly. 1559 *Ibid.* 153 To bringe my bodie honestly to the grounde. 1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 275 Friends and Neighbours should see that his body be honestly buried, and Funerals decently performed.

2. With honourable or upright conduct; esp. without fraud or falsehood; with honest intention or by honest means; sincerely, fairly, frankly, without disguise.

1390 *GOWER Conf. III.* 342 For he hath first his love founded Honestelich as for to wedde. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 78 That he gouerne hym goodly and onestly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 b, A man that hath a good crafte wherby he myght lyue honestly. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Ded.*, A number of honest poore men, who lue (and that honestly) vpon teaching. 1645 *HART Anat.* Ur. II. ix. 110 He dealt honestlier then the Parson. 1735 *BERKELEY Reasons not repl. to Walton* § 7, I can honestly say, the more he explains, the more I am puzzled. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 185, I came honestly by it. 1788 *V. KNOX Winter Even.* lxxvi. (R.), The stripping is often sent..to the banks of the Ganges, there to heap up enormous riches, honestly if he can; but at all events to fulfil the ultimate end of his mission. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 99 He does not like honestly to confess that he is talking nonsense.

†3. Chastely, 'virtuously'. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Alif.* P. B. 705 Ellez þay most honestly ayþer ober weldre. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 824 The married Women liue honestly. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 26 Whether the Females liued honestly, tis not for me to dispute it.

Honestness, rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being honest. †a. Comeliness; ornament. *Obs.* b. Virtuousness; honesty.

c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 569 About þe tombe for honest-nas, Hit was y-sowed. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* xxxix. 16 Honestnes is vertuousnes, and worshipfulness.

Honesty (gr̄nēstli). *Forms:* 4-5 *oneste*, -ty, 4-6 *honeste*, 5-6 -tee, 5-7 -tie, 6 -tye, 6-honesty. [a. OF. (*h*)oneste (12th c. in Littré, earlier (*h*)onestet = It. *onestà*, Sp. *honestad*, Pg. *honestat*), ad. L. *honestās*, -ātem, n. of quality f. *honestus* HONEST, or ? *honos* honour.]

1. The quality of being honest.

†1. Honourable position or estate; high rank; respectability. *Obs.*

1509 *FISHER Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 The strangers of honeste whiche..resorteth for to vysyte the souerayne must be considered. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 19/2 He [Daniel]..was made a man of greate honeste.

†b. Honour conferred or done; respect. *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 151 He sent his sister Jone with mykelle honeste. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* xii. 23 The membris that ben vn honest, han more honeste. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2861 þe lell gentils, þat Venus the worthy worshippit for god, And most honoure of othir with oneste þere. 1531 *ELVOT Gov.* i. xx, Refuse nat to doe me that honestie in your presence. a1553 *UDALL Royster* D. iv. iii. (Arb.) 63 More shame and harme..Then all thy life days thou canst do me honestie. 1613 *J. DUNSTER in Spurgeon Tracts.* Dav. Ps. lxxiv. 2 There is an honesty which belongeth to the dead body of a man.

†c. Honour gained by action or conduct; reputation, credit, good name. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* vii. 11 Vnnoumbrable honeste [is] by the hondis of it. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 56 Doctour Shaa by his sermon loste hys honestie, and sone after his life. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 h, He hath sclaudred me before may, & so I haue lost myne honesty. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Par.* (f) Pref. 15 Defence of their owne poore honesties.

†d. *concr.* (collect.) Honourable or respectable people. (Cf. the quality.) *Obs. rare.*

1563 *ASP. PARKER Articles*, That vseth..delay to make any accompte in the presence of the honestie in the parish. 1575 *J. STILL Gamm. Gurtion* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley III.* 228 If such a toy be used oft among the honesty, it may [not] beseeem a simple man of your and my degree.

†2. The quality of what is becoming or befitting; decency, decorum; comeliness. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 548 Hys Eyn with his hand closit he, For to dey with mar honeste. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xx. 221 The ordynance..ne the honeste ne the clenness is not so arrayed there, as it is here. 1538 *STARKEY Eng-land* i. i. 2 [They] lyuyd lyke wyld bestys in the woodys, wythout lawys and rulyes of honesty. 1547 *Homilies* i. Gd. Wks. III. (1859) 59 How their profession of chastity was kept, it is more honesty to pass over in silence. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 36 For honestie sake, and for the friendship which the Republiick had with the hous of Austria.

3. Honourable character.

† a. Formerly in a wide general sense, including all kinds of moral excellence worthy of honour.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5829 'A gude castelle' he says 'kepes he þat his body kepes in honeste'. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 272 Nought only upon chastete, But upon alle honeste. 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 1856, I shal be glad him forto see, Mi worship to kepe with honeste. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Encreased in all kynde of honeste, and heauenlye giftes. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iii. ii. Let not..wicked friendship force What honesty and vertue cannot work.

† b. *spec.* Chastity; the honour or virtue of a woman. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1673 *Hyppis*, Why lyked me thy yelow her to see. More then the boundes of myn honestee. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2065 Hit were sitting for sothe, & semly for women..ouer all, þere onesty attell to saue. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 158 A poore manne proude, a woman without honeste. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. 11. i. (1657) 612 It was commonly practised in Diana's temple, for women to go barefoot ouer hot coals to try their honesties. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 A Venus (like in honestie, though not in beauty).

† c. Generosity, liberality, hospitality. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 152 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1671 þat þou has gittin to þe, vse hit in honeste & be noȝt calde niping. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 138 A manne not onlye of grete learning, but also of as grete honesty in seekinge to profite all men by his trauaill. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. i. 29 A Noble Gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house..euery man has his fault, and honesty is his.

d. Uprightness of disposition and conduct; integrity, truthfulness, straightforwardness: the quality opposed to lying, cheating, or stealing. (The prevailing modern sense.)

1579 *LYLY Enphues* (Arb.) 197 Yet hath he shown himself as far from honestie, as he is from age, and as full of craft, as he is of courage. 1599 *SANVOY Europe Spec.* (1632) 102 Our grosse conceits, who think honestie the best policie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 127 What other Oath, Then Honesty to Honesty ingag'd, That this shall he, or we will fall for it. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 121 The Saylers will as certainly take it, as you trust it to their honesties. 1797 *De For Syst. Magic* i. l. (1840) 18 Honesty shall he praised and starved..to be high and great, is to be wise and good. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vii.* 11. 221 Either of the two suppositions was fatal to the King's character for honesty.

e. *transf.* of things: cf. HONEST a. 4 c.

1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 95 The German, or rather the Polish cloth, cannot be depended upon for honesty, in either the breadth or the length of the cloth.

II. 4. a. The popular name of *Lunaria biennis*, a cruciferous plant with large purple (sometimes white) flowers and flat round semi-transparent pods (whence the name), commonly cultivated in gardens. Also applied to other species of *Lunaria*.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cxvii. 378 We cal this herb in English Pennie flower..in Northfolk, Sattin, and white Sattin, and among our women it is called Honestie. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* ii. 31 The second class contains those whose seed vessel is a silicle..as..honesty. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 44 Purple-black heartseases, and thin-filmed silver pods of honesty. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Lunaria biennis*, Bolbonac, Common Honesty.

b. (In full, *Maiden's Honesty*.) A local name of wild Clematis or Virgin's Bower (*C. vitalba*).

1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 384 The Italians call it *Vitalba*..and in English of most country people where it groweth Honestie. a 1607 *AUBREY Wills*. (R. Soc. MS.) 120 (Britten & H.) About Michaelmass all the hedges about Thickwood..are as it were hung with maydens honesty: which looks very fine. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.*, *Honesty*, the wild clematis is always so called.

† c. *Small Honesty*: an old name for various species of Pink (*Dianthus*). *Obs.*

1578 *LYRK Dodoens* ii. vii. 156 Called in English by diuers names, as Pynkes, Soppes in wine, feathered Gillofers, and small Honesties. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. clxxiii. 478.

Honewort (hō'nwɔrt). [See quot. 1633.] A name for Corn Parsley (*Petroselinum segetum*); also erroneously extended to other umbelliferous plants, as *Sison Amomum*, *Trinia vulgaris*, and *Cryptotaenia canadensis*.

1633 *JOHNSON Gerard's Herbal* 1018 Of Corne Parsley or Honewort..About the yeere 1625, I saw Mistris Ursula Leigh..gather it in the wheate ershes about Mapledurham..who told me it was called Honewort, and that her Mother..taught her to use it..for a swelling which shee had in her left cheeke..This swelling her Mother called by the name of a Hone; but asking whether such tumors were in the said Isle [of Wight—where the mother lived]..usually called Hones she could not tell. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 382 Its lower Leaves like Honewort, but deeper cut. 1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*

Honey (hō'ni), sb. (a.) Forms: a. 1 huniz, hunez, 3 huniz, 3-4 huni, (uni), 4-5 huny, (4 houny, 5 Sc. hwnie, -ny), 6-7 hunny. β. 4-7 hōni, (5 only, hoony), 4-8 hōny, 5-6 hōnye, 5-honey, (6-7 hōnie, hōnnie, hōnny). γ. Sc. and north. 7- hinni, -ie, -ey. [OE. *hūnig* = OFris. *hūnig* (mod. Fris. dial. *hūnig*, -ing, *hūnig*, *hōnnig*, -ig), OS. *hōnig*, -ig (MDu. *hōnich*, -inc, Du. *hōnig*, -ing, MLG. *hōnnich*, LG. *hōnnig*), OHG. *hōnag*, *hōnang* (MHG. *hōnec*, -ic, -ich, G. *hōnig*), ON. *hūnang* (OSw. *hūnag*, *hōnag*, Sw. *hōnung*, Da. *hōnning*):—OTeut. **huna(n)gōm* neut., not recorded in Gothic, which has instead *milip* = Gr. *μελι-*.

The β forms are mainly graphic, in accordance with the usual ME. writing of *o* instead of *u* before *n*; but there may have been a northern form **hōni*, to which mod.Sc. *hinnie* goes back (like *brither*, *mitther*) through *ū*, *ō*, to *ō*.]

1. A sweet viscid fluid, of various shades from nearly white to deep golden, being the nectar of flowers collected and worked up for food by certain insects, esp. the honey-bee.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 11 [ix. 10] Sweeten ofer huniz and biobread. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. l. 23 þær [Est-land] bið swiðe mycel huniz & fisc[þ]að. c 1200 ORMIN 9225 Itt was huniz off þe feld. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Ha licked huni of þornes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 43 Hony & mylk þer ys muche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21296 þe stille o mathen, water it was..And john hōni suet als suilk. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 726 Dranes doþ nouȝt but drynkeþ vp þe huny. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Prio. Prio.* (E. E. T. S.) 247 Hote drynke makyd wyth Hony. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1921 To make Huny, mellifacere. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 227 O swete wordes, more sweter than hony and suger. 1563 WINSTRET *Wks.* (1890) II. 48 Quidam speche wes..nocht wordis sa mekle as certane hwnie. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xii. Poems (Arb.) 48 Hunny mixt with gall. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iii. 24 Swete wordes, like dropping honny, she did shed. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* iii. 8 A lande flowing with milke and hony. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 612 There be three things in vse for Sweetnesse, Sugar, Hony, Manna. 1794 BURNS *My Tocher's the Jewel*, It's a' for the hinye he'll cherish the bee. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxvii. V. 21 His body, immersed in honey, was carried home for a royal burial.

b. With qualifications.

Honey of borax, **Borax h.**, a mixture of clarified honey and borax, used as a remedy in apthous diseases (Hoblyn *Dict. Med. Terms*, 1844). † **Corn h.**, **Stone h.** (see quot. 1609). **Clarified h.**, honey melted in a water-bath and freed from scum. **Clover h.**, **Heather h.**, that gathered from these flowers respectively. † **Live h.** (see quot. 1609). **Unripe h.** (see quot. 1884). **Virgin h.**, **White h.**, honey that flows from the cells spontaneously without pressure, being that made by bees that have not swarmed. **Wild h.**, † **Wood h.**, that made by wild bees. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* iii. 4 Hys mete was..wudu-huniz. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Moren and wilde uni was his mete. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Do þer to hwyte Hony or Sugre. 1842 35 Take wyne & powder Gyngere, Canelle, & a lytil claryfyd hony. 1856 *TINDALE Matt.* iii. 4 Hys meate was..wyld hony. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 This powder with Hony-Attick, taketh away the spots in the face. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 108 While it continueth liquid, and will run of it self, it is called Live-honey: when it is turned white and hard..it is called Corn-honey, or Stone-honey. a 1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1677) 4 It is of three sorts, Virgin-honey, Life-honey, and Stock-honey. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* We have two kinds of honey, white and yellow.—The white, *mel album*, called also virgin honey, trickles out spontaneously from the comb, by turning it up. 1884 *PHIN Dict. Apicult.* 73 *Unripe Honey*, honey from which the water has not been sufficiently evaporated.

2. Applied to products of the nature of, or resembling honey: esp. a. the nectar of flowers; b. a preparation consisting of the expressed juice of dates or other fruit of palm trees.

1732 *PORR Ess. Man* ii. 90 Taste the honey, and not woud the flow'r. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Wars Jews* iv. viii. § 3 The better sort of them [palm trees], when they are pressed, yield an excellent kind of honey. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxv. 367 This juice or honey has an agreeable acid taste. 1855 *TENNISON Mand.* l. iv. x. The honey of poison-flowers. 1893 V. STUART *Egypt* 271 The treacle which drains from the sugar is called black honey, and is much used by the natives. 1895 *GRAY Bot. Text-bk.* II. 451 The nectar..is the sweetish liquid commonly called the 'honey' of the flower, secreted by certain specialized organs known as nectar-glands.

3. (?Short for *honey-cake*.) *Singing hinny*, a currant cake baked on a girdle. *north.*

1839 W. STEPHENSON *Local Poems* 27 Ma canny hairns come get your tea, I've made a singing hinny. 1855 *Cornwall* 283 The Cornish cottage has no 'singing hinnie', or rich girdle cakes.

4. *fig.* Sweetness.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 92 Death that hath suckt the honey of thy breath. 1613—*Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 22 Matter..that for euer marres The Hony of his Language. 1738 *POPE Epil. Sat.* i. 67 The Honey dropping from Favonio's tongue. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* i. 216 Mrs. Mack was not all honey. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 365 He said it with a serious heat of admiration that was honey to the girl.

5. A term of endearment: Sweet one, sweetheart, darling. (Now chiefly Irish and, in form *hinnie*, *hinny*, Sc. and Northumb.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1655 William..seide, 'mi hony, mi hert al hol þou me makest'. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 431 Alison his hony deere. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 3 My hwny [v.r. hunny], my hart, my hoip, my heill. c 1600 *Timon* ii. i. (Shaks. *Source*) 24 My sparrow, my hony, my ducky, my cony. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* ii. ii. Hunny, how's this? 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* iii. vi. Our affairs, Honey, are in a bad condition. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. vi. Follow her, boy, follow her; run in, run in, that's it, honeys. 1809-12 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Ennui* viii. Wks. 1832-3 VI. 74 Have done being wild, honey-dear, and be a credit to your family. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xvi. Where did he change his clothes again, hinny? a 1825 *Song* in *Brockett's s.v. Hinny*, Where hest thou been, maw canny hinny? 1832 *MRS. TROLLOPE Dom. Mann.* Amer. (1894) I. 140 My children..she always addressed by their Christian names, excepting when she substituted the word 'honey'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of, for, pertaining to,

or connected with honey; as *honey bike*, *brake* (see *BRAKE* sb.⁶ 1), *-cake*, *colour*, *-crock*, *-cup*, *drink*, *-harvest*, *-knife*, *-mead*, *-pore*, *-scale*, *-shop*, *-time*, *wine*, etc.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 4 The smell of my son is lyke To a feld with flours, or 'hony bike. 1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 118 bis [119] Fair and smoothe speaking..Diogenes customably vsed to call an 'hony brake, or a snare of honey. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 2 It was usual for the Priest..to feast upon the Sacrifice, nay the 'Honey-Cake. 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 418, I will now knead you a honey-cake. 1611 *FLORIO, Melichlorone*, a stone partly yellow and partly of an 'hony colour. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 33 Like foolish flies about an 'hony-croce. 1833 *TENNISON Poems* 70 Like to the dainty bird..Draining the 'honeycups. a 1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1669) 97 To make 'Honey drink. To two quarts of water take one pound of Honey. a 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid* (Tr.) Bees..bring Their 'honey-harvest home. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 28 An abundant honey-harvest. 1884 *PHIN Dict. Apicult.*, 'Honey-knife, 1. A long thin knife used for separating the combs from the sides of a box-hive. 2. A knife..used for cutting-off the caps of the honey-cells. a 1735 *ARBUOTHNOT Congress of Bees* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 141 The first Foundation of their Work the skillful 'Honey-Masters call *Commosis*. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 Petals numerous, small, with a 'honey-pore at the back. 1831 *DON Gard. Dict. Gloss.*, 'Honey-scales, the scales in flowers which secrete honey. 1658 *ROWLAND Mowet's Theat.* I. 96 The Bees do frequently resort thither..their nest or 'Honey-shop is not far off. 1552 *HULOET*, 'Hony tyme when it is rypely gathered.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *honey-dresser*, *-farmer*, *-gatherer*, *-hunter*, *-maker*, *-worker*; *honey-bearing*, *-dropping*, *-eating*, *-gathering*, *-making*, *-secreting*, *-storing*, *-yielding*, etc., sbs. and adjs. Also *HONEY-EATER*.

1611 *FLORIO, Melifero*,..honic-bearing. 1552 *HULOET*, 'Hony dressers, mellissens. 1596 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 82 'Honic-dropping Aganippes fount. 1679 *M. RUSDEN Further Discov. Bees* 53 'Hony-gathering being past, the Bees have no more need of them [drones]. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* ii. 40 The continued honey-gathering of the bee. 1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* 68 There are none Idle, although they be not all 'Hony-makers. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 136/1 'Honey-secreting glands are to be met with on the leaves.

c. parasynthetic, as *honey-coloured*, *-hearted*, etc., adjs. Also *HONEY-LIPPED*, *-MOUTHED*, etc. d. similitive, etc., as *honey-brown*, *-dun*, *-pale*, *-tasting*, *-yellow*; *honey-like* adjs. Also *HONEY-SWEET*. e. instrumental, as *honey-bubbling*, *-flowing*, *-heavy*, *-laden*, *-loaded*, *-steeped*, *-stored*, etc., adjs.

1596 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 89 Agaonippes 'hony-hubling fontaine. 1879 *BROWNING Ivan Ivanov*, 62 The bush of 'honey-coloured beard. a 1000 *Guthlac* 1276 in *Exeter Bk.*, Wyrt zehlowene 'huniz-flowende. 1580 *STONEV Arcadia* i. Wks. 1725 I. 3 The honey-flowing speech that breath doth carry. 1884 *MISS GORDON-CUMMING in Cent. Mag.* XXVII. 920 'Honey-laden blossoms. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 323 The bottom of each flower contains a 'Hony-like Liquor. 1611 *FLORIO, Melino*, honic-sweete, 'honic-tasting. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 524 It is 'honey-yellow, transparent, brittle.

7. Special Combinations: **honey-ant**, an ant of the genus *Myrmecocystus*, the workers of which in summer have the abdomen distended with honey, which the others feed upon when food becomes scarce; † **honey-apple**, (a) in OE., a lozenge or pastille containing honey; (b) tr. L. *melimelum*, Gr. *μελιμλον*, 'a sweet-apple, an apple grafted on a quince' (Liddell and Sc.); **honey-badger** = **HONEY-BATEL**; **honey-bag**, the enlargement of the alimentary canal in which the bee carries its honey; **honey-basket**, the corbiculum of the bee: cf. quot. s.v. *BASKET* sb. 7; **honey-bearer**, a honey-ant which stores up in its distensible abdomen the honey collected by the workers; † **honey-beer**, ? mead; **honey-cell**, a cell of a honey-comb; **honey-creeper**, a bird of the Neo-tropical family *Carebidae* or *Dacnidiidae*; **honey-extractor** (see quot.); **honey-fall** = **HONEY-DEW** 1; also *fig.*; † **honey-fly** = **HONEY-BEE**; **honey-gate** (see quot.); **honey-gland**, a gland secreting honey, a nectary; **honey-holder** = **honey-bearer**; **honey-kite** = **HONEY-BUZZARD**; **honey-man**, a man who sells honey or has charge of bees; **honey-mark** = **honey-spot**; **honey-moth**, the honeycomb moth; † **honey-people**, fancifully applied to honey-bees; † **honey-pore** = **HONEY-DEW** 2; **honey-soap** (see quot.); † **honey-sop**, a sop made with honey; also, a term of endearment; † **honey-spot**, a mole on the flesh; **honey-stomach** = **honey-bag**; **honey-sucker**, one that sucks honey; *spec.* applied to birds of the family *Meliphagidae*, and popularly to various other small birds, as the *Carebidae*, *Nectariniidae* (sun-birds), etc.: cf. **HONEY-EATER**; † **honey-tear** (OE. *hūnigtear*, ME. *hūnitiar*, -ter), virgin honey, nectar; sweet wine; **honey-tube**, one of the two setiform tubes on the upper side of the abdomen of an aphid, which secrete a sweet fluid; **honey-water**, water with honey dissolved in it; **honey-week** (*monce-wd.*), a honeymoon lasting only a week; † **honey-wooled a.**, having wool

of a honey colour; honey-words, words of sweetness, honeyed words: cf. B.

1882a PROCTOR *Nature Stud.* 27 The "honey-ants are a nocturnal species. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 1/3 Our human specialists are never quite so utterly sacrificed to their kind as the honey-ants. 2700 *Epinal Gloss.* 830 *Pastellus*, "honey-ants." 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 279/25 *Pastellus*, honey-ants. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, A honey-apple, *melimelum*. 1884 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 392 The rats or "honey badgers" surpass the skunk in burrowing activity. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 171 The "honey-bags" steal from the humble Bees. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. xi. 518 The "honey-bag" when filled, appears like an oblong bladder. 1882a PROCTOR *Nature Stud.* 26 This species [honey-ants] possesses, apparently at least, a fourth caste, that of the "honey-bearers, whose abdomen is distended till it is almost spherical. 1731 MEZLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 57 They owe not their healths a little to the simplicity of their drink, which is only water, milk, and "honey-beer." 1885 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 540 The "honey-creeper" in the New World "represent" the sun-birds. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.*, "Honey-extractor, a machine by means of which the honey is thrown out of the cells by centrifugal force. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* iii. i. 16 They lick oak leaves bespirt with "honey fall." 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, Honeyfall, a befallment of good things. "They have had a brave honeyfall lately." 1883 CAXTON *Cato Dijb*, The pourer man had in his garden many "honey flees or bees. 1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 591 Prince and People, rise, And run to School among the Honey-Flies. 1700 in *Palgrave Gold. Treas.* (1863) 73 The care-burthen'd honey-fly. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.* 44 Since thick honey does not flow freely through the ordinary faucet, beekeepers have adopted the "molasses-gate" as it is called. When used for honey it is properly called a "honey-gate. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 54 The "honey-glands are situated in pairs at the base of the petals. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 1/3 The specialised "honey-holders are fed by the workers till they can contain no more without danger of an explosion. 1883 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 290 The "Honey-Kite inhabits the greater part of Europe. 1552 HULOET, "Honey man, or seller of honey, *mellarius*. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* ii. iv, Honey-men besides, Prepared to join his banners. 1803 *Young Benjie* xii, in *Child Ballads* (1886) lxxvii. II. 282/2 "O how shall we her ken!" "There's a 'honey-mark on her chin." 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & Moths* 211 Tineidae. *Galleria*. The "Honey [moth] (*G. alvatica*). 1855 Mrs. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* L (1869) 23 The mischievous honey moth has laid her eggs in our combs. 1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iii. *Furies* 356 Never did the king of "honey-people" Lead to the field. More busie buzzers. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* (N.), He... loves "honey-vore Soak in. 1878 H. BEASLEY *Druggist's Receipt Bk.* (ed. 8) 239 The "honey soap usually sold, consists of fine yellow soap perfumed with oil of citronella. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 30 My "hony soppis, my sweet possidie. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cakinas*, hony sops made of bread, hony and water. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 269 Ha, my sweet honey-sops! how dost thou? 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Man geni*, Mole, "hony spotte. 1650 *Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 370/37 *Carene*, cerenes, oöbe "hunniteares. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 *Ælc* word of him swete, al swa an huni trille felle uo 39ire herte. 1240 *Ureisin* Ibid. 183 Ihesu swete... Min hunter. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus's Zool.* 569 Many of them [*Aphidae*] possess, on the dorsal surface of the antepenultimate segment, two "honey tubes", from which is secreted a sweet fluid—the honey dew—which is eagerly sought for by ants. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23 b/2 He must washe his mouth with "honey-water, to the purifioge of the disease. 1792 NELSON 5 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 292 To tell her where honey-water is sold in Norwich. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* x. (1842) 143 The happy couple left town... to pass the "honey week" for they had not time to make a moon of it. 1607 TOPSEL *Four-f. Beasts* 508 Their best sheep... near the Alps, they are gray or "hony-wolled. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* xxi. in *Poems* (Arb.) 70 Scarce were these "honywords breath'd from her lips. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 420 Tears, and smiles, and honey-words.

b. In names of plants and fruits: honey-apple (see 7); honey-balm, a labiate plant, *Melittis Melissa*; honey-berry, the sweet berry of a West Indian tree, *Melicocca bijuga*; also, that of the Nettle-tree of Southern Europe, *Celtis australis*; honey-blob (hinny-) *Sc.*, a sweet yellow gooseberry; honey-bloom, the Fly-trap of North America, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*; honey-bottle (local), the bloom of *Erica Tetralix*; honey-bread, the Carob (*Ceratonia Siliqua*); honey-cherry, a sweet variety of cherry; honey-garlic, a name of *Allium siculum* (*Nectaroscordum*); honey-locust, name of the thorny leguminous trees of the North American genus *Gleditsia*, esp. *G. triacanthos*; also applied to the mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, a similar tree found in the South-western States; honey-lotus, a local name of the White Melilot, *Melilotus alba*; honey-meal [tr. *L. melimelum*] = honey-apple b. (see 7); honey-mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora* (see honey-locust); honey-pear, a sweet variety of pear; honey-plant, a plant yielding nectar; "the genus *Hoya*" (Miller); "*Meliantus*" (*Treas. Bot.*); in Tasmania, *Richea scoparia* (Morris *Austral Eng.*); honey-pod = honey-mesquit (Cent. Dict.); honey-stalka sb. pl., applied by Shakspeare to the stalks or flowers of clover; honey-wood, the Tasmanian tree *Bedfordia salicina* (Morris). See also HONEYSUCKLE, HONEYWORT.

1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Pl.*, "Honey-berry of Guiana

.. where it forms large forests. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1820) I. 144 He stopped... to buy "honey-blobs, as the Scotch call gooseberries. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* xxiii, Confessing... that she preferred it to the rasp and hinnyblobs in her grandmama's garden. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 6 Wild more-like lands, beautiful with heaths and "honey-bottle. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* iii. lii. (1760) 221 The black Heart Cherry, the common red Cherry, the black Cherry, the Merry or "Honey-Cherry. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Nectaroscordum*, "Honey-Garlic. 1788 Chambers' *Cycl.*, "Honey-locust. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 104 Beautiful woods of tall oak, walnut, mulberry, sassafras, honey locust. 1611 COTGR., *Pomme de paradis*, an excellent sweet apple... some also call so our "Honnymeale, or S. Johns apple. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 220 Apples... Pearmain, Pear-apple, Honey-meal. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 60 The... "honey pears which were produced in the orchard. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* ii. 25 She watched the bees busy at the sweet-scented "honey-plant". 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. iv. iv. 91 Words more sweet, and yet more dangerous Then baits to fish, or "hony stalkes to sheepe.

B. adj. [from the attrib. use in 7, and fig. senses 4 and 5.]

1. Resembling, or of the nature of, honey; sweet, honeyed; lovable, dear. *lit.* and *fig.*

1450 LYDG. *Secres* 378 Omerus with the hony mouth. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* (1831) 210 Rethorike that hoonie harmelesse arte. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 16 A thousand hony secrets shalt thou know. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 179 My good sweet Hony Lord, ride with vs to morrow. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is altered* v. iv, My most hony gold! 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 20 And to bring you this hony example. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Why, hony bird, I bought him on purpose for thee. c 1822 BEDDOES *Poems*, *Pygmalion* 162 As if sweet music's honest heart did break!

2. Comb. (parasyntetic): see A. 6 c.

Honey, v. arch. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To make sweet with or as with honey; to sweeten, delfify. *lit.* and *fig.* Obs.

13... Augustin 496 in Horstmann *Alleng. Leg.* (1878) I. 70 Wif hony of heune ihoned swete. c 1450 LYDG. *Secres* 882 Snigryd galle honyed with Collusury. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Fismire* 49 The brimme whereof shee hath cunningly honyed with faire pretences of seeming pietie. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xv. (1845) 164 The law of God, honeyed with the love of Christ.

2. To address as "honey", to use endearing terms to. Obs.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75 Canst thou not hony me with fluent speech? 1631 CHETTEL *Hoffman* (N.), If he be so worse; that is doe worse, And hony me in my death-stinging thoughts.

b. absol. or intr. To use honeyed or endearing words; to talk fondly or sweetly. *arch.* and *U.S.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 93 Honying and making love Ouer the nasty styte. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 115 One Discuss'd his tutor, rough to common men But honying at the whisper of a lord. 1884 — *Becket* Prol., The King came honying about her.

3. trans. To coax, flatter, tickle, delight. Obs.

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* iii. ii, O unpeppable! invention! rare! Thou god of policy! it honyes me. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* ii. ii. Div b, Was ever Rascall honyied so with poison? 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* iv. ii, I am honyed with the project.

Honey-bear.

1. A small quadruped, somewhat larger than a polecat, the potto or kinkajou, *Cercopithecus caudivolvulus*, a native of tropical America.

1838 SWAINSON *Anim. in Menag.* 77 Baron Humboldt affirms that it [the Potto] makes use of its long tongue to suck honey, and hence is a great destroyer of the nests of bees: this habit has procured for it, the name of the Honey Bear. 1883 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 452 From Colon one of the officers had brought back a honey-bear—an intelligent brute, about the size of a mongoose.

2. The sloth-bear, *Melursus labiatus*, of India.

1875 *Enyel. Brit.* III. 462/1 There is but one species, the Sloth or Honey Bear. It inhabits the mountainous regions of India. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* iii. 44 The great features of the Oriental region are, the long-armed apes, the orang-utans, the tiger, the sun-bears and honey-bears.

Honey-bee. A bee that gathers and stores honey, esp. the common hive-bee.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastvaad's Theat.* *World* N iv b, Athedor writeth that hony Bees and other flies chased out of a towne all the inhabitants thereof. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 75 Some affirme that hee [Jupiter] was fed by Hony-Bees. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* F v b, Your Honey-bee-like disposition. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 62 Some of the ancient settlers... pretend to give the very year when the honey bee first crossed the Mississippi.

Honey-bird.

1. A fanciful name for a bee. Obs.

1605 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captaines* 1143 Quails [have] but One Chief, the Hony-birds but One, One Master-Bee.

2. A bird that feeds on honey or the nectar of flowers, as those of the family *Meliphagide*. Cf. HONEY-EATER, -SUCKER.

1870 WILSON *Austral. Songs* 99 Honey-birds loitered to suck at the wattle. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v. *Honey-eater*, The whole series are sometimes called Honey-birds.

3. = HONEYGUIDE I.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 41, I saw to-day for the first time the honey-bird. This extraordinary little bird... will invariably lead a person following it to a wild-bees' nest. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Afr.* 455 Two of our Kafirs... had gone in pursuit of a honey-bird.

Honey-buzzard. A bird of prey of the genus *Perisoreus*, esp. the European species *P. apivorus*, which feeds chiefly on the larvae of bees and wasps.

1674 RAY *Words, Eng. Birds* 82 The Hooney-Buzzard: *Buteo apivorus*. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 146 As he [Mr. Willughby] found the combs of wasps in the nest, he gave this species the name of the honey buzzard. 1883 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 289 Crows and Rooks mob the Honey-Buzzard with almost the same eagerness as they chase the Eagle-Owl.

Honeycomb (hō-nikōm), sb. Forms: see HONEY and COMB. [OE. *huničamb*, f. *hunič* HONEY + *camb* COMB sb. (sense 8).]

1. A structure of wax containing two series of hexagonal cells separated by thin partitions, formed by bees for the reception of honey and their eggs.

The shape and arrangement of the cells secures the greatest possible economy at once of space and of material.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* x. (1889) 50 Sawl zefylled trytt huniçamb [Jawum]. c 1275 *Pass. Our Lord* 616 in *O. E. Misc.* 54 Hi hym... brouhten of one visse ibred And ek enne huny-comb. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 11 Swetter abouen huny and huny kambe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 245/1 Hony coom... *Jawum*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 39 Merchandis... hamperit in an hony came. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 191 b, Blewe knoppes, or tuffes, like Honicomes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 230 The fault that Jonathan had committed, in eating a honeycomb. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 100 The honeycomb of the bee is edgeways with respect to the hive. 1857 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 314 Tea, eggs, brown bread and honeycomb.

fig. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 147 He seith that wordes þat been spoken discretly by ordinance been honycombes, for they yeven swetnesse to the soule. 1642 J. EATON (title) *The Honey-combe of Free Justification* by Christ alone. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 26 Was he not A full-cell'd honeycomb of eloquence Stored from all flowers?

2. A term of endearment. Cf. HONEY 5. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 512 What do ye, hony comb, sweete Alison? 1552 HULOET, *Darlynge*, a wanton terme... as be these: honycombe, pyggisnye, swetecher, trueloue.

3. A cavernous flaw in metal work, esp. in guns.

1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Honyy combe, *marq.* 1588 LUCAR *Colloq. Arte Shooting* App. 2 Whether or no any honycombes flaws or cracks are in the peece. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Honey-comb*, a Flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance. 1763 DEL PINO *Sp. Dict.*, *Escarabajos*,... what gunners call honey-comb, that is, holes in the metal. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 339 Efforts to force the water through any honey-combs or flaws which there may be in the bore. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 146 A scratch or spot of honey-comb in the grooves renders the rifle completely useless for match-shooting.

4. The reticulum or second stomach of ruminants, so called from the appearance of its inner surface.

1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ruminant*, The reticulum, which we call the hony-comb. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* II. ii. 1. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 300/2 The second cavity, the honeycomb... is so called from the appearance of its mucous membrane.

5. Honeycomb work (see 6).

1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Norm. in Sicily* 276 The vault is ornamented with the Moorish honeycomb. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., A large white quilt, real honeycomb.

6. attrib. and Comb. Of or pertaining to a honeycomb; like, or arranged in the form of, a honeycomb; having a surface hexagonally marked; as honeycomb cell, decoration, flannel, ground, limestone, ornament, pattern, sponge, work, honeycomb bag = sense 4; honeycomb coral, a coral of the genus *Favosites*; honeycomb moth, a tineid moth of the genus *Galleria* which infests beehives; honeycomb ringworm, scall, species of the disease *Favus*; honeycomb stitch (see quot.); honeycomb stomach = sense 4; so honeycomb tripe; honeycomb-stone, fossil honeycomb coral.

1865 Chambers' *Encycl.* VIII. 367 The stomach... consists of four distinct bags or cavities... The second cavity is the "Honeycomb bag. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 91 The Favosites or "honeycomb coral, presenting regular hexagonal cells with transverse floors or tabulae. 1884 *Adv.*, "Honeycomb Flannel... for Petticoats and Skirts. 1721 Mrs. BRADSHAW in *Lett. Cress. Suffolk* I. 75 There is one [edging], of a honeycomb ground. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 463 "Honeycomb lime-stone, a name which conveys a tolerably correct idea of its appearance. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 192 The last of our burrowers is the "Honeycomb Moth belonging to the genus *Galleria*. 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Norm. in Sicily* 272 note, The "honeycomb ornament is common in the alcoves, and vaulted apartments of the Arabians. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, "Honeycomb Pattern, cast on any number of stitches that divide by six. First row—Knit. Second row—Purl [etc.]. This completes one Honeycomb. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* n. i. 296 The Favus fungus... is commonly called the cupped ringworm or "honycomb scall. 1874 *J. Pereira's Mat. Med.* 1015 *Turkey Sponge*,... the common variety is called "honycomb sponge. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, "Honeycomb Stitch, this stitch is used to draw together in an ornamental pattern the gathers upon the neck and sleeves of smock frocks, and also for all kinds of decorative gathering. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. 1. 43 The reticulum or "honey-comb stomach. 1753 Chambers' *Cycl. Suppl.*, "Honeycomb-Stone. 1874 T. HARDY *Far. fr. Madding Crowd* I. ix. 127 Snow-white smock-frocks... marked on the wrists, breasts, backs, and sleeves with "honeycomb-work. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 348 A richly fretted ceiling of Arabian honeycomb-work.

Honeycomb, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To fill like a honeycomb with cells, cavities, or perforations; to render cavernous, hollow, or insubstantial in this way; to undermine.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 67 If it had been honey-combed by worms in the quarry. 1834 MEDWIN

Angler in Wales I. 163, I have known tents completely honeycombed in a very few weeks. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 78. 30 The drains may honeycomb the basement and not remove the refuse passed into them.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To become cavernous.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 382 Peat land is subject to 'honey-comb', or contract when dried by frost.

2. *fig.* To penetrate through and through so as to render hollow, rotten, etc.; to undermine.

1855 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vii. 331 This great empire is rotten; honey-combed as it were. 1875 M'LAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 113 The small continuous vices, which root underground and honeycomb the soul. 1878 BAYNE *Purit.* Rev. xi. 477 His theory is here again honeycombed by his own averments of fact.

b. *absol.*, and *intr.* for *pass.*

1868 LORO STRANGFORD *Sel. Writings* (1869) I. 338 The very same man who has been honeycombing away at the... cranky old Ottoman empire. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 179 Floating dogmas... all imperceptibly, yet certainly, honeycombing and melting away.

3. *trans.* To mark with a honeycomb pattern.

1888 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 7/6 Velvetines, plain, shaded, and honeycombed, in light shades. 1889 *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 6/1 The bodices... are honeycombed, after the most approved fashion, across the chest and shoulders.

Hence **Honeycombing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1889 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 6/1 Liberty frocks, with their many folds upon the chest, held in by honeycombing. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. by South. Waters* 277 The honeycombing action of water.

Honeycombed (*hɒˈniːkəʊmd*), *a.* [*f. prec. vb.* or *sb.* + -ED¹ or 2.] a. Having perforations, excavations, or cavernous parts, like a honeycomb; esp. abounding in little cells, as cast metal when not sound. b. Marked with a honeycomb-like pattern.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 Honeycombed, is when shee is ill cast, or overmuch worne shee will bee rugged within. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.). A mariner having discharged his gun, which was honeycombed, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 471 The head of the tibia... quite spongy or honeycombed in its texture. 1806 *Gazetteer Scott.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Greenack*, Coarse-grained basaltic whin, intermixed with honey-combed lava. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 16 Its free surface, owing to the movements of the heart, becomes roughened in a peculiar manner, presenting a shaggy or honey-combed appearance.

Honey-dew.

1. A sweet sticky substance found on the leaves and stems of trees and plants, held to be excreted by aphides: formerly imagined to be in origin akin to dew.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, The leaves... bedewed with Hony. To the morning, our common people call it Manna, or Hony dewe, cleaving to the leaves before the rising of the sunne. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 112 Fresh teares stood on her cheekes, as doth the honydew Vpon a gathered Lillie almost withered. 1657 S. PUGHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 133 Pliny affirmed the Hony-dew to bee either the sweat of the heaven, or the slaver or spittle of the stars, or the moisture of the aire purging it self. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxiv. (1875) 309 In the sultry season of 1783 honeydews were so frequent as to deface and destroy the beauties of my garden. 1883 J. G. WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 763/1 The sweet juice which is exuded by the aphids... is popularly known as 'honey-dew'.

2. An ideally sweet or luscious substance; often, like dew, represented as falling: sometimes applied to the nectar of flowers or to honey itself.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 65 Their stomach... wherein they [bees], keepe their Hony dew which they haue gathered. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 52 Sweet, as the Hony-dew, which Hybla bath. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 247 Hony-Dews fall in delicious Showers. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 53. 1798 — *Ang. Mar.* v. xxvi, The other was a softer voice, As soft as honey-dew. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxii, 197 Little step and lofty leap Through honey-dew and fragrance.

fig. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Fount. Obliv.*, The cool honey-dews of dreamless rest. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. M. Angelo* 2 On bitter honey-dews of tears.

3. A kind of tobacco sweetened with molasses.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* viii, I say, how do you sell honeydew? 1894 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 6/2, I took up a paper containing 2 oz. of sunflaked honeydew.

So **Honey-dewed** *a.*, a. bedewed with honey; b. covered with honey-dew.

1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 34 Thy hony-dewed tongue exceeds hir far in sweete discourse. 1798 SOUTHEY *Poems, Oak of Fathers*, The bees o'er its honey-dew'd foliage play'd. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xxv, 337 Horses... injured by eating mildewed and honeydewed vetches.

Honey-drop.

1. A drop of honey: sometimes taken as a type of what is sweet and delicious. Cf. *honey-dew* 2.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xxxvi, The honeydrops from hollow oaks distill. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 79. 1641 TRAPPE *Theologia Theologia* 359 The Promises are the honey-drops of Christs mouth. a 1711 KEN *Preparat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 97 Jonathan from his pointed Spear Suck'd Honey-drops, and his Eyesight Grew quick and bright. 1852 JAMES *Agnes Sorrel* (1860) I. 116 To sweeten the cup of pain with the wild honey-drops of pleasure.

2. A mole on the skin. Cf. *honey-mark*, -spot, s.v. **HONEY** sb. 7.

1800 *Bondage & Mistry* v. in *Child Ballads* IV, lxxxvi. (1886) 283/1 Here she is, my sister Mistry, Wi' the hinny-drops on her chin.

Honey-eater. An animal that feeds on honey; *spec.* a bird that feeds on honey or nectar: = **HONEY-SUCKER**. (In quot. 1731 = **HONEY-GUIDE** I.)

In *Morris Austral English*, 56 Australian species of Honey-eaters are named, e.g. *Banded, Black, Bridled, Brown Honey-eater*, etc.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 155 These Gnat-snappers, or Honey-eaters are a sort of guides to the Hottentots in the search of honey. 1864 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 212 The true Honey-Eaters form a very numerous group of birds. 1864-5 — *Homes without H.* xxv. (1868) 470 In Australia there is a large group of rather pretty birds, popularly called Honey-eaters, because they feed largely on the sweet juices of many flowers. 1882 PROCTOR *Nature Stud.* 26 Like many other ants, these little honey-eaters are divided into different castes or classes. 1884 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 392 The ratsels belong to the genus *Melivora*, the Honey Eaters.

Honeyed, honied (*hɒˈniːd*), *a.* Forms as in **HONEY** sb.; also 5 **honyd**. [*f. HONEY* sb. + -ED².]

1. Abounding in or laden with honey; sweetened as with honey; consisting of or containing honey.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. ii. 54 (Camb. MS.) All thowgh þat the pleynynge bysynesse of men yeneþ hem honyede drynkes and large metes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Hvj b, Wyne lyke unto honyed wyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 422 Of Hydromel and Oxymel (i. Honied water, and Honied vinegar). 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* viii, The remedy is to drink honyed water. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* vii. 139 The honied fig, and unctuous olive smooth. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 61 Diabetic urine... marked by a saccharine or honied taste. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxvii, Still his honied wealth Hymettus yields. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 329 Honyed fluids from the flowers.

2. *fig.* Sweet; sweet-sounding, dulcet, mellifluous. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* II. v. 79 Pe sweitt honyd mynde of thes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 17 With gall in hart, and hwnyt hals. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 50 His sweet and honyed Sentences. 1639 T. BRUGES *Tr. Camus' Mor. Relat.* 244 Whom we will call by the name of Mela, for the honyed sweetness of her disposition. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 351 Conviction bung On soft Persuasion's honied tongue. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poet. & Iscalt* II. 47 Silken courtiers whispering honied nothings.

Hence **Honeyedly** *adv.*, sweetly, in dulcet tones.

Honeyedness, sweetness as of honey.

1611 COTGR., *Emmellieuwe*, sweetness, honiedness. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. vi. 46, I too... Can speak, not honiedly, of love and beauty, But sternly of a something much like duty. 1887 MAS. C. READE *Maid o' Mill* I. xix. 286 'I'll be your chaperon, if I may', honeyedly.

Honey-flower.

1. a. A flowering shrub of the Cape of Good Hope, of the genus *Melanthus*.

1712 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 421 Great Cape Honey-Flower. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 243 These Honey-flowers contain a great deal of sweet juice. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Pl.*, *Honey-flower*, a soft-wooded shrub. The flowers are of a dark brown colour. b. An Australian flower, *Lambertia formosa*.

1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* IV. 101 They returned... dreadfully exhausted, having existed chiefly by sucking the wild honey-flower and shrubs. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl. Austral.* 37 'Honey-flower' or 'honey-suckle'. This plant is as well known to small boys about Sydney as to birds and insects. [Named] on account of the large quantity of a clear honey-like liquid the flowers contain.

c. A local name of the Bee Orchis.

1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Honey-flower (Kent).

2. *gen.* A flower yielding honey.

1837 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* vi. 36 All sorts of honey-flowers, marigolds, pansies, roses, clover.

† **Honeyful**, *a. Obs.* [*f. HONEY* sb. + -FUL.] Full of or abounding in honey or sweetness.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 1 This name es... in my month honeyfull swetnes. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 685 Hony-full Calydna.

Honey-guide.

1. A small African bird of the genus *Indicator* which guides men and animals to the nests of bees. (Also *honey-guide cuckoo*.)

1786 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.*, *Cuculus indicator*, a species of cuckoo found in the interior parts of Africa... called by the Dutch settlers *honygwayer* or *honey-guide*. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 89 A remarkable bird called the Honeyguide. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVI. 59/2 The Honey-Guide Cuckoo.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* s. 209 The honey guide is an extraordinary bird; how is it that every member of its family has learned, that all men, white or black, are fond of honey?

2. A marking in a flower, which serves to insects as a guide to the position of the honey.

1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* 6 The lines and bands by which so many flowers are ornamented have reference to the position of the honey;... these honey-guides are absent in night flowers, where they of course would not show.

† **Honeyish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. HONEY* sb. + -ISH.] Somewhat honey-like.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxvi, A sweet honeyish moisture. 1693 BRANCARD *Phys. Dict.* 138/1 A honyish kind of Substance.

Honeyless (*hɒˈniːləs*), *a.* Destitute of honey.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 35 Your words, they rob the Iliab Bees, And leave them Hony-less. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* (1634) 134 Many Hives are left Honyless. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* III. 68 The inner, honeyless stamens.

Honey-lipped (-lɪpt), *a.* = **HONEY-MOUTHED**.

1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIV. 705 He is... as honey-lipped as a bee-hive in spring. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 301 Honey-lipped gentlemen... who would gladly keep entire a Theism—patched with borrowings from the Gospels.

† **Honey-month.** *Obs.* [After **HONEYMOON**.] The first month after marriage; the honeymoon.

1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1897) 31 In their Haste, and in their Honey-Month while they were New-fang'd. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 2 Sometimes the Parties... grow cool in the very Honey Month.

Honeymoon (*hɒˈniːmʊn*), *sb.* 'The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure' (Johnson); originally having no reference to the period of a month, but comparing the mutual affection of newly-married persons to the changing moon which is no sooner full than it begins to wane; now, usually, the holiday spent together by a newly-married couple, before settling down at home.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prom.* (1867) 14 It was yet but hony moone. 1552 HULOET, Hony mone, a terme proverbially applied to such as be newe married, whiche wyll not fall out at the fyrste, but thone loueth the other at the begynnyng exceedingly, the likelyhode of theyr excedyng loue appearing to aswage, y^e which time the vulgar people cal the hony mone, *Aphrodisia, ferias, hymenæ*. 1612 BARRON *Coronopica* (T.), And now their honey-moon, that late was clear, Doth pale, obscure, and tenebrous appear. 1651 N. BACON *Disa. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxv. (1739) 161 The first year of her Marriage was Hony-moon with her; she thought nothing too dear for the King. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hony-moon*, applied to those married persons that love well at first, and decline in affection afterwards; it is hony now, but it will change as the Moon. [1693 *Oxford Acl* 3 Brisk and Bonny, As Bridegroom's self, in Moon-call'd Hony.] 1801 NAB. EGGWORTH *Out of Debt* I. 134 IV. 196 Mr. and Mrs. Ludgate went down in the hoy to Margate, to spend the honeymoon in style. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. ix. 89 They kept their honey-moon for a year. attrib. 1805 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxxii. 391 After their honeymoon trip. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 134 It was a dreary departure for a honeymoon tour.

b. *transf.* The first warmth of newly established friendly relations.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 268 It being now but Honnie Moone, I endeavoured to courte it with a grace. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. 8 Kingdome have their honeymoon, when new Princes are married unto them. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 120 In the Honey-moon of his Accession. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 87 Spain, in the honey-moon of her new servitude. 1867 GOWD. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 7 The brief honeymoon of the new king and his parliament.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*, chiefly humorous) **Honey-moo-nish** *a.*; **Honey-moo-nlight**, -moo-nshine; **Honey-moo-n-struck** *a.*

1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) I. vii. 21 Quite bridal together, quite honey-moonish. 1869 F. LOCKER-LAMPSON in *Ld. Tennyson Tennyson* (1897) II. iii. 76 Lovers... steeped in honeymoonshine. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1884) 8 There was not a suspicion of honey-moonshine about us. *Ibid.* 197, I wanted to know... whether you seemed honey-moon-struck. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 16 May 371 The effects... are ascribed... to the peculiar refractive power of honey-moonlight.

Honeymoon, v. [*f. prec. sb.*] *intr.* To spend the honeymoon.

1821 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 135 How did I know but you were touring or honeymooning? 1828 J. JEKVILL *Corr.* 15 Dec. (1894) 190 The Speaker and his bride... are honeymooning at Hastings. 1891 MAS. CLIFFORD *Love Lett. Worldly Wom.* 244 Some one offered us a country seat to honeymoon in, but we declined.

Hence **Honeymooner**; **Honeymooning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xlvii, As soon as I can get his discharge, and he has done honeymooning, we shall start. 1873 *Daily News* 25 Aug., Some miserable honeymooner... glad to get a reasonable being to talk to. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* III. 227 A honeymooning couple.

Honey-mouthed, *a.* Sweet or soft in speech: often implying insincerity. (Cf. *mealy-mouthed*.)

1539 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 413, I like not these honey-mouthed men, when I do see no acts nor deeds according to their words. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 33 If I prove hony-mouth'd, let my tongue blister.

Honey-pot.

1. A pot in which honey is stored. b. A receptacle, of wax or other substance, in which many species of wild bees store their honey. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 An Hony pot or hony wesselle, *mellarium*. 1589 PAPPE *w. Hatcher* Bijb, The Martin-mongers swarmed to a lecture, like bees to a honnie pot. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph* IV. i, Mind to have a lick at the honey-pot yourself.

2. *pl.* A children's game. Also *attrib.* in reference to the posture.

One of the players, called a honey-pot, sits with his hands locked under his hams, while the 'honey-merchants' lift him by the arm-pits as handles, pretend to carry him to market, and shake him, with the aim of making him let go his hold. Also called in Scotland *hony-pigs*.

1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 36/2 Common games... as the Skipping-rope, and Honey-pots. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 52 A game at marbles, or honey-pots, or hy-spy. 1860 LADY CANNING in *Harc 2 Noble Lives* (1893) III. 110 It was an easy pass... I could not resist a 'honey-pot' descent. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 10 Apr. 5/2 To squat low down on his haunches, like a political 'honey-pot'.

Honey-ratel (*hɒˈniːrɪtəl*). A name of the ratel, from its fondness for honey.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 238 The honey-ratel... has a particular instinct enabling it to discover bees. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst.* II. xxiii. 463 Bee cuckows... indicating to the honey-ratel, the subterranean nests of certain bees.

Honeysome, *a. rare.* [*f. HONEY* sb. + -SOME.] Sweet, like honey.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 64 Marke how sweete and honny-some they are. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1887) 348 He should rather speak honeysome words.

Honey-stone.

† 1. A stone said to have a sweet smell or taste.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15. The Melanite is a Stone, which distilleth . . . that iuice which is verie sweete and honie like; whereof it may well be called Melanite, as you would say Honistone. 1659 TORRIANO, *Melite*, a kind of yellow stone, which, broken and put into water, smelleth of honey, called the sweet or Honey-stone.

2. A synonym of MELLITE, called by Werner, 1789, *honigstein*, from its colour.

1795 SCHMEISSER *Min.* I. 299 Honey stone . . . was first discovered by Mr. Werner. 1884 BAUERMAN *Min.* 393 Honey stone . . . is a mellitate of aluminium.

Honey-suck. Now only *local*. Forms: 1 *hunizsuge*, *hunisuge*, -suce, 4-5 *honysouke*, 7- *honey-suck*. [OE. *hunizsuge*, -suce, f. *hunig* honey + *sugan*, *sūcan* to suck; the ME. form represents the second of these.]

1. An earlier equivalent of the name HONEY-SUCKLE (senses 1 and 2): used with the same laxity of application.

c 1295 *Corpus Gloss.* 1214 *Ligustrum*, *hunizsuge*. a 1300 *Agg. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 298/23 *Lugustrum*, *hunisuce*. 14. *Voc. Ihid.* 572/32 *Cerifolium*, *honysouke*. *Ibid.* 611/30 *Serpillum*, *peletur vel honysouke*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclxxvii. 1018 Meadow Trefoile is called . . . of some Suckles, and Honisuckles. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Honey-suck. (1) Flowers of *Trifolium pratense*. (2) *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

† b. = HONEYSUCKLE 1 b. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 4 His meite was honysonkis, and hony of the wode. 14. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 593/24 *Locusta*, a honysoke.

† 2. Honey 'sucked' or gathered by bees. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 645 Then they [Bees] flye not far from their own homes, but sustain themselves with their own Honey-suck already provided.

Honeysucker. An animal that feeds on honey; *spec.* applied to numerous small birds that feed on honey and the nectar of flowers, esp. the *Meliphagidae*, also the *Nectariniidae*, *Certhiidae*, etc.; a nectar-bird; a HONEY-EATER.

1773-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2034 There are four species that seem to belong to the trochilid, or honey-suckers of Linnæus. 1837 SWAINSON *Birds* II. 144 The *Meliphagidae*, or honeysuckers, are distinguished . . . by their notched bill. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 308 Butterflies . . . sail further up mountain heights than the bees and other meadow honeysuckers.

Honeysuckle (*hʊˈnɪsʊkəl*). [ME. *hunisucce*, -sukil, app. extended from *hunisuce*, *honysouke*: see HONEY-SUCK.]

1. A name for the flowers of clover, esp. the common red clover; also applied to other flowers yielding honey. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1205 *Voc. Names Pl.* in W. Wülcker 558/15 *Ligustrum*, i. trifolium, i. *hunisucceles*. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vi. (Skeat) l. 6 If thou shalt have Honie soukels, thou leauest the fruit of the soure Docke. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/5 Hony socle, *apiago*. 1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Honysuckell, *lait Nostre Dame*. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 72 Fine grasse full of the hearbe called *Trifolium* . . . and of the Countrie people honie suckles both white and red. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 496 Flowers that haue deepe Sockets, doe gather in the Bottome a kinde of Honey; As Honey-Suckles (both the Woodbine and the Trifolite). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 87 Then Melfoil beat, and Honey-suckles pound, With these alluring Savours strew the Ground. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Honeysuckle. (2) *Lotus corniculatus*. Ches. . . (4) *Trifolium pratense*. . . Mr. Elworthy says that in *Som.* the name is restricted to the flowers of *T. pratense*. (5) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

† b. A rendering of *L. locusta* taken as the name of some plant; hence used by confusion where the real sense was 'locust' (the insect). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 5 Sum men seien bat locusta is a littel beest good to ete. Sum men seien it is an herbe bat gedereth hony upon him; but it is licti bat it is an herbe bat mai nurishe men, bat bei clepen hony soukil. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 Som leueh onliche hy honysockels [*solis toctusis vntum*] idryed wib smoke oþer wib be sonne. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. (1554) 172 b, Honisocles his moderate feeding . . . This blessed Baptist. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 370 b/1 Takyng onelye for her refection hony-socles and locustes. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 106 [John the Baptist] sucked hony of floures that be called honysockes that poore people gadereth and frye theym in oyle to theyr mete.

2. The common name of *Lonicera Periclymenum*, also called Woodbine, a climbing shrub with fragrant yellowish trumpet-shaped flowers, frequent in woods; thence extended to the whole genus. *Fly-honeysuckle*, the species *L. Xylosteum* and *L. ciliata*: see also 3. *Trumpet* or *Coral Honey-suckle*, a North American species, *L. sempervirens*, with evergreen foliage and scarlet flowers.

1548 [see 4]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 82 a, Wodbynde or Honysockel . . . windeth it self about bushes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. IV. i. 47 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honysockel, gently entwist. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 10 Sweet Honey-suckles round the Branches twin'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Virginian scarlet honey-suckle, called the trumpet honey-suckle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 247 *Lonicera periclymenum*, . . . Common Honeysuckle, Woodbine Honeysuckle. *L. Xylosteum*, . . . Upright Honeysuckle. 1890 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* V. 763 The Fly Honeysuckle, *Lonicera Xylosteum*, is an erect shrub . . . common in shrubberies.

b. The flower of the woodbine.

1573-80 BARET *Alt.* W. 368 Woodbin that beareth the Honiesuckle. 1640 *Sicily & Naples* (T.), A honey-suckle The amorous woodbine's offspring.

3. Applied, with or without qualifying word, to various shrubs or plants of other genera, in some way resembling the common honeysuckle.

a. Applied in Australia to species of *Banksia*, the flowers of which contain a sweet honey-like liquid, eagerly sucked out by the aborigines; also in N. S. Wales to the HONEY-FLOWER, q.v.; in New Zealand to *Knightsia excelsa*; in New England to species of *Columbiana*, esp. the native species *Aquilegia canadensis*; in Jamaica to *Passiflora laurifolia*.

b. **Bush-honeysuckle**, name for the shrubs of the genus *Diervilla*, nearly allied to the common honeysuckle, natives of N. America and Japan. **Dwarf Honeysuckle**, a species of *Cornus*, *Cornus suecica*, having berries like those of the honeysuckle. **False Honeysuckle**, 'the genus *Azalea*' (Miller *Plant-n.*). **Fly-honeysuckle**, a South African shrub of the genus *Halleria* (N. O. *Scrophulariaceae*); see also 2, and *Fly sb.* 11 h. **French Honeysuckle**, name given to *Hedysarum coronarium*, a native of Italy, a leguminous plant, with flowers resembling those of the red clover (cf. 1).

Ground Honeysuckle, a name for Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. **Purple Honeysuckle**, a name for *Rhododendron nudiflorum* (*Azalea nudiflora*). **Red Honeysuckle**=*French h.*; also a name for red clover (see 1). **Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle**, the Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. **West Indian Honeysuckle**, *Tecoma (Tecomaria) capensis* and various species of *Desmodium*. **White Honeysuckle**, *Rhododendron viscosum* (*Azalea viscosa*); also white clover (see 1).

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Bij, A little dapper flowre, like a grounde Hunnisuckle, called thirft. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* (1656) 340 The red Sattin flower, although some foolishly call it, the red or French Honysockel. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 327 *Passiflora foliis ovatis*. The Hony-suckle . . . cultivated in many parts of America for the sake of its fruit: it is a climber. 1788 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.*, *Halleria* . . . is called by some gardeners the African fly-honeysuckle, from its resemblance to the upright or fly-honeysuckle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 366 French Honeysuckle which is distinguished . . . by its jointed, prickly, naked, straight legumes; its pinnate leaves. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 207 *Cornus herbacea*, dwarf honeysuckle, dwarf cornel. 1834 ROSS *Van Diemen's L. Ann.* 125 (Morris *Austral Eng.*) Some scattered honeysuckles, as they are called. 1861 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* III. 78 A very singular and handsome species of *Banksia* (colonially termed Honeysuckle). 1873 *Gard. Chron.* 26 Apr. 579/3 Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle.

4. A figure or ornament somewhat resembling a sprig or flower of honeysuckle: *esp.* in *Arch.* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 58 h, The apparell . . . was blacke velvet, covered all over with braunches of hony suckels of fyne fat gold. 1849 LAVARD *Nineveh* II. 294 We have . . . in the earliest monuments of Nineveh, that graceful ornament, commonly called the honeysuckle, which was so extensively used in Greece. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* VI. 27 *Palmette*. . . In England, by some authors and most workmen, the name Honeysuckle is given to it. . . It is a small ornament, one of those called running ornaments, and appears to be a diminutive of the Palm.

5. The colour of the flowers of the common honeysuckle: see quot.

1890 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/1 A rich, soft silk of the colour known as 'honeysuckle', being a combination of pale pink and even paler yellow.

† 6. *fig.* Applied to a person, as a term of praise or endearment. (Cf. HONEY sb. 5.) *Obs.* 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 36 Who would not thinke him perfect curtesie? Or the hony-suckle of humilitie? 1638 FORD *Fancies* II. ii, Yes, honeysuckle, and do as much for them one day.

† 7. Honey 'sucked' or gathered by bees; = HONEY-SUCK 2. *Obs.* rare.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vii. (1664) 82 Like an industrious Bee . . . can gather such Honey-suckle from the sweetest flowers.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *honeysuckle arbour*, *colour*; *honeysuckle-apple*, in New England, a fungus, *Exobasidium Azaleæ*, occurring on the branches of *Rhododendron nudiflorum* (*Azalea nudiflora*), and eaten by children (*Cent. Dict.*); *honeysuckle clover*, *honeysuckle grass*, names for white clover (Britten and H.); *honeysuckle ornament* = sense 4; *honeysuckle-tree*, (a) the common honeysuckle; (b) name for various Australian trees and shrubs of the genus *Banksia*; *honeysuckle-trefoil*, name for red clover.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 652 Purple Trefoil, Honeysuckle Trefoil, Cow Clover. 1852 MRS. MEREDITH *Home in Tasmania* I. 164 (Morris) The honeysuckle-tree (*Banksia latifolia*) . . . the blossoms form cones . . . the size and shape of a large English teazel, and are of a greenish yellow. . . The honeysuckle trees grow to about thirty feet in height. 1862 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* V. 621 The Honeysuckle ornament, so much used in Ionic architecture, is one of the features which indicate its eastern origin. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/2 Brocade of honeysuckle colours. 1893 *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 8/7 A Louis XIII dress in English-made honeysuckle brocade.

Honeysuckled (*hʊˈnɪsʊkəld*), a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Overgrown, or scented, with honeysuckle.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. xxiv. 36 Those Beams that irradiat only, and guild your Hony-suckled fields. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) II. 167 Divided by honeysuckled hedges into sheltered fields. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tre-maine* III. v. 26 Having slept in a pure honeysuckled air.

Honey-sweet, a. (*sb.*). Sweet as honey: often a term of endearment.

c 1000 in Thorpe *Anal. Anglo-Sax.* 45 (Bosw.) Mid huniz-sweetre protan. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 152 The lusty lyf . . . That is in marriage hony sweete. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 Not sick After so hony-sweete a licke. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iii. 1 Honey sweet Husband. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II. iv, Most dainty and

honey-sweet mistress. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 238 Oh, honey-sweet Prosperpine.

B. *sb.* Local name for the Meadowsweet (*El-worthis W. Somerset Word-bk.*).

Honey-tongued, a. Speaking sweetly, softly, or winningly; mellifluous; using honeyed discourses.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 334 Pay him the dutie of honie-tongued Boyet. 1598 F. MERES *Fallad. Tamia* II. 281 b, The sweete wittie soule of Ovid lues in mellifluous and hony-tongued Shakespare. 1861 J. RUFFINI *Dr. Antonio* vi, I hate honey-tongued people.

Honeywort (*hʊˈniwɜːt*). [See WORT.]

1. The English name of the genus *Cerintho* of boraginaceous plants, cultivated in gardens, and much frequented by bees for their honey.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clix. § 2. 432 Cerinthe or Honie wort, riseth forth of the grounde after the sowing of his seede. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 80. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 288 Bruised balm, and honeywort's humble herb. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 257/1 Honeywort, an appellation due to the abundance of honey secreted by their blossoms, which are much resorted to by bees.

2. Locally applied to Crosswort (*Galium cruciatum*), from its strong sweet scent.

1863 MARG. PLUES *Rambles Search Wild Fl.* (1892) 158.

3. *attrib.*, as in *Honeywort Hawkweed*, a book-name for *Hieracium cerinthoides*.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 215. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Honeywort Hawkweed.

|| **Hong** (*hʊŋ*). Also 8 *haung*. [ad. Chinese *hang* row, rank.] In China, a series of rooms or buildings used as a warehouse, factory, etc.; *spec.* (a) one of the foreign factories formerly maintained at Canton; (b) the corporation of Chinese merchants at Canton who (before the treaty of Nanking in 1842) had the monopoly of trade with Europeans; (c) a foreign trading establishment in China or Japan.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 458 The English have no settled Factory at Canton, and are only permitted to hire large Hongs, or Houses, near the water side. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 227 (Y.) When I arrived at Canton the Hapoa ordered me lodgings . . . in a Haung or Inn belonging to one of his Merchants. 1797 SIA G. STAUNTON *Embassy China* II. 565 (Y.) A Society of Hong, or united merchants, who are answerable for one another, both to the Government and to the foreign nations. 1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* I. iii. 87 (Stanf.) Some Hong merchants. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. viii. 1. 512 The Chinese Government . . . confined the trade . . . to a certain number of native merchants of Canton incorporated under the designation of Hong. 1888 A. J. LITTLE *Thro' Yangtze Gorges* 220 A hong . . . consists of a series of lofty one-storied buildings, situated one behind the other, and separated by intervening courtyards.

Hong(e), obs. inf. and pa. t. and pple. of *HANG* v. **Honger**, -ir, -ur, etc., obs. ff. *HUNGER*.

Honied: see HONEYED.

† **Honily**, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. ME. *honi*, HONEY sb. + -LY.] Like honey; as of honey. Hence **Honily-like** adv.

1435 MISVN *Fire of Love* I. xxv. 55 With swettyst sound of heuyv honily lyke þa syngre. *Ibid.* xxviii. 60 Honily swetes.

Honily (*hʊˈnɪli*), adv. rare. Like or as honey. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calullus* xcix. 2 Dear one, a kiss I stole . . . Sweet ambrosia, love, never as honily sweet.

† **Honish**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *honyse*, *honnescche*, *hunysche*, *honysh*; 5 *pa. pple.* honest. [f. OF. *honiss-*, extended stem of *honir* (mod. F. *honir*), ad. OHG. *hōnen* (mod. Ger. *hōnen*) to scoff at, scorn.] *trans.* To bring to disgrace or ruin; to dishonour, insult; to destroy, put an end to.

13. . . E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 596 He . . . hadde honyseþe oþer & of his erde flemez. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 48 Honesschen him as an hound, and hōten him go þennes! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3004 Hys hors it honyshyd for euer. *Ibid.* 3791 Sum in þaire harnais for hete was honest for euer.

Honk (*hɒŋk*), sb. U.S. and Canada. [Echoic.] The cry of the wild goose. Hence **Honk** v. *intr.*, to utter this cry; **Honker**, a name for the wild goose.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* xiii. (1886) 247 The faint honk or quack of their leader. *Ibid.* xv. 271, I was startled by the loud honking of a goose. *Ibid.*, Their commodore honking all the while with a regular beat. 1888 TRUMBULL *Bird Names* (U.S.) 1 *Branta canadensis*, . . . [termed] Honker or Old Honker in recognition of its hoarse notes or 'honking'.

Honne, obs. f. HONE; var. of HEN adv. hence. **Honor**, **Honorable**, etc.: see HONOUR, etc.

† **Honourance**, *Obs.* Also 4 *honur*-, 7 *honour*-. [a. OF. *honorance*, -*uranc*, f. *honor*, *honorer* to HONOUR: see -ANCE.] The action of honouring or doing homage; honour. Chiefly in phr. in (*the*) *honourance* of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8896 Þis ilk tre . . . þat man mad til shi honourance. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M. MS.) i 1a honourance of ihesu cryst. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 5870 In synnifiaunce, Off Jesu Crystys honourance. 1367-89 in *Eng. Gilds* 89 In ye honourance of ihesu crist of heuene. a 1766 *South Serm.* (1744) VIII. 244 As honour is in honourance, in him that honours rather than in him that is honoured.

† **Honorant**, *Her. Obs.* [a. F. *honorant*, pr. pple. of *honorer* to HONOUR: see -ANT.] a. One who honours. b. See quots.

1602 SEGAR *Honour Mil.* & *Civil* iv. xxi. 236-7 These diuers degrees were in the Imperiall Court called *Administrantes*, *Vacantes*, and *Honorarij*. . . The same course is to

be kept among the Honorants or servants extraordinary. — *L'Envoiy* in *Guillim Heraldry*, Made Honour only by the Honorant. 1661 *MONGAN Sph. Gentry* IV. ix. 115 Among the Honorants or servants extraordinary.

Honorarily (p'nōrārīlī), *adv.* [f. HONORARY + -LY 2.] In an honorary manner; by way of honour. 1842 A. J. CHRISTIE in *tr. Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 203 note, St. Cyril of Alexandria ascribes πρεσβυτέρους to the martyrs, but... relatively and honorarily.

Honorarium (hōn-, p'nōrē-riūm). Pl. -ums, -a. [Late L. *honorarium* gift made on being admitted to a post of honour, douceur, fee, neut. sing. of *honorarius* HONORARY. In F. *honoraire*.] An honorary reward; a fee for services rendered, esp. by a professional person.

1658 EVELYN *Corr.* 8 Nov., What equipage and honorarium my Lord does allow? 1669 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 151 The said John Woodmansey doth hereby binde and engage himself... to pay... one pepper corne... for ever as an honorarium to the towne of Boston. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Honorary*, *Honorarium*, is also used substantively, for a lawyers fee; or a salary given to public professors of any art or science. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xi. 122, I am afraid... the architect of the monument... never received the proposed honorarium. 1895 W. MUNK *Sir H. Hallford* 42 The emoluments and honoraria of physicians.

Honorary (p'nōrārī), *sb.* Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. *honorarius*: see prec.] = prec.; also, a gift; an honouring distinction.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 15 An honorary given to age. 1650 TRAPP *Comment. Numb.* iii. 9 The ministers of the Gospel are called gifts, Eph. 4. 8. 11, honorarys, such as Christ bestowed upon his Church. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. iii. (1869) II. 345 In some universities, the salary makes but... a small part of the emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from the honoraries or fees of his pupils. 1845 L. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. liv. 68 The usual amount of honoraries to counsel.

Honorary (p'nōrārī), *a.* Also 8-9 honorary. [ad. L. *honorarius*, f. *honor* HONOUR: see -ARY. In F. *honoraire*.]

1. Denoting or bringing honour; conferred or rendered in honour.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 22 Hee caused that Honorary title to bee scratcht out of the letters. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 287 The wonderful Works of the Creation should be brought as Honorary Presents. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), Honorary arches erected to emperors. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 310 It was an honorary term... It signified a lord or prince. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 477 Without... receiving the honorary dress usual on such occasions. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxviii. (1862) III. 48 The simple crown of olive, an honorary reward.

2. *spec.* Conferred or rendered merely for the sake of honour, without the usual requirements, functions, privileges, or other adjuncts.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* ix. 258 Some few honorary privileges... which signifie not much. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 409 The vivacity of this young prince... had already chang'd this honorary title into a real one. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 27 The precise period at which the different universities in Europe first began to confer honorary titles or degrees is not well ascertained. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 6/2 The honorary colonelcy.

b. *Honorary monument*, a cenotaph.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 41 Beside their real Tombs, many have found honorary and empty Sepulchres. a 1782 W. COLE in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 86 There is but one Monument... which is only an Honorary one or Cenotaph. 1850 P. CUNNINGHAM *Handbk. Lond.* 538/1 Honorary monument to Shakespeare. *Note.* The word honorary, as here used, is meant to imply that the person to whom the monument is erected is buried elsewhere.

3. Holding a title or position conferred as an honour, without emolument, or without the usual duties, obligations, privileges, etc.; titular. Also, giving services (as secretary, treasurer, etc.) without emolument.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 81 Agt Honorary Freeman having right to vote. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the college of physicians, London, are honorary fellows. 1873 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/1 The Emperor intends to appoint the King honorary colonel of the 13th Infantry Regiment. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 21 The Suffetes had gradually become little more than an honorary magistracy.

4. Depending on honour; said of an obligation which one is bound by honour to discharge, but which cannot be formally or legally enforced.

1794 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 405 The United States will be under a kind of honorary obligation to discharge the debt. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* i. iv. (1866) I. 152 Merely an honorary engagement, of which the Courts will take no notice.

5. Law. *Honorary feud*, service: see QUOTE.

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Honorary Services*, are such as are incident to the Tenure of Grand Serjeanty, and annexed commonly to some Honor or Grand Seignior. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 214 The emperors began to create honorary fiefs or titles of nobility. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Honorary*, *Fiefs*, are titles of nobility, descending to the eldest son. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1866) I. 121 Those honorary services which are still, at a coronation, rendered to the person of the sovereign by some lords of manors.

[**Honorate**, *erron. form of ONERATE v.*]

† **Honoration**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *honoratio*-em, n. of action f. *honorāre* to honour.] The action of honoring.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xiii. 46/1 Worshyp that is called honoracyon, & veneracyon.

Honorific (p'nōrīfik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *honorificus*, f. *honor* HONOUR sb. + *-ficus* making, -FIC. Cf. F. *honorifique* (1507 in Hatzl.-Darm.).]

Doing or conferring honour; importing honour or respect; *spec.* applied to phrases, words, or forms of speech, used, esp. in certain Oriental languages, to express respect, e.g. certain adjectives meaning 'august', 'eminent', 'venerable', etc., substituted in Chinese and Japanese for the possessive pronouns of the second and third person; forms of the verb used in respectful address, etc.

1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* vii. 83 They had no other Nurses lesse honorifique than Eunuchs. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 230 The epithet Abu, father, is honorific. a 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1866) I. 396/1 Generous to the robber, honorific to the poisoner and assassin. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 204 note, The Sri is to be regarded as honorific. 1879 CUST in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 617 The verb (in Korean) has a simple affirmative form, a conditional, an interrogatory, an honorific, a causative, and several others. 1888 *Times* 8 Oct. 5/2 A solemn proposal... that the honorific title of 'Worshipful' should be bestowed by the government on its president.

b. *sb.* An honorific phrase or word: see above. 1879 BAILEY in H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 398 II. 153 They use none of the honorifics so profusely common in Singalese; the pronoun tu, thou, being alone used. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 273/1 Where these honorifics occur (in Japanese) the sentence can always be easily turned so as to give their significance, which is often of a merely nominal character, the honorific indicating a reference to the person addressed or forming the subject of the thought.

So † **Honorific** *a.* = prec.; hence **Honorifically** *adv.*, in an honorific manner.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Honorific*, that brings or causeth honor. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 344 A very brave people, honorifically, or dic-named by the Moors, The Sons of Lions. c 1878 BIRCH *Anc. Hist. fr. Mon.* Introd. 20 (S. P. C. K.) Queens were honorifically styled wives or handmaids of the God Amen.

† **Honorificableness**. *Obs. rare* -o.

[ad. med. L. *honorificabilitudinis* (Mussatus c 1300 in Du Cange), a grandiose extension of *honorificableness* honourableness (in a charter of 1187, Du Cange), f. *honorificabilis* honourable. Cf. *Complaynt of Scotland* (1548-9), Prolog. lf. 14 b, Shaks. *L. L. V.* i. 44, and Marston *Dutch Courtesan* v. (1605) H, where the L. abl. pl. *honorificabilitudinibus* is cited as a typical long word, as *honorificabilitudinitate* had been previously by Dante *De Vulg. Eloq.* II. vii.] Honourableness.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 24 Physitions deafen our eares with the Honorificabilitudinibus of their heavenly Panachean, their souveraine Guaium. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Honorificableness*. Hence in BAILEY, *ASH*, etc. 1800 *Spirit Pub. Trm.* (1801) IV. 147 The two longest monosyllables in our language are strength and straight, and the very longest word, honorificableness.

† **Honorificence**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *honorificentia*, f. *honorificens*, collateral stem of *honorificus* HONORIFIC: see -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. *honorificence*.] A doing of honour. So † **Honorificent** *a.* = HONORIFIC.

1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* III. iv. 238 There is *Honorificentia* atatis, the honorificence of age. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iv. Notes 118 That honorificent Title... prefix to it.

† **Honorify**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. eccl. L. *honorificare*, f. *honor*- HONOUR: see -FY. Cf. obs. F. *honorifier*.] *trans.* To do honour to, to honour.

1666 FOAN *Fame's Mem.* xcvi, Making large statues to honorify Thy name.

† **Honorous, honourous, a. Obs.** [a. OF. type **honoros*, -eus, AF. -ous -1. type **honorōsus*, f. HONOUR: see -OUS.] Honourable.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1321 Hyr honorous fader. *Ibid.* 3236 We will, lord honourous. a 1562 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1825) I. 2 Of his ascending and descending from honourous estate.

Honour, honor (p'nai), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 onur, honur(e), 4 onour(e), 4-6 honoure, -owre, (5 onnere, 5-6 honnour(e), 6 honnor), 3- honour, 4- honor. [a. OF. *onor*, -ur, *honor*, -ur (11th c.), AF. (*honor*), mod. F. *honneur* (= It. *onore*, Sp. *Pg. honor*) -1. L. *honor*-em repute, esteem, official dignity, honorary gift, ornament, grace, beauty.

The oldest Fr. forms were *onor*, *onur*, later and AF. *onour* (Latin *h* having disappeared in Romanic, and *o*, *u*, *ou* being successive symbols for the OFr. vowel, derived from L. *ō*, which passed through a very close *ō* to *u*; these varied with *onor*, *onor*, -ur, -our, whence the early ME. *anur*, *anour* (see ANOUR, ANOURE); but the influence of L. spelling brought back into Fr. at an early date the non-phonetic *h*, giving *honor*, *honur*, *honour*, which were also prevalent ME. spellings. *Honor* and *honour* continued to be equally frequent down to the 17th c. In the Shakspeare Folio of 1623 *honor* is about twice as frequent as *honour*. The two forms appear indiscriminately in the early 17th c. dictionaries, but *honour* was favoured by Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Johnson. *ASH*, 1775, adopted '*Honor*' (a modern but correct spelling), and this is said to have been fashionable at the time (see QUOTE.). Nevertheless *honour* carried the majority of English suffrages eventually, while *honor* was (under the lead of Noah Webster) generally accepted in U.S. As to derivatives, Bailey, 1731, considered *honorable*, *honorary*, 'the best spelling', but referred them to *honourable*, *honourary*, as the more usual. Phillips, in his various edd., had *honourary*, Kersey (1706) *honourary* or *honorary*, Chambers (1727-41) *honourary*. Johnson, 1755, has *honour*, *honourable*, *honorary*.

1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 19 Our Reformers in the Art of Spelling... at present... write Honor, Favor, Labor. a 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 317 Avoid the fashionable impropriety of leaving out the *u* in many words, as *honor*, *vigor*, etc. This is mere childish affectation. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 6 The clause 'they hang that are in honour' suggests the suspicion that Lillie would aspire the *h* in *honour* and its congeners; a suspicion confirmed by our finding elsewhere *unwholesome* balanced against *unhonest*, and *hne* against *honesty*.]

1. High respect, esteem, or reverence, accorded to exalted worth or rank; deferential admiration or approbation. a. As felt or entertained in the mind for some person or thing.

c 1375 *Leg. Rood* 123 Men suld hald þat haly tre In honore. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6957 Gude men him in honour had. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 51 Good Paulina, Who had the memorie of Hermione I know in honor. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 164 Desirous of shewing... the great honour She retains and cherishes for Your Majesty. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1 P. 3 To shew my honour for them. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 76 Honor implies a reverence for the invisible and super-sensual in our nature. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art 2 True wealth I hold in great honour.

b. As rendered or shown: The expression of high estimation. (See also 9 c, e.)

c 1275 LAV. 6085 Hii...leide hine mid honore Heze in þan toure. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23586 Heuen and erth als creature Sal her þam wircscip and honur. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 720, I aw the honor and servyse. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* Contents xxiii, How Josias...setteth vp the true honoure of God agayne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinis's Trav.* xxxix. 154 The Prince was exceedingly pleased with this honour done unto him. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 174 He received the queen herself with the utmost honour and respect. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 304 Let then the honour be given where it is due.

c. As received, gained, held, or enjoyed: Glory, renown, fame; credit, reputation, good name. The opposite of *dishonour*, *disgrace*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Hie given here elmesse...oder for onur to hauen, oder ne mai elles for shame. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8176 Deie we rader wip onour. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 26 The hope and trust of recovering on another day... onnere and fortune. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 13, The duchesse of Bedford...myndyng also to marye, rather for pleasure then for honour. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 246 But thou prefferr'st thy life before thine Honor. 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* II. 164 Wounds are hedges of honour, yet may befall the coward assoone as the valiant man. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 467 The honour of originally inventing these political constitutions entirely belongs to the Romans. 1820 G. W. FEATHERSTONEHAUGH in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 73, I have the honour to forward to you...a pamphlet [etc.]. 1822 SOUTHEY *Viz. Judgem.* III, Peace is obtain'd then at last, with safety and honour! 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xv. § 3. 82 To their honour, the patriot nobles did not take thought for themselves alone. 1896 J. BAYNE in *Daily News* 20 July 7/4 A country feels that its honour is affected when it yields to threats, seems to give way on any disputed point through fear, and incurs the imputation of cowardice.

2. Personal title to high respect or esteem; honourableness; elevation of character; 'nobleness of mind, scorn of meanness, magnanimity' (J.); a fine sense of and strict allegiance to what is due or right (also, to what is due according to some conventional or fashionable standard of conduct).

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 233 b, The king of England had so great trust...in the honor and promise of the French kyng. 1649 LOVELOCK *Poems* (1864) 27, I could not love thee, dear, so much, Lov'd I not Honour more. a 1677 BARROW *Theol. Wks.* (1830) I. 89 A man of honour, surely is the best man next to a man of conscience. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 111 The Japanese make it a point of honour to breed Merchants. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 94 What is Honour, but a greatness of mind which scorns to descend to an ill and base thing? 1764-7 LD. G. LYTTELTON *Hen. II.* III. 178 The idea of honor...as something distinct from mere probity, and which supposes in gentlemen a stronger abhorrence of perfidy, falsehood, or cowardice, and a more elevated and delicate sense of the dignity of virtue, than are usually found in vulgar minds. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, Say, what is Honour? 'Tis the finest sense Of justice which the human mind can frame. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ix, Honour is sometimes found among thieves. 1880 W. CORW. *Lett. & Trm.* (1897) 460 The sentiment of Honour is a lay thing; it is a rival of the sentiment of saintliness.

b. A statement or promise made on one's honour; word of honour. *arch.*

1658-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) IV. 6 You took the honour of a Lord the other day. You may well take the word of a gentleman now. 1708 MAS. CENTLIVE *Bessie Body* i. (1749) 21 He had given her his Honour, that he never would... Endeavour to know her till she gave him leave. 1825 MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) IV. 309 Having first made the prince and all the rest give their honours that they would not [etc.].

3. (Of a woman) Chastity, purity, as a virtue of the highest consideration; reputation for this virtue, good name.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 24 So as she may...Her honour and her name save. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 6 Nathlesse her honor, dearer then her life, She sought to save, as thing re-serv'd from stealth. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 348 Till thou didst seeke to violate The honor of my child. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. Wks. (1872) 177/2 Tonelect her own honour, and defame her own noble person with little inconsiderable fellows. 1747 HOADLEY *Susp. Husb.* i. ii, And yet I'll answer for thy Honour. 1856 BONVIER *Law Dict.* I. 589 To deprive a woman of her honor is, in some cases, punished as a public wrong.

† b. *concretely*: cf. *Ger. die scham*. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* III. 94/2 These Buskes...if to keep

the Belly down, then it reacheth to the Honor. 1724 *Weekly Frell*. No. 276 Her What, is Heroicks, we call Honour.

4. Exalted rank or position; dignity, distinction. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 487 And þus he [Lucifer] leas his gret honor. *Ibid.* 24713 Chaburlian o grett honore. a 1440 *Sir Degrev*. 283 Knightus... Lordus off honore. 1534 *More On the Passion Wks.* 1286/2 Gyuino to a poore man... landes... with the honour of a dukedome also. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 350 They would not... disgrade him from the honor of Knighthood. 1595 *Shaks. John I.* 1. 182 A foot of Honor better then I was, But many a many foot of Land the worse. 1632 J. HAWWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 185 The affect of honour being somewhat akin to that of gold, whereof the more one hath the more he covets. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. vii. (1809) 271 The king is likewise the fountain of honour. 1857 *Miss Mulock Nothing, Fam. in Love*, It is the apex of feminine honour to be a bride.

b. With possessive pronoun, = 'honourable personality': formerly (and still in rustic speech) given to any person of rank or quality; now a formal title for the holders of certain offices, esp. County Court judges.

1553 *Gresham in Burgon Life* (1839) I. 98, I received your honor's letter of the 24th of this present. 1577 J. LANGLEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 51 My dutie humblye remembered to your Honor [Lord Burghley]. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* I. ii. 133, I beseech your Honor, vouchsafe me a word. a 1612 *Harington Let. to Lady Russell in Metam. Ajax* (1813) p. xv, Your honors most bownde John Harington. 1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 29 What greater honour can your Honors desire? 1723 *Steele Consc. Lovers* IV. i, Ah! says I, Sir, your Honour is pleas'd to joke with me. 1755 *Johnson, Honour*, ... 3 The title of a man of rank. Not now used. 1785 *Burns Earnest Cry* xxiv, God bless your honours a' your days. 1796 G. M. Woodward *Eccent. Excurs.* 83 Indeed the title of Your Honor is bandied about and indiscriminately used. 1827 *Jarman Powell's Devises* II. 179 That part of his honor's decision which gave the estate to the trustees. 1832 *Ht. Martineau Weal or W.* iv. 38 Indeed, but they have, your honour. 1833 *Marryat P. Simple* xiii, (Irishman) Place your honour, it's all an idea of mine. 1885 *Tennyson Tomorrow*, 1866 *Law Times* 12 July 261/2 At Bow County Court on the 6th inst., before Judge French, Mr. Sharman... applied to his Honour to direct [etc.]. *Mod. (Beggars)*. Has your honour a copper to spare for a poor man?

5. (Usually in *pl.*) Something conferred or done as a token of respect or distinction; a mark or manifestation of high regard; esp. a position or title of rank, a degree of nobility, a dignity.

13... *K. Alis.* 1383 [1391] He... 3af vche lordyng gret honoure, And parted wip hem his fader tresoure. c 1440 *Gesta Rom. ult.* 176 (Harl. MS.) He yede foder to bataile, and had þe victory; and after took boe honoures and doulours, as is seide befor. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* iv. viii. 63 Keepe it fellow, And wear it for an Honor in thy Cappe. 1624 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 46 The English Agents receive custome of all strangers, that honour being granted them from the Persian King. 1663 *Maryell Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 91 A clause to be entered against buying and selling of honours. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Marcus* iv. 56 Divine Honours were paid him. 1806 *Wordsw. Char. Happy Warrior* 44 Who... does not stoop, nor lie in wait for wealth, or honours, or for worldly state. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 126 Papists were admitted in crowds to offices and honours.

† b. An obeisance; a bow or curtsy. *Obs.* 1531 *Elvot Gov.* I. xxii, The first menyng in euery daunce is called honour, which is a reuerent inclination or courtesie, with a longe deliberation or pause. 1605 *Chapman All Fools Plays* 1873 I. 136, I... plant my selfe of one legg Draw backe the tother with a deep fetcht honor. 1710 *D'Urfey Pills* (1872) II. 171 Make your Honour Miss, Now to me Child. 1741 *Richardson Pamela* II. 360 They... made their Honours very prettily, as they pass'd by us. 1805 E. de Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 113 He walked onward, without deigning to make a departing honour.

c. *pl.* Civilities or courtesies rendered, as at an entertainment: in *phr.* to do the honours.

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 177 Received with respect... at Amsterdam, where that illustrious Magistracy performed the honours of the Republick. 1715 *Vanbrugh Country Ho.* I. Wks. (Ridg.) 462/1 This son of a whore does the honours of my house to a miracle. 1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* I. vi. 100 Then hire a Slave, or (if you will) a Lord, To do the Honours, and to give the Word. 1768 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 168 The Duchesse... did the honours of the table, or rather received them, as ladies here never interfere with carving. 1826 *Disraeli Viv. Grey* VI. iii, The Prince did the honours of the castle to Vivian with great courtesy. 1857 *Dickens Lett.* 25 Sept., The mayor called this morning to do the honours of the town.

d. *Last, funeral honours*: the observances of respect usual at the burial of the dead. *Military honours*: the external marks of respect paid by troops to royalty, high military or civil officials, at the burial of an officer, etc. *Honours of war*: the privileges granted by a victorious commander to a capitulating force, as of marching out under arms with colours flying and drums beating; also formerly = military honours.

1513 *More Rich. III* (1883) 1 This noble Prince... with grette funeral honoure... was entered at Windsor. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 57 Doing him his last honours. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Funeral honours*, are the ceremonies performed at the interments of great men; as hangings, hearse, funeral harangues, etc. 1756-7 [see *FUNERAL* A. 1]. 1790 *Bruce Trav.* II. iv. 401 As soon as the prince Facillas had paid the last honours to his father. 1813 in *Gurw. Wellington's Desp.* XI. 101 note, The French troops shall file out tomorrow... with all the honours of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating, to the outside, where they will lay down their arms. 1853 *Stocqueler Mil. Dict.* s.v., In another sense, the 'honours of war' signifyeth compliments which are paid to great personages, military

characters, etc., when they appear before any armed body of men; or such as are given to the remains of a deceased officer.—*Military Honours*, are salutations to crowned heads and officers of rank, by dropping colours and standards, officers saluting, bands playing, artillery discharging salvoes, etc. 1855 *Trollope Warden* xi, She capitulated, or rather marched out with the honours of war.

e. *pl.* Special distinction gained, in a University or other examination, for proficiency in scholarship beyond that required to pass the examination.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* in C. Wordsw. *Schol. Acad.* 232 If he aspires at higher honours. 1790 *Gooch Ibid.* 321 Peacock kept a very capital Act indeed, and had a very splendid Honor. 1802-6 *Cox Recoll. Oxford* 49 Several shy men of first-rate scholarship shrunk from 'challenging the Honours' (as the phrase was). a 1819 *Oxford Spy* (ed. 4) xxi, A man, who gains the highest honours. 1846 M. CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 341 A private tutor's fee, an expense which is seldom incurred except by those who are preparing for honours. 1847 *James Convent* i, You had taken high honours at this university. 1856 *Lever Martins of Cro' N.* 86 There were clever men reading for honours. 1880 *Trollope Duke's Child.* I. iii. 33 He... had gone out in honours, having been a second class man. 1883 (*title*) The Honours Register of the University of Oxford. A Record of University Honours and Distinctions.

6. A person, thing, action, or attribute that confers honour; a source or cause of honour; one who or that which does honour or credit (*to*).

a 1330 *Otuel* 473 It hadde be more honour to þe, For soþe to habbe is-mite me. c 1450 *Mertin* 580 So that it myght be savacion to their soules... and honour to their bodies. a 1568 *Ascham Scholern.* I. (Arb.) 62 Erasmus the honor of learning of all our time. 1611 *Tourneur Ath. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 I. 9 Nephew, you are the honour of our blood. 1798 *Ferriar Illustr. Sterne* vi. 176 It is an honour to think like great men. 1894 *Ian MacLaren Bonnie Brier Bush* VII. ii. 265 You are an honour to our profession.

b. (Usually in *pl.*) An adjunct or part of anything which gives it distinction; a decoration, adornment, ornament. (*poetic.*)

1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 354 He... beares his blushing Honours thicke vpon him. 1625 *Fletcher Noble Gent.* v. Wks. (Ridg.) II. 276/2 With the whisking of my sword about I take thy honours off. 1725 *Pope Odys.* XI. 235 The autumn... The leafy honours scattering on the ground. *Ibid.* XVIII. 182 He shook the graceful honours of his head. 1784 *Cowper Task* I. 321 The woods, in scarlet honours bright.

7. *Law.* A seignior of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount.

1439 *Rolls Parli.* V. 161/1 Tenants of oure Lorde the Kyng, as of his Castell and Honore of Tutbury, parcell of his Duchie of Lancaster. 1533 *Fitzherb. Surv.* x. (1539) 15 The lorde of the honour or manour. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Honour*, ... is used specially for the most noble sort of Lordships, whereof other inferior Lordships or Manors doe depend by performance of customes and services. 1655 *Digges Compl. Ambass.* 17 Given under our signet at our Honour of Hampton Court. 1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4424/4 The Humble Address of the Honour and Borough of Cockermouth, in the County of Cumberland. 1845 *Stephen Comm. Law Eng.* (1874) I. 215 If several of these manors were held... under one great baron or lord paramount, his seignior over them was termed an honour.

8. a. *Cards.* (Chiefly *pl.*) In Whist, The four highest trumps (ace, king, queen, and knave): the relative proportion in which they are held by the two sides being an element in counting the points in some forms of the game: cf. CAN YOU; EASY a. 18. In Ombre and Quadrille, The aces of spades and clubs, and the lowest card of the trump suit.

1674 *Cotton Compl. Gamester* x. (1680) 82 The four Honours are the Ace, King, Queen, and Knave. 1741 *Richardson Pamela* II. 259 We cast in, and... I had all four Honours the first time. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 47 It being 5 to 4 that your Partner has an Honour in that Suit. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) II. 63 Well—four by honours, and the trick! 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 12 The Ace of Clubs called *Basto* both in English and Spanish, is the Third Honour even though another suit may be trumps. *Ibid.* 14 The Matadores when united in the same hand may be called Honours. 1896 *Maitland in Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 643 The honours were divided; but the state, as by this time its habit was, took the odd trick.

b. *Golf.* (See *quot.*) 1896 *Park Game of Golf* 6 This privilege of playing first from the Tee is called 'the honour'.

9. Phrases. a. *Comm. For (the) honour (of...)*: said of the acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange (which has been refused by the drawee and duly protested) by a third party, with the object of preserving the mercantile honour or credit of the drawer or indorser. *Act of honour*, an instrument drawn by a notary public by which such payment or acceptance is formally agreed upon.

1832-52 *McCulloch Comm. Dict.* 583 When the drawee refuses to accept [a bill of exchange], any third party, after protesting, may accept for the honour of the bill generally, or for the drawee, or for the indorser. 1882 *Act* 45 § 46 *Vict.* c. 61 § 65 Where an acceptance for honour does not expressly state for whose honour it is made, it is deemed to be an acceptance for the honour of the drawer.

b. *In honour*: in allegiance to the moral principles which are imperative in one's position, or to some conventional standard of conduct (see 2); as a moral bounden duty: sometimes implying that there is no legal obligation (cf. *debt of honour*).

1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 150 Finding myself in honour so forlorn. 1656 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 40 His Master esteemed himself obliged in honour to requite the injury. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* xxxvi, Young Ladies under

twenty... being in Honour obliged to blush. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 388/2 Honorary Trustees... are bound, in honour only, to decide on the most proper and prudential course.

c. *In honour of* (+ in or to the honour of, in honour to): as an expression of respect or reverence for; for the sake of honouring; in celebration of.

c 1300 *St. Margarete* 279 If eni man in honour of me eni chapel doþ rere. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* Prol. 81 Ye see I do yt in the honour Of love. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Diuyded in to thre bokes, in the honour of the Trinite. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 834 The Divil... in honour of whom they sacrifice their Captives. 1635 *Pagitt Christianogr.* (1646) I. 37 A goodly Temple erected to the honor of St. Thomas the Apostle. 1788 *Clara Reeve Exiles* II. 158 To... keep every thing in good repair, in honour to the memory of the noble benefactors. 1897 *Hall Caine Christian* x, I believe this ront to-night is expressly in honour of the event.

d. *On or upon one's honour*: a phrase by which the speaker stakes his personal title to credit and estimation on the truth of his statement; used formally by members of the House of Lords in their judicial capacity; hence, an expression of strong assurance: cf. 2 b. *To be upon (his) honour, to put a person upon his honour*, i.e. under honourable obligation.

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 119 The for sayde captayns have sworne a-pon hyr hooowre that [etc.]. 1485 *Rolls Parli.* VI. 288/1 Yee shall swere, that [etc.], upon youre Honour and Worship. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 17 Assouryng hym on his honour that if [etc.]. 1565-7 *Burton's Diary* 10 Jan. (1828) I. 335 Promising, upon her honour, to return within six weeks. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. xii. (1800) 402 A peer sitting in judgment, gives not his verdict upon oath, like an ordinary jurymen, but upon his honour: he answers also to bills in chancery upon his honour. 1856 *Bouvier Law Dict.* I. 589 In courts of equity, peers, peeresses and lords of parliament, answer on their honor only. 1862 *Thackeray Wks.* (1872) X. 194 This I declare upon my honour. *Mod.* They were upon their honour not to tell.

e. *To do honour to*: (a) to treat with honour, show or pay due respect to, confer honour upon, to honour; (b) to do credit to, bring respect to.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 1131 We onely hym þanke and do hym onoure. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4659 Agamynon... To Diana full derly did his honowre. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 531 Thow doost thy selfe lytil honour, For to suffyre thy sone by slawe. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. V* 75 To se his estate and dooe hym honor. a 1691 *Bovle Hist. Air* (1692) 189 His late Majesty... doing me one day the honour to discourse about several marine observations. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* lxxxii, Mr. Colly Cibber, who does too much Honour to the Laurel Crown he deservedly wears. 1898 E. E. Hale in *Chr. World* 19 May 7/4 He did me the honour to say that this was precisely true.

f. *To do the honours, last honours*, etc.: see 5 c, d.

g. *Honour bright* (colloq.): used as a protestation of (or interrogatively as an appeal to) one's honour or sincerity.

1819 *Moore Tom Crib* 36 (Farmer) At morning meet, and—honour bright,—Agree to share the blunt and tatters. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Rudge* viii, 'I do,' said the 'prentice, 'Honour bright. No chaff, you know'. 1852 *Geo. Eliot in Cross Life* (1885) I. 293 Is it not so, honour bright? 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 The phrase of the lowest of the people is 'honour-bright', and their vulgar praise 'his word is as good as his bond'.

h. *Code or law of honour*: the set of rules and customs which regulate the conduct of some particular class of persons according to a conventional standard of honour: see 2.

1785 *Paley Mor. Philos.* I. ii. (1830) 2 The Law of Honour is a system of rules constructed by people of fashion, and calculated to facilitate their intercourse with one another; and for no other purpose. 1843 *Lever J. Hinton* xviii. (1878) 126 They know how imperative is the code of honour as regards a bet. 1887 *Fowler Princ. Mor.* II. iv, Similarly, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, bankers are said to have a code of honour, or, what amounts to the same thing, to observe certain rules of professional etiquette.

i. *Court of honour*: a court or tribunal for determining questions concerning the laws or principles of honour, as the courts of chivalry which formerly existed in Europe.

1687 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 413 His majestie having required the duke of Norfolk, earl marshall of England, to hold... a court of honour, his grace hath appointed the 5th of Octob. next to keep it. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. vii. (1800) 104 This court of chivalry... As a court of honour, it is to give satisfaction to all such as are aggrieved in that point. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 4 Your valuable Journal serves, among other useful purposes, as a Court of Honour, to which any Member of the Faculty may appeal, respecting the misconduct of another.

For other phrases, as AFFAIR, BED, DEBT, LEGION, MAID, POINT, WORD of honour, etc., see these words.

10. *Comb.*, as honour-giver, -seeker; honour-fired, -flawed, -giving, -owing, -splitted, -thirsty, -worthy adjs.; also honour-court, a court held within an honour or seignior (sense 7); honour-man (also honours-man), one who has taken, or is studying for, academical honours (sense 5 e); honour-point (*Her.*), the point just above the fess-point of an escutcheon; honour-policy: see *quot.*

1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, *Honour Courts, are Courts held within the Honors aforesaid. 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* II. i. 143 Be she 'honour-flaw'd. 1595—*John I.* 53 The 'Honour-giving-hand Of Cordellion. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 8 It repre-

sents to the *honour-man, whose attainments are not classical, the goal of his studies in that direction. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 7/5 A Cambridge honoursman will read with pupils. 1610 *Guillim Heraldry* i. vii. (1660) 41 The *Honour Point. 1661 *Morgan Sph. Gentry* i. f. 2 The middle point of an escutcheon is called the Honour-point. 1895 *Sir W. R. Kenney in Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 861/1 All these 'disbursements' policies were p. p. i. or 'honour' policies—policies, that is to say, wherein it was stipulated that the policy should be deemed sufficient proof of interest. a 1871 *Grote Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 141 Aristotle admits (into his catalogue of pleasurable pursuits) the life of the *honour-seeker. 1580 *Sidney Arcadia* vi. (1590) 486 *Honour-thirsting minds. 1535 *Coverdale Song 3 Child.* 22 That thou only art the Lorde God, & *honour worthy thorow out all the worlde. 1609 *J. Rawlinson Fishermen Fishers of Men Ep. Ded.*, Your most honoured and honour-worthy Father.

Honour, honor (p'nai), *v.* Forms: 3-4 onure(n, honore(n, onoure(n, 3-6 honoure, honore, (honore), 4-5 oner, 5 honoure, honer, (pa. l. honret), 5-6 honowre, 4- honour, 6- honor. See also ANOURE, an early by-form. [a. OF. (*h*)*onorer*, -*urer*, -*ourer*, etc. (mod. F. *honorer*) = Pr. *honorar*, (*h*)*onrar*, Sp. *honrar*, It. *onorare* :—L. *honōrāre*, f. *honōr-em*, HONOUR.]

† 1. *trans.* To do honour to, pay worthy respect to (by some outward action); to worship, perform one's devotions to; to do obeisance or homage to; to celebrate. *Obs.* (or merged in 2 or 3.)

c 1290 *Becket* 2423 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 176 For-to honouri his holl man here cam folk i-novz. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2709 Bot an allan he honored o paa. c 1300 *St. Margaret* 82 Such a fals god to onoure. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxiv. 26 The man bowide hym self and onouryde [1388] worshipide; Vulg. *adoravit* the Lord. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* vi. 105 To þe kirke gan ich go god to honourie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3001 Pere honestly so offert, honourt hir goddess. 1559 *W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse* 201 They do honour the Sonne, Mone, and Sterres. 1593 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad. Ded.*, Till I have honoured you with some grainer labour. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 458 Heere also they beginne to honor the Crosse. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 544 They .. honour with full Bowls their friendly Guest.

b. To address with 'your honour'. *nonce-use.* 1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 25 To convince your Honour of the Truth (for I honour'd him much) here's the Letter.

2. To hold in honour, respect highly; to reverence, worship; to regard or treat with honour or respect.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14336 (Cott.) Honur be þou fader, euer and oft, Wit angels þine þat vp oloft. c 1300 *Ibid.* 25230 (Cott. Galba) þat we tak neuer þi name in vayn. bot honore it als es worthy. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xx. 12 Honour thi fader and thi moder. c 1400 *York Myst.* xx. 147 To bonoure god ouere all thing. 1538 *Starkey England* i. iv. 139 Only for thyre vertue they [priests] schold be honowryd. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Wilt thou loue her, comforte hir, honor, and kepe her in sicknesse and in health? 1589 *R. Harvey Pl. Perc.* 13 Honor gray heares. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* i. x. 43 To honour those another honours, is to Honour him. 1713 *Steele Englishman*, No. 4. 26 There is no Man whom I so highly honour as the Merchant. 1743 *J. Morris Sermon* vii. 205 We should love and honor our parents. a 1873 *Lytton Pausanias* 35 Yes, I honour Sparta, but I love Athens.

3. To confer honour or dignity upon; to do honour or credit to; to grace.

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xxiv. 2 þai sal be honurd with augels. 1382 *Wyclif Esther* vi. 9 Thus shal ben honoured, whom euer the king wile honoure. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12944 þan honored hym þat od kyng with ordur of knight. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 214 Our feast shall be much honored in your marriage. 1602 — *Ham.* i. iv. 16 It is a Custome More honour'd in the breach, then the observance. 1677 *Laow Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 36, I beg to know if your Lordship intends to honour my poor house with being here. 1730 *Pulteney Lett. to Swift* 9 Feb. S's Lett. 1766 II. 121 None gave me greater pleasure, than the kind letter you honoured me with. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 413 Such persons .. as be honours with the title of Excellency. 1838 *Thialwall Greece* xliii. V. 291 Charidemus .. had been honoured with a crown, and other marks of popular favour. 1859 *Max Müller Chips* (1885) III. iv. 76 A nation honours herself by honouring her sons.

† b. To decorate, adorn, ornament, embellish. [*cf.* ANOURE.] *Obs.*

1528 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 486 The new church .. which I have honored at myne owne propre costes and charge. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 83 The continuance of this Daphnean grove, honored with Buildings and spectacles.

4. *Comm.* To accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.) when due. Also *fig.*

1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), To Honour a Bill of Exchange (among Bankers), to pay it in due time. 1709 *Steele Teller* No. 57 p. 2 They jest by the Pound, and make Answers as they honour Bills. 1779 *Franklin Lett. Wks.* 1889 VI. 444, I shall pay it all in honoring their drafts and supporting their credit. 1809 *R. Langford Introd. Trade* 19 The utmost punctuality should be observed in honouring Bills. 1838 *D. Ferrolo Men of Character* I. ix. 109 'With great pleasure'—and Saffron honoured a challenge to wine. 1859 *Thackeray Virgin.* xxi, Nature has written a letter of credit upon some men's faces, which is honoured almost wherever presented.

Honourability, honor- (p'narābiliti). *rare.* In 5 honourablyte, honurabiliti. [a. OF. *honorablete* (13th c.) from *honorable*; subseq. conformed in Fr. and Eng. to the ordinary type of sbs. from L. *-bilitas*; see -ABILITY.] The quality of being honourable, honourableness; *pl.* things that are honourable, honours.

VOL. V.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 103 Pat he be of greet courage yn purpos, and lounge honurabilite. *Ibid.* 107 Wys and wyllynge, honurablyte vnderstondynge, lele, and eschewand oþer feald all velanye and blame. 1708 *Motteux Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 What tho' Honorabilities it offers. 1895 *Pail Mall Mag.* VII. 272 To appreciate Lowe's. 'profound honourability', as Dr. Richard Congreve calls it.

Honourable, honorable (p'narāb'l), *a.* (*sō.*, *adv.*) Also 4-6 onour-, oner-, honur-, honer-, honner-, abil(l), abyll. [a. OF. *honorable*, *honorable* = Pr., Sp. *honorable*, It. *onorabile*; ad. L. *honōrābilis*, f. *honōrāre* to HONOUR: see -BLE.]

1. Worthy of being honoured; entitled to honour, respect, esteem, or reverence. *a.* Of persons.

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* viii. 6 He [Crist] is honurable till all. 1382 *Wyclif Dan.* xiii. 4 [Susanna 4] Jewis camen to gidre to hym, for that he was more honorable of alle. c 1397 *Chaucer Lack Steef*, 22 O prince desire for to beo honurable. 1540 *Hynde tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. vi. (R.), Three thinges made Pallas honorable; virginite, strenght, and wisdom. 1589 *R. Harvey Pl. Perc.* (1590) 13 Men .. honorable. for their calling. a 1673 *SWINOCK* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxxix. 6 The ancientest, the honourablest house of the creation. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* vi. (1883) 41 They remain .. honourable and happy.

b. Of things.

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 225 His name is good and honourable. c 1566 *J. Alday tr. Boastant's Theat. World* R. v. Who .. hath made y^e most honourable members to sight, and the foule .. placed out of sight. a 1619 *Fotherby Atheism* II. xiv. § 1 (1622) 354 The very name of Philosophie, is both honourable, and holy. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 233 There is ooe time fitter for it then this honourable day [the Saboth day]. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* 83 Marriage is honourable, but House-keeping is a Shrew. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 The soul which came from heaven is more honourable than the body which is earth-born.

† c. Respectable in quality or amount; considerable; decent. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 324 Þei wilde biseke Edward þat he mot him 3elde tille him in a forward þat were honorable to kepe wod or beste. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* v. ii. 327 Monsieur the nice, That when he plaies at Tables, chides the Dice In honorable teames. 1590 *Sia J. Smyth Disc. Weapons* 7b, To reduce all the great and honorable bands aforesaid, into little bands of 150 or 200. 1666 *Evelyn Diary* 24 May, Dined with Lord Cornbury .. who kept a very honorable table.

2. Holding a position of honour; of distinguished rank; noble, illustrious.

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxxxviii. 27 He honorabilest of all and highe before kyngis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3973 Ecuba, the onest & onerable gwene. 14.. *tr. Alain Chartier's Quadril.* (MS. Univ. Coll. 85) i. The right honourable magnificence of nobles. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2609 Elfed, þat honorabil abbas. 1513 *More Rich. III* (1883) 13 Manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* iii. iv. 70 Tell quaint lyes How honourable Ladies sought my love. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 61 This man, named Edward Petre, was descended from an honorable family.

b. Applied as an official or courtesy title of honour or distinction.

The prefix 'Honourable' (Hon.) is given to sons and daughters of peers below the rank of Marquess, to all present or past Maids of Honour, all Justices of the High Court (not being Lords Justices nor Lords of Appeal), to Lords of Session, the Lord Provost of Glasgow (during office), and especially to members of Governments or of Executive Councils in India and the Colonies. (Whitaker *Titled Persons*.) In the U. S. it is given to members of both Houses of Congress, and of State legislatures, to judges, justices, etc. *Honourable* is also applied to the House of Commons collectively; 'honourable member' or 'gentleman' is applied to members individually; also formerly to the East India Company, etc.

Most Honourable is applied to Marquesses; also to the Order of the Bath and H.M. Privy Council (collectively).

Right Honourable is applied to peers below the rank of Marquess, to Privy Counsellors, and to certain civil functionaries, as the Lord-Mayors of London, and some other cities, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; sometimes, also, in courtesy, to the sons and daughters of peers holding courtesy titles. (See further, Whitaker *Titled Persons* (1898) 44.)

a 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 75 l. 96 To my right honorabull and right worshipful Lord, my Lord Viscont Beaumont. c 1490 *Ibid.* No. 918 III. 364 Onerabyll and well be lovdy Knythe. 1538 *Starkey Will in Lett.* (1878) 8 *note*, Item I geve to the veray honnerable and mysingulier good lorde, my lorde Montague. 1538 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 90 Mooste humbly beseechith your honorable Lordship. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 8 Hir royall Maistie and hir most honorable Councel. 1593 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad. Ded.*, To the Right Honourable Henrie Wriothsley, Earle of Southampton, and Baron of Titchfield. 1612 *T. Ryves in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 172 Honourable Sir, Yow have bene pleased. 1643 *Lett. from Irish Council* 28 Oct. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 344 To our very good lord, the lord Speaker of the right honourable the Lords' House of Parliament .. and to our very loving friend, William Lenthall, esq., Speaker of the honourable Commons House in Parliament. 1674 *Grew Anat. Plants, Lect. Mixture* i. iv. (1682) 229 Agreeable to the Doctrine of the Honourable Mr. Boyle. 1698 *Faver Acc. B. India & P.* 38 In pay for the Honourable East India Company. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 588 Fear most to tax an Honourable fool, Whose right it is, uncensur'd, to be dull. 1727 *Pope*, etc. *Art of Sinking* 122 The honourable the directors of the academy. 1744 (title) A Treaty Held in the Town of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and the Honourable the Commissioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland, with the Indians of the Six Nations. 1783 *Sheridan's A. H. Com.* in Moore *Life* (1825) xi. I. 508 An Honourable friend of mine, who is now, I believe, near me .. that Honourable gentleman has told you

that [etc]. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 731 The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his anxiety to consult the wishes of honourable gentlemen on the subject. 1820 in *Bischoff Woolen Manuf.* (1862) II. 9 Your petitioners humbly pray that they may be heard by their counsel at the bar of your Honourable House. 1872-6 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), Honourable Artillery Company, a volunteer force and the oldest military body in England.

3. Of things: Characterized by or accompanied with honour; bringing or fraught with honour to the possessor.

c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) Many oothre folk han bowht honourable renoun of this world by the prys of the glorious deth. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.*, c. 48 The castell of Douer .. is .. a very honorable strong & defensible fortress. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. V 51 It is more honorable to bee praised of his enemies then to be extolled of his frendes. 1581 *Savile Tacitus' Hist.* i. lxxxvii. (1597) 50 Good hope of honourabler service hereafter. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* III. i. 64 Sure the Match Were rich and honourable. 1642 *Milton Apol. Smect.* (1851) 270 A composition and patterne of the best and honourablest things. 1839 *Thialwall Greece* VI. 27 Areopagus .. deprived *Aschines* of his honourable office.

b. Consistent with honour or reputation.

1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 232 The Frenche kynge .. offered me .. bothe honorable and honest overtures of pence. 1632 *J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena* 186 To yield it up upon honorable conditions. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 176 Such is the Love of Praise, an Honourable Thirst. 1791 *Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* i, And withheld him from honourable retreat while it was yet in his power. 1829 *Lytton Devereux* II. iv, Let us effect an honourable peace. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 149 To capitulate on honourable and advantageous terms.

4. Showing or doing honour; honouring.

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter*, *Cant.* 508 Trouth and luf .. hild apostols and haly men as honurabil clathynge. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 208 He wolde an honourable feste Make. c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 4 Servauntes ought to be honourable. To all men seruaunse. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 252 She made him honourable chere. a 1592 *H. Smith Wks.* (1866-7) I. 441 There be many names of honour, but this is the honourablest name. 1595 *Shaks. John* i. i. 29 An honourable conduct let him haue. 1743 *Pococke Descr. East* I. 57 The Cashif .. shew'd me great civility; which was more honourable than if I had placed myself lower at the table. 1791 *Boswell Johnson Advt.*, An honourable monument to his memory.

5. Characterized by principles of honour, probity, or rectitude; upright, honest: the reverse of base.

a. Of persons.

1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* III. ii. 87-8 For Brutus is an Honourable man, So are they all; all Honourable men. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 239 So please your Maistie, my master hath bin an honourable Gentleman. 1784 *Cowper Tiroc.* 738 A wretch, whom .. The world accounts an honourable man. 1838 *JAMES Robber* iv, I have always found you honourable and generous.

b. Of things.

1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 143 If that thy bent of Love be Honourable, Thy purpose marriage, send me word to morrow. 1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 This was thought the best, and most honourable course. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 157 On your part we are satisfied that every thing was honourable and sincere. 1825 *Lytton Zicci* 24 Honourable and generous love may even now work out your happiness.

B. *sō.* a. An honourable or distinguished person.

b. One who has the title of Honourable. *So right honourable.* (*colloq.*)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6708 Ector full onestly þat onerable þanket. 1695 *Congreve Love* for L. i. xiii, *Tat.* Won't a baronet's lady pass? *Scan.* No, nothing under a right honourable. 1800 *Mrs. Harvey Mourtray Fam.* I. 229 My poor brain .. never can remember all the forms required by your Honourables and Right Honourables. 1880 *Warren Book-plates* viii. 95 Six bear courtesy titles or are Honourables.

Hence *Honourable v. trans.*, † (a) to honour; (b) to address with the title 'Honourable'.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 239 l. 328 Plese it your hyghe Majeste. .. to be honorabed and worscheppt as most ryghtful Kyng and onre governour. 1877 *Lowell Lett.* (1894) II. viii. 220 It is altogether a bore to be honorabed at every turn.

† C. *adv.* Honourably. *Obs. rare.* [Perh. only misprints.]

1593 *Shaks.* 3 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 123 Widow goe you along: Lords vse her honourable. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curtia Pol.* 71, I have not done lesse honourable.

Honourableness, honor- [f. *prcc.* adj. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being honourable (in various senses: see the adj.).

1553 *T. Wilson Rhet.* (1580) 35 Fortitude .. Of this vertue there are fewer branches, Honourableness, Stontness, Sufferaunce, Continuance. 1639 *Fuller Holy War* i. viii. (1647) 11 The equite and honourableness of the cause. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) III. xvii. 107 The honourableness of my intentions to your dear self. 1872 *Castell's Mag.* 13 Jan. 309 The payment and receipt of wages, so far from detracting from the honourableness of the relation, places both master and servant on a footing of plain justice.

Honourableness, nonce-ud. The rank of one who has the title 'Honourable'; used with *poss. pron.* as a mock title.

1825 *Knapf & Baldw. Neugate Cal.* IV. 290/1 To be cozened by their Honourableness. 1859 *Tait's Mag.* XXVI. 36 The Honourable takes the lead of course in deference to his honourableness.

Honourably, honorably (p'narābli), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY².] In an honourable manner; with honour or respect; consistently with honour; creditably, reputably: see the adj.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10594 Onourabye he dyd hyt graue Yn hys cherche. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. XII.* 155 Clerkes . . comen . . And deden her homage honourably to hym. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 15 To lyffe perfilyt. . pat es to lyffe honourably mekely and lufe-somly. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 448 The Noble Lord Most honorably doth vphold his word. a 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Valentin.* iv. vi. When I am dead speak honourably of me. 1710 in C. Worsw. *Schol. Acad.* 305 He took his degree very honourably, and I believe will have an *optime*. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol press.* to *Elect.* Wks. III. 355. I had served the city of Bristol honourably. 1882 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. v. 339 The fitting and peaceful close of a life honourably spent.

Honoured, honored (p'nəʊd), *ppl. a.* [f. HONOUR *v.* + -ED.] Held in honour, highly respected; dignified; celebrated: see the verb.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 162, I am from humble, he from honored name. 1644 SIR S. LUXE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 222 Honoured Sir, Give mee leave to beg your favour. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 131 Have I then endeavoured to connect public odium with his honoured name? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 40 There Ken passed a happy and honoured old age.

† b. *Her.* The same as *crowned*. *Obs.* 1688 R. HOLMES *Armory* II. vii. 138/2. 1828-40 WM. BERRY *Enycl. Herald.*, *Honoured or Crowned*, the former term is sometimes used in old blazon when any animal, &c. is borne crowned.

Honourer, honoror (p'nɔːrɪ), [f. HONOUR *v.* + -ER.] One who honours; † a worshipper (*obs.*). a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxiv. 15 Honourers of mawmetis. *Ibid.*, Cant. 500 Honourers of riche men. 1563 *Homilies* i. *Idolatry* i. (1850) 172 The Prophet curseth the image honourers in divers places. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* Ded., Your Lordship's most faithful honoror, Ben Jonson. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 165 He was a sincere Honourer and Approver of it. 1845 TENNEN *Halt. Lect.* i. iv. 64 The honourers and sanctifiers of these relations.

Honouring, honoring (p'nɔːrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HONOUR *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb HONOUR; honour. (Now chiefly as gerund.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 1149 3et of sancte Iohanne in honoryng I ma eke to a ferly thing. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 3 They [women] sould half wirschepe and grit honoryng Off men. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiv. 27 The honoryng of abhominable ymagines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 569 As outside! fair no doubt, and worthy well Thy cherishing, thy honouring, and thy love.

Honouring, honoring, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That honours; see the verb. Hence **Honouringly adv.**

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 45 We honouringly contrast its patience, its contentment, its cheerfulness with its treatment. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 223 A phrase or a single word is adduced, with honouring emphasis, from Pindar.

Honourless (p'nɔːləs), *a.* [f. HONOUR *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of honour; unhonoured, or unworthy of honour.

1560 PHAER *Æneid* x. (1562) Ffijij b, Unfamous free from wars, and honourlesse lead out his age. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. viii. (1636) 117 To draw the Romans into an honourlesse league with him against the Macedonians. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 284 And honourless did all things seem and vain. 1873 *Argosy* XV. 192 The would-be honourable, but, in this case, truly honourless, gentleman.

b. *non-use.* That has not 'taken honours' at the University: see HONOUR *sb.* 5. e.

1872 J. C. JEFFERSON *Wom. in Spite of Herself* I. i. vii. 117 An ordinary honourless Oxford or Cambridge M.A.

† **Honourment.** *Obs.* [a. OF. (*h*)onorement, f. *honoror* to HONOUR + -MENT. Cf. ANOUREMENT adornment.] The action of 'honouring' or embellishing; adornment, decoration.

1440 in *Lincolnsh. Ch. Goods*, With all the honourments for the sepulchre. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 The stretes . . furnished w^t clothis of the best . . for the honourment of the same. 1521 in *Archæol.* (1792) X. 98 [The wife of Christopher Sunlay] gave to the honourment of the ferture of r crucifix of silver and gylt.

Hont, etc., obs. form of HUNT, etc.

† **Hontous, a. Obs.** Also 5 hountouse, hounteous. [a. OF. *hontous*, -us, -eus, mod. F. *honteux*, f. *honte* (from Teutonic: cf. Goth. *haurīpa*, OHG. *hōnida*, *hōnda*) shame, disgrace.] Full of shame; ashamed; shameful.

c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 35 b, Ye haue sent him from you all hountouse and shamed. *Ibid.* 42, I am ashamed and hountouse to lyue. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxiv. 238 When the noble pucelle Eglantyne vnderstode the kyng her vnclie, she was shamful & hountous.

So † **Hontage, hountage** [a. OF. *hontage*, *hountage*], shame, disgrace. † **Hountee, shame.**

The connexion and meaning of the first quot. is doubtful. 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 528 In his askyng he geteþ hountage. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xviii. (1869) 184 Þe skyn of whiche j make my barnfyll j clepe Hountee and confusoun.

Hoo (hū), *int. & sb.* A natural exclamation, used to express various feelings, as a call to attract attention, etc. Also, imitative of the sound of an owl, the wind, etc. (See also WHOOW.)

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 141 Hoo, saies a, there's my Cap. 1607 — *Cor.* ii. i. 116 Take my Cappe, Iupiter and I thanke thee; hoo, Martius comming home? 1883 BRINSLEY-RICHARDS 7 *Years Etion* 116, I heard a cry of Hoo! tug! and . . had just time to see the wretched little collegger clattering down the staircase.

b. Often doubled, or otherwise extended.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 137 Our enemy is banish'd, he is gone: Hoo, oo. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. v. (1872) 127 A dreary pulpit or even conventicle manner; that flattest moaning hoo-hoo of predetermined pathos. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* x, I'm hungry for his blood. Hoo-oo, aw! 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/6 One could distinguish the hoo-hoo-oo, the strange war-cry of the [Soudanese] rebels.

Hoo (hū), *v.* Also *Sc. hou.* [f. prec.; see also WHOOW *v.* and cf. HOE *v.*] *intr.* To make the sound 'hoo!' Hence *hooting* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1a 1800 in *Cromek Rem. Nithsd. & Gal. Song* (1810) 276 When the gray Howlet has three times hoo'd. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 429/2 The howlet hou't through the riftit rock. 1824 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 157 The hooting and squealing of a child . . to keep off the crows. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 37 The West-countryman says the wind 'hoois', and the North-countryman that 'it sougls'. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* I. 328 The clamorous hoo-hooting of its cuckoo clock.

Hoo, ME. spelling of *Ho int.* and *v.*; *obs.* and *dial. f. HEO pron.*, she; *Sc. f. How*; *obs. f. Who*. Hoooboo, -bub, etc., *obs. ff. HUBBUB*.

Hoocce, obs. form of HOARSE.

Hood (hud), *sb.* Forms: 1 hōd, (hood), 3-5 hod, 4-6 hode, hooode, *north.* hud(e, 4- hood, (5 houd, hoyd, 6 hodge, whod(e, whood(e, whodde, *mod. Sc.* huid, hude(u)). [OE. *hōd* str. masc. = OFris. *hōd*, MDu. *hoet* (d-), Dn. *hoo*, MLG. *hōt*, *hūt*, OHG. *MHG. huot* (Ger. *hut* hat) :- OTent. *hōdo-z*, f. *hōd-*, in ablant relation with **hatus* :- **haadnūs*] *HAT*, q. v.]

1. A covering for the head and neck (sometimes extending to the shoulders) of soft or flexible material, either forming part of a larger garment (as the hood of a cowl or cloak) or separate; in the former case, it can usually be thrown back so as to hang from the shoulders down the back; in the latter sense it was applied in 14-16th c. to a soft covering for the head worn by men under the hat.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 239 *Capitium*, hood. a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wt.* Wilcker 199/18 *Capitium*, hood. c 1205 LAV. 13109 Þe hod hongede adun. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 284/209 Þis beues with þis wide hodes. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edm.* II 187 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 Als ich evere brouke min hod under min hat. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, VII Sleperis* 269 He . . Kist his hod done oure his face. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* 103 He was clad in cote and hood of grene. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Hodes vseþ þai nane. 1410 E. F. Wills (1882) 16 A grene Gowne and a hoyd Percy with Ray. c 1460 in *Babes Bk.* 13 Holde of by cappe & by hood also. 1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 266 Vpon his heid come nother hat nor hode. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1800) 619 He had on his head a whode. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, iii. ii. A fool may dance in a hood, as well as a wise man in a bare frock. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 222 Certaine jackets of leather with hoods upon them, such as Travellers use in Italie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 490 Then might ye see Cawles, Hoods, and Habits with their wearers tost And flutter into Raggs. 1739 GRAY *Lett. in Poems* (1775) 62 We are . . as well armed as possible against the cold, with muffs, hoods, and masks of bever. 1805 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The girl pulled the hood of a cloak she wore, over her head and over her face.

b. A separate article of apparel for the head worn by women; also, the close-fitting head-covering of an infant. *French hood*, a form of hood worn by women in the 16th and 17th centuries, having the front band depressed over the forehead and raised in folds or loops over the temples.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 201 For to kepe hire from the heete, She weryth a daggyd hood of grene. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 906/3 The frenche hode, le chapperon a plis. 1533 HEYWOOD *Par.* & *Frere* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 203 Her bongrace which she ware, with her French hood. 1541-1636 [see FRENCH HOOD]. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 17 The comyn strompettes that were taken in London ware raye hodes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. vi. Sh' is not in fashion, yet; she wears A hood: but't stands a cop. 1667 PEYRS *Diary* 27 Mar., To put myself and wife . . in mourning and my two under-mayds, to give them hoods, and scarfs, and gloves. 1712 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 4, I was . . in an Assembly of Ladies, where there were Thirteen different coloured Hoods. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 110 Her tattered mantle and her hood of straw. 1807 *Civ. Serv. Supply Assoc. List*, Infant's Silk Hoods, Cashmere Hoods, White Knitted Hoods.

† c. *By my hood*: an asseveration. *Obs.* (Actual reference uncertain.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1151, I commende hire wisdom by myn hod! 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 84 Onely for both I wed not, by my hood. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. II. vi. 51 Now by my hood, a gentle, and no Iew.

d. *fig.* A cap of foam, mist, or cloud.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xvi. Corrywrekin's whirlpool rude, When dons the Hag her whiten'd hood. 1841 in *Chambers' Pop. Rhymes* *Scot.* 149 When Rubenslaw puts on his cowl, The Dunion on his hood, Then a' the wives o' Teviotside Ken there will be a flood. [These are two hills.]

2. As a mark of official, or professional dignity, worn by ecclesiastics, physicians, civic officials, etc.; now *spec.*, the badge, varying in material, colour, and shape, worn over the gown (or surplice) by university graduates as indicating their degrees. (Cf. *AMICE* 2.)

1366 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 256 Pat Fyisk schal his Forred hode for his [foode] sulle, And eke his cloke of Calabre. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xx. 175 A Fisicien with a furred hode. c 1429 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amyon* xi. 282 The kyng . . was cladde with the abyly of religion and the hode vpon his hede. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* etc. 37 Such hoods

as pertaineth to their seual degrees. 1598 STOW *Surv. x.* (1603) 87 Whoodes of Budge for Clerks. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccles.* § 58 Such Hoods as by the orders of the Universities are agreeable to their degrees. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 19/2 About the beginning of Queen Elizabeths Reign [Masters and Stewards of Incorporated Societies] cast them [Hoods] off their heads, and hung them on their shoulders. 1714 BYRON *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 26 To treat all our white-hoods, or Masters of Arts of two or three years standing. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* 228. 1895 RASNDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* II. 640 At Paris [1350] the Rectors wore violet or purple, the Masters scarlet, with tippets and hoods of fur. The hood was not originally restricted to Masters, being part of the ordinary clerical dress of the period, and was not even exclusively clerical. Bachelors of all Faculties wore hoods of lamb's wool or rabbit's fur. *Ibid.* note, At Oxford, undergraduates lost their hoods altogether in 1489.

b. The ornamental piece attached to the back of a cope, orig. shaped like and used as a hood.

c 1225 *Anec. R.* 56 3if he haueð enne widne hod & one ilokene cope. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112, I wole have in the whod theroff [a cope] the salutation off our Lady. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3), *Cope* . . a wide vestment . . open in front and fastened by a clasp, and with a hood at the back. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* July 73 A gorgeous cope of crimson silk and gold-thread damask . . the coronation of the Virgin was figured in colored silks on the hood.

† 3. The part of a suit of armour that covers the head; applied to the helmet itself, or to a flexible head-covering inside the helmet. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 27630 [He] smat þane king a þene helm . . and æc þere burne-hod. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10297 Þai hurlt of his helme . . Harmyt the hode, þat was of hard maille. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 126 The hood of chain-mail drawn over and enveloping the head. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 110 This hauberk . . had a hood or coif, of the same fabric with itself . . and over this hood, as a second defence for the head, the close-fitting iron helm was worn.

4. A covering of leather put over the head of a hawk to blind her when not pursuing game.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinges Sparkawkes* (1886) 15 Put on an easy hooide in the dark . . be surer the hode be esy. 1629 *Leather* 10 Sheath makers. Hawkes-Hood-makers. Scabbard-makers. 1866 SIA J. S. SEBRIGT *Obs. Hawking* (1828) 9. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* iv. 47 note, The use of the hood at home is to keep the hawk quiet . . In the field the hood prevents the hawk fluttering upon the fist every time that a bird rises.

5. Applied to various things serving for a covering, capping, or protection, or resembling a hood in shape or use.

a. The straw covering of a beehive. b. A roof-like and often curved projection, e.g. over a window, door, bed, passage, etc.; the head or cover of a carriage; the cover of a pump; *Naut.* 'a covering for a companion-hatch, skylight, etc.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). c. 'A dome-shaped projection or canopy over a discharging or receiving orifice in a structure, as of a fireplace, chimney, or ventilator' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); the 'cowl' of a chimney. d. *Hydraulics.* 'The capping of the piles of a starling' (*ibid.*). e. 'The leathern shield in front of a wooden stirrup, which serves to protect the foot of the rider' (*ibid.*). f. *Ship-building* (pl.). The foremost and aftermost planks, within and without, of a ship's bottom. g. In plants, any hood-like part serving as a covering, esp. the vaulted upper part of the corolla or calyx in some flowers. h. In animals, a conformation of parts (as in the cobra and the hooded seal), or arrangement of colour about the head or neck, resembling or suggesting a hood. i. = *hood-sheaf* (see 8).

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 68 You shall make the hood with fine earth and hay. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 387 A straw hood . . to keep the wax and honey from melting in the Summer. 1750 BLANCHLEY *Naval Expos.*, *Hood* . . to go on the Top of the Chimney . . and to shift as the Wind does, that it [the smoke] may always fly out to leeward. 1765 *Treat. Pigeons* 115 [In the jacobine] the upper part of this range of feathers is called the hood. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midland Co. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hoods*, the covering sheaves of shucks; hood-sheaves. 1803 R. PERCIVAL *Acc. Ceylon* in *Penny Cycl.* (1840) XVI. 62/1 [The Cobra Capello] distends from its head a membrane in the form of a hood, from which it receives its name . . When the hood is erected it completely alters the appearance of the head. 1815 W. BURNEY *Univ. Dict. Marine* s.v., *Naval Hoods*, or *Hause-Bolsters* . . large pieces of plank, or thick stuff, wrought above and below the hause-boles. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 201 Cuckoo-flowers just creeping from their hoods. 1826 in *Hone Every-Day Bk.* II. 683 The hood of the chaise struck against the projecting branch of a tree. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 363 Reptiles . . Naia . . hind head furnished with a hood; poisonous fangs in the upper jaw. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 311 This operation . . must be performed under the hood of a smith's forge-hearth. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 164/2 (Seals) That the connection of the nostrils with this hood . . indicate[s] its importance as ancillary to the sense of smelling. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Hood* . . a covering to shelter the mortar in bomb-vessels. In merchant ships it is the berthing round the ladder-way. 1859 JEFFSON *Britannia* vii. 87 Tiers of slated hoods protecting the windows. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 65 What is the rabbit in the stem for? To receive the ends of the outside planks, which are called 'fore hoods'. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 29 The upper sepal and two upper petals form a hood. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hood of a pump*, a frame covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 15 Inner posts . . for securing the after ends, or hoods, of the outside plank. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Enycl. Brit.* XV. 444 *Cystophora* . . Beneath the skin over the face of the male . . is a saccapable of inflation, when it forms a kind of hood covering the upper part of the head. 1887 S. CHESE. *Gloss.* s.v., The two end sheaves of the hat-tack are used as hoods for the remaining six. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xii. 77 There was no hood above the bed. 1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 32 He took me . . to two newly dug graves, each covered with wooden hoods in a most business-like way.

6. The hooded seal; = HOOD-CAP 2.

1854 *Chambr. Jnl.* I. 76 Four varieties of seal: the young harp and young hood, the old harp and the bedlamier, or old hood.

7. Proverbs and proverbial phrases. (See also APE sb. 4, BONE sb. 9.)

[c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7388 With so gret devotion They made her confession, That they had ofte, for the nones, Two hedes in one hood at ones.] c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xix. (1869) 185 Alle bilke .. bat hauen here hoodes wrong turned, and bat prosperitee hath blindfelled. c 1475-1580 [Two faces under one hood: see FACE sb. 2]. c 1510 *Robin Hood* vii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) v. cxvii. That he ne shall lese his hede, That is the best ball in his hode. 1550 *Levea Serm.* (Arb.) 99 These Flatterers be wonders perilous fellows, hauynge two faces vnder one hood. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilliflowers* (1875) 71 Fortune's flattering voves, Who in one hood a double face doth beare. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 23 All Hoods make not Monkes. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crews*, v., Two Faces under one Hood, a Double Dealer.

8. attrib. and Comb., as hood-box, -fillet, -hole, -maker; hood-like adj.; hood-cover, hood-fend, a protecting covering over a carriage, an opening, etc.: see sense 5; hood-end (Shipbuilding): see quot.; hood-gastrula, a form of secondary gastrula resulting from unequal segmentation, an amphigastrula; hood-jelly, one of the *Hydro-medusæ* or aculephs proper; hood-sheaf, each of two sheaves placed slantwise on the top of a shock of corn so as to carry off the rain; hood-shy a. (see quot.); †hood-skull = sense 3.

1604 *MIDDLETON Father Hubbard's* T. Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 102 All my pack contained in less than a little 'hood-box. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Hood-ends, the ends of the planks which fit into the rabbets of the stem and stern posts. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 474 Several of the 'hood-fends opened. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 208 The 'hood-fillet is plain. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 201 In common with Mammals, these animals exhibit unequal cleavage, and form a 'Hood-gastrula. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 27 Women .. peering out of their 'hood-holes. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 124 A 'hood-like, crescentic fold of the ectoderm. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/2 'Hode maker, *faisneur de chaperons*. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 159 The two 'hood sheaves are .. laid on in opposite directions, as a covering. 1848 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 507 The wheat is invariably covered with 'hood-sheaves'. 1886 *SALVIN & BODRICK Falconry Brit. Isles* Gloss. 151 'Hood-sky, a term used for Hawks that have been spoilt to the hood. 1537 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 288 To the King's grace, and Pissane of Maillye and also 'Hudskule.

Hood (hud), v. Also 6 huddle. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To cover with or as with a hood: sometimes with the intention of protection or concealment.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 717 With cley & mosse here hedys hode & hyde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hoodyn, *caputo*. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 84 Valerius and his company .. huddled them with their gowns over their heads. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 90 This is a shift that hoodeth some mens eyes. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xvii. 141 She began to hood her self with her Apron. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* i. Their head the gown has hooded. 1816 *SEABRIGHT Obs. Hawking* (1828) 9 To hood a hawk, requires a degree of manual dexterity that is not easily acquired. 1851 *Woon Nat. Hist.* (1874) 43 When a Chetah is taken out for the purpose of hunting game, he is hooded.

b. To cap a shock of corn with two hood-sheaves (see HOOD sb. 8).

1825-30 in JAMIESON. 1856 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 480 Hooding or capping the sheaves is common in some parts.

Hood: see also HUD.

-hood (hud), suffix. [ME. *-hod* (*-hode*):—OE. *-hād* = OS. *-hād*, OHG. *-heit*.] Orig. a distinct sb., meaning 'person, personality, sex, condition, quality, rank' (see HAD sb.), which being freely combined with nouns, as in OE. *cild-hād* child-condition, *mægð-hād* virgin state, *pāpan hād* papal dignity, ceased at length to be used as a separate word, and survived as a mere suffix, and is thus noteworthy as a late example of the process by which suffixes arose. The ME. form was regularly *-hād* with open *h*, as still in Chaucer; but in the 15th c. it had become close *h* (riming in Bokenham's *Seyntys* with *gōd* 'good'), and this duly gave mod. Eng. *hood*. A parallel suffix, from same root and in same sense, is -HEAD, ME. *-hed*, *-hede*, Sc. *-heid*.

A considerable number of derivatives in *-hood* go back to OE. *-hād*, e.g. *bishophood*, *childhood*, *priesthood*; many are of later origin, either with *-hood* substituted for the cognate *-hede*, *-head*, e.g. *falsehood*, *lusthood*, or as analogical formations, in some of which *-hood* has displaced earlier suffixes. Being a living suffix, *-hood* can be affixed at will to almost any word denoting a person or concrete thing, and to many adjectives, to express condition or state, so that the number of these derivatives is indefinite. Nonce-formations are numerous:

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 46 Their heavenly hoods in theyr synode thus decreede. a 1630 W. WHATELY *Protoph.* i. iv. (1640) 45 It is not man-hood, it is dog-hood, or I may terme it beare-hood. 1662 *SPARROW tr. Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. cont.*, *Perf.* 117 Man in his self-hood and I-hood. 1896 W. BATHGATE *Deep Things of God* ii. 19 Acquainted with the great reality of their Soulhood. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 Believing in the white Aylesburys .. as the final expression of duckhood.

Hood-cap (hu'dkæp). [f. HOOD sb. + CAP sb.] 1. A close cap or bonnet covering the sides of the face, worn by women in the early part of the 16th c.

1842 *AGNES STRICKLAND Queens Eng.* IV. 116 The oil painting [of Katherine of Aragon] at Versailles .. The hood cap of five corners is bordered with rich gems.

2. The hooded or bladder-nosed seal, *Cystophora cristata*; so called from having a piece of loose skin over its head, which it inflates when menaced.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hooded (hu'dəd), a. [f. HOOD sb. and v.]

1. Wearing or covered with a hood, having a hood on.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hodyd, *capiciatus*. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 358 (R.) He went hooded, as it were with his robe cast over his head. a 1621 *BEAUM. & FL. Thierry & Theod.* v. ii. He can sleep no more than a hooded hawk. 1687 *DAYDEN Hud & P.* iii. 1024 And sister Parlet with her hooded head, Was hooded hence. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* iv. 198 The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd. 1873 *OUIDA Pascarel* I. 146 A little laughing group of sightseers, cloaked and hooded.

† b. Hooded man: (a) a Lollard: see quot. 1460; (b) a native Irishman: see quot. 1596. *Obs.* 1460 *CARPRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 244 Hodid men were cleped then tho Lolaridis, that wold nevir auale here hood in pressens of the Sacrament. [1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 631/2 For a thief it [the Irish mantle] is soe handsome, .. be can in his mantell pass through any toun or company, being close hooded over his head .. from knowledge of any to whom he is endangered.] 1621 *BOLTON Stat. Irel.* 5 (Act 18 Hen. VI) That no Lord .. shall bring or lead .. Hoblors, kearnes, or hooded men. 1641 *Relat. Ansu. Earl Strafford* 29 The Kings owne Souldiers .. could in no construction bee called Irish-Rebells, English-Enemies, or Hooded-men.

c. Of a garment: Having a hood attached to or forming part of it.

1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* i. iv. He wears a short Italian hooded cloak. 1816 *WORDSW. French Army in Russia* 5 Humanity .. Hath painted Winter .. In hooded mantle, limping o'er the plain. 1866-7 J. THOMSON *Poems, Naked Goddess* 115 Vestal sister's hooded gown.

2. Of animals: Having a conformation of parts or an arrangement of colour resembling or suggesting a hood; hooded crow, *Corvus cornix* (see also quot. 1893); hooded seal, see HOOD-CAP 2; hooded serpent or snake, a snake of the family *Elapidae* or *Najidae*, having the power of distending the elastic skin of the neck, so as to resemble a hood or cowl: esp. the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 71 The hudit crawis his hair furth ruggit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The buddit crauis cryit varrok varrok. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 347 The Dodo .. her head is variously drest, the one halfe hooded with downy blackish feathers; the other, perfectly naked. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The cobra di capello or hooded serpent. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 461 The Hooded or Spectacle Snake. When it is irritated or preparing to bite, this animal .. seems, as it were, hooded by the expanded skin of the neck: hence its name of *Cobra di Capello*, or Hooded Serpent. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 511 The Hooded Seal is common near Spitzbergen. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 62/2 We owe to Dr. Cantor .. the introduction of a new genus of hooded snakes, *Hamadryas*. 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 117 The so-called 'Hooded Crow' of India, [*Corvus splendens*, is not very nearly allied to its European namesake].

3. Of a corolla or other part: Hood-shaped, cucullate; hence, of a flower or plant: Having a hood-shaped corolla, calyx, etc., as Hooded Willow-herb, Hooded Malweed, etc.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. xxviii. § 2. 38 Hooded Mat weede. 1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 128 Round and uniform heads, very much resembling the form of hooded Mushrooms. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 96 Having Hooded flowers. 1834 *MARV HOWITT Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1851) 83 Here too the spotted Arum green, A hooded mystery, is seen. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* IV. 205 Common Skull-cap .. is also called Hooded Willow-herb.

4. Having a hood or protective covering.

1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* ii. xi. The porter rose from his hooded chair. 1859 *REEVE Britany* 236 A curious hooded house. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* iv. 19 The Cheap Jack's hooded cart.

5. trans. and fig. a. Covered, enveloped. b. Blindfolded, hoodwinked. c. Covered up, concealed.

1652 *PEYTON Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 36 We are hooded, and cannot see that God hath done miraculous Works. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Jdyl* iii. 9 The Lust of Tyrants (over-banded still By hooded Law) carnalls the world at Will. 1695 *SINBALD Autobiogr.* (1834) 127, I. .. came into the world hooded (as they call it) with the after birth upon my head. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, The Neighbor*, Beneath the cloaked and hooded sky.

Hood-end: see HOOD sb. 8 and HUD sb. 2.

Hooder (hu'dər), local. [f. HOOD v. + -ER 1.] A hood-sheaf: see HOOD sb. 8.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 280 These top sheaves, from the manner in which they cover the others, are termed hooders. 1862 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 216. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Hudders*.

Hoodful. [f. HOOD sb. + -FUL.] As much as a hood will hold.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 13 She wold make theyr herdes whether they wold or no, and gve them to were a praty hoodfull of belles. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andreis* 146 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. He hooded thair a hude full fra him.

Hoodie, hoody (hudi). Also 8 Sc. hoddy, huddie. [f. as HOODED 2, with denominative -ie, -y: cf. HAWKEY.] The Hooded or Royston Crow, *Corvus cornix*. Also hoodie-crow.

1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons* 4 (Jam.) Upon an ash above the

lin A hoody has her nest. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Perth.* XIX. 498 There are also carrion crows (hoodies, as they are called here). 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* viii. They are sitting .. like hoodie-crows in a mist. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* vii. (1886) 296 On the rabbit burrows on the shore there gathered hundreds and hundreds of hoodie-crows, such as you see in Cambridgeshire. *Ibid.* 298 But they are true republicans, these hoodies, who do every one just what he likes.

Hooding (hu'dɪŋ). [f. HOOD v. or sb. + -ING 1.] 1. The wearing or putting on of a hood.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinges Sparhawkes* (1886) 14 Hoding is a singular poynt in hawking.

† 2. The making of, or material for, hoods. *Obs.* c 1450 *Stratford MSS.* (Wright *Prov. Dict.*), Also the maystyr schalle every yere ordeyn cloth for hodynge.

3. *Naut.* (pl.) = HOOD sb. 5 f.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 Those planks that are fastened into the ships stem are called whoddings. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hoods*, or *Hoodings*, the foremost and aftermost planks of the bottom, within and without.

4. attrib. hooding-end = hood-end; hooding-sheaf = hood-sheaf: see HOOD sb. 8.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 Hooding-ends; the But-ends in the Rabbits of the Stem and Stern-post, which are more hid by the Rabbits than the other But-ends are. 1802 *ACERBI Trav.* I. 30 The sheaves of corn .. are covered with one hooding-sheaf expanded at the end, for warding off the rain.

Hoodless (hu'dləs), a. [f. HOOD sb. + -LESS.] Without a hood; not having or wearing a hood.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 643 Abraham, al hodelz with armez vp-folden, Mynystred mete byfore þo men. c 1369 *CHAUCER Dethes Elanche* 1038 That he Go hoodlesse into the drie see. 1894 *Thinker* VI. 335 A Eucharistic vestment .. which is practically a hoodless cope.

Hoodlum (hudlŭm), U.S. slang.

[The name originated in San Francisco about 1870-72, and began to excite attention elsewhere in the U.S. about 1877, by which time its origin was lost, and many fictitious stories, concocted to account for it, were current in the newspapers. See a selection of these in *Manchester* (N. H.) N. & Q. Sept. 1883.]

A youthful street rowdy; 'a loafing youth of mischievous proclivities'; a dangerous rough.

1872 *Sacramento Weekly Union* 24 Feb. 2 (Farmer) All the boys to be trained as scriveners, clerks, pettyfoggers, polite loafers, street-hounds, hoodlums, and bunniers. 1877 *Boston Jnl.* Aug. (Cent.), You at the East have but little idea of the hoodlums of this city [San Francisco]. They compose a class of criminals of both sexes .. travel in gangs; and are ready at any moment for the perpetration of any crime. 1882 *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 221 Let our Legislature pass a law to take away the hoodlum's pistol .. and he will become harmless. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Feb. 8 A miscellaneous assortment of hoodlums and corner men, anxious to profit by the excitement generated in Trafalgar-square. 1888 *BRYCE Amer. Commun.* III. v. xc. 236 note, The term 'hoodlums' denotes those who are called in Australia 'larrikins', loafing youths of mischievous proclivities.

Hence *Hoodlumming* vbl. sb., *Hoodlumish* a., *Hoodlumism*.

1883 *Jnl. Educ.* XVIII. 297 There is nothing that is sweeter nuts to a half-grown hoodlumish pupil .. than to annoy and baffle the teacher. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 6/2 Children are brought up in the school of 'hoodlumism' and utterly lost. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 31 Mar. 1 It is too near hoodlumming to be worthy of notice.

† **Hoodman.** *Obs.* A hooded man; the blindfolded player in the game of HOODMAN-BLIND.

1565-73 [implied in next]. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iii. 136 *Ber.* A plague vpon him muffed; he can say nothing of me: hush, hush. *Cap. G.* Hoodman comes.

Hoodman-blind. An old name for BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Mya* .. a childish play called hoodman blind. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 77 What diuell was't That thus hath couen'd you at hoodman-blindle? 1609 *ARMIN Maids of More-Ch.* (1880) 104 Was I bewitched, That thus at hud-man blind I dallied? 1611 *CORGA, Clignusset*, the childish play called Hodman blind, Harrie-racket, or, are you all hid. 1790 *POBSON Lett. to Travis* 172. 1822 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk., Christm. Eve*, Here were kept up the old games of hoodman blind, shoe the wild mare [etc.]. 1850 *TENNYSOON In Mem.* lxxviii, Again our ancient games had place. And dance and song and hoodman-blind.

Hood-mould. A moulding over the head of a window, door, etc.; a label or dripstone; cf. HOOD sb. 5 b. So **Hood-moulding**.

1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* iii. iii. § 8. 939 In most cases, especially to windows, a string course forms a real drip or weathering .. thus becoming what is termed a hood moulding. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms, Hood-mould*, a band or string over the head of a door, window, or other moulding, in an ancient building; so called from its enclosing, as within a hood, the inferior mouldings and the opening itself. 1898 *McVITTIE Christ Church Cathedral* 59 A hood-mould over the arch of each bay terminating in masks.

Hoodoo (hu'dū), sb. U.S. [App. an alteration of VOODOO.]

1. The same as VOODOO. (Cent. Dict.)

1885 *STEVENSON Dynamiter* xi. 148 [A mulatto sorceress] exercising among her fanatic mates, the slaves of Cuba, an influence as unbounded as its reason is mysterious. Horrible rites, it is supposed, cement her empire: the rites of Hoodoo. *Ibid.* 175 To swear to them, on the authority of Hoodoo or whatever his name may be.

2. An occult cause of bad luck; a person or thing whose presence is supposed to bring bad luck.

1889 *N. Y. Sun* 20 Mar. (Cent. Dict.), The prospect of pleasing his party and at the same time escaping a hoodoo must be irresistibly attractive. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/3

This year I am a tramp, a dead-beat, a hoodoo! 1894 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 18 Sept. Superstitious persons are likely to think that T. J. starts in his race against B. with a heavy handicap, or 'hoodoo', in the language of the street. 1896 *Montreal Gazette* 21 Nov. 12/4 The Hoodooed Texas. Means to exorcise the hoodoo which makes so much trouble for the battle-ship Texas.

Hence **Hoodoo** *v. trans.*, to exercise occult influence over; to bewitch; to bring bad luck to.

1895 *Chicago Advance* 25 July 117/1 Like the Mississippi, it [the St. Lawrence] hoodooes whoever once touches it. You return again and again, and go away regretfully. 1896 *Watertown (Wis.) Daily Times* 9 Nov. 2/1 The coterie of democrats that hoodooed the Wilson bill.

† **Hood-pick**. *Sc. Obs.* Also **huid**-, **hude**-, **hud**-, **hudipyk**. [app. f. **HOOD** *sb.* + **PICK** *v.*; but the analysis is not clear.] A miser, a skinflint.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvi. 23 Sum gevis to litill full wretchedly, That his giftis ar not set by, And for a hudyk [i.e. hudipyk, hudepyk] haldin is hie. *Ibid.* xxvi. 59 Hud-pykis, hudarid and gadderaris, All with that warlo went. a 1605 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 213 Alace t poore hood-piks hunger-bitten.

Hoodwink (hu'dwɪŋk), *v.* [f. **HOOD** *sb.* + **WINK** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cover the eyes with a hood or other covering so as to prevent vision; to blindfold.

1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 10 Will you enforce women to hoodwink themselves in the church? 1631 *Star Cham. Cases* (Camden) 62 Hawthorne's set by, was hoodwinked with a cloake or coate. 1690 *W. EDMONDSON Jynl.* (1715) 127 Then they hood-wink my Sons to hang them. a 1691 *FLAVEL Sea-Deliv.* (1754) 157 The fog hoodwinked our eyes. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* 111. 242 Several gentlemen were taken up and carried to the Tower, hoodwinked and muffled that they might not be known. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* i. ii. 28 When the hawk was not flying at her game she was usually hood-winked with a cap or hood provided for that purpose. 1836 *W. JAYING Astoria* 11. 302 One of the savages attempted to hoodwink him with his buffalo robe with one hand, and to stab him with the other.

2. *fig.* To cover up from sight. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vi. § 10 Had it pleased him not to hoodwink his own knowledge, I nothing doubt but he fully saw how to answer himself. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 206 For the prize He brings thee too Shall hudwinke this mischance. 1674 *R. GONFREY Inf. & Ab. Physic* 187 The Necessary. Ingredients, are so hood-wink't by the Adjuncts, that they are unable to peep out of the mixture.

3. *fig.* To blindfold mentally; to prevent (any one) from seeing the truth or fact; to 'throw dust in the eyes' of, deceive, humbug.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Citty of God* 848 Let not the faithlesse therefore hood-wink themselves in the knowledge of nature. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* i. xii. § 5 (1622) 134 Some men may so hoodwinke their conscience. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* 111. 246 The public is easily hood-winked. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* 11. viii. 115 A man of business who is not to be hoodwinked. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1892) 11. vi. 180 A professor trying to hoodwink me by a bit of technical platitude.

† 4. *intr.* To shut one's eyes, to wink. *Obs. rare.* 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 198 Wherefore have you sat still, and comply'd and hoodwink't, till the general complaints of the Land have squeez'd you to a hollow-hearted confession.

Hence **Hoodwinking** *vbl. sb.* Also **Hood-winkable** *a.*, capable of being hoodwinked; **Hoodwinker**, one who hoodwinks.

1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xiv. vii. 17 There was nothing so rife as the hangman, sequestering of pillage, hood-winking [obductio capiti]. 1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 383 The 'hoodwinking' of the public by not disclosing the fact. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 93/1 Hypocrisy, the hoodwinker of communities. 1889 *Poet Lore* Aug. 387 The hoodwinkable stupidity of the public.

Hoodwink, *sb.* [f. *prec. vb.*]

† 1. The act of hoodwinking; the game of hood-man-hind or blind-man's-buff. *Obs.*

1573-80 *BARET Alu.* H. 597 The Hoodwinke play, or hoodmanblinde, in some places called the blindmanbuff. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxx. 134 By Moone-shine, giue each other chase, At Hood-winke, Barley-breake [etc.].

2. A concealment from view; a blind.

1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 100 Too mask her Phansye with hudwink. 1586 *J. HOOKER Gerald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* 11. 86/1 Where are the tokens of my wilfull hud-winke? 1732 *GAY Distr. Wife* i. Flattery, fondness and tears, . . . hood-winks that wives have ready. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 417 Hood-winks of nature, when she does not wish man to know everything about her.

† 3. One who hoodwinks; a deceiver. *Obs.*

1638 in *Maidment Bk. Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 66 These hoodwinks now ar stolne Lyke thieves to court.

† **Hoodwink**, *a. Obs.* [? for *hoodwinkt.*] = **HOODWINKED**; blindfold.

1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* x. vi. God sleepes. His farr-off sight now hud winck is. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* ii. i. x. Some uncouth might them hoodwink hither drave. 1652 *EAL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 106 What hoodwink and untimely wisdom is it?

Hoodwinked (hu'dwɪŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. **HOODWINK** *v.* + **ED**]. Blindfolded, blinded. *lit. and fig.*

1640 *Bp. HALL Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 26/2 If an hood-winked man had reeled upon him heedlessly in his way. a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Lady Errant* i. iii. Wear the day out in a hoodwink room. 1643 *MILTON Sovereign Salve* 1 To unblind the hoodwink't world. 1837 *MORISONIANA* 100 The hood-winked person at the play of 'blind-man's buff'.

Hoodwort (hu'dwɔrt). [f. **HOOD** *sb.* + **WORT**.] An American species of *Scutellaria* or *Skull-cap*, *S. laterifolia*.

Hoody: see **HOODIE**.

Hoof (hūf), *sb.* Pl. hoofs, sometimes hooves. Forms: 1 hōf, 4 hōuf, 4-6 north. hufe, (5 huyfe); 5-7 hoofe, (5 howue), 6- hoof, (6 hofe, hōufe, hōue, 7 hōove, hōoff, hūff(e)). [Com. Teut.: OE. hōf = OFris. OS. hōf (MLG. LG. hōf, MDu., Du. hoef), OHG., MHG. huof (Ger. huf), ON. hōfr (Sw. hof, Da. hov), Goth. not recorded:—O Teut. type *hōfo-z:—pre-Teut. *hō-*pos*.]

1. The massive horny growth which sheathes the ends of the digits or incases the foot of quadrupeds forming the order *Ungulata*, primarily that of the horse and other equine animals: it corresponds to the nails or claws of other quadrupeds.

False or spurious hoof: see *quot.* 1854. *On the hoof* (a butcher's phrase), alive. *Cloven hoof*: see **CLOVEN** 1 c. a 1000 *Rune Poem* xix. (Gr.), Hors hofum wanc. a 1100 *Agv. Voc.* *Ibid.* 307 in *Wt. Wücker Ungula*, hof, oððe clawn. 1240 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1479 *pe keddys* . . . sal byte be hors by be hufe harde. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Kings* ix. 33 The hors bones [1388 howues] that treden hyte. 1398 *TAKEVISA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xii. (MS. Bodi.), Hooes and clees of beestes. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xvii. Discrepant in figure from other horsis, hauring his fore hoones like to the fete of a man. 1535 *COVERDALE Lev.* xl. 3 What so euer bath hofe [Wyclif cle] and deuydeth it in to two clawes. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr fete . . . hauring fyue toes like hoeyes vndeinde. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 157/20 V Hoof of a foote, ungula. 1621 *QUARLES Argalus & P.* (1678) 64 His proud Steed removes The hopeful fallows with his horned hooves. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 20 A short pasterne with a hard, high, concavous, and round huffe. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 372 The hooves, and horns of Cattle. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 208 He [the rhinoceros] has three hoofs on each foot forwards. 1832 *TENNYSON Dream Fair Wom.* 21 Clattering flints batter'd with clanging hoofs. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* 11. 244 In the horse the rudiments of the two stunted toes were their upper ends or metatarsal bones; in the ox they consist of their lower ends or phalanges; these form the 'spurious hoofs', and are parts of the second . . . and fifth . . . toes. 1881 *STEVENSON Virg. Puerisque* (1895) 265 The hooves of many horses, beating the wide pastures in alarm.

b. In allusion to the cloven hoof attributed to the Devil: cf. **CLOVEN** 1 c; also, to the hoof of 'the Beast', i.e. Antichrist.

1638 *A. CANT Sermon in Kert Coven. & Covenanters* (1895) 77 In their [the English] reformation something of the beast was reserved: in ours not so much as a hoof. 1658 *WOOD Life* 24 July (O. H. S.) I. 257 Wilson, . . . did, after his humoursome way, stoop down to Baltzar's feet, to see whether he had a huff on, that is to say, to see, whether he was a devil, or not, because he acted beyond the parts of man. 1788 *T. JEFFERSON Wks.* (1859) 11. 485 Here the cloven hoof begins to appear. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* vii. 171 He has nowhere given to virtue the hoof of a fiend. 1885 *J. PAIN Luck of Darrells* xxxi. [It] had caused him to show the cloven hoof too soon.

2. a. *transf.* Hard or callous skin on the hands (cf. *horny-handed*). *dial.* b. *fig.* A callous sheath or covering, as insensible as a hoof.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xx. 7 Such an hoof they have over their hearts, that scarce any thing will affect them. *Ibid.*, *Acts* xxviii. 27 It is a heavy case when men have got a kind of hoof over their hearts. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hoof* or *Hoove*, hard skin on the hands made by working.

3. In certain phrases, put for a hoofed animal, as the smallest unit of a herd or drove.

1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* x. 26 There shal not one hooffe be left behynde. a 1592 *GREENE George a Greene* Wks. (Rldg.) 254 Sirrah, you get no victuals here, Not if a hoof of beef would save your lives. a 1799 *WASHINGTON* (Webster 1828), He had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scap Hunt.* xxxii. We should lose every hoof of them [the buffaloes]. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 1334 'Horse and man', he said, 'All of one mind, . . . Not a hoof left'.

† b. *fig.* A fragment or particle. *Obs.*

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 10 Yet we will not willingly leave an hoofe of the British Honour behind.

4. Applied humorously or derogatively to the human foot: esp. in phrases to *plod away* on (obs.), *beat, pad, be upon the hoof*; to go on foot, to be on the move. To see a person's hoof in anything, to trace or detect his influence or interference in a matter.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iii. 92 Goe, Trudge; plod away ith' hoofe: seeke shelter, packe. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. i. xvii. (1655) I. 25 A mischance befell the horse, . . . insomuch that the Secretary was put to beat the hoof himself, and Foot it home. a 1687 *COTTON Epistls* vi. Poems (Chalmers) 736 (Farmer) Being then on foot away I go And bang the hoof incognito. 1687 *T. BROWN Saints in Upstart* Wks. 1730 I. 78 We beat the hoof as pilgrims. 1713 *DARRELL Gentlem. Instr.* (ed. 5) ii. vii. 167 A Man that is thus upon the Hoof can scarce find leisure for Diversion. 1750 *WARBURTON Doctr. Grace* xii. Wks. 1811 viii. 399 The good man was . . . forced to beat it on the hoof as far as Hernhuth in Germany. 1794 *J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Poor Sol.* *Tilbury* Wks. 1812 111. 241 Thus Poverty and Merit beat the hoof. 1834 *M. SCOTT Cruise Milid.* (1859) 300 Contriving . . . to tread heavily on my toes with his own hoofs. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* ix, Charley Bates expressed his opinion that it was time to pad the hoof. 1860 *THACKERAY Round. Papers, Screens Dining-Rooms* (1863) 87, I once said to a literary gentleman, 'Ah! I thought I recognised your hoof in it'.

b. *under the hoof*: trampled, downtrodden, under the oppression of.

1841 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc.* (1842) vi. 25 He taunted the unfortunate Canadians while they were under the hoof. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxv. 312 'I'd rather ten thousand times', said the woman, 'live in the dirtiest hole

at the quarters than be under your hoof!' 'But you are under my hoof, for all that', said he.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *hoof-beat*, *-clang*, *-mark*, *-print*, *-stroke*, *-track*, *-tramp*, *-tread*; b. locative, as *hoof-brittle*, *-cast*, *-loosened*, *adjs.*; instrumental, as *hoof-pitted*, *-plod*, *-ploughed*, *-printed* *adjs.*; similitive, as *hoof-button*; *hoof-footed*, *-shaped* *adjs.*; also *hoof-like* *adj.*

1847 *LONGP. Ev.* ii. ii. 43 The 'hoof-beats of fate. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 937/1 The hoofbeats came nearer . . . over the sandy road. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. The Horse will at last grow to be Hoof bound, which distemper in the Hoofs as well as 'Hoof brittle, 'Hoof cast, malt Hug, &c., you may consult under their respective heads. 1705 *Long. Gaz.* No. 4279/4 A great Coat . . . with black 'Hoof Buttons. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* ii. Introd. 50 'Hoof-clang, bound, and hunters' cry. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 119 note, Their feet are armed with strong, blunt, and 'hoof-like nails. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, 'Hoof-loosened', is a dissolution or dividing of the horn or coffin of a horse's hoof from the flesh, at the setting on of the coronet. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. xlix, Wide scatter'd 'hoof-marks dint the wounded ground. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* i. 204 Narrow 'hoof-plod lanes. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xv. 243 In sacred Tempe, about the 'hoof-plow'd Spring. 1804 *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* 636 'Hoof-prints fill'd with gore. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxix, Avoid the soft ground, my lad; leave no 'hoof-track behind you.

c. Special comb.: **hoof-and-mouth disease** = **foot-and-mouth disease**; **hoof-binding** = **HOOF-BOUND** *sb.*; **hoof-cushion** = **hoof-pad**; **hoof-footed** *a.*, having hoofs on the feet; **hoof-pad**, a pad or cushion to prevent a horse's foot or shoe from striking or cutting the fellow foot; **hoof-paring knife**, a farrier's knife with a recurved blade, for paring the hoofs of horses; **hoof-pick**, a hooked instrument for picking stones out of a horse's hoof; **hoof-spreader** (see *quot.*).

1887 *LOWELL Democr.* 11 Would it account for the phylloxera, and 'hoof-and-mouth disease, and had harvests . . . and the German bands? 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Horse-shoe*, Pantion, or Pantable shoe, which opens the heels, and helps 'hoof-binding. 1721 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 88 The general Heads . . . are, the Tallon-footed, the Claw-footed, the 'Hoof-footed, and the double Hoof or Cloven-footed. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 845 His comrades will borrow the tools of daily use, such as brushes, 'hoof-picks, dusters. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Hoof-spreader, a device for expanding mechanically the hoof of a horse suffering from contraction of the foot.

Hence **Hoofish** *a.*, resembling that of a hoof, hoof-like; **Hoofless** *a.*, without a hoof or hoofs.

1728 *MORGAN Algiers* i. iv. 99 After a Rain, . . . their [Camels'] soft hoofless Feet being extremely apt to slip. 1862 *Mrs. CROSLAND Mrs. Blake* 11. 245 Beneath the hard, brute heel Whose hoofish tread yet leaves you leal. 1897 *Naturalist* 206 The hoofless reindeer with a prodigality of horn.

Hoof (hūf), *v.* [f. **HOOF** *sb.*]

1. *intr.* (Also to *hoof it*.) To go on foot; to foot it.

1641 [see *hoofing*, below]. 1685 *CROWNE Sir C. Nice* ii. Dram. Wks. 1874 111. 283, I am growing a woman's ass . . . and I must hoof it away with her load of folly upon my back. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* i. iv. 98 Neither are their women and children (many of which hoof it over those Desarts . . .) very apt to lag behind. a 1852 *MOORE Case of Libel* v. And so my gentleman [the devil] hoofed about.

2. *trans.* To strike with the hoof.

1864 *BUSHNELL Christ & His Salvat.* i. (1865) 15 All horning or hoofing each other, as hungry beasts in their stall.

3. *colloq. South. U.S.* 'To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Hoofing** *vbl. sb.*, going on foot; provision of hoofs.

1641 *BROME Joviall Crew* 111. Wks. 1873 111. 395, I am sorely surbated with the hoofing afterlife. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 479 As much as Riding differs from Hoofing. 1872 *SURGEON Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxix. 31 The horning and hoofing are nothing to him, though to Jewish ritualists these were great points.

Hoof-bound, *a. (sb.) Farriery*. Affected with a painful dryness and contraction of the hoof; having the shoe put on too tight, causing the horse to go lame. Also *sb.* as a name of the affection.

1598 *FLORIN, Incastellare*, . . . a horse to have his hoofe dride vp, . . . to be hoofe-bound. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* ii. c. 382 The hoofe-bound is nothing else but a shrinking in of the whole hoofe in the vpper part thereof, making the skinnie to stare about the hoofe, and to grow over the same. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Hoof*, If the heel be narrow and tender, the horse will in time grow hoof-bound.

Hoofed (hūf, hūf'ed), *a. and ppl. a.* Also **hooved** (hūvd). [f. **HOOF** *sb.* and *v.* + **ED**.]

1. Having hoofs; ungulate; often in *comb.*, as *broad-flat*, *solid*, *hoofed*.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. xiii. 179 From the temple of Diane euermo Thir horny hovit horsis bene debarrit. 1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie, Lacies Nobil.* 24 A deere and all hooved thinges of that nature. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 225 Greece therefore yeeldeth choice Horses, and well hoofed. 1663 *BUTLER Hind.* i. i. 435 Caesar's Horse . . . Was not by half so tender-hoofed. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 8 Most of the hoofed quadrupeds are domestic. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. viii. iv. § 16. 346 Quadrupeds he was the first to divide into ungulate and ungulate, hoofed and clawed. 1883 *E. ARNOLD Pearls Faith* 64 Hooved like a mule he was.

2. Beaten with hoofs.

1860 *DOBELL in Macm. Mag.* Aug. 327 Peace . . . From hoofed and trampled sod She leaps transfigured to a god.

3. *dial.* Callous or horny like a hoof.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hooved*, callous, horny, as the hands of labouring people, made hard or horny, like a hoof.

Hoofish, Hoofless: see under HOOF sb.

Hooflet (*hū-flet*), *a.* [*f.* HOOF *sb.* + *-LET*.] A small hoof; one of the divisions of a cloven hoof.

1834 MACGILLIVRAY *Zoologists* 211 A crackling noise . . is produced by the hooflets striking against each other. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 283 Phobippus, which has lost the small hooflets, and is otherwise very equine.

Hoofy (*hū-fī*), *a.* [*f.* HOOF *sb.* + *-Y*.] Having or characterized by a hoof or hoofs.

1674 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Farw. Poetry* 84 And softly on With numerous feet to Hoofy Helicon. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* iii. (1881) 30 In the semblance of the hairy, hoofy, snouty evil one.

Hence **Hoofiness**. [*After handiness*.]

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. v. Its handiness mere hoofiness. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 27 The horse, with its inferior brains and its awkward hoofiness, instead of handiness.

Hook (*huk*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hōc* (*hooc*), 2-4 *hoc*, 3-5 *hok*, 6 *hōke*, 7 *houk*, 8 *houk*, 9 *houk*, 10 *houk*, 11 *houk*, 12 *houk*, 13 *houk*, 14 *houk*, 15 *houk*, 16 *houk*, 17 *houk*, 18 *houk*, 19 *houk*, 20 *houk*, 21 *houk*, 22 *houk*, 23 *houk*, 24 *houk*, 25 *houk*, 26 *houk*, 27 *houk*, 28 *houk*, 29 *houk*, 30 *houk*, 31 *houk*, 32 *houk*, 33 *houk*, 34 *houk*, 35 *houk*, 36 *houk*, 37 *houk*, 38 *houk*, 39 *houk*, 40 *houk*, 41 *houk*, 42 *houk*, 43 *houk*, 44 *houk*, 45 *houk*, 46 *houk*, 47 *houk*, 48 *houk*, 49 *houk*, 50 *houk*, 51 *houk*, 52 *houk*, 53 *houk*, 54 *houk*, 55 *houk*, 56 *houk*, 57 *houk*, 58 *houk*, 59 *houk*, 60 *houk*, 61 *houk*, 62 *houk*, 63 *houk*, 64 *houk*, 65 *houk*, 66 *houk*, 67 *houk*, 68 *houk*, 69 *houk*, 70 *houk*, 71 *houk*, 72 *houk*, 73 *houk*, 74 *houk*, 75 *houk*, 76 *houk*, 77 *houk*, 78 *houk*, 79 *houk*, 80 *houk*, 81 *houk*, 82 *houk*, 83 *houk*, 84 *houk*, 85 *houk*, 86 *houk*, 87 *houk*, 88 *houk*, 89 *houk*, 90 *houk*, 91 *houk*, 92 *houk*, 93 *houk*, 94 *houk*, 95 *houk*, 96 *houk*, 97 *houk*, 98 *houk*, 99 *houk*, 100 *houk*.

I. 1. A length of metal, or piece of wood or other material, bent back, or fashioned with a sharp angle, often forming a part of something, as a pole, chain, etc., adapted for catching hold, dragging, sustaining suspended objects, or the like. (Frequently with a qualification indicating shape or use, as *boat-hook*, *chain-hook*, *chimney-hook*, *clip-hook*, *fire-hook*, *flesh-hook*, *gaff-hook*, *hat-hook*, *meat-hook*, *pot-hook*, *tenter-hook*, etc.)

900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* i. ix. [xii.] (890) 46 *pa* . . worhton him bocas, and mid þam tūgan he earmlice adun of þam wealle. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt. Wulker* 109/9 *Arpago*, *uel palum*, *hooc*. 1150 *Semi-Sax. Voc.* 548/21 *Ucunius*, *hoc*. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 195/57 *Hokes* and withene he let nime: and faste to hire broeste hinde. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bible*, in *Wright Voc.* 170 *Clihet a cerure*, *lache* and *hok*. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Katherine* 85a *Queluis* . . of þe quhiliks þe feylis all with sharpe hokis ficht be sall. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 *Hooke* [*v.r.* *hoke*], *hamus*, *uncus*. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 49 *Hokes* to fish the Ankre with . . leche hokes . . catte hokes. 1495 *Ibid.* 195 *Hokes* to hange the ketylles with a chayne of yron to the same. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* ii. 243 They had great hokes and grappellers of iron to cast out of one Ship into another. 1694 *Burthogge Reason* 158 There needs no more of Hokes and Crooks to make the Latter . . to stick and hold together. 1774 *Golsam. Nat. Hist.* (1776) vi. 20 The Avostetta is chiefly found in Italy, . . the bill . . turns up like a hook, in an opposite direction to that of the hawk or the parrot. 1823 *Scoressy Whale Fishery* 69 note. The ice-anchor is a large iron hook, nearly of the shape of the letter S. 1874 *Boutell Arms & Arm.* iii. 53 Sometimes, this axe has an edge on one side only, when on the other side it has either a hook or a hammer.

Fig. 1581 *Pettie tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) q When assailed . . with the temptation of pleasures . . breaking in under those hokes. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* ii. v. vi. 564 The hokes and handles, which the ensnaring system of law, administered by them, afforded in such abundance.

b. *Zool. and Bot.* A recurved and pointed organ or appendage of an animal or plant.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 84 His mouth is arm'd with two hard hokes extremely sharp. 1834 *McMurtre Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 376 All the joints of the tarsi are entire, and the hokes of the last present one or two indentations beneath. 1841-71 *T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 329 Jaws armed with strong and penetrating hokes for seizing and securing active and struggling prey. 1866 *Treas. Cor.* 425/2 The hokes of the Teazels come in contact with the surface of the cloth, and thus raise the nap. 1888 *Rollston & Jackson Anim. Life* 657 Chitoid hokes are present in some *Taeniadae*.

2. A slender bent piece of wire, usually armed with a barb, which is attached to a fishing-line and carries the bait; a fish-hook; an angle.

950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 27 Gae to sæ and sende ongul vel hoc. 1000 in *Cockayne Narrat. Angl. Conscr.* 40 *lc eom* . . swa swa fisc on bocce. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 *Alsua deð mahze fisce þe* . . ne isih na þene hoc þe sticað on þan ese. 1300 *Havelok* 752 *Mani god fish* ther inne he tok, Bothe with neth, and with hok. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 As the fysshe that takithe his bayte upon an hoke. 1573-80 *Baret Alw.* H 620 The fish runneth to the booke bidden with the baite. 1617 *Morvson Itin.* iii. 37 No man will fish with a golden hooke for a halfe penny fish. 1657 *R. Ligon Barbadoes* (1673) 5 The Engine we took this great Shark with, was a large Hook, baited with a piece of Beef. 1728-46 *Thomson Spring* 412 Then fix, with gentle twich, the barbed hoke. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* i. 10 Birds we captured by hook and line, baited with fat meat. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 463 The angler might see fish rising but be unable to bring them to hoke.

b. *fig.* That by which any one is attracted or ensnared and caught; a snare; a catch.

1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* vi. i. (1554) 145 b, Marius layd out hoke and lyne As I haue told, Metellus to confound. 1541 *Wyatt Poems*, *Renouncing of love*, Farewell, Loue . . Thy bayted hokes shall tangle me no more. 1635 *Naughton Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36, I am to seek wherefore he suffered

Parry to play so long on the hook, before he hoysed him up. 1730 *Bolingbroke Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (R.), This Solomon caught at the bait which was thrown out to him, and hung fast on the hook for seven years together. 1893 *Farmer Slang*, *Hook*, . . 3 . . A catch; an advantage; an imposture. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/1 We often . . have a perfectly visible hoke offered to us, in a young lady, a speculation . . or what not.

3. A curved instrument with a cutting edge. a. An agricultural implement with a crescent-shaped blade and sharp inner edge for lopping or cutting, as a *weed-hook*; esp. a reaping-hook.

A hook used to be distinguished from a sickle by having the edge finely serrated.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 887 *Sarcum*, *ueadhoc*. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 41 He sende hem thider [to the vineyard] fol son, to helpen hem with hoc. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Ninian* 94 *Cyf* he in sic come cutt set huke. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. ix. xv. (1495) 356 *Iulius* is paynted with an hoke repynne come. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 *Hooke* to hewe wode, . . *circulus*. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* vii. iv. 67 The crukit huik vndir his weid held he. 1523 *Fitzherb.* *Husb.* § 29 *Pees* and *benes* be . . reped or mowen of diuers maners, some with sickles, some with hokes, and some with staffe hokes. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) vi. 1. 251, 2000 *hwicks* and 100 *sythes* for shearing and mawing. 1744-50 *W. Ellis Mod. Husbandry* iv. iii. 42 Here [Sandwich] they cut their drilled field-pease with what they call Hokes and Hinks. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 610 The reaping and bagging hokes are made of cast-steel. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/1 The old saying applied to the bad harvestman, 'A bad shearer never had a good hook'.

† b. *Naut.* (*pl.*) = SHEER-HOOKS. *Obs.*

1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 641 *Cleopatra*, Among the ropis rennyth the scherynge hokys. *Ibid.* 646 He rent the seyl with hokys lyk a sithe. 1627 *Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 Some haue used sheare hokes, which are hokes like sickles fixed in the ends of the yards armes, that if a ship vnder saile come to boord her, those sheares will cut her shrouds, and spoile her tackling.

† c. An 'inside' tool. *Obs.*

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 186 The Hook is used when the Work stands on the right or left side the Workman, . . And the Hook is made so as to cut on the right or left side.

4. The crook or pin on which a door or gate is hung; forming the fixed part of the hinge.

1325 *Gloss. W. de Bible*, in *Wright Voc.* 170 *Gouns*, *hokes*, *Verteleves*, the bondes of hokes. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. v. 603 Of almes dedes ar þe hokes þat þe gates hangen on. 1535 *Coverdale i Kings* vii. 50 The hokes of y^e dores on the insyde of the house . . were of golde. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 147 b, He doth not heave the doores of the hokes. 1642 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 215 A hooke and thimble for the parke gate. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* i. 126 They contented themselves with throwing gates off the hokes.

5. A bent metal appliance for fastening together two parts of a dress, on one of which it is fixed so as to catch in a loop or an 'eye' on the other. See also HOOK and EYE.

1525 *Yests Widow Edyth* xii. (1573) Giv b, This wydow borrowed . . A Cap: an Hat, and three kerchieues thereto, A couple of sylver pynnes, a payr of Hokes and no mo. 1530 *Palsgr.* 231/2 *Hoke* for a woman's gowne, *agraffe*. a 1659 *Cleveland Poems*, *Four Cavalier* 36 *Thy Hokes* and *Buttons* sprung with *Sherburns Mine*. 1895 *Advt.* The only hoke made to keep the dress in its place. 1896 *Enith Thompson in Monthly Packet* Christm. No. 91 She . . wrenched open the fastenings of her black dress, breaking two hokes and a loop.

† 6. A shepherd's crook. *Obs.*

1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 40 Lette the shepherde take that shepe with his hoke. 1635-56 *Cowley Davidides* iii. Wks. (1684) 89 Some drive the crowding Sheep with rural hokes. 1636 *Massinger Bashf. Lover* iii. i, My scrip, my tar-box, hoke, and coat, will prove But a thin purchase. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* iii. 150 From Rivers drive the Kids, and sling your Hook.

† 7. The barb of an arrow; the fluke of an anchor. *Obs.*

1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 553 *Anc angell* hede to the buikis he drew, And at a schoyt the formost sone he sleu. a 1605 *Montgomerie Misc. Poems* xxviii. 57 *Evry shaft* thairfor must needs To haif als many heeds, And enrie head als many buikis. 1627 *Maye Lucan* ii. 753 The anchors made No noise, when from thicke sands their hokes are weigh'd.

8. *Shipbuilding.* A bent piece of timber used to strengthen an angular framework. Cf. *breast-hooks*, *fore-hooks*, and *FUTTOCKS*.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Four*, . . a great peece of timber in the prow of a Ship, called the Hooke. 1627 *Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 Your rising timbers are the hokes, or ground timbers and foot-hokes placed on the keele. 1678 *Phillips* (ed. 4), *Hooks* of a Ship, those forked Timbers which are placed upright on the keel, both in the rake and run of the Ship. 1820 *Scoressy Acc. Arctic* Reg. ii. 191 The fore part of the ice-beams, which butt against the hook, . . diverge. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Hook* of the Decks. See *Breast-hooks*.

9. A sharp bend or angle in the course or length of anything; esp. a bend in a river (now in proper names). [Perh. in some cases influenced by Du. *hook* corner, *nook*.]

1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) ii. 338 The very straight way that hath neither hook ne crook. 1662 *Stillingfl. Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 15 In order to the making of such hokes and angles, which are necessary for the contexture of bodies. 1670 *Narborough Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1684) 67 For the Bay lies up in a little hook North-west. 1749 *W. Douglass Summary* i. 402 Cape Cod harbour, safe, and deep water; but from the hook or flexure . . vessels with difficulty get out to sea. 1893 *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* xvii. 321 He was often at *Hallowell Hook*; so called

from a peculiar bend in the river. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Hook*, a bend in a river. Thus in the Trent are—Morton Hook, Amcotts Hook, etc.

10. a. A hook-shaped symbol or character; a 'pot-hook' as an element of handwriting.

1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* 377 The first Rank doth contain the Characters for the six more simple Vowels . . the former three being meer Rounds, the other Hooks. *Ibid.* 388 Abstracts may be expressed by a Hook at the left end of the Character. . . The Active and Passive voice may be expressed, one of them by a Hook, and the other by a Loop, at the left end of the Character. 1867 *Pitman Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 Initial *l* or *r* hooks. *Ibid.* 33, *n* hook . . *f* or *v* hook. *Ibid.* 34, *-tion* hook.

† b. *pl.* Brackets (in printing), parentheses: formerly also called *crotchets* and *crooks*; also, inverted commas. *Obs.*

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 5 He hath left out all betwixt the Hooks. 1707 *Hearne Collect.* 30 Feb. (O. H. S.) i. 325 Words . . in hokes are his own. 1732 *Bentley Pref. Milton's P. L.*, Printing them in the Italic letter, and inclosing them between two hokes. 1788 *Mad. D'Arblay Diary* Feb., As if he had pronounced a sentence in a parenthesis, between hokes. 1866 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) i. 64 What is within hokes is of my own composing.

c. *Mus.* One of the lines or marks at the end of the stem of a quaver (♩), semiquaver (♪), etc.

1782 *Burney Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) ii. iv. 303 [Called] crotchets: a name given by the French with more propriety, from the hook or curvature of the tail, to the . . Quaver. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 476/5 The Semiquaver was . . subdivided into Demisemiquavers, with three Hokes, and Half-Demisemiquavers, with four.

11. A projecting corner, point, or spit of land.

[app. a. Du. *hoek*, as in *Hoek van Holland* and *Hook of Holland*; cf. also *Frisk*, *hok*, point or tongue of land.] 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* (1861) i. 21 This narrow hook of land, destined, in future ages, to be the cradle of a considerable empire. 1860 *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Hook* . . This name is given, in New York, to several angular points in the North and East Rivers; as, Corlear's Hook, Powle's Hook, Sandy Hook. 1862 *Dana Man. Geol.* iv. 663 The course of the outflowing currents . . determines the position of the channels and sand-bars, and causes the prolongation of hooks off prominent capes.

† 12. Applied with certain qualifications to a person: *unhappy hook*, *unhappy wight*. *Obs.*

1526 *Skelton Magnyf.* 1390 All hokes unhappy to me haue resorte. 1556 *Heywood Spider & F.* xvii, Why hast thou . . thou vnhappy hooke No conscience to be a periurde wretche? 1562 *Jack Jugler* (1820) 26 Loo yender cumithe that vnhappy hooke.

13. *Cricket.* The act of hooking: see HOOK *v.* 8 c.

1897 *Lang in Longm. Mag.* Oct. 503 Playing on the leg in all its variety of 'glances' . . varied by the 'pull' and 'hook' to the undefended area of the ground.

II. Phrases.

14. *By hook or (and) by crook*, *† with h. or c.*: by all or any means, fair or foul; by one device or another. Usually implying difficulty in attaining the thing sought, which may necessitate the use of special or extraordinary means.

As to the origin of the phrase there is no evidence; although invention has been prolific of explanatory stories, most of them at variance with chronology. The Wycliffite quots. are of somewhat doubtful date, and may be later than that from Gower, which has *HEPE* (q.v.) for 'hook'.

1380? *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 250 *þei schulle bi hem wip pore mennus goodis wip hok or wip crok*. 1383? *Sel. Wks.* iii. 331 *þei sillen sacramentis . . and compellen men to bi alle þis wip hok or crok*. [1390 *Gower Conf.* ii. 223 What with hepe and what with croke They [false Witness and Perjury] make her maister ofte winne.] a 1529 *Skelton Col. Cloute* 1240 *Nor wyll suffre this boke By hoke or by croke Prynted for to be*. 1551 *Robinson More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 41 By one meanes therefore or by other, either by hooke or crooke, they must needs departe awaye. 1561 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 847 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* iv. 138 So at length, by huch or by cruch, Lesse or more, euer they craue, Until thy hand be in thy pouch. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 137 Some . . care not how they come by it per fas et nefas, hooke or crook, so they have it. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 69 Title enough for a great Man that resolved to hold by hook, what he had got by crook. 1778 *Footre Trip Calais* ii. Wks. 1799 ii. 348 If you could put us in a way, by hook or by crook, to get her out of the convent. 1833 *Murray P. Simple* lii, If you can't gain it by hok, you must by crook. 1846 *Geo. Eliot in Life* (1885) i. 112 Do come by hook or by crook.

15. *Off the hokes.* (Cf. *off the hinges*, *HINOR sb.* 5.) † a. Out of proper condition; out of order; 'in a bad way'. † b. Out of ordinary bounds, to excess. † c. Out of humour or spirits, 'put out'; 'not quite right'. *Obs.* d. Straight off, at once, summarily. e. To drop (etc.) off the hokes, to die (*slang*).

n. ? 16. . . *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 64 In all this long season they were off o' th' hoke. a 1659 *Cleveland Pet. Poem* 22 My Doublet looks Like him that wears it, quite off o' the Hokes. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 240 But the application is, methinks, much off the Hokes; but . . is only the over-flow of Wit.

c. 1662 *North's Plutarch* 1214 *Agrippina* began . . to flye off the hokes; and coming to Nero himself, threatened to take his Empire from him. 1621 *Molle Camerac. Liv. Libr.* iii. vi. 167 In time of prosperitie proudly flie off the hokes. 1676 *D'Urfev Mad. Fickle* i. i. (1677) 7 My Brothers a little off the Hokes; but . . is only the over-flow of Wit. c. 1662 *Perps Diary* 28 Apr., One thing that hath put Sir William so long off the hokes. 1665 *Ibid.* 26 May, The Duke of Albemarle . . mightily off the hokes, that the ships are not gone out of the River. 1779 *Sylph* ii. 98 The Baronet is cursedly off the hokes, from the idea of its transpiring.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's xxx*, Everybody . . is a little off the hooks . . in plain words, a little crazy, or so.

d. 1860 TROLOPE *Castle Richmond* (Tauchn.) II. 350 (Hoppe) Barons with twelve thousand a year cannot be married off the hooks.

e. 1842 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Blk. Mousquet*. II. Our friend . . has popped off the hooks! 1862 TROLOPE *Orley F.* (Tauchn.) II. 192 (Hoppe) If he fatigues himself so much as that often, he'll soon be off the hooks. 1886 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* III. He . . was not far from eighty when he slipped off the hooks without an ache or pain. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 293 Is it true that old Fox is dropping off the hooks?

16. On one's own hook: in dependence on oneself or one's own efforts; on one's own account; at one's own risk. *collog.*

1845 N. Y. *Herald* Oct. (Bartlett), The time is fast approaching when we shall have our American Pope . . and American Catholic every thing, on our own hook. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxix. Do we come out as Liberal Conservative, or as Government men, or on our own hook? 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 'I'm a thinkin, that every man'll have to hang on his own hook, in them ar quarters.' 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. I thought to-day I would go on my own hook, and see if I couldn't make a better hand of it.

III. Attributive uses and combinations.

17. a. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Shaped like or resembling a hook, hook-like, hooked, as *hook-head*, *-shoulder*, *-tool*; *hook-bill*, *-nose*; furnished with a hook, as *hook block*, *bolt*, *ladder*, *rope*, *tackle*; parasynthetic, *hook-backed*, *-beaked*, *-handed*, *†-nebbed*, *-shouldered* *adjs.*; also *hook-nosed*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Hook-backed*, hump-backed, crooked. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Hook-block*, a pulley-block strapped with a hook, in contradistinction to one with an eye or a tail. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epigr. to Counsellor*, **Hook-handed* harpies. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, *Hook-pins*, in architecture, are taper iron pins, only with a 'hook-head, to pin the frame of a roof or floor together. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 5 For sises pyntes and **hoke naylles*. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1082 **Huke-nebhyde* as a hawk. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 271 **Hoke* ropes for fyssing of ankers. 1801 NELSON 15 Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 460 To be furnished with stout hook-ropes, to be the more ready to take them in tow. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, On hill at Billborow*, Ye mountains Which do with your 'hook-shouldered height The earth deform, and heaven fright.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *hook-bearer*, *-bender*; c. similitive, etc., as *hook-crooked*, *-shaped* *adjs.*; *hook-like* *adj.*; d. instrumental and locative, as *hook-armed* *adj.*, *hook-swinging*.

1627 MAY *Lucan* I. 456 The Belgæ **hook-arm'd* Chariots expert-guiders. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 363 Various Tools for manufacturing Fishing Tackle and Gear, such as **hook-benders* [etc.]. c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 883 With **hook-crook* hands upon the smoothest crawling. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 323 A **hook-like* bearded dart. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 61 Projecting hook-like barbs. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 317 **Hook-shaped* prickles. 1891 *Fall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 2/2 The horrible ceremony of 'hook-swinging' . . the swinging aloft at the end of a long pole, for over an hour, of a man by means of two iron hooks embedded in the muscles of his back. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/3 The Government of Madras has passed orders giving Magistrates power to prevent . . hook-swinging in the Southern Presidency.

18. Special combs.: *hook and butt*, *hook-butt*, 'a mode of scarfing timber so that the parts resist tensile strain to part them' (Knight); *hook-book*, a book with flannel or parchment leaves in which anglers keep their hooks; *hook-climber*, a plant that climbs by means of its own hooklets, as members of the genera *Galium* and *Rubus*; *hook-heal*, a name for Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; *†hook-land*, land ploughed and sown every year; *†hookman*, a manufacturer of fish-hooks; *hook-money*, a currency formerly in vogue in Ceylon, consisting of pieces of silver twisted into the form of fish-hooks; *hook-penny* (*Sc.*), a penny received by reapers every week in addition to the ordinary wages; *hook-pin*, a taper iron pin with a hooked head to pin the frame of a roof or floor together; a draw-pin; *hook-scarf*, *hook-scarf-joint* = *hook-butt*; *hook-seam* (see *quot.*); *hook-squid*, a decapodous cephalopod of the family *Onychoteuthididae*, having long tentacles armed with hooks, the bases of which are furnished with suckers; *hook-sucker*, a fish that takes a hook or bait with a sucking motion (*Cent. Dict.*); *hook-swivel*, the swivel of a gorge-hook; *hook-tip*, a moth of the genus *Platypteryx*, having the tips of the wings hook-shaped; *hook-ward*, a ward of a lock having the shape of the letter L; *†hook-ware*, tools used in reaping; *hook-weed*, same as *hook-heal*; *hookwise* *adv.*, after the fashion, or in the manner of a hook; *hook-wrench*, a spanner with a bent end adapted to grasp and turn a nut or coupling piece.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D. x.* 118 The parchment **hook-hooks* of the gentlemen fishermen. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 177 In the tropics many 'hook-climbers grow to a great size and have stem- or leaf-structures modified into hooks. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 133 The second kinde is also called . . in English *Prunell*. **Hook-heale*. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Cut*, Take some *Prunel* or *Hook-heal*.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 56 That Land which is so often tiled, which they call 'Hook-land. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hook-land*, or *Ope-land*. 1658 ROWLAND Moullet's *Theat. Ins.* 946 We have some bold bragging 'hookmen . . that ascribe it to their own invention. 1801 C. KEITH *Harst Rig* cxxi. note, **Hook-penny*, which each shearer is in use to ask and receive weekly over and above their pay. 1637-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 94 Ashpyles for levers and **hookpeppines*. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 123 The Hook-Pin is . . to pin the Frame of a Floor, or Frame of a Roof together, whilst it is framing. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 268 To be united to each other by **Hook-Scarf-Joints*, so as to compose, in effect, one stone. 1828 CRIVEN *Dial.*, **Hook-seams*, hooks or paniers to carry turf, lead, etc.; now nearly extinct, since the improvement of roads. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 254 **Hooktip* moths. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 205 The boundary line between the two colours is straight in the Hook-tips. *Ibid.* 206 The Scalloped Hook-tip. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 **Hookward*, any cross Ward that cometh out from it [the Key]. 1541 Aberdeen Reg. V. 17 (Jam.) Tar, pik, hemp, iron, & 'hook-wair. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 205 Carpenter's Herb, Sickle-wort, and **Hookweed*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 161/2 A Spatula, may be ysed in place of a privet . . and the same being 'hookwise, is called *Agrimeles*.

Hook (huk), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make hook-like or hooked; to bend, crook, incurve, rare.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 377 3if hundes urnep to him ward He . . hokep papes swipe narewe. 1483 Cath. Angl. 101/2 To Huke, *hanare*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 159/32 To Hooke, *incurvare*. 1598 FLORIO, *Vicinare*, to hooke, to crooke.

2. *intr.* To bend or curve sharply; to have a hooked shape.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 202 It is so ferd of oiles, that therfro Hit boketh, yf me sette it nygh therfynd. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. v. Melons cannot abide oile. . . let oile stand the like distance from them, shrink they wil from it, and hook upward. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 383 Her bill hooks and bends downwards. 1704, 1774 [see *HOOKING* pp. a. 2].

3. *intr.* To move with a sudden turn or twist. Now slang or dial. To make off. Also *hook it*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4621 All the company enclinet, cairyn to ship. . . Hokit out of hayyn, all the hepe somyn. 1824 W. IAYING *T. Trav.* II. 243 He . . was always hooking about on mysterious voyages. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 137 (Farmer) He slipped from her and hooked it. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. xi. 184 When the experienced hunter sees him doing that, he, so to speak, 'hooks it'. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Crt. Royal* I. iii. 37 Hook up the steps, if you please. 1886 — *Gold. Feath.* VIII. 20 Anything does to burn . . human creatures as well, if they don't hook out of the windows.

4. *trans.* To lay hold of or grasp with a hook; to make fast, attach, or secure with a hook or hooks, or in the manner of a hook; to connect or fasten together with hooks, or hooks and eyes.

1611 COTGER, *Haver*, . . to hooke, or grapple with a hooke. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* IV. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 63 Now the word is 'Come, hooke me', . . the needle lance knights . . put so many hooke and eyes to every hose and dublet. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maydenh. Well Lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 112 At last we came to hooke our ladders, and By them to skale. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 222 A third . . Had not due time to hooke his drooping Breeches! 1720 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. xxii. 135 Their Particles are so hooked together, that they may be bent any way. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 287 When the harpoon . . slipped out . . it luckily hooked the lines belonging to another boat. 1895 *The Season* Mar. 84 Stuff put plain or pleated over lining hooked down the middle in front. *Ibid.* 95 Cape hooked over at the side.

b. To hook on, in, up, to attach by means of a hook, e.g. a horse to a vehicle, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 428 There are many other ways by which the hooking up of the yards may be effected. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxvii. Maintop, there, hook on your stays. 1844 Mrs. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* I. 5 After being hooked on to a steamer, we were tugged rapidly down the river. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 16 They saw a horse hooked up to the post of the inn. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 23 Aug. The lively man hooked up for us as fine a team. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xvi. 112 The breast-harness horses in the cavalry ranks should be hooked in.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To attach oneself or be attached with or as with a hook; to be coupled. *Hook on* (fig.): to join on; to be consequent or continuous.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 175 Go with her, with her: hooke-on, hooke-on. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 181 Two small steel rods . . hook into the ends of this board. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii. If it had been tighter, 'twould neither have hooked nor buttoned. 1847 THACKERAY *Brighton* in 1847 I. He hooked on to my arm as if he had been the Old Man of the Sea. 1885 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* VIII. 93 Haven't you missed out a lot, sir? . . because it don't seem to me to hook on quite.

6. *trans.* To snatch with a hook; to seize by stealth; to steal, pilfer. Cf. *HOOKER* 1.

1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* III. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XI. 359 Picking of locks, or hooking clothes at windows. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. x. 14 Like Thieves, that hooking for clothes in the dark, they draw the Owner which takes . . them. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 47 To hooke or draw any thing from thence, is a sinne. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recitat. iv. Monie a pursie she had hooked. 1857 N. Y. *Tribune* (Bartlett), A maid hooked one of her mistress's dresses the other day. 1884 MARK TWAIN *Huckleb. Finn* xxx. 312 (Farmer) To hook the money and hide it.

7. To catch (a fish) with a hook: applied both to the external use of a large hook, and to that of the baited hook which is swallowed.

[1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 326 This bait . . is to hook in somewhat else.] 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 178 A few small flounders, which are hooked up out of the water, with a sort of harpoon. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1831 This day we hooked plenty of fine cod. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildroslau* I. i. 227 It is not every fish you hook that comes to the reel.

b. *fig.* To catch, secure, e.g. as a husband, etc.

a 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) II. 97 He was anticipating . . the young spendthrifts whom he hoped to hook at the gaming-table. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fairiv.* The first woman who fishes for him, hooks him. 1893 F. J. FURNIVALL *Child-Marriages* Pref. 49 A man trying to hook a well-off widow.

8. *transf.* and *fig. a.* To catch hold of and draw as with a hook; to drag. b. To attach as with a hook.

1577 STANFURD *Descr. Irel.* I. (R.), Neighbourhood bred acquaintance, acquaintance wafted in the Irish toong, the Irish hooked with it attire. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 7 The harlot-King Is quite beyond mine Arme . . but shee, I can hooke to me. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 560 A Dictionary, or Vocabulary, hooking all words . . within the compass thereof. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (R.), There is nothing which each of these powers will not hook within the verge of its cognizance and jurisdiction. 1764 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 199 He hooked me, unawares, into a little dispute. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream, Moral* II. If I Should hook it to some useful end.

c. In *Golf*, To drive (the ball) widely to the left hand. In *Cricket*, To play (the ball) round from the 'off' to the 'on' side without hitting it at the pitch. = *DRAW* v. 14.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 695 (Golf) When standing too far, the ball is apt to be 'drawn' or 'hooked'—that is to say, struck with the point or 'toe' of the club, in which case the ball flies in to the left. 1897 A. LANG in *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 503, I remember Mr. Fry returning a simple ball as a yet simpler catch to bowler in his first over, all because he tried to hook it. 1898 C. B. FAY in *Windsor Mag.* June 26/1 His cutting and hooking are second only to Ranji's.

9. *Hook in*: to draw in with or as with a hook; *fig.* to get hold of as best one may; to secure by hook or by crook; to bring or drag (a person) in unwillingly or against his judgement.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 56 An other . . aduiseth to hooke in the kynge of Castell. 1617 MOYSSON *Ilin.* I. 62 Mils . . having an iron wheele, which doeth not onely drive the saw, but hooketh in, and turneth the boards to the saw. 1658 GURMALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. III. xiii. (1669) 107/2 Servants standing at the door to hook in customers. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 114 Hooking in a larger revenue to their own Exchequer. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 396 If they can hook in any job or patronage they will. 1836 J. HALLEY in *Arnot Life* (1842) 77, I have been hooked in for an essay.

10. To link by a hook or bent part.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Museum*. 116 Holding the other extremity in your hand, or hooked over the arm. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 249 At last I hook'd my ankle in a vine. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xv. He hooked his arm into Tom's and led the way into the town.

11. To catch on the horns, attack with the horns, as a cow. Also *absol.* U.S.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 225 As a hookin' cow does [carry] a board over her eyes to keep her from makin' right at you. 1865 WHITTIER *Snowbound* 86 The oxen lashed their tails and hooked.

12. To furnish with a hook (see *HOOK sb.* to a).

1867 FYTAN *Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 The downward r and s do not require to be hooked for rr, sr.

|| **Hookah** (hu'kâ). Also *hooker*, *houka*, *hooka*, *huk(k)ah*, *hooqqa*. [a. Arab. (Pers., Urdu) *هوكا* *huggah* casket, vase, cup, 'the bottle through which the fumes pass in smoking tobacco', extended in Urdu to the whole apparatus.] A pipe for smoking, of Eastern origin, having a long flexible tube, the smoke being drawn through water contained in a vase, to which the tube and the bowl are attached; the narghile of India.

1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* III. (1770) 86 A fellow entered . . and carried off the gold top of the hookah he was smoking. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 209/2 It is a ceremony of friendship for the master of the house to offer the visitor his hookah. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 67 Smoking their hookers. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. vi. 185 (Stanf.) He was seated . . smoking his houka. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 338 The hookah is brought in.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 31 His Hookah, or pipe-bearer. 1871 E. BRADTON *Life India* I. 4 (Stanf.) A luxurious idler, whose life is spent in hookah-smoking.

|| **Hook and eye, hook-and-eye, sb.** [*HOOK sb.* 5.] A metallic fastening, esp. for a dress, consisting of a hook, usually of flattened wire, and an eye or wire loop on which the hook catches, one of the two being fixed to each of the parts to be held together.

c 1626 [see *HOOK v.* 4]. a 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 205 Then their breeches were fastened to the doublets with points—then came in hooke and eyes. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 330 The ends are united by a small steel hook and eye. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xvii. Now and then tying a string, or fastening a hook-and-eye. 1862 READE *Hard Cash* 9 My ladies did not . . care a hook and eye about it.

fig. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) I. 20 All the hooks-and-eyes of the memory. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 394 The whole creation is made of hooks and eyes.

attrib. 1850 Beck's *Florist* Apr. 95 The lid attached by hook-and-eye hinges.

Hence **Hook-and-eye** *v. trans.*, to fasten with or as with a hook and eye; *fig.* to connect, link.

1827 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 82 That any combination of chances should hook-and-eye me with any near connection of absolute wisdom! *a 1843 — Comm. pt. Bk. Ser. II.* (1849) 230 A multitude of stories hooked and eyed together clumsily. 1855 *J. LEACH Pict. Life & Char.* II (Heading) Hooking and Eyeing.

Hook-bill. [See **BILL** *sb.* 1 and 2.]

1. A bill with a hook; a billhook.

1613 *T. CAMPION Entertainm. Ld. Knowles Wks.* (Bullen)

178 One of them in his hand bearing a hook-bill.

2. 'The curved beak of a bird' (Ogilvie). Cf.

HOOK-NOSE.

3. 'A spent male salmon whose jaws have become hooked' (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **Hook-billed** *a.*, having a curved bill.

1695 *London Gaz.* No. 30804 Hook-bill'd Ducks.

Hooke, obs. form of **OAK**.

Hooked (huk't, huk'ed), *a.* [f. **HOOK** *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Bent like a hook; hook-shaped; hamate.

c1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 434 Oð ðat hit cymb to ðan hokedan garan. *a 1500 Owl & Night.* 1675 For þeo þe haveþ bile ihoked. And clivres scharpe and wel i-croked. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 Somme hadden longe hoked claws. 1554 *HULOET*, Hooked nose. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 149 He holds a Sword not so hooked as the Damasco. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1812) I. 218 The bill is strong, short, and very much hooked. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 291 note, The nose being larger and more hooked.

2. Having or furnished with a hook or hooks.

1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 50 Eremites on an hep wip hokide staues. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 28 a, One sleeth the dere with a hooked arrowe. c1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps. LXVIII.* vi. Twice ten thousand .. Of hooked chariotts, clad in wars array. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 65 One of them with a hooked stick, took hold of my Horses bridle and stopt him. 1867 *PITMAN Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 A series of curved hooked letters.

3. [f. **HOOK** *v.*] See the verb.

1611 *COTGR., Acroché*, hooked; clasped, graped. *a 1700*

B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Hook'd, over-reached. 1821 *BYRON Vis. Judgm.* xv. To bring to land a late-hook'd fish.

Hence **Hookedness** (huk'kednes).

1530 *PALSGR.* 231/2 Hokednesse, *crochuseit*. 1623 *COCKERAM, Aduncitie*, hookedness.

Hooker¹ (hu'kar). [f. **HOOK** *v.* + **-ER**¹.] One

who or that which hooks.

1. A thief who snatched away articles with a

hook; a pilferer, thief; (*mod. slang*) a watch-stealer.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 35 These hookers, or Anglers,

be peryllous and most wicked knaues. 1592 *GREENE Art Conny-catch.* II. 24 The Courber, which the common people

call the Hooker .. with a Curb, or hook, doth pul out of

a window any loose linnen cloth, apparell, or els any other

household stuffe. 1672 *WORTHINGTON in Mede's Wks.* Life

42 The Hooker .. once began to draw away his Bed-cloaths

whiles he lay awake. 1834 *H. AINSWORTH Rookwood* III. v.

No strange Abram, Ruffler crack—Hooker of another pack.

1888 *Tit Bits* 17 Nov. 82/2 (Farmer) The hooker, having ..

got a hold of the desired prize, detaches it from the chain by

breaking the ring and passes it to number two.

2. One who fastens his clothes with hooks; see

quotation.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 700 The Amish Mennonites

.. are sometimes called Hookers, because they substitute

hooks for buttons on their clothes.

3. **Hooker-on** (*Coal-mining*): A 'hanger on' or

hitcher.

1883 *Times* 9 Nov., These men found the fire-beater acting

as hooker-on for the uninjured men, who were brought up

with great rapidity.

Hooker² (hu'kar). Also **hooker**, **hawker**.

[App. orig. a. Du. *hooker*, in Hexham 'hoecker-

schip a dogger-boat', in Kilian *hoeck-boot* 'a fish-

ing-boat, so called from *hoeck* hook'.]

1. A two-masted Dutch coasting or fishing vessel.

1641 *S. SMITH Royal Fishings* 4 A Hooker or Wellboat.

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 555 There were also two large

Hookers, which I could not conveniently bring away. 1794

Rigging & Seamanship I. 237 *Hooker*, a vessel of burthen

with two masts (main and mizen) used by the Dutch and

Northern nations. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Hawker*,

a two-masted Dutch vessel.

2. A one-masted fishing smack on the Irish coast

and south-west of England, similar to a hoy in

build. Also *attrib.*

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 432 He was in a Cork hawker,

which shipped a sea. 1807 *SIR R. HOARE Tour Ire.* 84

The whole morning was spent on board Mr. Newenham's

hooker. 1813 *Q. Rev.* July 289 The cost of one of these

hookers is from £130 to £150; the mode of fishing is by

the hook and line. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 28 July 1/4

Hookers belonging to the Port of Plymouth. 1894 *Daily*

News 15 June 5/6 The number of hooker boats in Achill is

very limited.

3. Applied depreciatively or fondly to a ship.

1823 *J. F. COOPER Pioneer* xxiii, Where away did 'ee ever

fall in with such a hooker? 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII.

50/2 You've the easiest birth in the hooker. 1865 *Daily*

Tel. 6 Dec. 4/4 The voyage—fair or foul—has been made by

.. people shake hands with one another, giving the 'old

hooker' a hearty cheer before they leave her. 1867 *SMYTH*

Sailor's Word-bk., *Hooker*, or *Hawker*.. Also, Jack's name

for his vessel, the favourite 'old hooker'. 1883 *Century*

Mag. Oct. 945/1 The old hooker actually made two and a

half knots, and answered her helm tolerably well.

Hence **Hookerman**.

1894 *Daily News* 15 June 5/6 The hookerman should

have lowered her sail before jibing.

† **Hooker**³. *Obs.* (See *quots.*)

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 30 Great stone pottes .. such as

the Golde finers call their Hookers. 1602 — *Delights for*

Ladies Receipt iii, An earthen pottle having a narrow

mouth, and being well leaded within (the Refiners of gold

and siluer, call these pottes Hookers).

Hooker, var. of **HOOKAH**.

Hooking, *vbl. sb.* [f. **HOOK** *v.* + **-ING**¹.] The

action of the *vb.* **HOOK**; catching, fastening, or

attachment by means of a hook or hooks.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. viii. (1869) 179 Sathan ..

doth al his entente to haue alle pilke þat he in þe see by

his fysshinge and bi his hookinge. 1658 *R. WHITE tr. Digby's*

Powd. Symp. (1660) 72 The continuity of bodies results

from some small hookings or clasplings. c1650 *Kudim.*

Navig. (Weale) 124 *Hooking*, the act of working the edge

of one plank, &c. into that of another, in such a manner

that they cannot be drawn asunder endways.

Hooking, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + **-ING**².] That

hooks.

1. That snatches, catches, or grasps as with a hook.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 708 Avarise,

all-armed in hooking Tenterd And clad in Bird-line. 1621

MOLLE Camerar. Liv. Libr. IV. iii. 229 To saue it from the

hooking bands of the Spaniards. 1837-40 [See **HOOK** *v.* 11].

2. That bends or curves into a hook; hooked.

1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4011/4 His Nose somewhat hooking.

1774 *GOLOSIN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 109 Beak straight in the

beginning, but hooking at the point.

Hookish (hu'kif), *a.* [f. **HOOK** *sb.* + **-ISH**.] Somewhat

hook-like or hooked.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeat's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b/a He is

also hookish and recurved. 1712 *London Gaz.* No. 5053/3

Full Eyes, hookish Nose.

Hookless (huk'les), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + **-LESS**.] Without

a hook.

1776 *R. GRAVES Euphrosyne* II. 173 Thus round the hook-

less bill the Pike will play. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 397

Your line springs into the air, hookless, and of course fishless.

Hooklet (huk'let), [f. as *prec.* + **-LET**.] A

small or minute hook; esp. in *Nat. Hist.*

1836-9 *Toad Cycl. Anat.* II. 127/1 Hard transparent

horny hooklets around the oral proboscis. 1872 *NICHOLSON*

Palaeont. 314 The spines, or hooklets, or denticles of Naked

Molluscs and Annelids. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* II. 1007

The suckers and hooklets serve to attach the parasite to

the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal of the host.

Hook-nose. A nose of a hooked shape with

a downward curve; an aquiline nose.

1687 *London Gaz.* No. 2307/4 A tall black Man, with a Hook

Nose. 1826 *Scott's Jnl.* 21 Oct., Figures, with black eyes

and hook-noses.

Hook-nosed, *a.* Having a hook-nose.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 31 They that be hook-nosed .. their

spectacles shall nat lightly fall fro them. 1597 *SHAKS.*

2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iii. 45, I may iustly say with the hook-

nosed fellow of Rome, I came, saw, and over-came. 1682

London Gaz. No. 1708/4 A. raw-bon'd Man, squint Eyed,

hook Nos'd. [1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 34 Thin-

cheeked, hooked-nos'd, e'en as might be An ancient ern.]

Hookster, obs. form of **HUCKSTER**.

Hooky (hu'ki), *a.* [f. **HOOK** *sb.* + **-Y**.] Having

a hook or hooks; hook-shaped; hooked.

1552 *HULOET*, Hooky, or full of hookes, *hamosus*. 1611

COTGR., Acroché, to make of a hookie forme. 1678

CUOWORTH Intell. Syst. I. v. 687 Strato derided Democritus

his Rough and Smooth, Crooked and Hooky Atoms, as

meer Dreams and Dotages. 1855-9 *SINGLETON Virgil* II.

171 Holding a hooky bill below his bust.

Hooky-crooky, *a.* and *sb.* [Cf. **HOOK** *sb.* 14.]

a. *adj.* Not straightforward, perverse, dishonest.

b. *sb.* An underhand act or practice.

1830 *GALT Lawrie T. v. iv.* 205 He was coming round me

with one of his hooky-crookies. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII.

201 [They] manage to keep themselves .. by hooky-crookey

gambling ways, as brother Jonathan would say.

Hoold, *-e*, obs. forms of **HOLE**, **HULL**, **WHOLE**.

Hoold, obs. form of **HOLD**.

|| **Hoolee**, **holi** (hū'li, hū'li). *E. Indies.* Also

7 *hooly*, 7-9 *hooly*, 8-9 *huli*, 9 *hooley*, *hohlee*.

[Hindi *hōli*.] The great festival or carnival of the

Hindoos, held at the approach of the vernal

equinox, in honour of Krishna and the Gopis or

milkmaids.

1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* III. 67 That once in

his life he might be present at the Feast of Hooly. 1698

FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 180 In their Hooly, which is at

their other Seed-time. 1789 *PEARCE in Asiat. Res.* II. 333

During the *Hūli*, when mirth and festivity reign among

Hindus of every class. *Ibid.* 334 The late Shujā Daulah ..

was very fond of making *Hūli*-fools. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*

Misc. Tr. 280/1 The hooly, or saturnalia of India, when

[*ME. hōly*, app. of Norse origin: cf. *ON. hófligr* moderate, *hófliga* with moderation, fitly, justly, f. *hóf* measure, moderation, *HOVE* *sb.*²; also, *ON. hófligr* adj. easy, gentle, *hófliga* adv. gently, calmly, meekly, fitly, f. *hóg-* in comb. easy, gentle, soft.]

A. adv. Gently, softly, cautiously; tardily. Often

in *phr. hooly and fairly*.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxix. 24 My god cum not holy

[*Vulg. ne tardaveris*]. *Ibid.*, God come ouer bully til oure

bihoie. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VI. v. 127 Huly and fair on

to the cost I swam. 1598 *FERGUSON Scott. Prov.* (1785) 13

(Jam.) Hooly and fairly men ride far journeis. 1728 *RAMSAV*

To R. Yarde 114 Yet love is kittle and unruly, And shou'd

move tentily and hooly. 1827 *Scott's Jnl.* 10 June, Cash

difficulties, etc. all provided for .. so that we go on hooly

and fairly. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T. v. i.* (1849) 253 'Hooly,

hooly, Mr. Bradshaw', cried I.

B. adj. Gentle, cautious; slow, tardy.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* IX. xiii. 45 Turnus .. Steppys abak

with huly pays full styl. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie &*

Slac 1283 Fuls hat cumis bully speid. a 1810 *TARNAHILL*

Poet. Wks. (1846) 55 In judging, let us be right hooly.

Hence **Hooliness**, **hooliness**, tardiness, delay.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxix. 24 Pat bulynes þat he will

not bifell. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 422/2 The trauch't stag

a Strike, Vorksh. 1810 W. DAVIES *Agric. N. Wales* xvii. § 2. 466 In Montgomeryshire, a cylindrical vessel, containing two quarts, is called a hoop; two of such hoops make a strike or measure. 1845 PETRIE *Eccle. Archit. Irel.* 222 A hoop [i.e. a quarter of a peck] was sold for no less than five groates.

b. A short metal cylinder used as a shape for a cake.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 193 Butter your Hoop, and let it stand 3 Hours in a moderate Oven.

6. A circle of flexible elastic material, as whalebone or steel, used to expand the skirt of a woman's dress; hence, the structure consisting of such hoops connected by some material, worn under a petticoat or skirt; a hoop-petticoat or -skirt.

Such a structure has appeared, with modifications, in the farthingale of the 16th-17th c., the extravagant hoop-skirt of the 18th, and the crinoline of the 19th.

1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII* 67b. Eight ladies in black velvet bordered about with gold, with hoops from the waist downward, and sleeves ruffed. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1318 Wyth whoopes at the skyte. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 116 Women wear long fardingales... like whoopes, which our Women used of olde. 1717 *Prior Alma* ii. 277 The swelling hoop sustains The rich brocade. 1738-9 *Mus. Delany in Life & Corr.* (1861) 11. 25 The fashionable hoops are made of the richest damask, trimmed with gold and silver, fourteen guineas a hoop. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 36 ¶ 3 The hoop... At present it is nearly of an oval form, and scarce measures from end to end above twice the length of the wearer. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Belinda* (1832) 1. v. 98 Everybody wears hoops, but... 'tis a melancholy consideration—how very few can manage them. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* xiii. Hoops are no more, and petticoats not much. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* xvi. In teacup-times of hood and hoop, Or while the patch was worn. 1878 MRS. OLIPHANT *Dress* iv. 54 The hoop proper was not so abrupt as the farthingale, and the crinoline was greatly softened from the hoop.

7. A finger-ring.

1507 *Will of Oppy* (Somerset Ho.), My whoope of gold made like a crown of thorn. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 117 My howpe of golde that I were on my finger. 1530 *PALSGR.* 233/1 Houpe a greete ryng, signet. 1596 *SNAPS. Merch.* V. v. i. 147 A whoope of Gold, a paltry Ring. 1668 *DAVENANT Mar's the Master* ii. i. Wks. 1874 V. 41, I know but one hoop in the world can bind us close together... A wedding-ring.

8. Any hoop-like or circular structure, conformation, or figure; a circle, ring, arc.

1530 *PALSGR.* 233/1 Houpe of a beestes fote, corne. 1570 B. GOUGE *Pop. Kingd.* 11. 25 b. Scarce an ynche brode hoop of heare, about their pate appears. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 1. 169 Saturn is remarkable for his hoop or ring, which seems to stand off from his body. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) 111. 315 His Knights around his Table in a Circle sate, d'ye see, And altogether made up one large Hoop of Chivalry. 1893 McCARTHY *Red Diamonds* 11. 41 Specimens of almost every herb under the hoop of heaven.

b. Bot. Applied to the overlapping edge of one of the valves of the frustule of the *Diatomaceæ*; called also the 'girdle'.

1884 *Challenger Reports, Botany* II. 3 These walls... are formed by two distinct plates or valves, each possessing its own hoop... This hoop, connecting zone or belt, may be single, double, or of complex structure.

9. A hoop- or ring-net.

1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 They [whelks] are also caught in nets called 'hoops' or 'rings'.

10. One of the iron arches used in croquet.

1872 R. C. A. PRIOR *Croquet* 56 Hoop is now an established term, but is a wrong name for the arches set up on a croquet lawn. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 17 The setting or arrangement of the hoops.

11. The semicircular part of the spur which clasps the boot. *Obs.*

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* (1746) 111. xiv. 93 Jaggng his Spurs into his Horse to the very Hoops.

12. pl. A canopy stretched upon hoops. *Obs.*

c 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. 266 Item pro howpps pro sacrament ad summum altare, 14d.

13. attrib. and Comb. a. General, as hoop-bender, -dancer, -girdle, -maker, -mill, -roller, -stuff; hoop-crimping, -dressing, -fellied, -horned, -ribbed, -rivving, -spined, -splaying, etc., adjs. Also HOOP-PETTICOAT, -STICK.

1858 *GREENER Gunners* 99 In the 'hoop-and-stave' wrought iron gun. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Dec. 771/1 W. Rumsey... 'hoop-bender. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Hoop-crimping Machine, one for giving the bend to hoop-stuff to render the hoops tractable in fitting to barrels and casks. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 28 His most Christian Majesty was attended by several devils, 'hoop-dancers and banner-bearers. 1799 *Ibid.* XIV. 28 'Hoop-fellied wheels. 1607 *DEKKER Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 74 A stream... clasps it round about like a 'hoop' girdle of christall. 1606 *Canteb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Claringbole of Barham, 'hoopemaker. 1832 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) 11. 266 Beautiful cattle... 'hoop-ribbed, squarehipped. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 339 The 'hoop-rollers are represented in fig. 352; the bar-rollers in fig. 352. 1804 *Bham Daily Post* 28 July 3/4 Wanted, a thoroughly experienced... Hoop Roller. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Hoop Splaying and Bending Machine, a machine for spreading hoop-iron on one side so as to enable it to set snugly on the bilge.

b. Special combs.: hoop-ash, (a) a species of ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, the flexible stems of which are used for making hoops; (b) the American Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis* (Craig 1847); hoop-bee, a burrowing bee of the genus *Eucera*; † hoop-caul, the chorion or outermost membrane enveloping the fœtus before birth; † hoop-coat, = HOOP-

PETTICOAT; hoop-cramp, 'a ring-clutch for holding the ends of a hoop which are lapped over each other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); hoop-driver, a tool or machine by which the hoops of a cask are driven on; hoop-iron, (a) flat thin bar-iron of which hoops are made; (b) the iron rod with which a child's hoop is trundled; hoop-look, a mode of connecting the ends of a wooden hoop by interlocking notches; also one of the notches themselves; † hoop-man, an acrobat who performs with hoops; hoop-net, a fishing-net, butterfly-net, etc. held open by a hoop or ring at its mouth; hoop-pine, the Moreton Bay Pine (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*) of eastern Australia (Morris); hoop-pole, a smooth straight sapling of green wood for making hoops; hoop-ring, a ring consisting of a plain band; also, a finger-ring encircled with stones in a cut-down setting; hoop-shave, a kind of spoke-shave for dressing hoop-stuff; hoop-shaver, (a) one who dresses wood for hoops; (b) a name given to a species of wood-boring bees; hoop-shell, a shell of the genus *Trochus*, a top-shell; hoop-skirt = HOOP-PETTICOAT; † hoop-sleeve, a wide full sleeve, as though expanded by hoops; hoop-snake, a snake fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a hoop, *spec.* the harmless *Abaster erythrogrammus* of U.S.; hoop-tree, a semi-tropical low tree, *Melia semper-virens* (Miller 1884); † hoop-wheel, the detent-wheel of a clock; hoop-withe, -withy, a plant of the genus *Rivina* (Craig 1847); also *Colubrina asiatica* (Miller 1884); hoop-wood, a tree yielding wood suitable for making hoops; in Jamaica *Calliandra latifolia*; in U.S. the Hoop-ash.

1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 727 Another American species, *Celtis crassifolia*, often called Hackberry or Hagberry, and 'Hoop Ash. 1545 RAYHOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 34 b. Chorion or the 'hoop' cal. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* 11. 511 A quantity of 'hoop-iron and rivets. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Hoop-iron*,... a child's toy for trundling a hoop. a 1668 *DAVENANT Play-House* i. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 24 Rich jugglers... 'hoop-men, And so many tom-tumblers. 1821-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 192 [The] netter... had sent home... i. j. 'hopenettes, prise viij. d. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* i. 12 Hoop-nets baited with frogs are let down into the water. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 247 Used for hoop-poles, 'hoop-poles, bundles, faggots, and charcoal. 1545 *RAYHOLD Byrth Mankynde* 39 It is compassed with this wrapper, as with a broode 'hoop-ryng. 1629 *MASSINGER Picture* ii. ii. Good madam, what shall he do with a whooping, And a spark of diamond in it? 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1833) 1. xv. 99 She saw herself with... a brilliant exhibition of hoop rings on her finger. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/2 The long-bladed 'hoop-shave, with the double handle. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 A Man of about 30 years old... by Trade a 'Hoopshaver, or Lathrender. 1771 G. WHITE *Obs. Insects in Selborne* (1875) 348 It strips off the pubes, shaving it bare with the dexterity of a hoop-shaver. 1864-5 *WOOD Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 180 One of the wood-boring bees... We will call it the Hoop-shaver. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 118/2 The modern 'hoop-skirt is formed of braid-covered flat steel-wire hoops, united by tapes and shaped upon a former. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 735 The hoop-skirt gradually waned until the opposite extreme was reached. a 1613 *OVERBURY Char., Lawyer* Wks. (1856) 85 Next term he walks his 'hoopsleeve gowne to the hall. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* Detent-Wheel, or 'Hoop-Wheel in a Clock, is that which has a Hoop almost round it, wherein there is a Vacancy at which the Clock locks. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 279 Horse-wood, or 'Hoop-wood, the wood is pretty tough, and sometimes cut for hoops. 1770 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) 11. 302, I marked two maples, an elm, and hoop-wood tree... I also marked... an ash and hoop-wood.

Hoop, sb.² Also 4 houp, 6 howp. [f. Hoop v. 2 Cf. Hoop int., WHOOP sb. and int., F. *houpe* int.]

1. A cry or call of 'hoop'; a whoop.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 167 Whan þei hurden [þis] hoop, hastiliche after A lud to a litil boot lepus in haste. 1673 S. PARKER *Reproof Rehears. Transp.* 26 (R.) You have run them all down with hoops and hola's. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvii. (1809) 135 His shouts... much resembled the war-hoops of the Indians. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Writ. on Foreheads* 11. 6 The hoop-hoop-hoop of the large black-bodied, grey-bearded monkey.

2. The sonorous inspiration characteristic of hooping-cough. (Quot. 1538 is uncertain.)

1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 195 For noyance of the howp, For easement of your toth. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* s. v. *Pertussis*, The cough... is attended with a peculiar sound, which has been called a hoop. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* ii. i. 370 The long, jerking cough, interspersed with a loud, sucking, drawing in of the air, known as the 'hoop', is known to every mother.

Hoop, sb.³ Forms: 5 huppe, 6 hupe, houupe, 6-7 houpe, houpe, 7 oope, whoope, 7-8 houp, 7-whoop. [a. F. *houpe* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), in *Cotgr. hupe, upe* 'a little woollen thread, or tuft in the top of a cap; also, the crest, or cop on the head of a bird; also, the Whoope or dunghill Cocke':—pop. L. *upupa*, for *upupa* HOOPPE.]

1. The HOOPPE. (Formerly identified or confused with the lapwing on account of its crest.) *Obs.* 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* 11. xvi. 102 The huppe or lapwynche is a byrd crested, whiche is moche in mareys & fylthes. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Hupe, a bird called

a Houpe. 1599 *MINSHU Sp. Dict.*, *Abubilla*, a bird called a Houpe. Some thinke it to be the Lapwing. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 1. 287 The Houpe or Vpupa... is a nasty and filthy bird... but a goodly faire crest or comb it hath. 1607 *Barley-Breaker* (1877) 32 Rookes, Pies, and Oopes. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 92 That Bird which the Latines call *Upupa*, the English a *Whoope*. a 1682 *Sir T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 106 When Tereus was turned into an *Upupa*, or Hooppebird. 1708 *OCKLEY Saracens* (1848) 495 Solomon and the Queen of Sheba... had a bird called Hudhud (that is, the 'hoop') who was the messenger of their amours.

2. A local name for the Bullfinch.

[It is not certain that this is the same word: cf. the names ALP, OLPH, NOPE (=an ope).]

1798 F. LEIGHTON *MS. Lett. to J. Boucher* 11 May (Shropsh. Words), A Bullfinch—near Bath it is called a Hoop: in Norfolk an Olph. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 36 [The bullfinch] in some places... is called the Thickbill, the nope, and the hoop. It has a wild hooping note. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The bullfinch is in Gloucestershire a 'hoop'.

Hoop, v.¹ [f. Hoop sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To bind or fasten round with a hoop or hoops; to confine with hoops.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 245/2 Hoopyn, or settyn hoopys on a vesselle. 1537-8 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 10 Every bere brewer may kepe... coupers, to hoop and amende his barrelles. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel. v.* Wks. 1856 I. 65 And were not hoopd with Steele, my brest wold break. 1674 *tr. Martinier's Voy. N. Countries* 18 A Tub of Wood, hoop'd about with Iron... in which we were let down into the Mine. 1693 R. GOULD *Corrupt. Times by Money* 26 Tho your Tomb be hoop'd with Lead. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vi. iii. (1849) 327 The music of a cooper hooping a flour-barrel. 1887 *HALL Caine Deemster* xxx. 195 The smith was hooping a cart-wheel.

2. *transf. and fig.* To surround or confine as with a hoop; to encircle, embrace; to bind together or unite, as the staves of a tub.

a 1541 *WYATT Of meane Estate* 77 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Although thy head were hoopd with golde. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 450 If ever henceforth, thou... hope his body more, with thy embraces. 1690 *LEVAGOUR Curs. Math.* 457 An Island is a part of the Earth... hoopd as it were with a watery Girdle. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog. Writ.* 1892 I. 107 During the war of Independence, while the pressure of an external enemy hoopd us together.

Hoop, v.² Also 4 howpe, hope, 4-7 houpe, 6 houpe. [a. F. *houper* (in 12th c. *huper*), f. *houpe*, imitative of the cry: see HOOP sb.² ? Cf. OE. *hwupan* to threaten, OHG. Goth. *hwupan* to boast, from which some derive the Fr. vb. *Whoop* (q.v.) is a later spelling, after *who*: cf. *whole*.]

1. *intr.* To utter a hoop; to whoop.

1362 *LANGOL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 159 Pers. hoopd [B. vi. 174 hoopd; v. r. hoopede] after hunger þo þat berde him atte furste. c 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 580 Ther-with-al they shrieked and they whooped. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* ii. 1. (Arb.) 32 The howlet out of an yuic bush should whoope. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 1. 21 Ecchoes, answering one another... when a man doth holla or houpe among them. 1664 *ETHEREDGE Love in Tub* 1. ii. You... hoop'd and hollow'd like madmen, and roard out in the streets. 1771 *Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 226, I intreated them to hoop and halloo... in hopes she might be able to hear. 1845 *Mrs. S. C. HALL Whiteby* iv. 30 [He was] hooping and jumping like a half maniac.

† b. *Hoop and hide*: the game hide-and-seek.

1710-11 *SWIFT Tatter* 27 Jan. ¶ 6 You played at Hoop and Hide with my Brother in the Garret.

† 2. To shout with astonishment. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* 11. ii. 108 Working so grossly... That admiration did not hoop at them. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* 111. ii. 203 O wonderful, and most wonderful wonderful, and yet againe wonderful, and after that out of all hooping.

3. To make the sonorous inspiration characteristic of hooping-cough.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 452 note, Dr. Gregory knew a lady who never hooped in the disease, but instead of doing so always fainted.

† 4. *trans.* To greet with a 'hoop'. *Obs. rare.*

1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 122 Having met and hooped her, she [the hare] has redoubled back... and leaped off into some hedge.

b. *Hoop out*: to drive out with derisive cries.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. v. 84 By th' voyce of Slanes to be Hoop'd out of Rome.

Hoop, int. [Cf. Hoop v.²] = WHOOP.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 2 Hey! Hoop! d'ye hear my damnd obstreperous Spouse! 1792 *Hobhouse* [see *Ho int.* 5].

† Hoopage. *Obs.* [f. Hoop sb.¹] (See quot.)

1611 *COTGR.*, *Droit de Liage*, hoopage; or a fee due vnto some Lords vpon euerie hooped vessell of wine which their vassalls haue, or sell.

Hoop(e, obs. ff. HOPE; var. HOPPE, boll of flax. Hooped (húpt), a. [f. Hoop sb.¹ + ED².]

1. Having a hoop or hoops; made with a hoop.

1552 *HULOET, Hooped, functus.* 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman... shall... use or exercise any... hooped Net. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5464/4 One hoop'd Diamond Ring, with 19 Brilliants. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) 1. 111 There are three descriptions of wheels, viz. the straked, the hooped, and the patent rim. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* 1. xxvi. 648 Hooped wooden goblets.

b. *Hooped petticoat* = HOOP-PETTICOAT 1.

1712 *Spect.* No. 292 ¶ 11, I wear the hooped Petticoat. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet* I. 203 Skirts extended like a woman's hooped petticoat.

2. Wearing a hoop (sense 6).

1821-30 *Ld. Cockburn Mem.* i. 63 They had both shone as hooped beauties in the minuets. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 10 June, Are the stalls of the opera big enough to hold their hooped occupants?

Hooper¹ (hū'pōr). [f. HOOP v.¹ + -ER¹.] A craftsman who fits the hoops on casks, barrels, etc.; a cooper. Also, a maker of hoops.

1555 HULOT, Hooper, victor. 1554 T. MARTIN *Priests Marr.* Lijb, Euerye, a tinker, tailor, hooper. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jynl.* (1814) 55 Here stands the hooper: just now he set up the staves of his vessel. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July. A few of the Creole population engaged as hoopers and stove-makers.

Hooper². [f. HOOP v.² + -ER¹.] 1. One who hoops or cries 'hoop': only in *hoopers hide*, an old name of hide-and-seek; cf. HOOP v.² 1 b.

1719 D'URFV *Pills* I. 278 His Wife with Willy, Was playing at Hoopers-hide.

2. The Whooping, Whistling, or Wild Swan, *Cygnus musicus (ferus)*: so called from its cry.

1556 WIRTHALS *Dict.* (1568) 5 b/1 A hooper or wilde swanne, *onocrotalut*. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 228 Hoopers or wild-Swans whose feet are not black, but of a dusky yellow. 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 95 A sort of swan... called a hooper. 1851 J. COLQUHOUN *Moors & Loch* (1880) 1. 77 Four hoopers were discovered close to the shore.

Hoopering, obs. f. *hoop-ring* (HOOP sb.¹ 13b).

Hooping (hū'pīn), vbl. sb.¹ [f. HOOP v.¹.]

1. The action of the verb HOOP¹; the putting of hoops on casks, barrels, etc. Also *fig.*

1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 193 Paid to Peter Garm for hopyng and hedyng and setting in of heds of pypys and barells. 1589 *Hayany Work Bk.* Your Cooper... is... a deceitful workman, and if you commit the hooping of your bishopricks unto him, they will leake. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. ii. 590 Kettle-drums, whose sullen dub Sounds like the hooping of a tub. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 477 The hooping of masts.

2. *concr.* Hoop-iron.

1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 36 A coarse piece of iron-hooping, the substitute for a razor. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 145 Pieces of the old hooping properly straightened and cut into lengths.

† b. Something that girds like a hoop. *Obs. rare.* 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 50 His midil embracing with wig wag circuled hooping.

3. Trundling a hoop. *nonce-use.*

1844 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* V. 68 We had sober, steady, ashen hoops, and instead of hooping about in public thoroughfares... we used to take a range round greens, commons.

Hooping, vbl. sb.² [f. HOOP v.² + -ING¹.] The action of HOOP v.²; crying 'hoop'.

1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 257 in *Babes Bk.* 341 Hooping and halowynge as in huntynge the fore. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. x. 255 Without any hooping, singing, and joyous vaunting of himselfe. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Perussis*. A convulsive strangulating cough, with hooping.

Hooping, ppl. a.¹ [f. HOOP v.¹ + -ING².] That secures with or as with a hoop.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Hooping Piece*, a strong timber, which unites the perch to the fore end of the carriage. *Hooping Wings*, two extending timbers, which unite the perch to the fore end.

Hooping, ppl. a.² [f. HOOP v.² + -ING².] That hoops or whoops. † Hooping-bird, the Hoopoe. Hooping-orane, *Grus americana*.

Hooping turtle, the Hawk's-bill Turtle.

1677 *Pilot Oxfordsh.* 177 The Upupa, the Hoopoe, or Hooping-bird. 1715 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 276 The very large hooping or logger-head Turtle. 1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 177 *Grus Americana alba*, The Hooping Crane. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 137 The brown crane and hooping crane are both edible species.

Hooping-cough. A contagious disease chiefly affecting children, and characterized by short, violent, and convulsive coughs, followed by a long sonorous inspiration called the hoop (whoop); the chin-cough. Also WHOOPING-COUGH.

1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 43 Chin-Cough or Hooping-Cough. 1758 MAS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 475 The Duchess of Portland's receipt for a hooping, or any nervous cough. 1802 *Med. Jynl.* VIII. 426 Treatment to be adopted in the latter stages of the Hooping Cough. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 179 Hooping-Cough is generally regarded as an infectious disease, depending upon a specific poison.

Hoopoe (hū'pū). Also 7 hoopoe, 7-8 hoop-poop, 7-hoopoo. [app. an alteration of the earlier HOOP (sb.³), with partial assimilation to L. *upupa*, formed on the cry (up up) of the bird: cf. the form *hoopoo*.] A bird of the family *Upupidae*, esp. the typical *Upupa epops*, a south European species, which occasionally visits England, conspicuous by its variegated plumage and its large erectile crest; formerly called HOOP (sb.³).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon Zoicon* 92 *Upupa*, .. vernacule an Hoopoo. 1675 RAY *Dict. Trilingue* 27 This bird [the lapwing] by a great mistake hath been generally taken to be the *upupa* of the Antients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the Hoopo. 1677 [see HOOPING ppl. a.¹]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 254/2 A Upupa... is in our country speech called a Whoophoo, or Whoope, or Hoopoe, and Howpe. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 222 *Quirus*, is a juggling Stone, found in the Nest of the Hoopoo. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* ii. 31 The most unusual birds I ever observed in these parts were a pair of hoopoes. 1852 W. SMITH *Smaller Class. Dict.* (1874) 417 Progne, accordingly, became a nightingale... Tereus a hoopoo. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 6/2, I saw to-day a pair of hoopoes on the road... I could see the beautiful orange crest of the male, with its black tip going up and down as he walked, and after he flew into the tree he continued his cry of 'uup, uup'.

VOL. V.

Hoop-petticoat.

1. A petticoat or skirt stiffened and expanded by hoops of whalebone, cane, hoop-steel, or the like. (See HOOP sb.¹ 6.)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 p. 5 There are Men of Superstitious Tempers, who look upon the Hoop Petticoat as a kind of Prodigy. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6391/6 John Lee, .. Hoop-Petticoat-Maker. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. with N. Nichols* (1843) 112 With what grace... can she conduct her hoop petticoat through this auger-hole, and up the dark windings of the grand escalier? 1837 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1876) 310 We perceive a rustling of hoop-petticoats.

2. A name for plants of the genus *Corbularia*, sometimes reckoned as a sub-genus of *Narcissus*; so called from the shape of the flower.

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Tras. Bot., Corbularia*, a genus of amaryllids, commonly called Hoop-petticoats... *C. Bulbocodium*, the common Hoop-petticoat. 1889 J. HAASESTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 367/1 The daffodil, the 'pheasant-eye', and the 'hoop-petticoat' are all narcissuses.

Hence HOOP-PETTICOATED a., wearing a hoop-petticoat; having a flower of this shape (see sense 2 above).

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. iv. 79 A hoop-petticoated phantom of Esther Dudley. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/2 Hoop-petticoated daffodils.

Hoop-stick.

1. A thin pliable stick or sapling such as is used for making cask-hoops.

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 11 Your Punch fixed at the end of a Hoop-stick, or some such Wood. 1704 tr. J. LEFEVRE'S *Mem.* 75 How many blows I have received with Cudgels and Hoopsticks.

2. One of the arched rails forming the framework of a carriage-head.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 16 The compass rails, called hoopsticks, five or six in number, are shaped to the intended form of the roof. *Ibid.* 31 The flats and hoopsticks, or the timber-work for a square head to support the leather.

3. A stick for driving a toy hoop.

1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiogr.* III. 174 A woman, howling a hoop round the walks, with a hoop-stick in one hand and a book in the other.

Hoop, obs. and dial. f. WHORE. Hoora, hooray, var. HURRAH. Hoord, -e, obs. ff. HOARD, HORDE. Hoore, obs. f. HOUR, WHORE; var. ORE adv., before. Hoorle, obs. f. HURL. Hoors, -e, hoos, -e, obs. ff. HOARSE. Hoose, obs. f. HOSE; Sc. f. HOUSE.

Hoose, hooze (hūz), sb. local. [app. related to *hwois- root of OE. *hwisan* to wheeze, or to root of HOAST cough.] A cough or wheeze: said of cattle. Cf. HOAST.

1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 15 The symptoms are a great difficulty in breathing, attended with a cough or hoose. 1828 *Craven Dial.* Hoose, a difficulty of breathing in cattle. 1890 *Yorksh. Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 4/1 Husk or Hoose in Calves, Lambs, Heifers, and Sheep.

Hoose, hooze, v. local. [Belongs to prec. sb.] intr. To cough or wheeze. Hence HOOSING vbl. sb.

1846 *Jynl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. i. 204 In the early short-horns no hoosing or cough, no delicacy of constitution was known. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, Hoose, to wheeze or breathe with difficulty and noise.

Hoost, obs. form of HOAST, Host.

Hoosyl, obs. form of HOUSEL.

Hoot (hūt), v. Forms: 3 huten, (4 hult), 4-5 houte(n), howte(n), hot(en), 6-7 howt, hout, 7-hoot, (7-9 whoot). [ME. *hūten* is found c 1200: perh. echoic, representing an inarticulate sound like the hooting of owls or the 'toot' of a horn or pipe, of which the characteristic vowel is u (being that heard at the greatest distance, whence its use in distant calls, as *hoo! hoo! cooe*, etc.). Cf. Swedish *huta ut* 'to take one up sharply', MHG. *hūzen*, *hūzen* to call to the pursuit; also Da. *hūie* to shout, cry, halloo, Fr. *huer* to hoot, and the exclamations mentioned under HOOT int. But the phonology presents difficulties: beside *hūten*, ME. had *hōten*, north. and Sc. *huit*, *hute*: perhaps a different word. ME. *hūten* regularly gave later *hout*, *howt*, down to 17th c., when its place appears to have been taken by *hoot*, which might either be the descendant of OE. *hōten*, or an alteration of *hout* under the influence of the natural sounds (cf. Cuckoo). The late spelling *whoot* was due to the influence of *who*, *whom*, *whose*.]

1. intr. To shout, call out, make an inarticulate vocal noise; to toot with a horn; now, esp., to utter loud sounds of disapproval or obloquy.

a 1225 [see HOOTING vbl. sb.]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2387 Pei... went after be werwolf... hoted out wip hornes. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3225 Panne by-gunne pay to grede & houte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/2 Howtyn, or cryyn, *boe*. *Ibid.*, Howtyn, or cryen as shepmenn, .. *celumo*. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 182 Upon my spere, A gerle I bere, I dare welte sweere Lett moderes howte. 1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* i. ii. 245 And still as hee refus'd it, the rablement howted, and clapp'd their choep hands. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 35 At this newes the whole fraternity of Vagabonds whooted for ioy. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chai.* I (1651) 19 Recusants... frequently passed through the Churches in time of Divine Service houting and ho-lo-ing. 1666

Wooe Life (O. H. S.) II. 76 They houted and hum'd all the way from the Scooles to Xt. Ch. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 p. 7, I do not hoot and hollow and make a Noise. *Mod.* The crowd began to hoot.

b. To call out or shout opprobriously at († on) or after any one. (With indirect passive.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15833 Dai houted on him viliker þan he had ben a hund. 1565 I. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 118 What is more houted at, scoffed and scorned in Englande now. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 28 b, Young children howted at her as a strumpet. 1611 SHAKS. *Winter's T.* v. iii. 116 [It] should be houted at Like an old Tale. 1624 GER *Foot out of Snare* v. 27 All who meet with their modern books, may hoot at them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 67, I cannot wear those good things without being whooted at. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 78 A troop of strange children ran at his heels, hooting after him.

2. trans. To assail with shouts or sounds of disapproval, contempt, or derision.

c 1200 ORMIN 2034 Jiff mann wolde tællenn þatt, & huteenn hire & þutenn. *Ibid.* 4875 Whersee loc amm bitwennenn menn loc hutedd amm & þutedd. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 218 He was nawhere welcome... Ouer al yhowted and yhoite trusse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Women* 465 Fy on hir l... Huit be the halok. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* ii. ii, The Boyes of Rome, whom boyes and girles will hout! 1798 *Young Love Fame* ii. (1757) 90 'Thou' his'd and whooted by the pointing crowd. 1740 C. PITT *Virg.* *Aeneid* xii. (R.), How will the Latians hoot their hero's flight! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 132 They will not listen to him, but laugh at him, and hoot him.

b. To drive (a person) out, away, or in any direction, (a play) off or from (the stage), by shouts and sounds of disapproval.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iii. 228 He was... Ouer-al houted out and yhoite trusse. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* i. i, I would give the Boys leave to whoot me out o' th' Parish. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 20 [He] could never recover himself but was houted and hissed home again. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 p. 7 There is neither Mirth nor Good-humour in hooting a young Fellow out of Countenance. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Mad. D'Arblay* (1887) 743 His play had not been hooted from the boards. 1895 19th *Cent.* Aug. 327 They can tell the public that work which they elect to hoot off the stage is first rate in quality.

3. intr. Applied to the cry of some birds, *spec.* of the owl.

a 1500 *Cuckoo & Night.* 185 Thou shalt be as other that been forsake, And than thou shalt hooten as do I [the Cuckoo]. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 28 The Bird of Night did sit... upon the Market place, Howling, and shrieking. 1618 WITNER *Motto, Nec Carpo Wks.* (1633) 531 No more... Then doth the Moore [fear] when dogs and birds of night Doe barking stand or whooting at her light. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 153 Even doves... will not whoot, if deprived of these and bird-pepper. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 131 The owl [shall] hoot from the shattered tower.

b. trans. To utter or express by hooting.

a 1687 COTTON *Fable* (R.), Perched on Parnassus all night long, He [an owl] hoots a sonnet or a song.

4. Applied to certain sounds mechanically produced, esp. that of a steam siren or 'hooter', used as a signal to workmen for beginning or ceasing work, a fog-signal, etc. To hoot her way (of a ship): to make her way (as in a fog) with continuous hooting.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 84 A cuckoo-clock... hooted at intervals. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 6/6 It was not a dangerous fog, but our ship had to hoot her way for some distance down. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 3 Through the yelling Chandel tempest when the siren hoots and roars.

Hoot (hūt), sb. Forms: 6 hute, 6-7 hout, (7 whout, whoote), 7-hoot. [f. HOOT v.]

1. A loud inarticulate exclamation, a shout, outcry.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xix. 487 Anniball made a hout at it [exclamaret], and cried aloud: What I shall we sit here about Casilinum so long? a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus's Man.* (1636) 70 But for the whootes, and cries, and other turbulent motions avoid them utterly. 1859 T. G. BONNEY in Mrs. Cole *Lady's Tour Monte Rosa* App. 395 A marmot... scampered rapidly away among the rocks at the hoot of our guides.

2. *spec.* A shout of disapprobation or obloquy.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesusits Downf.* 53 Hee was hissed out the College with whoots and hobubs. 1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 203 For all the then Hoot, and the still stout standing of thy Rout of rude ones to the contrary, I still say the same. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 138, I heard certain mutterings and hoots among the students.

3. The cry or call of an owl. (Sometimes imitated as *to-hoot, too-hoot, to-hoo*.)

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lonsiad* iii. Wks. 1812 I. 248 To-hoot of Owls amid the dusky vales. 1852 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 281 The voice of the Brown Owl is a loud monotonous hoot. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv. (1886) 146 He... listened to the owl's hoot.

4. Hoot owl, the Tawny Owl, *Syrnium aluco*.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 129 Tawny owl (*Syrnium aluco*), Hoot owl (Craven). 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* 384 The tawny owl (*Syrnium aluco*) is called brown owl, hoot owl and Jenny hooter.

Hoot (hūt), int. Sc. and north. dial. Also hout (hout), hut (hūt). [App. a natural utterance of objection or repulsion, there being parallel forms in many langs.: e.g. Sw. *hut* begone, used in taking one up sharply, Welsh *hwt* off! away! Irish *ut out*! pshaw! Gael. *ut!* interj. of disapprobation or dislike. Possibly connected in origin with HOOT v.]

An ejaculation expressing dissatisfaction with, or impatient and somewhat contemptuous dismissal of, a statement or notion: nearly synonymous with

tut!, with which also it appears to be combined in the more emphatic *hoot* (*hoot tout, hut tut*).

1681 ORWAY *Souldiers Fort.* i. i. Hout ye Caterpillars, ye Locusts of the Nation. 1762 *Foot's Orator* ii. Wks. 1799 i. 216 Hut, hut, not spake, what should ail me? 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* i. ('Who can this new comer be?') 'Hoot!' quod Tam, 'there's drouth in thinking—Let's in, Will, and syne we'll see'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii. Hout tout, man! I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a scart on the pow. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Hoot, hout, houts*, ... equivalent to Eng. *fy. Hoot-tot*, of the same meaning, but stronger, and expressing greater dissatisfaction, contempt, or disbelief. 1879 MRS. WALFORD *Cousins* x. 133 'Hut, Emily! who said you were a tyrant?' 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* II. 130 'Hoot, mem, we'll just manage floc'. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hoot! hoots! hoot! hoot! hut! huts!* an expression of impatience. Sometimes *hoot-tot*, or otherwise varied.

So **Hoots** (houts, huts), *int.* [with advb. -s.] 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Houts*, huts .. as 'houts—nonsense'; 'houts—ay'. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 240 Hoots! You're no serious in sayin you're gaun to smoke already. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 59 One with feelings cried, 'Hoots, hoots, Let's roll him up in wool'. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* v. Hoots, not so had as that. 1893 [see above].

Hoot, -e, obs. forms of **HOT**.

Hootation, humorous for **hooting**: see **-ATION**.

Hooter (hū'ta). [*f.* **HOOT** v. + **-ER** 1.] One who or that which hoots.

a. A person or animal that hoots: esp. an owl. 1674-1828 [see GILL-HOOTER]. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owllet of Owlst.* 12 Though he [an owl] was esteemed a good hooter in his youth, their hootings beat his hollow. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Hooter*, an owl. *Mod.* A few hooters tried to disturb the meeting.

b. A steam whistle or siren; esp. one at large works, sounded as a signal for beginning or ceasing work.

1878 C. J. H. FLETCHER in *Oxford Chron.* 19 Oct., The conditions under which these 'hooters' or 'buzzers' are used in our northern manufacturing towns. 1881 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/3 Behind this apparent boiler stands the driver with brake, regulator and 'hooter' within easy reach. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 5/2 The accompaniment of indescribable din and noise from the sirens and hooters of all the steamers down below. 1897 BLACKMORE *Darvel* iv. 485 The Osset tongue... sounds like... a hooter at the junction.

Hooting (hū'tin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **HOOT** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action of the verb **HOOT** in various senses.

a. Shouting, calling out, clamour; *spec.* calling out in execration or derision.

a 1225 *Juliana* 52 Ne make þu me nawt men to huting ant to hokere. *Ibid.*, Ant heo leac him efter hire endelooþ þe cheping chepennne huting [*M.S.B.* þe cheping chapmen to huting]. a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 577 Thaw was ther long houting and cri. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxiv. (1482) 298 The fresshmen made... moche reuel with houting and showtyng. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 68, I stoutly... rayssed an houting. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 61 (1623) The people fall a hooting. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* ii. iv. Your whootings and your clamours... Can no more vex my soul, than this base carriage. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 i. 102 The hideous hootings of that canaille. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvii. 447 They were obliged to retire amidst the jeers and hootings of the multitude.

b. The cry or call of an owl.

1837 W. LIVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 143 The hooting of large owls, and the screeching of the small ones. 1856 [see **HOOTER**].

Hooting (hū'tin), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + **-ING** 2.] That hoots; *spec.* of certain species of owls.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 75 [Let] hooting Owls contend with Swans in Skill. 1705 ROWE *Tamerl.* iii. ii. Like an idle Madman That wanders with a Train of hooting boys. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xiv. 398 The night-wolf answer'd to the whooting owl. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 77 Cracking whips, and shepherd's hooting cries.

Hoouel, obs. *f.* **HOVEL**. **Hoouer**, obs. *f.* **HOVER**. **Hoouge**, obs. *f.* **HUGE**. **Hoove**: see **HOOF**, **HOUVE**, **HOVE**. **Hoosze**: see **HOOSE**.

Hoove (hūv). [*f.* OE. *hōf*, abant-stem of *HEAVE* v.; perh. representing ME. *hove*, for *hoven* pa. pple.] A disease of cattle, characterized by an inflation of the stomach, usually due to eating too much green fodder.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 81/2 At other times an unnatural fermentation commences, and the stomach is inflated with gas... This is termed hoove. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 141 If there is hoove, this will combine with the extricated gas, and prevent the continued formation of it.

Hop (hopp), *sb.* 1 Also 5-6 hoopes, hopp, 5-7 hoppe, 6 hoppe. [In 15th c. *hoppe*, a. MDu. *hoppe*, Du. *hop* = late OHG. *hopfo* (MHG. *hopfe*, Ger. *hopfen*); med.L. *hupa* (for **huppa*); ulterior origin obscure.]

1. (Usually in *pl.*) The ripened cones of the female hop-plant (see 2), used for giving a bitter flavour to malt liquors, and as a tonic and soporific.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/2 Hoppe, sede for beyre... *humulus, secundum extraneos.* 1500-1600 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 82 When I was a brewer longe With hoopes I made my ale stronge. 1502, 1542 [see *BEER* sb. 1]. 1545 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 224 Duas libras hoppes pro *vd.* 1617 MORSEY *Itin.* iii. 147 The English Beere is famous in Netherland... made of Barley and Hops; for England yields plenty of Hops. 1654 *Traff Comm.* 70b xxxix. 13 They were wont to say here, that Peacocks, Hops, and Heresie, came first into England in one and the same ship. 1711 *Longm. Mag.* No. 4348/1 An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops.

1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 61 The hops are picked into bins, long, light, wooden frames, with sacking bottoms.

2. A climbing perennial dioecious plant (*Humulus lupulus*, N.O. *Urticaceae*, suborder *Cannabineae*), with rough lobed leaves shaped like those of the vine; the male plant bears pentamerous flowers which grow in drooping panicles; the female bears green cones or catkins consisting of broad scales each with two flowers at the base. The plant is a native of Europe, and is much cultivated for its cones, esp. in Bavaria, Belgium, England, and the United States: see 1.

The plant is believed to have been introduced into the south of England from Flanders between 1520 and 1524.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* Bijb. *Lupus salictarius*, hoppes. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 42 b, I can fynd no mention of hoppes in any olde autor, sauing only in Pliny. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 81 To choose your Hoppe. Ye shall choose your rootes best for your Hop, in the Sommer before ye shall plant them. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 197 A hop, for want of a strong pole, will wind it self about a thistle or nettle or any sorry weed. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng., Jas. I.* App. (R.), The planting of hops increased much in England during this reign. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 232 The Hop... is remarkable amongst the Nettle Family for its twining stem.

b. Locally applied to *Medicago lupulina* and *Bryonia dioica*; in Australia to species of *Dodonaea* and *Daviesia*. *Bog hop*, a local name for Buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 727/2 *Medicago lupulina*... generally known by farmers as the Hop Trefoil, or Hop. 1876 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Hop Native*, the seed-vessels of *Dodonaea* which are used in the same manner as the common hop in the manufacture of beer. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-m.*, Hop, Bog... In allusion to its well-known bitter properties and place of growth.

3. *Phr.* As thick as hops (? referring to the plants when grown in rows, or to the crowded catkins of flowers); also as fast as hops, as mad as hops (? with play on Hop sb. 2).

1590 NASHE *Pasquill's Apol.* i. C. They must be throwne over the Pulpit as thicke as hoppes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), At the bake-houses, as thicke as hops The tating women... thy fourfold praises knead. 1677 NEEDHAM and Packet *Adv.* 54 'Tis to be answer'd too fast as Hops now. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Freemy's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 110 Other Amusements presented themselves as thick as Hops. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 695/4 Such a grin! It made me mad as hops.

4. *Comb.* a. General Combs., as hop-bud, -cone, -dealer, -drier, -duty, -frame, -growing, -harrow, -harvest, -plantation, -prop, -seller, -top.

1812 *Hop-dealer [see hop-porter in b]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hop-dryer, a chamber in which hops are artificially dried... Also called *oast* or *hop-kiln*. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 Hop-dryers earn about 7s. per day. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Hop-duty, a tax of about two-pence per pound, levied on hops. 1897 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 206 The valley in which are these *hop-plantations, is formed by sharp hills rising very abruptly from the plain below. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvii. § 6 The Timber [of the poplar] is incomparable... for Vine, and *Hop-props, and divers vintionous works.

b. Special Combs.: hop-back [BACK sb. 2], a vessel with a perforated bottom for straining off the hops from the liquor in the manufacture of beer; hop-bag, a large bag of coarse cloth for packing hops; hence hop-bagging, the cloth of which this is made; hop-bind, -bine, the climbing stem of the hop-plant; hop bitters, a kind of unfermented liquor flavoured with hops; †hop-holl, the seed-vessel of the hop; hop-hush, an Australian shrub belonging to the genus *Dodonaea*; hop-clover = *hop-trefoil*; hop-coushion = *hop-pillow*; hop-dresser, one who cultivates hops, a hop-grower; hop-factor, a dealer in hops (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); hop-flea, a very small beetle (*Phyllotreta* or *Haltica concinna*), destructive to the hop-plant; hop-fly, a species of aphid (*Phorodon humuli*), destructive to the hop-plant; hop frog-fly, hop froth-fly, a species of froth-fly (*Aphrophora interrupta* or *Amblycephalus interruptus*), destructive to the hop-plant; hop-grower, one who grows hops as a crop; hop-hill (see HILL sb. 3 b); hop hornbeam (see HORNBEAM); hop-jack = *hop-back*; hop-kiln, a kiln for drying hops; an oast; hop marjoram, medick, species of MARJORAM, MEDICK; hop-mildew, a parasitic fungus of genus *Sphaerotheca*, infesting the hop; hop-nidget (see NIDGET); hop-oast, a kiln for drying hops (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); hop-oil, an acrid oil obtained from hops; hop-pillow, a pillow stuffed with hops to produce sleep; hop-plant, = sense 2; also applied to species of *Origanum*; hop-planter = *hop-grower*; hop-pocket (see POCKET); hop-porter, a man employed to carry sacks of hops; hop-press, a machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling; hop-shim, a horse-hoe used in hop cultivation; hop-tier, a person employed to tie the hop-bines to the poles; hop-tree, a North American shrub or small tree (*Ptelea*

trifoliata), N.O. *Rutaceae*, with bitter fruit which has been used as a substitute for hops; hop-trefoil, a name for yellow clover (*Trifolium procumbens*), from the resemblance of its withered flower-heads to the cones of the hop; also applied to the hop medick, *Medicago lupulina*; hop-vine, the trailing stem or bine of the hop-plant, or the whole plant; hop-yeast, yeast prepared from an infusion of hops. Also HOP-DOO, OARDEN, etc.

1604 T. M. Black *Bk. Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 22 Appareled... in a wicked suit of coarse *hop-bags. 1733 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lupulus*, Two or three times in a Day the Binn must be emptied into a Hop-bag made of coarse Linen Cloth. 1795 *Wakes Caine* (Essex) *Overseers Acc.* (MS.), Paid for *hop bagging for Clarke and Woodward. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 58 Light wooden frames called *bings*... are clothed with hop-bagging, into which the hops are picked off the poles. 1733 *Act 6 Geo. II.* c. 37 § 6 If any Person maliciously cut any *Hop-binds growing on Poles in any Plantation of Hops [etc.]. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 279/2 The *hop bine said to come up very strong. 1846 SIA J. TYLDEN in J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 33 Using the old hop-bines in the hop-garden, instead of burning or otherwise wasting them. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1054 Other preparations affording excellent malt liquor substitutes are the *hop bitters and hop stout. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 It may do best if all of the *hop-bowl or husk be but cut and shattered as aforesaid. 1883 F. M. BAILEY *Queensland Flora* 82 (Morris) The capsules of many *Dodonaea*s are used for hops, and thus the shrubs are known as *hop-bushes. 1679 *Longm. Gaz.* No. 1383/4 A way to cleanse Trefoil or *Hopclover Seed from their husk. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 421 Hop-clover, Trefoil, or three-leav'd Grass, are both finer and sweeter than the great Clover-grass. 1685 in *Canterb. Marr. Licences* (ed. Cowper) Ser. iv. 397 Robert Rye of Barham, *hop dresser. May 21. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Hop-flea... does much mischief in hop-plantations in spring. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 156/4 We may refer to the *hop-fly. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 404 On the 13th of May, 1845, the hop-fly made its appearance in my grounds. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* Suppl., *Hop Froth-fly, or *Hop Frog-fly... sometimes appears in great numbers in hop-grounds, and does considerable mischief. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/4 Our *hop-growers have continued to hold their own. *Ibid.*, It would be cause for general regret... were English *hop-growing to languish and die out. 1707-12 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* 145 Dissolved dung... to enrich your *Hop-hills. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 549 It will be wrong to attempt to grow any other crop between the rows of hop-hills. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 515 A shallow vessel or cooler, over which is placed the *hop-jack or sieve for straining out the spent-hops. 1784 *Lett. to Honoria & Marianne* II. 75 By the way, he stopped to cheapen two hundred of hop-poles, and to inspect his new *hop-kiln. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 205 The hop-kiln is occasionally otherwise employed than in drying hops. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 294/2 The *Hop-Mildew... is a parasitic disease of the hop. 1818 TOON, *Hop-oast, in Kent, a kiln for drying hops. a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 106 The shapely cone of the hop-oast rises at the end. 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* s.v., At the base of the membranous cones of the hop there is a bitter yellow powder called lupulin... When distilled with steam it yields *hop oil, which consists of a terpene C₁₀H₁₆, and various compounds containing oxygen. 1834 SOUTHWELL *Doctor* I. 9 Lettices, cowslip-wine, poppy-syrup... *hop-pillows, spiders-web pills. 1884 MARY WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 792/4 There was a hop pillow in a little linen case. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 43 On the sides of the hills I noticed abundance of the *hop plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 822/2 These last [*Origanum dictamnus*, and *O. siphyleum*] are popularly called Hop plants, and are often seen in cottage windows. 1663-4 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), John's Dodd, civitatis Cant., *hopplanter. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 538, I would advise every young hop-planter never to stick a plough in his hop-ground. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 636/2 A *hop-porter... made oast, that... he hired himself... to Mr. G. S., a hop-dealer. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 44 *Hop-shim, this implement is constructed with a frame, somewhat in the manner of the common wheelbarrow. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 555 It is not necessary for the *hop-tiers to wait until there are three hines for every pole loog enough to tie. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4), *Hop-trec... the fruit, a wafer-like seed, grows in clusters. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Hop-tree*... also called Shrubby Trefoil, is planted as an ornamental plant. 1855 *London's Encycl. Plants* 648 *Hop-trefoil... is cultivated along with the perennial clover. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1370/1 The Procumbent or Hop Trefoil of the botanist... must not be confounded with the Hop Trefoil of the farmer, which is the *Medicago lupulina*. 1707-12 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the *hop vines and the poles. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 440/1 The cultivation of the hop vice. 1884 MARY WILKINS *Ibid.* Oct. 790/4 She made *hop yeast.

Hop (hopp), *sb.* 2 [*f.* **HOOT** v. 1]

1. An act, or the action, of hopping; a short spring or leap, esp. on one foot.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 19 For mirth of May, wyth skippis and wyth hoppis. 1600 SURPLET *Countrie Parme* ii. l. 323 [He] is lead by the hops and skips, turnings and windings of his braine. 1612 CORGAY, *Cahol*, the iumpe, hop, or iog of a coach, etc., in a rugged, or uneven, way. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 125 All of a hop with toads and locusts. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* XI. 453, I thought I'd take the ball on the hop.

b. *humorously*, A leap or step in dancing: cf. 2. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 He gaue Dauncers great stipends for selling their hoppes. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anstet* F. iv. xiv. And scour with majesty of hop the ground.

2. *slang* or *colloq.* A dance; a dancing-party, esp. of an informal or unceremonious kind.

1731 *Read's Weekly Jrnl.* 9 Jan. Near an hundred people of both sexes... dancing to the musick of two sorry fiddles... it was called a three-penny hop. 1744-5 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 335 Our little hop... was appointed

for Wednesday. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, The vulgar . . . now thrust themselves into all assemblies from a ridotto at St. James to a hop at Rotherhithe. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 73 The most famous Dancing Assembly, or, as it is vulgarly called, the genteel Hop, that ever was known in London. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 98 On Friday, at my hop, it was known that there was a majority against us. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XX. 917/2 A party of youths and . . . maidens . . . dressed for a hop.

3. Hop, step, and jump (also hop, skip, and jump; hop, step, and leap, etc.). a. as sb. The action of making these three movements in succession; an athletic exercise in which the players try who can cover most ground with this sequence of movements. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), When my wigs are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a hop, step, and jump. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* iii. The third cam up, hop—step—an' lowp, As light as any lambie. 1810 SCOTT *Lett. to Southey* 20 May in *Lockhart*, I omitted no opportunity . . . of converting my dog-trot into a hop-step-and-jump. 1816 MAO, D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 2 Apr., Your kind father . . . instantly ran downstairs, with a hop, skip, and a jump. 1819 BLACKBURN, *Mag.* V. 613/1 A match at hop-step-and-jump between Tickler and Dr. Scott. 1838 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* v. § 2 (1860) 265 It seems literally but a hop, skip, and a jump, from one . . . shelf of crags to the other.

b. attrib. or as adj. Of the nature of, or characterized by, such a saltatory motion. Also *fig.*

1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* vi. Wks. 1812 I. 62 A hop and step and jump mode of inditing. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 44 Surprise that, after such a hop-step-and-jump perusal, I knew as much of the book. 1869 MRS. PALMER *Brittany* 248 The dancers . . . sidle round in a kind of hop-skip-and-a-jump step. 1895-6 *Calend. Univ. Nebraska* 233 It is not designed to give a hop-skip-and-jump star lecture course.

c. as *vb. intr.* To make this movement; to proceed with irregular saltatory action. Also *fig.*

1815 SHERIDAN *Lett. to Mrs. Sheridan* 27 Apr., Mind I don't hop, step, and jump through a book as some certain people do. 1891 MRS. WALFORD *Mischief Monica* III. 21 We pay the porter . . . and hop-skip-and-jump into the train.

Hop (hɒp), v. 1. Pa. t. and pp. *hopped, hopped* (hɒpt). Also 2 *oppe*, 3-6 *hoppe*, 6- *Sc. hap*. [OE. *hoppian*, corresp. to ON., Sw. *hoppa*, Da. *hoppe*; also MHG., mod.G. *hoppfen*, early mod.Fl. *hoppfen* (Kilian):—O.Teut. **hoppōjan*, co-radicate with **huppjan* (see HUP v.1), also with High Ger. dial. *hoppfen* (=: **hoppōn*—=**hubbōn*) and OE. *hoppetan* to jump about. The O.Teut. stem *hupp-*, prob. represented a pre-Teut. *kupn-* from root *kup-*: cf. O.Slav. *kūpēti* to hop, leap.]

1. *intr.* To spring a short way upon the ground or any surface with an elastic or bounding movement, or a succession of such movements: said of persons, animals, and things. Formerly a general synonym of *leap*; now implying a short or undignified leap (perh. by association with b).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 202 Da blissode min cild on minum innoðe, and hoppode ongezæn his drihten. c 1230 *Halit Meid.* 17 And te deoules hoppen. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 285 Panne Lanfrank hopped for joye. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iv. (1495) 751 The lambe hoppeth and lepeþ tofor the flock. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 164 O! my harte hoppis for joie. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xviii. 26 They [Baal's priests] hopped about the altare, as their vse was to do. — *Ps.* lxxviii. 16 Why hoppe ye so, ye greute hilles? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 1. 43 If any drop Of fluing bloud yet in her veynes did hop. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 17, I saw the hurcheon and the hair . . . Wer hopping to and fro. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 181 The fawde . . . that plaid skipping and hopping round about him. 1758 GRAY *Lett. in Poems* (1775) 261 Mr. Shenstone . . . goes hopping along his own gravel-walks, and never deviates from the beaten paths. 1758 in Doran *'Mann' & Manners* (1876) II. i. 18 Count Lorenzi hopped in, in the evening. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. Bullets happed aff his buff-coat like hailstones from a hearth.

b. *spec.* Of animals: To move by leaps with both or all the feet at once, as opposed to walking or running: said esp. of small birds, frogs, grasshoppers, sand-hoppers, fleas, and the like.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 246/1 Hoppyn as fleys, or froshchys, or other lyke, *salio*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 401 Hop as light as bird from brier. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 60 They are a kind of Stares, for they walk, and do not hop as other birds. a 1813 A. WILSON *Discons. Wren* Wks. (1846) 98 But lanely, lanely aye I'll hap, 'Mang auld stane-dykes and braes. a 1845 HOOO *Mermad Margate* ix, She hopt like a Kangaroo! c 1850 *Arab. Nis.* (Riddg.) 405 The bird . . . flew upon the table . . . hopping from dish to dish. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iii. 9 The sparrow . . . Hopping round her, about her, hence or hither.

c. Of a person: To spring or leap on one foot, or move onwards by a succession of such leaps.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 57 They [women] Hop always upright with one Foot upon the Ground. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 672 A Man . . . hopping instead of walking. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 165 The thigh-bone of the leg . . . is bent up towards the body and not used, in the action of hopping.

2. To dance (for which it is now only a playful expression); also with cognate obj.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prolog.* 22 We hoppen ay, while that the world wol pype. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 246/1 Hoppyn, or skypyn . . . *salto*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 25 He hoppet lyk a pillie wantoun. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 71 Where all thy pleasure is, hop hope, pipe thee. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* Wks. 1812 II. 475 And hops like modern Beaus in Country-dances. 1806

Morn. Herald in Spirit Pub. Frills. (1807) X. 266 She . . . snapped the small bone of her right leg in hopping a reel with Lord Sligo. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hop*, to dance.

3. To limp.

1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* i. 769 The limping Smith . . . hopping here and there (himself a jest). 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 235 Away he hops with his foot. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captiv. & Escape* 46, I insisted upon their leaving me in the rear, to hop on and struggle for myself . . . I . . . limped on with the assistance of my club.

4. *trans.* To hop about (a place). b. To hop or jump over.

1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 423 Poor Bird, whom fate oft cruelly assails . . . To hop a garden, and hunt snails. *Mod.* I could hop that easily.

5. To cause to hop.

1860 LO. DUNDONALD *Autobiog. Seaman* I. xv. 260 These guns were got on board by means of hawsers carried from the frigate to the cliff, one end being made fast to the masthead. By the application of the capstan and tackles the guns were thus hopped on board.

6. Phrases. a. *Hop the twig* (slang): to depart, go off, or be dismissed suddenly; (also simply *hop, hop off*) to die.

1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 279 Must look in upon the rich old jade, before she hops off. *Ibid.* IV. 280 (He) kept his bed three days, and hopped the twig on the fourth. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hop*, to die. *Ibid.*, *Hop*, 'to hop the twig', to run away in debt. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 289 If old Campbell hops the twig.

b. *Hop headless*: see HEADLESS 1 b. *Hop step* (skip) and jump: see HOP sb. 2 c.

7. Comb. hop-about, (a) the action of hopping about, a dance; (b) name for an apple dumpling; hop-ball, some game with a ball; hop-crease = HOP-SCOTCH; hop-frog = LEAP-FROG; †hop-legged a., lame in the leg (cf. 3); †hop-my-fool, some gambling game. Also HOP-O'-MY-THUMB.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 275 The pots danced for joy the old 'hop about commonly called Sellenager's Round. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* (N. S.) VI. 95 She made . . . four and twenty hop-a-bouts—apple dumplings—out of one pound of flour. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 223 A particular game denominated 'Hop-Ball'. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 354 Flying kicks, knocking marbles, chuck-half-penny and 'hop-crease. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. *Hop-crease*, the game among boys more commonly called *hop-scotch*. . . A *scotch* is a cut or *crease*. 1720 GORDON & TRENCARD *Indep. Whig* No. 32 p. 13 He bows . . . and ducks his Head, as if he was playing 'Hop-Frog'. 1724 SAVAGE *Art Prudence* 237 'Hop-legg'd, Hump-back'd' . . . never did any thing that was either Good or Honest. 1824 GALT *Rotterdam* II. iii. 18 The slouch and the slovenly . . . wrangled at skittles and toss-my-luck, and bent eagerly over the 'hop-my-fool' tables.

Hop (hɒp), v. 2 [f. HOP sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To impregnate or flavour with hops. (Chiefly used in *passive*.)

1572 J. JONES *Balthes Buckstone* 102, Ale, neyther to new, nor to stale, not overhopped. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 260 The drinke . . . being well hopped it lasteth longer. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 287 A man of worship, whose beere was better hopped then malted. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 165, I never taste Malt Liquor; but they say, 'tis well hopt. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dan. Econ.* I. 163 Malt liquors which have been highly hopped will at length lose all bitterness, and become powerfully acid.

2. *intr.* Of the hop-plant: To produce hops.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 554 They climb the poles fast . . . but do not . . . hop so well. *Ibid.* 557 The Goldings do not hop down generally so low as many other sorts.

3. To gather or pick hops: see HOPPING *vbl. sb.* 2

Hop, obs. form of HAP v. 2, HOPE.

Hop- in *Hop-Monday*, *-tide*, *erron*, form of HOCK-; cf. HOB-.

1528 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Item the first yere of Hopmunday of strayngers and the paryssshyns vjjs. iij. 1558 *Ibid.*, Money gathryd att Hoppyde last past.

Hop-dog. [f. HOP sb. 1 + DOG.]

1. A tool for drawing hop-poles out of the ground. 1761 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 56 A hop-dog, to wrench up the poles, costs 5s. 1880 C. M. MASON 40 *Shires* 307 The cutter with his 'hop-dog' (which has a hook on one side and a knife on the other), cuts the vine near the roots.

2. A green caterpillar which infests the hop-bine. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

Hope (həʊp), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *hopa*, 2- *hope*; also 4 *hoppe*, *ope*, *Sc. hape*, 4-6 *hop*, 5 *hoype*, *howpe*, 5-6 *hoop* (e, 6 *hoape*, *Sc. hoip*, *houpe*, 6- *Sc. houp*, *howp* (haup)). [Late OE. *hōpa*, earlier *tō-hōpa*, wk. masc., corresp. to OLG. *tōhōpa*, MLG. and MDu. (m. and f.) *hope*, Du. *hoop*; not in OHG.; MHG., Ger. *hoffe*; Sw. *hopp*, Da. *haab* (from LG.). This word, with its cognate vb. (OE. *hopian*, MDu. etc. *hopen*), is recorded first in OE., and seems to have belonged originally to the Saxon and Low G. domain, and thence to have spread into HG. and Scandinavian.]

1. Expectation of something desired; desire combined with expectation.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Habbeð rihte bileue to brunie and hope to helme. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Ine silence & ine hope schal beon ower strence. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* iv. 18 The which Abraham agens hope bileuede in to hope. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. v. 78 Hoype my sawle chastitis. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iv. vii. 260 Humble hope. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xv. 3 Art thou not wantoun, hail, and in gud hope. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 225/2 When the Church was in bondage, and vterly out of

hope. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 464 Luik quhair to licht before thou loip, And slip na certainty for Hoip. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 9 (R.) Hope is that pleasure in the mind, which every one finds in himself upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 95 Hope springs eternal in the human breast. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 167 Hope, as an anchor firm and sure, holds fast The Christian vessel, and defies the blast. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliii. V. 293 While the public mind was thus suspended between hope and fear. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv. 1. . . call To what I feel is Lord of all, And faintly trust the larger hope. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* III. xii. § 5 This is the emotion of Hope, which is ideality coupled with belief.

b. Const. of (that which is hoped for), or with clause introduced by *that*, or (*arch.*) with *infin.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 568 Ne bepace Ezechias ewm mid leasum hopan, þæt God eow . . . ahredde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 456 Vor hope þæt þer beþ mo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28355 In hope of forgiveness. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 89, I haiff gret hop he sall be king. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Vincentius* 216 Men . . . sal haife na hope til vnderstande. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 88 In hope to stonden in his lady grace. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 68 b, Beyng in good hope that al his affaires should prosperously succede. 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* III. i. 4, I haue hope to line, and am prepar'd to die. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 10 In hope . . . that preaching . . . would prove gainful. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 133 It was only in a field of battle that he could assert his innocence with any hope of success. 1842 TENNYSON *The Voyage* viii, And still we follow'd . . . In hope to gain upon her flight.

c. In plural; often in singular sense, esp. in phr. in *hopes*. Const. as in b.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 523 We will borrow of them to pay your hopes, by this long introduction suspended. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 215 They continued still upon their guard in hopes of better times. 1660-1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 44 God be praised, there is all good hopes of her recovery. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 94 Hearing he was past hopes, I went to visit him the day before he departed. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* II. Misc. Wks. 1727 III. 128, I was in hopes you would have shown us our own nation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 662 Great hopes were entertained at Whitehall that Cornish would appear to have been concerned; but these hopes were disappointed. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 620 His hopes to see his own . . . Not yet had perish'd.

d. Personified; esp. as one of the three heavenly Graces. (1 Cor. xiii. 13.)

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiii. 13 Now forsothe dwellen feith, hope, and charite, thes thre. 1782 HAN, MORE *David* v. 52 Fair Hope, with smiling face but ling'ring foot. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i, Oh! sacred Truth! thy triumph ceased a while, And Hope, thy sister, ceased with thee to smile. 181. CHR. WOROSW. *Hymn 'Gracious Spirit'* v, Faith and hope and love we see Joining hand in hand agree.

2. Feeling of trust or confidence. Obs. exc. as biblical archaism, with mixture of sense 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 350 Geleaffullum mannum mæg beon micel truwa and hopea to ðam menniscum Gode Criste. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Ne haue ðu hope to golde ne to seluer. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlviii. 5 His hope [is] in the Lord his God. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1859 So sadly in souerainty he set neire his hope. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 97 The foremost hoip 3it that I haue . . . Is in your Grace. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 49 b, To the which saynges . . . the freer perceived hope to be given. 1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* 99 Our private friendship, . . . upon hope and affiance whereof, I presume to be your petitioner. 1707 FRAIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 174 My hopes then are all in you. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Disciple* xxv, Though the sky be dim, My hope is in the sky.

† 3. Expectation (without implication of desire, or of a thing not desired); prospect. Obs.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 713 Penne arsed Abraham . . . For hope of be harde bate þat hyt hatz oure lorde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Clement* 193 Grot hope had he, þat his modir in þe se was drownyt. c 1440 CAPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 419 To hem þat be in dwere And eke in hope for to be hange and drawe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 16 In hoip agane that tha sould neuir meit.

4. *transf.* Ground of hope; promise.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Nicholas* 579 Oyl rycht clere . . . for seknes sere Gaf hope and but. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvi. 12 There is more hope in a foolle then in him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 850 He which at one blow can kill a Captive, is of the greatest hopes. 1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* v. ii, Never lived gentleman of greater merit, Hope or abiliment to steer a kingdom. 1676 tr. *Guillatieri's Voy.* Athens 349 A Child of great hopes. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 167 Hills that look'd across a land of hope.

b. A person or thing that gives hope or promise for the future, or in which hopes are centred.

a 1225 *Juliana* 65 þu art hope of beale; þu art rihtwises weole. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23929 Leuedi . . . þæt es nu mi hope. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* i. 1 Jhesu Crist oure hope. 1566 TINDALE *Col.* i. 27 Christ in you, the hope of glory. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 9 Her tender mother's only hope and pride. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priest.* viii. 390 If the adult population are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope.

c. An object of hope; that which is hoped for.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xiii. 12 Hope that is deferrid tormenteth the soule. — *Rom.* viii. 24 Hope that is seyn, is not hope. 1526 TINDALE *Tit.* ii. 13 Lookinge for that blessed hope, and glorious apperence of the mighty god. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxliii, If thou catch thy hope, turn back to me. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 122 The Prince thus frustrated of his first hope, came running. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 32 Staking his very life on some dark hope.

† See also FORLORN HOPE.

5. Comb. chiefly objective and instrumental.

1580 SNEYER *Arcadia* iii. (1724) II. 477 Hope-giving phrases. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1 *Ark* 362 Then hope-cheer'd Noah . . . Sends forth the Crow. 1817 SHELLEY

Pr. Athan. 1. 10 Baffled with blast of hope-consuming shame. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Decay Beggars*. The cheerful and hope-stirring tread of the passenger. 1892 JUSSEMAN *French Ambass.* 160 The hope-forbidding testimony of Pytheas.

Hope (*hōp*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hop*, 4 *hopp*, 6 *hoppe*, *Sc. hoip*, 8 *Sc. houp*, 3-*hope*. [OE. *hop* app. recorded only in combination (e.g. *fenhop*, *mōrhop*: see sense 1). It is doubtful whether all the senses belong orig. to one word. With sense 3 cf. ON. *hōp* 'a small land-locked bay or inlet, salt at flood tide and fresh at ebb' (*Vigf.*)]

1. A piece of enclosed land, e.g. in the midst of fens or marshes or of waste land generally.

a 1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* VI. 243 *Mædwagan* hop and wassan mæd oð ðone preos dic. c 1200 *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 1259 (Essex). Unam hopam marisci in villa de Westilleberie, quae hopa iacet in extrema hoparum meorum versus orientalem quae vocantur landhope, extendentem versus austrum a hopo Leuenoth. 1233-4 *ibid.* No. 1260 (Essex). Unam hopam marisci continentem duas acras cum pertinentiis sicut fossatis undique includitur. 1468 *Will of Heyward* (Somerset Ho.), Mesuagium vocat. le Bakhous cum quadam domo vocat. le stable & vno hope & vna Wallia. 1500 *Will of N. Brown* (*ibid.*), Crofts lands marshes hopes & wallies. 1607 *Norden Surv. Dial.* 205, I have planted an Ozier hope (for so they call it in Essex, and in some places an Ozier bed) in a surrounded ground, fit before for no use, for the too much moisture and overflowing of it.

2. A small enclosed valley, esp. 'a smaller opening branching out from the main dale, and running up to the mountain ranges; the upland part of a mountain valley'; a blind valley. Chiefly in south of Scotl. and north-east of England, where it enters largely into local nomenclature, as in *Hopekirk*, *Hope town*, *Hope-head*, *Dryhope*, *Greenhope*, *Ramshope*, *Ridlee Hope*, etc.

1378 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 143 Quod nullus eorum succidat bent infra le hopp sine licencia. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2503 Thorowe hopes and hymlande hillys and oþer. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5390 So þai come till a caue. . . Betweene two hillis in a hope, and herberd all nyght. 1542 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surt.) Intro. 18 Such as inhabyte in one of those hopes, valleys, or graynes cannot heare the fraye, outecrye, or exclamac'on on suche as dwell in an other hope or valley upon the other syde of the said mountayne. 1596 *Darbymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 163 Ouer hill and hoip, bangle and bra. a 1607 *Aubrey Nat. Hist. Surrey* 1710 IV. 164 A long hope (i.e. according to Virgil, *Deductus Vallis*) in the most pleasant and delightful Solitude. 1805 *Forsyth Beauties Scotl.* II. 151 The hills are every where intersected by small streams called burns. These flowing in a deep bed, form glens or hollows, provincially called *hopes*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hope*, the inch ordnance map of Northumberland gives seventy-three place names having this termination. In the county of Durham forty such occur. 1895 *Crockett Men of Moss-hags* ix. 67 Wide green holms and deep blind 'hopes' or hollows among the mountains.

3. An inlet, small bay, haven. c 1225 *WYNTOUN Chron.* vi. xx. 299 And in Saynt Margreys Hope belyve Off proppre nede than till arrive. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 673 Tha tuke land richt far vp into Forth, Into ane place. . . Sanct Margarets-hoip is callit at this da. 1597 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1379/2 Being by contrarie winds driuen to staite against Erith, at Grauesend, in Tilberie hope. 1756 *Rolt Dict. Trade*, *Hope*, a station for ships in the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm. xii*, A little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea. . . It was called Wolf's Hope (i.e. Wolf's Haven). 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Hope*, a place of anchorage for ships.

Hope (*hōp*), *v.* Forms: see HOPE *sb.* 1 [OE. *hopian*, ME. *hopien*, *hopien*, corresp. to MLG., MDu., Du. *hopen*:—OLG. **hopōn*. Not known in OHG.; in MHG. *hoffen* is rare, and chiefly MG., not the regular word for 'to hope'; like the corresp. *sb.* the vb. appears to have belonged orig. to the English and Saxon-Frankish domain, and thence to have spread in later times over Germany and Scandinavia.]

1. *intr.* To entertain expectation of something desired; to look (mentally) with expectation. Const. *to*, *† after*, *† of* (obs.), *for*; also with indirect passive.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 We to þinum hidercyme hopodan & hyhtan. c 1205 LAY. 17936 Ah ne hope þu to ræde of heom þat liggeð dede. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 291/97 Ne hope ich nougt þere fore. c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 203 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1672 Quen þou art attedde, hope after better ese. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 39 This nagation. . . was not brought to the end hoped for. 1595 T. BEDINGFIELD *tr. Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* 140 The Earle. . . shut himselfe vp in Poppi, not hoping of any aide. c 1600 *My Lady's Pulcritud* 26 in *Montgomery's Poems* (1887) 279 Hopuing aganis all houp. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 29, I can hope for no support in the equity of my cause. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 16 Come, hope for the best, said I. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxii, Hope could never hope too much, In watching thee from hour to hour. *Mod.* I hoped for better things from him.

† *b.* With *to*, *for*: To look for, expect (without implication of desire): = 4. *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6958 He yn þe fener lay, And to þe deþe he hopede weyl. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Ep. Ded. A vij. Neither can I hope for, at either of your hands, any ungentle or discourteous censure.

2. *intr.* To trust, have confidence. Const. *to*, *† on* (obs.), *in* (obs. exc. as biblical archaism; now only a strong case of sense 1).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xlii, Hit nys no unnyt ðæt we hopien to Gode. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 256 Ne hi ne hopian on heora ungewissum welan. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 31 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 221 Ne hope wif to hire were ne were to his wive. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lii. 7 He hoped in þe multitude of his riches. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 176 The lordes lyenge at Caleys, hoping in their riches within the realme. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* li. 43 Bot I houp in the goddess Memene. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxix. 49 The word. . . upon which thou hast caused me to hope. 1855 CATH. WINKWORTH *Hymn*, Leave God to order all thy ways, And hope in Him whate'er betide.

3. *trans.* To expect with desire, or to desire with expectation; to look forward to (something desired).

a. with simple object (= *hope for*, sense 1). Now chiefly poetic.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 250 We beoð hæbbende ðæs ðe we ær hopodon. a 1240 *Ureusin in Coll. Hom.* 183 þu al þet ic hope, a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 6 And hope þe victory thoro his help. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. pr. iv. 10 By whiche lettres I am accused to han hoped the freedom of Roome. 1507 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 124, I grant, I half done wrang, Nocht hopeand help of the. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. Wks. (Rldg.) 172/2 Dost thou hope fortune to redeeme thy crimes? 1676 *DAVENAURE*, iv. i, Strange cozenage! none would live past years again; Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* l. 350 With looks that asked yet dared not hope relief. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii, The conviction that he had nothing to hope from his friend's fears. 1872 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* xxii. 28, I have not time to ask Mr. Sillar's permission, but hope his pardon for assuming it.

b. with obj. clause. (In mod. colloq. use often in weakened sense, expressing little more than a desire that the event may happen, or (with clause in pres. or past) that the fact may turn out to be as stated.)

c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handbock in Anglia* VIII. 325 Ic hopege þæt cherubin se mæra æt wezan wylle. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 430 Ich hope þæt hit schal beon. . . swuðe biheue. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1097, I hope to heuene king mi help schal nougt fayle. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. xiii. 223 It is to hope that. . . the schulen no longer so erre. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. l. 54 You'll let vs in I hope? 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 4, I have in another treatise. . . given a particular, and, I hope, a satisfactory account. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 123 Thirty bad Bits, and Two good ones. . . but I hope, you have got one of the two good ones. 1804 W. GILPIN *Serm.* III. xxxviii. (R.), He hoped you would consider the debt of little consequence. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* l. xi. 70 We hoped that no repetition of the process would occur. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 114 He enters with a 'hope I don't intrude' air.

c. with infinitive. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 220 He. . . hoped to wyne Rome, wanne he come eft aze. c 1305 *Judas Iscar.* 34 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 108 Glad heo was and hoped of him to habbe an heire. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8006 *Pat.* . . hopit in haste. . . the mater to here. 1574 *CHURCHWARD Wolsey* xlv. in *Mirr. Mag.* (1815) II. 495, I hopt to come before the king. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 29 Cardinal Wolsey. . . hoped to come to be Pope by the recommendation of the Emperour. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 178 When may we hope to see you again in London? 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. vii. 423 Violent measures, by which the King hoped to curb the colonies.

† 4. To expect or anticipate (without implication of desire); to suppose, think, suspect. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4429, I hope Iulys had drawn hit out. *Ibid.* 15842 No hoped til hym no gyle. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 1 *comm.*, I hope had he byne a rightswaim he had nougt said swa. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 109 Our Manciple I hope he wil be deed. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3548, I hope þou wenes at we be like to hire lethire Persyns. 15. . . *Tanner Tanno*. in *Puttenham Eng. Poessie* (Arb.) 263, I hope I shall be hanged to morrow. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 113 Quhat man did hoip of Grange nou dois apper. . . He dois Rebelle and will not serue the King. 1632 ROWLEY *Wom. never vexed* ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 132, I hope thou'll vex me. . . I shall rail and curse thee, I hope.

5. *trans.* To bring by hoping. *nonce-use.* 1790 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jnl.* (1721) 60 Some hope themselves. . . into a Halter, but few into their Wishes.

Hope, obs. form of HOOP.

Hopeable (*hōpəbəl*), *a. rare.* [f. HOPE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be hoped for.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Esperable*, hopeable, fit to be hoped for.

Hoped (*hōpt*), *ppl. a.* [f. HOPE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Expected with desire: see HOPE *v.* 3.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* cvi. (1878) 196 This was both God and man, of Jewes the hope. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 100 All my hoped gaine is turnd to scathe. 1625 *Modell Wit* 62 b, Shall. . . all my hoped hoyes be defeated in a moment? 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 300 Which are the hoped Consequences thereof.

b. Now usually *hoped-for*: see HOPE *v.* 1.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 61 Cold hitting Winter matres our hop'd-for Hay. 1694 *SALMON Bates' Disp.* Ded. (1713) Aijb, This Book, which, through your Benignity, cannot go without its hop'd-for Effects. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 185 Two-fifths only of the hoped-for produce was yielded.

† 2. Viewed or contemplated with hope; about which hopes are entertained. *Obs.*

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xli. (1887) 241 His most honored prince, and his best hoped pupil.

3. Possessed or imbued with hope. *dial.*

1896 *BARRIE Marg. Ogilvy* ii. (1897) 34 The Doctor says this morning that he is better hoped now, but at present we can say no more but only she is alive.

Hopeful (*hōpəfəl*), *a. (sb.)* [f. HOPE *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of hope; feeling or entertaining hope; expectant of that which is desired.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 24 Childe. . . Whose vgly and vnnaturall Aspect May fright the hopeful Mother at the view. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 124 Hopeful of some reward. 1822 *JEFFREY Let.* lxxxix. in *Cockburn Life* II, The. . . happiest, hopefulest, creature that ever set fortune at defiance. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii. 220 A time of active and hopeful contentment for both the young people.

b. Expressive of hope.

1607 *ROWLANDS Guy, Earl Warw.* 81 The comfort of a hopeful word bestowing. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. iii, It is likely enough that ten thousand other young men. . . made the same hopeful remark in the course of the same evening.

2. Causing or inspiring hope; giving promise of success or future good, 'promising': said of a person or thing on which one's hope is set, or concerning which hope is entertained; sometimes ironically, of a young person who is likely to disappoint hopes.

1568 *ELIZABETH Let. to Cecil* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. ii. 515 That she would allow honorary salaries to the acute and hopeful youth, for their maintenance in their studies there. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 15 Earth hath swallowed all my hopes but she, Shee's the hopeful Lady of my earth. 1647 in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 301 note, Money to maintain hopeful students at the University. 1732 *SWIFT Sacram. Test Wks.* 1761 III. 294 Which of the two is in the hopefulest condition to ruin the Church. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* i. Wks. (Globe) 617/1 Here comes his hopeful nephew; strange, god-natured, foolish, open-hearted. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 92 Loans none seemed to afford a hopeful prospect of relief.

b. as *sb.* (colloq.). A 'hopeful' boy or girl: chiefly ironical. (Sometimes as a *quasi*-proper name.)

1720 *DUCNESS ORMOND Let.* 18 Apr. in *Swift's Wks.* (1814) XVI. 363 Else young Hopeful might have been in danger. 1812 *BYRON Hints fr. Hor.* 256 O'er hoards diminish'd by young Hopeful's debts. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *Richard Savage* (1845) III. vi. 381 Some of the young hopefuls make their parents pay pretty smartly for their love.

Hopefully (*hōpəfəli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a hopeful manner; with a feeling of hope; with ground for hope, promisingly.

a 1639 *WOTTON Life Dk. Buckh.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 237 He left all his female kindred. . . either matched with peers of the realm actually, or hopefully with earls' sons and heirs. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 171 The limits within which the human understanding can hopelessly speculate. *Mod.* He set to work hopelessly.

Hopefulness (*hōpəfəlnəs*), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being hopeful.

1. The state of feeling or expressing hope.

1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* iii. 170, I scarcely held it worth my hopefulness. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. ii. ii, Perhaps he exaggerated his own hopefulness, in order to increase hers. 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* iii. ix, Greta's eyes were full of a radiant hopefulness.

2. The quality of inspiring hope; promisingness.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Zanchius* 390 Zanchius in his youth shewing some testifications of his hopefulness. 1698 *STRYPE Life Sir T. Smith* ii. (R.), While he was thus a student here. . . notice was taken of his parts and hopefulness. *Mod.* The hopefulness of the political situation.

Hopeite, hopeite (*hōpəit*), *Min.* [Named 1823, after Dr. T. C. Hope of Edinburgh: see -ITE.] A phosphate of zinc found in greyish-white crystals, never accurately analyzed.

1824 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* X. 107 Description of Hopeite, a New Mineral. 1834 T. ALLAN *Min.* 24 Sir David Brewster. . . distinguished it by the name of Hopeite.

Hopeless (*hōpələs*), *a.* [f. HOPE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of hope; having or feeling no hope; despairing.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 158 Hopelesse and helpelesse doth Egeas wend. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. iv. 27 Hopelesse To haue the courtesie your Cradle promis'd. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* cil. 6, I am as destitute and hopeless of it as the most solitary Pelican. 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 460 On this [ice-floe] they spent a dismal and hopeless night. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* May 629 Is it surprising that the great army of the hopeless should forget the way to church?

2. Of or concerning which there is no hope; despaired of, desperate.

1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* ii. ii. (R.), He. . . keeps it well, and warylye to helpe in hopelesse tyde. 1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 50 Laocoon. . . al hoaples Hee striues. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 87 p. 2 A sign of hopeless depravity, that though good advice was given, it wrought no reformation. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 185 He recovered from maladies which seemed hopeless. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. v. 296 To reconcile the chronology is hopeless.

† 3. Unhoped-for, unexpected. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. v. 34 His watry eyes. . . He up gan lifte toward the azure skies, From whence descend all hopelesse remedies. 1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. 160 Giuing thanks to God for so hopelesse a deliuerance.

Hopelessly (*hōpələsli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a hopeless manner; without or beyond hope; so that there is no hope; desperately.

1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornf. Lady* i. i. *El. Lo.* Brother, is your last hope past? Y. Lo. Hopelessly past. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 8 Hopelessly continuing in mistakes, they live and dye in their absurdities. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 162 You are hopelessly in love with Miss Cameron. 1873 *BLACK FR. Thule* viii, Never was. . . sea-song sung so hopelessly without spirit.

Hopelessness (*hōpələsnəs*), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Hopeless condition; want of hope, despair; state of being despaired of, desperate.

1809 *HAN. MORE Coelebs* II. 19 (Jod.) That discouraging superiority, which others might be deterred from imitating through hopelessness to reach. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. l. 13 A message which well illustrates the

hopelessness of going to war with them. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* 11. 287 The old heavy burden of hopelessness and apathy had fallen on her again.

† **Hopelest** (hōp'elst), *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [f. HOPE *sb.* + LOST *pp.* *a.*] *a. adj.* That has lost hope, despairing; lost to hope, desperate. *b. sb.* One who has lost hope.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 70 Fretting with feir in inward conscience, As hoiplost wicthits without all pacience. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshut* 111. 1548/2 His two gracelesse hopelost sonnes Shane and Alike Bourke. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I.* 148 Like a Company of poore Hope-losts..look up to that place of Honour, where erst they sat.

† **Hopeley**, *a.* Obs. *rare.* [f. HOPE *sb.* + -LY.] Of the nature of hope; fraught with hope.

1653 H. WHISTLER *Uphost Inf. Baptisme* 62 A noble instance of hopey probability by divine Providence.

Hoper (hōp'ər). [f. HOPE *v.* + -ER.] One who hopes.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sant.* xxii. 31 God .. a shelde is of alle the hopes [Vulg. *sperantium*] in hym. 1534 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 733/1 Such hopes and such louers .. are yet no lesse begiled then are the beggers that dreme they finde great heapes of gold. 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. (1868) 196 Then shall these hopes be in eternal possession. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Nov., She is no hopper; she sees nothing before us but despair and horror. 1889 W. WARD *W. G. Ward & Oxf. Movement* 379 It would take a very enthusiastic hopper to look for success now.

Hoper, obs. form of HOPPER.

Hop-garden. [f. HOPE *sb.* + -GARDEN.] A field or piece of land devoted to the cultivation of hops.

1573 R. SCOR (title) A Perfitte Platforme of a Hoppe Garden, and necessarie Instructions for the making and mayntenance hereof. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 160 In the Winter, when little else can be done to the Hop-garden. 1766 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 322 Orchards, cherry-grounds, hop-gardens, intermixed with corn and frequent villages.

Hop-ground. [f. HOPE *sb.* + -GROUND.] = *prec.*; also, ground suited to the cultivation of hops.

1679 *Essex's Excell.* 3 Coll. Mildmay came from his house to the place near the Hop-ground. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5266/3 Four Acres of Hop Ground. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 611 The hopgrounds of Kent would be as the vineyards of the Neckar.

Hop-harlot, var. HAP-HARLOT, Obs.

Hoping (hōp'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOPE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb HOPE; hope; + trust.

1200 *Cursor M.* 27016 Again be toþer hoping bat es in welches welth. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4518 3e haue na hoping in bat hathill at on hize sittis. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* 111. 62 A few years of confident hopings and unreserved trustings.

Hoping, *pp.* *a.* [-ING.] That hopes; hopefully. Hence **Hopingly** *adv.*, hopefully.

1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 247 Contrarie to it that all did hopingly affect. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) 1. 374 Out of a hoping timidity. 1883 VON BUNSEN in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 367/2 Hopingly yet gravely did he ride into Versailles.

Hopkinsian (hōp'kinzi-ən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of the New England theologian Samuel Hopkins (1721-1803): see -IAN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or adhering to the theological system of Samuel Hopkins, a modification of Calvinism. *b. sb.* An adherent of this system. Hence **Hopkinsianism**, the theological system of Samuel Hopkins.

1850 WHITTIER *Po. Wks.* (1889) 11. 132 Hopkinsianism .. held .. that guilt could not be hereditary. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* 11. 64/1 Some Christians .. called from their leader Hopkinsians, though they prefer to be called Hopkinsian Calvinists. *Ibid.* 65/1 The Hopkinsian controversy is but little known in Britain. 1886 *Encycl. Amer.* 111. 339 The founder of 'Hopkinsian divinity'.

Hoplite (hōp'līt), [ad. Gr. ὁπλίτης, f. ὅπλον weapon, piece of armour, heavy shield, pl. ὅπλα arms: see -ITE.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier of ancient Greece.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A painting which represented two hoplites. 1846 GROTE *Greece* 1. xx. (1849) 11. 143 The hoplites, or heavy-armed infantry of historical Greece, maintained a close order and well-dressed line. 1857 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* (1858) 1. 408 Ares appears as a hoplite.

Hence **Hoplitic** (hōp'līt'ik) *a.*, belonging to or resembling a hoplite; **Hoplittos** (nōn'ce-wd.), the drilling of hoplites.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 251 The heavy-armed Hoplitic angler, as he may be called, returns generally from his expedition laden only with disappointment. 1886 SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* 11. 21 New peditaries of 'tactics' and 'hoplittics'.

Hoplo- (hōp'lō), before a vowel **hopl-**, combining form of Gr. ὅπλον weapon, piece of armour, or of ὁπλή hoof, as in **Hoplarchy** (-ar'ki), *nōn'ce-wd.* [after *hierarchy*] (see *quot.*). + **Hoplochromism** [see CHROMISM] (see *quot.* 1056). + **Hoplochromist** *a.* **Hoplognathous** (-gō'nāthōs) *a.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], 'having the jaw armed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Hopology (-pōd'jī) [see -LOGY], the science of weapons or armour. **Hoplomachic** (-mæ'kik) *a.* [ad. Gr. ὁπλομαχικός, f. ὅπλον weapon fighting in heavy arms (cf. HOPLITE)], fighting in heavy armour (in *quot. fig.*); + **Hoplomachist** (-pō'mākist), one who fights in heavy armour. **Hoplonemertean** (-nō'mōrtē-ən), **Hoplonemertine** (-nō'mōrtē-in) *Zool.*, *a.* belonging to those nemertean worms in which

the proboscis is armed with a stylet; *sb.* one of these worms. **Hoplophorous** (-pō'fōrōs) *a.* [Gr. ὁπλοφόρος bearing arms], 'bearing armour; protected' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hoplopleurid** (-plū'riid) *Zool.* [Gr. πλεῦρα rib, side], a fish of the extinct family *Hoplopleuridae*, having the body provided with four rows of sub-triangular scutes. **Hoplopodous** (-pō'dōs) *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. ὁπλή hoof, πούς, ποδ- foot], having the feet protected by hoofs.

1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. 498 The chiefs of the Hierarchy, the Iatarchy, the Nomarchy, and the 'Hop-larchy' (under which title both sciences, naval and military, were comprised). 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes Proleg.* d iv b, Our disquisition of the 6i ori, or Casualties (Causalities) of 'Hoplochromism. *Ibid.* e, Objection to the dignity of 'Hoplochromical Remedies. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hoplochromism*, an anointing of Armes or weapons; as they do in the use of the weapon-salve. 1884 R. F. BURTON *Bl. of Sword* 1 The imperious interest of 'Hopology. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 666 That most pugnacious, or, to use the old term, 'hoplomachic of universities. 1793 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 398 Dempster, the last of the formidable sect of 'Hoplomachists, who fought every day .. either with sword or fist, in defence of his doctrines in *omni scibili*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hoplopodous*, applied by Goldfuss to an Order (*Hoplopoda*) .. including those [mammals] which have their feet protected by hooves: 'hoplopodous.

Hop-merchant. [f. HOPE *sb.* + -M.]

1. A merchant who deals in hops.

1639 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* 12 Nov., Henry Sum'er-sole of the city of London, hop-merchant. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 111. (1889) 1. 156 He .. made bargains over a tankard with drovers and hop merchants.

2. *slang.* [with play on HOPE *sb.*] A dancing-master; a dancer.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Hop-Merchant, a Dancing-master. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxviii, Imitated by your Hop-Merchants .. in their .. Country Dances.

Hopnyt, obs. pa. t. of OPEN *v.*

Hopoland, obs. f. HOPLAND, a garment.

Hop-o'-my-thumb (hōp'ōmip'əm). Also 6

hopthumb, 9 hop-me-thumb. [In 16th c., *hop on my thombe*, from HOPE *v.* 1 (in imperative mood), applied to a person so small that he may be hyperbolically told to hop on one's thumb: cf. *stick-in-the-mud*, *pick-me-up*.] A dwarf, a pygmy: the name of a pygmy hero of nursery lore. Cf. *Tom Thumb*.

1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Hoppe upon my thombe, *frutillon*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prose* (1867) 25 It is a small hop on my thombe. And Christ wot, it is wood at a worde. 1583 STANVURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106 A cockney dandiprat hop thumb. 1594 *Tanning of Shrew* (N.), Plaine friend hop of my thum, know you who we are? 1681 *Orway Soldier's* *Font.* IV. i, You little Hop-o'-my-thumb, com' hither. 1827 *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 67 He was a hop-o'-my-thumb no higher than the window-locker. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* 11. 255 This hop-o'-my-thumb of a creature has begun to give herself airs since her marriage and her carriage.

attrib. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) 1. 59 You pitiful hop o' my thumb com' hither. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274, I cannot .. help laughing at such hop-me-thumb fellows. 1889 *Pail Mail* G. 25 June 1/2 Austria is a mere Hop-o'-my-thumb Power excepting so far as she is backed by Germany.

† **Hoppe**. Obs. Also 5 hoop(p)s. [Cf. OE. *hoppe*, pl. *hoppān*, 'ornament; small bell' (Sweet). (Senses 1 and 2 are perhaps distinct words.)]

1. The seed-vessel of flax.

1325 *Gloss. W. de Bible* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Le bocceaus* [du l'n] *Gloss.* hoppen [Camb. MS. flaxbolles]. 1398 *Tævisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xevii. (1495) 663 Floures of flex ben .. blew, and after comyng hoppys, and therein is the seed. And when the hoppe begynnyth to wexe, thenne the flex is drawe vp. 1440 *Propm. Parv.* 246/1 Hooppe [v.r. hooppe], sede of flax. 1552 HULOET, Hoppes of flaxe or hemp, *lincidulum*.

2. The cornel tree, and its fruit.

1499 *Garlandia's Liber Equiv.* Voc. (W. de W.), Corna, *fructus corni*, hoppe: *cornus, quidam arbor*, hoppe tre, *ut quidam dicunt*.

Hopped (hōpt), *a.* [f. HOPE *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished, mixed, or flavoured with hops.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* 11. (1682) 174 A Receiver filled with hopped and fermented Beer. 1832 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* 1. 203 Thirty-five barrels of hopped wort. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 7/3 The bines being lightly hopped without any 'tail', and the fruit all being within sight.

Hopper 1 (hōp'ər). [f. HOPE *v.* 1 + -ER.] OE. type *hōppere*, implied in the feminine *hōppestre*.

Sense 3 is naturally accounted for; but the origin of sense 5 is not clear, unless derived from resemblance to the mill-hopper, which is not favoured by the chronology of existing quotations.]

1. One who hops; a leaper, dancer.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptiste* 442 Pat fore a hopper can hym sla. 1598 FLORIO, *Saltarino* .. a jumper, a hopper. 1744-5 *Mss. DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) 11. 335 The dancers are to be [etc.]. These are the rest of the hoppers. 1775-8 TYRWHITT *Notes on Chaucer's Knt's T.*, I conceive, a female hopper, or dancer, was called an hoppester. 1829 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 21/1 A great hopper and runner.

b. pl. 'A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg' (J.); see SCOTCH-HOPPERS, HOPSCOTCH. 2. An animal characterized by hopping, esp. an insect or insect-larva that hops.

Applied more or less spec. to a locust or grasshopper, a saltatorial beetle as the turnip flea, a saltatorial homopterous insect as a froth-hopper, a flea, the cheese-hopper or maggot of the cheese-fly; also dial. to a samlet; in New-

foundland to a seal of the second year. Also as a second element, in *cheese-hopper*, *grasshopper*, *sandhopper*, etc. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3096 On wind cam fro wester, and do opperes nam, And warpes our in-to de se. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devon* 1. 120 The Samlet of Mr. Pennant, called here the hopper. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 1. 278 *Musca putris*, the larvæ of which are known to the housewife by the name of hoppers, as those of all of them by the name of maggots. 1877 *Mrs. FLEMING Life Arnet* (1879) 192 The armies of barbarous inhuman black hoppers are not greatly diminished. 1897 *Chamb. Jnl.* XIV. 766/2 The locusts were attacked while still in the 'hopper' stage.

3. In a corn or other grinding mill, a receiver like an inverted pyramid or cone, through which grain or anything to be ground passes into the mill; so called because it had originally a hopping or shaking motion (which is now usually transferred to the shaking-shoe, where that is present).

1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 119 Yet saugh I neuere .. How that the hopur waggis til and fra. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man-hode* 1. lxxiii. (1869) 43 In the hopper of the mille .. he was grounden broken and brused. 1585 *Faire Em* 1. ii. 175 in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* 11. 414 Now let me alone to pick the mill, to fill the hopper, to take the toll. 1786 BURNS *To Unco Guid* 1, The heapey happer's ebbing still, And still the clap plays clatter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 158 The hopper .. is agitated by two iron pins on the axis .. that alternately raise the vessel containing the grain, which again sinks by its own weight. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 204 A boy collecting the long edgings of boards as fast as cut off, and thrusting them down a hopper, where they were ground up beneath the mill. 1876 T. HARDY *Elthelberta* 11. xl. 151 Modern developments have shaken up the classes like peas in a hopper.

4. Applied to similar contrivances for feeding any material to a machine, and, generally, to articles resembling a mill hopper in shape or use.

1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Phil. techn.* 277 The space included between the pipes, at their lower end, under the basin, is a kind of hopper. *Ibid.* 278 The water issuing from the hopper is necessarily reduced into drops. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manus.* iii. (ed. 3) 28 To make the engine supply the fire with small quantities of fuel at regular intervals by means of a hopper. 1873 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* 111. 2253 Receiving and weighing hoppers. *Ibid.* 2254 The sheet-iron funnel in which the grain is received before passing up into the weighing hopper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hopper*, 1. a chute for feeding any material to a machine. 2. The basin of a water-closet. 3. (Glass.) A conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the glass-cutter. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 626 The tickets are placed in a kind of tube or hopper, down which they descend, and .. are drawn one by one across a printing machine. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 2/1 The new twelve-barrel Nordenfeldt gun .. Hoppers to fit on the feeders keep them constantly replenished, and so incessant is the fire that in half a minute 600 shots were discharged.

5. A basket; esp. a basket or other vessel in which the sower carries his seed. Now dial.

1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxx. 7 [lxxxii. 6] His hend in hopper served bai. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. vii. 57 He hengan a Hoper on his Bac In stude of a Scrippe. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* x. 43 Thyn hopur clothe hienys skyn; and throwe Thy seede thereynne. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 10. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 Be sure ever and anon to stir up the bottom of your Hopper, or Seed-lo. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* 11. 106 What once were kernels from his hopper sown, Now browning wheat-ears.

6. A barge in attendance on a dredging machine, which carries the mud or gravel out to sea and discharges it through an opening in its bottom. Also *hopper-barge*.

1759 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) 11. 588 A person invented a machine .. called a Hopper .. to take ballast out of ships .. convey the same to the sea, and there drop it. 1887 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 New steamer Giralda, when off Claxburgh, river Wear, came into collision with a laden hopper. 1894 *Ibid.* 8 Oct. 6/7 The men who were working the marine dredger and its attendant hoppers in the outer port of Port Said.

7. = *hopper-car*: see 10.

1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 10 June (Bartlett), Of the fifty-seven hoppers thrown over Opequan bridge, one half can be put into serviceable order again.

8. A funnel-shaped or hopper-like hollow.

1838 T. L. MITCHELL 3 *Exp. E. Austral.* (1839) 11. 319 We find among the features on these lofty river banks many remarkable hollows, not unaptly termed 'hoppers' .. from the water sinking into them, as grain subsides in the hopper of a mill. 1847 D. A. WELLS & S. H. DAVIS *Sh. Williams Coll.* 88 You find yourself on the edge of a gulf at least a thousand feet deep, the four sides of which apparently converge to a point at the bottom. This place, from its peculiar form, is called the Hopper.

9. *Pianoforte*. A piece attached at the back part of a key to raise the hammer and regulate the distance to which it falls back from the string after striking it. Also called *grasshopper*.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140/1 The action of the square piano-forte, on its first introduction, consisted of a key, a lifter, a hammer, and a damper. .. Longman and Broderip .. brought out a patented invention having two additional parts in the action, namely, the hopper, and the under-hammer. 1896 HIKKINS *Pianoforte* 37 The key, hopper, spring and set-off.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* appositive, as (sense 6) *hopper-barge*, *-punt*. *b.* Of or belonging to a hopper, as (sense 3) *hopper feed*, *form*, *head*, *mouth*; (sense 9) *hopper button*, *lever*, *spring*. *c.* Shaped like or resembling the hopper of a mill, as *hopper casement*, *closet*, *hip*, *pan*, *roof*, *ventilator*.

d. parasyntetic, as (sense 5: cf. quot. 1787 s.v. HOPPET¹) *hopper-arsed*, *-hipped*, *-rumped* adjs.
e. Special combs.: *hopper axis*, a contrivance for grinding apples, something like a coffee-mill; *hopper-boy*, 'a name given in mills to a rake which moves in a circle, drawing the meal over an opening through which it falls' (Craig 1847); *hopper-car*, a kind of car or truck for carrying coal, gravel, etc., shaped like a hopper, and emptying through an opening at the bottom; *hopper-cock*, a valve for water-closets, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); † *hopper-crow*, † a crow that follows a seed-hopper during sowing; *hopper-eared*, -free adjs. (see quot.); *hopper-hood*, a hooded seal in its second year.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Hopper-arst*, when the Breech sticks out. 1787 [see HOPPET¹ 1]. 1807 *Vancouver Agric. Devon* (1813) 124 It performs all the operations of thrashing, winnowing, grinding, and bolting, together with an iron *hopper axis for grinding apples. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 4/2 The Admiralty *hopper barge, for use at the Gibraltar new Dry Dock and Extension Works, had an adventurous voyage. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141/2 Hopper spring. *Hopper lever. *Hopper button. Sustaining spring. fixed in the front end of the hopper lever. 1861 *N. Y. Tribune* 10 June (Bartlett). There were one hundred and eighty-three iron *hopper-cars recovered in a condition to be restored. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instr.* 103 *Hopper casements. should be inserted in almost all the windows, in order to secure due ventilation. a 1599 *Greene Jas. IV.* v. ii. To gather feathers like to a *hopper-crow, And lose them in the height of all my pomp? 1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* 111. i. 19 (E.D.S.) Such land would return an *hopper-eared crop at harvest, or, in plainer English, a little ear, with a few kernels. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Mar. 2/1 Mr. Maxim's next effort was also a 3-pounder, using a long cartridge, but having a very short action and a *hopper feed. 1899 *J. Huntea Hallamsh. Gloss.* 51 When the tenants of the manor of Sheffield ground their corn at the lord's mill, some of them were called *hopper-frees, being privileged. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 440 The *hopper-free tenants at Leeds had their corn grinded immediately upon the emptying of the hopper, though there were never so many attending. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lx. 55 With *hopper hippis, and benches narrow. 1672 *Wycherley Love in Wood* II. i. She is bow-legged, *hopper-hipp'd. 1793 *Smeaton Edystone L.* 198 The large square wooden pipe. terminates in a *hopper-mouth proper for receiving in the burthen. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/2 Flushing Water Closet, with *Hopper Pan. 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hopper-punt, a flat-floored lighter for carrying soil or mud, with a hopper or receptacle in its centre, to contain the lading. 1666 *Middleton Wom. Beware Wom.* II. ii. Her body straight, not *hopper-rump'd. 1840 *Hopper spring [see *hopper button*]. 1896 *Hipkins Pianoforte Gloss.*, *Hopper Spring*, the wire spring that regulates the angle of the sticker or hopper, and accelerates its return under the notch or roller.

Hence *Hoppered a.*: cf. *hopper-hipped* (above). 1704 *D'Urfey Hell beyond Hell* 54 Holland, up to the ankles fine, But hopper'd still about the chine.

Hopper² (hɒpəɪ). [f. *HOP* v.2 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One engaged in picking hops; a hop-picker. 1719 in *Cowper Canterb. Reg.*, St. George (1891) 207 Edward Even and Alice his pretended wife, hoppers and way-going persons. 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* lxxvii. The venerable Society of weavers, podders, and hoppers. 1860 *Dickens Uncomm. Trav.* xi. Many of these hoppers are Irish, but many come from London.

2. A brewer's vat in which the infusion of hops is prepared to be added to the wort (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. attrib., as *hopper-house*.

1883 *J. Y. Stratton Hops & Hop-pickers* 45 The hopper-house is generally a long low-pitched building. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/2 Great efforts have been made. to provide suitable lodgings for the hoppers, and 'hopper-houses' catch the eye at every turn of the road.

Hopper, error. form of *HOOPER* 2, wild swan.

† **Hoppetere**. Obs. [OE. *hoppystre*, f. *hoppian* to hop: see -STER. The mod. form would be *hopper*; cf. Chaucer's *tappestere*, now *tapster*.] A female dancer, a danceress. In the quot. from Chaucer app. used attrib. = 'dancing'.

'Schippes hoppeteres' answers to *navi bellatrici* (= 'warlike ships') in Boccaccio's *Teseide*, which it is supposed that Chaucer misread as *ballatrici* (= dancers, dancing, pl. fem.). Speght (followed by Bullock and Cockeram) erroneously explained 'hoppeteres' as 'pilots'. See Skeat, *Chaucer* V. 80.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 484 He .. ðæs mæran witezan deað þære lyðran hoppystrean hire glizes to mede forðeaf. c 1386 *Chaucer Knt. s. T.* 1159 Yet saugh I brent the shippes hoppeteres [Camd. MS. *hospeterys*].

Hoppet¹ (hɒpɛt). Chiefly north. dial. Also 7- hobbet, 9 hoppett, -itt. [? f. *HOPPER* 1 with dim. suffix. Cf. also *HOBBET*.]

1. A basket, esp. a small hand-basket.

1671 *Skinner Etym. Angl.* *Hoppet*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima significat autem Corbæm seu Calathum quo fructus circumferunt. 1674 *Ray N. C. Words* 26 A *Hoppet*, a little Handbasket. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* III. 392/1 An Hoppet, or Hobbet. is a Vessel of wood to carry corn in by him that soweth the same. 1787 *Gosse Prov. Gloss.*, *Hoppet*, a little basket, chiefly for holding seed-corn, worn by the husbandmen, in sowing, at their backs, whence a man with protuberant buttocks is compared to a man accoutered with a *hoppet*, and stiled *hoppet-arsed*, vulgarly *hopper-arsed*. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hoppit*, a little basket. 1847-78 *Halliwel, Hoppit*, the dish used by miners to measure their ore in. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Hoppit*, a small hand-basket with lids. 'She has ta'en a hoppet with her lunch.'

2. A large bucket, used for lowering and raising men and materials in the shaft of a mine or other excavation.

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 3 The engineer was astonished to find that the hoppet containing the men stopped in the shaft. 1888 *Times* 9 Apr. 6/5 The hoppet is a large iron bucket fastened by three books and chains to the rope. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 3/1 The workmen are raised by means of a 'hoppet', which a steam engine lifts or lowers as required. 1897 *Times* 10 Mar. 13/6 One hoppit came up with debris showing slight dampness.

3. A bee-hive; also *bee-hoppet*. dial.

Hoppet², local. [? dim. of *HOPE* sb.2.]

1. An enclosure; a yard, paddock, or the like.

1701 *Deed* [relating to properties called] 'a Barn and Hoppett'. 1864 *Gd. Words* 581/2 There is a hoppet big enough for the run of a pony. 1867 *Crim. Chronol.* *York Castle* 153 Crowther and Hoyle were interred in the hoppet at the back of the Castle.

2. A gaol or prison. [May perh. belong to prec. word: cf. *cage*, *coop* similarly used.]

1855 *Robinson Whitty Gloss.*, *Hoppet*, the jail. 'They were putten i' t' hoppet', imprisoned.

Hoppet³, north. dial. [dim. from *HOP* v.1.] An infant in arms.

1695 *Kennett Par. Antig.* II. Gloss. s. v. *Tremuta*, A young child danced in the arms by metapher called a little hoppet. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hoppit*, an infant.

Hop-picker. A labourer employed to pick the ripe hops from the bines; usually one of a large body who annually migrate to the hop-growing districts to do this work; also, a mechanical contrivance for picking, cleaning, and sorting hops. So **Hop-picking**, the work of picking hops, which annually gives temporary employment in the country to large bodies of the poor.

1760 *Engraving of picture by G. Smith*, The Hop Pickers. 1777 *Brand Pop. Antig.* (1870) II. 20 To the festivities of Harvest Home must be referred the following popular custom among the hop-pickers in Kent. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Hop-picker*, ... a machine for picking hops. 1872 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 629/2 Hop-picking completed.

Hoppil: see *HOPPLE* v.

Hoppiness (hɒpɪnɪs). [f. assumed adj. **hopp*y, f. *HOP* sb.2 + *-NESS*.] Hopping manner or quality. 1860 *J. White Hist. France* (ed. 2) 3 Animals [frogs]... the exact image of himself in hoppiness of motion.

Hopping (hɒpɪŋ), vbl. sb.1 [f. *HOP* v.1 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb *HOP*, in various senses. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 379/19 At his bruydale was plei i-nough: song and grettingunge. a 1340 *Hamfale Psalter* xxxix. 6 Hoppynge & daunceynge of tumbleris & herlotis. 1576 *Newton Lemni's Complex.* I. ii. 10 b, Vndecond hopping and dauncing. 1879 *H. Spencer Data Ethics* x. § 66. 181 The perpetual hoppings of the canary from bar to bar of its cage.

2. A dance; a rural festival of which dancing forms a principal part.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3545 Men made song and hoppings, Ogain the com of this kinges. c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 102 The day that one John Fletcher of Chester made a hopping. 1686 *G. Stuart Jockeyer. Disc.* 32 To Horse-race, Fair, or Hoppin go. 1843 *Harrov in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 55 These feasts, or as they are called elsewhere in Northumberland, hoppings, are held on the festival day of the patron saint. 1889 *Archæol. Æliana* XIII. 322 At Newburn... the hopping is held about the feast of St. Margaret of Antioch.

Hopping, vbl. sb.2 [f. *HOP* sb.1 or v.2 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The gathering of hops; hop-picking.

1717 *Canterb. Parish Reg.*, St. George (ed. Cowper) 206 One Robert Northborn, a stranger came hopping [= a hopping]. 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* lxxvii. The profession of hopping. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/4 The return of the hopping season. 1812 *Id.* 9/5 A labourer, with his wife and children, may make from £6 to £8 by 'the hopping'.

2. The flavouring of malt liquor with hops.

1816 *J. Smith Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 570 Of Boiling and Hopping. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/3 English hops suitable for fine ale brewing or dry hopping must prove to be in limited supply. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/1 When German hops were used for hopping down.

Hopping, ppl. a.1 [f. *HOP* v.1 + *-ING* 2.]

1. That hops: see the verb.

1785 *Burns Winter Night* iv, Ilk hopping bird. 1790 *Burke Fr. Rev.* 127 The little shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour. 1799 *Colebridge Lett.* (1895) 280 A little hopping, over-civil sort of thing.

2. Comb. **Hopping-dick**, local name for a species of thrush (*Merula leucogenys*) common in Jamaica, resembling the blackbird in appearance and song (*Maudslayi's Treas. Nat. Hist.* (1874) 325); **hopping-john** (*Southern U.S.*), a stew of bacon with pease or pease and rice seasoned with red pepper; **hopping-mad a.** (dial. and U.S.), violently angry, so as to dance with rage.

1856 *Oldmsted Slave States* 506 The greatest luxury with which they are acquainted is a stew of bacon and peas, with red pepper, which they call 'Hopping John'. 1675 *Cotton Scoffer Scott* 52, I us'd to make him *hopping mad. a 1860 *Widdow Badelt Papers* 275 (Bartlett) Miss Fustick said Liddy Ann was too old to wear plumes... which made Liddy hoppin' mad, and led to an awful quarrel.

Hence **Hoppingly** adv.

1598 *Florio, Sallottone*, hoppingly, skippingly.

Hopping, ppl. a.2 [f. *HOP* v.2 + *-ING* 2.] Engaged in hop-picking.

1860 *Dickens Uncomm. Trav.* xi, The whole country side... will swarm with hopping tramps.

Hoppity. [f. *HOP* v.1] Another name for *HALMA*.

1894 *L. B. Sperry Confid. Talks with Yng. Men* xvii. 164 Games of all sorts, base-ball, foot-ball, checkers, hoppity.

Hopple (hɒpəl), v. [Origin obscure; it is exemplified earlier than *HOBBLE* v. in same sense, and can hardly be a later variant of that word; rather does the corresp. sense of *hobble* seem to be taken from *hopple*. But Kilian has early mod.Fl. *hoppelen* = MDu. *hobelen* to jump, dance; and see the German forms mentioned under *HOBBLE* v.]

trans. To fasten together the legs of (a horse or other beast) to prevent it from straying; also *transf.* to fetter (a human being); = *HOBBLE* v. 7. 1886 in *Scottish Manor Rec.* (N.W. Linc. Gloss.). That noe man hoppell noe cattell in the Forthe. 1630 *Ibid.* That noe man shall leave his horse or beaste loose in the fallowe feilde but to hoppill tether or bringe him home at night. 1660 *H. More Myst. Godl.* ix. vii. § 8 Superstitiously hoppilled in the Toils and Nets of superfluus Opinions. a 1749 *Chalkley Wks.* (1766) 382, I think then he ought to be muzzled and hoppilled too. 1807 *P. Gass Jernl.* 223 We caught all our horses and hoppilled them. 1876 *Morris Sigurd.* 26 What of men so hoppilled should be the tale to tell?

Hopple (hɒpəl), sb. [f. *HOFFLE* v.]

1. An apparatus for hopping horses, etc. (see prec.); also *transf.* a fetter; = *HOBBLE* sb. 3.

a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hopple*. 1886 *Gurnsey News* 28 June 5/1 A pattern hopple for sheep... was submitted. 1888 *W. Morris Dream* 7. Ball iv. 34, I went up and down my prison what I could for my hopples. 1892 *M. C. F. Morris Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 113 When they are milking a cow they tie her hind legs with a hopple.

2. ? = *Hobble*-bush.

1856 *Bryant Poems*, *Strange Lady* vii, A pebbly brook, where rustling winds among the hopples sweep.

|| **Hoppo** (hɒpə). [See quot. 1882.] In China: The board of revenue or customs. Also (short for *hoppo-man*) an officer of the customs.

1711 *C. Lockyer Trade in India* 101 (Y.) The Hoppes, who look on Europe Ships as a great branch of their Profits, will give you all the fair Words imaginable. 1726 *Shet-vocke Voy. round World* 446 We should have met with great trouble from the Hop-po-men, or Custom-house Officers. 1812 *Ibid.* 448 The Boitia's boat... was... pursued by a Hop-po, or Custom-house boat. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 355 The Hop-po or Chinese Custom-house officer at Macao. 1882 *Fan Kwai at Canton* 36 (Y.) The 'Hop-po' (as he was incorrectly styled) filled an office especially created for the foreign trade at Canton... The Board of Revenue is in Chinese 'Hoo-poo', and the office was locally misapplied to the officer in question.

Hop-pole. [f. *HOP* sb.1] A tall pole on which hop-plants are trained.

1573-4 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 583 For setting up the hop poles... vj. a 1687 *Cotton Poems*, To J. Bradshaw (R.), Like hop-poles in a hop-yard read. 1784 [see *hop-kiln* s. v. *HOP* sb.1 5 b]. 1892 *Spectator* 23 Jan. 118 Alder for charcoal, chestnut for hop-poles.

Hoppynne, obs. form of *OPEN*.

Hop-sack, hopsack (hɒpsæk). [f. *HOP* sb.1]

1. A sack in which hops are packed.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 72 Item, making of the hopsakes iij. d. 1612 *Rowlands More Knaves Yet A iv*, Great large abominable breech Like Brewers Hop-sacks. 1753 *School of Man* 28 Vice may be said to get admittance to us habited in velvet, but comes from us in a Hopsack. 1869 *Punch* 10 July 10/2 He would come in a hop-sack, with a cabbage-leaf on his head.

2. = next, b.

1892 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/1 Every variety of surface is supplied... from the sheeny 'faced cloth' to the rough 'hop-sack'. 1893 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/3 'Horse-cloth', 'hopsack', and other similar kinds of material, which are only coarse in appearance, being really made of the finest wool.

Hop-sacking. a. The material of which hop-sacks are made, a coarse fabric composed of hemp and jute. b. Applied to a woollen dress-fabric made with a roughened surface.

1824 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 211/1, I give the preference to unbleached linen and hop sacking. 1893 *Daily News* 17 July 6/3 A gown of hop-sacking, shot mauve and grey.

Hop-score. local. = *HOPSCOTCH*.

1829 *J. Hunter Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Hop-score*, a child's game. 1890 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IX. 196 The game has always, I believe, been called in Yorkshire and the Northern countries 'hop-score'.

† **Hop-scot**. Obs. rare. = *HOPSCOTCH*.

1789 *Archæol.* IX. 18 (D.) A very common game at every school called hop-scot.

Hopscotch (hɒpskɒtʃ). [f. *HOP* v.1 + *SCOTCH* sb. an incised line or scratch: a formation like *catch-penny*, *heel-all*, etc.] A children's game, consisting in hopping on one foot and driving forward with it a flat stone, fragment of a slate or tile, etc., from one compartment to another of an oblong figure traced out on the ground, so as always to hop over or clear each scotch or line. Also called *Hop-score*, *Hop-scot*, and (earlier) *Scotch-hoppers*.

1801 *Strutt Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 339 Among the school-boys in my memory there was a pastime called Hop-Scotch. 1840 *R. H. Dana Bef. Mast* xxiii. 72 Playing hopscotch and other games on the hard sand. 1886 *American XII.* 140 It would seem that the well-known boys' game of 'hop-scotch' dates back to the beginning of the Christian era. attrib. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 64 Streets and lanes cross and recross in delightfully hopscotch fashion.

Hopshackle, *sb.* Obs. exc. dial. [The second element is app. SHACKLE; the first is obscure: cf. HOPPLE, HAMSHACKLE.] A ligament for confining a horse or cow (Jam.); a hopple or hobble.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem*. II. (Arb.) 128 Soch runners .. in the end .. cum behind others and deserue but the hopshackles, if the Masters of the game be right iudgers.

So **Hopshackle** (in 6 *Sc. hap-*) *v. trans.*, to hopple or hobble. Obs. exc. dial.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 12 He stackerit lyk ane strummall awer [*i.e.* aver, old horse] That hap shackleit war abone the kne. 1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 17 Thou walks as if thou were hop-shackle't.

Hopthumb: see HOP-O'-MY-THUMB.

Hop-yard. [*f.* HOP *sb.*] = HOP-GARDEN.

1533-4 *L'Estrange Housch.-bk.* in *Archaeol.* XXV. 538 For trymyng of the hoppy yerd. 1552 HULOET, Hoppe yarde, arbustum. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) 1. 259 There be now no houses at all, but hoppyards. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 28 They hill it about like a hop-yard. a 1687 [see HOP-POLE]. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 22 The hoppyards in Worcestershire are .. situated upon the better and richer clays and marls.

Hopyn, Hoqueton, obs. ff. OPEN, HAQUETON.

Hor, var. HER *poss. pron.* Obs., their; ME. var. of HAIR; obs. f. HOUR; var. HORE Obs., filth.

† **Horabaptist**. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Gr. ὥρα or L. hōra hour.] One who baptizes every hour.

a 1641 [see Holobaptist s. v. HOLO-].

Horat (hō'rāt), *a.* [*f.* L. hōr-a hour + -AL. Late L. had hōrātis.] Of or pertaining to an hour or hours; horary; hourly.

1717 PATOR *Alma* II. 268 If the horat orbit ceases, The whole [watch] stands still. 1808 F. B. L. FOUR in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 27 A column for the horat variations of sol-lunar power. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/7 The same rectification of the horat system that has already taken place in all Europe with the exception of France, Spain, and Portugal.

Hence **Horally** *adv.*, hourly, in relation to hours.

1623 COCKERAM, *Horally*, hourly.

Horarious (hōrē'ri-əs), *a. rare*. [*f.* late L. hōrāri-us HORARY + -OUS.] = next, 3.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Horarious*, enduring for an hour or two only; as the petals of *Cistus*.

Horary (hō'rā-ri), *a.* [*ad. med. L. hōrāri-us, f. hōra HOUR*: see -ARY and cf. F. *horaire*.]

1. Of, relating to, or indicating the hours. *Horary angle* = HOUR-ANGLE. *Horary circle*: see CIRCLE *sb.* 2, 13 a; also, the circle of hours on a dial-plate.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* II. 193 Understood no more of Nature, than a rude Country-fellow does of the Internal Fabrick of a Watch, that only sees the Index and Horary Circle. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* 1. 19 Furnished with a stile, with horary lines and numbers, and .. all the requisites of a sun dial. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 390 The horary spaces, or angular distances of the hours on the dial. 1798 tr. *Pérouse's Voy. round World* III. 332 M. de Langle himself took the distances and horary angles. 1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* II. 13 The angle which the meridian of a star makes with the meridian of the place of observation, is called the star's Horary Angle. 1853 *Chr. Remembr.* Jan. 71 The general horary arrangement of time.

2. Occurring every hour, hourly.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* i. vi. Horary shifts Of shirts and waste-coats. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 152 A dayly, horary, momentarily breaking of that great Evangelical precept. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v., The Horary motion of the earth on her axis is 15°. 1881 *Nature* No. 620. 480 The horary average [of meteors] increased rapidly between the evening and morning hours.

† 3. Lasting only for an hour, or for a short time; applied to fruits that will not keep. Obs.

1620 *VENERER Via Recta* vii. 114 These and such like horarie and quickly perishing fruits. 1698 *FAVER Acc. E. India & P.* 293 Melons, Cucumbers, and other Horary Fruits.

4. *Astrol.* *Horary question*, a question, the answer to which is obtained by erecting a figure of the heavens for the moment at which it is propounded. Hence, Relating to such questions, as *horary astrology, prediction*.

1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Lev.* 9 To perswade the Lady Arnabella to come to me, to be resolv'd 'bout some horary question. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 985 Draw a Figure that shall tell you What you perhaps forget, befell you, By way of Horary inspection. 1790 *SMITH Astrol.* (1792) I. 107 Calculating nativities or resolving horary questions. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s. v., The figure for a horary question is erected in the same manner as for a nativity.

Horary, *sb. rare*. [*ad. late L. hōrāri-um dial.*, book of hours, *hent. sing.* of hōrāri-us (see prec.).]

† 1. *Ecll.* A book containing the offices for the canonical hours. Obs.

1631 HEVLIN *St. George's v. s.* 11. 93 So was it in our Ladies *Horaries*, or *horarium*, according to the use of Sarum. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* III. i. 9 This year (1549) all .. breviaries, offices, horaries, .. were called in and destroyed.

2. An hourly account or narrative. (Cf. *diary*.)

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 817/1 Todleben tells us that Can-robot deployed on the heights by two o'clock; Kinglake, that Bosquet .. crossed by the ford .. at 2:10; and so on through the history of the battle.

Horatian (hō'rā-ti-ān), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. Horā-ti-ān-us, f. Horā-ti-us gentile name of the poet Horace*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus, B.C. 65-8), or his poetry. *b.* as *sb.* The language of Horace.

1851 TENNYSON in *Life* (1897) I. 341 A far-off echo of the Horatian Alcaic. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curvica* 10 He capped my verse instantaneously, and for the next half-hour we conversed in Horatian.

Horce, obs. form of HOARSE.

† **Horcop, horecop**. Obs. Also 6 *dial. hoore-cup, -chup*. [*ME. f. hōr whore* + ? *COP sb.*; but the analytical sense is not clear.] A bastard. Also as a term of abuse.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam*. 224 Hyt were not feyre, A horcop to be yowre heyre. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Horcop, bastarde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxvii. 384 (Add. MS.), I gafe souke, and noryshed my ij. hore Coppis. 14.. *Nom.* in *Wt. Willeker* 694/9 *Hic pellinguis*, a horcoppe. 1578 *WHESTONE Promos* II. iv, T'wyll teache the hoorecup wyt.

Hord, obs. f. HOARD, HORDE; var. ORD Obs.

† **Hord**. Obs. [*ad. L. horda* in same sense.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Hord*, a Cow great with Calfe. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*.

Hordarian. *rare*. [*f. med. L. hordāri-us, ad. OE. hordere treasurer, HOARDER*.] (See quot.)

1892 G. W. KITCHIN *Comp. Rolls* 32 The Hordarian, who had charge of the home or material resources of the Convent; providing bread and beer, meat and fish, for the Refectory. *Ibid.* 496 *Hordarius*, a Hordarian, officer in charge of the hoard or collection of property belonging to the Monastery [at Winchester].

So **Hordary** [*ad. med. L. hordāria*], the department of the monastery under the hordarian.

1892 G. W. KITCHIN *Comp. Rolls Index* 527 Hordary, Chaplain of the.

Horde (hōrd), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 horda, hord, 7 hordia, 7-8 hoord, 7- horde. [Ultimately *ad. Turki ordā*, also *ordī, ordū, urdū* camp (see URDU), whence *Russ. ordā* horde, clan, crowd, troop, *Pol. horda*, Ger., Da. *horde*, Sw. *hord*, It. *orda*, Sp., Fr. *horda*, F. *horde* (1559 in *Hatz-Darm*). The initial *h* appears in Polish, and thence in the Western European languages. The various forms *horda, horde, hord* were due to the various channels through which the word came into Eng.]

1. A tribe or troop of Tartar or kindred Asiatic nomads, dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place for pasturage, or for war or plunder. *b.* Also applied to other nomadic tribes. *Golden Horde*, name for a tribe who possessed the khanate of Kiptchak, in Eastern Russia and western and central Asia, from the 13th century till 1480.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 280 Tartares are divided by companies which they caule Hordes .. they consist of innumerable Hordes. 1560 JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 225 The Nagayans .. were divided into diuers companies called Hords. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 560 The Tartarians are divided into certain commonalties, and Colonies, called of them Hordes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvii. xxi, As the Scythian Hordas stray. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 421 Stayed with him in his hord (which consisted of about 1000 households of a kindred). 1740 THOMPSON & HOGG in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lii. 239 They are divided into three *hordas*, under the government of a *khan*. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 78 The Kirgises .. have always been divided into three hordes, the great, the middle and the little hordes. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimée* (1877) I. i. 2 Nations trembled at the coming of the Golden Horde.

b. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 745 (Greenland) In which Tents they lived by hords. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* Introduct., Such were the Hords among the Goths, the Clans in Scotland, and Septs in Ireland. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xxxiii. 320 Of the Gauls, new hordes had lately arrived from beyond the Alps. 1847 DISABILI *Tancred* vi. iv, I am sprung from a horde of Baltic pirates.

2. *transf.* A great company, esp. of the savage, uncivilized, or uncultivated; a gang, troop, crew.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 426 Pillars of Stone, which sometimes were Hords of Men and Beasts feeding, transformed. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 99, I hardly shall allow that with the horde of regicides we could .. obtain any thing at all deserving the name of peace. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 160 Eager to be out of the vicinity of such a piratical horde. 1883 19th *Cent.* May 901 In all our large cities there are hordes of little ragged urchins who live on the streets. 1883 H. E. SCUDDER in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 227/1 This great horde of young readers in America has created a large number of special writers for the young.

b. Of animals: A moving swarm or pack.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iv. iv, The grass still moved to the stir of the insect horde. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 823 Wolves in a wolfish horde.

Hence **Horde** *v. intr.*, to form a horde; to congregate or live as in a horde.

1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 209 My fathers' house shall never be a cave For wolves to horde and howl in.

Horde, obs. form of HOARD.

Hordeaceous (hōr'dē-ā-shs), *a.* [*f. L. horde-ace-us, f. hordeum barley*: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of barley; related to or resembling barley. 1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

† **Hordeate**. Obs. [*ad. med. L. hordeāt-um, f. hordeum barley*. Cf. F. *orgeat*.] A drink made of barley; a decoction of barley.

1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* i. 28 To make a Hordeat or mundified Barly. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 162* They may be used instead of apozems and Hordeates. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. 60, I prescribed him that night a barley-cream .. We repeated the hordeat that night.

Hordein, Hordere, obs. ff. ORDAIN, ORDER.

Hordein (hōr'dē-in). *Chem.* [*f. L. horde-um*

barley + -IN.] A pulverulent substance obtained from barley-meal: see QUOTS.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 259 In this grain, Proust has discovered .. a peculiar substance .. to which he has given the name of hordein. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 73 Dr. Thomson is of opinion that the hordein .. is merely starch in a particular state. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 167 Barley-starch obtained by kneading barley-meal in water, and leaving the liquid to settle .. leaves a pulverulent substance, to which Proust gave the name hordein. It appears, however, to be, not a definite substance, but a mixture of starch, cellular tissue, and an azotised body.

† **Hore, hor**. Obs. Also 4 hoore. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *horh, horg* masc. and neut., clammy humour, phlegm; also *horu, horw* -m., dirt, filth, foulness = OFris. *hore*, OS. *horu*, OHG. *horo* (*horw*, *horow*, *horew*), MHG. *hor* (*horw*-es) n., dirt, LG. *hor, hār*, dirt, ON. *horr* m., mucus from the nose; -Otent. **horwo*:-pre-Teut. **korw*, **korw*; cf. OIr. *corbad* pollution.] Dirt, filth, defilement, foulness.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 412 *Flegmata*, *horh*. a 1000 *Elene* 297 (Gr.) Ge mid horu speowdon on ðæs andwilitan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 174 Dracontian wip fule boras on men. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 56 þæt aðweaðð .. fram synna horewum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 þe clemesse þe is bideof of þe hore þat is cleped horend, þat is alre horene hore. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 8 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 71 So clene he cam fram his moder: wipoute enre hore. c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 34 (*ibid.* 157) þer nis schepe no swine no gote no non horw3. 1340 *Ayene*. 137 Huet am ich bote essse and spearken and hor and stench, wermes wynd ssed and smech. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xiii. lii. (1495) 442 Elythe and hore of cyttees ben cast in to ryuers. *Ibid.* xvi. vii. 557 The fume of syluer clensthy fylth and hore of bodies. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 83 On me was neijer weem ne hore.

Hore, ME. north. midl. form of HAIR; obs. f. HOAR, HOUR, OAR, WHORE; var. *HER pron.* Obs., their, ORE Obs., mercy. **Horecop**: see HORCOP.

Horehound, hoarhound (hō'rhaund).

Forms: 1 hāre hūne, (hāran hūnan), 3 horehune, 4 -houne, 5 horho(w)ne, haarhounde, 5-6 horehounde, 6- horehound, 8- hoarhound. [OE. *hāre hūne*, f. *hār* hoar, hoary + *hūne* name of a plant, of uncertain origin; thence ME. *hārhoune*, altered by popular etymology to *horehound*, which puts some appearance of meaning into the second element. The analogical spelling is *hoar*-, but this is much less usual in England than *hore*-.]

1. A labiate herb, *Marrubium vulgare*, having stem and leaves covered with white cottony pubescence; its aromatic bitter juice is much used as a remedy for coughs, etc. Hence extended to several allied herbs (see *b.*), horehound proper being then distinguished as *Common* or *White Horehound*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 110 Genim þa haran hūnan. a 1100 *Agg. Voc.* in *Wt. Willeker* 298/6 *Marrubium*, hāre hūne. c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* *ibid.* 554/4 *Marrubium*, maruil, horehūne. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 80 Wip watir .. þat mirre wormode, horehōne, sauge, pimperlune hōry symple or compounned ben soden yn. c 1425 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 9 An heved hor als borhōne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Horone, herbe. *marubium*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Take the Juice of haarhounde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 232/1 Horehounde herbe, *langue de chien*. 1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 38 That wholesome Herb Horehound, which, indeed, is a fine Bitter. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 308 Common White Horehound. 1897 *WILLIS Flower. Pl.* II. 242 *Marrubium vulgare*, white horehound.

b. With qualifying words: Base Horehound, White Dead-nettle, *Lamium album*; Black, Fetid, or Stinking H., *Ballota nigra*, a common weed with dull purple flowers; Water H., species of *Lycopus*, particularly *L. europæus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 19 Ballote .. is named in english stynkyng Horehound or blacke Horehound. *Ibid.* 77 Stachys .. maye be named in englishe litle Horehounde or straye Horehound. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxii. 255 There be foure kinde of Horehounde, in fashion one like to another. The first kinde is our white Horehounde, the seconde is the blacke stinking Horehounde. The third is Stachys or field Horehounde. The fourth is water or Mar-rishe Horehounde. *Ibid.* 256 Stachys or wilde Horehounde. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. ccxxii. 564. a 1625 FLETCHER *Faith. Sheph.* II. i, The Clote .. And this black Hore-boune, both are very good. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 380 Perennial shrubby Lamium or base Horehound. 1897 *WILLIS Flower. Pl.* II. 39 *Ballota nigra*, the foetid horehound.

2. An extract or confection of the plant *Marrubium vulgare*, used as a remedy for coughs.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 51 b, Horehounde .. is good to be geuen with hony vnto them that sygh much. 1859 SALA *Tru. round Clock* (1861) 55 The relative merits of almond-rock and candied horehound. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 475 Horehound, an aromatic stimulant.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as horehound candy, drop, lozenge, etc.; horehound beer, a fermented beverage containing horehound juice.

1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. v.* She .. took the hore-hound drop that Margaret offered her. 1861 DELAMAR *Kitch. Gard.* 127 Horehound lozenges are sold by most dispensing chemists, as expectorant medicine.

† **Horel**. Obs. *rare*-. Also 6 horrel(l). [*app. a var. of holour*, assimilated to *hore*; cf. next.] A fornicator, adulterer.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/2 Horel, or hullowre (*S.* hollowr,

P. holour, *fornicator*, *fornicatrix*. 1552 HULOET, Horrell, or whoremonger, *concupitor*, *libidinosus*. 1570 LEVINS *Manph.* 56/11 An Horrel, *libidinosus*.

† **Horeling, horling**. *Obs.* [f. ME. *hore*, *WHORE* + *-LING*.] A fornicator, whoremonger; an adulterer, a paramour.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 103 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223 Hwat sullen horelinges don't c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 25 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 324 If there be in countre an horeling, a shrew, Lat him come to the court. 1340 *Ayenb.* 52 Pe drinkere and be horeling. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 157 Horylynges and strompettes. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2189 Quod hire horylyng in the bede.

† **Horemint**. *Obs.* Some hoary species of mint; or perhaps horehound.

1533 *Etycol Cast. Helthe* (1530) 60 Digestiues of fleume. . . Horemint.

† **Horeness**. *Obs.* In 4 hoornesse. [f. *HORE* filth + *-NESS*.] Foulness, filth; mucus.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* *De P. R.* iv. l. (1495), Heete . . dystroyeth superflyettes, and clensthy fylthe and hoornesse.

Horestrong, var. of **HARSTRANG**.

† **Horewort**. *Obs. Herb.* [f. *hore* *HOAR* a. + *WORT*, in reference to its white downy covering.] An old name of Cudweed, *Filago Germanica*.

c 1400 *Alphab. Herb.* in MS. Arundel 42, ff. 94 b, *Filago* horewort (error for horwort). c 1485 *MS. Bodl.* 536 ff. 27 *Filago*. a littel erb cald feld worde or hor worde And he groys in whete. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, Horewort is *Filago*.

Hori, filth, filthy: see **HORE sb.**, **HORY a.**

Horison, obs. form of **ORISON**, prayer.

Horizon (*horizōn*, *-zōn*), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *orizont(e)*, 4-5 *orizont(e)*, 6 *orizont*, 6-7 *horizont*. β. 4 *orison*, 5 *orison*, 5-6 *orizon(e)*, 6 *horyson*, 6- *horizon*. [a. OF. *orizonte* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *orizon* (14th c.), mod.F. *horizon* (= It. † *orizonte*, *orizonte*, Sp. Pg. *horizonte*), ad. late L. *horizont-em* (*horizon*), a. Gr. *ὁρίζων* (sc. *κύβελος*) the bounding circle, horizon, pres. ppl. of *ὁρίζω* to bound, f. *ὅρος* boundary, limit. In later OF. and Eng., conformed to the L. nom.; but at first stressed *horizon* (Gascogne, Shakspeare, Sylvester); *horizon* appears in Cowley, 1647.]

1. The boundary-line of that part of the earth's surface visible from a given point of view; the line at which the earth and sky appear to meet. In strict use, the circle bounding that part of the earth's surface which would be visible if no irregularities or obstructions were present (called the *apparent, natural, sensible, physical*, or *visible horizon*, as distinguished from 3), being the circle of contact with the earth's surface of a cone whose vertex is at the observer's eye. On the open sea or a great plain these coincide.

a. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus v.* 276 And whiten gan the Orizonte shene. c 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 289 Ffor Thorizonte hath rest the sonne his lyght. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 108 By thozizont, as to us semeth. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 21 The Horizonte is a cyrcle whiche parteth that parte of the worlde that wee see, from that whiche wee see not. *Ibid.* 179 The other horizon, whiche I thinke moste aptlye to bee called the Earthly horizon, bycause it . . reacheth not unto the skie . . his semidiameter exceedeth not . . 22 myles and a halfe. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 149 Whan as the Mone shall shew her selfe above the Horizon.

β. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* *De P. R.* viii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), The circle to be whiche be syzte stretch and endeh is calde Orizon, as it were be ende of be syzte. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 81 The sonne . . bastyd hym vpward toward the east oryson, to bringe ageyne the day. c 1550 *Sheph. Kal.* (1604) Contents xxxv, Of the rising and descending of the signes in the horyson. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 631 Wilde Deere . . feeding aloft . . in the farthest Horizon or Kenning of their sight. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 52 Nights Hemisphere had veild the Horizon round. 1748-46 *THOMSON Spring* 661 Like far clouds That skirt the blue horizon. 1812 *S. ROGERS Columbus* i. 53 Stars rose and set, and new horizons glowed. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* i. 181 Aeneas explores meanwhile with his glance All the horizon of waters.

† **b. transf.** The part of the earth's surface bounded by this line; the region visible from any point. *Obs.*

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 The townes, and Villages, about you adjacent in your Horizon. 1771 *MRS. GRIFFITH tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 23 To open to us the horrid prospect of a boundless horizon and a devouring sea.

† **c.** The bounding limits, the compass. *Obs.*

1620 *MELTON Astrolog.* 9 If the Man . . lies eyther within the Horizon of England, Fraunce, Spaine, Italy, or the Low-Countries, I will undertake to shew you him.

2. *fig.* † **a.** A boundary, the frontier or dividing line between two regions of being. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 183 Mannis soule . . is i-cleped oryson, as it were be next marche in kynde bytwene bodily and gostly pinges.

b. The boundary or limit of any 'circle' or 'sphere' of view, thought, action, etc. (often with direct reference to sense 1); that which bounds one's mental vision or perception; limit or range of one's knowledge, experience, or interest; formerly, sometimes = the region so bounded.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded., The Right Noble . . Earl of Surry, long ago departed out of this earthly Horizon. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 261 Now at the second seaven yeares the heate begins to gather strength . . and to rule in the Horizon of the body. 1639 *T. BAUGIS tr.*

Camus' Mor. Relat. 179 Noe sooner did the new star appeare on the Horizon of Touraine, but her rayes strooke into the eyes of . . divers Sutors. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 89 The Minister, who then began to climb the Horizon of favour. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* vii. 148, I see no hope within the whole horizon of sense. 1826 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 424 The present lowering aspect of our political horizon. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* 3 Their range necessarily includes the entire horizon of man's action. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 199 The danger . . of substituting the definite and intelligible for the true but dim outline which is the horizon of human knowledge.

3. **Astron.** A great circle of the celestial sphere, the plane of which passes through the centre of the earth and is parallel to that of the sensible horizon of a given place: distinguished as the *astronomical, celestial, mathematical, rational, real*, or *true h.*

Right horizon, the celestial horizon of a place on the equator, the plane of which is perpendicular to that of the equinoctial; opp. to *oblique horizon*, that of any place between the equator and either pole. *Geographical horizon*, the great circle on the earth's surface in the plane of the rational or astronomical horizon.

c 1391 *CHALCER Astral. Pol.*, A suffisaunt astralable ns for owre orizonte, compownded after the latitude of Oxenford. *Ibid.* ii. § 26 This forisid rihte orizonte . . diuideth the equinoxial in-to riht Angles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 49 There is tua sortis orizonts, one is callit the rycht orizont, the tothir is callit the oblique orizonte. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 39 The vj. great circles of the Sphere ar, as the Horizon, the Meridian, th' Equinoctial, the Zodiacke, the Equinoctial and solsticial Colures. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 8 For the Aequator is Horizon to both Poles. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* s. v., The Rational, Real or True Horizon, is a Circle which encompasses the Earth exactly in the Middle, and whose Poles are the Zenith and Nadir.

b. transf. The celestial hemisphere within the horizon of any place.

a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Hearbes, Praise of Countesse v.* 240 Dan Phoebus stands in dread, And shames to shine within our Horizon. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 81 When the Morning Sunne shall rayse his Carre About the Border of this Horizon. 1600 *F. WALKER Sp. Mandeville* 122 a, Euery Province and Country hath an Orizon, which is that part of Heauen which they discover in circling or compassing it about with theyr sight. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* viii. 1 I leave you and your fellow stars, as you term them, of either horizon, meaning, I suppose, either hemisphere. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Numb.* xxiii. 10 No more . . then a man doth of the Sun, when it shines not in his own Horizon. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* i. The burning sun of Syria had not yet attained its highest point in the horizon.

4. **a.** The broad ring (usually of wood) in which an artificial globe is fixed, the upper surface of which represents the plane of the rational horizon.

1592 *DRE COMPEND. Rehears.*, The theoric of the eighth sphere, the nynt and tenth, with an horizon and meridian of copper of Gerhardus Mercator his owne making. 1594-7 *BLUNEVIL Exerc.* iv. Intro. (ed. 2) 437 To the Globe belongeth another Circle called the Horizon, which is a broad Circle of wood. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* i. i. § vi. (ed. 3) 6 The use of the upper Plain of the Horizon is to distinguish the Day from the Night; the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, or Stars, etc. 1796 *HUTTON Dict. Math., Horizon of the Globe*, a broad wooden circle.

b. Artificial or false horizon: a level reflecting surface, usually of mercury, used in taking altitudes.

1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xl. 393 *A False Horizon*. . . in its simplest state, is a basin either of water, or of quicksilver. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 442 Where the sea is . . smooth . . an artificial horizon may be used with tolerable accuracy, even upon a ship's deck.

5. **Geol.** A plane or level of stratification assumed to have been once horizontal and continuous; a stratum or set of strata characterized by a particular fossil or group of fossils.

1856 *WOODWARD Mollusca* III. 411 Each [species] is most abundant in one horizon, and becomes gradually less frequent in the beds above and below. 1863 *A. C. RAMSAY Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 65 The passage of species from lower to higher geological horizons. 1890 *BUILDER* LVIII. 89/2 A horizon that may give a bad stone in one quarry may improve.

6. **Zool. and Anat.** A level or horizontal line or surface, as the horizon of the teeth, the horizon of the diaphragm. *Retinal horizon*, 'Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the globe of the eye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *horizon-bounded adj.*, *horizon-line*; *horizon-glass*, a small mirror of plate-glass fixed on the frame of a quadrant or sextant, having one half unsilvered so that the horizon-line or other object can be observed directly through it, and the reflected image of a heavenly body brought into optical coincidence with such object.

1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* l. xxxi, Immense 'horizon-bounded plains succeed. 1827 *MOIR Poems, To a Dead Eagle* iii, Outstretch'd, 'horizon-girt, the maplike earth. 1774 *M. MACKENZIE Maritime Surv.* iv. 35 How to adjust the 'Horizon-glass for Observation, by a horizontal Line. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 388 Viewed through the horizon glass of a sextant. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* v, At the far 'horizon-line.

Hence **Horizonless a.**, having no definite horizon, visually boundless.

a 1839 *GALT Demon Destiny* vi. (1840) 38, I that horizonless scene surveyed. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 7 July, The horizonless prairies of the West.

Horizon, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish or bound with a horizon: chiefly in *pa. pple.* **Hori-zoned**.

1791 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* i. 124 A thousand realms, horizon'd in his arms. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* i. 108 Far away to the west and north . . the view was horizoned by a chain of rolling hills. 1863 *Mrs. WHITNEY Faith Gartney* xxvi. 245 Her eyes away off over the lake, and . . thoughts horizoned yet more distantly.

Horizontal (*horizpntāl*), *a. (sb.)*. [f. L. type **horizontāl-is*, f. *horizōn*, *horizont-* (see prec. sb.). Cf. F. *horizontal* (1545 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Of or belonging to the horizon; situated on or occurring at the horizon. Now chiefly in special collocations, as *horizontal parallax*, the geocentric parallax of a heavenly body when on the horizon.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 9 The eleuation of the pole from the horizontal lyne. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 236 The Astronomers . . who have calculated the distance of the Planets from their Horizontal Parallax. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 595 As when the Sun new ris'n Looks through the Horizontal misty Air. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 77 He will . . declare the horizontal moon shall appear greater than the meridional. 1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* II. 74 The parallax at any given altitude . . is to the horizontal parallax as the cosine of the altitude to the radius.

2. Parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical line; level; flat; measured in a line or plane parallel to the horizon.

Horizontal Plane, in *Perspective*, a plane at the level of the eye, intersecting the perspective plane at right angles, the line of intersection being the *horizontal line*. *Horizontal plane of Camper in Craniometry*, the plane passing through the centre of the external ear-holes and the inferior nasal spine; the intersection of this with the median plane of the head is the *horizontal line* (of Camper).

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 158 The Horizontall plaine which is . . discovered from thirty rising Turrets there, yeelds most pleasure (to look on). 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 151 The bended part or Index of it lay horizontal. 1666 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Horizontal Projection*, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, called *Stereographic*, wherein the Sphere is press'd into the plain of the Horizon and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere projected thereon. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 27 Changing . . from an Horizontal to an Erect Position. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Horizontal Range* (in Gunnery), the Level-range of a piece of Ordnance, being the Line it describes parallel to the Horizon. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 270 The head is . . circular in its horizontal section. 1886 *R. C. LESLIE Sea-painter's Log* 192 That strange family of fish which, commencing life on edge . . change that position at an early age for a horizontal one. *Mod.* The strata are nearly, but not quite, horizontal.

b. Applied to various mechanical contrivances, or artificial structures, of which the whole or the main part works or lies in a horizontal direction.

Horizontal bar, a round bar fixed horizontally at some distance above the ground for gymnastic exercise. *Horizontal dial*, a dial with the face, or surface on which the hours are marked, horizontal. *Horizontal (steam) engine*, one in which the piston moves horizontally. *Horizontal escapement* (in a watch), 'one in which the impulse is given by the teeth of a horizontal wheel acting on a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance; invented by Graham about 1700' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). *Horizontal watch*, one having a horizontal escapement. *Horizontal wheel*, a wheel the plane of which is horizontal, the axis being vertical; in a carriage, the wheel-plate or 'fifth wheel'.

1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* v. Prob. iii. (ed. 3) 150, I would make an Horizontal Dial for Londons Latitude. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 372/2 *A Horizontal Dial* . . is a Dial for a Pillar or top of a Post. 1755 *Specif. Bosley's Patent* No. 698 The scapement of the balance of these my horizontal watches. 1782 *Specif. T. Tyrer's Patent* No. 1311 [For a] Horizontal scapement for a Watch. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) I. 45 When the carriage is intended for a whole or horizontal wheel, the perch has no hoop-pieces, but is bolted by the plates at each end to the inside of the transoms. *Ibid.* 46 Extending to the out circumference of the horizontal half-wheel. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 139 Horizontal and vertical windmills. 1895 *MACLAREN Phys. Educ.* 254 It is important that every gymnasium should contain two forms of horizontal bar.

c. Bot. Applied to parts or organs having a position at right angles to the stem or axis. **d. Zool. and Anat.** Applied to parts, organs, or markings parallel to a plane supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side of the body.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf, Patent Leaf* . . when it forms perfectly right angles, it is called horizontal. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 277 Ovules are . . horizontal, when borne on one or more sides of the cell and not directed either upward or downward. 1881 *MIYABAT Cat* 77 The rest is named the horizontal ramus.

B. sb. (ellipt. use of the adj.)

† **1.** = **HORIZON. Obs.**

1555 *EDEN Decades* 10 They had euer the northe pole . . eleuate in sight above the Horizontal. *Ibid.* 185 It can not bee seene, bycause it is vnder the horizontal.

2. *ellipt.* A horizontal line, bar, member, etc. *Craniometry*. 'The line drawn from the lower edge of the orbital cavity to the middle of the ear-cavity' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* v. Prob. iv. (ed. 3) 154 You may reduce all Verticals into Horizontals (in dialling). 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 224 To confess, that, though we are not quite horizontals, yet neither are we quite upright. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) i. 162 The geology of Spain is an alternation of edges and horizontals. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 225 The 'cap', or uppermost horizontal . . of founded . . timber.

Horizontalism. [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] The quality of being, or of having some part, horizontal.

1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 19 At York the buttresses are too prominent; there is an over-great horizontalism apparent. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 449 Their slopes became less sudden, their horizontalism more diffused.

Horizontalize (hɒrɪzəntaɪz). [*f.* as prec. + -ITY.] The condition or quality of being horizontal (in sense 2); horizontal position.

1752 SHOOT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 352 The cause of this horizontality. 1797 *Ibid.* LXXXVII. 507 The whole instrument may be moved round without disturbing its horizontality. 1881 A. GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 423 Mile after mile they can be followed... always keeping their horizontality.

Horizontalize, v. [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To place in a horizontal position. *b. To horizontalize it* (humorous): to lie down flat.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xxii. With his little legs horizontalised on his lodging-house sofa. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 39 My friend... was still horizontalising it on the chairs.

Hence **Horizontalization**, the action of making horizontal; *spec.* in *Cranimetry*, the placing of the skull with the datum-plane truly horizontal.

Horizontally (hɒrɪzəntəli), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY.] In a horizontal position or direction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 259 An obelisk erected, & golden figures placed horizontally about it. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 80 The Wind... blows horizontally. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 143 Panic spreading horizontally. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 96 A glass tube... supported horizontally on two stands.

Horizontalness. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being horizontal; horizontality.

1869 tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* II. i. 58 The horizontalness of the blasts.

† **Horizontic**, *a. obs. rare.* [*f.* L. *horizōn*, *horizont-* *Horizon* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the horizon; = **HORIZONTAL** I. Hence † **Horizontically** *adv.* = **HORIZONTALLY**.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 169 The Four Winds muster'd... From all their Horizontick Seats in Heaven. 1665 BOVLE *Hist. Afr.* xvii. (1692) 100 Being placed on One of the Scales as Horizontally as we could.

Horkey, var. of **HOKEY** I.

Hore (e, obs. ff. **HURL**. **Horlege**, obs. f. **HOROLOGE**. **Horly**, obs. f. **HURLY-BURLY**).

† **Hormetic**, *a. obs. rare.* [*ad.* Gr. *ὁρμητικός*, f. *ὁρμάειν* (vbl. adj. *ὁρμητός*) to urge on, impel: see -IO.] Having the property of exciting or impelling. Hence † **Hormetically** *adv.*, by impulse.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 62 [The muscles] By their hormetic power and contraction into their own bodies... can readily perform whatsoever motion the Organ is capable of. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 18. 1671 The plastic nature, acting neither by knowledge nor by animal fancy, neither electively nor hormetically.

Hormogone (hɒr'mɒɡəʊn), -gon (-ɡɒn). *Bot.* [*ad.* mod. L. *hormogonium*, f. Gr. *ὁρμος* chain, necklace, after *archegonium*, etc.] A special reproductive body in the Nostocs, consisting of a chain of roundish cells. Hence **Hormogonous** (hɒr'mɒɡəʊnəs) *a.*, having or resembling a hormogone.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hormogone*, in Nostocs, the portion of the filament included between two consecutive heterocysts.

Horn (hɒrn), *sb.* Forms: 1- horn; also 3 heorn, 5 horun, 4-7 horne. [Com. Teut.: OE. *horn* masc. = OFris. *OS. horn* masc., OHG., ON. *horn* neut., Goth. *haurm* neut.: -OTeut. **horma-*, cognate with L. *cornu*, Celtic *corn* 'horn': in ablaut relation with Gr. *κέρας*, *κέαρ*; cf. also Skr. *gr̥h-ga* 'horn'.]

I. As an animal organ or appendage.

1. A non-deciduous excrescence, often curved and pointed, consisting of an epidermal sheath growing about a bony core, on the head of certain mammals, as cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc., and serving as a weapon of offence or defence.

(True horns are common to male and female animals. They are usually produced in pairs, a right and a left; sometimes in two, or (in some extinct animals) even in three pairs. Horns also occur singly, or one in front of the other, as in species of rhinoceros.)

1100 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxii. 13 Anne ramm betwux þam bremelum þe þam hornum gehæft. 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Leose... mi meoke mildschipe af þe anburde hornes. 1300 *Havelok* 700 Shep wit wolde, neth wit horn. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* xiii. 1 A beest... haunye seuen heedes and ten hornes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 *Horne*, *cornu*. 1596 *SPANER F. Q.* vi. 11. 47 A salvage Bull, whose cruell hornes doe threat Desperate danger. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 753 No Beast that hath Hornes hath vyper Teeth. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 287 The elephant is often found dead in the forests, pierced with the horn of a rhinoceros. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* *Organ. Nat.* I. 239 The term 'horn' is technically restricted to the weapon which is composed of a bony base, covered by a sheath of true horny matter. Such horns are never shed. *Ibid.* 240 The horn of the rhinoceros consists wholly of fibrous horny matter.

b. fig.
1659 *OSBORN Char.* etc. Wks. (1673) 632 Were You thrown upon it, by the Iron Horns of an unavoidable Compulsion. 1827 *POLLCK Course T. v.* The Church, Who with a double horn the people pushed.

c. That borne by the Ram (Aries) and Bnll (Taurus) as figured among the constellations and

zodiacal signs; the stars situated in those parts of the constellations; † also the constellation Ursa Minor [cf. It. *il Carro e' il Corno* the Wain and the Horn].

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 119 This bulle is eke with sterres set, Through which he hath his hornes knet. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. ProL 154 The son, the seven sterres, and the Charll wane. The horne and the hand staff, Prater John and Port Jaff. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w. Pokwart* 419 Be the hornes, the handstaff, and the king's ell. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 370 Copernicus and others... reckon the distance of the Fix'd Stars in the Ecliptic towards the East, from the preceding of the two in the Horn of Aries.

d. Put for 'horned animal'. Cf. SHORTHORN.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 113 My Lady goes to kill hornes. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 87 This property is almost peculiar to the improved short horn. 1890 L. C. D'OLYVE *Notches* 85 They at last headed the drifting 'horns'.

2. Phrases and proverbs.

a. *Horn and corn*: used symbolically for cattle and provisions in general. b. *Neither horn nor hoof*: not a trace or vestige. c. *Horn with horn*: see QUOTE. d. *All h. and hide*: nothing but skin and bone. e. *In a horn* (slang): 'a general qualification implying refusal or disbelief; over the left' (Farmer). [Cf. It. *un corno* as a negative.] f. *To be squeezed through a h.*, *to come out at the little end of the h.*: to come off badly in an affair, esp. to fail conspicuously in a great or pretentious undertaking. g. Other phrases of obvious meaning. Also *to take the bull by the horns*, etc.: see *BULL* sb.¹ 7 c; *to carry hay in one's h.*: see *HAY* sb.¹ 3.

a. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Lib.* III. xv. 357 Their Troupes left neither Corne nor horne, nor house unburnt, betweene Kinsale and Rosse. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 Horn and corn were both up at a pretty villy price. b. 1664 H. MOES *Myth. Iniq.* 548 There is not any one horn or hoof of Antichristianism left in our Church. c. 1276 *Const. Rob. Dunelm.* in *Spelman Gloss.* (1626) s.v. Licet in vicinis parochiis, Horne with horne, secundum Anglican linguam pasca querant. 1490 in *Trans. Durh. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 294 He saith that all way the Priours bestes and the tenantes bestes went all, horne with horne. 1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s.v. The commoning of cattle horn with horn, was properly when the inhabitants of several parishes let their common herds run upon the same open spacious common. d. 1890 *BOLDREDWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 219 The cattle were... mostly old savage devils, all horn and hide.

e. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL S.V.*, *In a horn when the devil is blind*, spoken ironically of a thing never likely to happen. *Devon.* 1858 *Washington Even. Star* 26 Aug. (Bartlett), I have mentioned before the innumerable comforts—in a horn—of the old White Sulphur Springs.

f. 1605 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastw. Ho. i.* You all know the denise of the Horne, where the young fellowe blippes in at the Butte end, and comes squed out at the Blippes in. 1624 *FLETCHER Wife for Month* III. iii. The prodigal fool... That was squeezed through a horn. 1647 *PORTER Big Ben* etc. 37 (Farmer) How did you make it? You didn't come out at the little end of the horn, did you? g. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 358 To gene God thanks y^e sent shrewed cowes short hornes. 1640 *DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 44 Butcher... swears by the horne and the hooft (a poor othe, yet proper enough to the trade). 1660 *HOWELL Prov.* 16 You will make a horn as soon of an Ape's tail. 1869 *HALLIT Eng. Prov.* 208 Horns and grey hairs do not come by years.

3. Each of the two branched appendages on the head of a deer.

(These differ from a true horn in being osseous, deciduous, and (usually) borne only by the male.)

Beowulf (L.) 1370 Heort hornum trum. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 334 Wip heafod sear, heortas hornes axan... drinc. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 393/19 Ane heort... Bit-wene is hornes he is saith ane croiz schine brighte. 1286 *CHAUCER Frankl.* T. 463 Ther saugh he hertes with hir hornes hye. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. j. b. The hornys that he then berith a bowte. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 98 Every year in the month of April, they [harts] loose their horns... Their new horns come forth like bunches at the first. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1797 April is the most usual month for the shedding of the horns of the older deer.

4. † The tusk of an elephant (*obs.*); the tusk of a narwhal.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 That there was nothing in an Elephant good for meat, except the trunk, the lips, and the marrow of his horns, or teeth. 1611 *BIBLE Ezek.* xxvii. 15 They brought thee for a present, hornes of Iuorie, and Ebenie. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 739 They found a great dead Fish... twelve foote long, having a Horne of two yardes... growing out of the Snout, wreathed and straight, like a Wax Taper. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 212 The Monodon, or Narwhal, commonly known as the Sea Unicorn... has been known to drive its horn, or rather tusk, deep into the thick oak timbers of a ship.

5. A projection or process on the head of other animals: e.g. the excrescence on the beak of the HORNBILL, the antennæ or feelers of insects and crustaceans, the tentacles of gastropods, esp. of the snail and slug; also, loosely, a crest of feathers, a plumicorn, as in the horned owl, etc.

1340 *Ayemb.* 32 [He] þet ne dar nast god ine þe þepe uor þane snegge þet sseawep him his hornes. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (Bodl. MS.), Snailles have certayne hornes nasche and gleymyer, but þei þep nougt proprech hornes but pinges 3eue to snailles for helpe and socoure. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 338 The tender hornes of Cockled Snayles. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 63 Flies... (from two inches long with the great horns, which we keep in boxes, and are shewed by John Tredecian amongst his rarities). 1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 154 Resembling the long hornes of Lobsters. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 236 It [the Hornbill] has a kind of horn standing out from the top, which looks somewhat like a second bill. 1834 *MEOWIN Angler in Wales* II. 47 The beetle being somewhat restless, they pinioned down his horns... to the ground.

b. *To draw in* († *shrink*, *pluck*, *pull in*) one's

horns: to restrain one's ardour; to repress one's pride; to lower one's pretensions: in allusion to the snail's habit of drawing in its retractile tentacles (which bear the eyes), when disturbed.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3835 They... gunne to drawn in her hornes, As a snayl among the thornes. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* I. xx. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 82/1 Who is knowe outwre... Shrynkith his hornis when men speake of falsheede. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuans Theat.* *World N iv* b. As soone as man thinketh to spread out his hornes, or rise against his god. 1589 *Hay any Work* 38 Mark how I hane made the bishops to pull in their hornes. 1678 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) II. 414 When the parliament was prorogued he plucked in his horne. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1883) I. 115 So I began to pull in my hornes, as they say. 1824 *Examiner* 434/1 We are to creep into our shells and draw in our hornes. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 682/2 They are imploring the Council to draw in its horns.

6. Horns (like those of quadrupeds) have been attributed to deities, demons, to Moses, etc., and are represented in images, pictures, etc. Cf. sense 15.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 313 Dis mystry god... How he is merkid & made is mervail to neynun With... tufe hornes. 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* iv. 58 All he dwells has hornes. 1602 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. iv. 16 Let's write good Angell on the Deuills horne. 1822 *SHELLEY Devil* II. 3 His hornes were concealed by a *Bras Chapeau*. 1832 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc.* (1842) II. 64 Horns and a tail would not be more decisive to a frightened child at midnight. 1895 *ELWORTHY Evil Eye* v. 186 note, The belief that Moses had actual solid horns have been firmly held in the Middle Ages. *Ibid.* 197 From Tahiti was exhibited an idol, with two large horns on its head carved in wood.

† 7. Cuckolds were fancifully said to wear horns on the brow. *To give horns to, to graft, plant horns on*: to cuckold. *Obs.*

(The origin of this, which appears in so many European langs., and, seemingly, even in late Gr. in phrase *κερατα μοειν τιμι* (Artemidorus, *Oneirocritica* II. 12) is referred by Dunger (*Germania* XXIX. 59) to the practice formerly prevalent of planting or engraving the spurs of a castrated cock on the root of the excised comb, where they grew and became horns, sometimes of several inches long. He shows that Ger. *kahnreh* or *kahnrei* 'cuckold', originally meant 'capon'.]

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* II. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 128/1 A certeyn knyht Giges callid... To speke pleyng english made hym a cokold. Alas I was nat auyssid wele before On-cunnyngli to speke such language; I sholde ha said how that he hadde an horn. As in sum land Cornodo men them call. 1530 *HICKSCORNER* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 180 My mother was a lady of the stew's blood horn, And... my father were an horn. 1537 *Thersites* *Ibid.* 412. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse* (1598) H ij a, Nay, sir, he was a cuckoldly diuell, for hee had hornes on his head. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 28. 1600—A. Y. L. iv. ii. 18. 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 4 Oh that I knewe this Husband, which you say, must change his Hornes with Garlandes. 1700 *DAVENANT Epit.* 25 Mar. 10 London a fruitful soil, yet never bore So plentiful a crop of horns before. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* I. 70 And the brib'd cuckold... glories in his gilded horn. 1796 *BURNS Cooper o' Cuddie* III, On ilka brow she's planted a horn. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxvii, O what a generous creature is your true London husband! Horns hath he, but... he goeth not.

† b. *To make horns at* [*F. faire les cornes à, It. far le corna a*]: to hold the fist with two fingers extended like a pair of horns, as an insulting gesture.

[Cf. 1530 *Crt. Love* 1390 This foolish dove will give us all an horn!] 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Northw. Ho* I. D's Wks. 1873 III. 9 If a man be denost... whether may he haue an action or no, against those that make horns at him? 1627 *DRAVTON Agincourt* etc. 174 Some made mouthe at him, others as in scoorne with their fork fingers poynted him the horne. 1652 *PEYTON Catastr. Stuarts* (1731) 30 Denmark was so disguised, as he would have lain with the Countess of Nottingham, making Horns in Derision at her Husband the High Admiral of England.

8. In Biblical and derived uses: An emblem of power and might; a means of defence or resistance; hence *horn of salvation* († *health*) is used of God or Christ. *To lift up the horns*: to exalt oneself; to offer resistance, 'show fight'.

[Representing well-known uses of Heb. קַרְנֹת *qarn* horn, found also in Syriac, Arabic, and the Semitic langs. generally. Through the Septuagint and Vulgate also in late Gr. and Lat., and so in the mod. langs.: cf. *F. lever les cornes*. (Some would explain it from sense 15.)]

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxiv. [lxxv.] 5 Nyllað uphebban horn. 1300 *F. E. Psalter* xvii. 3 Mi schelder, and of min hele horne. *Ibid.* lxxiv. 11 Alle hornes of sinful breke sal I þa, And up-hoven ben hornes of rightwys ma. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* I. 69 He þap berid to vs an horn of helpe, in þe hous of dauid þis child. 1570 *Tragedie* 277 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 90 Than did sum Lords lyft vp yair hornis on doe. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Sam.* xxii. 3 Hee is my shield, and the horne of my saluation. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 Fleeing then to his horne or defense in time of distresse. 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* *Luke* I. 79 The horn in Scripture signifies glory and dignity, strength and power. 1806 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 341 On Homer's birth-place, proud t' exalt their horn. 1844 *E. ROBINSON tr. Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* 954 s.v. קַרְנֹת. Metaph. horn is put as the symbol of strength, might, power, the image being drawn from the bull and other animals which push with their horns. 1886 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON Paston Carew* xliii, Pride, when it has lowered its horn as it skirted by ruin, now raises it again as it touches success.

II. As a substance, or an article made of it.

9. The substance of which the horns of animals consist, as a material for manufacturing purposes or the like. *Gate of horn*: see *GATE* sb.¹ 5.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 135 Many countryes bothe of olde tyme and nowe, vse heades of horne. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 32 Horn... a substans... nether so churlish in weight az iz metall... nor rought to the lips, az wood iz. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xii. (1877) 1. 236 The Saxons... did make panels of horne in steed of glasse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 126 There is no staff more reuerend than one tipt with horne. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. ii. v. A lamp arm'd with pellicul horn. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 120 Neatly secur'd from being soil'd or torn Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn... 'Tis called a book, though but a single page. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 133 Horn is a still more powerful manure than bone,—that is to say, it contains a greater proportion of organized animal matter.

10. A structure of the nature of horn; the hardened and thickened epidermis or cuticle of which hoofs, nails, corns, the callosities on the camel's legs, etc. consist. († Formerly also = hoof.)

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 815 [A stallion] With holgh horn high yshood. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 164 b/2 He knelyd so oft in prayers that his knees were as harde as the horne of a camel. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vii. 17 The basest horne of his hoofs, is more Muscical than the Pipe of Hermes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 287 Of the horns or hard knobs growing under the Saddle side. 1763 WESLEY *Nat. Philos.* (1784) i. iii. § 5. 159 From three years old, [she] had Horns growing on various parts of her body... they are fastened to the skin like warts... but toward the end are much harder. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Tanning*. When the skin has not been kept long enough in the lime, or in the tan-pit, upon cutting it in the middle there appears a whitish streak, called the horn or crudity of the skin. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Horn*, an excrescence on the foot, a corn. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* iii. 11. 446 The straw in wet weather softens the horns of sheep's feet.

11. An article manufactured of horn; the side of a lantern; a thimble, esp. one used by cutpurses to catch the edge of the knife in cutting the purse-strings; a horn spoon or scoop, a SHOE-HORN.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 That no merchant Straunger... bryng into this Realme lantern hornes. c 1560 PRESTON *Cambryses* in *Hazl. Doddsley* IV. 235 A horn on your thumb. A quick eye, a sharp knife, at hand a receiver. 1573-80 BARET *Alto.* H 639 A shooring horne, *cornu calcarium*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 86 To make hafts for knives, or else horns for Spectacles. 1683 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 258 For a horne in my Lanterne... 00 00 02. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xviii. How she, all patient, both at eve and morn Her needle pointed at the guarding horn. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Horn*, a spoon or scoop of horn, in which washings are tested in prospecting.

III. The hollow horn of an animal (without the core) used as a vessel or a musical instrument, with senses thence developed.

12. A vessel formed from the horn of a cow or other beast, or in later times shaped after this, for holding liquid (as drink, oil, or ink), powder, etc.; a drinking-horn; a powder-flask; also, a similarly shaped vessel for cupping. Hence a harmful; a draught of ale or other liquor.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 126 Sete horn on þa openan searpan. 1073 *Charter in Dipl. Ant. Aevi Sax.* (Th.) 428, 11 gebonede hnæppas, and iii. hornas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7345 Pou fill þi horn Wit oile, and weind þe forth. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1153 Heo fulde hire horn wiþ wyn, And dronk to þe pylegrim. 1384 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvi. 13. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), Men shall... souke it oute oper drawe it oute with an horne oper a copping cuppe. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 323 Give me a penne and ink-horne. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 11 Giue it the beast in the morning with a horne. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xii. iv. (1678) 295 Ther shall you apply Cupping-glasses, or Horns. 1683 WOOD *Life* 31 May, He went to Queen's College... and had a horne of beere. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. iv. I took out... a horn of powder. 1804 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1812 V. 206 My horn's last drop of ink To raise her glory, lo, I'll shed it. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xviii. 190 Take another horn of ale. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* i. 323 The Runic Horn, so rich and rare, so barbarically magnificent, altogether unique, a splendid and mystic relic.

b. *Horn of plenty or abundance* = CORNUCOPIA. c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LXXIII.* iii. They see Their horne of plenty freshly flowing still. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 52 He hath the horne of Abundance. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 193 Holding in his Left Hand a Reed, and in his Right a Horn of Plenty. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 826 Wood-carving, consisting of... flowers and two horns of plenty. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* ii. xxviii. Nature, very oddly, when the Horn of Plenty is quite empty, always fills it with babies.

c. *Horn of Plenty grass*: see quot. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 333/1 *Cornucopia cucullata*, the Horn of Plenty grass, a native of Greece and Asia Minor... frequently cultivated in gardens amongst curious annuals.

13. A wind instrument more or less resembling a horn in shape, and originally formed of the horn of some beast, now made of brass or other material. Also with qualifying words, as *bugle horn*, *hunting-horn*, *post-horn*, *tin horn*, *valve horn*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxx. 4 (lxxx.) 3 Singað in fruman monðes horne. a 1000 *Laus of Wiktrað* c. 28 (Schmid) He þonne naðwer ðe hryme ne he horn ne blawe. c 1205 LAV. 25787 Hafe mine godne horn... and blawe hine mid maine. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1501 Wit harp and pipe, and horn and trump. c 1400 *Soudane Bab.* 2500 That... blewen hornes of bras. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvii. (Thornton MS.). We hunte at the herdis with hundes and with horne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. 1. 47 There's a Post come from my Master, with his horne full of good newes. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 267 The Vrij blow a horne of a wild Hart... but those of Lucerna use a horne of brasse. 1735 SOMERVILLE

Chase ii. 186 The clanging Horns swell their sweet-winding Notes. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iii. The hunter's horn hung from his belt.

b. *To wind the horn*, to blow a blast on the horn, to sound the horn; also *fig.* of insects making a piping or humming sound.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* ii. Wks. 1874 III. 32 (*Stage directions*) Hornes winded... Winde hornes. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 7 Neither may the Citizens... winde a Horne in their night watches. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 28 What time the grey-fly winds her sultry horn. 1746 COLLINS *Odes, To Evening* iii. Or where the beetle winds His small but sullen horn. 1783-94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *School-Boy* 3 The distant huntsman winds his horn. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xvii. But scarce again his horn he wound.

c. (More fully *French horn*) An orchestral wind instrument of the trumpet class, developed from the hunting-horn, and consisting of a continuous tube some 17 feet in length, curved for convenience in holding, and having a wide bell and a conoidal mouthpiece.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 278 The voice was drown'd By the French horn, or by the op'ning hound. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 427/1 A band of French horns. 1856 MAS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 129 All horns with the exception of the horn in C, are transposing instruments. 1879 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 748/1 The hunting horn finally adopted differs from the orchestral horn in consisting of an unbroken spiral of three turns, sufficiently large to be worn obliquely round the body, resting on one shoulder and passing under the opposite arm. *Ibid.* 748/2 The introduction of the Horn into the orchestra is attributed to Gossec.

d. *English horn* (Fr. *cor anglais*), a wind instrument of the oboe kind: see quot.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 292/1 The *English Horn*, or *Corno Inglese*, is a deeper-toned oboe, but of rather larger dimensions, somewhat bent, the lower end very open. 1879 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 488/2 *English horn*, the tenor oboe in F, intermediate between the ordinary oboe and the bassoon.

e. An 8-foot reed-stop on an organ.

1722-4 *Specif. Organ St. Dionis Backchurch* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 556 Great Organ... 20. Trumpet. 21. French Horn to tenor D. [It appears to have been the earliest organ to contain a "French Horn" stop.] 1834 *Specif. Organ York Minster* *Ibid.* 600 Swell Organ... 42. Horn. 43. Trumpet.

14. The wind instrument as used in forms of legal process; e.g. in the Scotch ceremony of proclaiming an outlaw, when three blasts were blown on a horn by the king's messenger; hence to *put* (*denounce*) to the horn, to proclaim an outlaw, to outlaw; † to be at the horn, to be out of the protection of the law, proclaimed an outlaw.

1397 *Sc. Acts Rob. III* (1844) I. 574/1 [red] Qwhasa cum yns nocht within þe said terme sal be at þe kyngis horne and þair landis and gudis eschete. 1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 11 (1814) II. 22/1 11k offiour of þe kingis as mare or kyngis seriande... sal nocht pass in þe cuntre na þe baroun seriande in þe barony but a horne and his wande. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* xii. vi. (Jam.), Makbeth... syne confisat Makduffis guddis, & put him to the horn. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Bk.* (S. T. S.) 76 For 3e war all at Goddis horne. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* iv. xxiii. § 2 (Jam.) Gif ane man findes ane theif with the fang... incontinent he sould raise the blast of ane horne vpon him; and gif he hes not ane horne, he sould raise the shout with his sior; and cry loudly that his neighbours may heare. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Memo.* (1735) 397 Such as were denounced to the Horn. a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* n. v. § 56 (1773) 236 The messenger must... read the letters, also with an audible voice, and afterwards blow three blasts with an horn; by which the debtor is understood to be proclaimed rebel to the King... Hence the letters of diligence are called *letters of horing*, and the debtor is said to be denounced at the horn. 1805 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 121 Both of us were put to the horn and declared outlaw.

† b. = HORNING sb. 4. *Obs. rare.*

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 205 (Jam.) The lordis prolongs the execution of the horne in the meytyme. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 31 He compares before the council, and upon his comparance he is released from the horn.

IV. A horn-shaped or horn-like projection; one of two or more such; a corner, an angle.

15. A horn-like appendage or ornament worn on the head. (Cf. sense 6.)

Actual horns or antlers of beasts have been and are sometimes worn by savages; horns of metal have been from time immemorial worn by women in some eastern countries; the name was also given to part or the whole of head-dresses worn in England, and to forms in which the hair was done up in the 14th and 15th c.

1340 *Ayenb.* 176 Þo þet makeþ zuo greate hornes of hare here oper of oþren þet hi semleþ wel folde wyfmen. a 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Ladies and gentilwomen, that were mervelously arraied... and hadde highe hornes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1870) 214 Queen Anne, wife to King Richard the second... brought in high head attire piked with horns. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 536 About her fore-head a haire-lace with two horns... The horned Beldame still muttereth certaine wordes. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 169 A boyke or vaile which... hath a kinde of horne rising over the forehead. *Ibid.* 172 Women of Venice... raise up their hair on the forehead in two knotted hornes. 1859 THOMSON *Land & Bk.* i. vi. (1872) 74 The princesses of Lebanon and Hermon sported gold horns, decked with jewels. 1864 *Killo's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. The women among the Druses on Mount Lebanon wear on their heads silver horns of native make which are the distinguishing badge of wifehood.

16. A projection, like a horn, at each corner of the altar in the Jewish temple; one of the two outer corners of the altar in some churches.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) cxviii. 27 Oð horn wibedes [Thorpe oð wib-gedes... hornas]. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* *ibid.*

Settes miri daie in thiknesse, Unto horn þat of weved esse. 1384 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* i. 51 Adonyas dreedyng kyng Salomon, holdith the horn of the auter. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxvii. 2 Thou shalt make an Altar of Shittim wood... And thou shalt make the hornes of it vpon the foure corners thereof. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) 1. 40 Delinquency, a garrison qualification, first clings to the horns of the altar. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 196 At the right horn of the Altar.

17. Each of the pointed extremities of the moon as she appears in her first and last quarters (or of Mercury or Venus in a similar phase); each end of a crescent; a cusp.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxx. (Gr.), Ic wiht geseah... hornum bi-tweonum huðe lædan. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5340 The shadowe maketh her hemis merke, And hir hornes to shewe derke. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 5 The Idol Isis, bearing two hornes of the Moone. *Ibid.* 27 This City is of the forme of an half Moone... and... imbraceh betweene the two hornes the lesser City. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 433 From the hornes Of Turkish Crescent. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 125 The moon Wears a wan circle round her blunted hornes. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* iii. xi. Till... The moon renew'd her silver horn. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 179 Certain periodical inequalities, observed in the Horns of the disk [of Mercury], seem to indicate a revolution on an axis. 1856 HUXLEY *Physiol.* xi. 286 This grey substance [of the spinal cord] is so disposed that... it looks something like a crescent... The two ends of the crescent are called its *horns* or *cornua*.

b. Each tip or end of a bow.

1611 CORNEA s.v. *Cornette*, *Les cornettes d'un arc*, the hornes, or hornic tips of a long Bow. 1697 DRAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 504 At either Horn the Rainbow drinks the Flood. — *Aeneid* ix. 854 He drew, And almost join'd the horns of the tough yew. 1774 COOK 1st *Voy.* i. vii. The island was shaped exactly like a bow... The horns, or extremities of the bow, were two large tufts of cocoa-nut-trees. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 34 Drew the twisted string Till the horns kissed.

18. Each of the two wings of an army; = L. *cornu*.

1533 BELLINDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 457 The left horne of Romanis... fled to the brayis of Tiber. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. ii. 70 Seruing for hornes or wings unto the battell. 1636 E. DABRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* II. 520 Quintius seeing one of the hornes of his Army beginning to fayle. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 106 [I] perceived the two hornes, or wings, of the troop, making... to outflank, and then enclose us.

19. Each of two (or more) lateral projections, arms, or branches.

a. The two arms of a cross (late L. *cornua crucis*). b. The two projecting divisions of the uterus (*cornua uteri*). c. The branches of a river or estuary, the narrow arms of a bay (L. *cornua*).

a. 13. Minor Poems fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiii. 621 In *crucis cornibus a iudeis tentum*... Pat on þe hornes of þe Croys Iewes halden wiþ-outen les. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xviii. 30 On the horns... of the cross. b. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Q b/2 The Testicles or Hornes of the Wombe. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* viii. (ed. 4) 43 The fœtus developed in a uterine horn. c. 1697 DRAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 409 With sev'n-fold Horns mysterious Nile Surrounds the Skirts of Egypt's fruitful Isle. 1840 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) i. 61, I remember a ravine on the horn of the bay opposite the town where the sea rushes up. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 1. 50 Within the long horns of a sandy bay.

20. pl. a. The awns of barley. *dial.* b. *fig.* Rigid branches of leafless trees.

a. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Horns*, the awns of barley. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 386 A barley aveller... for... rubbing the horns or awls of barley. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 606 The Himalayan barley which has three short horns to the flowering glume. b. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. cvii.* The wood which grides and clangs Its leafless ribs and iron horns.

21. A pointed or tapering projection.

a. The beak of an ancient galley (*obs.*); of an anvil; the end of an ancient roll of bread: cf. *Gr. horn*, *It. cornuto* 'a kind of loaf or simnel bread cornered'. b. Name of the projections or crutches on a side-saddle, which support or are grasped between the rider's knees; also the high pommel of a Spanish or half-Spanish saddle. c. A piece of land projecting into the sea, etc.; a promontory. d. A mountain peak sometimes *fig.*, sometimes = Swiss-Ger. *horn*. e. A part of a plant shaped like a horn, beak, or spur. f. The minute apex of a Hebrew letter, as at the top of *ו* or *י*.

a. c 1205 LAV. 4538 Scip ærne to 3en scip... horn a-3en horne. c 1300 *Havelok* 779 For hom he brouthe fele siþe Wastels, simenels with þe horn. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*. When I was a young man, I was able at times to lift a smith's anvil with one hand, by what is called the 'horn'. c 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 135 Media... casting forth a crooked and winding horn as it were toward the West, seemeth to enclose wholly that compass both the said realmes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 505 The conquering Brute, on Corineus braue This horne of land [Cornwall] bestow'd. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1947. 225/1 The extreme western horn of Brittany. d. 1820 KEATS *Hyper.* 11. 12 Rocks that... Forehead to forehead held their monstrous horns. 1846 MISS COSTELLO *Tour to & fr. Venice* 389 Strange-pointed rocks, piercing the skies, the horns of the dolomite mountains. 1861 SYMONDS in *Biog.* (1895) I. 156 The Bernese Alps... and their snow-capped horns. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 5/1 The highest point of the Cuchullins is Scur Dearg, the 'Red Peak', a square-shaped mountain, topped with a strange-looking horn of rock. e. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 434 Capsule when ripe lengthened out into a straight horn. 1804 in *Charl. Smith Convers.* 1. 40 The woodbine's horned horn. 1819 *Pantologia, Horn* or *Spur* in *Botany*... The hinder hollow part of the nectary in some flowers, extended in a conical form: as in *Orchis*, *Larkspur*, etc. f. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* ix. (1883) 103 They remembered what He had said about the permanence of every *rod* and horn of a letter in the Law.

22. *Arch.* † In OE. a pinnacle or gable (*obs.*);

each of the Ionic volutes (likened to ram's horns); the projections of an abacus, etc.: see *quots.*

c 1000 Finnesburg 4 (Gr.) Ne bisse healle hornas ne byrnad. **1847** CRAIG, *Horn*, a name sometimes given to the Ionic volute. **1852-61** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s.v.* In general the word *Horn* (Fr. *corne*) is employed to express each of the four projecting portions of any abacus which has its faces curved on a plan. The terms *horn* or *side-arm* are also applied to the portions which project beyond the rest of a piece of framed work, as in the head of a solid door-frame.

23. Naut. See *quots.* (In *quot.* 1887 tr. L. *cornua* the ends of the sail-yards: cf. *ANTENNA.*)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 167 *Horns*, the jaws, or semi-circular ends of booms and gaffs. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Horn*, the arm of a cleat or kevel. *Horns*, the points of the jaws of the booms. Also the outer ends of the cross-trees. *Horns of the Rudder* = *Rudder-horns*. *Horns of the tiller*, the pins at the extremity. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 76 The foremost horn of the topmast trestle-tree. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 548 Windward pointing the horns of the sail-clothed yards of the fleet.

24. Fortif. = *HORNWORK.*

1709 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 497 One of our bombs fell into a magazine in the horn, blew it up, and ruin'd great part of the wall.

25. In various other technical applications.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Hawes Winding Mach.* 60 It is to be feared that the rope might slip down between its own coil and the horns of the rope rolls. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Horn*, 8. (*Milling*) One of the points of a driver, on the summit of a millstone spindle, which project into the coffins of the runner to convey the motion of the spindle thereto. 9. One of the prongs or crutches of an elevating screw or jack. 10. A curved projection on the forepart of a plane. **1884** *Ibid.* Suppl., *Horn* (Railway U.S.), One of the projecting parts of a pedestal, between which the journal-boxes work = *Horn-block*.

V. 26. Each of the alternatives of a dilemma (in Scholastic Lat. *argumentum cornutum*), on which one is figured as liable to be caught or impaled.

1548 UOALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 158 [verses 3-7] This forked questyon; that the sophisters call an horned question, because that to whether of both parties a bodye shall make a direct answer, he shall renne on the sharpe poynt of the horne. **1647** COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Agst. Hope* i. And both the Horns of Fates Dilemma wound. **1668** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xviii. (1713) 38 This seems a smart Dilemma at first, yet I think neither Horn is strong enough to push us off from our belief of the Existence of a God. **1755** YOUNG *Centaur* v. 183 That horn of the alternative wounds more than the former. **1853** W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. x. 137 [He] placed the King in a dilemma, from the horn of which he could not extricate himself. **1887** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* v. 121 In disputation, the adversary who is refuted by a dilemma is said to be 'fixed on the horns of a dilemma'.

VI. attrib. and Comb.

27. a. Simple attrib. = of a horn or horns, as *horn colour, measurement, shavings.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. 1, They burnt old shoes, goose-feathers, assafetida, A few horn-shavings. And shee is well again. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 54 Shell-yellowish horn colour. **1855** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 70 Horn shavings, from the large proportion of nitrogen in them, are a powerful manure. **1896** *Daily News* 13 Nov. 6/6 Records of horn measurements.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *horn-bearer, -blower, -blowing, -player.* **c.** similitive, as *horn-shaped* adj. **d.** instrumental and locative, as *horn-blind* vb., *horn-crested, -pushing, -yoked* adjs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/2 An *Horne berer, *corniger*. **1679** *Prot. Conformist* 3 How they have *horn-bound for several years past the Bavarian Duke. **1725** *Corpus Gloss.* 454 *Cereacus*, *horo blaneure. **1833** *Cath. Angl.* 188/2 An Horne blower, *cornicen*. **1830** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 314 The horn-blowers of arbitrary power in England. **1870** *Echo* 23 Nov., Vague—not to say unsatisfactory pieces of *hornblowing. **1848** C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph.*, *Frogs* 9 *Horn-crested Pan. **1879** W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 752/1 Rossini, the son of a *horn-player. **1776** WITKERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 495 *Aquilegia*, nectaries 5, *horn-shaped. **1852-61** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s.v.* The horn-shaped leaf so often seen in English mediaeval work.

28. attrib. passing into adj. Made of horn, as *horn bow, cup, lantern, ring, spoon, ware*; formed naturally of horn, as *horn foot, sheath*. Hence parasynthetic combs., as *horn-footed, -sheathed* adjs.

c 1440 *York Misc.* xvi. 124 An horne spone. **1575** LANEHAN *Let.* (1871) 40 Wear it not in deede that hornz bee so plentie, hornware I beleuee woulde bee more set by than it iz. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 611 Nota Ribbon. Shoe-tye, Bracelet, Horne-Ring. **1611** COTGRA., *Cornie-pied*, hoofed, horne-footed. **1665** DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* ii. 1, The frighted satyrs, their horn-feet ply. **1698** FAVER *Acc. E. India* p. 357 They draw their Bows with the Thumb armed with a Horn Ring. **1843** JAMES *Forest Days* ii, The horn cup, which the host set down behind the tankard. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ix. (1855) 93 The porrich, must be eaten with a horn spoon. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 143 Horn-handed breakers of the glebe. **1854** OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 276 This edentulous and horn-sheathed condition of the jaws. **1877** J. D. CHAMBERS *Dict. Wordship* 251 Horn Chalices were forbidden. **1879** G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* (1883) 201 If it is a horn lantern you've got. **1885** tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 408 Horn-bows were used as well as those of yew. **1885** TENNYSON *Tiresias* 10 Tramp of the hornfooted horse.

29. Special combs. †horn-back = *HORN-FISH*; horn-band, a band of musicians that play horns; horn-bar, the cross-bar of a carriage, or the gearing supporting the fore-spring stays; †horn battle, an army in battle array having horns or wings; †horn-beast, a horned beast, as an ox; †horn-beaten a., cuckolded; horn-beech

= *HORNBEAM*; horn-bug, a North American beetle, *Passalus cornutus*, having its head armed with a stout curved horn; horn-card, a transparent plate of horn bearing a graduated scale, or the like (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); horn-cattle = horned cattle: see *CATTLE* 6; horn-centre, a mathematical instrument: see *quot.*; †horn-cod, a carob; †horn-coot = *HORN-OWL*; horn-core, the central bony part of the horn of quadrupeds, a process of the frontal bone; horn-distemper, 'a disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn' (Craig 1847); horn-drum (*Hydraulics*), a water-raising wheel divided into sections by curved partitions (*Knight Dict. Mech.*); horn-eyed a., having a horny film over the eye, dull-eyed; †horn-face, †a stupid face, such as a cuckold might have; †horn-fair, 'a fair formerly held at Charlton in Kent' (Nares) for the sale of horn goods; used allusively by 17th and 18th c. writers with reference to cuckoldry; horn-flint, flint of a horn-like appearance and translucency; horn-fly, a dipterous insect, *Haematobia serrata*, so called from its habit of clustering on the horns of cattle; †horn-foot, -feet a., having feet of horn, as horses; horn-footed; horn-frog, the horned frog: see *HORNED*; horn grass, a grass of the genus *Ceratophloa* (Craig 1847); horn-hard a., as hard as horn; also advb.; †horn-head, a horn-headed being, a cuckold; horn-hipped a. (see *quot.*); horn-lead, a name given by the old chemists to chloride of lead, because it assumes a horny appearance on fusing: cf. *CORNEOUS*; horn-machine, a shoe-solving machine, so called because the shoe is placed on a horn-like projection; horn-maker, a maker of horns; †one who 'horns' or cuckolds; horn-man, a man with a horn; horn-mercury, chloride of mercury: cf. *horn-lead*; †horn-mouth a., having a horn in the mouth; †horn-nose, a rhinoceros; horn-nut, the horned fruit of plants of the genus *Trapa*; horn-ore, 'a species of silver ore of a pearl-grey colour, bordering on white' (Craig); †horn-penny = *HORNELD*; horn-piece, the skin (of an ox) with the horns attached; horn-pike, the horn-fish or garfish; horn-pith, the soft porous bone which fills the cavity of a horn; horn-plant, a seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*; horn-pock, -pox, a mild form of smallpox or chicken-pox; horn-puppy, the Horned Poppy, *Glaucium luteum*; horn porphyry = *HORNSLATE*; horn-pout (U.S.), a name for some fishes of the genus *Amiurus*, esp. *A. catus*; horn-press, a form of stamping-machine for closing the side seams of tin cans and boxes (*Cent. Dict.*); †horn-putter (tr. *Vulgate cornupeta*), an animal that butts or gores with the horn; horn-quicksilver, same as *horn-mercury*; horn-schist = *HORNSLATE*; horn-shell (see *quot.*); †horn sickness, humorous for 'jealousy due to being cuckolded'; horn-snake, (a) the Pine Snake or Bull Snake, *Coluber melanoleucus*; (b) the Red-bellied or Wampum Snake, *Farancia abacura* (local U.S.); horn-tail, an insect of the family *Uroceridae*, having a prominent horn on the abdomen of the male; †horn-thumb, a thumb protected by a thimble of horn such as was used by cutpurses; a pickpocket; horn-tip, the tip of a horn; a button or knob fixed on the point of a horn for a guard or ornament; horn-weed, (a) same as *HORNWORT*; (b) same as *horn-plant*; †horn-wood = *HORNBEAM*; horn-worm, a kind of caterpillar that injures the tobacco plant.

1598 FLORIO, *Acicula*, a horne fish or *hornebacke. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 The *horn-bar which stands at the back of the top bed. **1635** BARRIPE *Mil. Discip.* lxxv. (1643) 207 The *Horne Battell may be for the same occasion and use. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 51 No Temple but the wood, no assembly but *horne-beasts. **1654** PEXTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 27 Silly Men, being *Horn-beaten. **1771** R. WARNER *Plant. Woodford* 114 *Carpinus*, *Ostrya Ulmo similis*, the Horn, or Hard-beam Tree, called in some places, the Horse-beech or *Horn-beech, from some likeness of the leaves to the Beech. **1846** WORCESTER *Dict. Farm. Encycl.* for **Hornbeag*. **1793** MISS SEWARD *Let.* (1811) III. 257 Beauties of *horn-cattle. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 12/2 *Horn-centres, are small circular pieces of horn with three needle-points fixed in them. **1682** WHEELER *Journ. Greece* vi. 446 The *Horned-Tree or *Keratia*. **1650** EARL MORRIS tr. *Senault's Man bec. Grilly* 306 To make lodgings for Owles, and to prepare habitations for *Horn-Coots. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Horn-coot*, a name given by fowlers to the great Horn owl. **1872** NICHOLSON *Paleontol.* 424 In neither case are the horns supported by bony *horn-cotes. **1838** LYTTON *Alca. XLII*, Self-conceit is *horn-eyed. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vii, All his flunkeyhood, and horn-eyed dimness. *c 1668* DAVENANT *Man's the Mast.* Wks. (1673) 334 Dog! what will she say of thy *horn-face! **1669** *Newest Acad. Compliments* (N.), When, cuckolds forget to march to *Horn-fair, Your Robin (N.), Now in small time comes on Horn-fair, Your

horns and ladles now prepare. **1896** A. W. TUEB *Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. vii. 91 Horn Fair was held at least as early as the time of Henry III, and was continued annually until abolished in 1872. **1802-3** tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 108 Its grain can with difficulty be perceived, and the whole is similar to *horn-flint. **1708** KERSEY, **Horn-fly*, an American insect. **1897** BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-Growing* 25 A comparatively harmless insect in France becomes the dreaded horn-fly in America. *c 1595* J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 11 The *hornfeet halfe-gods, with all the progeny rural. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 279 Horn-footed horses. **1807** PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 156 note, I have seen the Wish-tonwish, the rattle snake, the *horn frog, and a land tortoise all take refuge in the same hole. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* 53 (Jam.) For now the lads are sleeping *horn hard. **1818** SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxv, The hearty shake of Mr. Girder's horn-hard palm. *a 1625* FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, And Vulcan a limping *horn-head, for Venus his wife was a Strumpet. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, A horse is said to be *Horn-hipped when the tops of the two hanch bones appear too high. **1782** KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 22, 100 grs. of *horn lead, formed by precipitation, contain 72 of lead, 18 of marine acid, and 10 of water. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 397 Called horn lead by the old chemists. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 63 Verne is no *horne-maker; and my Rosalind is veritious. **1844** *Camp Refuge* I. 126 The *horn-men blew might and main. **1776** WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 619 The *horn-mercury was intermixed with minute globules of quicksilver. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xii. 58 The *horn-mouth Belman shal affright thy slumbers. **1598** FLORIO, *Rinoceronte*, a great beast or monster called a *horne nose. *c 1320* in *Registr. Monast. de Winchelsey* (1892) 291 Et acquietabimus omnia predicta de assis. wardpeni, hevedpeni, *thornpeni, et de omnibus servitiis secularibus. **1757** W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 46 He will find the Legs, Shins, and *Horn Pieces of Oxen, pack'd into slight Casks. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 360 Varicella, crystalline and *horn-pox. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 153 Horn-pock or Wart-pock is a mild and abortive form, in which the pocks shrivel and dry up on the 5th or 6th day. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 309 Leske in his voyage through Saxony often calls our stone [Hornslate] *hornporphyry. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 26 Pond well stocked with *horn points. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 247 Memories of going after pond-lilies, of angling for horn-points. **1382** WYCLIF *Exod.* xxi. 29 If an ox be an *horn-putter. **1860** DANA *Man. Min.* 288 *Horn-quicksilver. Chloride of Mercury. **1799** W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 151 Genuine *hornschist and jasper are here not to be found. **1883** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 209 *Cerithium*, or the *Horn-shell, has a turreted, many-whorled shell. **1613** in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 238 Laogley, is lately dead of the *horn sickness. **1688** J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 134 The *Horn-Snake is, as they say, another sort of deadly Snake. **1705** R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* (1722) 260 They have likewise the *Horn-snake, so called from a sharp Horn it carries in its Tail. **1791** W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 276. Horn it carries in its Tail. *Hist. II.* 507 The family Uroceridae, or *horn-tails, includes insects which are closely allied to the saw-flies. **1594** GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Ritdg.) 138/2, I cut this from a new-married plant by the help of a *horn-thumb and a knife. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, Horn-wort or *Horn-weed, *Ceratophyllum demersum*. **1731** Lunenburg (Mass.) *Proprietors' Rec.* (1897) 137 There making an Angle and running East, .68 rod to a small *horn wood tree. **1676** T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 635 A Worm that devours the leaf, called a *Horn-worm. **1763** T. PAICE in *B. M. Carew Life* 110 The planters prune off the suckers, and clear them of the Horn-worm twice a week.

HORN (hōrn), v. [*f.* *HORN* sb.]

1. trans. To furnish with horns.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxviii. (1714) 95 Jupiter instead of Horning the Camel, order'd him to be Cropt.

b. To tip, point, cover, etc. with horn.

1421-2 (see *HORNING* sb. 2). **1605** *Eik to Seal of Cause of Skinners of Glasgow* 5 Feb. (Jam. Suppl.), That name... schaip or horne pointis, schaip or mak purris.

† 2. To 'give horns to': to cuckold. *Obs.*

c 1550 Pryde & Ab. *Wom.* 76 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 237 Some will not stycke... To horne you on every side. **1608** ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Glasse* 30 Being married to a jealous asse, He vovves she hornes him. **1702** STEELE *Funeral* 1, This Wench I know has play'd me false, And horn'd me in my Galants. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 343 Milk and water husbands—horned, hen-pecked, and abused by virago wives.

3. To butt or gore with the horns.

1599 MINSHUE *Sp. Dict.*, *Cornear*, to horne, to push with the horns. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 3/2 The cattle horn each other. **1891** *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/5 A beast turned on me and horned my horse.

4. Shipbuilding. To adjust (the frame of a ship) so as to be at right angles to the line of the keel. *c 1850* Rudim. *Navig.* (Weale) 147 Standards, convenient to horn or square the frame. *Ibid.* 151 To Square, is to horn or form with right angles. **1869** SIR E. REED *Ship-build.* xx. 442 Each frame being horned and plumbd in order to ensure the correctness of its position.

† 5. Sc. Law. To put to the horn; to proclaim a rebel; to outlaw: cf. *HORNING* sb. 4. *Obs.*

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 551 (Jam.) That ye nor name of yow charge, horne, poynd, nor trouble the said Johnne Schaw. **1702** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xi. (1707) 142 Condemn'd, out-lawed, or Horned. **1795** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. 3 They proclaim you to be Rebels to God, Horn you, as in Scotland.

† Hornage. *Obs. rare*—o. [*f.* *HORN* sb. + -AGE, after *F. corneage*.] *Corneage*, horn-geld.

1611 COTGRA., *Cornage*, hornage; an yearly duetie of corne exacted, upon enerie Oxe that labours in the Winter-corne-ground.

Hornbeak (hōrnbeik). Now *dial.* The garfish or hornfish, *Belone vulgaris*, which has extremely long and slender tapering jaws.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Acus*, a fish... of some called

a hornbeake. 1598 *Epulario* Gijl b. To seeth the Horne-beeke or Pipe fish. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 266 The Horne-beaks or Needle-fishes, Belonze. have within them so great eggs that their wombe cleaveth and openeth when they should lay them. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Horn-beak*, a kind of Fish. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* I. 442.

Hornbeam (*hörn'bim*). [*f. HORN sb. + BEAM.*]

1. A small tree, *Carpinus Betulus*, indigenous in England and often planted in hedges: so called from its hard, tough, close-grained wood. Also the cognate American species, *C. Americana*, the Blue Beech. (An earlier name was *hardbeam*.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 101 b. Upon the plaines you shall have... the Hornebeam. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* xii. § 1. 29 The Horn-beam, in Latine the *Carpinus*, is planted of Sets. 1766 J. BAATRAM *Frut.* 6 Feb. in Stork *E. Florida* 62 A hammock of oak, hickory, magnolia, and hornbeam. 1897 *WILLIS Flower*, Pl. II. 71 The horn-beam is very like the beech in habit, but the leaves are not shiny.

b. **Hop Hornbeam**, the name of the genus *Ostrya*, closely allied to the Common Hornbeam, so called from the hop-like appearance of the ripe catkins; it has two species, *O. vulgaris* of Southern Europe, and *O. virginica* of America.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 441 In the common Hornbeam the scales of the strobiles are flat; and in the Hop-Hornbeam they are inflated. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 828/1 *Ostrya vulgaris*, the Common Hop Hornbeam, is a native of the south of Europe, but is quite hardy in the climate of England. 1884 MILLER *Plantus*, *Ostrya virginica*, Iron-wood (N. American), Hop-Hornbeam, Lever-wood.

c. *attrib.* † **Hornbeam pollenger** (see quot.).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* III. cix. 1295 Betulus, or the Horne-beame tree. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Horn-beam Pollengers*, trees of about Twenty Years Growth, that have been often lopp'd, and upon that Account not Tithable. 1783 J. SCOTT *Ode to Leisure* (R.), Where Easna's horn-beam grove Its foliage o'er me interwove. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 94 The avenues and high hornbeam hedges, with windows cut in them.

† 2. A beam of light issuing like a horn from the head of a deity, etc. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHORST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 91 Lyke... Phœbus his hornbeams.

3. = *BEAM sb.* 12.

1861 *WILDE Catal. Antig. R. Irish Acad.* 259 A horn-beam of an immense red deer.

Hornbill (*hörn'bil*). [*f. HORN sb. + BILL sb.* 2.]

1. A bird of the family *Bucerotidae*, so called from the horn-like excrescence surmounting the bill. Formerly called *Horned Crow*, *Horned Pie*.

1773 PENNANT *Genera of Birds* p. xxix. and 8. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* I. 341. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 89 Of the Hornbills in general... (Their bills) have frequently a protuberance, somewhat resembling another bill, on the upper mandible. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 167 The enormous beak of the hornbill... forms one enormous air-cell. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 435 The Hornbills, of which more than 60 species have been described, form a very natural and in some respects an isolated group.

2. *Comb.* **Hornbill cuckoo**, the keel-billed cuckoo, *Crotophaga*, of N. America.

Hornblende (*hörn'blend*). *Min.* Also *blend*. [*a. Ger. hornblende, f. horn horn + BLENDE.*]

1. A mineral closely allied to augite, and having as its chief constituents silica, magnesia, and lime. It is a constituent of many rocks, as granite, syenite, and diorite, and has numerous varieties, aluminous and non-aluminous, as actinolite, antholite, asbestos, dannemorite, nephrite, tremolite, etc., which are sometimes all included under the name AMPHIBOLE; it is usually of a dark brown, black, or greenish black colour.

1770 FORSTER tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 95 The hornblende of the Swedes. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 215 The great weight of the stone called hornblende made the miners at first imagine it contained some metal, but finding none except iron they called it *blind*. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 344 Chattering stony names Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, Amygdaloid and trachyte. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 104 Hornblende is of a dark or dark-green colour, with a bony glistening lustre.

2. *attrib.* Of hornblende, as *hornblende boulder*, etc.; containing or having hornblende as a chief constituent, hornblende, as *hornblende basalt*, *granite*, *porphyry*, *syenite*; *hornblende andesite* (see quot. 1885); *hornblende gabbro*, a variety of gabbro in which the diallage is more or less replaced by hornblende; *hornblende rock*, a greenstone consisting chiefly of hornblende; *hornblende schist*, slate, hornblende rock of a schistose nature. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 354 Hornblende Porphyry. *Ibid.* 383 Hornblende Slate, penetrated with Talc or Mica. 1821 J. McCulloch *Geol. Classif. Rocks* 298 Wherever hornblende rock occurs, it is only a portion of those beds of which the greater parts present the same characters as hornblende schist. 1864 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Frut.*, and *Eve* 23 Through hornblende boulders, where the discus flung. 1880 BIRCHWOOD *Ind. Art.* II. 4 The hornblende slate or schist from which the magnetic iron used for ages in the manufacture of Damascus steel... is still obtained. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (1893) 167 Hornblende-andesite consists of a trichlinic felspar with hornblende, augite or mica... Hornblende-andesite is a volcanic rock of Tertiary and post-Tertiary date.

Hornblendic (*hörn'blendik*), *a. Min.* [*f. prec. + -ic.*] Of the nature of hornblende; containing

hornblende; hornblendic rock, schist, slate = hornblende rock, etc.: see *prec.* 2.

1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 233. I obtained specimens of rocks... hornblendic mica-slate. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 239 Mineralogically they are... hornblendic, when the augite is replaced by hornblende. 1862 ANSTEO *Channel Isl.* I. vi. (ed. 2) 126 Quarries of remarkably fine, tough hornblendic granite. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 82 At the hornblendic extreme of the trap rocks we find the basalt, of which also celts were made.

Horn-book (*hörn'nhuk*). A leaf of paper containing the alphabet (often with the addition of the ten digits, some elements of spelling, and the Lord's Prayer) protected by a thin plate of translucent horn, and mounted on a tablet of wood with a projecting piece for a handle. A simpler and later form of this, consisting of the tablet without the horn covering, or a piece of stiff cardboard varnished, was also called a *BATTLEDORE* (q.v. 3). For an exhaustive account see A. W. TNER, *History of the Horn-Book* (1896).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 49 Yes, yes, he teaches boyes the Horne-booke: What is Ah speld backward with the horn on his head? 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchel* Cij, Such vnmannerlic knaues... must be set againe to their A. B. C. and learne to spell Our Father in a Horne booke. 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 176 For the buyeing and providing of horne bookes and primers to be giuen to poore children. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. Arg., St. George oth' back-side of the Horn-book, The Dragon kills, to Humour Scorn-book. 1717 *Prior Alma* II. 463 To Master John the English maid A horn-book gives of gingerbread, And that the child may learn the better, As he can name, he eats the letter. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 131 Being ambitious to commence author, I was composing a new horn-book. 1842 HORN in A. W. TNER *Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. i. 7 A large wholesale dealer in... school requisites recollects that the last order he received for Horn-books came from the country, about the year 1799. From that time the demand wholly ceased. In the course of sixty years, he and his predecessors in business had executed orders for several millions of Horn-books. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiii. 135 A child at the horn-book might spell it. 1864 *Chambers' Book of Days* II. 233/1 The 'Horn-book' gradually gave way to the 'Battle-dore' and the 'Primer'.

b. *transf.* A treatise on the rudiments of a subject; a primer.

1609 DEKKER (title) The Gulls Horne-booke. 1757 *Connoisseur* No. 83 (Tuer) Under the title of The Rhymer's Play-thing, or Poetaster's Horne-Book. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Adv. Ent. Laureat* iii. Wks. 1812 II. 339 Go find of Politics the lost Horn-book. 1847 H. FIDDLINGTON (title) The Horn Book of Storms for Indian and China Seas. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. vii, I come not here to learn the horn-book of war. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xi. 30 Ignorant of the very hornbook of diplomacy.

c. *attrib.*, as *horn-book lore*, *school*.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 215 A Battle-dore boy or Horn-book-boy. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 403 The third school is the horn-book school, where 30 children are taught by the mistress. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* etc. 154 The horn-book lore I early knew.

Horned (*hörn'ed*, *händ*), *a.*

I. [*f. HORN sb. + -ED*]. (OE. had *hrynud*, from *hrynian* = **hurnjan*: cf. OHG. *ghurnet*.)

1. Having horns or antlers; cornuted.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4267 Hald we no hors... ne na horned stottis. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) II. xiv. 51 Somme of them were horned, as booyls. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 47 Amongst the horned heard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 525 Cerastes horn'd, Hydrys, and Ellops dear. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 175 The horned cattle brought from Umbria. 1887 BOWEN *Verg. Eclogues* v. 33 Bull to the horned herd, and the coro to a fruitful plain.

b. *Logic.* *Horned syllogism* (argument, etc.): the dilemma.

1548 *Horned question* [see *HORN sb.* 26]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b. Dilemma, otherwise... called a horned argument. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 285 note, Dilemma... A forked or horned Syllogisme. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or horned syllogism.

2. Having, bearing, or wearing an appendage, ornament, etc., called a horn; having horn-like projections or excrescences.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6655 Quen moyses had brought be lagh... þam thought him horn'd upon farr. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxiv. 29 He wiste not that his face was horned of the companye of the word of God. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 He saide that the women that were so horned were lyche to be horned snailles and hertis and vncomers. 1585 *Horned beetle* [see *HORN sb.* 3]. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Friend. Ep.* v. ix. (1686) 201 One side of a Silver Medal we find Moses horned. c 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. N. York* (1843) 6 In the middle of the line from thence northward is a horned work. 1850 H. W. TORRENS in *Frut. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 33 A peculiar horned or crested helmet. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Count of Greiers* i. The horned crags are shining. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 13 Screened By the horned altar. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mid. Royal* I. i. 14 That horned coast is said to have given its name to Cornwall.

b. **Horned crow** or *pie*, old name of the Hornbill. **Horned frog**, toad, a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*, having the head and back covered with spikes (U.S.). **Horned hog** (a), the babiroussa: see *HOG sb.* 3; † (b) a kind of fish with a horn on its head (*obs.*). **Horned horse**, the Gnu. † **Horned snout**, the rhinoceros (*obs.*). Also *Horned LARK*, *OWL*, *POPPY*, etc.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 79 Horn'd snout. Rhinoceros. 1703 *Collect. Voy.* (1729) III. 413 The Horned-Hog.

A small flat Fish, with a Horn on his Head, notch on one Side only. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xiv. 78 The horned frog... specimens... with the horns of half and three-fourths of an inch in length and very sharp at the points. 1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* 156 The cameleon is the 'horned frog' of the prairies of America. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706/1, I put my horned toad in his cage out in the sun.

3. Having crescent horns, crescent-shaped.

c 1400 *LYDG. Fleure Curtesie* 2 In Fevrier, when the frosty mone Was horned. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 3 Hornit Dyane, with hir paly gleimis. 1624 MASSINGER *Rene-gado* II. v. These knights of Malta... with their crosses Struck pale your horned moons. 1810 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* viii. 89 Venus and Mercury appear, first horned.

† 4. Of a cuckold: see *HORN sb.* 7. *Obs.*

1626 MIDDLETON *Anything far Quiet Life* IV. ii, Thou art a beast, a horned beast, an ox! 1719 D'URFAY *Pills* I. 349 The horn'd Herd within yon City Wall. 1830 in *Roxb. Bull.* (1890) VII. 195 You bored fumbling Cuckolds, in city, court, or town.

† 5. Applied to bishops with reference to the shape of the mitre. *Obs.*

c 1425 *LYDG. Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* 1663 Ye that han in subieccion Peplis vnder your prelayce... Though ye be hornyd to syth [=sight] outward [etc.]. 1558 KNOX *Serm.* in *Scl. Writ.* (1845) 236 Our horned and mitred bishops. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 172 To the servants of the devil, to your dumble dogges, and horned bishops.

6. Armed or furnished with horn or horny substance.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 45 All day they [Satyrs] daunced

And with their horned feet the greene gras wore.

7. Provided, fitted, or ornamented with horn.

1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 42 Of spectacles that rode his nose He wink'd through each horn'd glass. 1884 *Pall Mall G. Extra* 24 July 9/2 Specimens of horns mounted in silver and horned goods generally.

II. [*f. HORN v. + -ED*].

† 8. *Sc. Law.* 'Put to the horn'; proclaimed a rebel. *Obs.*

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 38 The horn'd Man has no Remedy but to fly out of the Kingdom of Scotland. Hence *Hornedness*, horned condition.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1849) III. 241 The hornedness of the moon. 1852 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. Rev.* etc. (1891) III. 417 The previous coexistence of hornedness and rumination in our conception.

† **Hornen**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. HORN sb. + -EN*]. OE. had *hrynne*: OE. **hurnino-*] Made of horn.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xcviij[i]. 6 In vois of the hornede trumpe. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'A hornen-spoon'.

Horner (*hörn'or*). [*f. HORN sb. or v. + -ER*].

1. A worker in horn; a maker of horn spoons, combs, etc.

1421-2 [see *HORNING vbl. sb.* 2]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Hornare, or horne make[r], cornutarius. 1464 *Rolls Parl. V.* 567/1 The men of the Craft of Horners enfranchised in the Cite of London. 1484 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 346 Georgius Hoton... horner. 1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 18 The head-warden of the horners. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 309 The most reputable inhabitants are the horners, who prepare horn for many manufacturers. 1896 A. W. TNER *Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. vii. 91 The Horners' Exhibition held in London in 1882.

† b. One who makes musical horns. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 Horner a maker of hornes, cornettier. 1552 *Loseley MSS.* (Kempe 1835) 53 Horner for blowinge hornes, turner for daggers.

2. One who blows or winds a horn.

14... *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 575/31 *Cornutarius*, an hornere. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Cornetux*, a Horner; a winder of a Horne. 1677 N. COX *Gentlem. Recreat.* (ed. 2) A iv b, Mr. Michael Marsh, Horner... who teaches to blow the Horn. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 121 The keeper... blew 'the death of the buck', and... the horners... answered him. 1894 F. R. STOCKTON *Pomona's Trav.* 25 The horner blew his horn until his eyes seemed bursting.

† 3. One who cackolds; a cuckold-maker. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Cornaro*... a hornere. 1690 D'URFAY *Collins's Walk* III. (D.), Till th' Jury... Their favour gave with sense ador'd, Not to the horner, but the horn'd. 1717 BULLOCK *Woman a Riddle* I. i, A cornuted coxcomb, that cou'd not smell his Horner from his house-dog.

† 4. A person who has been 'put to the horn' or declared a rebel. *Sc. Obs.*

1590 *Sc. Acts* 7as. VI (1814) III. 525/1 Their names salbe delect out of the catologe of hornaris... they sall not be forder troublit for that horning in tyme cuming. 1598 *Ibid.* IV. 171/2 To the effect the hail hornaris registrar thairin and remaneing vorelaxt may be extractit and chargit.

Hence † **Hornerness**, a female worker in horn or maker of horns.

1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 Horneresse, a woman, cornettiere.

Hornet (*hörn'mêt*). Forms: a. 1 *hynnetu*, *hynret*, 5 *hernet*. β. 4 *harnette*, 6 *harnet*. γ. 6- *hornet*, (6-ette, 7-ett). [OE. *hurnetu*, *hurnet*, earlier *hurnitu*, *hurnitu*, fem. corresp. to MDu. *hörnete*, *hornite*, MLG. *hornite*, LG. *hörn*, *hornke*, Efris. *hörnnetje*, *hörnnetje*, OHG. *hornuz*, -oz, -az, masc., MHG. *hornuz*, -iz, etc., Ger. *hornisse* (with many variants: see Grimm).]

These words have the appearance of being derivatives of *horn*, a presumption strengthened by the OS. *hornbero*, and early mod.Du. *horener* (Kilian), which mean both 'horner or horn-blower' and 'hornet'; also by Kilian's *hornsel* as a var. of *horschel*, mod.Du. *horzel*. Many scholars however incline to the opinion that the latter contains the original root, and that *hornut* represents an original *horna-*

nut-, formed, like MD. *horsele*, from a radical **hors-* = pre-*Teut.* **hrs-*, found in OSlav. *sršiti*, Lith. *szirsi* wasp, and perh. in L. *crabron-* for **crāsrōn-*. If this were so, the association with horn would be later and due to popular etymology. See Kluge s.v. *Hornisse*, Franck s.v. *Hornet*.)

1. An insect of the wasp family, esp. the European *Vespa Crabro* and the American *V. maculata*, much larger and stronger than other wasps, and inflicting a more serious sting.

c1795 Corpus Gloss. 603 *Crabro*, waefels vel hornito. *c1800 Erfurt Gloss.* 275 *Crabro*, hirnitu. *c1800 Agric. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 215/3 *Crabro*, hirnitu. *c1800 Agric. Gloss.* Ibid. 121/11 *Crabro*, hirnitu. *1837 Trevisa Higden (Rolls)* II. 211 Of calnes i-rooted camep bees, and of hors i-rooted comep hornettes. *14.. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 619/7 *Vespa*, a wasp (et *vespa major illa*, an hornet). *1535 COVERDALE Deut.* vii. 20 The Lord thy God also shall sende hornettes amonge them. *1565-73 COOPER Thesaurus, Crabro*, a great waspe called an hornet. *1602 Narcissus (1893)* 647 Thou huge and hummingbe humbebee, thou hornett. *1709 SWIFT Trifolial Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 143 Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through. *1802 BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 261 It is chiefly in the hollow trunks of decayed trees that the Hornets form their nest. *1855 LONGF. Hiaw.* xvii. 10 Words of anger and resentment, Hot and humming like a hornet.

b. In early glosses and vocabularies (continental as well as Eng.: see Verwijs and Verdam, *Middeindl. Wbk.*), there is some confusion between the hornet and hornet-fly or large gadfly, due app. to uncertain use of L. *astrus*.

c1000 ALFRIC Gloss. in Wr. Wülcker 121/va *Cestrum*, beaw nel hynette. *1530 PALSGR.* 232/2 Hornet a flye. *1658 PHILLIPS, A Hornet*, a kinde of Insect, called in Latin Crabro, which useth to infest horses and other creatures, and is ingendred of the carcases of dead horses.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* An enemy that attacks persistently and with virulence; esp. in phr. *hornets' nest*, *nest of hornets*. To bring a hornets' nest about one's ears, arouse a nest of hornets: to stir up a host of enemies around one.

1590 NASHE Pasquil's Apol. i. Cij. They are no better then the Prophets, which dwelt as it were in a nest of Hornets. *1751-73 JOHNSON Eccl. Hist.* (R.). He dared not speak out, and provoke the hornets. *1857 TROLOPE Barchester T.* xiv. But Proudie, as he is, knows the world too well to get such a hornets' nest about his ears.

3. The horned beetle or stag-beetle. *Obs.* *1585 HIGINS tr. Junius' Nomenclator* 72/a *Cerf volant*, a horned beetle: a bullfinch, or hornet. *1598 FLORIO, Bucarone*, .. a beetle, a hornet.

4. An artificial fly for salmon-fishing. *1867 F. FRANCIS Angling* xii. (1880) 434 The Hornets .. have fat bodies dressed after the fashion of the 'bumble' trout fly.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hornet host*, *sting*; *hornet-haunted* adj.; *hornet-clearwing*, -hawk, -moth, names for certain moths of the genus *Sesia* (see *quots.*); *hornet-fly*, a dipterous insect of the family *Asilidae*, a hawk-fly or robber-fly; † *hornet worm*, ? the larva of the hornet.

1869 E. NEWMAN Brit. Moths 16 The *Hornet Clearwing of the Osier (*Sesia Bembeciformis*). The Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar (*Sesia Apiformis*). *1752 Sir J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 31 The *Hornet Fly. This is one of the largest of the fly kind; it equals the hornet in size. *1816 KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) II. 290, I have often been amused in my walks with the motions of the hornet fly (*Asilus crabroniformis*). *1895 K. GRAHAM Golden Age* 43, I scrambled through the hedge, avoiding the 'hornet-haunted' side. *1832 J. RENNIE Conspectus Butterf. & Moths* 27 The *Hornet Hawk (*Archostictus Crabroniformis*) appears in July. *1834 MARY HOWITT Sc. Nat. Hist., Hornet* (1851) 185 The *hornet-host is retreating to its den. *1450 Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 25 In Juyl.. the water docke leyf worme & the *hornet worme.

Hornet, *nonce-wd.* [f. HORN sb. + -ET.] A diminutive horn.

1825 LAMB Vis. Horns Misc. Wks. (1871) 381 It was the least little hornet of a horn that could be framed.

Horn-fish.

1. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*, so called from its long projecting beak.

c1000 Andreas 370 (Gr.) *Hornisc* plexode, glad geond garsec. *1599 MINSHU Sp. Dict.*, *Hornefish*, *exarraco*, *xarraco*. *1611 FLORIO, Cornuto*. Also the *Horne-fish*. *1752 Sir J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 223 We call it the Gar-fish, and, in some places, the *Horn-fish*.

2. The sauger or sand-pike, *Stizostedion canadense*.

1885 J. S. KINGSLEY Stand. Nat. Hist. III. 229 Sauger, sand-pike, gray-pike, blue-pike, and horn-fish, are .. designations of a smaller pike-perch, the *Stizostedion canadense*.

3. A fish of the family *Syngnathidae*; a pipe-fish: so called from the horny texture of the exoskeleton.

Hornful (hɔːnful). [f. HORN sb. + -FUL.] As much as a (drinking) horn holds, or will hold.

1610 MARKHAM Masterp. i. xli. 86 Give it the horse to drinke, one horn-ful at his mouth, and another at his nostrils. *1868 BAKER Cast up by Sea* iii. 48 He poured out a large hornful for the lad.

† **Horngeld.** *Old Law. Obs.* [f. HORN sb. + GELD sb.] A feudal 'service', being a form of rent fixed according to the number of horned cattle; cornage.

c1170 Newminster Cartul. (Surtees) 197 Et geldis, et danageldis, et hornegeldis. *c1250 BRACON Note-Bk.* (Maitland, 1887) No. 1270 Quia dedit cornagium quod anglie dicitur hornegelde. *1579 RASTELL Expos.*, Hornegeld, 1598

KITCHIN Courts Leet (1675) 415 If he hold to give to the King Hornegeld .. it is great Serjeantry. *1628 COKE On Litt.* 107 a, Cornage .. is called in old bookes hornegeld.

Hornify (hɔːnɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. HORN a + -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make horny or horn-like in texture. *1670-7 J. COVEL Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 215 Of a dried film, or skin hornified. *1859 SPECIFIC Siemens Patent No.* 2053 in J. Dredge *Electr. Illumin.* (1882) I. App. 82/2 Of vulcanite, or hornified india-rubber.

2. To make horned, 'give horns to'; to cuckold. Hence *Hornified ppl. a.*, *Hornifying vbl. sb.*; also *Hornifier*; *Hornification*, cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1607 World of Wonders 78 They hornifie their husbands. *1611 COTGR., Apistoler*, .. to hornifie, or giue the blow that smarts not. *a1693 URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xlv. 373 Hornifyer. *Ibid.*, Hornified and cornuted. *1698 J. CRULL Muscovy* 52 Opportunity of hornifying their husbands. *1769 Pub. Advertiser* 18 May 4/1 My hornified Situation. *1819 'R. RABELAIS' Abeillard & Heloise* 69 Sad and vile hornification.

Hornily (hɔːnɪli), *adv.* [f. HORN a + -LY².]

In a horny fashion; in a manner like horn.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON Nancy I. 280, I am now becoming hornily hard.

Horniness (hɔːnɪnəs), *[f. as prec. + -NESS.]*

Horny quality or character.

1885 Athenæum 7 Feb. 190/1 It [the painting] has none of the yellow horniness common in Dous. *1894 Ibid.* 5 May 587/2 A certain horniness .. injures the coloration.

Horning (hɔːnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HORN sb. or v.]

1. Bleeding with a horn. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Letting of blood vndur þe tunge .. copping or hornypg in þe nekke and in þe schuldres.

2. Covering or furnishing with horn. *Obs.*

1421-2 York Munster Fabric Acc. (Surtees) 46 Thomaz Hornar .. pro hornypg et naillyng superscripturum librorum.

3. Cuckolding, cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM Let. (1871) 40 Too auow that many an honest man .. hath had his honus by hornypg well vpholden. *1588 SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 67 'Tis thought you have a goodly gift in Horning. *1762 J. H. STEVENSON Crazy Tales* 55 An hour convenient for horning.

4. *Sc. Law.* 'Putting to the horn' (see HORN sb. 14). *Letters of horning*: a process of execution issued under the signet directing a messenger to charge a debtor to pay or perform in terms of the letters, under pain of being 'put to the horn', i.e. declared rebel. (Now largely superseded by the simpler forms of diligence introduced by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 114; but not obsolete.)

1536 Sc. Acts V. c. 38 (1614) II. 350/1 Paim bat sustenit sik process of horning 3ere and day as said is. *1568 in Calderwood Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 426 Upon the said letters of horning, to direct letters to officers of armes .. to uptake the escheats of the persons denounced and putt to the horne. *1733 NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 315 Who were charged with letters of Horning for their disobedience. *1754 ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 57. *1873 BURTON Hist. Scot.* V. lvii. 166 The Government .. relaxed the hornings,—that is to say, restored the men for the time to the protection of the law.

5. The fact of becoming a crescent. *Obs.*

a1646 J. GREGORY Posth. (1650) 168 (T.) They account .. from the horning [of the moon].

6. *Shipbuilding.* See HORN v. 4.

1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 190/1 A line or batten is stretched from some point in the middle-line of the keel to the corresponding leads or sirmarks on the opposite sides, and the two measurements must .. be equal when the timbers are in place; this operation is termed 'horning'.

7. *attrib.* *Horning-tackle*: see *quot.* 1850.

c1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 147 Horning Tackles .. most convenient to horn or square the frame as wanted. *1895 CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xvi. 113 This is not a 'horning' but a hanging job.

Horning, *ppl. a.* [f. HORN v. + -ING².] That horns or 'puts to the horn': see *prec.*, 4.

1705 HICKERINGILL Priest-cr. ii. iii. 36 In no Nation in the World, but the poor, rigid, horning Scots.

† **Horning**, app. a corruption of HORNEN a. *Obs.*

1622 W. HORNBVE Horn-bk. (Tuer), My honest, humble, harmlesse horning-book, from whence young Schollers their first learning took. *1632 HEYWOOD 2nd Pt. Know not me* i. Wks. 1874 I. 258 The horning-busk and silken bride-laces are in good request with the parsons wife.

Hornish (hɔːnɪʃ), *a.* [f. HORN sb. + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to a horn; of the nature of horn.

1634 M. SANDYS Prudence 21 (T.) Temperance, as if it were of a hornish composure, is too hard for the flesh. *a1638 MEDE Apost. Later Times* (1641) 71 This Hornish sovereignty is .. the conclusion of the fourth beast. *Ibid.*, Daniels hornish tyrant.

Hornist, [f. HORN sb. + -IST.] One who plays a horn; a performer on the (French) horn.

1865 tr. Spohr's Autobiog. i. 39 The hornist Bornauss, and others. *1867 Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 28 Hornists or trumpeters.

|| **Hornito** (hɔːnɪto). [Sp., dim. of *horno* (= L. *furnus*) oven, furnace.] A low oven-shaped mound of volcanic origin, usually emitting smoke and vapour from its sides and summit: frequent in South American volcanoes.

1830 LVELL Princ. Geol. I. 378 The small conical mounds (called 'hornitos' or ovens) [at Jorullo]. *1853 HERSCHEL Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 43 (1873) 23 Out of which spring thousands of little volcanic cones called *Hornitos* or ovens. *1877 LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* (1879) 83 These subordinate cones about the base, and upon the slopes of the principal cone, are called *monticules* or *hornitos*.

† **Hornkeek**, *Obs.* [f. HORN sb.: the second element is obscure; can it have originated in a scribal error for *bek*, *beke*, *BEAK*, copied by successive compilers?] The garfish or hornbeak.

c1425 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 642/19 *hec gamorus*, hornkeek. *c1440 Pramp. Parv.* 247/1 Horn keke, fysche (P. horn-keek, or garfysche). *c1475 Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 765/12-13 *Hec rugella*, *Hoc rustiforum*, a hornkeek. *1530 PALSGR.* 232/2 Hornkecke, a fysshe lyke a mackerell. *1611 COTGR. Orphie*, the Hornbeake, Hornkecke. — Garre-fish.

Hornless (hɔːnɪləs), *a.* [f. HORN sb. + -LESS.] Without horns; destitute of horns.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. xviii. (Bodl. MS.), þe camel .. þowþe he be hornles. *1611 COTGR., Vicugne*, a hornlesse wild beast in Peru. *1766 PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 20 The cattle of the highlands of Scotland are exceeding small, and many of them .. are hornless. *1812 W. TENNANT Anster F.* i. xii. The hornless moon among her brilliant host.

Hence **Hornlessness**, hornless condition.

1887 Amer. Naturalist XXI. 897 Herodotus's opinion as to the cause of hornlessness has been accepted by many writers down to the present times.

Hornlet (hɔːnɪlət), [-LET.] A little horn.

a1794 Sir W. JONES Observ. Ind. Plants Wks. 1799 II. 105 Wings oblate .. embracing the keel and the hornlets of the awning. *1894 R. B. SHARPE Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 80 The horned larks .. recognised by the little tufts of black feathers, or hornlets, on each side of the hinder crown.

Horn-like, *a.* Resembling horn or a horn.

1579 J. JONES Preserv. Bodie & Soule i. xl. 87 Swordlike, tunlike, hornlike, .. and such other. *1684 BOYLE Parousin. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 93 This horn-like Silver did dissolve neither. *1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 314/1 The Hornbills have .. upon their enormous beaks horn-like prominences. *1885 Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 4/1 Certain notes, full, hornlike .. which no horn or violoncello ever equalled in timbre.

Horn-mad, *a. arch.* App. orig. of horned beasts: Enraged so as to be ready to horn any one.

Hence of persons: Stark mad; mad with rage; furious. Cf. the earlier HORN-WOOD.

1579 TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim. 59/2 With it must we fight against these hornmad beasts. *1596 NASHE Saffron Walden* 32 A Bulls .. bellowing and running horn mad at every one in his way. *1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 47 We must not .. drinke our selues horne madde. *1668 TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 660 The perillous and transpiring stinging of these horn-mad Hornets. *1695 CONGREVE Love for L.* v. viii. She's mad for a husband, and he's horn mad, I think, or they'd ne'er make a Match together. *a1773 in Hone Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 157 They run horn mad to go to law. *1893 STEVENSON Catriona* 265 Miss Grant .. would be driven fair horn-mad if she could hear of it.

† b. Sometimes by word-play: Mad with rage at having been made a cuckold. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. ii. i. 57 *E. Dro.* Why Mistresse, sure my Master is horne mad. *Adri.* Horne mad, thou villaine? *E. Dro.* I meane not Cuckold mad, But sure he is starke mad. *1658 J. JONES Ovid's Ibis* 51 A loose wife makes her husband horn-mad and heart-sad. *a1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Horn-mad*, stark staring mad because Cuckolded. *1822 SCOTT Nigel* xxvi. The man is mad, horn mad, to boot.

Hence † **Horn-mad'd** *ppl. a.*, driven horn-mad; **Horn-mad'dness**, horn-mad condition.

1661 NEEHAM Hist. Eng. Reb. in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 523 The Houses know not what to think; The Cits horn-mad'd be. *1868 BROWNING Ring & Bk.* II. 832 Somebody courts your wife, Count? Where and when? How and why? Mere horn-madness: have a care!

Horn-owl. A horned owl, or one having plumicorns on the head, as some species of *Asio* and *Otus*; formerly, a name for the Eagle-owl.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 397 The fat of the Bistard or Horn-owle is verie good. *1674 RAY Words, Eng. Birds* 83 The Horn-Owl, *Otus siue Noctua aurita*. *1678 RAY Willoughby's Ornith.* 99 The great Horn-Owl or Eagle-owl. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* V. 140 The Brown Horn Owl is often seen to prow along the hedges by day.

Hornpipe (hɔːnɪpɪp),

1. An obsolete wind instrument. Said to have been so called from having the bell and mouth-piece made of horn. See *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297.

c1400 Rom. Rose 4250 Controve he wolde, and foule fayle, With hornpypes of Cornwayle. *14.. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 575/37 *Cornubium*, an hornpipe. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 23 A. Tabrere That .. a Horne pype playd. *1592 GREENE Groat's W. Wit* (1637) 14 Desiring them to play on an horn pipe. *1697 DRYDEN Æneid* XI. 1086 The shrill horn-pipe sounds to bacchanals. *1788 Chambers's Cycl.*, *Hornpipe*, a common instrument of music in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes at stated distances and a horn at each end. *1891 Daily News* 5 Oct. 2/3 Among other instruments were .. the original hornpipe, which has now given its name to the popular sailors' dance.

† b. One who played the instrument. *Obs.*

a1693 URQUHART Rabelais iii. xlv. 373 You will be the Hornpipe of Busançay.

2. A dance of a lively and vigorous character, usually performed by a single person, orig. to the accompaniment of the wind instrument, and specially associated with the merrymaking of sailors.

c1485 Digby Myst. (1882) v. *Stage direct.* ad fin., Here mynstralls, an hornpype. *1597 MORELEY Introd. Mus.* 181 Many other kindes of daunces (as hornpypes Iygges and infinite more). *1709 STEELE Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 6 Florida .. having danced the Derbyshire Hornpipe in the Presence of several Friends. *1755 JOHNSON, Hornpipe*, a country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *1833 Ht. MARTINEAU Manx. Strike* vii. 80 It appeared from the heavy tread and shuffling of feet that some were dancing hornpipes.

fig. *1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Tales of Hay Wks.* (1823) 169/1 The true heart dances no hornpipes on the tongue.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 38 My father... could conjure wonderfully, make a bunch of keys dance a hornpipe.

3. A piece of music for such a dance.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 397 Harry Carey's ballad... is a slower kind of hornpipe. 1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 297/1 That the dance-tunes still called *Hornpipes* were originally composed for the instrument. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 753/1 *Hornpipes* were much written in the last century... The airs 'My love is but a lassie yet' and 'The British Grenadier', and the hymn tune 'Helmley', are hornpipes.

4. attrib., as *hornpipe dancer*, *fling*.

1797 Monthly Mag. III. 61 The hornpipe movement given to 'When on the ocean', is particularly pleasing. 1845 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* 6 Nancy Dawson, the famous hornpipe dancer, died this year [1767].

Hence **Hornpiping**, playing or dancing a hornpipe.

1864 *Realt* 30 Mar. 8 When we have praised... Miss Lydia Thompson's lively hornpiping.

Horn-plate. An iron frame attached to the lower part of a railway carriage or truck and having two guides in which the journal-box of the axle moves; an axle-guard, pedestal.

1856 S. C. BATES *Gloss. Terms* 29 Axle Guard or Horn-plate. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 5 The cause of the disaster was the breaking of one of the 'horn-plates' of the engine. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec. Adopting the old classic car system of rollers fixed on a shaft or axle, which revolves with them in hole pins, or what are now termed horn plates.

Horn-silver. *Min.* [Cf. Ger. *hornsilber*.] Native chloride of silver, so called from its horny appearance; cerargyrite.

1770 FORSTER tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 178 The author... quotes the horn silver ore... as proof of his opinion. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 211 It appears that muriatic acid gas is formed when horn silver is blackened by light. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 4 In the mines of Freiberg is now and then found a vitreous dull-shining silver ore, which on account of its appearance, is called *horn silver*.

† **Hornslate** (*hörnslät*). *Min.* Obs. [Cf. Ger. *hornschiefer*.] A schistose form of hornstone.

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 60 The Scheibenberg, near Königsbruck, consists of a stone which Mr. Leske knows not whether to call hornslate, or corneous porphyry. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 307 Hornslate... Schistose Porphyry of Werner. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 116 Pebbles of hornslate.

Hornsmann (*hörnsmän*). [f. *horn's* poss. case: cf. *townsman*, etc.]

1. A man who plays a horn.

1897 Q. Rev. Apr. 521 The hornsmann himself was cut down, and the famous horn captured.

2. The horned adder or plumed viper of Africa, *Crotalus cornuta*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Horn-stock**. *Obs.*

1. The garfish or hornbeak.

a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 (MS. S.) Horne stoke [c 1440 Horn keke; *Fynson*, or garfyshe].

2. A cuckold.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day Plays* 1873 II. 393 Alas, poore hornstocke, he thinks he to have no fault.

Hornstone (*hörnstön*). *Min.* [tr. Ger. *hornstein*: from its appearance.] A compact siliceous rock, resembling flint, but more brittle; chert.

1728 WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* 11 Rother Hornstein, i.e., Red Hornstone. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 305 Hornstone differs from jaspers, often by its splintery fracture. 1816 KEATINGE *Trans.* (1817) II. 155 Here the sandstone approaches to hornstone; that is, assumes the rhomboidal conformation. 1833 LYEALL *Princ. Geol.* III. 370. a 1862 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. (1864) 180 This variety of hornstone I have seen... in New England, in the form of Indian arrowheads, hatchets, chisels, &c.

b. attrib., as *hornstone basis*, *porphyry*.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 351 Hornstone Porphyry. *Ibid.* 368 [It] has for its ground a hornstone basis.

† **Horn-wood**, a. *Obs.* [f. *HORN sb.* + *WOOD a. mad.*] = *HORN-MAD*.

a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 68 Though Cayphas goe horn-wood thereby. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 She was (as they say) horn-wood. 1881 MARBECK *Ek. of Notes* 143 A Bull... of his horn-wooded and made fierce-ness, when he is well baited. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxi. xviii. 784 The King amazed and astonished to see them thus horn-wood, stayed the bloudie hand of his owne souldiours.

Hornwork (*hörnwerk*). [f. *HORN sb.* + *WORK.*]

1. *Fortif.* A single-fronted outwork, the head of which consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain and joined to the main body of the work by two parallel wings. It is thrown out to occupy advantageous ground which it would have been inconvenient to include in the original enceinte.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Aug., I watched on a horn-wood near our quarters. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii. The horn-work... is formed by two epaulments or demi-bastions. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Desch.* XI. 61 note, A mine was exploded in the left angle of the counter-scarp of the horn-work, which did great damage.

2. Work done in horn; articles made of horn.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* xii. No helmet of salvation, but the meere mettle and horn-work of Papall jurisdiction. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxxxii. This town is famous for horn-work. 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson s.v. Horn*, A few of the simpler branches of horn-work are still followed by tinkers and gipsies.

† 3. Cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1738 *Common Sense* I. 344. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii. 1813 MOORE *Poems, Re-inferen.* for Duke.

Hornwort (*hörnwort*). [f. *HORN sb.* + *WORT*, after Gr. *κεράτοφυλλον*, i.e. horn-leaf: from the appearance of the branched stem.] A book-name of *Ceratophyllum demersum*, an aquatic plant with dense whorls of finely-divided leaves; also called *horned Pondweed*.

1805 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 399. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 384 *Ceratophyllaceae*, the Hornwort Order. 1885 *Griseb. Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 880 Cones of Scotch fir and spruce... hornwort, blackthorn, bog-bean.

Hornwrack (*hörnwrack*). [f. *HORN sb.* + *WRACK*, seaweed cast ashore.] A polyzoan of the genus *Flustra*, resembling a seaweed in appearance, and of somewhat horny consistency.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Flustra*, horn-wrack. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 234 Broad-leaved Hornwrack (*Flustra foliacea*).

Horny (*hörn*), a. (*sb.*) [f. *HORN sb.* + *-Y.*]

1. Consisting of horn; of a texture resembling that of horn; corneous.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. v. v.* (Bodl. MS.), Foure (webbes) bene in the foremost partye [of the eye]... the thredde de cornia, horny. 1530 PALSGR. 316/1 Horny, made or stored of hornes. 1615 tr. *De Montfort's Surv. E. Indies* 20 With a kind of hornie rinde. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 267 Him thought, he... saw the Ravens with their horny beaks Food to Elijah bringing euen and morn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 253 These eggs [of the ray] are covered with a tough horny substance. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 398 *Amoeba*-like creatures, massed together in a frame-work of horny fibres, constitute Sponge.

† b. *Horny gate* (*port*), the gate of horn: see *GATE sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* i. i, Sad Morpheus, entering in Thorough's horny gate. a 1649 DAUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 17/1 Dametas dream'd he saw his wife at sport, And found that sight was through the horny port.

† c. *Horny coronet*, humorously put for 'cuck-old's horns'. *Obs.*

1688 CROWNE *Darius Prol.* He dubs this man a knave, a coxcomb that, Gives any brow a horny coronet.

2. *transf.* Callous or hardened so as to be horn-like in texture.

1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 370 Who, wanting Weapons, clutch their horny Fists. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 172 Till his hard horny Fingers ake with Pain. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. 177 It is observed that horny hands, in the colonies, get gold into them sooner than white ones. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* i. i. 84 Bronzed with weather, and horny of hand.

3. Semi-opaque like horn.

1652 Bp. HALL *Invis. World* i. v, The [angels] do not, as we mortals are wont, look through the dim and horny spectacle of senses. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 75 So affected as to be at least horny, if not in a slight degree transparent. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 202 The media afforded by expressed oils become horny or semi-opaque.

4. Bearing, having, or abounding in horns or horn-like projections.

1530 [see 1]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 89 So it appeareth by her hornie head. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Horny*, abounding in horns. It is applied to a sample of barley, from which the awns have not been properly separated in the process of winnowing.

5. Consisting of beasts' horns.

a 1732 GAY *Birth of Squire* (T.), The horny spoils that grac'd the wall.

6. Of sounds: Like that of a horn.

1888 P. H. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* ix. 48 When they open their full lips it streams the twang, nasal and horny!

7. Comb., parasynthetic, as *horny-eyed*, *-fisted*, *-handed*, *-hoofed*, *-knuckled*, *-nibbed* adjs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xiii. 179 From the temple of Diance euermo Thir horny hovit horsis bene debarrit. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* II. xxxvii. The horny-knuck'd kilted Highlandman. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 8 That horny-handed, snell, peremptory little man. 1880 TENNYSON *Battle of Brunanburh* xiv. The horny-nib'd raven. 1892 *Spectator* 10 Dec. 847/2 He must have employed indirectly tens of thousands of the horny-handed.

B. *sb.* Usually *Auld Hornie*: A name for the devil. *Sc.*

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* i, O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1806 J. BLACK *Falls of Clyde* i. iv, I'm sure I wish them a' in hell Wi' Hornie their auld father there to dwell. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 44 As 'old Hornie', or somebody I took for him, once said to me.

† **Horodix**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. Gr. *ώρα* hour + *δείξις* exhibition, f. *δεικναι* to show.] 'A kind of dial, or instrument to shew how the hours pass away' (Phillips 1658; thence in Bailey 1721, etc.).

Horograph (*horōgraf*). *Math.* [f. Gr. *ὥρα* s. boundary + *-GRAPH.*] (See quot.)

1779 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 136 The *curvature integra* of any given portion of a curved surface, is the area enclosed on a spherical surface of unit radius by a straight line drawn from its centre, parallel to a normal to the surface, the normal being carried round the boundary of the given portion. The curve thus traced on the sphere is called the *Horograph* of the given portion of curved surface.

Horography (*horōgrāfi*). [a. F. *horographie* (1644 in Hatz-Darm.), f. *ώρα* time, season + *-γραφία* writing.] (See quots.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Horography*, the art of making or constructing dials; called also horologigraphy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Horography*, an account of the hours. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 81 [They] reckon and divide time in the following manner, which exhibits a horography so imperfect... that [etc.].

So **Horographer**, a horologer, horologist.

In recent Dicts.

Horologe (*horōlōdz*). Forms: n. 4 orlogge, 4-5 orloge, 4-6 orloge, 4-7-lage, 5-legge, -lyge, horlege, (6 orlache, horleige). β. 4 orologge, 4-5 oriloge, 5 oro-, oryloge, orrelegee, (horolage, 6 hora-, horyloge, horrelage), 5- horologe. [a. OF. *orloge*, *orloge*, mod.F. *horloge* (= It. *orologio*, Sp. *reloj*, Pg. *relogio*, Pr. *reloge*) = L. *hōrologium*, a. Gr. *ὥρολόγιον* instrument for telling the hour or time, dim. of *ὥρολόγος* hour-teller, f. *ώρα* time + *-λογος* telling. The initial *h* in Fr. and Eng., and the medial *o* in Eng. are owing to later conformation to L.]

1. An instrument for telling the hour; a time-piece; a dial, hour-glass, or clock.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 8 The shadowe of lynes bi the whiche it hadde gon down in the orilogge [1388 orologie] of Acat. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Fr. T.* 34 Ellesme. MS.) Wel sikerer was his crawing in his logge than is a Clokke or an abbey Orlogge. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 81 And by this tyme the Horologe had fully performed half his nyghtes cours. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xx. 118 Orolagus, schewing the hours of the daie bi schadow maad bi the sunne in a cerle. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 152 By hym were founden first the oryloges of the chyrches whiche begynne the hours of the dayes & of the nyghtes. a 1535 *More 7th Pageant*, *Tyne* (R.), I, whom thou seest with horyloge in hande, Am named Iyme. 15... *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) The talbuth horrelage. 1627 in J. TRYING *Hist. Dumbarton* (1860) 478 The paynting and cullaring of the orlage. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* v. 142 This world indeed is a great horologe to itself, and is continually numbering out its own age. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 107 The flower affords a horologe of a primitive sort. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Always in suspense, like the tail of the horologe—to and fro—tick-tack.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to the cock, chanticleer; and in other applications. *Horologe of Flora*, *Flora's Horologe* (*Horologium Flora*, Linneus *Philos. Bot.* (1750) § 335: see quot. 1789).

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 350 The kok, that orloge ys of thorpis lyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 346 Thocht venerable Chaucer, principall poet bi pair, Hevinlic trumpet, horlege [1553 orlege] and reguleir. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. (L.), The cock, the country horologe, that rings The cheerful warning to the sun's awake. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 88 The Country Horologe, first claps his wings; Before he News of grateful Day-light brings. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Philos.* 356 This Soule, the Horologe of Nature. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Garden* 62 note, Many other flowers close and open their petals at certain hours of the day; and thus constitute, what Linneus calls the *Horologe*, or *Watch of Flora*. 1798 CHARL. SMITH *Young Philos.* IV. 59 note, Notes on... the horologe of Flora, in the Oeconomy of Vegetation. 1817 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 23 The hand of the political horologe cannot go back. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. (1844) 157 Make your government horologe go right. 1845 LONGE, *Old Clock on Stairs* ix, The horologe of Eternity Sayeth this.

† 2. Phrase. *The devil in the horologe*: the devil in the clock playing pranks with its works and making chaos of its time-keeping; a type of the confusion and disorder caused by a mischievous agent in any orderly system. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 232 b, Some for a tryfull pley the deuyll in the orlege. a 1553 UBALL *Reyner D.* II. ii. (Arb.) 43 *Cust.* What will he? Me, Play the deuyll in the horloge. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 The diuall is in thorologe, the houres to trye, Seache houres by the sunne, the deuylls dyall will lye. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 18 Martins clocke goes true, though the Diuall were in the Horologe.

3. attrib.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 138/2 An Horlege loket, *horuspex*.

Horologer (*horōlōdz*). Forms: 5-6 orloger(e, 6 orla-, orliger(e, 6-7 orleger(e, 7 hora-lager, 9 horologer. [ME. and Afr. *orloger* = OF. *orlogier*, f. *orloge*: see prec. and -ER². The mod. word is a new formation from *horologe*.]

1. A clock-maker, horologist.

[1368 *Pat. Roll* 42 *Edw.* III. 1. 5 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1830) III. II. 845 Johanneum Vueman, Willicium Vueman, et Johanneum Lietuyt de Delft, orologiers, veniendo in regum nostrum.] 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xviii. 52/2 Thou mayst not knowe by the orloge what tyme the orloger will sett it. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi, The young lord naturally addressed himself next to the old horologer's very pretty daughter. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 9 We advise that facetious horologer to offer to take down his clock.

2. A proclaimer of the hours.

c 1420 *LYDG. Story of Thebes* Prol., I will myself, be your Orlogere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 113 Phebus crownit byrd, the nychtis orloger [1553 orliger(e)]. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* VI. i Chanticleer, the sadder nyghts horologer, vt thrilld the poize that his clockes watch gann sterr.

† **Horological**, a. *Obs.* = *HOROLOGICAL*.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 127 Seven points after the ninth hour Solar or according to the Sun, and not horological or according to the Diall or Clock.

Horologic (*horōlōdzik*), a. [ad. L. *hōrologicus*, a. Gr. *ὥρολογικός*, f. *ώρα* HOUR + *-λογος* telling: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to horology.

1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 377 Horologic knowledge they want, as may be supposed by that... King who upon first view of a Watch... believed it a living creature. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Ant. Art.* § 153 (ed. 2) 128 The octagonal horologic building of Andronicus Cyrrhestes. 1859 WRAXALL tr. R. *Houdin* III. 21 Blois, a town which has long excelled in the horologic art.

b. *Bot.* Of a flower: Opening and closing at certain hours.

1882 in OGDEN, and later Dicts.
Horological (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a horologe or to horology; measuring or recording time.

1593 FALD Dialling A iij b. The making of the Horologicall Cylindre. we have presently omitted. 1653 W. OUGHTREY (title) Description and Use of the General Horological Ring, and the Double Horizontal Dial. 1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 297/2 The middle of the fourteenth century seems to be the time which affords the first certain evidence of the existence of what would be now called a clock, or regulated horological machine. 1867 A. BARRY Sir C. Barry vi. 177 Mechanical ingenuity, and horological knowledge.

Hence **Horologically** *adv.*, in a horological manner.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1851 Tail's Mag. XVIII. 469 Chronologically, or rather horologically, the most convenient course.

† **Horologigraphy** (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪgrəfi). *Obs.* [f. Gr. ὁρολόγιον HOROLOGION + -GRAPHY.] *a.* A description of horologes or timepieces. *b.* The art of constructing horologes; dialling.

1570 DEE Math. Pref. diij. Horometrie. . . called . . . of late Horologigraphia. 1639 WYRARD (title) Lunar Horologigraphie. 1653 W. OUGHTREY (title) Mathematical Recreations, a collection of problems, as secrets and experiments in Arithmetick, Cosmographie, Horologigraphy [etc.]. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), Horologigraphia, the Art of making or treating of the Properties of Dials, Clocks [etc.].

Hence † **Horologigraphian**, † **Horologigrapher**, a maker of timepieces; a horologist.

† **Horologigraphic** *a.*, pertaining to dialling.
1688 R. HOLME Armoury iii. 372/1 An Horologigraphian [is] a Sun Dial maker. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Horologigrapher, a maker of Dials [etc.]. 17. CHAMBERS (L.), The gnomonick projection is also called the horologigraphick projection, because it is the foundation of dialling.

Horologist (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪst). [mod. f. HOROLOGIE or HOROLOGY + -IST.] One who is skilled in horology; a maker of timepieces; a clock- or watch-maker.

1798 J. GILCHRIST in Asiatic Res. V. 86 The grand horologist himself is about to inform them, that now is the time. 1857 LD. ELLESMERE Addr. etc. 54 (L.) The name of Mr. B. L. Vulliamy is one well known as connected with the highest eminence in his profession as an horologist. 1884 Spectator 12 July 923/2 The . . . advocate . . . was a journeyman horologist.

|| **Horologium** (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪəm, -lɒdʒɪəm). Also (in sense 3) -on. [L. *horologium*, Gr. ὁρολόγιον: see HOROLOGE.]

1. = HOROLOGIE 1; a dial, clock, or chronometer.
Horologium Floræ: see HOROLOGIE 1 b.
1661 FULLER Worthies ii. (1662) 72 He presented King Henry the 8. with a Horologium . . . observing the shadow of the sun. 1846 ELLIS Elgin Marb. I. 29 The horologium, or water clock. 1866 Treas. Bot., *Horologium Floræ*, a time-paper of flowers; a table explaining the time at which the same flowers expand in different latitudes.

2. *Astrol.* One of the southern constellations.
1819 Pantologia, *Horologium*, . . . a new southern constellation. 1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 297/1 *Horologium*, the Clock, a southern constellation of Lacaille. It is cut by a line passing through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus.

3. *Gr. Ch.* A book containing the offices for the canonical hours; corresponding to a certain extent with the Western breviary.

1724 WATERLAND Athan. Creed vi. 56 This Horologion belonged to a monk of Constantinople. 1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl., *Horologium*, *Horologion*, is also a name the Greeks give to their liturgy, or breviary. 1875 Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq. I. 784 The contents of the *Great Horologium*, which is the fullest form. *Ibid.*, The *Horologion* is often prefaced by the calendar of the Menology, which begins with September.

Horology (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪ). Also 4 orologie, 6 horologie. [ad. L. *horologi-um*, ad. Gr. ὁρολόγιον.]

† 1. = HOROLOGIE 1; a dial, clock, or timepiece.
1388 [see HOROLOGIE 1]. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xlv. ii. In his left hande he had an horology. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE Exerc. iii. l. xlviii. (ed. 7) 363 The most part of Horologies or clocks in the East country. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Consid. to Parlt. Wks. (1711) 186 That great horologies of towns be reformed according to the small sun-dials. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in Asiatic Res. V. 87 The simple rude horology described above suffices . . . the Asiatics in general. 1836 I. TAYLOR Phys. Th. Another Leth. 29 This stupendous machinery [nature] is a vast horology—a register of duration to all rational tribes.

2. A rendering of HOROLOGIIUM 3.
1890 in Cent. Dict.

Horology ². [f. Gr. ὥρα time, HOUR + -(O)-LOGY, after Gr. type *ὁρολογία.] The art or science of measuring time; the construction of horologes.
1819 Pantologia s.v., The term horology is at present more particularly confined to the principles upon which the art of making clocks and watches is established. 1848 CARPENTER (title) Mechanical Philosophy, Horology, and Astronomy. 1874 YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm. 381 About this time . . . horology was first applied to astronomical purposes.

Horometer (hɒrə'mɪtər). [f. Gr. ὥρα time + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the time.

1775 in ASH. Hence in MAUNDER, WORSTER, etc.
Horometrical (hɒrə'mɪtrɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to horometry; relating to the measurement of time.

1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 119 Magnetical, Horo-

metrical, and Optical Instruments. 1694 W. LEYBURN (title) Pleasure and Profit, consisting of Recreations of divers kinds, viz.: Numerical, Geometrical, . . . Astronomical, Horometrical, Cryptographical [etc.]. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in Asiatic Res. V. 84 The Indian horometrical system.

Horometry (hɒrə'mɪtri). [f. Gr. ὥρα time, HOUR + -METRY, Gr. -μετρία measurement.] The measurement of time; also, 'the determination of the exact error of a timepiece by observation'.

1570 DEE Math. Pref. diij. Horometrie, is an Arte Mathematicall, which demonstrateth, how . . . the precise vsuall denomination of time, may be knowne . . . Some parte of this Arte . . . may be termed Dialling. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. v. xviii. 260 It is I confesse no easie wonder how the horometry of Antiquity discovered not this Artifice. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in Asiatic Res. V. 81 Account of the Hindustanee Horometry. 1819 H. BUSK Vestriad iv. 851 Pleas'd her horometries and signs foretell Fortunes to those.

Horone, *obs.* form of HOREOUND.

Horopter (hɒrəptər). *Optics.* [mod. f. Gr. ὥρα-s boundary, limit + ὥπτερ one who looks. Cf. F. *horoptère* (1694 in Hatz.-Darm.)] A line or surface containing all those points in space, of which images fall on corresponding points of the two retinae; the aggregate of points which are seen single in any given position of the eyes.

1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn., *Horopter*, in Opticks, is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concurrence, parallel to that which joyns the Center of the Eyes. 1876 BERNSTEIN Five Senses vii. 135 The imaginary figure in space, in which all points are seen single, is called the *Horopter*. 1876 FOSTER Phys. iii. ii. (1879) 507 For any given position of the eyes there exists in the field of vision a certain line or surface of such a kind that the images of the points in it all fall on corresponding points of the retina. A line or surface having this property is called a *Horopter*.

Hence **Horopterick** (hɒrəptərɪk), **Horoptery** *adjs.*, pertaining to or forming a horopter; *horopterick circle*, the horopter.

1876 BERNSTEIN Five Senses vii. 136 For other positions of the eye complicated Horoptery figures have been constructed. 1881 LE CONTR. Sight 99 This circle has been called the horopterick circle of Muller. *Ibid.* 210 The increasing inclination of the horopterick line with increasing nearness of the point of sight.

Horoscopal (hɒrə'skɒpəl), *a.* [f. L. *horoscopus* HOROSCOPE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope.

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Wks. (1711) 39/2 The Speeches at the horoscopal Pageant by the Planets. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE Hydriot. v. 75 Disparaging his Horoscopal Inclination and Judgement of himself. 1693 URQUHART Rabelais iii. xxxviii. 320 Genethliack and Horoscopal fooll. 1873 MASSON Drumm. of Hawth. x. 109.

† **Horoscopate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *horoscopāre* to draw a horoscope, to cast the nativity of.] *intr.* = HOROSCOPE *v.*; to be in the ascendant.

1647 LULLY Chr. Astrol. clxxvii. 747 Forme and Stature. Designed principally from the Signe horoscoping, viz. Vj.

Horoscope (hɒrə'skɒp), *sb.* [In current form, *a.* F. *horoscope* (=Sp. *horoscopo*, It. *oroscopo*), ad. L. *horoscopus*, *a.* Gr. ὁροσκοπός nativity, horoscope (also observer of the hour of nativity, caster of nativities), f. ὥρα time, hour + σκοπός observer, watcher. In early use the L. form also occurs.]

1. *Astrol.* An observation of the sky and the configuration of the planets at a certain moment, as at the instant of a person's birth; hence, a plan or scheme of the twelve houses or twelve signs of the zodiac, showing the disposition of the heavens at a particular moment. In early use, spec. = ASCENDANT, or house of the ascendant.

To cast a horoscope (see CAST *v.* 39), to calculate the degree of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at a given moment, e.g. at the birth of a child, and thence to erect an astrological figure of the heavens, so as to discover the influence of the planets upon his life and fortunes.

1509 BYRTHFORTH's Handboke in Anglia VIII. 298 An circulus yz be uñwitan hatað zodiacus oððe horoscopus. 1591 CHAUCER Astrol. ii. 83 To knowe by nyht or by day the degree of any signe bat assendith on the est Orisonte, which bat is cleped comunly the assendent or elles oruscupum. *Ibid.* 84 Yif bat any planet assende at bat same tyme in thilke for-seide [degree of] his longitude, Men seyn bat thilke planete is in horoscopo. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. I. 45 The Horoscope of the beginning of the said woork first considered. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE Exerc. iv. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 493 This word Horoscope doth not only signifie the degree of the Ecliptique, otherwise called the assendent, . . . but also sometimes the whole figure of heaven containing the 12 houses, and doth shew the very secrets of nature. 1602 FULBECKE and Pt. Parall. 60 The Horoscope in Astronomy, if it be formally taken is nothing els but *hore inspectio*, if it be materially taken, it is that part of the Zodiacke which ascendeth vpon our hemisphere. 1694 BENTLEY Boyle Lect. iii. 101 Drawing Schemes of their own Horoscopes. 1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth xvi. I have a starre horoscope, and shall live for fifty years to come. 1837 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) I. 229 The most important part of the Sky in the astrologer's consideration, was that sign of the Zodiac which rose at the moment of the child's birth, this was, properly speaking, the *horoscope*, the assendent or the first house. 1886 Pall Mall G. 7 July 4/2 This able and gifted lady . . . also makes horoscopes, but only 'to order'; price, 100 francs.

fig. 1641 MILTON Ch. Govt. i. vi. A Lordly assendent in the horoscope of the Church from Primate to Patriarch, and so to Pope. 1856 FAOURD Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iv. 309 Catholics and protestants had alike their horoscope of the impending changes. 1867 LONGE Wind over Chimney vi. These are prophets, bards, and seers; In the horoscope of nations . .

They control the coming years. 1886 Pall Mall G. 26 July 1/1 If we were to cast the horoscope of the new Government solely from the signs afforded us in some quarters.

† 2. A figure or table on which the hours are marked. *a.* A dial. *b.* A table showing the length of the days and nights at different places and seasons. *c.* A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua. *Obs.*

1603 COCKERAM, *Horoscope*, wherein houres bee marked, as in a dyall. 1656 USSHER Ann. vi. (1658) 98 He also invented . . . the Horoscope, or instrument whereby to observe the Equinoctials, and the Tropicks, or the summer and winter solstice. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Horoscope*, is also a Mathematical Instrument, made in the form of a planisphere, invented by John Faduianus.

Horoscope, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *a. intr.* To form a horoscope; to inquire into futurity. *b. trans.* To cast the nativity of.

1673 MAEVELL Reh. Transp. II. 77 He spent a considerable time in creeping into all Corners and Companies, Horoscoping up and down concerning the duration of the Government. 1888 Daily News 16 Feb. 4/8 It would be a good deal more convincing if, instead of horoscoping people dead and gone, he would prophesy about the living.

Hence **Horoscoper** (hɒrə'skɒpər), one who casts horoscopes; an astrologer.

1561 EDEN Arte Navig. Pref. The superstitions Horoscopers (astrologiers I meane and not Astronomers), 1710 SHAFTESB. Charac., Adv. Author iii. i. (1737) I. 289 Astrologers, horoscopers, and other such, are pleas'd to honour themselves with the title of mathematicians.

Horoscopic (hɒrə'skɒpɪk), *a.* [ad. L. *horoscopus*, f. *horoscopus* -us: see -IO.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope. So **Horoscopical** *a.*

1790 SIBLY Occult Sc. (1792) I. 97 Those persons in whose nativity γ γ δ δ are horoscopical, have a constant hoarseness. 1850 KITTO Daily Bibl. Illustr. xxxiii. vi. (1881) 241 Under certain horoscopic and astrolgical aspects.

Horoscopist (hɒrə'skɒpɪst). [f. L. *horoscopus* -us + -IST.] = HOROSCOPE.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 3 He would not give the least occasion to planetary horoscopers and monethly prognosticators. 1883 Contemp. Rev. June 849 The astronomical writings and tables of the ancient horoscopers are lost.

Horoscopy (hɒrə'skɒpi). [f. HOROSCOPE (or its source) + -Y: cf. L. *horoscōpium*, -opium, Gr. ὁροσκοπείον, -όμιον, a horoscopic instrument, a horoscope.] *a.* The casting of horoscopes. *b.* The aspect of the heavens at a given moment, esp. at that of nativity.

1651 HORRES Leviath. i. xii. 56 Sometimes in the aspect of the Starrs at their Nativity; which was called Horoscopy. 1664 BUTLER Hud. ii. iii. 207 He had been long t'wards Mathematicks . . . Magick, Horoscopy, Astrologie, And was old dog at Physiologie. 1823 LAMB Elia Ser. ii. New year's coming of age, Good Days, bad Days, were so shuffled together, to the confounding of all sober horoscopy.

Horow, var. HARROW *int.*, or HARRO *v.* *Obs.*

1460 Towneley Myst. vii. 391 Veniance for thi blod thus spent, out I cry, and borow!

Horowe, var. HORY *Obs.*, filthy.

Horpyd, var. ORPED *a.* *Obs.*, bold.

† **Horre**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *horrere* to stand on end (as hair), to bristle, to be rough; to shake, tremble, shiver, shudder, quake; to shudder at, dread, loathe: cf. ABHOR *v.*] *trans.* To abhor.

1430 Life St. Kath. (1884) 31 Pay horre not be soule ymage of eny myschape byng. *Ibid.* 47 Had not oure lawe horred be sect of cristen puple. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 120 When thou shuldest take vpon the mankynde for the delyuerance of man; thou horydest not the vyrgyns wombe.

† **Horrend**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *horrēnd-us* dreadful, horrible, gerundive of *horrere*: see prec. Cf. OF. *horrende* in same sense.] = next.

1420 Pallad. on Husb. i. 1035 Fer away propelle Horrende odour of kitchen, bath, gutters.

Horrendous (hɒrəndəs), *a.* rare. [f. as prec. + -OUS: cf. *tremendous*, *stupendous*.] Fitted to excite horror; terrible, dreadful, horrible.

1659 HOWELL Twelve Treat. (1661) 399 Your horrendous Sacridges the like whereof was never committed. 1683 E. HOOKER Pref. Ep. Fordage's Mystic Div. 15 Dammings most dreadful . . . Execrations horrendous, Blasphemies stupendous. 1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. i. App. (1852) 100 The preservation of the town from horrendous earthquakes. 1897 Blackw. Mag. May 675 A man alone . . . could compass an effect so horrendous.

Horrent (hɒrənt), *a.* Chiefly poet. [ad. L. *horrēt-em*, pres. pp. of *horrere*: see HORRE *v.*]

1. Bristling; standing up as bristles; rough with bristling points or projections.

1667 MILTON P. L. ii. 513 Inclos'd With bright imblazonrie, and horrent Arms. 1744 AENSIDER Pleas. Imag. ii. 699 Terror's icy hand Smites their distorted limbs and horrent hair. 1829 CARLYLE Voltaire Misc. 1857 li. 30 A life . . . horrent with asperities and chasms. 1847 Sir A. or VERA 1st Pt. Mary Tudor v. v. The snakes of the Eumenides Brandish their horrent tresses round my head! 1847 W. E. STEELE Field Bot. 55 Excessively hirsute; calyx horrent; leaves jagged. 1898 H. S. WILSON Alp. Ascents i. 15 The horrent peak of the fatal Matterhorn.

2. Shuddering; feeling or expressing horror.

1721 BAILEY, *Horrent*, . . . abhorring. 1799 CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope ii. 173 There shall he pause with horrent brow, to rate What millions died—that Caesar might be great. 1825 SOUTHEY Tale Paraguay ii. xxvi, Horrent they heard; and with her hands the Maid Prest her eyes close as if she strove to blot The hateful image which her mind portray'd.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 145 Then went a shout of flame, a horrent cry.

Horrescent (hpr'scent), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *horrescent-em*, pres. pp. of *horrescere*, inchoative of *horrire* (see prec.).] Shuddering; expressive of horror.

1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 504/2, I agree in the main with A. B.; but can't make none but horrescent reference to his treatment of the smaller philosopher.

Horribility (hpr'ibi-liti), *n. rare.* [ME. (*h*)*orribile*, etc., a. OF. *horribilité*, *horribilité*, f. *horrible* (see next); in mod. use f. HORRIBLE, after such words as *possibility*, etc.]

1. The quality of being horrible, horribleness; + something horrible or to be abhorred (*obs.*).

13. St. Bernard (Horstmann) 528 Saint Bernard wolde hire not se, As a þing of horribilete. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7187 Full many another horribilité May men in that booke se. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. lvi. (1859) 56 Of al my fowle horribilité thy self art the cause. 1481 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendship* (Caxton) E vij b. The horribyltye of his sharp lyf. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. i. The horribility of 'committing' puns.

2. Abhorrence = HORRIBLENESS 2. *Obs. rare.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. x. 247/1 Commonly wemen haue more horribyltye of synne than men doo.

Horrible (hpr'ibl), *a. (sb., adv.)* Forms: 4-6 or(r)i-, hor(r)i-, h(or)r'y-, -bel(l), -bil(l), -ble, -bull(e), -byl(le), 4 orribil, orribil, 5 arrable, horreble, horebyl, 5-6 horrible, -bul, 6 orabil, 4- horrible. [a. OF. (*h*)*orrible* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) ad. L. *horribilis*, f. L. *horre*: see HORRE and -BLE.] Exciting or fitted to excite horror; tending to make one shudder; extremely repulsive to the senses or feelings; dreadful, hideous, shocking, frightful, awful.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 472 So grete hyt was and so orryble. 1340 *Ayenh.* 43 Ane grete tenoe, dyadlich, and orribil. c. 1375 *Al Pains Hell* 201 in O. E. Misc. 217 Orebil wormys deuouryd hem þere. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 282 Thanne moot I dye of sodeyn deth horrible (*v. r.* orribil). 14. MS. *Cantab.* ff. v. 48 ff. 45 (Halliwell) Fendis led hir with arrable song. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 397 a/1 He made the horribyle crye that myght be herde. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxvii. 5 It geueth an horrible sounde, when God sendeth out his voyce. 1535 STEWART *Scot. Cron.* 11. 152 That orrabil was to euerie Cristin man. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* iii. 35 Bitter and horrible thinges destroye the appetite. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbit* (Arb.) 112 The horrible Stigian smoke of the pit that is bottomlesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 61 A Dungeon horrible, on all sides round As one great Furnace flam'd. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 31 An apparition and a horrible monster in the night. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxvi. 343 It is horrible—yes, that is the word—to look forward to another year of disease and darkness. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 311 Superb instances of terrible beauty undeformed by horrible detail.

b. as a strong intensive (now *collog.*): Excessive, immoderate. (Primarily of things objectionable, but often without such qualification. Cf. *awful*, *dreadful*, *frightful*, *tremendous*.)

1460 CAPRAVE *Chron.* 155 The Kyng of Franns [was] toke prisoner be the Soudan, and ransomed to a horbil summe. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* vii. 28 Suche an horryble and dysmesurable a strok. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* (1573) 36 [Solomon] multiplyng wyues to an horrible number. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 178 [He] ranne his head at the wall with such a horrible force as he therewith dash'd out his braines. 1676 LAOY CHAWORTH in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33. I cannot get rid of my horrible cold heere. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Chas. II* Wks. 1731 II. 423 They had a horrible mind to the Peace. 1718 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Bristol 10 Apr. This letter is of a horrible length.

c. In combination (*parasynthetic*). 1552 HULOET, Horrible sowned, or voyced, *horrisounus*, *horriuous*. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. xv, Horrible-shaped animals.

B. as *sb.* A horrible person or thing; + a being inspiring awe or dread (quot. 1400); a horrible attribute or characteristic; a story of horrible crime or the like (cf. DREADFUL C.).

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13260 An old temple... I founde, Of a god, þat with gomes was gretly honouret. At þat orribill I asket angardly myche, Of dethe, & of deire, as destyny willes. 1746 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* ii. vi. (1840) 242 Among all the horrors that we dress up Satan in. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 7/2 Those children of this world, the writers of 'penny-dreadfuls' and 'halfpenny horrors'.

C. as *adv.* Horribly, terribly; usually as a mere intensive = Exceedingly (cf. HORRIBLY).

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 þei curse more souare & horribelare hem þat þei hatun. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 496 By cause of the grette stone that was at his necke which was horrible hevy. 1513 Q. KATH. *Let.* 13 Aug. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 1. 87. I am horrible besy with making standards, banners, and bagies. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vi. 3 *Glou.* Me thinks the ground is eenen. *Edg.* Horrible stepe. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D's Wks. 1873 III. 182 Shee has a horrible high colour indeed. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* ii. iii. I am horrible angry. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* v. 84 Her Den groan'd horrible. 1843 CARLYLE *Past. & Pr.* ii. vi. A far horribler composed Cant.

Horribleness (hpr'ib'lnes), [f. prec. + -NESS.] 1. The quality of being horrible; shocking repulsiveness; dreadfulness, hideousness.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xx. (1495) As it faryth in the taast of an aloe and other that ben passynge bytter, for by her horribleness therof the taast is sore greuyd. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 69 None might

endure to loke theron for orribelnesse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. (1617) 525 To make him know the horribelnesse of his sin. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastic* 409 You do not rightly apprehend the horribelnesse of the Massacre. 1847 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 198 A bite from a mad dog is more dreaded... from the horribelnesse of the disease.

2. Subjectively. A feeling of horror or repulsion. *Obs.* (Cf. HIDEOUSNESS 2.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), [An eclipse] smyteþ in men and beestes many maner feere and horribelnesse (*simoris et horrois*). *Ibid.* ix. xxv. Ny3t of it silfe greupeþ in horribeloes and feere. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xi. 78 b. By horribelnesse of spirite, and by trouble of minde. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* iii. (1596) 108 Although it bee taken, it maketh not any horribelnesse, as the other Balsamo doeth.

Horribly (hpr'ibli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a horrible manner, or to a horrible degree; so as to make one shudder or tremble; dreadfully, awfully, frightfully: sometimes as a strong intensive = Exceedingly (properly before an adj. having an objectionable sense).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2340 Foule deuels of belle... horribly defygurd thurgh syn. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 6 Orribili (1388 Hidosil) and soome he shal apere to 3ou. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 627 He stank horribly That noon of al his meyneþ þat hym kepte... Ne myghte noght for styng of hym endure. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4864 He cryed orribly and confest clene. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxii. 161 Horriblyche they tormented the body. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* (Apoc.) xvi. 24 All cities and londes that do not this, shal horribly perish. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 243 I will be horribly in lone with her. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1510 What hideous noise was that? Horribly loud, unlike the former shout. 1711 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) III. 261, I am horribly down at present. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxii. A matchless cataract, Horribly beautiful. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 8 Suddenly his voice cracked horribly.

Horrid (hpr'id), *a. (adv.)* Also 7 horred, horride. [ad. L. *horrid-us* bristling, rough, shaggy; rude, savage, unpolished; terrible, frightful, f. *horre*: see HORRE v. Cf. It. *orrido*.]

1. Bristling, shaggy, rough. (Chiefly poetic.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 31 His haughtie Helmet, horrid all with gold. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. xiv. (1651) 125 A rugged attire, hirsute head, horrid beard. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 27 June. There is also on the side of this horrid Alp a very romantic seate. a. 1700 DAVOEN (J.), Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 20 Ye grotts and caverns shag'd with horrid thorn! 1740 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 72 They [Apennines] are not so horrid as the Alps, though pretty near as high. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1255 Nothing in nature can make a more horrid appearance than the rugged mountains that form Table Bay. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert. Mighty Deliv.* (1845) II. 179 The Roman Capital was horrid with sylvan thickets. fig. 1731 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* II. 132 (T.) This makes the style look rough and horrid.

2. Causing horror or aversion; revolting to sight, hearing, or contemplation; terrible, dreadful, frightful; abominable, detestable.

In earlier use nearly synonymous with *horrible*; in modern use somewhat less strong, and tending to pass into the weakened colloquial sense (3).

1601 SHAKS. *Tuel.* N. III. iv. 220, I wil meditate the while vpon some horrid message for a Challenge. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 16 We might descey a horred spectacle. 1616 BULLOCKA, *Horride*, terrible: fearful to looke on. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) III. 2 Within these twelve yeers ther have the strangest revolutions, and horrid things happen'd. 1662 DAVEN *Astræa Redux* 7 An horrid stillness first invades the ear, And in that silence we the tempest fear. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 53 The horrid murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey is not yet discovered. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iv. (1840) 66 They set up the horrid yell. 1751 ACT 25 *Geo. II.* c. 37 *title*, An Act for better preventing the horrid Crime of Murder. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 77 The fierce horrid look of the tiger. 1827-39 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 105 Stupefied with the horrid narcotic which he had drunk.

3. *collog.* in weakened sense. Offensive, disagreeable, detested; very bad or objectionable.

Especially frequent as a feminine term of strong aversion. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 281 Making horrid complaints that... treated them ill. 1668 PEVYS *Diary* 23 Oct. My Lord Chief Justice Keeling hath laid the constable by the heels... which is a horrid shame. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 110/2 O horrid marriage!... I nauseate it of all things. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 362 We began to work on our Ships bottom, which we found very much eaten with the Worm: for this is a horrid place for Worms. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. i. Neither can any one give the names of sad stiff, horrid nonsense, &c. to a book, without calling the author a blockhead. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* iv. ii. He said he supposed we were only talking some scandal, and so we had better go home, and employ ourselves in working for the poor! Only think how horrid! 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i. vi. I should not wear those horrid dresses. 1864 PLESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 78 The horrid weather has kept me in these three days. 1883 HARPER's *Mag.* 866/1 She's so horrid, you know.

B. as *adv.* 'Horridly', 'abominably', very objectionably. *collog.* or *vulgar*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 410 All things become horred wanne and pale. 1697 tr. *Cicero's D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 214 His Father in Law... lives at a horrid profane rate. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 37/2 Went to bed horrid soon. *Mod. (Cockney)* It's 'orrid 'ot.

Horridity (hpr'iditi). [ad. med. L. *horriditas*, f. *horridus* HORRID. Cf. obs. F. *horridité*.] + a. (See quot. 1623.) *Obs.* b. The quality of being horrid, horridness; *concr.* something horrid.

1623 COCKERAM, *Horriditie*, a fearful trembling. a. 1641 Dr. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 285 Most of them dyed in the Tormentors hands upon the rack, with horridity of paine. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 20 Aug. 842/1 A taste for beetles, butterflies... in fact, horridities of all kinds.

Horridly (hpr'idli), *adv.* [f. HORRID + -LY 2.] In a horrid manner, or to a horrid degree; dreadfully, frightfully, abominably: often *collog.* as a strong intensive before adjectives denoting qualities that are disliked.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 55 That thou dead Coarse... Reusits thus the glimpses of the Moone. So horridly to shake our disposition. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 88 Idols strangely and horridly shap'd. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1834) I. li. 200 Lord, I am horridly tired of that romantic love and correspondence. 1798 LADY CHATHAM in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 208 The weather is... horridly bad. 1857 MAS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 309, I was horridly sick and uncomfortable.

Horridness (hpr'idnès), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being horrid: see adj.

a. 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 24 Disorderly long haire which was pride and wantonnesse in Absolon, and squallor and horridnes in Nebuchodonozor. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Anc.* 350 In old pictures, we are most of all affected with their decaying horridness. 1649 BP. *Hall Cases Consc.* 177 Consistence of the horridness of a crime done. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 270 [The Alps] the difficulty of their ascent is admirable, the horridness of their crags is wonderful. a. 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxx. iii. 4 Wks. 1811 IX. 199 The horridness of their appearance... the deformity of their aspect will vanish. 1896 MAS. CAFFEYN *Quaker Grandmother* 160 His not having come for so untold a time... formed part of the general horridness.

† **Horriferous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *horrifer*, f. stem of *horre* (see HORRE) + -fer bearing: see -FEROUS.] Bringing or inducing horror. Hence **Horriferously** *adv.*, in a way that induces horror, horribly.

c. 1666 *Dick of Devon* iv. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 61, I heard one of you talke most stigmatically in his sleepe—most horriferously. 1727 BAILEY, *Horriferous*, bringing horror.

Horrific (hpr'ifik), *a.* [a. F. *horifique* (1532 Rabelais) or ad. L. *horrific-us*, causing tremor or terror, frightful, f. stem of *horre*: see HORRE v. and -fic.] Causing horror, horrifying.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xxxiv. 219 Now (my Masters) you have heard a beginning of the horrific history. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 782 The huge encumbrance of horrific woods. 1799 JANE WEST *Tale of Times* I. 5 The lover of the wonderful and the admirer of the horrific. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xliii. 259 To add the horrific incidents. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* *Three Devils* 83 The horrific plays a much less important part in human experience than it once did. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xviii. 243 A thrill of horrific wonder and delight.

Hence **Horrifically** *adv.*, in a horrific manner. a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xliii. 193 Mars... did raise his voice... horrifically loud. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 364 Something horrifically picturesque.

Horrication (hpr'ifik-ə-shən), [n. of action f. L. *horrificare* to HORRIFY: see -ATION.] The action of horrifying or condition of being horrified; *concr.* something horrifying.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1831) i. iii. 60, I could almost have thought of 'Sir Bertrand', or of some German horrifications. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. vii. 105 Among the horrifications and circumventions of Indian warfare! 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. viii. 139 To the horrication of the prim.

Horrify (hpr'ifi), *v.* [ad. L. *horrificare* to cause horror, f. *horrific-us* HORRIFIC: see -FY.]

Not in Johnson, Ash, Todd, Richardson, nor in Webster 1828. The finite vb. is still rare.]

trans. To cause or excite horror in; to move to horror. Hence **Horriified**, **Horriifying** *pp. adjs.*

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 190 The thundering alligator has ended his horriifying roar. 1836 T. HOOK G. Gurney (L.), I was horriified at the notion. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 7 In a way horriifying to Quakers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 160 We start back horriified from this Platonic ideal. *Mod.* He horriified me by playing cards on Sunday. I looked at him with a horriified air.

† **Horring**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. HORRE v. + -ING 1.] Abhorrence, horror: = ABHORRING.

c. 1568 in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots App.* (1824) 25, I haif horring thairat.

† **Horrious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *horri-* in L. *horrific-us* + -OUS.] Causing horror, horrible.

c. 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* 48a, The sounde of the armour and horrious strokes mounted to the ayre.

Horripilation (hpr'ipil-ə-shən), [ad. late L. *horripilatio* (Vulgate), n. of action f. *horripilare*, f. stem of *horre* to bristle (see HORRE v.) + *pilus* hair.] Erection of the hairs on the skin by contraction of the cutaneous muscles (caused by cold, fear or other emotion, or nervous affection), producing the condition known as 'goose-flesh'; 'creeping of the flesh'.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Horripilation*, the standing up of the hair for fear. a sudden quaking, shuddering or shivering. 1659 R. GELL *Ess. Amendm. Transl. Bible* 501 That formidable doctrine which causeth horripilation, and makes the hair stand on end through fear. 1776 CULLEN *1st Lines Pract. Phys.* i. i. Wks. 1827 I. 480 The horripilation is confined to diseases from internal causes. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 617 When the shivering or horripilation produced by the cold-water has not been followed by a stimulant effect. 1896 *Times* 18 Dec. 6/3, I... never in my life felt more keenly that uncomfortable sense... known as

'horripilation'. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* IX. No. 34. 133 Spasmodic contraction of the muscular coats of the blood vessels is probably the essential cause of true shivering, whilst spasm of the *arrectores pili* is that of horripilation.

So **Horripilant** *a.*, causing horripilation; **Horripilate** *v. intr.* to undergo horripilation; **trans.** to cause horripilation in, make (the flesh) to creep.

1623 COCKERAM, *Horripilate*, to grow rough with hair. 1835 JO. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* (1851) XX. 238 Rendered the sight appalling and horripilant. 1887 L. HEARN *Some Chinese Ghosts* vi. 149 Flesh made to creep by the utterance of such words as poets utter—flesh moved by an idea, flesh horripilated by a Thought!

Horrisonant (hpr'sōnānt), *a.* [f. stem of *L. horrere* (see prec.) + *sonant-em* sounding, f. *sonāre* to sound.] Sounding horribly; of terrible sound.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Horrisonant*, roaring, having a terrible sound. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 A Multiplicity of Horrisonant Phrases. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 97 The horripilant bam, bim, bom, of the bombs resounded throughout all the fields. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxvii. III. 105 To exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and horripilant terms.

† **Horrisinous**, *a.* Obs. [f. *L. horrisinus* (*f. stem of horrere* + *-sonus* sounding) + *-ous*.] = prec.

1631 *Celestina* vii. 84 Words of most horrisinous roaring.

Horror (hō'ra), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 orroure, 5 orrowre, 6 horreure, 6 horreure, 4-9 horroure, 6-8 horroure. [a. OF. *orror*, (*h*) *orroure* (mod. F. *horreur*) = Pr. and Sp. *horror*, It. *orrore*:—*L. horrōr-em*, f. *horrere* to bristle, shudder, etc. (see HORRE *v.*). For the spelling cf. ERROR.]

1. Roughness, ruggedness. (In 1382 a literalism of translation; now poet. or rhet. Cf. HORRID 1.) 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 10 The Lord... foond hym in a deserte loond, in place of orroure [1388 ethir hidousnesse], and of waast wildernes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 41 Which thick with Shades, and a brown Horror, stood. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 39 The horror of precipices, broken crag or overhanging rock.

† *b. transf.* Roughness or nausea of taste, such as to cause a shudder or thrill. Obs.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 73 Over-sharpe, too bitter, or of great horroure.

2. A shuddering or shivering; now esp. (*Med.*) as a symptom of disease.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52b, Horroure or shrovelynge of the body myxt with heate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 700 Squeaking or Skriking Noise, make a Shivering or Horroure in the Body, and set the Teeth on edge. 1693 AUBREY *Lives, Harney* (1858) I. 308 His way was to rise out of his bed and walk about his chamber in his shirt till he was pretty cool, i.e., till he began to have a horror. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Horroure*. Among Physicians 'tis taken for a shivering and trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chills after it. 1743 *tr. Heister's Surg.* 192 It generally seizes the Patient with a Horror or Shivering. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 615 The first attack generally commences with a horror.

† *b. Ruffling of surface; rippling.* Obs. (Cf. 1.) 1634 CHAPMAN (Webster 1864), Such fresh horror as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. 1705 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181/2 A gentle horror glides over its [the sea's] smooth surface.

3. A painful emotion compounded of loathing and fear; a shuddering with terror and repugnance; strong aversion mingled with dread; the feeling excited by something shocking or frightful. Also in weaker sense, Intense dislike or repugnance. (The prevalent use at all times.)

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Mathias* 47 Gret horroure had þai also, For sic dremynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxii. 10 The kyngis... with ful myche orroure shulen be agast vpon thee. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 149 The shal horroure and grisly drede dwellen with-outen ende. 1410 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Orroure, horroure. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 90b, Affecyon & loue to this present worlde, horroure & despecyon of the worlde to come. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 54 A sudden horror doth invade my blood. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eremena* 30 Four bodies... whereof (to their great horror) they knew at the first sight their Mistress and the Prince. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 451 Deep Horroure seizes ev'ry Humane Breast. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 192 The mountains of Andes... so frightful for their height, that it is not to be thought of without some horror. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1824 I. 11 On the return of reason he began to conceive a horroure suitable to the guilt of such a murder. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 349 What was called nature's horror of a vacuum. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 24, I had a horror of becoming a moral policeman as much as of 'doing church'. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xii. 304 He who dreads, as well as hates a man, will feel, as Milton says the word, a horror of him.

b. pl. The horrors (colloq.): a fit of horror or extreme depression; *spec.* such as occurs in delirium tremens.

1768 GOLOSOM. *Good-n. Man* iv. Wks. (Globe) 631/2 He is coming this way all in the horrors. 1780 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 382 London is in the horrors. Governor Hutchinson fell down dead at the first appearance of mobs. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* iii. (D.), As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of the horrors, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable. 1880 BOLLEWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 3 He does drink, of course, the worst of it is that too much of it brings on the horrors. 1893 C. G. LELAND *Mem.* II. 20 To be regarded as a real Bohemian vagabond... would... have given me the horrors.

† 4. A feeling of awe or reverent fear (without Vol. V.

any suggestion of repugnance); a thrill of awe, or of imaginative fear. Obs.

1579 FOLKE HESKINS *Parl.* 129 That sacrifice most full of horror and reverence, where the universall Lorde of all thinges is daily felt with handes. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* (1692) II. 56 (D.) That super-coelestial food in the Lord's Supper which a Christian ought not once to think of without a sacred kind of horror and reverence. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* viii. 36 A reverend horror silenced all the sky. [1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 321 The interest will be instantly heightened to a sort of pleasing horror.]

5. *transf.* The quality of exciting repugnance and dread; horribleness; a quality or condition, and *concr.* a thing, or person, which excites these feelings; something horrifying.

Chamber of Horrors, the name given to a room in Madame Tussaud's waxwork exhibition, containing effigies of noted criminals and the like; hence *transf.* a place full of horrors.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Jacobus Minor* 695 To be theys horroure alway. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. x. 56 The grete horroure therof may not be lykened ne declared.

1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* III. xvii. 208 To putte a man in an euyl pryson and constrayne by tormentynges... is an homynable horroure. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* III. ii. This solitary Horror where I bide. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 85 As from your Granes rise vp, and walke like Sprights, To countenance this horror. *Ibid.* v. v. 13, I have supt full with horrors. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 357 The Centurion, fitted for war... was the horror of these dastards. 1831 PRAED *Poems*, *Where is Miss Myrtle* II, I brought her, one morning, a rose for her brow... She told me such horrors were never worn now. 1856 *Amy Carlton* 126, I want to see the Chamber of Horrors. It is full of wax models of the most wicked people that ever lived. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* XI. (ed. 2) 144, I dreamed... of serpents that night, for they are my horror. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution. *Mod.* A veritable Chamber of Horrors.

6. *Comb.*, as *horror-monger*, *-mongering*; *horror-crowned*, *-fraught*, *-inspiring*, *-loving*, *-stricken*, *-struck* *adjs.*; *horror-strike* *vb.* (*rare*).

1851 C. L. SMITH *tr. Tasso* v. xlv. Engirt with steel, and *horror-crowned. 1812 G. COLMAN Br. *Grins, Lady of Wreck* I. xviii, A moment *horror-fraught. 1797 Mrs. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 225 Her reality might have set the best *horror-monger of the age at a distance. 1887 SAINTS-AURV *Lit. Elizab.* Lit. xi. (1890) 425 A specimen of *horror-mongering. 1805 E. DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 41 The *horror-stricken witnesses. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 41 She seemed horror-stricken when some of her own agents... took the liberty to trade in human blood. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. v. He looked so horror-stricken that she nearly laughed. 1811 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) 906 Though [they should] attempt to *horror-strike us with the signature of Cambro-Hibern-Anglo-Scotus! 1821 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 14 Aug. (1884), He looked *horrorstruck and stopped short. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 20 We should be utterly horror-struck at the idea.

Hence † **Horror**, **Horrorize** *vb. trans.*, to affect with horror, horrify; **Horrorful**, **Horrorish**, **Horrorous**, **Horrorosome** *adjs.*, full of, characterized by, or producing horror; † **Horrorie**, *horror*.

1624 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 85 Truly (Sir) it *horrors me to think of this. 1600 TROUBEN *Transf. Metamorph.* Pro. 10 The echoed sounds of *horrorie. 1847 J. MACINTOSH *Diary* 10 June in Macleod *Mem.* (1854) 124 Pensive but not *horrorish. 1820 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 19 In my next letter I shall probably *horrorize you about these said verses. 1856 T. GWYNNE *Young Singleton* xv. 250 The corpse lay... with the same horrified yet defying expression of face. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 254 That they should gall a reeking wound, and produce *horrorous effects. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 77 Some part of thy... description would I borrow, to make it more *horrorosome.

Hors (hōr), *adv.* and *prep.* [Fr., doublet of *for*:—*L. foris* out of doors, abroad.] Out, out of: in the following phrases:

|| **Hors de combat** (hōr də kōmba) *adv.*, out of fight, disabled from fighting; also *fig.* and *transf.*

1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxii. Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 439 The King of Prussia... is now, I fear, hors de combat. 1767 *Ibid.* (1774) II. cxlii. 525 Lord C— is hors de combat, as a Minister. 1776 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 2 An arrow sticking in any part of a man puts him hors de combat till it is extracted. 1834 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXVI. 18/5 Colonsay, turning tail, flings out savagely, and puts him hors de combat. 1894 G. ARMATAGE *Horse* iv. 48 It will be generally found that out of a stud of four (hunters), one will be hors de combat.

|| **Hors d'œuvre** (hōrdōvr), *adv.* and *sb.* [Fr., lit. 'outside (the) work']

A. adv. Out of the ordinary course of things.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 576 ¶ 5 The Frenzy of one who is given up for a Lunatick, is a Frenzy hors d'œuvre... something which is singular in its kind.

B. sb. [The pl., which remains unchanged in Fr., usually has -s in Eng.]

1. Something out of the ordinary course.

1783 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 11 June (1858) VIII. 379 This is a hors d'œuvre, nor do I know a word of news.

2. An extra dish served as a relish to what the appetite between the courses of a meal or (more generally) at its commencement.

1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 317 He... Try'd all hors d'œuvres, all liqueurs defin'd, Judicious drank, and greatly-daring din'd. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 8 Aug., I have seen turnips make their appearance, not as a dessert, but by way of hors d'œuvres, or whets. 1898 *Patt. Mag.* Jan. 85 The more unpalatable is an hors d'œuvre [to him], the more fashionable is the dinner which it precedes.

fig. 1877 L. M. W. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xiii, Art and literature were for him the hors d'œuvres of life.

† **Horsage**. Obs. *rare*. [f. next + AGE.] Provision or supply of horses.

1586 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 323, I shall neither have the allowance for horsage, nor for myself.

Horse (hōr's), *sb.* Forms: *sing.* 1-6 hors, (3 *Orm.* hors, 4 horse, ors, 5 orse, 6 horsse), 4-horse; *pl.* 1-6 hors, 4- horse, 3- horses. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hors* = OFris. *hors*, *hars*, *hers* (Fris. *hoars*), OS. *hros* (MLG. *ros*, *ors*, MDu. *ors*, LG. and Du. *ros*), OHG. *hros*, *ors*, MHG. *ros*, *ors*, G. *rosz*, all neuter, ON. *hross* masc.; not recorded in Goth. The affinities of the word outside Teutonic are uncertain: the conjecture that OTeut. **horso-*; pre-Teut. **kurso-* was from the root **kurs-* of *L. currere* 'to run' is favoured by many; but other derivations have also been suggested. Like several other names of animals (*sheep*, *swine*, *meat*, *deer*), this was originally neuter, applicable to the male and female alike; and like these words and other neuters in a long syllable, the nom. plural was the same as the singular. The plural *horses*, and the tendency to restrict the name to the male came in later: see 1 b, c.]

1. The animal, and senses immediately related.

1. A solid-hoofed perissodactyl quadruped (*Equus caballus*), having a flowing mane and tail, whose voice is a neigh. It is well known in the domestic state as a beast of burden and draught, and esp. as used for riding upon.

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxi[i]. 9 Nyllað bion swe swe hors & mul in ðæm nis onðget. 1205 LAV. 21354 Pe king... his hors he gon spurie. 1200 *Beket* 1151 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Hors ne hadde be non. 1300 *Harleik* 126 Mi doubter... Yif scho coule on horse ride. 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. 231 A horse... þat have a sore back, wyynes when he is oght touched. 1400 MAUNOEY. (1830) xxii. 237 [The] presentment the white Hors to the Emperour. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 9 Nor wis His hors, his oxe, his maid nor page. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 288 Falling off his horse. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iv. 7 A Horse, a Horse, my Kingdome for a Horse! 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 143 I believe Banks his Horse was taught in better language, then some would have Christians taught. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 45 John Gilpin at his horse's side Seem'd fast the flowing mane. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt* 10 *Pal.* v. (1879) 116 Not a horse appears on the monuments prior to Thothmes III, who clearly in his conquests brought them from Asia.

b. Plural.

The plural was in OE. the same as the sing.; *horse* plural was in general use down to 17th c., and is still frequent dialectally; but *horses* appears as early as Layamon (c.1205), and its use increased till in 17th c. it became the usual plural in the literary language; sometimes *horse* appears as the collective and *horses* as the individual plural, which explains the retention of *horse* in military language as in 'a troop of horse'. The OE. dat. pl. *horsum* appears in early ME. as *horsen*, *horses*.

a. a 900 in O. E. Texts 177 Fiof(er) wildo hors. *Ibid.* 178 Ða cwom Godes engel... and gestilde ðæm horsum. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Hundes and hauekes, and hors and wepnes. 1205 LAV. 1025 He sculde beon... mid horsen [1275 hors] to-drawen. 1275 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 446 Syne thame lay Apon their hors. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 Two gentill hors. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 219 We seen that knyghtis knowyth the goodyns of horsyn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxix. 167 Oftymes the poure peple... ete also the houndes... and eke hors and cattles. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 215 Gerames... bought horse and mules to ryde on. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 18 Come on then, horse and Chariots let vs haue. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3783/3 We brought away... above 500 Horse belonging to their Cavalry and Artillery. 1818 BYRON *Maseppa* xvii, A thousand horse—and none to ride! 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. iv. 177 A few rough, ragged-looking ponies are the only 'horse' of which he has the superintendence.

b. c. 1205 LAV. 3561 Hundes & hauekes & drowwurde horsen [c. 1275 hors]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 50 Here folche heo loren. & heore horsen [MS. A hors] ney echon. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xix. 14 The boostes... souden him in whytte horsis [v.r. hors]. 1434 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 261/2 Three of her best horsen. 1511 1st Eng. Bk. *Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/2 They haue horseys as great as a great dogge. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 41 They were driuen to eat their own horsen. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 178 Bold Erichonius was the first, who join'd Four Horses for the rapid Race design'd. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* III. 322 Intrepid Bands, Safe in their Horses Speed. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1864) 156 The ride and spare horsen will be on the left when picketed, the gun horsen on the right.

c. spec. The adult male of the horse kind, as distinguished from a mare or colt: a stallion or gelding. *To take the horse*: (of the mare) to conceive.

1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 119 He was nother horse ne mare, nor yet yokyd sow. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Baythit horse & meyris did fast nee, & the folis nechyrr. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 117 What age doe you thinke best for the Mare to go to the horsen? *Ibid.* 127 b, To put the Mare to the Horse. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 7. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 56 They have goodly Mares to draw these Waggon, using Horsen for the troops in their Army. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 223. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ.* Nat. I. 285 Upon the rising of the third permanent incisor, or 'corner nipper'... the 'colt' becomes a 'horse', and the 'filly', a 'mare'. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1013 Having taken the horse, i.e. being fecundated, is therefore a matter of uncertainty usually for three or four months, particularly in pastured mares.

d. In *Zool.* sometimes extended to all species of the genus *Equus*, or even of the family *Equidae*.

e. With qualifications denoting origin, variety, or use, as *Arabian, Barbary, Flemish, wild horse*. Cf. also CART-, DRAY-, SADDLE-, WAG-HORSE, etc. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wücker* 119/33 *Equifer*, wilde cyynes hors. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1250 Pe multitude was sa mekil . . . Of wees & of wild horsis [i.e. horse]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 13, I have an other stable . . . for my Horses of service, and Hackneyes. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 252 Single horses, which therefore they called Coursers, and now a days a Horse for Saddle. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept., As good, if not better, than the shire or cart-horse. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* xv. 179 To have his flesh wrenched off with red-hot pincers and to be torn to pieces by wild horses.

2. A representation, figure, or model of a horse. Cf. also HOBBY-HORSE, ROCKING-HORSE.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11848 The grekes . . . Prayd to Priam . . . for to hale in a horse hastily of bras, Palades to ples with. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. 44 Astonnied some the scathfull gift beheld . . . All wondring at the hugeness of the horse. c. 1600 *Timon* I. iv, Dost thou knowe where Are any woddon horses to be sould, That neede no spurre nor haye? 1639 DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr. Aiv b, The horse of Troy, out of which came armed soldiers. 1738 F. WISE *Leit. Antig. Books* 26 No one can be ignorant, that the Horse was the Standard which the Saxons used, both before and after their coming hitherto. 1760 TOLLETT in *Shaks. Plays* (1813) XI. 439 Our Hobby is a spirited horse of pasteboard. *Mod. Advt.*, Pole Horses, well made, as. 6d.

b. = The constellation of Pegasus; cf. *Flying-horse* (sense 19). Also the equine part of Sagittarius (represented as a centaur).

[1565-73: see 7 c.] 1697 *Cæcilius Manilius* v. 69 When this Centaur hath advanc'd his Fire Thrice Ten Degrees, and shews his Horse entire; The Swan displays his Wings. *Ibid.* 80 With Pisces twenty first Degree to fly The Horse begins, and beats the yielding Sky.

3. *Mil.* A horse and his rider; hence a cavalry soldier. † a. In sing., with pl. horses. *Obs. rare*.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 231 The Duke . . . came in no small host, onely accompanied with sixtene horses. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII* 32 The kyng continually sent forth his light horses to seke the country.

b. Collective pl. horse: Horse soldiers, cavalry. *Light horse*: see quot. 1853, and LIGHT-HORSE.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 13 King Henry . . . with a few horse in the night, came to the Tower of London. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xi. 89 He furnest . . . tua hundredth lycht horse. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 186 Fifteene hundred Foot, fue hundred Horse Are march'd vp. 1698 *Long. Gaz.* No. 3445/1 First marched an Alai beg with about 50 Horse. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 157 The body . . . consisted only of two hundred foot, twenty horse, and twenty . . . Indians. 1853 *STOQUELER Milit. Enceyl.*, *Light horse*, all mounted soldiers that are lightly armed and accoutred, for active and desultory service. Thus light dragoons, fencible cavalry, mounted yeomanry, etc. are, strictly speaking, light horse.

c. *Horse and foot*: both divisions of an army; hence, whole forces; † *adob.* with all one's might. c. 1600 I. T. *Grim* iv. in *Hazl. Dostley VIII*. 448, I made a dangerous thrust at him, and violently overture him horse and foot. 1607 *MIDDLETON Phamix* IV. i. 66, I hope I shall overthrow him horse and foot. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1820) I. 87 (D.) She played at pharaoh two or three times at Princess Craon's, where she cheats horse and foot.

4. *fig.* Applied contemptuously or playfully to a man, with reference to various qualities of the quadruped.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 68 Tak in this gray hors, Auld Dunbar. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 215 If I tell thee a Lye, spit in my face, call me Horse. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 126 The vnkowne Aiax; Heaueus what a man is there! . . . a very Horse, That has he knowes not what. 1648 *Brit. Bellman* 20 Your Maior (a very Horse, and a Traitor to our City). 1806 *SIR R. WILSON Jmrl.* 17 Jan. in *Life* (1862) I. v. 302 His wife somewhat pretty and amiable . . . his eldest daughter good-looking, but his youngest a third horse. 1847 *ROSA Squatter Life* 70 (Bartlett) None of your stuck-up imported chaps from the dandy states, but a real genuine westerner—in short, a horse! 1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englism.* in *Kansas* iv. 41 Step up this way, old boss, and liquor. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Horse* . . . is a term of derision where an officer assumes the grandioso, demanding honour where honour is not his due. Also, a strict disciplinarian, in nautical parlance.

5. Applied to other animals. a. = BLUE-FISH. b. See SEA-HORSE. c. *Horned horse*, an appellation of the GNU, a species of antelope.

1672 *JOSSELYN New Eng. Rarities* 96 Blew Fish, or Horse, I did never see any of them in England; they are as big usually as the Salmon, and better Meat by far.

II. Things resembling the quadruped in shape, use, or some characteristic real or fancied.

6. A contrivance on which a man rides, sits astride, or is carried, as on horseback.

a. *gen.* and *fig.* esp. with qualification, as *iron or steam horse*, the locomotive engine; † a *bier*. spec. b. An ancient instrument of torture; a wooden frame on which soldiers were made to ride as a punishment; also called *timber mare*. c. A vaulting block in a gymnasium. d. A wooden block on which, sitting astride, a man is lowered down a shaft. e. A low wooden stool or board on which a workman sits in various occupations.

a. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 10 To think often on the woddon horse or four footed bere, so sodaynylly comming from other mens doores to theirs, to carie them a waye for ever. 1606 *CHOICE, Chance* etc. (1881) 9, I saw how woddon horses went with the wind, which carried men and Merchandize, ouer the water. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 20 He got his foot into the stirrup of a Wooden Horse, and rid as

proudly over the waves . . . as any Commander. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1812 IV. 299 (D.)) A kind of horse, as it is called with you, with two poles like those of chairmen, was the vehicle; on which is secured a sort of elbow-chair in which the traveller sits. 1874 *LONGF. Monte Cassino* xxi, I saw the iron horses of the steam Toss to the morning air their plumes of smoke. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 26 May 7/7 It [a locomotive] was a powerful and quick-moving horse, only the run to London was not under any sort of pressure.

b. 1648 *JENKYN Blind-Guide* iii. 33 A wooden horse for unruly Souldiers is no living creature. 1795 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* v. iv. 1788 *GROSE Milit. Antiq.* II. 200 The remains of a wooden horse was standing on the parade at Portsmouth, about the year 1760. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 37 If they were suspected of falsifying their accounts, they might be tortured by a kind of rack called the horse.

d. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* K ij b, *Horse*, a strong thick piece of Wood, with a Hole bored in the middle of it, and the Rope being put through the Hole . . . the Miner places between his Legs and sits on it and so rides down and up the Shafts. 1894 *Times* 10 Jan. 11/3 He was seated on the 'horse' . . . and the engineman heard him give the signal to 'lower'.

e. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 14 These sheets of slate are then passed to the 'dressers', or cutters . . . seated on a wooden 'horse'. The 'horse' is a low wooden stool, on one end of which the cutter sits astride.

7. A frame or structure on which something is mounted or supported. (Often having legs.)

a. A horizontal board or beam resting upon two or four vertical legs, and used as a support. b. A sawyer's frame or trestle, a saw-horse. c. A clothes-horse, on which washed linen, etc. is dried; a frame on which towels are hung. d. A frame, board, block, or plank, used in various trades, to support the material or article which is being operated on. (See quot.)

a. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 3. Horses, or Trussels . . . to lay the Poles . . . on whilst they are boring. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Horse* . . . is also used in carpentry for a piece of wood jointed across two other perpendicular ones, to sustain the boards, planks, etc. which make bridges over small rivers. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 8a The horses are placed one on each side of the shaft, about 5 or 6 feet apart, the centre of the space between being in line with the span-beam of the whim. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Horse* . . . 6. That on which the mooring of a flying-bridge rides and traverses, and which consists of two masts with horizontal beams at their heads.

b. 1718 *Law French Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., A horse to saw wood on, *cantherius*. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Baudet*, a sawyer's frame, horse, or trestle. c. [1565-73] *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Pegasus*, A winged horse. A sign of starres so named. An instrument in an house whereon garments and other things be hanged. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Horse* . . . also a wooden frame to dry wash'd Linnen upon. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 171 Converted into drying boxes for their clothes. 1854 *Mrs. SMYTHS Bride Edict* xxiii, She . . . wrung out the wretched rags, and hung them on an old horse to dry.

d. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The horse used by tanners and skimmers . . . upon which they pare their skins. 1750 *BLANCHLEY Naval Expos.*, *Horse* . . . is also a Frame of Wood the Riggers make use of to wodd Ships Masts, which hath a Rowl fixed in it, whereon several Turns are taken for the heaving the Rope taught round the Mast. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. II. v. 107 Passing the piece successively from the winch to the horse or board. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Horse*, the form, or bench, on which the pressmen set the heaps of paper; also the pressmen themselves were jocosely so called because they worked the horse. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 187 Strips of fat or blubber . . . being cut up into thin pieces upon blocks called 'horses'. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 31 The 'horse', used for supporting the blubber whilst it is being cut into the tubs, consists of a piece of board, about one foot wide by one foot and a half long, having a ledge . . . on each side. 1853 C. MORRIS *Tanning* etc. 156 The working and softening of the hides upon the horse, or beam. *Ibid.* 447 (in parchment manufacture) A horse, or stout wooden frame . . . formed of two uprights and two crossbars, solidly joined together by tenons and mortises. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v., A shaving-horse is a beam supported by legs, and having a jaw . . . to hold a shingle, axe-handle, spoke, or other article while being shaved by a drawing knife. *Ibid.*, *Horse* . . . 4. A slanting board at the end of the bank or table, to hold a supply of paper for a press. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 122 [A] Horse [is] a wooden standard for supporting a small clock movement while it is being brought to time.

8. An instrument, appliance, or device, for some service suggesting or taken to suggest that of a horse.

† a. A wedge passed through the pin which holds pieces together to tighten their contact. *Obs.* b. A clamp for holding screws for filing. c. A hook-shaped tool used in making embossed or hammered work. d. A cooper's tool used in driving the staves of a cask closely together. † e. A kind of battering-ram. *Obs.* f. In a malt-kiln: see quot. 1848. g. A wooden faucet (Jam.).

c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* I. § 14 Thorw with pyn ther goth a litel wegge which bat is cleped the hors, pat streyneth alle thise parties to hepe. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 189 The engine to batter walls (called sometimes the horse, and now is named the ram). 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1. xiii. 45 Engines are. Militarie; as Battering-Rams, Sows, Horses, Tortures. 1611 *COTG.*, *Sergeant de tonnelier*, the Coopers horse; an yron tooke which he vseth in the hooping of Caske. 1660 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 153 In the midst of this Room on the Floor, must the Fire-place be made . . . it is usually called a Horse, and is commonly made in Mault-Kilns. 1848 *Jmrl. R. Agric. Soc. IX.* II. 570 It is a very good precaution . . . to have horses or hogs (as these plates, resting upon open brickwork, are called) over the fires, when there are three to the same space.

9. *Nautical*.

a. A rope stretched under a yard, on which sailors stand in handing sails; a foot-rope. b. A rope for a sail to travel on, also called *traverse-horse*. c. A jack-stay on which a sail is hauled out. d. Applied to various other ropes used

to support or to guide. e. A horizontal bar of iron or wood used as a traveller for the sheet-block of a fore-and-aft sail. f. Applied to various other bars used as protections, etc. (See quot. and *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.)

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The fore top sayle halliard . . . the horse, the maine sheats. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 A Horse is a rope made fast to the fore mast shrouds, and the Spretsails sheats, to keepe those sheats cleare of the anchor hookes. 1692 *Ibid.* I. xiv. 64 The Horse for the main Top-sail yard. *Ibid.* The Main Horse and Tackle. *Ibid.* 65 The Horse on the Bowsprit. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Horse* . . . also a Rope made fast to the Shrouds, to preserve him that heaves out the Lead there from falling into the Sea. *Ibid.* s.v. *Wapp*, Those little short Wapps which are seized to the Top-mast and Top-gallant-mast Stay, wherein the Bowlings of the Top-sail and Top-gallant-sail are let thro', are also call'd Horses. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 114 Horses for the Yards; a Convenience for the Men to tread on, in going out to furl the Sails. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Horse* . . . is also a rope in a ship, made fast to one of the foremost shrouds; having a dead man's eye at its end, through which the pennant of the sprit-sail sheets is reeved. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 6 *Horse*, a thick iron rod, fastened at the ends to the inside of the stern of vessels that carry a fore and aft mainsail, for the main sheet to travel on. *Ibid.* 167 *Bowsprit-horse* . . . serve as rails for the men to hold by, when . . . out upon the bowsprit. *Flemish-horses* are small horses under the yards without the cleats. *Tib-horses* hang under the jib-boom. *Traverse-horses* are of rope, or iron, for sails to travel on, &c. 1815 W. BURNAY *Dict. Marine* s.v., *Flemish Horse* . . . placed at the top-sail-yard-arms, on which the man who passes the earing usually stands. *Ibid.*, *Iron Horse*, in ship building, the name given to a large round bar of iron, fixed in the heads of ships, with stanchions and netting. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Horse*, the round bar of iron which is fixed to the main rail and back of the figure in the head, with stanchions, and to which is attached a netting for the safety of the men who have occasion to be in the head. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* I. (1858) 15, I was stationed a-head on the out-look beside the foresail horse. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 17 What is the name of the standing rigging for jib and flying jib-booms? Foot ropes or horses, inner and outer jib guys, . . . flying jib foot ropes or horses. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Horses are also called jackstays, on which sails are hauled out, as gaff-sails.

† 10. a. A lottery ticket hired out by the day.

b. A day-rule. *Legal slang*.

1726 *Brice's Weekly Jmrl.* 14 Oct. 2 Tis computed that 6000 Tickets, called Horses, are hired every Day in Exchange-Alley. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Horse* . . . To determine the value of a horse . . . Multiply the amount of the prizes in the lottery by the time the horse is hired for [etc.]. 1731 *FIELDING Lottery* i, Does not your worship let horses, Sir? I have a little money . . . and I intend to ride it out in the lottery. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 317 King's Bench rulers with needy bacchitts, and lingering looks sighing for term time and a horse. [Note] A day-rule, so called.

11. A mass of rock or earthy matter enclosed within a lode or vein (usually part of the rock through which the lode runs); a fault or obstruction in the course of a vein; hence to take horse.

1789 *MILLS in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 74 Examining the cliffs at Ballycastle, I found the horses (or faults) of which there are several between the coals, were veins of lava . . . standing vertically. 1828 *CRAVEN Dial.*, *Horse*, an obstruction of a vein or stratum, called also a rider. 1855 *Cornwall* 88 When a lode divides into branches, the miners say it has taken horse. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 302 One vein, which is divided into two parts by an intervening 'horse' of ground. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 27.

12. (See quot.)

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers* I. 112 Metallic iron, not finding heat enough in a lead-furnace to keep it sufficiently fluid to run out with the slag, congeals in the hearth, and forms what smelters term 'sows', 'bears', 'horses' or 'salamanders'.

13. A translation or other illegitimate aid for students in preparing their work; a 'crib'. U.S.

14. *slang*. Among workmen, work charged for before it is executed. See *dead horse* (s. nse 18).

1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Horse*, is the surplussage of work which a journeyman printer sets down in his bill on Saturday night above what he has done, which he abates in his next bill. This was formerly called *Horse-flesh*.

III. Phrases. * *With governing prep.*

15. On horse. On horseback.

On horse of ten toes (humorous), on foot; so on foot's horse (Foot *ib.* 29, quot. 1883).

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3217 On horse fifti dhusent men. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6267 He folud wit out on hors and fote. a 1651 *FULLER Worthies, Somerset* (1602) 31 Mounted on an horse with ten toes.

16. To horse. a. To horseback, to mounting a horse; used absolutely as an order to mount.

c. 1250 *Will. Falerne* 1947 When be gomes of grece were alle to horse, araid wel redi. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 777 Ilk a hathill to hors [Dubl. to hys hors] hys him be-lyue. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II, II. i. 299 To horse, to horse, vrge doubts to them y' fear. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* I. 106 As soone as the mules are grast, they must to horse againe, every man. 1847 *JENKYNSON Princ.* IV. 148 'To horse!' Said Ida; 'home! to horse!' 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 288 His trumpets had been heard sounding to horse through those quiet cloisters.

b. Of a mare: To the stallion. See I c, quot. 1577.

** *With governing verb.*

17. To change horses, to substitute a fresh horse for that which has been ridden or driven up to this point. To hitch, set, or stable horses together, to agree, combine, get on with each other. To take

horse, to mount, start, or proceed, on horseback: see also 10 and 11. To talk horse, to talk the language of 'the turf'; to talk big or boastfully.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 12 Being ready to take Horse. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 29 They rode all night, having twice changed horse. 1651 *Ep. Ded.* to *Donne's Lett.*, The Cavaliers and They (that were at such enemy here) set their horses together there. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) III. 198 (D.) Faith and reason, which can never be brought to set their horses together. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 258 They'll never set their horses up together. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii. The earl and his retinue took horse soon after. 1837-1864 [see HITCH v. 5 d]. 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/2 In the stand [at a race]... I was privileged to hear the ladies talk horse. 1891 R. KIPING *Life's Handicap* 209 Half-a-dozen planters... were talking 'horse' to the biggest liar in Asia, who was trying to cap all their stories.

*** With qualifying adjective or attribute. (DARK, SALT, WILLING horse, etc.: see the adjs.)

18. Dead horse. Taken as the type of that which has ceased to be of use, and which it is vain to attempt to revive.

To work, etc. for a dead horse, or to work the dead horse: to do work which has been paid for in advance, and so brings no further profit: cf. sense 14 and HORSEFLESH 3 b. To flog (also to mount on) a dead horse: to attempt to revive a feeling or interest which has died out; to engage in fruitless effort.

1638 BROME *Antipodes* 1. Wks. 1873 III. 234 His land... 'twas sold to pay his debts; All went that way, for a dead horse, as one would say. 1668 *Nicker Nicker* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 110 Sir Humphry Foster had lost the greatest part of his estate, and then (playing, as it is said, for a dead horse) did, by happy fortune, recover it again. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1812) I. 271 What can have any sensible man to mount on a dead horse like this? 1857 *N. & Q.* and Ser. IV. 192/1 When he charges for more... work than he has really done... he has so much unprofitable work to get through in the ensuing week, which is called 'dead horse'. 1887 MORLEY in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 151/2 In parliament he again pressed the necessity of reducing expenditure. Friends warned him [R. Cobden] that he was flogging a dead horse.

19. Flying horse. The mythical winged horse of the Muses, Pegasus; hence, *Astron.* the constellation Pegasus; see also FLYING ppl. a. 1 d.

1551 RECORDER *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 265 Harde by him is the Flying horse, named Pegasus; and doth consist of 20 starres. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 54 To have shewid me... the fieng horse, mightie Orion [etc.].

20. Gift horse. (Earlier given horse.) A horse bestowed as a gift. To look a gift (+ given) horse in the mouth, to criticize and find fault with a gift.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 11 No man ought to looke a geuen hors in the mouth. 1616 B. R. *Withals' Dict.* 578. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 490 He n'er consider'd it, as loth To look a Gift-Horse in the mouth. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 334 It is a madness... to look a gift Horse in the Mouth. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxxii. He would be a fool... to look such a gift horse in the mouth.

21. Great horse. The horse used in battle and tournament; the war-horse or charger [= F. *grand cheval*]. (fig. quot. 1800) = high horse, 22 b.

1466 CLEMENT *PASTON in P. Lett. No.* 540 II. 259 The Kyng... is nowther horsyd nor harnesyd, for his grett hors is lykly to dye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 13, I maie commend hym for playing at weapons, for runnyng uppon a grete horse. 1655 in *Crit. & Times* Gas. I (1849) I. 383 The king hath sent for some of his great horses to Newmarket, and for St. Anthony, the rider. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii. His singing, dancing, riding of great horses. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 319 Here was, Not many years since, one... Mr... in Oxford... to teach riding the great horse. 1771 R. BERENGER *Horsemanship* I. 170 Those persons who professed the science of arms were obliged to learn the art of managing their horses, in conformity to certain rules and principles; and hence came the expression of learning to 'ride the great horse'. 1800 I. MILNER in *Life* xii. (1842) 204, I hope our people will not ride the great horse. 1817 R. L. EDGEMORTH *Mem.* (1844) 166 To compel his antigalcan limbs... to dance, and fence, and manage the great horse. 1828 *Sat. Rev.* V. 421/2 They learned fencing, or rode the great horse, with a skill unknown to the vulgar.

22. High horse. a. lit. = great horse.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 475 Pe emperour... made hyn and his cardinals ride in reed on hys ors. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 883 Heraudis on heze hors hendly a-rayed.

b. To mount or ride the high horse (colloq.): said of a person affecting airs of superiority, or behaving pretentiously or arrogantly. So on the high horse. Cf. high-horsed in HIGH a. 22 b.

1805 F. ANES *Wks.* I. 339, I expect reverses and disasters, and that Great Britain, now on the high horse, will dismount again. 1831 L. O. GRANVILLE *Lett. to Palmerston* 4 Feb. in *Bulwer Palmerston* (1870) II. viii. 38 note, At one o'clock he [Sebastiani] was warm, warlike, and mounted on his highest horse. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 118 My radical had got upon his high horse again. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii. She appeared to be on her high horse to-night. 1869 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) III. 213 To be sure Chateaubriand was apt to mount the high horse.

23. White Horse. The figure of a white horse, reputed (by later writers) as the ensign of the Saxons when they invaded Britain, and the heraldic ensign of Brunswick, Hanover, and Kent; also, the figure of a horse cut on the face of chalk downs in England, and popularly supposed to represent the 'white horse' of the Saxons; notably that near Uffington in Berkshire.

[c 1171 *Cartul. Abbey Abingdon* in *Hughes Scouring White*

Horse (1859) App. i. 215 Juxta locum qui vulgo mons Albi Equi nuncupatur. 1368-9 *Close Roll* 42 Edw. III (ibid.) En la vale de White Horse. 1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 202 In vallem... quam a nescio qua albi equi forma, in candidiori colle imaginata, The Vale of Whitehorse vocant. 1720 *Magna Britannia et Hibernia* I. 171/1 Some fancy it to be the Monument of Uter Pen Dragon, with as much Reason... as others imagine Hengist to have made the White Horse on the Edge of the Hill. 1738 F. WISE (title) A Letter to Dr. Mend... shewing that the White Horse is a monument of the West Saxons. 1780 *Reading Mercury* 22 May in *Hughes Scouring White Horse* (1859) v. 93 The ceremony of scouring and cleansing... the White Horse, was celebrated on Whit-Monday. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xi. May the white horse [of Hanover] break his neck over a mound of his making! 1856 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* I. vii. 98 [On] the chalk-hills about Wantage... the White Horse of the Saxon race has been held to be a monument of the Saxon victory. *Ibid.* 100 The banner of the White Horse floated triumphantly over the Danish raven. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1784 As now Men weed the white horse on the Berkshire hills To keep him bright and clean. — *Guinevere* 16 He [Mordred]... tamper'd with the Lords of the White Horse. 1869 FREEMAN *Old Eng. Hist. for Child.* v. 331 viii. 124.

b. A high white-crested racing wave.

1833 MRS. OPIE in *Mem.* (1854) xix. 298 The sea a succession of foaming billows, and the white horses galloping towards us. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 174, I like to see the pool... full of what the Geneveuse call 'moutons' and the Irish 'white horses'. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lisard* 102 As mariners say, the sea is covered with 'white horses'. 1849 ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 6 The wild white horses play, Champ and chafe and toss in the spray.

† 24. Wooden horse. The scaffold, the gallows (cf. a horse foaled of an acorn: 25 b); an instrument of torture. See also 6 b. Obs.

1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. ii. 247 He becomes Mordecai's Herald and Page... (who he hoped by this time should have mounted the wooden horse). *Ibid.* v. xv. 419 The wooden horse hath told strange secrets.

**** 25. Proverbial phrases and locutions. a. In comparisons: As holy, as sick, as strong as a horse; to eat, or work like a horse. A horse of another (the same, etc.) colour, a thing or matter of a different (etc.) complexion.

1530 PALSGR. 620/1 He maketh as though he were as holy as a horse, *il pretent la saintete d'ung cheual*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 181 My purpose is indeed a horse of that colour. 1707 L. D. RABY in *Hearne Collect.* 14 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 43 He eats like a Horse. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-l.* vii. (Paterson) 143 It is a common saying of a jockey that he is 'all horse'. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* I. xxiv. 216 What did you think of his wife? That's a horse of another colour altogether.

b. A horse that was foaled of an acorn, the scaffold, the gibbet. † To come for horse and harness, i. e. for one's own ends. † To run before one's horse to market, to count one's gains prematurely. Horse and foot: see 3 c.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour E viij.* [S]yde came thyder only for hors and harnois, that is to [w]e to accomplishe her fowle delyte. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. i. 260 But yet I run before my horse to Market: Clarence still breathes, Edward still lyes and raignes, When they are gone, then must I count my gaires. 1678 RAY *Prov.* 253 You'll ride on a horse that was foal'd of an acorn. That is the gallows. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxviii. (1737) 128 May I ride on a Horse that was foal'd of an acorn. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III. xviii. 296 As pretty a Tyburn blossom as ever was brought up to ride a horse foaled by an acorn.

c. Other phrases and proverbs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Hwa is þet mei þet hors wettrien þe him self nule drinken? c 1300 *Prov. Hending* xviii. He is fre of hors þat ner nade non, quoth Hending. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 392 What man hath hors men gyven him hors. 1541 *Schole-h. Wm.* 1013 in *Harl. E. P. IV.* 115 Rub a scald horse vpon the gall, and he will bite. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 27 A man maie well bring a horse to the water, But he can not make him drinke without he will. *Ibid.* 75 That some man maie steale a hors better Than some other maie stande and looke vpon. *Ibid.* 81 For it is... A proude horse that will not beare his own prouder. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 208 He that can not beate the Horse, beateh the saddle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 16b, The weather being faire, you bring a Horse to the Feelde (as they say) when you speake to me of going abrode. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Cheval*, The best-shod horse doth slip sometimes. 1640 HERBERT *Outland. Prov.* Wks. (Warne) 383 Choose a horse made and a wife to make. 1650-60 *PEPV'S Diary* 2 Feb., After this we went to a sport called, *selling of a horse for a dish of eggs and herrings*, and sat talking there till almost twelve at night. 1674 W. WALKER *Parameiol.* 37 It is a good horse that never stumbles. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 215 I'll not hang my bells on one horse: That is, give all to one son. 1897 MARO. SALISBURY in *Ho. Lords* 19 Jan., Many members of this House will keenly feel the nature of the mistake that was made when I say that we put all our money upon the wrong horse.

IV. attrib. and Comb.

26. a. appositive, as horse-beast, -foal, etc.

1573 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 347 Every beast as well 'horsebeast as other. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1543/3 They wrought altogether with horse-beasts. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclis.* xxiii. 30 A yonge 'horse foale. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Decay Beggars*, He was as the man-part of a centaur, from which the 'horse-half' had been cloven in some dire Lapithan controversy.

b. Of, pertaining or relating to, or connected with a horse or horses, as horse-beef, -body, -craft, -crag (= neck), -dentist, -dropping, -factor, -hide, -kick, -length, -mane, -market, -merchant, -muck, -piss, -side, -supply, -tread, -trick, etc., etc. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 161 They

fell to roasting their 'Horse-beaf. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 366 Half a dozen prime joints of horse-beef. 1767 YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to *People* 106 It has been objected, that oxen are not proper for all work—and in the 'horse counties there is quite an abhorrence against their use. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* ii. (1860) 36 The mystery of 'horse-craft. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 368 Sper and 'horscrag in till sondyr he drave. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 124 The serrefiles... place themselves in rank behind their squadrons, at half a 'horse distance. 1871 SMILES *Charact.* iv. (1876) 111 De Foe was by turns 'horse-factor, brick and tile maker, shopkeeper. 1887 *Daily News* 27 July 6/3 He had complained to the 'horse-foreman that the animal he drove was vicious. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2250 Bath wit 'hors and caniel hide. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 292 With the force of a 'horse-kick. 1673 *Providence (R. I.) Rec.* (1893) III. 248 Vntill the Comon be divided to say Cow-kind or 'horse kind and sum swine. 1880 BROWNING *Muleykeh* 89 A 'horse-length off. c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wri.* Wölcker 638/28 *Hic iuba*, 'horsemane. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1/3 Of palpable material advantage to this country, the 'horse-market of the nations. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4849/4 Thomas Skitt of Newport... 'Horse-Merchant. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 24 Some... out of curiositie... would become 'Horse-midwives. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* II. vii. 55 The water that proceeds from a 'horse-mixen is reckoned some of the best... for a melony. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 507 They prefer it before 'hors-muck, and such like. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 199 Monster, I do smell all 'horse-pisse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 10 His Ladie... by his 'horse side did pas. 1570 *Tragedie* 340 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, Sum saw him weill, and followit his 'hors tred. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xlii, [The sound] was the horse-tread of the approaching Navajoes! 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Look you, here's your worship's 'horse-trick, sir. (Gives a spring.) 1608 *Merry Devil* Edmouton in *Harl. Dodsley* X. 221 Make her leap, caper, jerk, and laugh, and sing, And play me horse tricks.

c. For a horse; for the use, pasturage, accoutrement, housing, transport, etc. of horses, as horse-ball, -bell, -bin, -blister, -close, -corn, -feed, -ferry, -flea-m, -garth, -girth, -grass, -hames, -harness, -heck, -lighter, -manger, -measure, -medicine, -net, -paddock, -path, -road, -rod, -rug, -ship, -track, -transport, -trappings, -trough, -yard, etc.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 421 Think of giving a 'horse-ball to my May! 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1998/4 It had a Collar and 'Horse Bell about his Neck. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 497 'Horse blankets of various qualities. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl.* N. York (1860) 59 A Curry Comb and 'Horse-brush. c 1440 *Durham MS. Hostillar's Roll*, In clausura circa le 'horscloce. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 153 The poore laboring man... is driven to content himself with 'horsecorne, I meane, beanes, otes [etc.]. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 11 Land, now occupied to grow horse-corn only. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 29 They must have taken them up behind them on their 'horse-croppers. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 444 Tenements were demised with a spur, or 'horse-cury-combe. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1782/4 At the White-Hart-Inn, by the 'Horse-Ferry, in Westminster. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 512 On the Thames shore, over against Lambeth palace; and... above the horse ferry. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 4 Oct. Let. iv, Pulling out a 'horse-flea-m, [he] let him blood in the farrier style. 14... *Nom.* in *Wri.* Wölcker 727/37 *Hec singula*, a 'horsgarthe. a 1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 414 Onbutan done 'horsgarstun. 1493 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 164 Pro j hors gresse in parva prata apud Toplycl. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 304 The charges for a horse-grass... are common in the accounts. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in *Wright Voc.* 171 'Hors-hames, hesteles de chival. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 2 Sadeles, sadel trees, 'hors harnes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 119 Bridles and other horse harnesies. 1400-1 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, Pro uno 'Horshek et senevectorio. a 1656 *Ussher Ann.* vi. (1658) 258 How far every harge, how far every 'horse-lighter, how far every ship of war should steer off from each other. 1457-8 *Durham MS. Bursar's Roll*, Pro emendacione le 'horsmaunger in stabulo. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Horse-measures, a Rod of Box... divided into Hands and Inches, to measure the Height of Horses. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* 10 July, Some geese were in the 'horse-path, and in danger of being run over. 1847 JAMES *Convict* xvii, A narrow horse-path across the downs. 1824 SCOTT *Roman's* ix, The 'horse-road which winded down the valley. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist.* U. S. II. xlii. 570 Trees had been blazed all the way for a 'horse road'. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* xxxi, With a coarse 'horse-rug rolled in a bundle on his shoulder. 1625 in *Crit. & Times* Chas. I (1848) I. 63 You must add five victuallers, and as many 'horse-ships. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 225/1 There is a 'horse-track across the well-known pass of Sty Head to Wasdale. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 191 note, 200 cavalry in 'horse-transports. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1510) 234/2 They cotes, they armure, sheldes, 'hors trappure... all was whyte herdes. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* lii, Immersing Mr. Stiggins's head in a 'horse-trough full of water.

d. Carried, drawn, or worked by a horse or by horse-power, as horse-barge, -broom, -burden, -capstan, -cart, -drill, -gin, -harrow, -pack, -railroad, -rake (hence horse-rake wh., horse-raking), -roller, -shaft, -sled, -tram, -wain, -whim, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Horse-barge, one towed by horses on a canal or narrow river. 1892 J. LUCAS tr. *Kalm's England* 412 The 'horsebreak is much used here to plough and clean away the weeds. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 Everych 'horse-burdene of fresh fysh. 1774 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 34 About two hundred men, preceded by a 'horsecart. 1756 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1869) XXIII. 159 My Saddle horse which I usually ride, and my part of the 'Horse Chair, and Tackling. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) II. 327 The governor-general and a few of the chief people in town have coaches, the rest make use of horse-chairs. 1886 T. HAKDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xxiv, The new-fashioned agricultural implement called a 'horse-drill. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining*

Gloss., *Horse-gin, gearing for hoisting by horse-power. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25. The harrow is good to break the greatte clottes... and then the *horse-harrows to come after, to make the clottes small. 1791 *Genl. Mag.* LXI. II. 719 Capt. Lloyd, 1696 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3228/4 A *Horse-Fack of Goods lost or mislaid. 1828 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breckf.-t.* vii. (1891) 165 Busy Cambridge Street with its iron river of the *horse-railroad. 1892 *Aberdeen* (S. Dakota) *Smn* 24 Nov. 6/5 The longest horse-railroad in the world runs from Buenos Ayres to San Martin... the distance being about fifty miles. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 17 A *horse rake has been recently invented. 1897 I. R. *Lady's Ranch Life Montana* 95 If people tried *horse-raking when they are ordered carriage exercise, they would get a little of the latter. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 37 A *horse-sled made of saplings. 1895 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 2/7 The lessees of the present *horse trams. c.1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wt. Wücker 140/4 *Carpentum, currus*, *horswæn. 1838 SOAMES *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (ed. 2) 283 To travel about in a horse-wain.

e. Mounted upon a horse or horses; used by or for the service of mounted soldiers; as horse-armoury, -arms, -artillery, -barrack, -bowman, -camp, -dragoon, -forces, -grenadier, -lancer, -officer, -petrel, -quarters, -soldier, -troop, -trooper, etc.; performed on horseback, as horse-exercise.

1766 ENTICK *London IV.* 343 The *horse-armoury is a little eastward of the White Tower. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 457 The Dutch... are getting ready... saddles and *horse-arms. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 510/1 Should the enemy's line become disordered, the *horse-artillery gallops up to within range of grape-shot, and completes the victory. 1822 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 92 The first thing you see... is a splendid *horse-barrack on one side of the road. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* liii. VII. 20 Alexander... sent the *horse-bowmen forward to reconnoitre. 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5000/2 Threescore *Horse Dragoons. 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Dnry* 11 Sept. (1895) 515, I have... received such manifest benefit from *horse-exercise. 1832 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 38 Their *horse-forces are raised both from among the Gentry and the common people. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3807/1 First a Troop of *Horse-Grenadiers, Knight Marshal's Men, Kettle-Drum. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 67 The trial of the horse-grenadier for imprisoning Mr. Rainsford. 1811 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106/1 A body of Polish *Horse-lancers. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5472/3 The Westminster Troop of *Horse-Militia. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 P 2 The same Man pretended to see in the Style, that it was an *Horse-Officer. 1823 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1824) 210 Every horseman on the road, with the *horse-patrol... scampered after him. 1844 LD. BROGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 3 (1862) 325 The horse patrol put an end to highway robbery near London. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Poittrail de Cheval, a *Horse petrel. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Aug. I dind in the *Horse quarters with Sir Rob. Stone and his Lady. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 121 It (Hochstrade) is always a Horse-quarter in the Winter Season, who use great licence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 The dragoon... has since become a mere *horse-soldier. 1600 DVMOK *Ireland* (1843) 32 The rest of the *horse troops fell in before the rearward. 1661 *Barriffe's Mil. Discip.* (title-A), Instructions for the exercising of the Cavalry of *Horse Troopers.

f. objective and objective genitive, as horse-breeder, -catcher, -dealer, -feeder, -geldier, -jobber, -painter, -seller, -stealer, -tamer, -trader, -trainer, -waterer, etc.; horse-boiling, -breeding, -broking, -clipping, -docking, -duffing, -hitching, -owning, -slaughtering, -taming, etc., sbs. and adjs.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/2 Horse-slaughtering and *horse-boiling establishments. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 54 Advising all *Horsebreeders and Horsemen whatsoever. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 260, I should begin to think there was something in *horse-breeding after all. 1889 *The County* xxii. Mrs. Stuart... does a good bit of *horse-broking in a quiet way. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 170 No common *Horse-catcher shall ride or drive in any Savannah, without giving roof. Bond. 1761 J. THOMPSON (title) *The Compleat *Horse-dealer*; or, Farriery made plain and easy. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 36 Their trade is... a little in the *horse-dealing line. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/4 Fined for *Horse Docking. 1888 BOLDEWOOD *Robbery under Arms* I. i. 9 Poaching must be something like cattle and *horse-duffing. 1554 HULOET, *Horse-feeder, *hippobotos*. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xii. 89 This phenomenon surprised... the *horse-flayer who attended me. 1593 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 239 William Vates, *horsegeldier. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 49 A number of *horse jobbers were there. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 279 Drawing forth... encomiums from the *horse-loving... Colonel. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 157 Stubbs, the prince of *horse-painters. 1554 HULOET, *Horse seller, *hippoplanus*. *Ibid.*, *Horse stealer, *hippologus*. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. III. iv. 25 Yes, I think he is not a picke purse, nor a horse-stealer. 1530 PALSGR. 232/2 *Horse tamer, *dompteur de cheuval*. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* I. 3 Mr. Rarey... as an invincible Horse-Tamer. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 365 note. Pallas, the *horse-taming goddess of frowns. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Aug., Goodwood, as a *horsewaterer phrased it, is a 'quality' meeting.

g. instrumental, as horse-bitten, -drawn, -nibbled, -raised adjs.; horse-tower, -towing.

1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1238/4 The further shoulder full of spots, having been *Horse-bitten. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* v. 105 *Horse-raised Hippocrene. 1783 *Rules for Barge-masters* etc. 9 No such *horse-tower shall take, for the towing of any barge, more than the usual price. 1795 *Act* 35 Geo. III, c. 106 *Preamble*, in making *Horse Towing-Paths.

h. attrib. Like a horse, or like that of a horse, horse-like; hence coarse, unrefined; in construction sometimes approaching an adj.; as horse face (hence horse-faced adj.), horse joke, language, mouth, smile, vein. See also HORSE-LAUGH, HORSE-PLAY.

1630 DAVENANT *Just Ital.* II. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 227 See his horse veins, th' are large as conduit pipes. 1672 JOSSELYN

New Eng. Rarities 99 The Men are somewhat Horse Fac'd. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i. With a Horse-face, a great ugly head. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lxii. 356 She grimps up her horse-mouth. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 213 Here he [Adpole] broke into a horse smile. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 208. 3/1 A vulgar, insolent horse-joke.

27. Special combs.: a. horse aloes (see quot.); horse arm (*Mining*), that part of a horse-whim to which horses are attached (Cassell); horse-billiards, a game played on board ship with wooden disks, on a diagram chalked on the deck; horse-boot, a leather covering for the hoof and pastern of a horse designed to protect them against over-reaching or interfering; horse-bridge, a bridge for horses to pass over; horse-bucket (see quot.); horse-butcher, a man who kills horses, esp. for food; so horse-butchery; horse-cadger a horse-coper; horse-chanter = CHANTER sb. 17; so horse-chanting; horse-clipper, a man who clips horses; a pair of shears used in clipping horses; †horse-coal (see quot.); horse-doctor, one who treats the diseases of horses; so horse-doctoring; horse-drench, a draught of medicine administered to a horse; also, a horn or other vessel by which it is administered; horse-fettler, a man who 'fettles' or attends to horses in a coal-mine (Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.* 1893); horse-fight, (a) a fight on horseback; (b) a fight between horses; horse-furniture, the trappings of horses; horse-gang = horse-walk (Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.* 1893); horse-gentler (*local*), a horse-tamer or breaker; horse-holder, a slinging frame for holding unruly horses while being shod, or for supporting sick or disabled horses (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); †horse-holy a. (cf. 'as holy as a horse', 25 a); horse-hook, an iron hook on a railway carriage or truck by which a horse may be attached to draw it; horse-iron (see HORSE v. 11); horse-knacker, one who buys up old or worn-out horses, and slaughters them for their commercial products; †horse-knave = HORSE-BOY; horse-lease = HORSE-GATE 2; †horse-lede, horsemen; †horse marshal, one who has the charge or care of horses; a horse-doctor; †horse-match, a race between two horses; †horse-meal, a dry meal without drink, such as a horse's is; horse-milliner (quasi-arch.), one who supplies ornamental trappings for horses; †horse-mithridate, an antidotal medicine for horses; horse-monger, a dealer in horses; †horse-nest = MARE'S NEST; horse-nightcap, grimly humorous for a hangman's halter; horse-pew, a large pew with high sides, = HORSE-BOX 2; horse-pick, -picker, a hooked instrument, sometimes forming part of a pocket knife, used for removing a stone from a horse's foot; horse-piece, a large piece of whale's blubber; esp. a tough piece put under the pieces to be cut in order to protect the edge of the knife; horse pistol, a large pistol carried at the pommel of the saddle when on horseback; †horse-plea, a sort of special plea for delaying the cause and carrying it over the term; horse-post, a letter-carrier who travels on horseback; postal delivery by means of such carriers; horse-protector, a spiral spring for reducing the strain upon a horse in starting a vehicle; horse-rough, a calk fitted to a horse's shoe to prevent slipping on frozen ground; horse-run (see quot.); †horse-running = HORSE-RACING; horse-sickness, a distemper incident to horses in tropical countries; †horse-smith, a farrier; horse-steps = HORSE-BLOCK 1; horse-towel, a coarse towel, hung on a roller, for general use; a jack-towel; horse-tree (see quotes. 1787 and 1828); horse-trot (*U. S.*); a trotting match; †horse-twitcher (see quot.); horse-walk, the path which a horse follows in working a machine, as a gin, whim, etc.; horse-watcher (*Horse-racing*), one who watches the performances of racing horses and calculates their chances for particular races; horse-wrangler, in the Western U. S. a herder having charge of a string of ponies.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Aloë caballina*, caballine, *horse, or fetid aloes. An inferior variety... at one time used in veterinary medicine... It is black, opaque, dull in fracture, and very nauseous. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* iv, *Horse-billiards is a fine game. 1897 — *More Tramps Abr.* iv. 1637 in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 69 Not repairing the *horse-bridge near by Button Oak. 1647 *Mass. Colony Rec.* (1854) III. 113 There shalbe a sufficient horsbridge made on the river neere Watertowne Mill. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 50 Towing path on South side requires two horse-bridges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Horse-buckets, covered buckets for carrying spirits or water in. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 19 A *horse-butcher's cart draws up. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 10/1 There are... at least 200 horse-butcher shops in Paris. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/4 In the year 1866 he then Prefect of the Seine... authorized

the first *horse butchery in Paris. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* April 380 A combination of a Yorkshire *horse-cadger and a Whitechapel bully. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Aut. Search Horse* v. 71 Even the knavery of a professed *horse-chauter is at fault to hide it. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 7 The mysteries of horse-couping, *horse-chanting. 1552 *Will of R. Turke* (Somerset Ho.), Cooles which are brought to London on horseback called *Horse cooles. 1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* I. Dram. Wks. (1875) 25, I understand myself to be a great *horse-doctor, sir. 1793 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6139/3 Rope Dancers, Horse-Doctors, Poppet-Shewers. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 129 The most souveraigne Prescription... of no better report then a *Horse-drench. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 58 The Persians have some-time prevailed in *horse-fights. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 394 Savage horse-fights, and sombre legends of Lapland witch-women. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 654 All his *horse-furniture... were of Gold. 1851 MAYNE *Reio Sculp. Hunt.* xxvi. They strip the animals, and bring away their horse-furniture. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 140 Over a house... we read the inscription 'horse-gentler'. 1889 NASHE *Almond for Parvat* 18 a. This *horse-holy father preaching. 1750 BLANKLEY *Naval Expos.*, *Horse Irons, used by the Caulkers, when they cannot come at a Seam with their common Irons. c.1850 [see HORSE v. 11]. c.1300 *Havelok* 1019 It ne was non *horse-knaue. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 48, I must nedes sue her route... And am but as her horse knave. 1887 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 235 More I heard, mostly from Alan her horse-knave. 1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5930/3 A Fishpond and *Horse-Lease in the Common. c.1205 LAY. 23012 His wepen and his weden & his *horse-lede. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 475 A *horse-marschall thou call the at the mute. 1670 RAY *Prov.*, *Scott. Prov.* 296 Unskilled mediciniers and horsemarshalls. 1632 SANDERSON *Seriu.* I. 299 Who can reasonably say, that *horse-matches... are in themselves wholly unlawful? 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4371/4 Two Horse Matches will be run for on Wakefield out-wood... for Two Plates. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. i. ii. 12 *Horse-meals... are enough to chaok human creatures! a 1770 CHATTERTON *Blade* *Charlité* 56 in *Rowley Poems* (1778) 207 The *horse-millanare his head with roses dighte. 1829 W. IAVING *Cong. Granada* lxvii. (1850) 417 Saddlers and harness-makers and horse-milliners, also, were there. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* I. i. (1668) 7 Give him... 2 spoonfulls of Diapente, or such like, which is called *Horse-mithridate. a 1400 *Octonion* 836 What thenkest dow be an *horsmonger? c.1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wücker 650/18 *Hic mango*, a horsmonger. 1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 14 Soom grammatical pullet... would stand clocking agaynst mee, as though hee had found an *horse nest. a 1639 BRETTON *Sch. Fancie* (1879) 6 (D.) To laugh at a horse nest, And whine too like a boy. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 304 His very head so beavie, as if it had bene harnesssed in an *horse-nightcap. 1681 *Dial. Oxford* Parl. II. 28 He better deserves to go up Holborn in a Wooden Chariot, and have a Horse Night-Cap put on at the farther end. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 24 He... began digging his Jaw-bone with his *Horse-picker... as if it had been the Hoof of the Animal. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 21 The blubber is... cut with spades into slips, or *horse-pieces, which, (after they have been 'minced', upon an elevated block of wood, termed the 'horse') [etc.]. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 119 The fat [of the sea elephant]... is cut into 'horse-pieces', about eight inches wide, and twelve to fifteen long. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4055/4 One Pair of *Horse Pistols. 1814 SCOTT *Wau.* xxxix. Discharging one of his horse-pistols at the battlements. 1796 J. ANSTEE *Plader's Guide* (1803) 116 Of *Horsepleas, traverses, demurrers, Jeofails, imparlances and Errors. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 304/4 A new *Horse-Post is settled, to carry Letters twice every week between Exeter and Lawnton. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4866/4 Any Offender... that shall presume to... employ any Foot-Post, Horse-Post, or Packet-Boat. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 5/1 The *Horse Protector, only just introduced into this country... consists of a series of spring coils of great strength connecting the vehicle with the traces of the horses. 1842-67 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Horse-run, a contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows of soil from the deep cuttings... by the help of a horse, which goes backwards and forwards instead of round, as in a horse-gin. 1601 HOLLAND *Phiny* II. 490 Those *horse-runners they called Celeres. 1504 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 121 He wan fra be King on *hors-rynnyn, xxviii. 1601 HOLLAND *Phiny* I. 222 The horses... who had won the price in the horse-running at Vej. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/3 *Horse-sickness is one of the drawbacks of these fat plains. 1897 MARK KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 637 The horse-sickness and tsetse fly... occur as soon as you get into the forest behind the littoral region. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* In *Mareschal*, a Ferrier, a *horse smith. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Horse-steps, steps for the convenience of mounting a horse, a horse-block. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 744 The rough *horse-towel which hung on a roller before the door. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Horse-tree, whippin; or swingletree. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Horse-tree, the beam on which timber is placed previous to sawing. 1882 BURDETTE *Life of W. Penn* viii. 134 The agricultural *horse-trot of the county fair. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breckf.-t.* (1865) 13 Horse-racing is not a republican institution; *horse-trotting is. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Barnacle*, Among Farriers, *Barnacles*, *Horse-twitchers, or *Brakes*, are Tools put on the Nostrils of Horses, when they will not stand quietly to be Shoo'd, Bled, or Dress'd of any sore. 1807 VANCEOVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 124 Lord Clifford has erected a thrashing machine the *horse-walk of which is 28 feet in diameter. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* II. 303 Meeting any of the numerous touts and *horse-watchers. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/1 The horse-watchers were, however, wrong, and the real spin was decided on Friday. 1888 *Century Mag.* Apr. 851/2 There are two herders, always known as *horse-wranglers—one for the day and one for the night.

b. In names of animals (sometimes denoting a large or coarse kind, sometimes with the sense of 'infesting horses'): horse-ant, a large species of ant; horse-bot, the larva of the horse-bee or bot-fly (*Cestrus equi*); see BOT 1; horse-conch, a large shell-fish (*Strombus gigas*); horse-crab = HORSE-

SHOE-crab; †horse-eel = HORSE-LEECH; horse-emmet = horse-ant; horse-finch, a local name of the chaffinch (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*); horse-lark, name in Cornwall for the corn bunting (Swainson); †horse-marten, 'a kind of large bee' (Johnson, citing Ainsworth); horse-masher, -musher = next (a); horse-match, -matcher, local names for two different birds: (a) the Stonechat or Wheatear (*Saxicola ananthe*); (b) the Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*); horse-mussel, a large and coarse kind of mussel of the genus *Modiola*; also a freshwater mussel, *Unio* or *Anodonta*; horse-smatch = horse-match (a); horse-sponge, the commercial bath-sponge (*Spongia equina*), found in the Mediterranean; horse-singer, a popular name for the Dragon-fly; horse-thrush, local name for the missel thrush (Swainson); horse-tick = HORSE-FLY; †horse-whale, the walrus; horse-winkle, the common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*); horse-worm, a 'worm' or maggot infesting horses, as the larva of the common bot-fly.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 132 There are several sorts of Ants, some of which are larger than our common House Flies; these are call'd 'Horse-Ants.' 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants 2 note*, They [Hill Ants] are also called Horse Ants, or Hippomyrmaces... probably on Account of their being superior in size to the other species. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. viii. 230 Ants will sometimes plant their colonies in our kitchens (I have known the horse-ant, *Formica rufa*, do this). 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. 1. 132 (E. D. S.) If the fly, dar, or 'horse-bee' should happen to blow your sheep. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 85 The hermit-crab... that hauled about a shell of the 'horse conch.' c 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Pare er in be lowgh 'horsiles of wonderful gretenece. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 An Horse ele (v. r. cyle) sanguis-suga. 1755 JOHNSON, 'Horse-musket, ant of a large kind. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 9 Wheatear (*Saxicola ananthe*)... Horse smatch, or Horse musher. *Ibid.* Index, 'Horse masher. 1736-52 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, The 'horse match (bird), *ananthe*. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The red-backed shrike is in Gloucestershire a 'French magpie' or a 'horse match'. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co. x.* 159 'Horse-mashers or stonechats are in summer often visit the rickyard. 1884 — *Bevis* III. vi. 85 The horse-matcher is the bold hedge-hawk or butcher bird. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 875 The great 'Horse-Mussel, with the fine shell, that breedeth in Ponds, do. gape and shut as the oysters do. 1661 J. CHILDEY *Brit. Bacon*. 178 In the Rivers Dee and Done is... a shell-fish called the Horse-Muskele, in which there grow Pearls, as Orient as the best. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, Lanark. II. 179 (Jam.) A large bivalvular shell-fish known here by the name of the horse-muscle... in some of them are found small pearls. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 207 Large insects, about the size of a 'horse-stinger'. 1893 K. ALFRED *Ors. L. i.* § 15 For þæm 'horse-hwælum, for ðæm he habbað swiþe beþle ban on hiora toþum. 1598 HAKLUT *Voy. I.* 5 For the more commoditie of fishing of horsewhales. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab*, vii. 275 Right whales and horse-whales.

c. In names of plants, fruits, etc. (often denoting a large, strong, or coarse kind: cf. similar use of *Koske* in German, in *Rosweilchen*, etc.): horse-balm, a strong-scented labiate plant of the North American genus *Collinsia*, with yellowish flowers (Webster 1864); horse-bane, name for species of *Eranthe*, esp. *Æ. Phellandrium*, supposed to cause palsy in horses; horse-bean, a coarse variety of the common bean, used for feeding horses and cattle; horse-beech, the Hombeam (see BEECH 2); horse-blob, local name of the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*); horse-bramble, local name of the wild rose (W. Marshall *Norfolk II.* Gloss. 1787); horse-brier, 'the common greenbrier or cat-brier of N. America, *Smilax rotundifolia* (Cent. Dict.); horse-cane, the Great Ragweed of N. America, *Ambrosia trifida* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); horse-cassia, a leguminous tree (*Cassia marginata* or *Cathartocarpus marginatus*), bearing long pods containing a purgative pulp used in the East Indies as a medicine for horses (Webster 1864); †horse-chire, an old name for Germander (*Teucrium Chamædrys*); horse-cress, local name for Brooklime (*Veronica Beccabunga*); horse-cucumber (see quot.); horse-daisy, the Ox-eye Daisy (see DAISY 2); †horse-elder, corrupt form of HORSEHEAL, elecampane; horse-eye, horse-eye bean, the seed of the Cowage (*Mucuna pruriens*), a West Indian leguminous plant; also that of *Dolichos Lablab*; horse-fennel (see FENNEL); †horse-flower, a species of Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum arvense*); †horse-gall, an old name for *Erythra Centaurum*; horse-gentian, -ginseng, a North American caprifoliaceous plant of the genus *Triosteum*, having a bitter root; horse-gog, local name for different varieties of plum, having a harsh taste; horse-gowan, name given in Scotland to the Ox-eye Daisy and other large composites with similar flowers; horse-gram, a leguminous plant (*Dolichos biflorus*) grown in India as food for horses; horse-jag, -jug (*dial.*) = HORSE-PLUM 1; horse-knob, -knop,

-knot (*dial.*), the head of the Knapweed, also the plant itself; horse-nettle, a North American weed of the nightshade family (*Solanum carolinense*); horse-parsley, a large-leaved umbelliferous plant, *Smyrniolus Olusatrum* (Prior *Plant-n.* 1879); †horse-pear, ? a large or coarse variety of pear; horse-pipe, local name for several species of *Equisetum* or Horsetail; horse-poppy = horse-fennel; horse-purslane, a West Indian plant, *Trianthema monogyna* (Webster 1828); horse-sorrel, the Water-dock, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*; horse-sugar, a shrub (*Symphlocos tinctoria*) found in the southern United States, also called sweetleaf, the leaves of which are used as fodder (Webster 1864); horse-thistle, † (a) an old name for 'Wild Endive' or Succory (*Cichorium Intybus*), and for Wild Lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*); (b) a thistle of the genus *Cirsium* (sometimes reckoned a subgenus of *Cnicus*) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); †horse-thyme, Turner's name for Wild Basil (*Calamintha Clinopodium*); horse-tongue, (a) the shrub *Ruscus Hypoglossum* (= DOUBLE-TONGUE 2); (b) the Hart's-tongue Fern (Miller *Plant-n.*); horse-vetch = HORSESHOE-vetch (Webster 1828); horse-violet, local name for the Dog-violet, in Essex, etc.; horse-weed, name for two North American plants, *Erigeron canadensis* (N. O. Composite), also called butter-weed (now frequent in England), and *Collinsia canadensis* (N. O. Labiate), also called horse-mint (Miller *Plant-n.*); horse-wellgrass (Sc.) = horse-cress (cf. well-grass, watercress) (Jam.); †horse-willow = HORSETAIL 2; horse-wood, name for various West Indian shrubs or trees of the genus *Calliandra*.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 562, I passed a luxuriant clump of... 'horse-balm. 1818 *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 6), *Phellandrium aquaticum*... Water Hemlock, or 'Horsebane. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb. (J.)*, Only the small 'horsebean is propagated by the plough. 1878 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 253 A bushel of horse beans weighed sixty four pounds. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 137 A fricasee of horse-beans. 1731 GRAY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 36 It was that Sort of Wood they call 'Horse-Beech. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 120 The 'horse-blob swells its golden ball. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal App.*, 'Horsechire is Germander. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, 'Horse Cress, *Veronica Beccabunga*. — E. Yks. One of its French names is *Cresson du cheval*. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb. (J.)*, The 'horse-cucumber is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal App.*, 'Horseelder is *Eunla campana*. 1700 W. KING *Trans. actiones* 23 The Second sort of Bean is called the 'Horse Eye-Bean, for its resemblance to the Eye of that Beast by reason of a Hilus almost surrounding it. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica I.* 179 Horse-eye Bean... of a light-brown colour, with a black ridge or hilus almost round them, looking something like a horses eye, whence the name. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 215 A large downy pod inclosing from one to three beans, called Horse-Eyes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xiv. 163 Of 'Horse foure or Cowe wheate... They call this herbe... in Brabant Peertsbloemen: that is to say, Horse foure. a 1500 *Gl. Sloane* 5 in *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 333/1 'Horsegalle, *centaurea minor*. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Horse-gentian... called also fever-wort. 1842 HAROY in *Proc. Berov. Nat. Club* II. no. 16 The corn-feverfew... the great ox-eye... and the corn-chamomile... have been, in Berwickshire, denominated 'Horse-gowans, and in Northumberland white-gowons. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains India* 162 'Horse-Gram, this species of *Dolichos* is either suberect or twining in habit. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'Horse-jug, or horse plum, a small red plum. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), 'Horse-Knobs, Heads of Knapweed. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Horse-knobs, a knob weed, or black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 'Horseknops, Heads of Knapweed so called. 1868 ATRINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, 'Horse-knops, the plant black knapweed... Also called Hard-heads. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), 'Horse-Nettle... a plant well known for its orange yellow berries. 1657 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 517 The croft Crab and white or red 'Horse-pear do excel them and all others (for cider). 1671 *Ibid.* VI. 2147 The Horse-pears... the white and the red of several kinds, yield abundance of pleasant liquor. 178. *Ann. Agric.* IV. 431, *Staff.*, 'Horse-pipe, *Equisetum arvense*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. ix. 559 Called... in English, Great Sorrel, Water Sorrel, and 'Horse Sorrel. c 1450 *Herbal in MS. Douce* 20 ff. 142 Endive is an herbe þat som men callēt 'hors pistel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal App.*, Horse Thistle is wild Lettuce. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Clinopodium*... may be called in english 'horse Tyme, because it is like grete Tyme. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 15 a, A Garland made of the leaues of 'hors tong. 1736-52 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (1783) II, *Hippoglossum*... the herb horse-tongue, or tongue-wort. 1611 COTGRA, *Quenē de cheval*, Shauc-grasse, 'Horse-willow, horse-taille. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 279 'Horse-wood or Hoop-wood. This shrub is very common in St. Mary's.

Horse, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To provide with a horse or horses; to set on horseback.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 881 þær þa wæs se here horsað æfter þam gefeohte. *Ibid.* an. 1015 West Seaxe bugon... & horsdon þone here. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1215 Of þem alle last horsed he was. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv. Syre kay... lad his hors vnto syr gryffet & horsed hym ayeine. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 250 He suddainly horsit himself for saiftie of his lyfe, and came furth of the village. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 80 Maron of Turin, who horsed oure Company from Lyons to Turin. 1688 in *Gutch Coll. Curr.* I. 429 He horst a servant, and sent him with a Letter to the Bishop. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro*

Prol., Horsed in Cheapside. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 324 The Danes horsed themselves and ravaged the whole western part of the shire.

b. To furnish (a vehicle) with horses; esp. to provide horses for carriages and coaches on a given length of road. Also *transf.*, to provide the engine for a railway train.

1755 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 167 We set out with less than thirty carriages... all of them strongly horsed. 1809 TAUNTON *Cases in Com. Pl.* 50 On the road... the separate Defendants horsed the separate stages. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 47 One Kitty Lockey, who horsed the mail. 1842 P. Parley's *Ann.* 111. 85 He immediately gave orders that his carriage should be horsed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 6/2 Twelve 16-pounder guns, horsed for service. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 3/2 The North-Eastern again took up the 'horsing'—as the original agreement terms it—of the northern portion of the East Coast triumvirate.

2. *intr.* To mount or go on horseback.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11044 Polidamas... Horsit in hast. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 234 King Loth thair lord... synce horsit hes agane. 1661 PERRY *Diary* 19 Sept. Then we all horsed away to Cambridge. 1670-98 LASSALLS *Voy. Italy* I. 52 We dined, horsed, and went that night to Susa. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 90 He had to horse it with guides, and carry all necessities.

† 3. *trans.* To raise or hoist up. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 108 Stand nere, felows, and let se how we can hors oure kyng so fre. 1542 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) II. Item, for vj. peces of tymbere to hors the belles... 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 849 Three of them stole a horse... but were therefore horsed on a Gibbet. 1637 T. MONTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 202 If hee tread on the trapp hee is horsed up by the leggs, by means of a pole that starts up and catcheth him.

b. *Salt-making.* (See quot.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Horse... to set the lumps of salt upon the top of each other in the hothouse.

4. To carry on a man's back or shoulders.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 38 Madynis... hes their mynyonis on the streit To hors thaim quhair the gait is ruch. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 93 Horsing the deer on his own Back, and making off. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ireland* II. 250 They send to the fair one's cabin to inform her that on the Sunday following 'she is to be horsed', that is carried on men's backs. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. Pl. Bk.* IV. 563 [The] Irish custom of horsing a girl, and then hurling for her, that the winner may marry her.

b. To elevate on a man's back, in order to be flogged; hence, to flog.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 81 (R.) The capteine commanded the child to be horsed up and scourged. 1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Lev.* 13 He make the House of Lords horse one another, while I doe lash their Buttocks. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 232 (D.) Andrew was ordered to horse, and Frank to flog the criminal. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 462 A judicious teacher, when he is compelled to punish a wicked boy, horses him (as the phrase is) on the back of a dunce. a 1863 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* II. The biggest boy... horsed me—and I was flogged.

† 5. *Naut.* Of a current, tide, etc.: To carry with force (a ship or its crew). *Obs.*

1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 184 The Tides horsed us to the Northward. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 143 A strong Lee Current, which we perceiv'd to horse us down to Leeward apace. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 298 We were in eminent danger of being horsed by the current upon two rocks.

6. Of a stallion: To cover (a mare).

c 1420 [see HORSED 3]. 1530 PALSGR. 588/1 Your genet hath horsed my mare. 1605 A. WILLET *Genesis* 319 The fashion is in Spaine to set before the mares, when they are horsed, the most goodly beasts. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 209 Mares, which they would not have horsed.

7. To set astride, bestride. *rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 227 Windowes are smother'd vp, Leades fill'd, and Ridges hors'd With variable Complexions.

8. *Naut.* To drive or urge at work unfairly or tyrannically; also (*workmen's slang*), 'to work to death', to out-work.

1867 *All Year Round* 13 July 59 (Farmer) To horse a man, is for one of two men who are engaged on precisely similar pieces of work to make extraordinary exertions in order to work down the other man.

9. *Hop-growing.* (See quot.)

1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, Horse, to tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole.

† 10. *Horse away*: to spend in a lottery. *Obs.* See HORSE sb. 10 a.

1731 FIELDING *Lottery Prol.*, Should we behold poor wretches horse away The labour of a twelvemonth in a day.

11. *Horse up*: to drive (oakum) between the planks of a ship.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Horse iron*, an iron fixed in a handle, and used with a beetle by caulkers, to horse-up or harden in the oakum.

12. *Horse it*: to charge for work before it is done: cf. HORSE sb. 14 and 18.

1857 *N. & Q.* and Ser. IV. 192/1 A workman 'horses it' when he charges for more work than he has really done.

Horse, obs. f. HOARSE; erron. f. HAUSE.

Horse-back, horseback, sb. (*adv.*)

† 1. (*hɔːsˌbæk*). The back of a horse. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv. He sawe a fayr yong man on a horsbak. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Fijh, They are no sooner on their horse hackes, then... the horse [etc.]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 289 Saint George that swindg'd the Dragon, And ere since sit's on his horsebacke at mine Hostesse dore. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 320/2 Water Bags, with the Leather under it which covers the Horse-Back. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. 219 So soon as he had alighted of his Horse-back.

2. (*hō'sback*). *esp.* in Phrases. *On horseback* (+ *a horseback*). a. Sitting or riding on a horse; b. of motion: (Mounting) upon a horse. So *from, off horseback*.

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 260 This knight, whiche hove and abode Emhuished upon horsebacke. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 58 Be this Desert, no Man may go on Hors back. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Frass. I.* xvii. 18 They are all a horsebacke. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther vi.* 11 Aman. brought him on horsebacke thorow the strete of the cite. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Maladie*, Diseases come a horsebacke, and returne on foot. 1627 *Lisander & Cal. I.* 21 Many of the chiefe courtiers were a horse-backe. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 75 That such a beggar should ride on horseback, and such a prince run after it on foot! 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, A couple of robbers a-horseback suddenly appeared. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 In an age when even princesses performed their journeys on horseback.

b. c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin vii.* 28 The knyght mounted hastily on horseback. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 764 They found the king with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke. 1613 PUCNAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 420 Counterfeit shapes of men set on horseback. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* III. 175 A certain Great King... fell off Horseback. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 The dragoons... get a horseback. 1740 tr. *De Monky's Fort. Country Mail* (1741) II. 297 A Man just alighted from Horseback. 1809 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XV. 211. 429 Set a beggar on horse-back, and he'll ride to the devil. *Mod.* He had some difficulty in climbing on horseback.

c. *To horseback*, (to mount) upon horseback; to horse. Obs.

c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2466 To hors-back went thay in fere. c1500 *Melusine* liv. 331 He made to go to horseback bys brother and his x knyghtes. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 202 Then must she to horsebacke. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loy's le Roy's Interchange. Var. Things* 108 a. A stool to help him to horseback. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 Before you go to Horseback first stroke your Horse.

d. Short for: Riding on horseback.

1878 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) III. 332 Mr. Lewes did once try horseback, some years ago.

3. *Geol.* (*hō'sback*) A low and somewhat sharp ridge of gravel or sand; a hog-back. *U. S.*

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 390 There were singular long ridges hereabouts, called 'horsebacks', covered with ferns. 1884 G. NASH in *Hist. Norfolk County* (Mass.) 561/2 The sharp, linear hills, called horse-backs or kams.

4. *Coal Mining* (*Newc.*). 'A portion of the roof or floor which bulges or intrudes into the coal.'

1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* a1886 C. M. INGLEBY *Ess.* (1888) 45 What miners call a 'horse's back', which is an upheaving of the strata which underlie the coal.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horseback-breaker*, *-ride*, *-riding*; *horseback-fashion* adv.

Horseback ride, riding, are expressions used chiefly in U. S.; in England, *ride, riding* are understood to be on horseback, unless otherwise expressed or implied, as 'a ride in a wagon', 'a bicycle ride'. See *RIDE, DRIVE*.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 268 This Horse-back-breaker, this huge Hill of Flesh. 1821 COL. TRIMBLE in *Open Court* XI. 245 A horseback ride over the country. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxii. Seated, horseback-fashion, upon parallel low benches. 1878 G. DURANT (*title*) *Horseback Riding* from a Medical Point of View. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v. The American use is to speak of the latter [*i. e.* driving in a carriage or riding in an omnibus] as riding, distinguishing the former as horseback-riding.

B. *adv.* Short for *on horseback*. 1727 S. WESLEY in *Eliza Clarke Susanna Wesley* (1886) 152 We can neither go afoot or horseback. 1756 FRANCES BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 26 P. 11 Upon the Champion's entry horse-back, he burst into... an immoderate fit of laughter. 1890 BOLDFEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 129, I rode horseback to the next stage.

† *Horse-belly.* *Obs.* An old name for a retort or alembic of some kind.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 53 Let this be put in the Horse-belly to distill off all the moisture.

† *Horse-bier.* *Obs.* [OE. *horsbær*, *-bær*, f. *hors* HORSE + *bær*, *bær*, *BIER*.] A horse-litter.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. vii. [vi.] (1890) 282 His horsbær, þe hine mon untrumne on bær. c1205 LAV. 1958 Ich was here ilad inne horse-bere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3400 Puder he sede he wolde... 3if eny horsbere him wolde bere. 1387 TRAVEISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 413 Þe Kyng was i-leide on an horsbere. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/2 Horsebere, *lectica, bajulum*. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xii. Whan Accolon was dede, he lete sende hym on a horsbere... vnto Camelot. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliiii. (1482) 289 Thens he [the deceased knight] was brougt to london vpon a hors bere with moche torche lyght.

Horse-block.

1. A small platform, usually of stone, ascended by 3 or 4 steps, for convenience in mounting a horse; also a portable structure of wood, or the like, for the same purpose.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Horse-block*, in the manege. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 79 Near the gate a horse block, for the convenience of mounting. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 143 The old horse-block in the yard. 1889 CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *Jupiter Lights* I. 9 A horse-block with a flight of steps attached was brought, and placed in position for the visitor's descent.

2. 'A square frame of strong boards, used by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling-planks' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842-76).

1825 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan* II. 12 Lolling about over the horse-blocks, timber, and shingles.

3. *Ship-building.* 'A grating or platform elevated

above the deck at the height of the rail, for the use of the officers of the deck' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Horse-boat.

1. A ferry-boat for conveying horses or carriages.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tafurea*, a horse boate, *Hippagium*. 1665 *Pepys Diary* 31 July, The horse-boat could not get off on the other side the river to bring away the coach. 1755 JOHNSON, *Horseboat*, a boat used in ferrying horses. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 22 In another boat, I embarked my horses. My horse-boat [etc.].

2. (*U. S.*) A boat drawn by a horse or horses.

1828 WEBSTER, *Horseboat*, a boat moved by horses; a new species of ferry-boat.

Horse-box.

1. A closed carriage or vehicle for transporting horses by railway; an enclosure for a horse to be slung into or conveyed in a vessel.

1846 [see Box sb. 12]. 1849 SIR F. HEAD *Stokers & Fokers* iii. (1851) 41 Embarking in carriages, horse-boxes, and trucks. *Mod. Railw. Time Table*, Horse Boxes and Carriage Trucks are not conveyed by these Trains.

2. Humorously applied to large pews with high sides, formerly common, esp. in country churches.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Aug., The interior is encumbered with huge horse-boxes, lined with mangy baize. 1891 P. G. STONE *Archit. Antiq.* *Isle Wight* 6 In 1744 the pewing was re-arranged... on the 'horse-box' principle.

Horse-boy. A boy employed to attend to horses; a stable-boy. (Often contemptuous.)

1563 WINSTON *Four scoir thre Quest.* lxxiii. Wks. 1888 I. 122 Except 3 will eury lady in the land to be subdeuit to hir awin cuik or horsboy. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 127 Though thereby their state bee no better then horseboyes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxvii. For three long years I bowed my pride, A horse-boy in his train to ride. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 375 Every horse-boy and powder-monkey in the army.

Horse-bread. Bread made of beans, bran, etc. for the food of horses.

Horse-head is still in use in many parts of Europe.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 406 That non Baker that shalle bake eny horsebrede, kepe eny hostre. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 41 No hosteler or inholler shuld make any horse breadde. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 20 The foodde which I and others did eat, was very blacke, far worse then Horse-breade. 1622 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 196 Horsebread for Mr. Howard brought from Newcastle. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Bread*, make your Loaves like to Horse-bread, but not too thick. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Horse-bread*, is often given Horses to hearten and strengthen them. *Comb.* 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* III. ii, You thread-bare, horse-bread-eating rascals.

Horse-breaker. One who breaks in horses or trains them to the bridle or collar.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir.* *Perle* vi. (1588) 66 What the horse breaker geneth vnto a lusty freshe yong horse, too much of the bridle, he is wilde and wanton. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 222 Hereupon horse-breakers... have an art by cords to bring a horse to the like amble. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Viind.* 9 The most furious and robust man is not the best horse-breaker and pacer. 1864 J. PAVN *Sir Massingberd* 58 If he had been a horsebreaker by profession, he could not have taken greater pains with the animal.

Horse-car. *U. S.*

1. A tramcar (or railway-car) drawn by a horse or horses. Also *attrib.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Horse-car*, a railroad car drawn by horses. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 240/1 Everything she had in her portemonnaie except some horse-car tickets. 1888 BYRCE *Amr. Commr.* II. iii. lxx. 556 The horse-cars can scarcely penetrate the throng. *Ibid.* lxxv. 621 note, The right of laying a horse-car line in Broadway.

2. A railway-car for the transport of horses. (*Cent. Dict.*)

† *Horse-charge.* *Obs.* [See CHARGE sb.]

1. A horse-load; the load of a pack-horse.

c1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 An halpeny of custome as many tyme as he cometh, and þe horsecharche a ferthyng. *Ibid.*, An horse-charche, a peny.

2. A cavalry charge.

1650 R. ELTON *Compl. Body Art Milit.* I. iii. (x668) 2, I conceive it to be of little use to receive a desperate charge of the Horse. The best way of opposing the Horse-charge.

Horse-chestnut. [*tr. obs.* Bot. *L. Castanea equina*; cf. Ger. *Roskastanie*.]

The statement in Gerard as to the origin of the name (quot. 1597) goes back to Matthiolus *Communt.* I. cxxii. (Venice 1548). See also N. & Q. 3rd Ser. X. 452, 523, *Gard. Chron.* 1878 II. 53.]

1. The hard smooth shining brown seed or 'nut' of the tree described in 2.

1611 COTGR., *Chastaigne chevaline*, the Horse Chestnut. 1698 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3366/4 A parcel of Horse Chestnuts lately brought from beyond Sea... to be sold by Mr. Edw. Fuller. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* xvi. 24 Wks. (1823) 230/2 On hard horse chestnuts make them dine and sup. 18... *Chapter on Logic* 40 (Bell's *Stand. Elocut.*, 1883, 471) Down fell A fine horse-chestnut in its prickly shell.

2. A large ornamental tree, *Æsculus Hippocastanum* (N.O. *Sapindaceae*), probably a native of Asia, said to have been introduced into England c1550; it bears large digitate leaves, and upright conical clusters of showy flowers; the fruit resembles the edible chestnut, consisting of a soft thick prickly husk inclosing two or three large seeds of a coarse bitter taste. The name is also extended to some American species of *Æsculus* and the allied genns *Pavia*, usually called *buck-eye*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxxv. 1254 Called... in English

Horse Chestnut; for that the people of the East countries do with the fruit thereof cure their horses of the cough... and such like diseases. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* vii. § 4 The Horse-Chestnut... bears a most glorious flower. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 255 The form of the Horse-Chestnut is grand, the pyramids of flowers beautiful. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 853/2 *Pavia* *rubra*, often called Red-flowered Horse-chestnut, is a slender-growing tree... from the mountains of Virginia and Carolina. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pavia* (*Æsculus*), Buck-eye, Smooth-fruited Horse-Chestnut.

Horse-cloth. A rug or cloth used to cover a horse or as part of its trappings.

1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horse clothe, *converture a cheual, conuertoir*. 1600 J. POBY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 46 Base and harsh stuffe... much like unto the stuffe which is brought hither. to serve for horse-cloathes. 1794 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. i. 24 The Furniture, and the Horse-Cloaths will be all your own Device for the Wedding, and the Horses. 1865 W. G. FAIRGRAVE *Arabia* II. 93 [Horses] tied up at their stalls; some, but not many, had horse-cloths over them. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 533 Strungles are mentioned in the year 1305, as also horse-cloths.

b. A strong rough material for dresses akin in quality to shepherd's plaid: chiefly *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 1/2 Shepherd's plaids, and 'horsecloth' materials will be the fashion for dresses this autumn. 1893 [see HORSE-CLOTH 2].

Horse-collar. THE COLLAR of a horse.

To grin through a horse-collar: see quot. 1801. Hence allusively, as in quot. 1878.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/2 Horsys colere, *ephippium, columbar*. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 101 Horscolers, l.vii. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Melena*, a horse collar. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. § 31 The Grinning Match is performed by two or more persons... each of them having his head thrust through a horse's collar. 1878 BLACK *Goldsmith* xiii. 111 The jokes... are of the poorest sort. The horse-collar is never far off. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x. Bawling a comic song while he grins through a horse-collar.

b. *Comb.*, as *horse-collar-maker*.

1580 *Faversham Reg.* (MS.), Richard Cookes, a horse-collar-maker. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 3/5 A horse-collar maker, an Army Reserve man.

Horse-colt. A young (male) horse.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxiii. 30 As an horscolt he shal be dryne. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 39 þe tythes owyth to be payed of folys of hors, bat is, of hors-coltys. 1544 *Will of J. Wallis in B. M. Addit.* 24, 925 ff. 22, 113 coltes, one horse colt and ij mare coltes. 1760 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 168 My Great Chestnut foaled a horse colt on the 6 Instant. 1809 *Portfolio* Ser. II. 11. 309 Horse-colt and mare-colt.

Horse-comb (*hō'skōm*). An instrument for combing the hair of horses; a curry-comb.

a1100 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wülfker 331/9 *Sirigil, uel strigilis*, horscomb. 1387 TRAVEISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 25 Jonge-lynges... frotede þe oliphaantes in þe forhedes wip horscombes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xl. (Bod. MS.), þe colte is nougt... icoreyed wip hors combe. 1465 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, Item j horskam. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xiv. (1886) 197 Horscombes and sickles that have so many teeth. 1679 BLOUNT *Acc. Tenures* 46 A certain Horse-comb or Curry-comb. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 532 Among other stable implements... *strigilis*, which I conceive to be horsecombs.

Horse-coper (*-kōpər*), **-couper** (*-kau-pər*). Also 7-cooper, 8-koper, 9 dial. -cowper. [*f.* HORSE + COPER, COUPER. Practically, *horse-coper* is treated as a northern variant of *horse-coper*.]

A horse-dealer.

a. 1681 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) 25 Some turn'd Horse-Coopers, some pedlers. a1724 *NORTH LIVES* I. 287 There were horsecoopers amongst them. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 4) II. 397 (D.) There were not less than an hundred jockeys or horse-coopers, as they call them there [Penkridge, Staffs.] from London, to buy horses for sale. 188a *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/2 Horse-coopers... are singularly at one with respect to stolen nags.

β. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Horsecooper*, The word now used in Scotland is *horsecooper*, to denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix. I was bred a horse-cooper, sir. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 25 Newcastle horse-coopers, who laid their money thick. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xiii. Moping at the taverns... with horse-coopers and idle company.

So **Horse-coping**, **-couping** sb. and *adj.*, horse-dealing.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 7 The mysteries of horse-couping, horse-chanting. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* II. The stables of a certain horse-coping worthy. 188a *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/2 Three horses... carried south by a horse-coping gang.

† **Horse-corser**, **-courser.** *Obs.* Also 6-coarser, -scorser, 7-scourser, 9-coser. [See CORSE, SCORSE; also Skate in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1888-9), where AF. *cosour* (1310), *corsour* (1372) broker:—*L. cociatōr-em*, is cited.] A jobbing dealer in horses.

1552 HULOET, *Horsecorser*, whiche let horse to hyre, *veterinarius*. 1567 THOMAS *Ital. Grant.*, *Corzane*, an horsecorser, or the rider that tameth wilde horses. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When horsecorser beguile no friends with lades. 1585 HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 514/1 *Mango equorum*, a horse corser; he that buyeth horses, and putteth them away againe by chopping and changing. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 277 Horsecorser and diuers other that do buy and sell horses. a1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 125 Which... were as strange a thing to doubt, as whether there be knavery in Horse-corser. 1617 MINSHEW *Ductor*, a horse Corser, or horse scourser... *mango equorum*. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Horse*, This manner of making a Horse to look Young, is called by Horse-corser, Bishoping. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII.

101 *Horse Cosen*, a dealer in horses, vulgarly and corruptly called horse-coursing. 1808 SCOTT *Martu*. vi. xvi. Thou sworn horse-coursing, hold thy peace. 1818 W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports*. No credit to the discernment of those practical Horse Coursers.

† **Horse-corsing, -coursing.** *Obs.* [See CORSE v. and prec.] Horse-jobbing. Applied also to dishonest modes of 'raising the wind' by means of a horse: see context of quot. 1602.

1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 14. There is a certain kind of cosonage called horse coursing. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* viii. 1. 2 Ibis deceit or imposture upon the face of Horse manshippe which wee call Horse-corsing. 1611 COTGR., *Maquignonnage*, deceitful brokerage... also the trade of horse-coursing. 1644 BULWER *Chitrol*. 105 Will not set forth the art of Horse-coursing. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 If they catch him horse-coursing he's noozed.

Horse-course. 1. A horse-race.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 83 The Hippodromus for Horse-courses. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 121 Fox-chases, horse-courses, feats of activity in driving of coaches. 1759 GOLDSM. *Wks.* (1854) II. 68 The ambition of being foremost at a horse course.

2. A place for horse-races; a race-course.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 5 Croydon in the south, and Garterly in Yorkshire, were then famous horse-courses. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Nottingham*, Here is a fine plain on the north side of the town for a horse-course. 1841 LANK *Arab. Nts.* I. 86 [He] directed him to repair to the horse-course.

Horse-courser¹, -coursing¹: see HORSE-CORSER, -CORSING.

Horse-courser². [See COURSER 1.]

(It appears first in Johnson, identified with HORSE-CORSER, of which it is put down as the primary sense, without quot.; but the sense is perh. only conjectural.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Horse-courser*, one that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. Hence in later Dicts.

† **Horse-coursing².** *Obs.* [See COURSING vbl. sb.¹] Horse-racing.

1764 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 190 There [Newmarket] are many good modern Houses built by Noblemen and Gentlemen who delight in Horse-coursing.

Horsed (*hōst*), *ppl. a.* [f. HORSE v. + -ED.¹]

1. Mounted on horseback.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6470 All horsed but he. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 795 Horsyst archaris schot fast. a. 1533 LD. BEARNES *Huon* viii. 197 Then Gerames yssued out clene armed, well horsed. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaves Yet* 42 The seauen deadly Sins all horsed and riding to Hell. 1807 WOROSW. *White Doe* II. 82 All horsed and harnessd with him to ride. 1865 KINGSLY *Hervey*. vii. Footpad-churls.. who fancy they can face horsed knights.

b. Furnished with or drawn by a horse.

1834 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. s/2 A number of well-horsed cars. 1898 *Daily News* 27 July 2/5 A horsed ambulance was speedily brought to the court.

2. Propped, supported.

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* v. iv. Those which leaning upon props are placed upon single frames. These the peasants call *under-propped* or *horse vines*.

3. Of a mare: Covered by a horse.

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 984 An horsid asse or mare. † **Horse de frise**, partial trans. of CHEVAL DE FRISE.

1688 J. S. FORTIF. 120, *Horse de Frisee*, or Turnpikes. 1704 MILIT. Dict. (Stanf.), *Chevaux de Frise*, or *Horse de Frise*, the same as Turnpikes.

Horse-dung. The excrement of horses.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 6 Distillid in hors dounge continually digest. 1606 PEACOCK *Genil. Exerc.* I. xxii. (1612) 73 Let it rest in hot horse dung. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 41 This last insect takes delight in a hillock of horse-dung. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 A luting of clay and horse-dung.

Horse-fair. A fair or annual market for the sale of horses. b. Hence the name of the square, place, or street where such a fair is or was held. (Cf. *Mayfair*, *Haymarket*, *Cornmarket*, etc., as place-names.)

1369 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 127 In le Horsefaire. 1504 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 321 In le horsfayr, aliter dicto horstreyt gaytt... al. dicto horsgaitstreyt. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2223/4 The Horse-fairs at Ripon in Yorkshire, will be holden. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Trade Irel.* (Jod.), 'There may be set up both a horsefair and races. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Voltaire* (1840) II. 107 Figure Mahomet, in his youthful years, 'travelling to the horse-fairs of Syria'! *Mod. Barnet* is celebrated for its annual horse-fair.

c. *attrib.* Such as is used in a horse-fair: dishonest, equivocating.

1606 Sir G. Goosecappe iv. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 58 Away with these same horse-faire allegations; will you answer the letter?

Horse-fish. A name given to various fishes with heads more or less like that of a horse. a. The carangoid fish *Vomer setipinnis* (also called *dollar-fish* or *moonfish*), and the allied *Selene vomer*. b. 'The sauger, *Stizostedion canadense*. (Western U.S.)' (Cent. Dict.). c. The *Hippocampus* or sea-horse.

1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 7 Here I shall beg leave to show the difference between the Sea-horse and Horse-fish, i. e. the Hippocampus. 1833 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 98 The tufted gilled fishes, represented by the pipe- and horse-fishes.

Horsefly-weed, var. of HORSE-FLY weed.

Horse-flesh, horseflesh.

1. The flesh of a horse, esp. as an article of food. c. 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 921 Horse fleshe,

cher de cheual. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 421 They preferre horse-flesh before other meats, esteeming it stronger nourishment. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. ii. 31 The Horseflesh comes to Market at Cachao very frequently, and is as much esteemed as Beef. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 ¶ 6 They were reduced to eat Horse-Flesh. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 So early as the eighth of June horseflesh was almost the only meat which could be purchased.

2. Living horses collectively, usually with reference to riding, driving, or racing.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2161 What aylez you nowe?.. Whether euer your hertes for horse-fleshez abaytez? 1494 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 929 III. 376 Hors flesche is of suche a price here that my purse is schante able to bye one hors. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 202 b, Herauldes spared no horseflesh in riding betwene the kyng and the erle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 614 As for horse-flesh, I haue alwayes heard... That the breed of Italy passeth all others. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 7 A Person... profoundly learned in Horse-flesh. 1791 'G. GAMBRADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 85 As honest a man as any that deals in horse flesh. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xl. Anything that horse-flesh is capable of, a real good Oxford hack... will do.

† 3. In technical uses: a. *Surgery* (see quot.). 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* II. xxvi. 175 The flesh holds the two ends of the [fractured] bone together, for that reason is it called Horse-flesh, because it is harder then other flesh.

b. = *Dead horse*: see HORSE sb. 14.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 122/2 (Printing) If any Journeyman set down in his Bill... more Work then he hath done that Week, that surplussage is called Horse Flesh.

c. (In full horse-flesh wood, mahogany.) The sabicu tree, *Lysiloma Sabicu*, a native of Bahama. (So called from its colour.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 195 Horseflesh-wood, Rio Janeiro. *Ibid.* 813 Horse-flesh, or Bahama mahogany. Nassau. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The timbers being of native hard wood (horse-flesh).

4. *attrib.*, usually in reference to the colour, a peculiar reddish bronze. Horse-flesh ore, an ore of copper, hornite.

1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horse fleshe colour. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey in Surrey Archæol. Collect.* (1869) IV. 97 Item iij dekyns of sylke one of hlew another of grene and the other of horse flesh color. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxii. 472 Some are called Carnations, others Cloue Gilloflowers, some Pagiant or Pagon colour, Horseflesh, bluncket, purple, white... Gilloflowers. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 101 April. The Horseflesh Fly. This fly is taken all the month two hours before sun set till twilight. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 45 Crystalline varieties [of hornite] are found in Cornwall... called by the miners 'horse-flesh ore'.

Horse-fly¹. [f. FLY sb.¹ 2.] One of various dipterous insects troublesome to horses, as the horse-tick (family *Hippoboscidae*), the breeze or gadfly (*Tabanidae*), the bot-fly (*Estridae*).

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xxiv. 12, I sente before 30 hors fleecis (Vulg. crabrones). 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 7 a/1 A horse flie, *cantholarethrus*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 221 The flie (*Serapias Orchis*) hath small floures like to a kinde of Horseflies. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 377 Infested, sometimes at his face, with dorr and horseflies. 1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* II. iv. (L.), The horse-flies cause much distress to horses in the vicinity of the New Forest. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. i. 227 The Horse Fly (*Hippobosca Equina*)... of a brown colour mottled with yellow and white.

b. *attrib.* Horse-fly-weed, a North American leguminous plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, called also *wild indigo*.

1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

† **Horse-fly².** *Obs.* [f. FLY sb.² 3 b.] A covered carriage drawn by a horse. (Now simply *fly*.)

1846 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 355 A much more dignified conveyance... than any of the race of flies, whether horse-fly or man-fly. 1830 T. HOOK *Maxwell* II. ii. 53 [To] go and get a fly... not to bring a horse-fly.

Horse-foot.

† 1. A horse's foot. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 359 Knychts... Wndyr hors feyt defoulyt thar. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5834 The Troiens... Harlet hym for horsfet, had hym away. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxvii. 666 *Tussilago* or *Folefoote* hath... many great broad leanes... fashioned like an horse foote.

b. *attrib.* (See HIPPOCRENE.)

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 271 The sacred springs of horsefoot Helicon.

† 2. The plant Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*); also applied to *T. alpina* (Mountain Horse-foot).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxvii. 666 Of Coltes foote, or Horse foote. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. clxxii. 815 This plant... I have thought good to name in English Horse-foot, for that the leaves exceed Colts-foot in likeness, yet are like them in shape.

3. a. A crustacean of the genus *Limulus*, also called *horseshoe-crab* or *king-crab*. b. A fossil molluscan shell (*Hippododum ponderosum*) found in the Lias, so called from its shape.

1672 JOSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 13 They feed... upon a shell-fish called a Horse-foot. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Horse-Foot*,... a crustacean found in our waters from Massachusetts to Virginia, and in some places so abundant as to be used for manure. 1883 *Fall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 [The eels] are fed regularly every day on 'horse-feet', a peculiar shell-fish.

Horsefully, adv. nounce-wd. [After *manfully*; cf. *dogfully*.] As becomes a horse.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 535 Brown George... had stepped out manfully, or rather horsefully. 1864 G. DWCE *Bella Donna* I. 163 Both horses were fresh, and went over hedges and ditches, and smooth field, horsefully.

Horsegate¹. [f. GATE sb.¹] A gate for the passage of horses.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 40 From thence vnto the corner of the horsgate. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The crew then proceeded on to Sandford, and paddled to the horsegate.

Horsegate². [f. GATE sb.², going, walk.] A right of pasturage for a horse, e.g. in a common field. Cf. COW-GATE.

1619 N. *Riding Rec.* (1834) I. 17 Whether anie tenante... hath sold anie Oxegates, Cowgates, horsegates or the like. 1776 *Foston Inclos. Act* 2 The Reverend Joseph Sommers is entitled... to a horsegate in the car.

Horse-gear.

1. Harness or trappings for horses.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1662) 60 Roaps for the horse-gears to pull by. 1804 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 384 Bits... and other metal work required for horse-gear.

2. A mechanism by which horse-power is applied to drive machinery.

Mod. Manufacturer's Catal., Very Powerful two-horse Gear, with covered Driving Wheel and poles and fittings for two horses. Light One Horse Gear, 33 in. Driving Wheel, speed 64 to one.

Horse-godmother. *dial.* and *vulgar.* A large coarse-looking woman.

1569-70 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 91 In causa diff. viz. that she was a horse godmother water wych. 1785 GOSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Horse Godmother*, a large masculine woman. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. A kitchen girl... a great bloated horse-god-mother. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix, You ain't like that old horse-godmother your mother.

Horse guard (*hō'is gā'ud*).

1. One of a body of picked cavalry for special service as a guard; formerly also *collective*.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 104 Sallied out... in a full career, and came upon our horseguards. 1670 COTTON *Esperton* I. iv. 157 They furiously set upon the Duke's Horse-Guard; who were all presently cut to pieces. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. § 37 In the Reserve were the King's life-Guard... with the King's horse-Guards. 1815 R. TWEDDELL in *J. Tweddell's Rem.* 207 note, Potemkin... was an ensign in the Duke's horse-guards. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. 62 His [King of Oude's] horse-guards are fine tall men, and well-mounted.

b. *pl.* The cavalry brigade of the English Household troops; *spec.* the third regiment of this body, the *Royal Horse Guards* (formerly the *Oxford Blues*).

1661 in Sir S. D. SCOTT *Brit. Army* (1880) 82 His Majesty's Regiment of Horse Guards under the command of... Aubrey Earl of Oxford, was mustered this day [16 Febr.] in Tuthill Fields. 1666 *Perys Diary* 9 Nov., Drums beat and trumpets, and the Horse Guards everywhere spread running up and down the street. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xiv. 183 Of the Troops of the Household: And first of the Horse-Guards. — *List Govt. Officers* *ibid.* 559 First troop of Horse-guards. Second Troop of the Guards. Third Troop of the Guards. *Ibid.* 560 Regiment of Royal Horse Guards. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Guard*, The English horse guards are distinguished by troops: first, second, third, and fourth troop of horse guards. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlix, The Horse-guards came riding in among the crowd.

2. *pl.* The barracks, head-quarters or guard-house of such cavalry; *spec.* a building in London, opposite Whitehall, bearing this name.

The building in London orig. served as the guard-house of the palace of Whitehall and, on the establishment of the Horse Guards, as their guard-house and barracks; later, while remaining a guard-house, it became the head-quarters of the whole army organization, and subsequently that of the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities, as distinct from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities (whence the uses in 3). The buildings serve now (1899) as offices for some of the departments of the War Office, the head-quarters of several regiments of the Guards, etc. The fact that soldiers of the Household cavalry still perform the duties of the guard helps to keep the name in popular use.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Dec., Next to this is the Inquisition house... To this joins his Holiness's Horse-guards. 1659 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1698) II. 776 Next morning I went with Sir Henry Vane and Major Saloway to the Chamber of the Horse Guards, at Whitehall, where the principal officers use to meet. 1666 *Perys Diary* 9 Nov., News that White Hall was on fire; and presently more particulars, that the Horse-guard was on fire. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 103 Nov. 9.—Between 7 and 8 at night there happened a fire in the Horse Guard House in the Tilt Yard, over against Whitehall. 1679 *Ibid.* No. 1455/4 Whoever gives notice of him to Mr. John Bird Suttler at the Horse Guard, shall be well rewarded. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 212 An order is fixt on the horse guards door by Whitehall. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5205/2 The Lords and other Commissioners of Her Majesty's Royal Hospital near Chelsea... will meet at the Horse-Guards on [etc.]. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* Apr. 542/1, I heard a hunter at the Horse-guards... swear he would not venture into the Park. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc. Pref.* 3 Like the mounted sentries at the Horse Guards.

3. *pl.* The personnel of the office of the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities at the head of the army, esp. as distinct from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities.

1826 WELLINGTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xi. 342, I can't say that I owe my successes to any favour or confidence from the Horse Guards. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 37 [The question who shall control the army] does partly present itself whenever an attempt is made to bring the Horse-Guards under constitutional control. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., The word Horse-guards is used conventionally to signify the military authorities at the head of army affairs, in contradistinction to the civil chief, the Secretary of State for War.

4. A sentinel in charge of a horse or horses.
 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xlii. The horse-guard stood leaning upon his rifle silent and watchful.
 Hence **Horse-guardman**, a man of the Royal Horse Guards.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 147 A Horse-guardman was left upon the ground, wounded in a charge.

Horsehair (hɔːs, hɛər). a. A hair from the mane or tail of a horse.

Animated horsehair = *horsehair worm*: see c.
 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 323 A hrist swerd and a scharp eueue above his hened by an hors here. 1432 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Priv. Priv. (E. E. T. S.) 155 Nothyng the Swerde helde, Saue oone hors-here. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 33 A voyce in her eares which Horse-haires, and Caluesguts, cao neuer amend. 1672 Phil. *Trans.* VII. 4064 (heading) Extract of a letter, concerning animated horse-hairs, rectifying a Vulgar Error. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Animated Horse-Hairs*, a sort of long and slender water-worm, generally, by the vulgar, supposed to be the hair fallen from a Horse's mane into the water. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 655 Fruit-stalks hardly thicker than horse hair. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 82 Suspended by means of a horse hair.

b. A mass or collection of such hair.
 In quot. 1850 = legal verbiage, horsehair being used to make barrister's wigs. *Vegetable horsehair*: see quot. 1897.

c 1305 Edmund *Conf.* 158 in E. E. P. (1862) 75 Seint Edmund werde stronge here. Of hard hors-her ymakd. 1494 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 19 Preamb. Cushions stuffed with horse here. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 The Chynnes, they write with pencils made of horse hayre. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 203 The Hair cut from the manes and tails of Horses is considered and passed in London as Horse Hair, and no other. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* II. (1872) 67 To spite of all this, blotting-out of Heaven's sunlight by mountains of horsecide and officiality. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 372 *Tillandsia usneoides*, L. (long moss, old man's beard, vegetable horsehair).

c. attrib. and Comb., as *horsehair crest*, -crested adj., -dresser, glove, plume, etc.; in sense 'covered with a fabric woven of horsehair', as *horsehair chair*, *cushion*, *sofa*, etc.; *horsehair-lichen* = *horsetail-lichen*; *horsehair-worm*, a hairworm or Gordius.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Horse Hair Worms*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 276 The Gordius is the *serp. equina* or horse-hair-worm of the old writers. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii. The very horse-hair seats of the chairs. 1852 Miss SEWELL *Exper. of Life* xiv. (1858) 95 A set of black horsehair chairs and a horsehair sofa. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 572 Strife of horse-hair-crested words. 1864 EARL DERRY tr. *Iliad* vi. 546 Scar'd by the brazen helm and horse-hair plume. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 61 Friction with horse hair gloves. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 3/3 The daughter of a horsehair dresser.

So **Horse-haired a.**, covered or furnished with horsehair; in quot. = hewigged.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 1/1 Glozing phrases, which horse-haired pedants of Attorney-Generals in every age have employed.

Horse-head.

1. The head of a horse. b. A head like that of a horse. c. The representation of a horse's head.
 14100 Arthur 394 Hyt was so oryble & so greet, More pan any Horse heed. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b. What idiotie knoweth not, except he had a Horse hedde, that here the sence is altered? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 337 The haire which is curried from the horsehead or buttock. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xlii. (1611) 126 He beareth gules a Horsehead coup'd argent. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *More Tramps Abv.* lxvii. The long horse-heads and very sharp chins of the negroes of the picture-books.

2. *Racing*. The length of a horse's head. Cf. *HEAD* sb. 1 c.

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 55/2 A devil of this size, Should they run for a wager to be spiteful, Gets out a horse-head of her.

3. The stony inner cast of the fossil *Trigonia*.
 1708 Phil. *Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Horse-head. This is only the Kernel or Stone included in the Wry-neb. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 372 Casts of the interior are called 'horse-heads' by the Portland quarry-men.

4. *Zool.* A name of various fishes whose heads more or less resemble that of a horse, as the moon-fish, *Selene vomer*, and the *Hippocampidae*.

† 5. *Mining*. A kind of ventilator: see quotes.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Kij, *Horsehead*, a large kind of Trunk standing on the Top of the Rest, it is made broad and wide in the Top, and open on one side, and conveniently made to catch the Wind. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 193 Thus the horse-head, drives the wheel, to the right or left. 1802 J. MAWZ *Min. Deriysch. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Horsehead*, a large opening made of wood, to turn and put on to a fang or trunk, to convey wind from day-light.

† **Horseheal**, -heel (hɔːs, hɛl). *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 *horselene*, *horselene*, 3-5 *horselene*, 5 *horselene*, *horselene*, *horselle*, *horselle*, *horselle*, (5-7) *horahelm*(e), 6 *horshele*, *horseheele*, 6-7 *horseheale*, 7- *horseheal*, 9 *horseheal*. [OE. *horselene*, *horselene*, f. *hors* HORSE + *elene*, *helene*, the latter of which appears by itself as a name of the same plant, also in form *colone*, representing med.L. *elena*, *helena*, given, along with *ymula*, *enula*, *enela*, *clenia*, *ellenium*, as names of this plant in *Alphita* and other med.L. lists. Some of these go back immediately to ancient L. *inula*, whence others are formed by metathesis,

and by influence of another L. name *helenium* = Gr. ἡλένιον. The prefix *hors-* prob. meant 'wild' or 'coarse', as in other plant-names in *horse-*. The later phonetic history of the word is somewhat parallel to that of *ELL*; but there was prob. association with *hele*, *HEAL* sb.]

A tall strong composite plant, with very large yellow flowers; Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136/23 *Helena*, *horselene*. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* ibid. 323/8 *Helena*, *horselene*. c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* ibid. 557/5 *Enula*, [Fr.] *alne*, [Eng.] *horselene*. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 53/1 *Elena campana* uel *enula* [v.r. *enela*], *horselene* [v.r. *horselle*]. Ibid. 163/2 *Horselene*. 14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/12 *Enula campana*, *horselene*. 14. *Nom.* ibid. 712/19 *Hec elena campana*, *horselle*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 *Horselle*, *herba, enula campana*. c 1516 *Grete Herball* cl. I v b/2 *De Enula campana*, ... Scabwoort or horshele. 1578 LATR *Dodoens* III. xiv. 336 This herbe is called ... in Englishe Elecampane, and Horseheele. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* v. lxxviii. 655 This herb we [call] Elecampane generally, yet in some countries of this kingdom Scabwoort and Horseheale.

Horse-herd. [f. *HERD* sb. 2] One who herds or tends horses. (In quot. 1175, tr. L. *stabularius* hostler, innkeeper: cf. *HORSE-HOUSE*.)

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* ix. (Z.) 35 *Agaso*, *horshyrde*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 [He] bitahte hine þe hors herde to witene. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 814/12 *Hic equarius*, a horseherd. 1558 HULOET, *Horse herd*, *hipponomus*. 1884 GIMMOUR *Mongols* 120 A horse-herd appeared inside the door.

Horse-hire. The hire of a horse; payment for the use of a horse.

1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 375 For his hors hire the said ij times vijid. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* iii. xv. (Arb.) 183 The Sergeant, for sparing of horse-hire, said he would goe with the Carrier on foote. 1646 J. HARRINGTON in *Monthly Mag.* (1800) X. 240 For victuals, drink, and horse-hire. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* vii. 216 He turns an honest penny by horse hire.

Horse-hoe, sb. [f. *HORSE* sb. + *HOE* sb.] A frame mounted on wheels and furnished with ranges of shares at such intervals as to work in the spaces between drills or rows of plants, in which each acts like a hoe in stirring up the soil, rooting up weeds, etc.

1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Hush.* xviii. (1733) 121 Proper for the regular operation of the Horse-Hoe. 1789 *Ann. Reg.* 64 Of the utility of the horse-hoe I am inclined to entertain a very high opinion. 1826 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 405 Of horse hoes there is a great variety, almost every implement-maker having his favourite form.

Horse-hoe, v. [f. *HORSE* sb. + *HOE* v.]

trans. or *absol.* To hoe (or stir up) the earth as in hoeing) with an implement drawn by a horse; to work with a horse-hoe. Hence *Horse-hoed* ppl. a., *Horse-hoeing* vbl. sb.; also *Horse-hoer*. 1731 J. TULL (title) Specimen of a Work on Horse-Hoeing Husbandry. 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Horse-hoeing* is so called by reason it saves man's houghing, not that a hough is used by horses, but their drawing a plough in a particular manner supplies the use of a hough. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 14 Horse hoed, hand hoed and weeded. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides* I. 245 All horse-hoed grain should be avoided for seed-corn. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 24 As soon as the plants get about three inches high, the intervals should be horse-hoed.

Horsehood. The quality proper to a horse.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 65.

Horse-hoof. Also (in sense 2) 5 -howve, 6 -hove. [f. *HORSE* sb. + *HOOF*.]

1. The hoof of a horse.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Judg.* v. 22 Then were the horse hoves smitten asunder. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclg.* III. 273 The true fountaine which The Muses Love. The Horse-hoofe never rais'd [cf. *Hippocrene*]. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Lake Regillus* xxxvii. To listen for the rushing Of horse-hoofs from the east. 1896 *Black Horse Gaz.* Jan. 8/2 Loud thunder of horse hooves, low curtain of dust.

2. The plant *Coltsfoot* (*Tussilago farfara*).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xciii. (Bodl. MS.), Many men clepeþ it Caballina an hors hooove. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 158 b, *Tussilago* is named, in Englishe Horse houe, or Bullfoote. 1578 LATR *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 It is called ... Fole foote, Horse houe, Coltes foote. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Horse-hoof*, the colt's-foot, *Tussilago farfara*.

3. = *HORSE-FOOT* 3 a.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy. II.* II. ii. 40 Horse-hoof-fish. Ibid. 44 By the shore, you find abundance of Shell-fish, called by the English, Horse-hoofs. the shell is thin and brittle, like a Lobsters; with many small Claws.

† **Horse-house** 1. [f. *HOUSE* 1.] A stable: in quot. tr. L. *stabulum* stable, hostelry, inn.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 [He] brohte him to an hors huse. Ibid. 85 Hwet is þis hors-us? þet is hali chirche ... In hors-huse boð fule and clene.

† **Horse-house** 2. *Obs.* [f. *HOUSE* sb. 2] Housings or trappings for a horse.

1316 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In ij Horsehouses, ij capistris .. empt. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 For the making and garmysing of x hors houses. 1483 in *Grose Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 50 To the queen for her use, xvj hors-houses, made of . rede clothe engreyled.

Horse-jockey. One hired to ride a horse in a race. (Now usually simply *jockey*.)

1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* I. i. Wks. 1812 I. 15 My Cousin Pindar, in his Odes Applauded Horse-jockeys and Gods. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 66 The parties were both horse-jockeys. 1858 in Hughes *Tom Brown* Pref. to ed. 6, Horse-jockeys have learnt to be wiser.

attrib. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, His horse-jockey jokes and prize-ring slang.

Horse-keeper. One who has the care of horses: in various shades of meaning.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/2 *Horskepare*, ... *equarius*. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 14 Carriers, carters, and hors-keepers. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lxxvii. (1591) 104 Of lackeys and horsekeepers a greater number. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* K iij, The Oates which his Horse-keepers had given his Horses. 1789 MADAN *Persius* (1795) 132 note, A horse-keeper, a groom that looks after his master's horses. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 160 Ploughmen who want to 'get on' by being thought able horse-keepers. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Horse-keeper*, the person in a [coal] pit who attends to the feeding and grooming of the horses and ponies.

So **Horse-keeping**.
 1777 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 262 By your accounts of board, horsekeeping, etc., I fancy you are not better off than we are here.

Horse latitudes, sb. pl. [Origin of the name uncertain: see the quotes, for statements and conjectures.] The belt of calms and light airs which borders the northern edge of the N.E. trade-winds.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 581 The latitudes where these calms chiefly reign, are named the horse-latitudes by mariners, because they are fatal to horses and other cattle which are transported to the last mentioned continent [America]. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Ind.* 330 A dead calm for five days in the horse latitudes. 1850 MAURY *Notice to Mariners* (ed. 2) 10. 1851 - *Winds & Currents* 38. 1860 - *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) § 514. 1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* xiv. 268 The Horse Latitudes, a title which Mr. Laughton derives from the Spanish *El Golfo de las Yeguas*, the Mares' Sea, from its unruly and boisterous nature, in contradistinction to the Trade-wind zone, *El Golfo de las Damas*, so called from the pleasant weather to be met with there.

Horse-laugh (hɔːs, lɑːf). [See *HORSE* sb. 26 h.]

A loud coarse laugh.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 24 The Horse-Laugh is a distinguishing characteristic of the rural hyden. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) II. 46 Treating the holy Men with Derision, Scoffs, Taunts, Horse-Laugh. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlv. (1879) 394 They burst into a loud horse-laugh in his face. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 353 Jovial squires laughed horse-laugh at this minding dandy.

So (*nonce-wds.*) **Horse-laugh v. intr.**, to give vent to a horse-laugh or a series of horse-laugh; hence **Horse-laughter**. Also **Horse-laughter**.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ Several kinds of laughers, The Dimples, The Smilers, The Horse-laughers. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 660 For ministers had done the like before, And like him horse-laugh'd at the nation. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 572/2 Whispersings, and utterings, and horse laughter, and loud guffaws.

Horse-leech (hɔːs, lɛtʃ), sb. [f. *HORSE* + *LEECH*: -OE. *læce*, *lêce*, physician.]

† 1. A horse-doctor, farrier, veterinary surgeon.

1493 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 165 Item Johanni Horsleych pro medicacione i equo magistro Langton, rd. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Bokell symthes, horse leches, and gold beters. 1529 MORSE *Dyaloge* II. x. 52 b/2 Saynt Loy we make an horsleche, and must let our horse rather renne vnshodde and marre hys hooft than to shoo him on hys daye. 1653 BODAN *Mirrh Chr. Life* 234 The horse .. will not endure the hand of the horsleech.

2. An aquatic sucking worm (*Hæmopsis sanguis-sorba*) differing from the common leech in its larger size, and in the formation of the jaws.

(In some early quotes. it seems to mean the common medicinal leech.)

14. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 706/26 *Hec sanguisuga*, a horseleech. 1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horse leche, a worme, *sanguis*. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 15 This generation (which is like an horsleche) hath two daughters [1388 WYCLIF The watir leche hath twei donztris]: y^e one is called, fetch hither: the other, brynge hither. 1573-80 BARET *Abv.* H 663 An Horse leach, or bloudsucker worme, *hirudo*. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 503 The Horse-leach hath two daughters, that is, two forks in her tongue, which he heere calleth her two daughters, whereby she sucketh the blood, and is neuer satiate. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 15 Horse-leaches were wont to taste of the horses dung. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 412 Horse-leeches are .. so extremely greedy of blood, that a vulgar notion is prevalent, that nine of them are able to destroy a horse. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 74/2 The Horse-leech .. is much larger than the medicinal species, but its teeth are comparatively blunt, and it is little of a blood-sucker — notwithstanding the popular notion. It feeds greedily on earth-worms.

3. *fig.* A rapacious, insatiable person.

1546 *Suppl. Poor Commons* (1871) 63 Besides the infinit number of purgatory horseleches. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 192 Thou life of strife, thou Horse-leach sent from hell. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 18 Of all Priests, the Popes have been in several Ages the great Horse-leaches and Blood-suckers. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. i, He has disregarded my advice, and stuck horse-leeches on to my estate.

Hence † **Horse-leech, v. trans.** to suck insatiably (as reputed of the horse-leech); † **Horse-leechery**, -leechcraft, veterinary medicine.

1679 *Prot. Conformist* 3 They have thereby Horse-leach'd a great deal of the best blood in Europe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 149/2 Horse Leachery, or Leach-craft, is the Art of curing Horses of Diseases.

Horseless (hɔːs, lɛs), a. Without a horse.
 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 429 The horseless Horseman. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Bull* 8 Sept., We rejoice that though unhorsed, or rather horseless, you are come

safe home again. 1878 *Lond. Rev.* Jan. 338 It is from the apparently horseless Continent of America that the finest geological evidence of the pedigree of the horse is to be traced. 1895 *Chamb. Jnl.* XII. 673/4 Horseless carriages threaten to give a new aspect to road traffic.

Horse-like, a. Like or resembling a horse. 1530 *PALSGR.* 316/1 *Horselyke*, belonging to an horse, *chevalin*. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 453 Bunch-backed Calves, with Horse-like manes.

Horse-litter. Forms: see **LITTER**.

1. A litter hung on poles, carried between two horses, one in front and the other behind.

1388 *WYCLIF 2 Macc.* iii. 27 Putte in a pakke sadil [gloss] ether hors litir. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 46 He was brought in a horslitter to Westmynstre. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvi. xxix. 650 Scarce able to endure the shogging and shaking of the horselitter, for pain and grief of his wounds. 1775 R. TWISS *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 49 Chairs and horse-litters are used here in bad weather. 1851 *DICKENS Child's Hist. Eng.* xvi. The King, now weak and sick, followed in a horse-litter.

b. Sometimes on wheels, esp. as a funeral car. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.* *Carro con andas*, a horslitter, *rheda*. 1663 *Wood Life* July (O. H. S.) I. 479 Then the wain or horse-litter on four wheels.

2. A bed of straw or hay for horses to rest upon. The manure consisting of such straw mixed with the excrements of horses.

1624 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. 146 Olde monuments and bookes, made horse-litter, or burned like straw. 1721 *BRADLEY Coffie* 33 A bed prepared with horse-litter. — *Philos. Acc. Whs. Nat.* 20 It must be cover'd, the Top and Sides with Horse-litter to lie upon it undisturb'd.

Horse-load. A load for a horse; sometimes, a determinate weight: cf. **LOAD**.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 Tonnes and baretles þe comep in carte, sholde custome a peny; an horselode an halpeny. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153, ccc hors lode of corne and als many of ryess. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 An Horse lade, *clitella*. 1580 *HOLLIBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Somme ou charge de charbon*, a horse lode of coles. 1641 *VICARS Jehovah-firch* 160 His Soldiers took horse-loads of Provision, Bisket, Meal and other necessities. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* (1680) 6 Some [lead] Oare..yeilding Thirty-six shillings..a Horse-load (which is nine dishes, as they compute, weighing about Four hundred and Fifty pound). 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 977 A Horse-load of Corn was sold for Ten Shillings. 1776 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 63 If a Porpess should be too big for a horse-load, allowance should be made to the purveyor.

b. *loosely* or *fig.* A large load or quantity. c 1500 *How Plowman learned Pater-Noster* 116 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 213 They thought to longe that they abode, Yet eche of them had an horse-load. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. They have..laid ye down their horse-load of citations and fathers at your door. 1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* I. i. A Horse-load of Diseases. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. v. 75 Toiling through the difficult woods, each with a horse-load of iron armor to burden his footsteps.

† **Horse-loaf.** *Obs.* A loaf of **HORSE-BREAD**. c 1468 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1720) v. 341 The horse lof shal wey two halpenny white lofis. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 337 Thath all Bakers..make butt ij. horselofys to a peny, and of clene beanyes. 1501 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* vii. lxii. (N.). Her stature scant three horse-loaves did exceed. 1611 *COTGRA.* *Nain*, a dwarf, ..one that no higher then three horse-loaves. 1681 *MANCH. Crt. Lett Rec.* (1888) VI. 126 James Smith, 1 horse loafe 4 ounce too light.

† **Horse-lock.** *Obs.* A shackle for a horse's feet = **FETLOCK** *sb.* 2; hence, app. any hanging lock, a padlock.

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 For a horse lok..vj*d.* 1530 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 145 Payd for a horse Locke to y^e cherche yatte, viij*d.* 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock and pad. 1633 *FLETCHER & ROWLEY Maid of Mill* III. i. Horse-locks nor chains shall hold ber from me. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1569/4 A little..Nag..a Horse-lock on his near foot before. 1736 *N. Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 483 He [one escaped from prison] had a Horse-Lock on one of his Legs.

† **Horsely, a.** *Obs.* Also *horsly* (e). [f. **HORSE** + **LY** 1; cf. *manly*.] Of or pertaining to a horse; of the nature of a good horse.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 186 This hors..so horsly [v*r.* horsely] and so quyck of eye. 1552 *HULOET*, Horsly, or parteynyng to a horse, *equarius*.

Horse-mackerel. A name for several fishes allied to the mackerel; esp. the Cavally or Scad (*Caranx vulgaris*).

Also in various parts of U. S. the common Tunny, the Jurel (*Caranx pisquetus*), the Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), the Black Candle-fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*), the Californian Hake (*Merluccius productus*), and the Ten-pounder (*Elops saurus*). (Cent. Dict.) a 1705 *RAY Synops. Pisc.* (1713) 92 *Tracherus*..A Scad..a Horse Mackerell. 1777 *G. FORSTER Voy. round World* I. 126 Scorpens, mullets, horse-mackerel, and many other sorts. 1838 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 171 The Scad or Horse-Mackerel. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Blue-Fish*..on the Jersey coast..called Horse-Mackerel. 1861 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 212 The horse-mackerel also is considered poor and dry.

Horseman (hōr's-mæn). *Pl.* -men.

1. One who rides on horseback, a rider; one skilled in riding and managing a horse.

c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 401 Another noyse than herd i sone, Als it war of horsemen. 1583 *HOLLIBAND Campo di Fior* 277 Other is a good horseman: O brave rider. 1673 *S. C. Art of Complaisance* 131 To pass simply for a good horseman, or a fide dancer. 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 542 These Spanish Arabians..were great horsemen, and particularly fond of horses. 1849 *MACADLAY Hist. Eng.* viii. 11. 349 These letters..were sent by horsemen to the nearest country post towns on the different roads.

Vol. V.

† *b. spec.* A mounted soldier. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 26641 Heo letten alle þa horsmen i þan wude alithen. c 1300 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 189 Sixtene hundred of horsmen assemlede o the gras. 1382 *WYCLIF Rev.* ix. 16 The noubre of the hoost of horsmen twenty thousand. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 28 Among the Frenchmen were certain light horsmen called Stradiotes. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. (1702) 116/1 Notwithstanding he had also a Horse-man's Cuirass. 1855 *MACADLAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. (1880) II. 529 A horseman in the uniform of the Guards spurred through the City, announcing that the King had been killed.

c. A knight. (*transl.* L. *equus*, Gr. *ἵππεύς*.)

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 13 In Galloway ar horsmen, Barounes, and vthir noble men mony. 1807 *ROBINSON Archaeol. Græca* IV. ii. 337 Both at Athens and Sparta *ἵππεύς*, horsemen, composed the second order in the commonwealth. 1849 *Grote Græc.* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 347 The Knights or Horsemen, the body of the richest proprietors at Athens, were the mainstay of the Thirty.

d. *Horseman's bed* (in Ireland), a tenement of a certain size. *Horseman's hammer*, a hammer-shaped mace, a mediæval weapon. *Horseman's weight*, the weight by which a jockey is weighed, applied to the legal stone of fourteen pounds.

1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 107 As to these town-lands, plough-lands, colps, greaves..horseman's beds, etc., they are at this day manifestly unequal. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 413 Also, 14 pounds make 1 stone, horseman's weight, and 8 pounds 1 stone, in the London markets.

2. A man who attends to horses.

1882 *HOWELLS in Longm. Mag.* I. 55, I heard myself indicated in a whisper as 'one of the horse-men'. 1889 *N. W. Line. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Horseman*, the man who attends upon and travels with stallion. 1898 R. HAGGARD in *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/5 The agricultural labourer..works from six to six..horsemen and cattlemen work longer.

3. A variety of fancy pigeons: see *quot.* 1867.

1735 J. MOORE *Columb.* 31 The oftener it is thus bred [from a Carrier] the stouter the Horseman becomes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 512. 1867 *TEGETMEIER Pigeons* vii. 79 In many of the older treatises an inferior variety of the Carrier was described under the name of the *Horseman*.

4. *Ichthyol.* A sciænoïd fish of the genus *Equus* found on the coasts of Central America.

5. See also **LIGHT-HORSEMAN**.

Light and Heavy Horsemen, slang names for certain Thames thieves.

1849 *MARRIAT Valerie* xviii. 'There's a lighter adrift', said I. 'The Light Horsemen have cut her adrift.' *Ibid.*, Light Horsemen—that's a name for one set of people who live by plunder. Then we have the Heavy Horsemen—they do their work in the daytime, when they go on board as lumpers to clear the ships.

Horsemanship (hōr's-mæn'shɪp). [f. *prec.* + **SHIP**.] The art of riding on horseback; skill or expertness in riding, equestrian performance. Formerly including the breeding, rearing, and management of horses; the duties of the *manège*.

1565 *BLUNDEVIL (title)* The Fower Chiefest Offices belonging to Horsemanship, that is to say, The Office of the Breeder, of the Rider, of the Keeper, and of the Ferrer. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 19 When we treat of horsemanship, and breaking of horses. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 205 The nature of the country is not fitte for horsemanship. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Horsemanship*, in its latitude, includes what relates to the make, colour, age, temper, and qualities of horses. 1796 *HORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 479 The Tartars are inured to horsemanship from their infancy: they seldom appear on foot. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 102 The show exhibited very capital horsemanship. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) v. 375 Gymnastic and horsemanship are as suitable to women as to men. *attrib.* 1825 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 5 Nov. (1894) II. 369, I hope in God you will not break Jane's neck with your horsemanship experiments.

† **Horse-marine**¹. *Her. Obs.* [f. **HORSE** *sb.* + **MARINE** *a.*] A sea-horse.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4164/4 On a Targe a Demy Horse-Marine.

Horse-marine² (hōr's-mār'ɪn). [f. **HORSE** *sb.* + **MARINE** *sb.*]

1. A marine mounted on horseback, or a cavalryman doing a marine's work.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CCXVII. 225 This old sea-dog..organized a body of horse-marines to patrol the shore. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Apr. 321 The 17th Lancers were once christened the 'Horse-marines'. Two troops of this showy corps were employed as marines on board the *Hermione* frigate during some severe fighting in the West Indies.

2. *humorously. (pl.)* An imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers, considered as a type of men out of their element; hence, *sing.* a man doing work for which he is not fitted; a 'land-lubber' on shipboard.

1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxi. 'What the devil has a ship to do with horse's furniture?—Do you think we belong to the horse-marines?' 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Sea Dial* 45 Belay y'r jaw, y' swab! y' hoss-marine! 1892 *Wops the Waif* i. 1 (Farmer) You'd better tell that to the hoss-marines; I've lived a sight too long in Shoreditch to take that in.

3. A man or youth who is engaged in leading and attending to the horse drawing a canal-boat (*Lab. Comm. Gloss.* 1894).

c 1850 [Corresp. writes 'In general use on Regent's Canal.' c 1860] Used by a witness at the Lindsey Sessions, Lincoln. 1881 *Census-returns in Brit. Alm. Comp.* (1885) 94.

Horse-master. One who owns or manages horses; also, a horse-breaker.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 120 A Horse-mayster is he, that

bieth wyld horses, or coltes, and bredeth theym, and selleth theym agayne wyld, or breaketh parte of them, and maketh theym tame, and then selleth them. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 22 Suche horse maysters will make a colte quickly tame. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 Of the greatest Horse-masters and nourishers of Horses. 1766 W. SMITH *tr. Bouquet's Exp.* (1868) 43 Four divisions..of pack-horses, each conducted by a horse master. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* II. 8 The good horse master in stables is much more likely to be a good horse master under any circumstances.

Horse-meat. [See **MEAT**.] Food or provender for horses.

1404 *Durham MS. Sacr. Roll*, i sythe pro horsmet falcand. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 Finding bothe horsmete and manysmete to youre soudeours riding be the contrre. 1528 *Sir B. Tuke in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. i. 286, I sent a phisician..promysing hym a mark by day, horsmete, and mans mete. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 256 Oats, and all mixed Corns called Horse-meat, are Harvested sometimes with two reaping hooks. 1742 *FIELDING F. Andrews* II. ii. The sum due for horsemeat was twelve shillings.

Horse-mill. A mill driven by a horse; usually, by one walking in a circle or in a wheel.

1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 Horse myll, *moulin a cheual*. 1559 in *Boys Sandwiche* (1792) 738 The water must be conveyed away with horse mylles. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Lij. Like the machinery of a horse-mill. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 65 Ten water-mills, eighteen windmills, and two horse-mills.

b. *fig.* A monotonous sound.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xi. (1651) 112 Desire hath no rest, and is infinite in it selfe, endlesse, and as one calls it, a perpetuall racke, or horse mill..still going round as in a ring.

Horse-mint. [See **HORSE** 28 c.]

1. 'A name applied generally to the wild mints' (Britten and Holland), esp. *Meniha sylvestris* and *M. aquatica*.

c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 555/5 *Mentastrium*, ..horminte. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Menta aquatica*, an horsment. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 248/1 *Horsmynte*, herbe, *balsanita*, *mentastrum*. c 1516 *Grete Herball* cclxxv. P.vb. Agaynst colde cough bethe dry fygges with horsmynt in wyne, and vse it. 1546 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* 102 So are they deceived in the name of Horse-raddish, Horse-mint, Bull-rush, and many more..that expression is but a Grecisme..intending no more then great. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 97 Coarse grass, rushes, horse-mints..general productions of lands overcharged with moisture. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* IV. 152.

2. Applied in North America to other aromatic labiates, as various species of *Monarda*, *Collinsonia canadensis*, and *Cunila Mariana* (Sweet Horse-mint, also called *dittany*). (See *Miller Plant-n.*, and *Cent. Dict.*)

† **Horsen, a.** *Obs. rare.* [See **-EN** 4.] Of or belonging to horses.

1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis's Secr.* I. vi. (1580) 108 a, Let hym put the Yearth onely, the Floxe, and the Horsen doung.

Horse-nail.

1. A horseshoe-nail.

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* 135 Horse nayles and horse shoes of all sizes. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* III. ix. Poring upon the Grond for a crooked Pin, or an old Horse-Nail. 1858 *GREENE Gunmery* 148 The inferior iron of which we make horse-nails.

2. A tadpole. *local.*

1608 *TOPSELL Serpens* (1658) 719 The heads of these young Gyrini, which we call in English Horse-nails; because they resemble a Horse-nail in their similitude, whose head is great, and the other part small. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

Horseness. *nonce-wd.* The abstract quality of a horse (tr. Gr. *ἵππορῆς*).

1864 *O. Rev.* July 72, 'I see a horse', said Antisthenes to Plato, 'but I do not see horseness'.

Horse-play.

† 1. Play in which a horse is used or takes part; theatrical horsemanship. Also *transf.* *Obs.*

1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* III. ii. Horse-play at four-score is not so ready. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Queeneborough* v. i. *Second Play.* We have a play wherein we use a horse. *Sim.* Fellows, you use no horse-play in my house. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* i. ii. *Bel.* They get upon their jennets, and prance before their ladies' windows..Wild. And this horseplay they call making love.

2. Rough, coarse, or boisterous play, passing the bounds of propriety.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 9, I am a stranger, and cannot tel what your horse play meanes. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 506 He [Collier] is too much given to horse-play in his railery. 1749 *CHESTERE Lett.* (1792) II. clxxix. 166 No awkward overturns of glasses, plates, and salt-cellars; no horse-play. 1856 *MASSON Ess.* iv. 121 Dryden's best comic attempts were but heavy horse-play. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 149 Explosions of animal spirits, bordering at times upon horse-play.

Hence **Horse-playish** *a.*, given to horse-play.

1882 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 2/1 The younger men were somewhat horse-playish in their behaviour.

Horse-plum.

1. A small red variety of plum.

1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 Horse plome, frute, *porroise*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 20 Her cheekes are purple ruddle lyke a horse plumme. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 28 A great black kernell as big as our horse Plums. 1886 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Horse Plum*, a small red plum.

2. (U.S.) The common wild plum of North America (*Prunus Americana*).

Horse-pond, sb. A pond for watering and washing horses; proverbial as a ducking-place for obnoxious persons.

1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* i. i. I can't much Land to spare; but I have an admirable Horse-Pond—I'll settle that upon him, if you will. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 136 & 4. Led into a horsepond by a Will of the Whisp. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 101 If old Bettenson had ordered him to have been dragged through a Horse-pond. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 62 He intended . . . to take a third individual to a horse-pond . . . and duck him head and ears three times.

Horse-pond, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To duck in or drag through a horse-pond.

1757 GARRICK *Male Coquette* i. 13 If I go again, Sir, may I be caned, kicked, and horseponded for my pains. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* vi. x. Not only horsewhipped, but horseponded. 1884 *Church Reformer* III. 79 [They] will not readily forget his suggestion of horse-ponding their leaders as a substitute for redressing their grievances.

Horse-power.

1. The power or rate of work of a horse in drawing; hence, in *Mech.*, a conventional unit for measuring the rate of work of a prime motor, commonly taken (after Watt) as = 550 foot-pounds per second (which is about 1½ times the actual power of a horse). Abbreviated H.P.

1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 357 The usual method of estimating the effects of engines by what are called 'horse powers' must inevitably be very fallacious. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 207/1 Nominal horse-power is a purely conventional term adopted by makers of steam-engines, and has no fixed relation to indicated horse-power. 1891 *Electrician* Sept. 551 A new and shockingly unscientific unit, the electrical horse power, is insensibly coming into use. 1897 *Pearce in Glasgow Herald* 6 Feb. 3/5 The term 'horse power' has probably seen its best days. As a scientific term it has been much abused, and as a commercial term it conveys no meaning.

b. With prefixed numeral, expressing the power or rate of work of an engine, etc.; as 'an engine of 40-horse power', or 'a 40-horse-power engine'. Properly the numeral + 'horse' form an attrib. phrase qualifying 'power' (as in 'four-horse coach'); cf. *two-foot rule, half-mile race*; but the whole phrase (esp. when used attrib.) is often analyzed as numeral + 'horse-power'.

1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xxiv. note. A metaphor taken from the 'forty-horse power' of a steam-engine. 1835 MARRIOTT *Olla Podr.* iv. She . . . preferred the three-horse power of the schuyt to the hundred-horse power of the steam-packet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 214 Oscillating steam-engine, of 10-horse power. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 50 One 25 horse-power engine, 16-inch cylinder.

2. *transf.* Power or rate of work as estimated by this unit; number of horse-powers. Also *fig.*

1860 MARRY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 268 What is the horse-power of the Niagara? 1867 EMBESON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 235 Enthusiasm is the leaping lightning, not to be measured by the horse-power of the understanding. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* i. xx. [He] calculates the equivalent of that heat in horse-power.

3. The power or agency of a horse or horses as employed in driving machinery; hence, a machine by which the pull or weight of a horse is converted into power for driving other machinery.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 50 A One Horse Power Portable Horse Gear. *Ibid.* 51 A useful and economical thrashing machine to be either worked by hand or horse power. 1864 WEBSTER, *Horse-power*. 3. A machine operated by one or more horses; a horse-engine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. An ordinary horse-power, such as is used for thrashing-machines, drag-saws, clover-hullers.

Horse-pox. [See POX.]

†1. A severe or virulent pox. (Used in coarse excretions.) *Obs.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 115 With a Horse-pox and a Murrain. 1667 DK. NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. i. Leave off your winking and your pinking, with a horse-pox t'ye. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* Fr. Aij. I'll fetch ye out with a Horse-pox for a damnable, prying, nine-eyed Witch.

2. A pustular disease of horses, said, when communicated to cows, to produce cow-pox.

1884 N. Y. *Med. Jnl.* 15 Nov. 548 An outbreak of casual 'horse-pox' among the she-asses. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 636 He explained the failure on the part of many experimenters to transmit horse-pox to the cow.

Horsier. [f. HORSE *v.* + *-ER*]. One who provides horses for a coach; a postmaster.

1851 'NIMROD' *Road* 35 The horsier's profits depend upon the luck he has with his stock.

Horse-race.

A race by horses (with riders).

1581 SIDNEY *Apoll. Poetrie* (Arh.) 46 Phillip of Macedon reckoned a horse-race wonne at Olimpus among bys three fearful felicities. 1617 MORSION *Ilum.* i. 198 No meane lodes. . . and Gentlemen in our Court had in like sort put out money upon a horse-race, or speedie course of a horse, under themselves. a 1626 BACON (J.), In horse-races men are curious that there be not the least weight upon one horse more than upon another. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 462 ¶ 4 To glory in being the first Man at Cock-matches, Horse-races. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxxv. Pindar sang horse-races.

attrib. 1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodion* (1635) 426 Cirque (margin, Or Horse-race-yard, able to hold above 20000).

Horse-racer. [f. HORSE-RACE + *-ER*], after *race, racer*. One who keeps horses for racing; one who rides horses in races, a jockey.

c 1618 J. BRUEN in *Ilinde Life* xi. (1641) 38 A good rule for our horse-racers, rank riders, and hot-spurre hunters. 1733 *Weekly Reg.* 8 Dec. Song-singers, horse-racers, valets-de-chambre. 1888 *Athenaeum* 22 Sept. 381/1 The first Lord Godolphin was a horse-racer as well as gambler undoubtedly.

Horse-racing, sb. [f. HORSE + RACING *vbl. sb.*, after *horse-race*]. The practice or sport of running horses in competitions of speed.

c 1654 G. FOX *Jnl.* (1827) I. 250 Each taking his horse . . . and so go to horse-racing. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. xxvi. 297 The wretched attachment of our young nobility and gentry to horse-racing. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 201 All ardently addicted to gambling and horse-racing. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1/3 Horse-racing . . . is a sport which gives more employment to more thousands of deserving persons than can be claimed for any other.

b. *Comb.* Horse-racing-board, a board used for a gambling game played with figures of horses.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Mar. 7/2 Charged with gambling with a horse-racing-board in the New-cut, and carrying on a system of swindling.

So **Horse-racing a., addicted to horse-racing.**

1814 *Last Act* ii. ii. A bold, dashing, horse-racing, fox-hunting heroine.

Horse-radish. [See HORSE sb. 27 c.]

1. A cruciferous plant (*Cochlearia Armoracia*), with white flowers and broad rough leaves, a native of middle Europe and western Asia, commonly cultivated for its root (see 2).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. vii. 186 Horse Radish bringeth forth great leaves. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Vegetables which abound with a pungent volatile Salt and Oil as . . . Horse-Radish, Cresses. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 732 Horse-Radish is a Native of most hilly situations in Europe, . . . flowering in May.

2. The thick rootstock of this plant, which has a very pungent flavour, and is scraped or grated down as a condiment.

1625 HART *Anal. Ur. Pref.* B h. The Germanes in diuerse places, boyle wilde or horse radishes with their beefe. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 351 Pour it on your parsley, with two or three slices of horse-radish. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. vi. 150 His prejudices as a gentleman and a scholar were offended by the absence of horse-radish.

fig. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* vi. iii. With a plentiful garnishing of the horse radish of their penitence.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horse-radish root*; *horse-radish ale*, *ale* flavoured with horse-radish; *horse-radish tree*, (a) a tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*), a native of India, cultivated in tropical countries for its pod-like capsules, which are eaten fresh or pickled, and for its winged seeds (*ben-nuts*), from which oil of ben is obtained; the root resembles horse-radish in flavour; (b) in Australia, a name for *Codonocarpus cotinifolius* (N. O. *Phytolaceae*) see quot. 1889.

1664 PEPPY *Diary* 16 Sept. He would needs have me drink a cup of horse-radish ale. 1694 SALMON *Bates Disp.* (1713) 437/2 On the adulterated Powder, affuse Oil of Turpentine drawn off from Horse-radish-roots. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 127/1 Horse-radish trees, giving perfumers and watchmakers that famous oil of Ben, which can hardly ever be obtained pure. 1890 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Nat. Plants Australia* 164 Called also 'Horse-radish Tree', owing to the taste of the leaves.

Horse-rider. One who rides a horse; a professional performer on horseback; a circus-rider.

So **Horse-riding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 LVLV *Euphonia* To Gentlem. Rdrs. (Arh.) 223 The cholariche Horse-rider, who . . . not daring to kill the Horse went into the stable to cutte the saddle. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 317 His Pastimes of Hunting, Hawking and Horse-riding. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* i. iii. The clashing and banging band attached to the horse-riding establishment . . . a flag . . . proclaimed . . . that it was 'Seary's horse-riding'. *Ibid.* iii. v. The horse-riders never mind what they say, sir; they're famous for it. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 48 Those north-eastern branches . . . as far as the light of history reaches, are . . . found a horse-riding race.

Horse-scorser, -scourser: see HORSE-CORSER.

Horse-sense. *U.S. colloq.* Strong common sense; 'a coarse, robust, and conspicuous form of shrewdness often found in ignorant and rude persons; plain, practical good sense' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 Aug. 105 The new phrase—born in the West, we believe—of 'horse-sense', which is applied to the intellectual ability of men who exceed others in practical wisdom. 1872 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* 124 He was a plain man . . . he had what is roughly known as 'horse-sense', and he was homely. 1884 *New Eng. Jnl. Educ.* XIX. 377 The latent 'horse-sense' of the American people may be relied on, in the end, to abate this nuisance.

Horseshoe, horse-shoe (hō'shū), sb.

1. A shoe for a horse, now usually formed of a narrow iron plate bent to the outline of the horse's hoof and nailed to the animal's foot.

Widely employed by the superstitions as an amulet, a protection from witchcraft, omen of good luck, etc.

1387 TRAVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 255 Foure hors schoon. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 245 Item for a hors shoe . . . jd. ob. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 39 Makdonald . . . with horseshoe he schod his wife, and set thame on her soles with nailis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 123 To be throwne into the Thames, and coold, glowing-hot . . . like a Horse-shoe. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1815) 348 The common People of this Country have a Tradition, that 'tis a lucky thing to find a Horse-shoe. 1751 *Univ. Mag.* in *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 1457 No horseshoe nor magpye shall baffle our skill. 1824 SCOTT *Kedgeantlet* ch. xi. Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a horse-shoe on your chamber door. 1851 D. WILSON *Prsh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. iv. 124 One of the ancient horse-shoes is described as consisting of a solid piece of iron. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* vi. 217 Here in Somerset, horseshoes are nailed on stable doors, hung up to the ceilings above the horses, or fastened to the walls of the cow-house, 'to keep off the pixies'.

b. *Horseshoes*, the game of quoits. *dial.*

1825 in BROCKETT. 1846 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. 228 The game of

quoits is called 'horse-shoes' in the North because sometimes played with horse-shoes.

2. Applied to things shaped like a horseshoe, or a circular arc larger than a semi-circle. a. generally.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xxiv. 73 The bataylie ought to be then ordred and made in manere of a hors-shoo. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 130 The river making a kind of a double horse-shoe. 1770 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 298 The Ohio running round it in the nature of a horse-shoe. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 337 When the dip forms what is called a horse-shoe, descending from one mountain or hill, and ascending on the opposite. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xx. 507 The horseshoe which lies between the wooded hills of Maidenhead, Wycombe and Marlow.

b. *Fortification.* (See quot. 1704.)

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 108 Three pieces of Fortification call'd Horse-Shoes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* Horse-Shoe, in Fortification, is a Work sometimes of a round, and sometimes of an Oval Figure, raised in the Ditch of a Marshy Place, or in low Grounds, and border'd with a Parapet. 1717 tr. *Freyer's Voy.* 312 That Fortress has no other Out-works, besides a Horse-shoe next the Port, and a little Cover d-way.

c. *Ship-building.* = *Horseshoe clamp* in 5 d.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Horse-shoes*, large straps of iron or copper shaped like a horse-shoe and let into the stem and gripe on opposite sides, through which they are bolted together to secure the gripe to the stem.

d. *Turning-lathe.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Horseshoe*. 2. A movable support for varying the gearing and the velocity of the screw which moves the slide.

3. *Bot.* The same as *horseshoe-vetch*: see 5 d.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xxxi. 490 The thirde kinde is called . . . in English Horse shoe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. d. 1057 Horse shoe cometh vp in certain vntilled and sunny places of Italy and Languedock. 1711 J. PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 287 *Horse-shoes*. The Pods of this elegant Plant resemble a Half moon, or Horse-shoe.

4. *Zool. a.* A horseshoe-crab: see 5 d. b. An American name of a bivalve mollusc, *Lutraria elliptica*, the oval otter-shell.

1775 ROMANS *Florida* 302 A crab . . . called in the southern province a king crab, and to the northward a horse-shoe.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xv. (1883) 213 She seized a live horseshoe by the tail.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib. 'of a horseshoe', as in *horseshoe-fashion, form, shape*.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 26 Great Stairs made Horse-shoe-Fashion. 1827 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 23/2 Nose . . . bordered by a wide crest of a horseshoe shape. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 66 Norman arches are not unfrequently of the horse-shoe form.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* 'Of the form of a horseshoe, or arc larger than a semicircle', as *horseshoe arch, bend, brooch, door, table*.

1796 COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 71 The horseshoe bend that begins at Mortlake. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 131 A horse-shoe arch has its centre above the spring. 1873 HAYNE in *Tristram Moab* 375 Arches distinctly horseshoe. 1884 *Graphic* 22 Nov. 538/1 The delegates took their places to the right and left of him at a horseshoe table. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* etc. 64 Through the usual horse-shoe door, we enter an open court.

c. *similitive, parasyntetic, etc.*, as *horseshoe-shaped, horseshoe-like* adjs.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 48 A horse-shoe-shaped mark of deep purple. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 276 A small room entered by a horse-shoe-like arch. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/5 The tunnel . . . is 21 ft. high and 19 ft. broad, and is horseshoe-shaped.

d. *Special combs.*: horseshoe anvil (see quot.); horseshoe-bat, any species of bat having a nose-leaf more or less horseshoe-shaped, esp. *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*, *R. hipposideros*, and *Phyllorhina armigera*; horseshoe clamp (see quot.); horseshoe-crab, a crab-like animal of the genus *Limulus*, so called from the shape of its shell; a king-crab; horseshoe-fern, (in New Zealand) *Marattia fraxinea*, called in Australia *potato-fern* (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898); horseshoe goose, head, kidney, magnet (see quotes.); horseshoe-nail, a nail of soft iron for fastening on horseshoes; hence *horseshoe-nail machine, rod*; horseshoe-vetch, a leguminous plant (*Hippocrepis comosa*) bearing umbels of yellow flowers, and jointed pods each division of which resembles a horseshoe.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Horseshoe-anvil*, one which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit its adjustment in the socket-hole of the anvil, in either a natural or a reversed position. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 140 The 'Horse shoe Bat, with an odd protuberance round its upper lip, somewhat in the form of an horse-shoe. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 169 Two species are known in England under the name of the Greater and Lesser Horse-shoe Bats. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Horseshoe-clamp* (*Ship-building*), an iron strap by which the gripe and fore-foot are attached. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* iii. (1875) 231 The 'horseshoe-crab' awakened his especial curiosity. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 233 The Egyptian goose is the 'horse-shoe goose'. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Horseshoe Head*, a disease in infants, wherein the sutures of the skull are too open, or too great a vacuity is left between them. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Horseshoe kidney* . . . a variety of the kidneys in man in which they are connected by their lower ends, so as to make one horseshoe-shaped organ. 1821 J. IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 409 A magnet, bent so that the two ends almost meet, is called a 'horse-shoe magnet'. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 441 He bent it into a continuous ring, which . . . he caused to rotate

rapidly close to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet. 1415-16 *Durham MS. Sac. Roll*, Et in furture et horsesho-nayle, xix s. xjd. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 97 Six parts of iron in small fragments, as points of horse-shoe nails. 1888 *Law Rep.* 13 App. Cas. 401 A patent for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Horse-shoe Nail-machine, one in which rods of iron are shaped into nails for the purpose stated. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 74 Rolled horse-shoe nail rods (charcoal) are priced at £16 10s. 1860 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1788) 282 *Hippocrepis*, *Horse-shoe Vetch.

Horseshoe, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. SHOE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To provide with horseshoes.
2. *Arch.* To make (an arch) horseshoe-shaped.
1874 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Archit.* (ed. 2) I. iv. vi. I. 391 A Sassanian arch..horse-shoed to the extent of one-tenth of its diameter.

So **Horse-shoer** (-shū-ər), one who makes horseshoes, or shoes horses; **Horse-shoeing**, the art or craft of shoeing horses.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Caillon's Geomancie* 76 Craftsmen working by yron, as horse-shoers, Locke-smiths, and such like. 1869 G. FLEMING (title) *Horse-Shoes and Horse-Shoeing*. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 11/2 The horse-shoers were new russet leather aprons, with blood-red horseshoe stamped in the centre.

Horse-skin. The skin of a horse; leather made of a horse's skin. Also *attrib.*

1340 *Cursor M.* 2250 (Fairf.) Þai dight ham..wip hors skynns and camel hide. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 35 Their Boots..of Horse-skin very neatly drest. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*, v. The soft clinging sand already overtopped my horse-skin boots.

Horse-tail, horsetail.

1. A horse's tail.
1400 *Destr. Troy* 10311 He..Festnyt hym..by his fete etym, Hard by the here of his horse taylor. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* lxxx. 251, I say and iuge that Gerarde be drawn at horse taylor, and then hangyd. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 96 Let them..not presume to touch a haire of my Masters horse-tail, till they kissee their hands. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 63 Then by the rule that made the Horse-tail bare, I pluck out year by year, as hair by hair. 1846 H. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Hist.* I. 162 The Turk..made his standard of a horse-tail.

b. Used in Turkey as an ornament, as a military standard, the symbol of war, and as an ensign denoting the rank of a pasha: see **TAIL**; hence, †the office of a pasha (*obs.*). Anciently used also by the Bulgarians.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 Horse-tailles are great jewels, and two slaves will be given for one tail. 1683 *London Gas. No.* 1860/6 The King of Poland has taken two Horse Tails (which are the Turks Signals of War). 1703 MADDORELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 127 Next were brought the Bassa's two Horse Tails. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 709 The sultan has resolved..to renew the war against Muscovy, having for that end caused the horse tail (their signal of war) to be placed again before the seraglio. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, The dey will make you a horse-tail. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 219 While all Christendom trembled at the sight of the horse-tails, Soliman died. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* vi. x. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr. v.* viii. II. 423 They [the Bulgarians] were to go to battle no longer under their old national ensign, the horse-tail, but under the banner of the Cross.

2. The common name of the genus *Equisetum*, consisting of cryptogamous plants with hollow jointed stems, and whorls of slender branches at the joints; the whole having some resemblance to a horse's tail.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Hippuris*, latinis dicitur equisetum, aut cauda equina..aliquibus dicitur Hors taylor, nonnullis Hally Water strynce, Dysshewasshynges. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 For Pasture or Meddow..the worst as Plinie saith, is Russches, Fearnie, and Horsetayle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 31 The Water spider, hath two bairy geniculated horns, knotted or jointed at several divisions like..Hors-tayl. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 488 Wood Horsetail has the leaves compound or divided, and the spikes at the end of the same stems. 1873 MAS. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* iv. (1877) 146 Brushing past the rigid arms Of hideous giant horsetails.

b. †Female Horse-tail, an old name for *Hippuris* or MARE'S-TAIL, a phanerogamous plant somewhat resembling *Equisetum* in habit. Shrubby Horse-tail, name for shrubs of the genus *Ephedra* (N. O. *Gnetaceæ*), having small scale-like leaves resembling the branches of *Equisetum*. Tree Horse-tail = horsetail-tree: see 5.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxl. 957 Cauda equina femina, the female Horse tail. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xi. 116 In the books it [Hippuris] is called Female Horsetail or Mare's-tail. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Horse-tail, Great Shrubby, *Ephedra distachya*. *Ibid.*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*,..Swamp Oak of Australia, Tree-Horse-tail.

3. A hippurite. (*Cent. Dict.*)

4. *Anat.* The leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends: called in mod. L. cauda equina.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as horsetail-like adj., horsetail standard (see 1 b); resembling a horse's tail, as horse-tail cloud, lock; also horsetail-lichen, name for various species of *Alectoria*, esp. *A. jubata*, having a slender pendulous thallus; horsetail-tree, a tree of the genus *Casuarina*, esp. the Australian *C. equisetifolia*, so called from the resemblance of the leafless jointed branches to those of *Equisetum*.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood C.* Aske Humors,

why a Feather he doth weare?..Or what he doth with such a Horse-tail locke? 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 7 His sweet worship with his horse-tail locke. 1831 HOWITT *Sensons* (1837) 228 The vault of heaven was strewn with what are called horse-tail clouds. 1891 *Fall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 3/2 [A yucca with] enormous horsetail-like panicles of white flowers.

Horseward, orig. to horse-ward: see -WARD.
1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 901 Giuing command to make themselves shortly ready, for their Lords were to horse-ward.

Horse-way. A road by which a horse may pass; a bridle-road; sometimes = cart-road.

985 *Charter of Ethelred* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 219 To horsewezes heale. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 66 With owte the Citys ys an horse wey vnder neth a mown-teyn. 1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 5 Any common highway wayway horseway or footwayes. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. i. 58 *Glou.* Know'st thou the way to Douer? *Edg.* Both style and gate; Horseway and foot-path. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W. x.* I therefore walked back by the horse-way, which was five miles round, though the footway was but two. 1875 *Poste Gains* IV. § 3 A right of horse-way or carriage-way through his land.

Horsewhip (hō'shwip), *sb.* A whip for driving or controlling a horse.

1694 G. FOX *Jrnl.* (1827) I. 108 Then they..put me into the stocks, ..and they brought dog-whips and horse-whips, threatening to whip me. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xv. 254 (Jod.) Riding out..with his horsewhip in his hand. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. xi. (Rtldg.) 377 Those impracticable beings, on whom good example, good advice, and a good horsewhip, are equally thrown away.

Horsewhip, *v.* [f. prec.: cf. WHIP *v.*] *trans.* To chastise with a horsewhip.

1768 BICKERTON *Lionel & Clarissa* III. ii. If you are a gentleman, you shall fight me; if you are a scrub, I'll horsewhip you. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* v. v. I will fulfil your errand, and horsewhip him soundly. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* viii. If I were a man I would horsewhip him. *fig.* 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 183 That he horsewhips and shoots you dead with a murdering infamous tongue.

Hence **Horsewhipped** *ppl. a.*, **Horsewhipping** *vb. sb.* Also **Horsewhipper**, **Horse-whipship**.

1774 T. ERSKINE in *Spirit Pub. Jrnl.* (1799) III. 320 To save the horse-whip'd back from daily fears. 1808 — *Ep. to Mrs. Clarke* *ibid.* V. 405 A horse-whipper of carpets. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* v. v. If ever you meet him, give him a good horse-whipping on my account. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 457 Ballinasloe, where this person performed his feat of horsewhipping. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 20 If he tamely submits to a horsewhipping, he must be more or less than man.

Horsewoman (hō'swu-mān). A woman who rides on horseback; a female equestrian. Usually with qualifying adj.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 58 Your mother was a good horsewoman, and loved riding well as any gentleman that euer I knewe in my life. 1666 MIDDLETON *Wom. Beware Wom.* II. i. Sh'ad need be a good horsewoman, and sit fast. 1811 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* vii. His comments on Miss Crawford's great cleverness as a horsewoman. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxi. 279 Miss Gilbert was a most accomplished horsewoman.

Hence **Horsewomanish**.

1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 332 Her excellent and bold horsewomanish attracted..admiration. 1882 'ANNIE TNGMAS' *Allerton Towers* II. vi. 105 A severe critic upon horsewomanish.

Horsiness (hō'sinēs). [f. HORSEY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being horsey, esp. in sense 2.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 July, There is no keeping clear of 'horsiness' and the horsey. 1875 TENNYSON *C. Mary* III. v. It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness, Before I dare to glance upon your Grace. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 117 The St. Aubyn girls..finding him a kindred spirit in horseyness and doggyness, took him at once into their confidence.

Horsing, *vb. sb.* [f. HORSE *v.* + -ING.]

1. Provision of horses or cavalry.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvii. 16 Bi noubre of horsynge arered [Vulg. equitatus numero subleuatus]. c 1400 Rowland & O. 389, I have horsynge at my will. c 1650 Don Bellianis 72 Send half of your men..taking with them double horsing that when we arrive..we may find fresh horses. 1896 N. B. *Daily Mail* 17 June 4 The ordinary expenses for horsing, traffic, and general management [of a tramway].

2. The 'covering' of a mare.

1554 HULOET, Horsynge of a mare. 1665-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Calulo*, to desire the male...to go to rutter: to horsing: to blissing. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 125 b, She..is taken to be barren..y^e takes not at y^e first horsing. 1727 POPE, etc. *Mart. Scribl.* I. vi.

3. A mounting as on a horse; a flogging inflicted while on another's back: see HORSE *v.* 4 b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/1 Horsing of Beer, is the setting of one Barrel upon two. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 261, I felt so indignant at the ignominious horsing I had incurred.

4. *Cutlery trade.* (See *quot.*)

1831 J. HOLLAND *Mansf. Metal* I. 292 What is technically called the horsing, being in fact the seat or saddle upon which the grinder sits astride while at work. 1870 READE [see second *quot.* in §].

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: horsing-block, stone = HORSE-BLOCK 1 and 2; horsing-chain, the chain that fastens a grinder's seat to the framework of the grindstone.

1661 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 300 For a Horsing stone at Hyde Crosse. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. viii. § 3 (1669) 452/2 [He] makes his seeming piety to God

but as a horsing-block to get into the Creatures Saddle. 1708 *THORNTON'S Diary* (Hunter) II. 13 We met with a great number of horsing-stones, each of three steps, but cut out of one entire stone. 1856 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Ternis, Horsing block*, a square timber framing, used in forming excavations for raising the ends of the wheeling planks. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 23 A stone horsing-block stood near the doorway. 1870 READE *Put yourself in his place* I. 201 The stone went like a pistol-shot, and snapped the horsing-chains like thread..the grinder..had fallen forward on his broken horsing.

Horsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²; but in sense 1, app. for phrase *a-horsing*.]

1. Of a mare: Desiring the horse; in heat.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126 b, When you perceive y^e she is Horsing..put to your stallion. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1011 Mares come into season about February, and continue to be horsing, as it is called, until the end of June or middle of July.

† 2. Riding on or having to do with horses; horsey. c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* II. iii. A young horsing gentleman.

Horsly, *obs. f.* HOARSELY, HORSELY. **Horson**, *obs. f.* WHORESON. **Horst**, dial. f. HURST.

Horsy (hō'si), *a.* Also -ey. [f. HORSE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a horse or horses.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 41 Th' halfe-horsy people, Centaures hight. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct., Elk-flesh is a decidedly horsey species of game.

2. Having to do with horses; addicted or devoted to horses, horse-racing, and matters of the stable; affecting the dress and language of a groom or jockey.

1854 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* I. 3 [His] gloomy gait and horsey propensities. 1858 *Almae Matres* 6 The horsey individual then related an anecdote. 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 392/1 'In Luck's Way' is a horsey, if not a racy story. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 111 They..were both horsey and doggy, and plain-spoken to brusqueness.

3. Of the mare: Desiring the horse.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1012 Separated from other mares, which, becoming horsey, will kick them.

4. *Comb.*, as horsey-looking, -minded.

1854 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxiv. 361 He's a horsey lookin' sort o' man. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gas.* May 183/2 Horsey-minded road trustees and sheriffs.

Hence **Horsyism**, horsey quality and practice; **Horsily** *adv.*, in a horsey manner.

1882 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/2 Horseyism is a word that has been coined to express that inexplicable affinity which equine pursuits seem to have in some countries with rough manners and loud oaths. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 614/2 If he be horsey inclined.

Hort, *obs. form* of HURT.

† **Hortal**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *hortus* garden + -AL: cf. med. L. *hortāle*, -ālis (Du Cange).] Growing in a garden; cultivated.

c 1700 A. DE LA PAVME *Diary* (Surtees) 316 Flowers, as well hortals as wild.

Hortation (hōrtā-ti-ōn). [ad. L. *hortātiō*-em, n. of action f. *hortārī* to encourage, exhort.] The action of exhorting or inciting; exhortation.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 98 The Albanis, inflammit., be this hortation, come forthward weill arrayait on thairnimes. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Log.* 4 Propounded in forme of a commandement, counsell, hortation. 1721 STRYVE *Eccle. Mem.* an. 1548 (R.) That he should by his hortation set the commons against the nobility and gentlemen.

Hortative (hōrtā-tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hortāti-vus*, f. *hortārī* to encourage, exhort: see -IVE.]

A. adj. Characterized by exhortation, serving or tending to exhort.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hortative*, belonging to exhortation. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 63 Hereupon Pope Urban came..and made this hortative Oration. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 364 The narrative..is vastly more interesting than the didactic or hortative. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 445 Many hortative and illustrative digressions.

B. sb. A hortatory speech; an address intended to exhort or encourage.

1607-12 BACON *Ess., Marriage & Single Life* (Arb.) 268 Generalls commonlye in their hortatives putt Men in minde of their wives and Children. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 72 Others incited him to it, and among other hortatives they told him [etc.]. 1884 *Jaunt in June* 253 So encouraging [were] the hortatives of Kinloch.

Hence **Hortatively** *adv.*, in a hortative manner; by way of exhortation.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 44 Are we to understand this phrase hortatively?

Hortator (hōrtā-tōr). [*a.* L. *hortātor*, agent-n. f. *hortārī* to exhort: see -ATOR.] One who exhorts or encourages; an exhorter.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 140 With an angry crash, down fell the gavel of the hortator.

Hortatory (hōrtā-tōr), *a.* [ad. late L. *hortā-tōri-us*, f. *hortārī* to exhort: see -ORY.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, exhortation or encouragement; hortative, exhortatory.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 20 Hortatorie and Dehortatorie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 After the doctrinall part followeth the hortatorie. c 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 381 'Law's Serious Call' [he said] was the finest piece of hortatory theology in any language. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 173 That night he went on, ceaseless, in his hortatory tone.

Hortensial, *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *hortensis*, -ius, of or belonging to a garden (f. *hortus* garden)]

+AL.] Of or belonging to a garden; growing or cultivated in gardens.

1655 W. How *Let. 20 Sept. in Sir W. Browne's Wks.* (1843) III. 517 Wee shall add our experiments; to this, *hortensian*... to that, *medicinal*. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Intro. § 3 Such [trees] as are sative and hortensian.

Hortensian, *a.* ? Obs. [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 229 Mallows... is either Hortensian... or Sylvestrian. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. i. 188 Venus was named *Ὠρπασία*, the celestial; .. ἡ ἐν κήποις, the hortensian.

Horter, obs. form of HURTER *sb.*

Horteyard: see HORTYARD.

Horticolous (hōrti'koləs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *hortus* garden + *col-ere* to inhabit + -OUS. Cf. mod. F. *horticole*.] 'Inhabiting or growing in the garden' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

† **Horticulist**. Obs. rare. [f. med. L. *horticula*, -ulus (Dn Cange), 'gardener' (? for L. **horticola*, like *agricola*), f. *hortus* garden + *col-ere* to cultivate + -IST. (Cf. *agricolist* in same poem.)]

A horticulturist.

1754 DOOSLEY *Pub. Virtue, Agric.* II. 135 On Culture's hand Alone, do these Horticulturists rely?

† **Horticulator**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. type **horticulator*, f. *hortus* garden + *cultor* cultivator. Cf. mod. F. *horticulteur*.] = HORTICULTURIST.

1760 BR. HILDERSLEY in W. Hanbury *Charities Church Langton* (1767) 114 To have paid my respects to the renowned horticulturist at Church-Langton.

Horticultural (hōrtikūltūrāl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to horticulture; connected with the cultivation of a garden.

1778-9 V. KNOX *Ess. cxv.* (R.), I should not hesitate to allot the first place, in an estimate of horticultural graces, to the weeping willow. 1805 T. A. KNIGHT (title) Report of a Committee of the Horticultural Society of London. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xxxii. Like an horticultural adept, Stole a strange seed, and wrapt it up in mould. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 141 [Haarlem] early celebrated for its horticultural produce.

Horticulture (hōrtikūltūr), -tūr. [ad. L. type **horticultūra* cultivation of a garden, f. *hortus* garden + *cultūra* CULTURE: after *agriculture*. Cf. mod. F. *horticulture*, admitted by Acad. 1835.]

The cultivation of a garden; the art or science of cultivating or managing gardens, including the growing of flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App. *Horticulture*, the tillage, dressing, or improvement of Gardens, as Agriculture of other Grounds. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Ep. Ded. a j b, The Product of Horticulture, and the Field. 1713 A. EVANS *Vertumnus* xix, Hail, Horticulture's Sapient King! Receive the Homage which we bring. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 410 Temple, in his intervals of leisure, had tried many experiments in horticulture.

Horticulturist (hōrtikūltūrīst), [f. prec. + -IST.] One who practises the art of horticulture; a gardener; esp. one who practises gardening scientifically as a profession.

1818 TODD, *Horticulturist*, one who is fond of, or skilled in, the art of cultivating gardens. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxviii. 1836 PEICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* I. i. § 5. 139 Hybrid plants are continually produced in gardens... by a process well known to horticulturists.

Hortle, obs. form of HURTLE.

Hortolan, *hortulan* (e), obs. ff. ORTOLAN.

Hortour, obs. form of HURTER *sb.*

Hortulan (hōrtulān), *a. (sb.)* Also 7-9 hortulane, 8 hortuline. [ad. L. *hortulanus* of or belonging to a garden, sb. a gardener, f. *hortus* u. dim. of *hortus* garden. In earlier form ORTOLAN, from It. *ortolano*.] Of or belonging to a garden or gardening; garden-.

1664 EVELYN *Kol. Hort.* Ep. Ded., This Hortulan Kalender is yours. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* Pref., All things which concern his Hortulan profession. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 236 Fruits and other hortulan productions are drawn by dogs round the streets. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 311 The hortulan vegetables, common to other parts of New-England. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 83 A rarer display of architectural and hortulan splendour.

† **B. sb.** A gardener. Obs. rare.

1526 [see ORTOLAN].

† **Hortulanary**, *a. Obs. rare.* = HORTULAN *a.*

1715 PITTIS *Life Dr. Radcliffe* 24 The Doctor's servants made such a Havock amongst his Hortulanary Curiosities.

|| **Hortus siccus** (hōrtūs sī'kūs). [Lat., = dry garden.] An arranged collection of dried plants; a herbarium.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* Pref. Bij, It is a Collection of all the Plants of those Countries, which in Botanic terms is called a *Hortus Siccus*. 1750 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 ¶ 5, I... bought a *Hortus Siccus* of inestimable value. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 38 Flowers in the court looking fit for a *hortus siccus*. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. 48 (Stanf.) The furs were packed, my sketches and wet *hortus siccus* [mosses, etc.] properly combined, and we started again.

fig. 1763 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 5 Aug., [At Cambridge] where no events grow, though we preserve those of former days, by way of *Hortus Siccus* in our libraries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 3) 15 The ample collection of known classes, genera, and species, which at present beautify the *hortus siccus* of dissent.

† **Hortyard**. Obs. Also 6-7 horteyard, hortyard. [An affected alteration of *orchard*, frequent in 16-17th c., influenced by L. *hortus* garden. The earliest OE. form was *ortgyard*, whence later *orcedard*, ME. *orchard* (from c 1200); in 16th c. this was written by some *ortyard*, after med. L. *ortus* or *l. orto* garden, and still later *hortyard*.] A garden of fruit trees, an ORCHARD; sometimes a garden in general.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardie Facions* App. 323 He that planteth an horteyarde. 1562 TUENGA *Herbal* II. 602, The hortyard of Pembroke hall in Cambridge. 1579-80 NORTH *Pittarch* (1895) I. 226 Petty larceny, as robbing mens horteyards and gardens of fruit. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 15 Any one that suspects the Echo to be really in the Hortyard, and not in the Garden, go but into it. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Plan. Of the Hort-Yard and Potager; and what Fruit-Trees... may be admitted into a Garden.

Horwed: see HORY *v.*

Horwy, *hory* (e), filth: see HORE *sb.*

Hory, *horry*, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 *horiz*, 3-4 *hori*, *hore*, 4 *horie*, 4-5 *hory*, *hoory*, 8 *horry*, 9 *odial*, *horry*; *b.* 4-5 *horow* (e), (7) *horrow*. [OE. *horig*, f. *hork*, *horw*, *hor*, HORE *sb.* + -Y. The ordinary OE. *horiz* naturally gave ME. *hori*, *hory*. Chaucer's *horowe* (cited by Bullokar and Cockeram as *horrow*) attaches itself app. to the inflexional *horz* in *horz-um*, etc.: cf. HOLY, HALLOW.]

Foul, dirty, filthy; slanderous.

a. c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 22 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Dat his reaf ne beo horiz. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 528 Mid horium reafe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Clensunge þat is þat bringð hori to clepe. c 1300 *Sev. Sins*, Pride 13 in E. E. P. (1862) 19 Hit nis bote a hori felle. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxii. 5 He that... shal touche... eny vncleue, whos touchunge is hoory [1388 foul], shal be vncleue vnto the euen. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 An bory wounde shal be heeld, in remeuyng awey þe crust eipere filþe þat is in him. c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 1870 þis synfulle worlde þat so horry ys. 1746 *Exmoor Scilla* (E.D.S.) 155 Thy Waistcoat oll horry. 1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* vii. A horry owd book. 1881 N. Linc. Gloss. *Howery*, dirty, filthy.

b. c 1000 *Apollonius* (1834) 13 Mid borhzum scicelse. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 206 Somtyme envyous folke with tungen horowe departen hem alas. c 1400 *Plouman's T.* 1097 They were noghty, foule, and borowe. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Horrow*, beastlie; base, slanderous.

Hence † **Horyness**. Obs.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xxviii. 66 Mych horynesse [Rawl. M.S. feldh] or oryly synnes, that me ne aghat nat to speke of.

† **Hory**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 2-3 *horeg-en*, *hory-en*, 4 *horew-en*, *horw-en*. [OE. type **horgian*, f. *horiz* (see prec.): cf. *hergian*, HARRY.] *trans.* To make hory, foul, or filthy; to defile, pollute.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We habbeþ don of us þe ealde man þe us horegede alle. c 1275 in O. E. Misc. 92 Lest he schulde his saule horejen and schede. 13... E. E. *Altit. P.* B. 335 Of vche cene comly kynde enclose seuen makez Of vche horwed, in ark halde bot a payre.

Horydest, 2nd sing. pa. t. of HORRE *v. Obs.*

Hos, obs. form of HOARSE.

Hosanna (hōzə'nā), *int., sb. and v.* Forms: 1 *osanna*, 4 *ossanna*, 4-7 *osanna*, 6 *hosianna*, *osan*, 7 *hosannah*, 6- *hosanna*. [ad. late L. *osanna*, *hosanna* (Vulg.), ad. Gr. ὡσαννά, ὡσαννά, repr. the Heb. הוֹשָׁנָה הוֹשִׁיעָה *hōshānā-nā*, abbreviated form of הוֹשִׁיעָה הוֹשָׁנָה *hōshī'cāh-nmā* save, pray! Cf. Ps. cxviii. 25, lxxxvi. 2. In Rabbinical literature the phrase occurs as a word in הַיְּהוֹשָׁנָה *yōm-hōshānā*, 'hosanna-day', the seventh day of the Feast of Booths, also as a name for the palm (or willow) branches carried in procession.]

a. int. An exclamation, meaning 'Save now!' or 'Save, pray!', occurring in Ps. cxviii. 25, which forms part of the Hallel at the Passover, and was in frequent liturgical use with the Jews, as an appeal for deliverance, and an acclamation or ascription of praise to God. At the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem it was shouted by the Galilean pilgrims in recognition of His Messiahship (Matt. xxi. 9, 15; Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13), and it has been used from early times in the Christian Church as an ascription of praise to God and Christ.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xi. 9, to Osanna (*Lindisf.* la hæl wusiz) sy gebletos se þe com on drihtnes naman... Osanna on heahnessum. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 15031 Osanna, lauerd! welcum þou be, Quar has þou ben sa lang? *Ibid.* 15106 Nu saile alle ossanna! 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 9 How osanna by orgone [C. orgone] olde folke songen. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 9 The companies that wenten before, and that sueden, crieden, seyinge, Osanna [*gloss* that is, I preie, saue], to the sone of Dauidh... Osanna in the heezist thingis [1526 TINDALE, 1535 COVERD. *hosianna*, 1534 TINDALE *hosanna*]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (1897) 198 For our gude man in heuin doth regne... Quhar Angelis singis euer Osad. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 17 The abridgment... which some have made of the whole book of Psalms, but into two words, Hosannah, and Hallelujah. 1718 WATTS *Ps.* cxviii. iv. v, Hosanna in the highest strains The church on earth can raise. 1811 *HEBER Hymn*, Hosanna to the living Lord. To Christ, Creator, Saviour, King, Let earth, let beaven, Hosanna sing.

b. sb. A cry or shout of 'hosanna': a shout of praise or adoration.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, All men with loud hosannas will confess her greatness. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iv. § 13-29 The acclamations and hosannas of the multitude. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 353 When loud Hosannas rise. 1866 BAYARD *Poems, Death Slavery* II, Our rivers roll exulting, and their banks send up hosannas to the firmament!

c. vb. trans. To address, applaud, or escort with shouts of 'hosanna'.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 46 This James Naylor suffer'd himself to be Hosanna'd into Bristol, as Christ was into Jerusalem. 1775 P. OLIVER in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* 31 Oct. (1886) II. 110 They Hosanna'd a man who was known to be infamous in all vices. 1851 H. ANGUS *Serm.* (1861) 143 The act of him who has been much hosanna'd as if he were a Saviour.

Hosband, -bond, obs. ff. HUSBAND.

Hosch, obs. form of HUSH.

Hose (hōz), *sb.* Forms: *Sing. and collect. pl.* 1 *hosa*, 3- *hose*; 3-6 *hoise*, 4-7 *hoose*, 5 *hoysse*, 5-6 *Sc. hois*, 6 *hoys*, *Sc. hoiss*, *hoiss*, *hoys*, *hoess*, *howis*, 6-8 *hoase*, 7 *Sc. hoise*, 8-9 *erron*.

Sc. sing. ho. *Pl. a.* 3- *hosen*, (5 *hoosen*, *hausyn*, *hosin*, 5-6 -yn, 6 -one, *hozen*); *b.* 4-7 *hoses*, (4 *hoosis*, 4-6 *hosis*, 5 *hossys*, 6 *hossys*). [OE. *hosa* (? *hose*, *hosu*) = OHG. *hosa* (MDu., MLG., MHG., Ger. *hose* hose, trousers, Dn. *hoos* stocking, water-hose), ON. *hosa*, Da. *hose* stocking; app. = OTeut. **hosōn*. Of German origin are the Rumanic forms, med. L. *hosa*, *osa*, OF. *hose*, *heuse*, It. *uosa*, OSP. *huesa*, OPG. *osa*, Pr. *osa* legging; Welsh and Corn. *hos* are from Eng.]

1. An article of clothing for the leg; sometimes reaching down only to the ankle as a legging or gaiter, sometimes also covering the foot like a long stocking. † *a. sing. obs.*

a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wicliffe 327/29 *Caliga, nel ocrea*, *hosa*. c 1205 LAY. 15216 *Pat ælc nome a long sax & laiden bi his skonke wið inoe his hose*. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 49 The firste man that he mette with an hose on that one foot and none on that other. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 An Hose (A. Hoysse), *caliga*, *caligula*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 89 Dydo beyngre ther present... with one fote bare and the other hosse on. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H. 664 An Hose, or nether stocke, *crurale*. 1682 N. O. Boileau's *Lutrin* IV. 218 One Chanon ran With one hose off, the other scarcely on.

b. pl. hosen, *arch. or dial.*; *hoses*, *obs.* Sense as in 7.

a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 420 Ine sumer 3e habbeð leaue uorto gon and sitten barut; and hosen widuten uauemper, and ligge ine ham hwoso likeð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8013 Is chanberlein him broste... Amorewe ure to werie a peire hosen [v.rr. hoses, hose] of say. c 1300 *Havelok* 866 Hauelok... Hauede peyber hosen ne shon, Ne node kine opelr] wede. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 9 Be thou gud bifore, and do on thi hosis [Vulg. *caligas*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Proel.* 456 Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reid. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 59 Oure lord seyde to Moyse, 'Do of þin hosen and thi schon: for the place þat þou stondest on is lond holy and blessed'. c 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Thair hausyn beth of lyke caunuas, and passyn not thair kne, where fore thair beth gartered and ther theis bare. 1530 PALSGA. 322/2 Hosyn and shossys, *chaussure*. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 190 b ii Wearing their hosen very close. a 1732 *GA. Past.* (J.), Willste thy linen wash, or hosen darn? 1822 *Gd. Words* 602 With their spruce knee-breeches, hosen and buckles.

7. *collect. pl. hose*. In mod. use = Stockings reaching to the knee. *Half-hose*, short stockings or socks.

From *hose* (as if = *hoes*), a false sing. *ho*, stocking, is found in Sc.

1297 [see B]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Þai putte off þaire hose and þaire schone. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) To pay him x sh. & the witer part of a pair of hoys. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 82 b, Some... go with their hose out at heles. 1579 *Ino. R. Wardr.* (1815) 282 Ten bowis sewit with reid silk, grene silk and blak silk. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 83 Hee beeing in lone, could not see to garter his hose. 1660 *Acts Council* *Rutherglen* in D. Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 65 A paire of shoes and hoise. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xxi, Her left leg ho was flung. 1776-81 GIBSON *Decl. & F. Lxv.* (R.), The legs and feet were clothed in long hose and open sandals. 1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard* 193 His shoon was four pound weight a-piece; On ilka leg a ho had he. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 588 Merino hose, half-hose, and socks. 1892 *Labour Commission* *Gloss.* s. v., *Wrought-hose*, a very elastic class of hosiery made wholly upon a hand-machine. fig. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 59 We must put on the hose of faith.

b. pl. Coverings for the legs forming part of a suit of armour; greaves.

c 1205 LAY. 21136 His skonken he helede mid hosen of steele. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3851 Hosen of iren he hap on drawe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 235 Wip is hosen of mayle he by-gon. c 1440 *Partonope* 1907 Armed wele Wyth hosyn of mayle made of steele.

c. One's heart in one's hose: see HEART 54 a.

† 2. Sometimes an article of clothing for the legs and loins, = breeches, drawers; esp. in phrase DOUBLET and hose, as the typical male apparel. *a.* Usually in *pl.*, *hosen*, *hoses*, *hose*, also (with reference to its original divided state) a pair of hose.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 895-7 Then drawe on his sokkis & hosyn. Strike his hosyn vppewarde... Pen trusse ye them vp straye to his plesure. *Ibid.* 961 His shon, sokkis, & hosyn to draw of be ye bolde. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 502 My dobelet and my hosys euer together a-byde. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* III. 21 So these men

were bounde in their cotes, hosen, shues [1611 in their coats, their hosen, and their hats]. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 93 Ane pair of hois of cramsy velvott, all the theis laid out with small freynies of gold. 1563-4 *Kolls Partit.* v. 505/2 Nor that eoy of the same Servauntez nor Laborers... use or were eny close Hoses, nor eoy Hoses wherof the peyre shall excede in price xliii d. 1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Giassos's Civ. Conv.* iv. 227 Not knowing how to put on a paire of hose, made his wife holde them with both her hands abroade, and then shak... in the hed, leapt downe into his breeches. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 239 *Falst.* Their Points being broken. *Poin.* Downe fell his Hose. 1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 36 They have carried away with them all that was in the pockets of their Holiday hose. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 11. 109 By *hosen* we understand not stockings, but breeches. [1849 JAMES Woodman xxiii, You have got a new coat and hosen, I see.]

† b. app. sometimes in *sting*, with same sense. 1665 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 526 II. 233, I have not an hole hose for to doon. 1560 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 134 A hart in a heelde hose, can neuer do weele.

† c. *Shipman's hose*, wide trousers worn by sailors. (Contrasted with the tight-fitting hose then worn.) 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 51 b. Not made as a shippe mannes hose, to serve for euey legge. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 416 Hereunto they adde a similitude not very agreeable, how the Scriptures be like to a Nose of Wax, or a Shipmans Hose; how they may... serve all mens turns. 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1629-30) 414 Making the Scriptures a shipmans hose to cover their own malicious humours.

3. A flexible tube or pipe for the conveyance of water or other liquid to a place where it is wanted.

1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 229 Half an Oxeye hyd. spent about making of hoses for the pompes of the seid ship. 1747 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, A Parish-Engine complet, with Socket, Hose, and Leather-Pipe. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iii. 141 The casks may be filled in the long-boat with an hose. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Hose* in Sea-Language, is a long flexible tube, formed of leather or tarred canvas, to conduct the fresh water... into the casks. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 272 That if any of the hoses burst, the water may not escape from the receiver at the nozzle. 1854 *Hull Improvem.* Act 36 Fire-plugs, hose and all necessary works... in case of fire. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 28 July, If it were watered every evening by a hose.

4. A sheath or sheathing part; *spec.* the sheath inclosing the ear or straw of corn; the sheath or spathe of an Arum.

(In Halliwell, *sheath* is erron. printed *sheaf*, which is copied by other Dicts.)

a 1450 *Fysshynge with an Angle* (1883) 15 Thenne put your threde in at the hose twys or thries & lete it goo at ethe tyme rounde abowte the yerde of your hoke. Thenne wete the hose & drawe it tyll that it be faste. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clvii. (W. de W.) Stobble is properly that strawe with leneis and hosen that is lefte in the felde after that repers have repen the corn. 1578 *Ltve Dodons* iii. vii. 323 It [Arum] carieth a certayne long codde, huske, or hose. 1620 *Thomas' Lat. Dict.*, *Folliculus*,... the greene huskes or hose of wheate or any other graie being young, and beginning to spire. 1656 [see *Hose* p. 1. a. 3]. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxiii. 65 (Arum) At the top... standeth a long hollow Hose or Husk, close at the bottom, but open from the middle upwards, ending in a point. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. 1. 2 The Honey-dews... will then... so close and glew up the tender Hose of the Ear, that the unripe Wheat-kernels cannot expand themselves. 1813 *HEADRICK Agric. Surv. Forfarsh.* 299 The disease of smut... is found in the ears before they have burst from the hose or seed-leaves. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hose*, the sheath or spathe of an ear of corn.

5. A socket. *spec.* a. The socket of any metal tool (as a spade or rake) which receives the handle or shaft. b. In a printing press of the old type: A square wooden frame inclosing part of the spindle and serving as a support for keeping the platen level.

1611 *COTGR.* *Planche*,... the Till of a Printers Presse, or the shefts that compasseth the Hose. 1743 MAXWELL *Sol. Trans.* 96 (Jam.) With a hose or socket... made for holding of a pole or shaft; which being fixed into the hose, it may be thrust down into the earth. 1765 CROKER, *etc. Dict. Arts* II. s. v. *Printing*, At each corner of the hose, there is an iron-hook fastened with pack-thread to those at each corner of the platten.

† 6. The bag at the lower end of a trawl-net or other fishing net: = *COD* sb. 1 5. *Obs.*

1630 *Order in Descr. Thames* (1758) 72 The Hose not to exceed eleven feet in length, and to compass sixty Meishes. *Ibid.* 73 To have the Hose or Cod of his Net full Inch and half.

III. 7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (senses 1 and 2) *hose-cloth*, *factor*, *garter*, *heeler*, *maker*, *yarn*; (sense 3) *hose-carriage*, *carrier*, *cart*, *couplings*, *maker*, *making*, *man*, *pipe*, *reel*, *tender*, *trough*, *van*; *hose-bridge*, *jumper*, *protector*, *shield*, devices for the protection of firemen's hose lying across a street or road; *hose-grass*, a local name for *Holcus lanatus*; *hose-hook*, (a) a hook for raising the hose of a fire-engine; † (b) a hook by which the platen was attached to the hose (see sense 5 b); *hose-husk*, a husk resembling a hose or stocking; *hose-ring* (*humorous*) a fetter.

1693 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/5 The bodies were conveyed on two 'hose carriages', on each of which were twelve firemen in their helmets and uniforms. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 5/2 As the 'hose-carrier' was crossing the market-place the wheels skidded and the carrier turned over. 1887 *Times* 19 Sept. 7 The firemen had run out the telescopic escape and the 'hose-cart', and were on the scene. 1478 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 Also I beseeche yow

to sende me a 'hose clothe. 1543-4 *Old City Acc.-Bk.* in *Archaeol. Jnrl.* XLIII, 11m for iii yards of hose cloth. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3879/4 He... for many years was a 'Hose-Factor in Freeman's-Yard. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 8/2 He [Defoe] did not consider himself a 'hosier', that is, one who stood behind the counter selling hosiery, but 'a hose factor'—a warehouseman in a small way. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1649) 30 b, Her 'hose garters' untied. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 287 (Jam.) 'Hose-grass or Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), is next to ryie-grass the most valuable grass. a 1625 FLETCHER *Martial Mait* II. 1, Thou woollen-witted 'hose-heeler. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Hose-Husk, in botany, a long round husk; as in pinks, julyflowers, &c. 1843 CANTON *Cato Cij.*, We reden of two 'hose-makers. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 113 Twenty-third in order stand the hose-makers' shops. 18... *Elect. Rev.* (U.S.) XI. 2 (Cent.) The 'hosemen managing the apparatus. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 64 The water of seven or eight ordinary 'hose-pipes. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/2 A friendly hand turned the hose-pipe upon them. 1837 W. BADDELEY in *Mech. Mag.* XXVII. 34 A little invention which I have termed a 'hose-reel, c 1530 *Hickson* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 172, I will go give him these 'hose rings. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 197 The 'hose-troughs are small wooden tunnels, in which the powder-hose intended to communicate the fire to the charge is placed. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 Wools... Cottons, 'Hose-Yarn.

Hose (*hōz*), v. Also 3 ose, 6 hoose, hoase. [*f.* HOSE sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or provide with hose.

c 1300 *Havelok* 971 Hwan he was cloped, osed, and shod. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 Bope i-hosed and i-schod. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mankode* II. xxxii. (1869) 87 Thou wolt hose him, and take him noble robes. 1530 *PALSGA.* 588/1 It costeth me monaye in the yere to hose and shoe my servants. 1599 *THYNNE Animadu.* (1875) 13 The name of Chaucer... (being *franche*, in English signifying one who shueth or hooseth a manne). 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr., 3 shillings, which now will scarce hose a frugall Peasant. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 416 The men degenerate shirted, cloaked, and hosied.

2. To water or drench with a hose. (HOSE sb. 3.) 1889 *LADY BRASSEY Last Voy.* iv. 92 In the morning we go on deck at a very early hour... Then we are most of us hosied. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 11/3 All the animals able to stand the application of water were repeatedly hosied.

Hose: see HOARSE, HALSE, HAUSE.

Hoseband, -bond, obs. forms of HUSBAND.

Hosed (*hōzd*), a. [*f.* HOSE v. or sb. + -ED.]

1. Provided with hose; wearing hose.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 Hape forth, Hubert, hosede pve. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* (1510) s j b 1/2 With a swerde gyrded aboute hym, & hosyd and sporyd. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Caligatus*,... hosied. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* x, The scarlet-hosed Gillian.

2. Of a horse: Having the lower parts of the legs covered with white hair so as to present the appearance of wearing white stockings.

1770 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horses* i. (ed. 3) 5 When the White... happens to be on all the four feet, or only before, or behind, rising pretty high, the Horse is then said to be hosied. 1737 *BRACKEN Cartiery Impr.* (1757) II. 5 When a Horse is what we call hosied, it is a Sign he is of a washy Constitution.

3. Inclosed in a sheath or glume.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 91. 31 Corn bringeth grains; that which is eared in ears; the hosied in hosen; the coddled in coddles.

Hose-in-hose, a. and sb. [See HOSE sb. 4.] Said of flowers which appear to have one corolla within another, esp. a well-known variety of *Primula* or *Polyanthus*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iv. 67/2 Another kind [of Thorn Apple] having the Flower Ingeminated, or Hose in Hose, that is one coming out of another. 1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hose in Hose*,... signifies one long husk within another; as in the polyanthos. 1879 *BATTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Hose-in-hose*, a peculiar variety of garden Polyanthus, where the calyx becomes petaloid, giving the appearance of one corolla within another. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 343/1 *Hose-in-Hose* Polyanthus.

Hosel (e, hosil, obs. forms of HOUSEL.

Hoseless (*hōz'zls*), a. [*f.* HOSE sb. + -LESS.] Without hose; wearing no hose.

1594 *CAREW Huarls's Exam.* *Wits* xi. (1596) 156 A... hosier... if none agree with the buiers measure... must send him away hoseless. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramb.* Wks. (1687) 416 Among such hoseless Ribaulds. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 397 The shoeless, hoseless, shirtless, and houseless peasantry.

Hose-net. Chiefly *Sc.* A small net resembling a stocking, affixed to a pole (Jam.); *fig.* a position from which it is difficult to escape.

1554 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 4762 They... with their hois net dayly drawis to Rome, The maist fine gold, that is in Christindome. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* *Sacrament* M iv b, Sa... yee have drawne your selves in a hose-net, and crucified your messe. 1743 *PITT in Anecd. Earl Chatham* (1797) I. v. 149 If the French had not... caught our army in a hose net, from which it could not have escaped. 1824 *SCOTT Redgumlet* Let. xiii, I had him in a hose-net.

Hosere, obs. f. WHOSEVER. **Hosewif**, obs. f. HOUSEWIFE. **Hoshen**, var. HUSHON.

Hosier (*hōz'zār*, *hōz'zār*). Forms: 5 hoseer, hoseare, hosejere, hosiare, hosier, (hoser), 5-6 hosyer, 8 hozier, 6- hosier. [*f.* HOSE sb. + -IER.] One who makes or deals in hose (stockings and socks) and frame-knitted or woven under-clothing generally.

[1403 in *York Myst.* *Introd.* 20 *note*, Touz hosyers que vendront chaucees ou facent chaucees a vendre.] c 1440

Prompt. Parv. 248/2 Hoseare, or he þat makythe hosyng (K. hosejere, S. hosiare, P. hosier). 1405 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 526 II. 233, ij peyir hose... redy made for me at the hosers. 1574 J. Dee in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 38 Vulgar, obscure persons, as hosiers and tanners. 1731 *SWIFT Lett.* 10 Sept., You are as arrant a cockney as any hosier in Cheapside. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 503 It had been necessary for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to go, hat in hand... borrowing a hundred pounds from this hosier, and two hundred pounds from that roomonger.

Hosiery (*hōz'zārī*, *hōz'zārī*). [*f.* prec.: see -ERY.]

1. Hose collectively; extended to other frame-knitted articles of apparel, and hence to the whole class of goods in which a hosier deals.

1790-1826 *Fleecy Hosiery* [see FLEECY 1 b]. 1796 *MOASE Amer. Geog.* I. 259 Hosiery of wool, cotton and thread. 1839 E. E. PEAKINS *Haberdashery & Hosiery* (ed. 6) 98 Socks and stockings legitimately constitute Hosiery, but... caps, waistcoats, drawers, and petticoats,—being made of the same materials... are now included under the term 'Hosiery'. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 813 There are many different fabrics of stocking-stitch for various kinds of ornamental hosiery. *Ibid.*, The first kind of frame... is that for knitting plain hosiery, or the common stocking-frame.

2. The business or trade of a hosier.

1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* II. 51 The business of hosiery is carried on extensively in that part of the county.

3. A factory where hose are woven.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 550, I adopted the use of fleecy hosiery stockings. *Ibid.* X. 283 The patent fleecy hosiery jackets sold in the shops. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/4 Manager in the hosiery department. *Ibid.*, The question had never been previously raised as to hosiery goods.

Hosing (*hōz'zīn*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* HOSE v. + -ING 1.]

The providing with hose; *concr.* material for hose, hose collectively.

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 Ine mete and ine drinke and ine clopinge and ine hosiynge and ine ssoinge. 1513 *DOUGLAS Encls* xl. xv. 23 Hys hosing schane of wark of Barbary. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Chausure*, hosing.

Hospetes, obs. f. *hostess*: see HOSTE.

Hospice (*hōspis*). [*a.* F. *hospice*, ad. L. *hospitium* hospitality, entertainment, a lodging, inn, f. *hospit-em*: see HOST sb. 2.]

1. A house of rest and entertainment for pilgrims, travellers, or strangers, esp. one belonging to a religious order, as those of the monks of St. Bernard and St. Gotthard on the Alps; also, generally, a 'home' for the destitute or the sick.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 88 The Hospice of St. Bernard. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 275 Beyond this spot are the *Hôpital*, an ancient hospice, and a new but unfinished one, commenced by Napoleon. 1864 *MÉRIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 62 The establishment of a hospice in the wilderness of snows. 1894 *Times* 18 Dec. 13/1 The hospice provides 20 beds, soup, bread, and coals to families, and penny dinners to sandwich-meat.

2. A hostel for students; = HOSPITIUM 2.

1895 *RASHDALL Univ. Europe* I. v. § 5. 497 There was more chance of the rule... being enforced [in a college] than in the private Hospice.

Hospitable (*hōspitāb'l*), a. [*a.* obs. F. *hospitable* (Cotgr. 1611), or ad. L. type **hospitābilis*, f. *hospitā-re*: see HOSPITATE and -BLE.]

1. Offering or affording welcome and entertainment to strangers; extending a generous hospitality to guests and visitors. a. Of persons.

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 3/28 Hospitable, *hospitabilis*. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 340 They are very hospitable one to another. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* I. 330 *note*, The savages in America are extremely hospitable. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 9 They were... hospitable to travellers.

b. Of things, feelings, qualities, etc.

1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 244 Then the constraint of hospitable zeale, in the reliefe of this oppressed childe. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* ii. (K.), His hospitable gate The richer and the poor stood open to receive. 1777 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. iv, Entertained in a most hospitable manner. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xxxviii. V. 55 He is said to have inherited his father's hospitable relation to Sparta.

2. *transf.* Disposed to receive or welcome kindly; open and generous in mind or disposition.

1655 *EVELYN Lett.* 8 June, Ostende may prove as hospitable to our shipping as Brest hath bene. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 134 We must... make our faculties as hospitable to it [God's Word] as we can. 1887 *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* VIII. 86 The religion of the Greeks... was hospitable to novelties and was composite in character.

Hence **Hospitableness**, hospitable quality or character.

1612-15 *BP. HALL Contempl.* N. T. iv. xvii, Charity and hospitableness. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1845) 73 Such a constant kindness and hospitableness to such thoughts... they will, as it were, come to the mind without calling. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xxxi. 428 His benignity to strangers, and hospitableness, is remarkable.

Hospitably (*hōspitāb'lī*), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a hospitable manner; with hospitality. a 1731 *PRIOR Lailie* 119 Ye thus hospitably live, And strangers with good cheer receive. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 327 He makes a virtue of necessity, and hospitably rows him to shore. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 530 They received him most hospitably.

Hospitage (*hōspitēdʒ*). *Obs.* or *arch.* [*ad.* med. L. *hospitiagium*, f. *hospit-em*: see HOST sb. 2 and -AGE.]

† 1. The position of a guest; guestship. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. x. 6 That his ungentle hoste n'ote him appeach Of vile ungentleness, or hospitages breach.

†2. Lodging, entertainment as a guest. *Obs.*
 1611 *SPECK Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ix. § 77 No where contenting himself with his dyet and hospitage.
 3. A place of hospitality.
 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* l. 312 That a hospitage Defiled should be abandoned.

Hospital (hospitāl), *sb.* Also 4 -aile, 4-6 hospyt-, 4-7 -ale, 5-7 -alle, 5-8 -all. [a. OF. *hospital*, mod.F. *hôpital*, ad. mod.L. *hospitāle* place of reception for guests, neut. sing. of *hospitālis* (see next). Of this word, **HOSTEL** and **HOTEL** are doublets, and **SPITAL** an aphetized form.]

1. A house or hostel for the reception and entertainment of pilgrims, travellers, and strangers; a hospice. Hence, one of the establishments of the Knights Hospitallers.

1300 *Becket* 84 Ther is nouth an hospital arerd of Saint Thomas. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 To temples in Acres he quath fise bussand marke, & fise thousand to be hospice. c1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) x. 40 Before þe kirke. es a grete hospitale. of which þe hospitalleres hase þaire first fundacion. c1500 *Melusine* xxi. 122 How they chased two galleys of the hospital of Rhodes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 2 The said William Weston or any of his bretherne or confreers of the said Hospital or house of Saint John of Hierusalem in England. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 102 (R.) The country of Prussia, which the Dutch knights of the order of Saint Maries hospitale of Jerusalem hane of late wholly conquered and subdued. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 52 An adjacent hospital founded by the princess Hippolita for the reception of pilgrims.

2. A charitable institution for the housing and maintenance of the needy; an asylum for the destitute, infirm, or aged. *Obs.* exc. in Eng. legal use and in proper names like *Greenwich Hospital*, orig. a home for superannuated seamen.

1418 E. E. *Wills* 31, I bequethe to be pore hospitaies.. to everyche hospital, to parte a-monge pore folk there, xx s. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 200 An olde and riche Hospital, dedicated to Saincte Leonarde, in the whiche Almshouse the pore and indigente people were harbored. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 18 Yee knowe the hospitall at the townes ende, wherein the freemen decaied are released. 1697 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 44 Send into England for ring Gowns, such as poor people wear in Hospitals. c1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 38 We go by St. Cross (Winchester) a large hospitall for old men and I thinke most is for ye decayed schollars. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* xii. 316/2 Hospitals intended merely for the relief of poor and indigent persons in England are peculiarly called Alms-houses.

†b. A house for the corporate lodging of students in a university; a hostel or hall. *Obs.*

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Halles Hostelles Hospitalles. 1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 Saint Johns in Cambridge, that at that time was.. shining so farre above all other Houses, Halls, and Hospitalles. 1706 *ESTCOURT Fair Examp.* iii. i, England, instead of being.. the Hospital of Fools wou'd be an entire College of Learned Men.

c. A charitable institution for the education and maintenance of the young. Now only in Sc. legal use and in names of ancient institutions such as Christ's Hospital, London, and Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh.

1552 HULOET, Hospitall for children to be brought up, *brephrothota*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. i, I tooke him of a child, up, at my doore.. gave him mine owne name Thomas, Since bred him at the hospitall. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 164 Among the blew coats in Ch. Ch. Hospital. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* vii. 347/2 An hospital.. is sometimes a place of learning, as Christ's Hospital, London. *Ibid.* ix. 275/2 Edinburgh has some noble hospitals and charitable institutions. Among these are.. Heriot's Hospital.. Watson's Hospitals, Merchant-Maiden and Trades'-Maiden Hospitals, Orphan Hospital, and Gillespie's Hospital. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 She was brought up in one of the hospitals here. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Hospital*, in Law.. in Scotland.. more frequently signifies a mortification or endowment for the education as well as support of children.

3. *spec.* An institution or establishment for the care of the sick or wounded, or of those who require medical treatment. (The current sense.)

Such institutions are either public or private, free or paying,—or both combined,—general or special with respect to the diseases treated.

[c1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) xliii, Oure hoely places, callyd the Priory of seynt Bartholomew yn Smythfylde, and.. the hospital by olde tyme longyng to the same.] 1549 *Order resp. St. Barthol.* in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 137 For the better sustentation and comferte of the diseased and impotent persons within the said hospitall. 1552 *Ordre Hosp. St. Barthol.* Pref. A v, This Hospital.. where.. there hane bene healed of the pocques, fystules, filthie blaynes and sores, to nombre of .viij. hundred. 1573-80 BABET *Alv.* H 665 An Hospital, or spittle for poore folkes diseased. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 299 The money.. is sent to the Hospitals of the diseased. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 81 Physicians, surgeons, and others who attend hospitals, ought, for their own safety, to take care that they be properly ventilated. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* ii. i. 85 A Roman Lady.. founded at Rome as an act of penance the first public hospital.

transf. and *fig.* 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 11 For the world, I count it not an Inne, but an Hospital, and a place, not to live, but to die in. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* x. 217 The world is a great hospital full of sick and dying souls, all wounded by one and the same mortal weapon, sin.

b. A similar establishment for the treatment of sick or injured animals.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 The publike Hospital, which the Citizens.. had founded for all kindes of Birds, to cure them in their sickness. 1884 *Daily News* 23 July 7/1 The Great Northern Railway has just set up a hospital for their sick or injured horses.

c. Short for *hospital-ship*.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4562/3 Her Majesty's Ships the *Dover*.. *Pembroke*.. Hospital, and *Carcass*.. Bomb. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6141/3 *Serpent* Bomb, *Smirma* Factor Hospital.

d. In (*info*) *hospital*: under medical treatment in a hospital. In quot. 1885, *transf.* of vessels.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* iii. 113 More than half the survivors were in hospital. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* xxii. 1. 305, I saw the absolute necessity of his gunboats going into hospital.

†4. A house of entertainment; 'open house'.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Ne coueytous of foul wyning, but to holde hospital. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 9 The house where Lamiia (for so we call the Curtezian) kept her Hospital.

†5. A place of lodging. In first quot. *fig. Obs.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 77 (To the Virgin Mary) Hospital riall, the lord of all Thy closet did include. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 74 An unclene spirite.. banished from his olde hospital. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 10 They spide a goodly castle.. which choosing for that evening's hospitale, They thither march.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hospital-assistent*, *management*, *practice*, *surgeon*, etc.; *hospital-treated* *adj.*; *hospital-boy*, a boy brought up at a hospital, a charity-boy; *hospital fever*, a kind of typhus fever arising in crowded hospitals from the poisonous condition of the atmosphere due to exhalations from diseased bodies; *hospital gangrene*, a spreading, sloughing, gangrenous inflammation starting from a wound and arising in crowded hospitals; also called *sloughing phagedæna*; *hospital-man*, *mate*, an assistant in a hospital on board ship; *Hospital Saturday*, a particular Saturday in the year on which collections of money for the local hospitals are organized in workshops, in the streets, and elsewhere; *hospital-ship*, a vessel fitted up for the reception and treatment of sick and wounded seamen; so *hospital berth*, *cabin*, *hulk*, *vessel*; *hospital steward*, (a) a non-commissioned staff-officer in the U.S. army who makes up prescriptions, administers medicine, and has general charge, under the direction of an army surgeon, of the sick and of hospital property; (b) in the navy, the designation formerly given to the apothecary (*Cent. Dict.*); *Hospital Sunday*, a particular Sunday in the year on which collections of money are made in the places of worship of a town or district for the local hospitals; *hospital ulcer* = *hospital gangrene*.

1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 168 Examined during the night by the nurse of the ward, or by an *hospital-assistent. 1798 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 53 That the *hospital-birth be appointed.. between decks. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 210 A thing only fit for alms-men and *hospital-boys. 1750 FAIRBANK (title) *Observations on the Nature and Cure of Hospital and Jail Fevers.* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) i. 690 It [putrid fever] possesses the additional names of Jail, Camp, and Hospital Fever. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 456 The particular ulcer, to which surgeons now give the name of malignant ulcer, or *hospital gangrene. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) ii. 217, I also allow each captain of the deck and *hospital-man two pounds of tobacco for use on the voyage. 1809 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Ld. Liverpool* 7 Dec. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) v. 341, I also hope your Lordship will.. send us out *Hospital Mates. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1877/4 The Swallow is arrived in the Downs.. as likewise an *Hospital Ship, with old and sick Soldiers. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 53 It is proposed, that.. an hospital-ship be appointed. 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 282 Numbers of poor fellows.. eager to seize the first opportunity of boarding the hospital-ship. 1873 *Punch* 1 Feb. 43/2 Munificence to medical charities upon *Hospital Sunday. 1876 J. IRVING *Ann. Time Suppl.* (ed. 2) [June] 15 (1873).—The first *Hospital Sunday' held in London; above 27,400 collected in connection with the different services. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) i. 689 One reason why nurses, and perhaps *hospital-surgeons, escape so often without injury. 1799 *Med. Fmnl.* i. 430 Ulcers.. which are known by the term of *hospital ulcers. 1897 MARK KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 620 The true sanatorium for the Coast would be a *hospital vessel attached to each district.

Hence *Ho'spital v. trans.*, to place in a hospital. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 182 Like a deserving pensioner, hospitalised in the comfort.. of fond protection.

†**Hospital**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *hospitālis* hospitalis, f. *hospes*, *hospit-em* host, guest: see **HOST sb.** and **-AL**.]

1. = **HOSPITABLE**. a. Of persons.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 14/28 Hospital, *hospitalis*. 1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 307 And it is said that a Bishop.. should be hospital, that is an entertainer of strangers. 1616 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 For Men they had not an Hospital, that were thus Hospital to Powles. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, *Wales* (1685) 27 Their Gentry brave and Hospital.

b. Of things, qualities, feelings, etc.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. xl. 1138 Hospital and friendly courtesies. 1638 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 222 Her kinde hospitall grace. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. xxi. (1715) 416 He had condemn'd the Salt, and overturn'd the Hospital Table.

2. In phr. *hospital Jove*, *Jupiter*, or *God*, a translation of L. *hospitālis* or Gr. *ἑνικός* 'protector of the rights of hospitality'; also of Gr. *ἑνικός*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vi. 2 Thei weren, that enhabiden the place, of Iouis hospitall (Vulg. *Iouis hospitalis*). 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxx. ii. 380 In the very sight of the Hospital God. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 1052 They are sacred to hospital Jupiter. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. xxi. (1715) 416 Out of a pious regard to the Hospital Alliance. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* i. xx. 93 Στάθου ἑνικοί, hospital crowns.

Hospitalar-ian, *rare*. [f. med.L. *hospitālāri-us* + **-AN**.] = **HOSPITALIER** 1.

1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) i. 40 Dedicated under the name of St. Julian the hospitalarian and martyr.

†**Hospitalary**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *hospitālāri-us* **HOSPITALIER**.] = **HOSPITALIER** 3.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 144 The Order of the Dutch knights, commonly called the Hospitalaries of Jerusalem. *Ibid.* 150 Sifridus Walpole de Bassenheim, chief hospitalary commander in Elburg.

†**Hospitalious**, a. *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. L. *hospitālis* + **-OUS**.] *Hospitable*.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 238 Be hospitalious, Churchmen. *Ibid.* xii. lxxvii. 313 Lesse hospitalious too.

Hospitalism (hospitālizm), [f. **HOSPITAL sb.** + **-ISM**.] The hospital system: used esp. with reference to the hygienic evils incident to old, crowded, and carelessly conducted hospitals.

1869 SIR J. V. SIMPSON (title) *Hospitalism*: its effects on the results of surgical operations. — *Our existing System of Hospitalism* 4 We cannot.. hope for adequate.. progress in the.. healing art, till our system of hospitalism is more or less changed and revolutionized. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 146 That unknown conjunction of ward influences known as Hospitalism.

Hospitality (hospitāliti), [a. OF. *hospitalité* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *hospitālitas*, f. *hospitālis* (see **HOSPITAL a.**).]

1. The act or practice of being hospitable; the reception and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers, with liberality and goodwill.

c1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Thomas* 424 [Pe] aucht wel ma be, for to luf hospitalite. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xii. 13 Hospitalite, that is, herboringe of pore men. c1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs.* 4 *Lim. Mon.* xviii. (1885) 153 Every abbey priory, and oþer howses founded vpon hospitalite. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 705, I can kepe hospitalite, And geue as much vnto the pore. 1677 MOWSON *Litt.* iii. 151 That the old English Hospitality was.. a meere vice, I have formerly shewed. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 421 Keeping good hospitality in the Christmas at Bromley. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 26 June, Living in the country and maintaining 'old English hospitality'. This is a phrase very much used by the English themselves, both in words and writing; but I never heard of it out of the island, except by way of irony and sarcasm. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxix, Every courteous rite was paid, That hospitality could claim. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxviii. 580 We accepted his hospitality after the weather had moderated.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 82 In matters of state, and of expense.. in convivial and domestic hospitalities. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, The mind has various hospitalities to offer, and may treat its guests.. with a caprice we cannot wholly over-reach.

†2. **Hospitalableness**, *Obs.*

1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hospitality*, a being well disposed to entertain. 1771 SHAPTESLEY *Choræ.* ii. ii. § 3 (1737) II. 166 The noble Affection, which, in antient Language, was term'd Hospitality, viz. extensive Love of Mankind, and Relief of Strangers.

†3. A hospitable institution or foundation; a hospital (sense 2). In quot. 1571, ?Hospitable institutions generally. *Obs. rare*.

1571 *Act* 13 *Edw.* c. 10 § 2 The Dilapidations and the Decay of all Spirituall Lyvynges and Hospitalitie. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxii. 45 The hospitality of St. Leonard's near York.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1552 HULOET, Hospitalitie keper, or he who kepeth a good howse of meat and drinke, *philoxenus*. *Ibid.*, Hospitalitie keypyng, *larem fons*. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/3 The women.. have formed a strong 'hospitality' committee.

Hospitalier, -aler (hospitālēr). *Forms*: 4-6 hospiteler, -yteler, 5 -ytler, hospituller, hospituler, ospitaliere, 6 hospyteler, 7-8 -itler, 4- hospitaler, 5 -aller. [a. OF. *hospitalier* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med.L. *hospitālārius* hospitaller (senses 1 and 2), f. *hospitāle* (see **HOSPITAL sb.**). **HOSTELER**, **OSTLER** are doublets.]

1. In a religious house or hospice, the person whose office it is to receive and attend upon visitors, pilgrims, and strangers; = **HOSTELER** 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/1 An Hospituller, *cenodochiarus*, *cenodochiarus*. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) i. 67 St. Isidore, Priest and Hospitalier.. of Alexandria. 1864 GREENSHIELDS *Ann. Lesmahagow* 13 The hospitalier received strangers and the wayfaring poor.

2. *spec.* A member of a religious order, brotherhood, or sisterhood, formed for charitable purposes, esp. for the care of the sick and infirm in hospitals. Many such have existed from the 13th c. or earlier. Such were originally the *Knights Hospitaliers* (see 3).

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars.* T. 817 Folk that been entred in to ordre as subekne or preest or hospitaliers. c1430 *LYDG. Venus-Mass Ep.* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 394 To all the holy fratermite and Confrary of the same brotherhede.

And to alle hospitylers and Relygious nat spottyd nor mad foul with no crime. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent*. 52 The Hospitallers of the Holy Ghost took their beginning at Rome, about . . . 1201. 1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The appellation is chiefly given to certain communities of religious; as, the hospitallers of Elsefort in Essex, instituted to take care of lepers; hospitallers of S. John Baptist of Coventry; hospitallers of S. Julian; hospitallers of S. Leonard at York, etc. 1746 in *Acc. French Settlement. N. Amer.* 24 This house is serv'd by the nuns hospitallers of St. Augustine of the congregation of the mercy of Jesus. 1880 Chambers' *Encycl. s.v.*, The hospitallers of Our Lady of Christian Charity were founded near Chalons in the end of the 13th c., by Guy de Joinville; . . . and the hospitallers of Our Lady Della Scala about the same time at Siena.

3. More fully, *Knights Hospitallers*, an order of military monks, following chiefly the rule of St. Augustine, which took its origin from a hospital founded at Jerusalem, c. 1048, by merchants of Amalfi, for the succour and protection of poor pilgrims visiting the Holy Land, but subsequently grew to be a wealthy fraternity, received a military organization, and became one of the chief bulwarks of Christendom in the East, besides having dependent 'hospitals' and possessions throughout the Christian lands. (See COMMANDERY.) *Grand Hospitaller*, the third in dignity of the order, after the Grand Commander and Grand Marshal; also an officer in some other orders.

After the taking of Jerusalem by Saladin in 1187, the chief seat of the order was successively at Markab in Phoenicia, Acre 1193, Cyprus 1291, Rhodes 1310, Malta 1530 to 1798. Their possessions were confiscated in England in 1540, and the order was suppressed in most European countries in or after 1799. They were known at various times, and in their various capacities, as *Brothers of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist*, *Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem*, *Knights of Rhodes*, *Knights of Malta*, etc. (This is the earliest sense of the word in English.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 178 He toke it wikkedly out of be Hospitellers bond. c. 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) iv. 13 He ile of Rodos, be whilk be Hospitellers haldez and gouernes. *Ibid.* x. 40 [see HOSPITAL sb. 1.] 1531 *Dial. on Law Eng.* ii. xlii. (1638) 136 The Hospitellers and Templers be prohibit they shall hold no plee that belongs to the Kings Courts. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 13 He entered into a deepe discourse thereof with . . . the master of the Hospitallers. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 55 The Convent of the Knights Hospitallers. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) l. 274 As to the order of St. Maurice, it has the king for grand master. . . The marquis de Morus, chancellor of the order. The count de Provana, great hospitaller. 1776-81 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lviii. 1858 W. PORTER *Knights Malta I.* i. 13 Such was the original establishment of the Hospitallers of Jerusalem, which may justly be considered as the cradle of the Order of St. John.

4. In some of the London hospitals, which were orig. religious foundations (and thus a direct development of sense 1): The title of the chief resident official whose office included that of religious superintendent; hence it is retained in some cases, e.g. St. Bartholomew's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital, as the title of the chaplain.

1552 *Ordre Hosp. St. Barthol.* D. liij. The office of the Hospiteler. 1557 *Order of Hospitalis* E. j. b. Your warrant in sending any [sic] folk] to the Hospitalis, shalbe sufficient to the Hospitalier for the receiving of the same. 1624 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 146 To haue a reversion of the Hospitlers place of Saint Bartholomewes. 1736 LRONT *Albert's Archit.* l. 86 Sick Strangers. distributed regularly to inferior Hospitlers, to be looked after. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gl. Brit.* 248 (St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark) In the same court are the houses of the Treasurer, Hospiteler, Steward, Butler and Cook. 1766 ENTICK *London IV.* 382 An hospitaller or chaplain, 4 physicians. 1808 *St. Barthol. Hosp.*, Charge of the Vicar and Hospitaller. 1808 *St. Thomas's Hosp.*, Duties of Hospitaller, You shall enjoin the Sisters to send for you, or the Assistant Hospitaller, whenever any Patients shall desire such [religious] Ministrations.

5. An inmate of a hospital. *rare*.

1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 325 There is an old man's hospital. Life-like tales might be written on the . . . experiences of these Hospitallers.

6. attrib. † *Hospitaller Knight* = 3. *Obs. rare*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 521 It was the Seat of the Hospitaller-knights, which now reside in Malta.

† *Hospitary*, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *hospitāri-us*, f. *hospes*, *hospit-*: see HOST sb. 2 + -ARY.] Connected or having to do with entertainment or housing.

1658 ROWLAND *Monstet's Theat. Ins.* 900 Until the public overseers and hospitary Bees have found a fit place for the Swarm to settle in.

Hospitate (*hɒspɪtət*), *a. rare*. [ad. med.L. *hospitāt-us*: see Du Cange.] Devoted to the purposes of a hospice.

1869 R. WILLIS *Hist. Monast. Christ Ch. Canterb.* v. (heading), Hospitate and private buildings of the prior. *Ibid.* Index, Hospitate buildings of the Monastery.

Hospitate (*hɒspɪtət*), *v. rare*. [f. L. *hospitār-*, ppl. stem of *hospitāri* to be a guest, med.L. *hospitāre* to receive as a guest, f. *hospit-em* guest, HOST sb. 2.]

† 1. *trans.* To lodge or entertain. *Obs. rare* -o.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hospitate*, to lodge one.

† 2. *intr.* To lodge, take up one's abode. *Obs.* 1681 GREW *Museum* (J.), This hospitates with the living animal in the same shell.

3. *Repr. Ger. hospitiëren*, To attend university lectures as an occasional student.

a. 1886 W. B. ROBERTSON *Martin Luther* etc. II. (1892) 113 You may *hospitate*, as it is called, though you are not a Bursch.

So *Hospitation*, reception as a guest, hospitable entertainment. *Hospitator* (L. *hospitator*), one who receives or entertains hospitably.

1851 *Illustr. Calend. Angl. Ch.* 251 From his great liberality to travellers and wayfarers, he (Saint Julian) is called Hospitator, and is considered the patron saint of travellers, ferrymen, and wandering minstrels. 1863 J. R. WALBRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 188 He . . . was admitted by the grace and favour of Queen Margaret to her household and hospitation. 1894 J. A. WHITLOCK *Hosp. God's House, Southampt.* 28 The traditional life of St. Julian, Hospitator.

Hospiticide, *rare* -o. [ad. rare L. *hospiticidea*, f. *hospes*, *hospit-* guest + *-cida*, *-CIDERE* 1.] One who kills his guest or host. (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.)

† *Hospitious* (*hɒspɪʃəs*), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *hospitium* (see HOSPICE) + -OUS: cf. *auspicious*, *officious*.] Hospitable. (Sometimes repr. L. *hospitālis*: see HOSPITAL a. 2.)

1588 GREENE *Dorastus* f. 22 Where I shall hope hospitious friends to find. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilia* vi. 240 We glory in th' hospitious rites our grand-sires did commend. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxii. (1748) 341 The shire's hospitious town. 1784 in Sir B. Burke *Viciss. Fam. Ser.* II. (1860) 316 He got the name of Na Feile, or the Hospitious.

|| *Hospitium* (*hɒspɪʃiəm*). [L.: see HOSPICE.] 1. = HOSPICE 1.

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* i. 9-to God. . . will not fail to provide us an *hospitium*, a place to reside in, when cast out of all. 1700 tr. *Angelo & Carl's Congo* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 156 (Stanf.) Attended by this crowd, we proceeded to our *hospitium* or house for our reception. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. Inform us why you will not approach our more pleasant and better furnished *hospitium*. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* xi. 181 The Church at Iona, as well as the *hospitium*, the refectory, etc. were thus made of wattles.

2. A place of residence for students in a university; a hall or hostel. 1805 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* I. v. § 5. 481 The original *Hospitium* or Hall (as it was usually called at Oxford) was a democratic, self-governing Society. *Ibid.* 482 The College was, in its origin, nothing but an endowed *Hospitium* or Hall. *Ibid.* II. ii. xii. § 9. 558 At Cambridge . . . the more usual name was *Hospitium* or *Hostel*—not the only instance in which a Parisian usage has been preserved more faithfully at Cambridge than at Oxford.

Hospitize (*hɒspɪtəɪz*), *v. rare*. [f. L. *hospit-em* guest + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To lodge or entertain with hospitality. 1805 *Ch. Chron.* (N. Zealand) May 597 His Lordship . . . was driven to the residence of Mr. Aldrich, where they were hospited till the following evening.

2. *intr.* = HOSPITATE 3. 1895 A. STODDART *J. S. Blackie* iii. 54 By the rule of 'hospitizing' practised in the University, he found himself free to visit the classes under Hausmann [etc.].

|| *Hospodar* (*hɒspɒdər*). [a. Rumanian *hospodăr*, of Slavonic origin: possibly from Little Russ. *hospodār* = Russ. *gospodār* (in South Russia 'master of a house'), deriv. of *gospōd* lord. Another Russian form of the word is *gosudār* sovereign, king, lord, sir.]

A word meaning 'lord', formerly borne as a title of dignity by the governors appointed by the Ottoman Porte for the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 476 (Russia) And all this for the honour of Hospodars, viz. the Prince.]

1684 SCANDERBERG *Rediv.* iv. 86 The Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia . . . revolted from the Turks. 1796 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 461 (Stanf.) The Hospodars, or princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, pay very large sums to the Grand Sultan for their dignities. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 317/1 These Hospodars or governors assumed the title of princes, and were addressed as 'Most Serene Highness'.

1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. ix. 362 His father, for a time hospodar of Wallachia, had retired into private life.

Hence *Hospodariat*, -iate (erron. -iot, *hospodorate*), the office of a hospodar, the territory governed by a hospodar.

1833 FRASER'S *Mag.* VII. 196 The hospodariats were sure to become dependencies of Muscovy. 1866 *Ch. Times* 3 Mar., The deposition of Prince Couza from the Hospodariate of Wallachia and Moldavia has been accomplished. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 529 Hampering negotiations, with the ideas of an Hospodariate, an annexation of Candia.

Hospray, *obs.* form of OSPREY.

† *Hospete*, a variant of HOST, assimilated to L. *hospit-em*. So † *Hospetes* for HOSTESS.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Tim.* 25 Salute Priscilla and Aquila myne hospete and myne hospites.

Hospyt-, *obs.* form of HOSPIT.

† *Hoss*, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [An onomatopœic form akin to Huzz.] *intr.* To buzz.

1530 PALSGR. 588/1, I hosse, as a bee or flye dothe. . . It is a perylous noyse. . . to here a bee hosse in a boxe.

Hoss, dial. f. HORSE.

Hoss, -e, *Hossell*, *obs.* ff. HOSE sb., HOUSEL.

Host (*hɒst*), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 3-6 ost(e), 4-5 oost, 4-6 ooste, 6 oast, 6-7 Sc. oyst. b. 4-6 hoost, 4-7 hoste, 5-6 hooste, 6-7 hoast, Sc. hoist, 4- host. [a. OF. *ost*, *host*, *oost*, *hoost* army (10th c. in Godef.) = It. *oste*, Sp. *hueste*, Pg. *hoste* = L.

hostem (*hostis*) stranger, enemy, in med.L. army, warlike expedition. The Latin *h.*, lost in Romanic, was gradually readopted in OF. and ME. spelling, and hence in mod. Eng. pronunciation.]

1. An armed company or multitude of men; an army. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 13/431 His sone a-jein be Aumpeour with is ost he wende. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6160 Of egypte godds ost [Trin. hoost] vte vend. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14336 Pey . . . gadered folk, & hostes ledde. 136a LANCEL. P. Pl. A. III. 252 Weend pider with þin hoost [vrr. ost, oost]. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxxviii(f). (Bodl. MS.), þer was no corner of þe worlde wide but he feeelde þe sward of þe oste of Rome. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 16 The chefe captayne of the host. a. 1555 LYNOX-SAY *Tragedie* 163, I rasit ane oyste of mony bald Baroun. a. 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 148 As Samuel would not come to Saul, so wisdom will not come to that oost. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iv. 6 Thereby shall we shadow The numbers of our Hoast. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Will.* 7 Of them qvha comes to the hoist. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 214 Who better can succeed Achilles lost Than he who gave Achilles to your hoast? 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 201 Haste, goddess, haste! the flying host detain. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lvii. VII. 211 She was . . . not daunted by the sight of the armed host which surrounded her. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 30 The leaders of the host were exhorted to gentleness and moderation.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

[c. 1315 SHOREHAM 15 A prince of Godes ost Schel do the confermyng None loser, Therefore hit mot a bisschop be.] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4475 Gog and Magog es night elles Bot þe host of antichrist. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 589 Fonde Shame adowne to brynge, With alle her oost erly and late. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 56 That an host of Hartes is more to be feared that is ruled by a Lyon, than an hoste of Lyons ruled by an Hart. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* 21 All the spangled host keep watch in squadrons bright. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 417 He was a host of debaters in himself. 1862 STANLEY *Jen. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 374 It is a word which . . . is a host of imagery and doctrine in itself. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 470 Arcturus and his host.

† c. A warlike gathering; cf. HOSTING. *Sc. Obs.* 1807 GRIBSON *St. Andrews* 74 A clause binding the latter to attend and protect the former in all raids and hosts.

2. *transf.* A great company; a multitude; a large number.

[c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii. 38 (Harl. MS.) The king maade him redy to come to þe Emperour, with a gret oost, for to wedde his dowter.] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 269 The three Hostes [caravans] cast themselves into a triangle. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. Defend this lady against your host of Monks. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Marriod* viii. The examination of a host of trunks just arrived from France. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 11 What a host of thoughts and images that one name carries! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 234 They produce a host of books written by Musaeus and Orpheus.

† b. A name for a 'company' of sparrows. *Obs.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F. vj. b. An Ost of sparrows.

3. In Biblical and derived uses: a. *Host* or *hosts of heaven* (Heb. *הַשָּׁמַיִם צְבָא* *ts'ba hashshamayim*) is applied to (a) the multitude of angels that attend upon God, and (b) the sun, moon, and stars.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxii. 19, I saw the Lord vpon his see sittynge, and al the oost of heuene stondynge nee3 to hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 1 Thus was heuene and earth fynished with all their hoost. — *Deut.* xviii. 3 Sonne or Mone, or eny of the hooste of heuene. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* v. 14 As captaine of the hooste of the Lord am I now come. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 606 Hesperus that led the starrie Host. *Ibid.* v. 710 His count'nance. . . Drew after him the third part of Heav'n's Host. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 5 The worship of the host of heuene.

b. *Lord* (God) of hosts (*Jehovah Ts'baôth*): a frequent title of Jehovah in certain books of the Old Testament; app. referring sometimes to the heavenly hosts (see a), sometimes to the armies of Israel, and hence in modern use with the sense 'God of armies' or 'of battles'.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 45 V come to thee in the name of the Lord God of oostis, God of the compaynes of Israel. — *Zech.* i. 3 Be ye conuerted to me, saith the Lord of oostis. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xiv. 21 All the kettels in Ierusalem and Iuda, shalbe holy vnto the Lorde of hoostes. 1569 in *Q. Eliz. Prayer Bk.* App. v. (1890) 225 O most myghtie God, the Lorde of hoostes. . . the only geuer of all victories. 1660 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 78 The Lord of Hosts, i. e. of all things visible and invisible. . . of all things animate and inanimate, which, in the history of Creation, are called, the host of heaven and earth, the one host of God. 1891 A. F. KIRKPATRICK in *Camb. Bible for Schools*, *Psalms* xxiv. to note. 1897 R. KIFLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget.

Host (*hɒst*), *sb.* 2. Forms: a. 3-7 oste, 4-5 ost, 5-6 ooste, 6-8 oast. b. 4- host; also 4-6 hoost(e), 4-7 hoste, 6 Sc. hoist, 6-7 hoast. [a. OF. *oste*, *hoste* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *hôte* host, guest = It. *oste* = L. *hospit-em* (*hospes*) host, guest, stranger, foreigner. For resumption of *h*, cf. prec.]

1. A man who lodges and entertains another in his house: the correlative of *guest*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4601 And 3yt shall he make sum robbery, Or begyle his hoste þer he shal lye. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* xvi. 23 Gaius myn oost [1382 my herborger; 1526 TINDALE myne hoste; 1611 mine hoste] greeteth you wel. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. I John* (1537) 98 Gaius . . . whome Faule . . . calleth his ooste and the ooste of all the congregation. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 173 A tedious guest to a loathsome oost. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vi. 29 Conduct me to mine Host, we loue

him highly. 1700 DRYDEN *Baucis & Phil.* 118 But the kind hosts their entertainment grace, With hearty welcome, and an open face. 1708 E. COOK *Sot-weed Factor* (1865) 10 Pleas'd with the Treatment I did find, I took my leave of Oast so kind. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, You are almost in the position of host to-night.

2. *spec.* A man who lodges and entertains for payment; a man who keeps a public place of lodging or entertainment; the landlord of an inn. Often in archaic phr. *mine (my) host* = the landlord of such and such an inn.

c 1290 *Beket* 1176 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 At one gode mannes house his in a-nist he nam... his oste dam wel god 3eme hov hen heom alle here. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 747 Greet chiere made our host [v.rr. ost, oste, hooste] vs enerchion. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 222 Efter soper, sayd myne oste, That he couth noght tel the day That ani knight are with him lay. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 145 Lodged in an Inne... Whereupon the Hoste asked him payment. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 100 Mine Host of the Garter. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 45 Let me freely how you like my Hoste, and the company? I am not mine Hoste a witty man? 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 90 Who does not know the famous Swan? Object uncouth! I yet our host, For it was painted by the Host. 1858 MURRAY'S *Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 58 The two daughters of mine host are both fair and graceful in their national costume. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 121, I was informed by my host that [etc.].

b. *Prov.* To reckon (+count) without (+before) one's host: to calculate one's bill or score without consulting one's host or landlord; to come to conclusions without taking into consideration some important circumstance of the case.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* III. 202 It ys sayd in comyn that 'who sooner rekeneth wythoute his hoste, he rekeneth twys for ones'. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 991/a He fareth lo lyke a geste, that maketh hys rekenynge himselfe without hys hoste. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 131 b, They reckened before their host, and so paid more then their shotte came to. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 649 He that countis without his oist, Oft tymes he countis twyse. 1698 VANBRUGH and P. *Asop* III. But here, alas! he found to's cost, He had reckon'd long without his host. 1824 SCOTT *S. Roman's* xv, But hostess as she was herself... she reckoned without her host in the present instance. 1877 [see COUNT v. 7]. 1886 SYMONS *Catholic Recat.* II. 174 He [Bruno] reckoned strangely in this matter, without the murderous host into whose clutches he had fallen.

3. *Biol.* An animal or plant having a parasite or commensal habitually living in or upon it.

1857 LANKESTER *tr. Küchenmeister's Anim. Paras.* I. Introd. 4 They usually emigrate once into the external world, generally with the excrements of the hosts of their parents. *Note.* Host is a literal translation of the German 'Wirth', and although not perhaps previously used in the above sense in the English language, I have adopted it to prevent a somewhat tedious circumlocution. 1862 *Intell. Observ.* II. 115 The mode in which the liver flukes gain access to their hosts, or in other words to the bodies of the heribivorous animals they frequent. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 733 Cuscuta is nourished exclusively by the haustoria which penetrate into the tissue of the host. 1892 BRAOY *Addr. Tyneside Field Club* 9 To complete the life-cycle of any one of these creatures (tape-worms), successive residence is necessary in the bodies of two distinct species of animal, thus called the 'intermediate host' and the 'final host'. *attrib.* 1888 *Athenaeum* 28 Jan. 119/1 Preparations showing the entrance of the potato fungus into the host-plant. 1889 *Scot. Leader* 19 June 7 The part played by the barberry as a 'host plant' in producing mildew.

4. A guest. Cf. HOASTMAN. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 How he [Lichan]... His hostes slough and into mete He made her bodies to ben etc. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 An hoste that lightly forgeth his lodgyng... and departeth lously without to haue eny rethwe. 1518 *Merch. Adv.* Newcastle (Surtees) 51 The ostmen that byes any merchaundise of ther hosts. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Jas. I. vii, They took me prisoner, not as oste.

1. *Host*, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* Forms: 4 ooste, hooste (e), 5 ost (e), host (e). [*ad.* OF. *hoste*, *osté*, var. of *hostel*, *ostel* HOSTEL. The pl. of the latter was often *ostez*, *ostes*, whence by reaction the sing. *osté*; mod.F. dialects have *hôte*, *ôte*. For the loss of final *e* in Eng. cf. *assign sb.*, *avowee sb.*] A place of lodging or entertainment; a hostel, inn.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 23 Mo camen to him in to the hoost, or herbere [1388 the in]. — *Philem.* 22 Make redy to me an ooste [gloss or hous for to dwelle inne]. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl. MS.) Thes two yong knyghtes yede to her oste in þe cite. *Ibid.* lxi. 257 His squier sojte an host, for swiche a worthi knyzt to be eside yenne. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xxxv. 26 An old vausour that kepte An Ost, & was A Man of honour.

b. *Phr.* To be (or lie) at host: to be lodged or entertained; to be put up at an inn; *fig.* to be on familiar terms or at home with.

c 1450 *Merlin* 171 This mayden... was at hoste with a riche burgeys. 1554 H. WESTON in *Lalimer's Sermon*, & Rem. (Parker Soc.) 264, I will be at host with you anon. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Diuerbi ad aliquid in hospitium*,... to be at host with one. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 35 Crowses and Ravens... are at hoste with euery kind of fruite in the Orchard. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 410 Your goods that lay at host... in the Centaur.

Host (*hōst*), *sb.* 4. Forms: a. 4 oyst, 4-5 oost, 4-7 ost (e), 6 oast. β. 4-6 hoost (e), hoste, 6-7 hoast (e), 5- host. [*a.* OF. *oiste*, *hoiste* = *L. hostia* victim, sacrifice. At an early stage the Eng. word became assimilated in form to the prec. sbs., of which *ost*, *oost*, *hoost*, etc. were the normal etymological forms. See also HOSTIE.]

1. A victim for sacrifice; a sacrifice (*lit.* and *fig.*): often said of Christ. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 11, I offrid in his tabernakile þe hoste of heghnyng of voice. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 18 A conenable oost [gloss or sacrifice], plesynge to God. — 1 *Pet. ii.* 5 To offre spiritual hostes [gloss or offerings] acceptable to God bi Jhesu Crist. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 44 Pat I myght offre my self an acceptable oost to hym. 1553 *Homilies* II. *Sacram.* II. (1839) 448 Let us... offre always to God the host or sacrifice of praise by Christ. 1605 SYLVESTER *Dn Barbas* II. iii. 11. *Fathers* 287 Anon said Isaac... But where's your Hoste? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xiii. vi. 232 To goe unto the altars, or to handle an ost or sacrifice. 1653 LD. VAUX *Godeau's St. Paul* 310 Jesus Christ having once offered the Host of His body, is seated at the right hand of God.

2. *Ecll.* The bread consecrated in the Eucharist, regarded as the body of Christ sacrificially offered; a consecrated wafer.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8849 He stode and heylde þe oste. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 9 He ordeyned þat þe oyst schulde be of þerf brede. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* Introd. 7 The sacred oost is no maner breed, but either nowt, or accident withouten any subject. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 The host betokeneth the body of Chryst. a 1583 CRINDAL *Prutif. Dial.* Rem. (1843) 46 If a little mouse get an host, he will craue no more meat to his dinner. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* II. 164 They make their Hosts of Flower kneed with Wine and Oil. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 38 Such as scruple to kneel at the host. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 19 Omitting the words which convey the idea of a sacrifice, and the ceremony of the elevation of the host. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. x. 191 An apothecary, who also was useful to the Catholics, making 'Hosts' for them.

3. *attrib.*, as (sense 2) host-bearer, *-cup*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 465/5 Host Cup. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calend. Port.* 4 The solemn chant of the Host-Bearers.

1. *Host*, *v.* 1. *Obs.* [*f.* Host *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To gather into a host; to assemble in battle array, to encamp. (Cf. HOSTING *vbl. sb.*)

1207 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1190 Betere hom adde ibe at rome, þan nousted [MS. B. yosted] þere. c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 16 The whill the host was thus in Ossory... these tweyn, as bar wone was, weren both I-hosted to-gedderes.

2. *intr.* To be assembled or gather in a host.

1430-40 LYDGE. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 42 a, As they lay hostyng Not farre asonder, and Saul lay an slepe. 1787 J. BARLOW *Vis. Columbus* vi. 173 With scanty force, where should he lift the steel, While hosting foes immeasurably wheel?

Host, *v.* 2 [*f.* Host *sb.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To receive (any one) into one's house and entertain as a guest. *Obs.*

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 3 That no Straunger... should oste or take to sojourne with hym within this Realme of England any Merchant Straunger. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, Fuluius... caused him to be hosted with a worshipfull man. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 27 Such was that Hag, unmeet to host such guests. 1613 T. MILLES *tr. Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* I. 20/2 Nowhere should he account himselfe either a Stranger, or to be Hosted. [1804 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 61 They [fishing smacks] were 'hosted' by Lowestoft merchants, to whom they sold their fish.]

b. *intr.* To play the host. *nonce-use.*

1868 Bp. WILBERFORCE in *Collect. & Recoll.* xv. (1898) 202 The great power of charming and pleasant host-ing possessed by Salisbury.

2. *intr.* To be a guest; to lodge, put up. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3978 He ostdy at haly eland. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Great host and small rote, Maketh vsaueury moutthes, where ever men oste. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 9 Goe beare it to the Centaure, where we host. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 386 Antiochus, falling in love with... the daughter of Cleopolemus, where he hosted.

Host, *v.* 3. *HOAST sb.* and *v.*, cough.

Hostage (*hōstédz*), *sb.* 1. Also 4-7 ostage.

[*a.* OF. *ostage* (11th c.), *hostage* (12-16th c. in Littré; Cotgrave 1611, *hostage* and *ostage*), mod.F. *otage*, = Pr. *ostatge*, OCat. *hostatge*, OSP. *hostage*, It. *ostaggio*, going back through **obstātium*, to a late pop.L. type **obstādātum*, f. *L. obstādātus* condition of a hostage, hostageship, f. *obses*, *obsidē* hostage. The initial *h* appears to have been added in OF., etc., through association with the family of *L. hospit-ē*: see Host *sb.* 2 Cf. med.L. *ostātium*, *hostātium* in sense 1, *hostāticus*, *ostagius*, *hostagius*, in sense 2 (Du Cange).]

1. Pledge or security given to enemies or allies for the fulfilment of any undertaking by the handing over of one or more persons into their power; the standing, state, or condition of the persons thus handed over; chiefly in phrases *in*, *into*, *to* *hostage*. (No plural.) *Obs.*

c 1275 LAV. 537 Hii wolleþ habbe hure children to hostage [c 1205 315]. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 399/231 Heo and manie oþer in ostage weren itake. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4987 Pijs oþer ten... Duel in ostage her wit me. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3680 There was a maide sent hym into hostage. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Legend* 432 b/1 He was ledde... with hys two brethren in ostage or pledge for the deluyerance of the sayd kyng theyr fader. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 223 Your brother layd hostage, promysynge that he wolde neuer retourne without he brought with hym y^e admyrall Gaudys berde. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 80 Violating the lawe of hostage. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* I. iv. 105 If he stand in Hostage for his safety. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 6 [They] desired one or two of our men to goe ashore, leauing hostage in our ship for their safe returne. 1726-31

TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 97 To give the young King... in Hostage to the Queen.

2. (with *pl.*) A person thus given and held in pledge. Cf. HOSTAGER.

c 1275 LAV. 2009 Four and twenti hostages [c 1205 315] Chyldrich þar hitahte. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 William... gaf ageyn þo fees, of whilk he toke ostages. 1520 CAXTON'S *Chron. Eng.* v. 46 b/1 Upon assurance of this same thynge they gave him good hostages. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1590) 101 He laboured secretly that the Genoways should not deliuer in their ostages to the King. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Louv C. Warres* 85 He... kept the Prince of Aurange's Son... as an Hostage for his Fathers Actions. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 225 Ambassadors... to solicit the exchange of hostages. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 155 [At the siege of Exeter in 1068] one of the hostages was brought close to the East Gate, and his eyes were put out in the sight of both armies. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 254 They had given hostages for their good behaviour.

3. *generally.* A pledge or security.

c 1400 *Rom. Rote* 7312 Though ye borowes take of me, The sikerer shal ye neuer be For ostages, ne sikermesse, Or chartres. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xxiii, The ost of Christ, an ostage for his troth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 115 You know now your hostages: your Neckles word and my firme faith. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Marriage* (Arb.) 264 He that hath wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of vertue, or of mischief. 1865 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 483 One who wisely schemed, And hostage from the future took In trained thought and lore of book.

4. A treaty to which parties are pledged. *rare.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxx, And there with alle was made hostage on bothe parties, and made hit as sure as hit myghte be.

Hence *Hostage* *v. trans.* to give as a hostage.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 158 Nor is it likely now they would have so hostages their men... had they intended any villany.

1. *Hostage*, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [*a.* OF. (*h*) *ostage* = late L. type **hospitātium*, f. *hospes*, *hospit-ē* Host *sb.* 2: see -AGE. (Med.L. had *hospitāgium* and *hostāgium*, from Fr.)] A hostel, hostelry, inn. Also *attrib.*

c 1440 *Ipom.* 1292 His owne mayde, that was so bryght, To his ostage she went right. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 147 Ostage in this toorne know I non, Thin wyff and thou in for to slepe. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiii. (1870) 205, 1, haunyng pitie... poynted them to my hostage. a 1828 Willie Wallace x. in *Child Ballads* (1882-98) III. 271 He's on to the hostage gone Asking there for charitie. *Ibid.* IV, Fifteen lords in the hostage-house Waiting Wallace for to see. 1852 *Act 15 & 16 Vict.* cxxxi. Preamb. (Hull Shipping Dues), Certain Dues called... *Hostage Dues*.

1. *Hostager*. *Obs.* Also 4 ost-. [*a.* OF. (*h*) *ostagier*, -ger hostage, pledge, security, f. *hostage* + -ier = *L. -arius*.] = HOSTAGE *sb.* 1 2.

c 1330 R. BAUNNA *Chron.* (1810) 139 Þe castels and ostagers he 3ald borgh curtesye. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4983 Sende he scholde hym hostages, Men of gode, barons, pers. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frans.* I. cxxli. (R.) Ther wer styll in England hostages, the erle Dolyphyn of Auvergne, therle of Porseen... and dyuers other. 1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Hostager, one that is pledge for another, *hostagier*.

1. *Hostageship* (*hōstédz*), *sb.* [*f.* HOSTAGE *sb.* 1 (sense 2) + -SHIP.] The condition of a hostage; = HOSTAGE *sb.* 1 1.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. iii, The time of the hostageship rests with the King and the Duke. 1865 J. M. LUDLOW *Epics Mid. Ages* II. 249 By this act... the terms of his hostageship are forfeited. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 256 For a companion of his exile and hostageship.

Hostay(e), var. of HOSTEY *v.*, *Obs.*

1. *Hosted* (*hōstəd*), *a.* [*f.* Host *sb.* 1 + -ED. Cf. Host *v.* 1] Assembled in a host; in hosts.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 156 Indignant Frost... plies His hosted friends that vex the polar skies. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 91 The hosted Hebrews to their several tents... betake them. 1892 STOFF. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* x. 243 The hosted waves of ocean.

1. *Hostel* (*hōstəl*), *sb.* 1. Forms: α. 3-4 ostel, 4 osteyl, 5 ostell, -tell, 6-7 ostle. β. 3- hostell, 4 also 4 hostil, 4-7 hostell, 6 hostile, hostelle. [*a.* OF. *ostel*, -eil, *hostel*, mod.F. *hôtél* = Pr. (*h*) *ostal*, Sp. *hostal* = med.L. *hospitāle* (see HOSPITAL).]

1. A place of sojourn; a house where one lodges; a lodging. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1056 He... bead hem hom to is ostel To herbergen wið him. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 251 Þe hede of þis hostel Arthour I hat. c 1450 *Merlin* 130 The kynge wolde not haue hem at noon other ostell but in his house.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22623 Lauerd... yeild us gain vr ostel nu, þat us es ref. 1450-1520 *Myrr.* our Ladye 326 Whiche gaue to the lorde of heuen the hostell of her moste holy body. 1670 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 495 That this Island is an Hostell of Charity, an harbour of honesty.

2. *spec.* A public house of lodging and entertainment for strangers and travellers; an inn, a hotel.

Obs. after 16th c. till revived in 19th by Scott.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 514 Seynt Iuliane loo bon hostele Se her the house of Fame lo. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 64 As saffiche passe as the messenger and as sone at hus hostil. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* 14 Dec. (Arb.) 121 One hundred also of an other sorte... dyd lyue of theym selues in Ostles and Innes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. (heading), The hostel, or inn. 1847 LYTTON *Lucrétia* (1853) 264 As is the usage of hostels, a pair of boots stood outside the door, to be cleaned betimes in the morning. 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 25 But, being wearied sore in every limb Sought out a goodly hostel, where he might Rest him and eat and tarry for the night.

3. A house of residence for students at a university or elsewhere; esp. (in recent times) for students connected with a non-resident college; = *HALL* 4 a.

The term was never in official use at Oxford, though 'Halls' have been spoken of as 'hostels'; at Cambridge it has a recognized standing.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Provostship Maister-shipp Halls Hostelles. 1547 *Act 1 Edu. VI.* c. 14 § 15 Any of the Colleges Hostelles or Halls being in the same Universities. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. iii. (1877) 1. 87 There is mention and record of diverse other halls or hostels, that have bene there [at Oxford] in times past, as Beefe hall, Mutton hall [etc.]. 1629 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge Worthies* (1840) III. 436 Bred in some of the hostels afterwards united therunto [Trinity College, Cambridge]. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 98/3 (St. Deniol's Library, Hawarden) These [readers] are expected to reside in the hostel belonging to the library. 1895 *RASHALL Univ. Europe* I. v. § 2. 296 The Provost of Paris at the head of an armed band of citizens in return attacked a Hall or Hostel (*hospitium*) of students. 1898 *Cambridge Calendar* 876 Selwyn College . . . was recognised as a Public Hostel of the University by Grace of the Senate, Feb. 8, 1883.

† 4. A town-mansion; = *HOTEL* 1. *Obs.*

1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1381/1 The said duke de Montpensier . . . met the earle of Derby and the English traine . . . and did accompanie him vnto hostell de Longuenille, sometime called the hostle of Anjou. a 1648 *LD. HERBERT Life* (1886) 105, I went sometimes also to the court of Queen Margaret at the Hostel, called by her name. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* iii. vi. 60 Doth belong to Serjeants Inne in Fleet street and as they were anciently called Hostels by being Houses of Nobles. 1670 *COTTON Espemou* i. ii. 61 His Hostel at Paris . . . was then the best House next to the Queen Mothers, now call'd *l'Hostel de Soissons*.

† 5. Lodging, entertainment; esp. in to take *hostel*, to lodge, put up. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1397 Laban . . . fond good grið and good hostel, Him, and hise men, and hise kamel. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 12472 Whan synne ys shryue ande clene eche deyl pere wyl Gode holde hys hostele. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 3404 Syr Ywayne and his damysell In the town toke thaire hostell. c 1450 *Mertin* 606 For his love shull ye have hostell at youre volunte.

6. attrib.

c 1610 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 13 A barrel of Hostel Ale. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* iii. xxvi, Slumbering on the hostel floor. † *Hostel*, sb.² *Obs. rare* -1. A dyslogistic diminutive of *Host* sb.⁴

1624 *DARCIE Birth of Heresies* xv. 62 Your round hostel, which you cause to be ador'd.

Hostel, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *hostyl*, 9 *hostile*. [f. *HOSTEL* sb.¹]

† 1. *trans.* To lodge, put up. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5557 In Wynchestre were þey hosteld boþe. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 118 Hope shal lede hem forth. . . And hostel hem and bele. a 1400 *Stac. Rome* 548 Boþe þei weoren hostelled þere.

2. *intr.* To lodge. *Now dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 263 Ther hostyld thai all thre. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.* s.v., 'Where do you hostle at?' lodge at.

Hostelar. Also -ilar, -illar. *Sc. form of hostellary, HOSTELRY.*

(The 15th c. instances may be plurals of *hostelarie*.)

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* § 25 (1814) II. 6/2 Pt in all burrowis townys . . . þar be ordanyt hostilaris and resettis haifandne stabillis and chawmeris to ridaris and gangaris. 1425 *Ibid.* § 11 (1814) II. 10/1 Pe king . . . forþis þat ony liege man . . . herbery or luge þaim in ony vthir place bot in þe hostelaris forsaide. 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 125 Spers'd about in search o' beds 'Throu' houses, hostillars, and sheds.

Hosteler (hō'stēlēr). *Now arch. or Hist.* Forms: a. 3-5 (9) *hostiler*, 4- *hosteler*, (4) *hostyller*, 4-5 *hostilere*, -ellere, 5-6 -iller, -elere, 5-6 (9) -illar, 6 (9) -elar, 7 (9) -eller; also 5-8 *hostler*. β. 4-5 *ostiler*, 4-6 *osteler*, 5-6 -ere, 5-7 *ostler*, 6 *ostleir*, 7 *Sc. oistlar*. [a. OF. *ostelier* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *hostelier*, mod.F. *hôtefier*, f. *hostel*: see -ER. Cf. med.L. *hospitālārius*, *hostalārius*, *hostel(l)ārius*. See also *HOSTLER*, *OSTLER*, variants of this word.]

† 1. One who receives, lodges, or entertains guests and strangers; *spec.*, in a monastery or religious house, one whose office was to attend to guests and strangers. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 361/61 Pe Abbot sende him out to one of heore celles; hostiler he was þare i-mad gistes to onder-fongere. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxi. (1860) 37, I am norishe of orphanyne, osteler of pilgrimes. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 149 b/2 Thabbot . . . sente hym . . . to be hosteler for to receyve there ghestes. 1877 *J. RAINE in Smith & Wace Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 725 In this establishment Cuthbert was the hostler. 1897 *J. W. CLARK Priory Barnwell* p. lii, It was the duty of the Hosteler . . . to entertain the guests who sought the hospitality of the monastery.

2. A keeper of a hostelry or inn; an innkeeper. *arch.*

1365 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 422 Ricardus le Yonge, hostyller. 1388 *WYCLIF Luke* x. 35 He brouȝte forth twey pans, and ȝaf to the ostiler. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvii. heading, The Osteleres. Alias Inholders. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* ii. xlii. (1638) 138 If a man desire to lodge with one that is no common Hosteler. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitente* (ed. 2) 5 a, An Hostler that had built a goodly Inne. a 1635 *CORBET Iter Bor.* 174 The inne-keeper was old, fourscore almost . . . God and Time decree To honour thrifty ostlers, VOL. V.

such as hee. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 12 [They] crossed the water, and breakfasted in William Stewart's, ostler. 1862 *J. GRANT Capt. of Guard* xxv, Gray had been repeatedly warned by the friendly hosteller . . . to beware of travelling in the dusk.

3. A stableman: see *HOSTLER*, *OSTLER*.

† 4. A student who lives in a hostel (sense 3). *Obs.* 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. iii. (1877) 1. 87 The students also that remaine in them, are called hostellers or halliers. Hereof it came of late to passe, that . . . Thomas late archbishop of Canturburie, being brought vp at such an house at Cambridge, was of the ignorant sort of Londoners called an 'hosteller', supposing that he had served . . . in the stable. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* 29 We infer them to be no Collegiates, but Hostellers, not in that sense which the spitefull Papists charged Dr. Cranmer to be one (an attendant on a stable), but such as lived in a learned Inn or Hostel not endowed with revenues.

5. attrib., as *hosteler-house* [= OF. *maison hostelière*; cf. med.L. *hospitālāria* (sc. *domus*) *hosteliere*]; *hosteler-wife*, the mistress of an inn.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iii. 71 A trew Scot, quhill hosteler house thair held. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xviii, The hostler-wives, . . . are like to be the only losers by their miscarriage.

Hence *Hosteleress*, a female student in a hostel. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 251 The female college, with its professoresses and hostleresses, and other Utopian monstrosities.

† *Hostelity*. *Obs. rare.* Also -illity. [? f. *hostel* = *hospital* + -ITY.] *Hospitality.*

1593 *Jack Straw* iii. in *Hazl. Dostley* V. 398 Defacing houses of hostelity (Old copy, *hostilitie*).

Hostelry (hō'stēl-ri). *Now arch.* Also 4-5 *ostlerie*, (h)ostellerie, -elerie, -ye, 4-6 *ostlierye*, -ie, 5 *hostillary*, 7 *hostilerie*, 4-7, 9 (arch.) *hostelrie*. [a. OF. (*h*)ostellerie (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod.F. *hôtellerie*, f. (*h*)ostelier *HOSTELIER*! see -ERY 3, -RY. The word is sparsely exemplified before the 19th c., when it was taken up by Scott, and thence became common as a literary form.]

1. A house where lodging and entertainment are provided; an inn, a hostel. Also, the place in a convent for the reception of strangers.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Protr.* 718 In Southwerk at this gentil hostelrye [v.r. *ostelrye*, *Petw. hostrye*, *Lansd. hosterie*] That fighite the Tardar. — *Knt's T.* 1635 In the hostelryes [v.r. *osteleryis*, *hosteleries*, *Lansd. hostries*] al aboute. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxxii. (1869) 193 To be ostelrye I wente at þe firste, thinking to herberwe me þere. 1597-8 *HP. HALL Sat.* iii. l. 73 The under-groome of the ostlerie. 1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* ii. i, A bashful child, homely brought up. In a rude hostellerie. 1808 *SCOTT Marmion* iii. ii. note, The accommodations of a Scottish hostellerie, or inn, in the sixteenth century, may be collected from . . . the 'Friars of Berwick'. 1823 — *Feveril* xxi, Feveril entered the kitchen, which indeed was also the parlour and hall of the little hostelry. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xviii, Codlin diminished the distance between himself and the hostelry. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* i. vi. 188 Dining at any nice village hostelry.

2. *Hostel business. nonce-use.*

1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. x. 101 A gay sight was the road . . . in those days, before steam-engines arose and flung its hostelry and chivalry over.

Hence *Hostelric* a. *nonce-ud.*, pertaining to a hostelry or inn.

1860 *All Year Round* IV. 78 He looks at things in an eminently hostelric view.

† *Hoster*! *Obs. rare.* [f. *HOST* v.²] A hosteler or innkeeper.

c 1500 in *Arnold's Chron. Index* (1811) 5 That common hosters be partyners of all charges so as free hosters. 1598 *FLORIO, Hostierio*, an hoste, an hoster, an inholder.

*Hoster*² (hō'stēr). *rare.* [f. *HOST* sb.¹] One who serves in a host or army.

1892 *STOPP. BROOKE E. E. Lit.* viii. 183 The hosters grim Sent the showers of arrows.

Hosteria, obs. f. *OSTERIA*, (Italian) hostelry.

Hostery, var. *HOSTRY*.

Hostess (hō'stēs). Forms: a. 3-7 *ostesse*, (5) *ostes*, 7 *ostess*. β. 4 *hoostesse*, 4-6 *hostes*, 4-7 *hostesse*, 6-7 *hostis*, 7- *hostess*. [a. OF. *ostesse* (12th c. in *Littre*), mod.F. *hôtesse*, f. (*h*)oste *HOST* sb.²: see -ESS.]

1. A woman that lodges and entertains guests.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 246 *Phyllis*, Ostesse [v.r. *hostesse*, *ostes*] thyn quod she O demophon Thyn Phillis whiche that is so wo begon. 1589 *Hay any Work* 48 He has also a charge to provide for his hostesse and cosin. 1594 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. 10 Thanks, and welcome too, he said Unto his Oste and Ostesse. 1598 *BARNFIELD Pecunia* xxi, Your Hostis presently will step in Place. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vi. 10 See, our honor'd Hostesse. 1632 *T. DELONEY Thomas of Reading* xi. (ed. 6) Hjb, Beholding his Oast and Oastesse earnestly. 1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* iii. 235 At one o'clock we hid adieu to our friendly hostess. 1880 *MRS. FORRESTER Roy & P.* I. 28 'Come and look at the conservatory', smiled his hostess. 1904 *HOCLEVE Letter of Cupid* 461 O woman that of wurtu art hostesse.

2. *spec.* A woman who keeps a public place of lodging and entertainment; the mistress of an inn. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 325/96 Pare-with heo fedde hire swiwe wel and hire ostesse also. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 98 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 73 His ostesse had a dowter þer he was at inne. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 635 His hostes com rycht till hym thar. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 115 Al tho thynges that ben delyuerd to kepe to the hostes or hostessis they ought to be sauf. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 305 Hostesse, clap to the doores: watch to night. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iii.

82 Come Hostis, give us more Ale. 1716 *SWIFT Phillis* 98 John is landlord, Phillis hostess: They keep at Staines the Old Blue Boar. 1832 *W. IRVING Alahamra* I. 30 [He] had a good understanding with the brother of mine hostess.

† 3. A female guest: cf. *HOST* sb.² 4. *Obs. rare.* 1388 *WYCLIF Exod.* iii. 22 A womman schal axe of hir neibhore and of her hoostesse [1382 gest] silberne vesselis. 4. *Comb.*

a 1774 *GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) II. 199 She spoke woth so grave and hostess-like a tone.

Hence *Hostessship*, the office of hostess.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 72 It is my Fathers will, I should take on mee The Hostessship o'th day: you're welcome sir.

† *Hostey*, v. *Obs.* Also *hosteye*, *hostaye*, (*hostie*). [a. OF. (*h*)osteyr-, -aier-, -oier:—L. type **hosticāre*, f. *hostis* (med.L.) army, warlike expedition: see *HOST* sb.¹] *intr.* To wage war, make a warlike expedition.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 555, I ettylle my selfene, To hostaye in Almayne with armed knyghtez. *Ibid.* 3503 Pfor he es in this empire. . . Ostayande in this oryente with awfull knyghtes. 1430-40 *LYOG. Bochas* iii. ix. (1554) 80 h, Neuer prince. . . Hosteyed at once with such a multitude. c 1450 *Mertin* 70 Arayed for to osteye. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 13 Full noble erle of Darby havyng rule . . . in the duchie of Guyen, hostied the said tyme and yere.

Host-house. *Now dial.* [Cf. *Ger. gasthaus*.] A house for the reception of guests or strangers; a hostelry; an inn.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 591 To go with him to the free Ostehouses amongst the English Merchants. 1634 *W. TIRAWHT tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 357 One night in a had Host-house. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.* *Host-house*, . . . a farmer's inn at market. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Host-hoos*, The inns where farmers put up. have *oast-hooses* attached. They are the waiting rooms used by wife and daughters, and the reception place for parcels or goods.

Hostiary, obs. form of *OSTIARY*.

† *Hosticide*. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. **hosticida*, f. *hostis* enemy: see -CIDE 1.] One that kills his enemy (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex.*

Hostie (hō'stī). *Obs. or arch.* Also 4-5 *hostye*, 5 *hoostye*. [a. F. *hostie* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. L. *hostia* victim, *HOST* sb.⁴]

1. = *HOST* sb.⁴ 1.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 57 b/1 Moyses saide we shal take with us suche hostyes & sacrefyses as we shal offre. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxvii. (W. de W.) 363 The feest . . . was worsbypped wyth spyrytuell hostyes (Bodl. MS. hoistes) and offrynges. 1681 *R. FLEMING Fulfill. Script.* (1801) II. 287 There is no necessity to offer daily Hosties for the sins of the people.

2. = *HOST* sb.⁴ 2.

1641 *R. BAILLIE Parall. Liturgy with Mass-bk.* 51 The Papists injoyne all the relics of the Hostie and wine . . . to be gathered together. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 11 Some of his seamen went ashore and met the Hostie carried about. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i, Saint-Just . . . carries his head as if it were 'Saint-Sacrament', adorable Hostie, or divine Real-Presence!

Hostie, rare var. *HOSTEY* v. *Obs.*

Hostile (hō'stīl, -tīl), a. (*sb.*) Also 7 *hostill*. [ad. L. *hostilis*, f. *hostis* enemy (see -ILE); perh. through F. *hostile* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an enemy; pertaining to or engaged in actual hostilities.

1504 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 236 (Qos.) My dangerous attempt of hostile armes. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* i. 1. 9 Nor bruise her Flowrets with the Armed bootes of hostile paces. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parvula's Iron Age* 246 The King of Denmark, who entred Germany in an hostile manner. 1698 *FRAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 337 By these Bars. . . the Hostile Arms of the Turks have been put to a stop. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* xi. 656 Thus, great in glory, from the din of war, Safe he return'd without one hostile scar. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1828) VI. 114 The operations of hostile armies. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 371 On a hostile position [he] rained a torrent of iron.

b. Of the nature or disposition of an enemy; unfriendly.

1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 4 They all came in from a foreign and hostile quarter. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg.* Lady *J. B.* li, The dame held fast the hostile door. 1840 *F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy.* II. 88 A second hostile rajah . . . was for some time kept as a state-prisoner. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 392 Men of different and hostile races.

2. *transf. and fig.* Unfriendly in feeling, action, nature, or character; contrary, adverse, antagonistic.

1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1748 The natives of North Britain, to whom he is supposed to have been so hostile. 1800 *Med. Jurul.* IV. 114 The principal of putrefaction, or azote, the element hostile to life. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 231 A long succession of princes, hostile to the established faith, might sit on the English throne. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 413 It is possible for two hostile principles to flourish side by side, without ever coming into collision.

b. *sb.* A hostile person; *spec. (U.S.)* a North American Indian unfriendly to the Whites.

1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. Hostiles*, enemies. *Western.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 431 They were formerly hostiles, but . . . at present peaceable and industrious. 1885 *Milnor Dakota Teller* 24 Apr. 5/3 Saturday a scouting-party . . . captured three hostiles. 1890 *Fall Mail G.* 18 Dec. 5/2 A courier has just arrived, and reports . . . that the hostiles are fighting with the friendly Indians on the Grand River.

Hence † *Hostile* v. *Obs.*, in to hostile it, to be hostile, engage in warlike hostilities.

1656 S. H. Gold, *Law* 8 Why may not Clients clearly injured by their Lawyer, or their Adversary, hostile it, and gather an Army? *Ibid.* 96 Had you just cause to invade and hostile it against us.

Hostilely (hɒstɪli), *adv.* Also 7 *hostilly*, *hostily*. [*f.* HOSTILE *a.* + -LY².] In a hostile manner; as or in the manner of an enemy. *b.* With opposition or antagonism.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Annu. Nameless Cath.* 238 Hostily to invade another Kings Land. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 856 The Scots hostily entred into Northumberland. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obs.* (1650) 52 D. Hamilton entred England hostily. 1762 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 178/1 To act hostily against Great Britain. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxx. He could not shake her nor touch her hostily.

Hostilement, var. **HUSTLEMENT**.

Hostility (hɒstɪlɪti). [*ad.* late L. *hostilitās*, *f.* *hostilis* HOSTILE; *perh.* through F. *hostilité* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

1. The state or fact of being hostile; hostile action exercised by one community, state, or power against another; *esp.* such as involves war.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxiv. With outwards hostility or martial business. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 172 Ye feare of outward hostility, and foren invasion. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 101 Now these private Quarrels were broke out into open Hostility. 1706 E. GIBSON *Assize Sermon*. *Croydon* 15 Open acts of sedition and hostility. 1876 MATTHEWS *Coinage* ii. 16 Prusias dared the hostility of the Romans by giving a shelter at his Court to Hannibal.

b. pl. Hostile acts; acts of warfare, war. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 837 Howsoever they exercise hostilities, and mutual disagreements. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 483 Declard no War. nor committed the least Hostilities. 1781 LD. CORNWALLIS *Let. Washington* 17 Oct. I propose a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours. 1855 PASCOTT *Philip II.* viii. (1857) 141 A suspension of hostilities was agreed on.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Opposition or antagonism in action, thought, or principle.

1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 63 There being not between us any cause of hostility. 1704 J. HAARIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Duellist*, Explicate all the Phenomena of Nature from the Doctrine of Alkali and Acid, and the supposed Hostility that there is between them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 400 The hostility excited by a grotesque caricature of virtue did not spare virtue herself.

Hostilize, *v. rare* -1. [*f.* HOSTILE *a.* + -IZE; *cf.* Sp., *pg. hostilizar*.] *trans.* To render hostile; to cause to be an enemy.

1794 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) III 376 The powers already hostile against an impious nation.

Hosting (hɒstɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*f.* HOST *v.*]. The raising of a host or armed multitude; hostile encounter or array; formerly, *esp.* in Ireland, a military expedition.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 204 This Erle a litill afore the forsayd hostynge rode Thomon xl. dayes, the wyche is the moste Inly Streynth of Iryssh of al the land. 1537 *Act 28 Hen. VIII in Stat. Irel.* (1621) 130 Going, riding or abiding in any hostings, journey, or rode. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 673/2, I have often heard, that when the Lord Deputy hath rayzed any general hostings, the noblemen have claymed the leading of them. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 102 The foresaid generally boasting is a rising out of certain foote and horse, found by the subject... to assist the Queenes forces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 93 Strange to us it seemd At first, that Angel should with Angel war, And in fierce hosting meet. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 98 From him, Two branches, that, in hosting, long contend For sov'reign sway. 1715 *Act 1 Geo. I Stat. II*, c. 54 § 10 The annual Value of the Services, commonly called personal Attendance, hosting, hunting, watching and warding, due by virtue of any Charter... shall be paid in Money annually instead of them. 1884 LOW & PULLING *Dict. Eng. Hist.* s. v. *Pale*, The small English freeholders were forced to follow the Lord-Deputy in his 'hostings'. Their abandoned farmsteads were robbed and burnt by English and Irish alike.

b. attrib. 1575 MAITLAND *Scot. Poems* 318 My hors, my harnes, and my speir; And all uthir, my hostinge geir, Now may be said. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 973/1 The Prince... advanced forward... towards his enemies, an hosting pace. 1600 THOMAS' *Lat. Dict.*, *Simplures armatura*, hosting harnesses.

Hostis, *obs.* form of **HOSTESS**. **Hostler**. Forms: 4-5 *hosteler* (-eller, -iler, -ill-r), 5-*hostler*. See also **OSTLER**. [*A* synopated form of *hosteler*, found also in the sense 'keeper of a hostelry, innkeeper' (HOSTELER 2), but from 16th c. usually appropriated as below; in this popular sense it has always varied with the form **OSTLER** (p. 514), now more prevalent. The Shakspeare Folio of 1621 has *hostler* once, *ostler* six times.

As a variant spelling of *ostler*, ordinarily pronounced like the latter, with *h* and *f* mute; but, if used in the sense of *hostler*, both letters would now usually be sounded.]

A man who attends to horses at an inn; a stableman, a groom.

1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 366 Thilke that holden hostleries, sustenynge the thefte of hire hostlers [vrrr. hostlers, hostleries, ostlers, ostlers]. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 23 Pis was a comune custome to diuers hostlers... to bring her hors to bat plaas. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 85 How, hostler, how, a peck of oys and a bottel of haye. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 73/46 Hostler, *caupo*, *stabularius*. 1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* iii. 10 To make Religion but a stalking horse... and the Ministers thereof but hostlers, to rub down, curry and dresse it for their riding. 1773 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 20 Having ordered the Hostler to

take Care of my Dog. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. x. 139 The landlord himself, or his loutish hostler. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii. Where hostlers were continually accompanying themselves with effervescent noises.

b. U.S. (see quot.)

1890 COOLEY, *etc. Railw. Amer.* 232 The compartments in the round-houses for sheltering locomotives are termed the stalls, and the keeper of the round-house is called the hostler.

Hence **Hostlership**, the function of a hostler, or the discharge of such function.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 123 To hold his stirrop, and beare the checke for ill hostlership.

Hostler, **Hostleress**: see **HOSTELER**.

Hostless (hɒstləs), *a. rare*. [*f.* HOST *sb.* 2 + -LESS.] Destitute of a host; + inhospitable.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xi. 3 Forth ryding from Malbeccoes hostlesse hous. 1891 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Mar. 6/1 A Frisco millionaire, who apparently prefers his friends to dine hostless.

Hostly (hɒstli), *a.* [*f.* HOST *sb.* 2 + -LY¹.] Belonging or proper to a host; host-like.

1893 *Star* 6 June 1/7 To resume their hostly functions. 1894 *Bedford Times* 2 June 2/2 A hostly host and trusty citizen.

† **Hostry** (hɒstri). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 *ostrye*, 5 *oostre*, 5-7 *ostry*, -ie, 5-8 *ostery*, 6 *ostrey*. *β.* 4-6 *hostrye*, 5-6 *hostr*, 5-7 *hostrie*, 5-8 *hostry*, *hostry*, 6 -*trey*, 6-8 -*terie*, 8 *arch. hoastrie*. [*a.* OF. *hosterie*, *hostrie* (= It. *osteria*, Sp. *hosteria*), *f.* *hoste* (mod. F. *hôte*) HOST *sb.* 2: see -ERY, -RY.] = **HOSTELRY**.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 73 He... Herberwed hym at an hostrye. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 Pus pai do fra ostrie to ostrie till pai comme at le emperor. 1460 Towneley *Myst.* iii. 329, I was neuer bard ere... In sich an oostre as this. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 210 b/2 This wenche went to another that laye in the same hostrye. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 7 There was no roume for them with in, in the hostrye. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxvi. (1603) 350 Now a common ostrey for receipt of travellers. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 88 The Princes sit at meat like Carriers in an Hostry. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 31 She... accompanied him to some Hostry. 1756 CHAMBER *Apol. II. Dial.* Old Pl. 165 Five inns or common ostries. 1790 PENNANT *London* 458 (R.) In Stow's time it was altered to a common hosterie or inn, having a black bell for a sign.

b. attrib., as *hostry bottle*, *court*, *house*, *press*, *roof*: (h)ostry faggot, a faggot used to light hostelry fires; so *hostry-wood*: see *quot.* 1769.

1507-8 *Durham MS. Terr. Roll*, Le hostre house ibidem. 1594 GARENNE & LODGE *Looking Glass* G's Wks. (Rtdg.) 133/1 Think, mistress, what a thing love is: why, it is like to an osty-faggot, that, once set on fire, is as hardly quenched as the bird crocodile driven out of her nest. 1644 CHARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ii. It must be served in locks and osty bottles. 1691-2 *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.*, For six osty faggots. 1695 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) l. 139 Here they make those Faggots, which the Wood-mongers call Ostreywood, and in particular those small light Bawns which are used in Taverns in London to light their Faggots. 1770 CHATTERTON *Elegue* i. 26 in *Rowley P.* (1778) 3 The joyous daunceynge nyght the hostre coorte. 1883 T. WATTS in *Athenium* 10 Sept. 337/1 To have the grass for his bed and the sky for his hostry-roof.

Hostryche, -yge, *obs.* forms of **OSTRICH**.

† **Hostrynge**. *Obs.* [*f.* HOSTRY.] Lodging, entertainment.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxl. note (Harl. MS.), All this contrey is goode hostrynge and full of uitale.

Hostship (hɒstʃɪp). [*f.* HOST *sb.* 2 + -SHIP.] The function of a host, entertainment of guests.

1874 *Helps Soc. Press.* x. (1875) 142 The prime minister whose excellence... in hostship was to be attributed to his wife.

Hosyl, *obs.* form of **HOUSEL**.

Hot, *hott* (hɒt), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [*a.* OF. *hotte* a pannier or creel, supposed to be of Ger. origin: *cf.* Ger. *hotte*, Swiss *hutte* a vintager's dorse, a tub or basket carried on the back. (See also **HOD sb.** 1) Sense 3 is possibly a different word.]

1. A kind of basket or pannier for carrying earth, sand, lime, manure, etc. *north. dial.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 524 Apon þer neckes sal þai here Hott wit stan and wit mortar. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 850 Twiggis, Swiche as men... maken of these paniers, Or elles hottes or dossers. 1434-5 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, j par de hottys pro sabulo et luto carand. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 109 a/2 And bare on bys sholders vii hottis or basketis full of erthe. 1661 *Wit & Drillery* 74 Ise lay down my hot. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hots*, a sort of panniers to carry turf or slate in. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hot*, a sort of square basket formerly used for taking manure into fields of steep ascent. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Muck hots*... panniers for conveying manure on horseback.

2. A small heap (e.g. of dung, dust, sand, etc.). *Sc. and north. dial.*

a. 800 *Song in Edinb. Month. Mag.* (1817) June 238 There was... An hundred hotts o' muck to spread. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. vii. 255 Will then laid his arm over the boy and the hott o' claes, and fell sound asleep. 1841 *Jrnl. K. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 126 The field... was left by the cattle in tufts or hots not eaten regularly off. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Muck hots*... (N.E.) heaps of muck or lime in the field.

3. (Also *hut*.) A padded sheath for the spur of a fighting cock. *Obs.*

1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* (1635) 48 Hots are soft bumbasted roules of Leather, covering their Spurs, so that they cannot hurt or bruise one another. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 92 Hee without Cloake is a Witt in

Hutts, a pretty spurring Cocke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 11. xi. 252/2 *Hotts* or *Hutts*, are the Pouncers or round Balls of Leather stuffed and clapped or tied on the sharp end of the Spurs, to keep Cocks that they shall not hurt one another in sparring, or breathing themselves. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 140 Cover your Cock's heels with hots made of leather.

Hot, *sb.* 2: see **HOT a.** 10.

Hot (hɒt), *a. (sb.)* Forms: *a.* 1 *hāt*, 2-4 *hat*, (4-5 *north. hatt* (e, hate); 5 *hayt*, 5-6 *hait*, 6 *haet*, *heit*. *β.* 2- *hot*; 4-6 *hoot*, -e, 4-7 *hote*, 6 *hoat*, 6-7 *hott* (e, γ. 5-6 *white*, *whoot* (e, 6 *whot*, *whott* (e, *whoat* (e, *woght*. *Comp.* 1 *hattra*, 2-3 *hattre*, *hattere*, *hatere*, 3 *hatture*, 3-4 *hattore*, 4- *hotter*. *Sup.* 1 *hattost*, 3-7 *hotest*, 4- *hottest*. [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *hāt*, corresp. to OFris., OS. *hēt* (MDu., Du. *heet*, LG. *hēt*), OHG. (MHG.) *heiz* (Ger. *heiss*), ON. *heitr*: -OTent. **haito*-s, *f.* ablant-stem *hit*-, *hlt*-, *hait*-, whence also Goth. *heilt* fever, and OE. *hātu* HEAT. The normal phonetic representatives of OE. *hāt* were ME. northern *hāt* (*hate*, *hait*), southern *hōt* (*hote*, *hoot*, *hoat*); the former came down to 16th, the latter to 17th c.; but as early as 1550 we find the shortened *hot*, *hott*. This was app. taken from the inflected comparative, OE. *hātra*, later *hattre*, found as late as 1400 as *hattre*, beside which *hotter* shortened from *hōter* is found in 14th c. (*cf.* *out*, *utter*, *late*, *latter*). The forms in *wh* are parallel to those of **WHOLE**.

The phonology of *hot* in the dialects presents many points of difficulty. *cf.* *HET*.]

1. The proper adjective expressing a well-known quality or condition of material bodies, due to a high degree of the molecular energy known as *heat* (HEAT *sb.* 1, 2), and producing one of the primary sensations (HEAT *sb.* 1 b); having or communicating much heat; of or at a high temperature: the opposite of *cold*. (Distinguished from *warm* by the high degree of this quality.)

a. Of the sun, the air, and atmospheric conditions. 1500 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 228 Deos wyrt... byþ cenned neah sœ and on hatum stowum. *Ibid.* III. 280 Swa hattra sumor, swa mara ðunor and liget. 1520 *Old Kent. Sermon*. in O. E. *Misc.* 35 At middai wanne þo dai is al þer hōtestd. 1597 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1056þo put somer so druye & so hot, þat... none hattore me not. 1630 *Cursor M.* 2703 Quen it was hate [later MSS. hat, hoot] a-pon a tide Abram satt his bus be side. 16375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Ninian 564 It wes hate [prime gate]. 1640 *Parionope* 2141 The day was white and longe. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 34b, The wether was hoat. 1633 BP. *HALL Hard Texts* 331 In an hot day, but especially in the evening of a hot day. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. The sun so hot, that I was forced to turn my face from it. 1833 STUART *S. Austral.* II. iii. 66 The hot winds in the interior.

b. Of fire, or anything burning or glowing. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 124 Steppe on hat col, cele mid watre; steppe on swa hat swa hatost mæge. 1800 *Vices & Virtues* 63 On þe wallende brene of þe hote fire. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 402 The fir was ouer hoot [vrrr. hot, hote]. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 Whan the yron is well hote, hit werketh the better. 1598 *Ephraim* B iv b, Almonds scorched on white embers. 1774 H. BAOOKE *Redempt.* (R.), The Sun himself [shall] consume with hotter fire. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* i. 532 From the furnace, white and hot.

c. Of material objects in general (as affected by the sun, fire, chemical action, the vital heat of animals, subterranean heat, etc.).

a. 1000 *Guthlac* 1055 in *Exeter Bk.*, He hate let torn bōliende tearas geotan. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Ne wepð none hote teres. 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/53 Seoth it to-gadere... and leie it al hot þar-to. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2243 Hote bathe he dide make. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P.* K. iv. vii. (1495) 91 Blode is hottir in the ryght syde... strengthe of hote blode is in the ryght syde. 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 249/1 Hoot bathe, *murtum.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prop.* (1867) 25 Little pottle soone whot. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. 8 105 This place is famous for its hot baths. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 221 A body heated so hot as to emit light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiii. 351 When the water... is as hot as the hand can bear.

d. Of food or drink prepared with the aid of fire, and served before it becomes cool. *cf.* *hot and hot* 11 b.

a. 1300 *Land Cokayne* 104 in E. E. P. (1862) 159 'Gees al hote, al hot.' 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prolog. 104 Cookies and heore knaues cryen 'hote pies, hote pies!' 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Serue forth alle hote as tostes. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 4 To take no more drynke neither hote nor colde. 1687 *Wood Life* 5 Sept. (O.H.S.) III. 235 Three hot dishes, which he fed upon. 1853 *Sover. Pantraph.* 290 A kind of cake... designated hot-cross-bun. 1865 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/7 Nothing is eaten as hot as it is boiled.

2. Of a person or animal: Having the sensation of heat (in a high degree). Usually in predicate.

a. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2396 Thou shalt no while be in oo state, But whilom colde & whilom hate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herrbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 15 There must be heede taken, that they drinke not when they be hote. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 74 Lords. I am hot with hate, in seeking you. 1698 FROGER *Key* 10 'Tis very pleasant to drink when one is hot. 1880 A. RALEIGH *Way to City* 205 He is weary like other men and hungry and hot.

b. Of bodily conditions or affections producing or accompanied by this sensation, as fevers, etc.

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M vij, He was vexed with hote fevers. 1600 J. PORY in *Leo's Africa* l. 52 Taken with an hot and a cold fit of an ague. 1703 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 101 Violent Hot Pains in the Lower-Belly. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 103/2 The girl acknowledged his salute by a hot blush.

3. *transf.* Having to do with things that are hot; associated with heat. *rare*.

1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 34 Brewers, Bakers, Smiths, and such hot artificers. 1876 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* l. 3 The hot noise of bees.

4. In the physiology of the Middle Ages, expressing one of the fundamental qualities of humours, elements, planets, and bodies in general: see COLD a. 6. *Obs.* (Often passing into 5.)

1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 284 Deos wyrt... hys geynde is swiþe hat. 1387 *TREVISIA* *Heiden* (Rolls) l. 53 Norþeren men, in þe whiche colde... makeþ hem farther, gretter, and whitter and hatter with inne. 1398—*Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvi. [xxxviii.] (Bodl. MS.), Alle þinges wip odoure is accounted hote amonge Auctours as... vinegre, camfer and rose. 1460—70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 Oure quinta essencia... is not hoot and drie wip fier, ne coold and moist wip watir, ne hoot and moist with eyr, ne coold and drie wip erpe. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* l. A va, Pontike Wormwoode is hote in the first degree and drye in the thirde. 1578 *LYTE Doctours* vi. lxxxiii. 765 The liquor Cedria... is almost whorte in the fourth degree. 1599 H. BUTTERS *Dyets drie Dinner* N vij b, Pepper... Hurtful to hot constitutions. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nitre* 52 It is... controverted whether Nitre be cold or hot.

5. Producing an effect as of heat or burning, esp. on the nerves of taste or the mucous membrane; pungent, acrid, biting; corrosive; heating, ardent.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 18 The Englishmen... dranke hote wyne in the hote wether, and did eate all the hote frutes... that there fell sicke [etc.]. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 25 The Mustard is too hot a little. 1600—*A. Y. L.* ii. iii. 49, I neuer did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood. 1708 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 171 We may... give Hotter Remedies in this, than in any other Cholicks. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 166 The dish is... too hot of pepper. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 488 Camphor [has] a strong hot acrid taste.

b. Affected with this sensation. *rare*. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) § 45 While the palate is still hot with a curry, an unflavoured dish seems insipid.

6. *transf.* Excited (this being naturally accompanied by a sensible increase of temperature). a. Having or showing intensity of feeling; fervent, ardent, passionate, enthusiastic, eager, keen, zealous. (Of persons, their affections, actions, etc.)

971 *Bechl. Hom.* 225 Was him... so Godeþu toðes hat and toðes beorht on his heortan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15580 Hat lufe toword Godeþus hus. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 He... makeþe hem hattere on soðe lufe to gode and to men. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 400 Forþi þet ut ert... nouder cold ne hot... ich chulle speowen þe ut, bute 3if þu i-wurde hattere. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* l. 956 (1012) Hotter wex his loue. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 834 Hardy and hat contenynt the fell melle. a 1553 *UDALL Register* D. l. i. (Arb.) 12 In all the hote haste must she be hys wife. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14, I... was then whottist at mi book when the rest were hardist at their cards. c 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Ther rease... a hoot disputation betwene him and me. 1667 *PEYVS Diary* 12 July, The Duke of York... is hot for it. 1779—81 *JOHNSON L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 15 Her desires were too hot for delay. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* vi. ii, In the days of his hot youth. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* II. xv. 107 The foe poured after him in hot pursuit. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 119/1 He was... a hot patriot in '70.

b. Excited with anger; angry, wrathful, 'in a passion'; rarely, of a wrathful disposition, violent-tempered, passionate.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2147 He... het, on hat heorte, unheðeliche neomen hire. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 148 When he was hottest in his ire. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 19 The eldest childe with the knight that plaied with her, and gaue him angri, hasty, and hote langage. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen. xxii.* 36 What haue I trespassed or offended y^t thou art so whote upon me? 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. ii. 47 She is so hot because the meate is colde. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 112 Come man be not so hot, here is none but Friends. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 179 God proclaims His hot displeasure. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 113 Men of hot temper and strong prejudices. a 1863 *THACKERAY D. Duval* i, He had parted, after some hot words... from his mother. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* i. 23 Donati was a hot and arrogant noble.

c. Excited with sexual desire; lustful; of animals, 'in heat' (see HEAT sb. 13).

1500—20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiii. 52 Thair cumis 3ung monkis... And in the court their hait flesche dantis. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 27 Very hote and dyposed to lecherdnes. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iii. 403 Were they as prime as Goates, as hot as Monkeyes. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 199, I took a female rabbit, hot, (as the feeders term it) that is, ready to be impregnated.

7. Attended with feverish or violent exertion, suffering, discomfort, or danger; intense, violent; raging, severe, sharp, keen. (Chiefly of conflict or the like; formerly also of pestilence or epidemics.)

a 1000 *Guthlac* 979 in *Exeter Bk.* 57 Wes seo adl þearl, hat, and heoro-grim. a 1000 *Phenix* 613 ibid. 64 b, Hungro se hata. c 1000 *Andreas* 1544 (Grein) Hatn heado-wælmæ. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 1601 (1650), I hadde it neuere half so hote as now. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 9377 Hongur full hote harmyt hom þen. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Eras. Par. John* 21 b, The feast was at the hottest. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 7 Vices, which began to growe hot in the Cities. 1590 *SIR J. SNYTH Disc. Weapons* 19 Great skirmishes and encounters that have been verie hot. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 587 The Plague

is sometime so hote at Cairo, that there die twelve thousand Persons daily. 1683 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) III. 67 Small pox hot and frequent in Oxon. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 80 ¶ 9 The Fire of Bombs and Grenades... was so hot, that the Enemy quitted their Post. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1884) 161 The Plague grows hot in the City. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kauke's Hist. Ref.* l. 381 In the hottest of the fight.

b. *transf.* Said of a place, position, etc. in which intense action of some kind is going on, or in which one suffers severe discomfort.

1855 *Cornwall* 250 As to the 'hot-lode' at the United Mines... the discovery of which sent up shares from £40 to £450 each—both the heat of the lode and the ardour of the shareholders have considerably declined, and so have the shares. 1872 W. F. BUTLER *Gl. Lone Land* xx. (1878) 318, I have been compelled to seek my sport in hot climates instead of in hot corners. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 6/2, I have seen many roaring camps; they are hot places, when men lose their money at the gambling-tables and when the bullets begin to fly about. 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb. 291 We got into as hot a corner as a lot of men ever got into.

8. Technical uses. a. *Hunting.* Of the scent: Strong, intense; opp. to COLD a. 12.

Hence, in nursery and parlour games which involve searching or guessing on the part of some of the players, hot means close on the track of the object hidden or the solution to be guessed.

1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* (1650) 60 Hungrie Chnrch-wolves following the hot scent of double Livings. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 111 The scent lying hotter, and increasing. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 5 He could halloo them off the hottest scent that ever lay on Warwickshire grass. 1879 *TOURNEUR Fool's Err.* xlv. 326 A pack of hounds running on a hot trail.

b. Of colour: Unpleasantly intense or vivid.

1896 *SIR E. M. THOMPSON in Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 221 The colours employed are vivid, sometimes even rather hot.

c. Dry and absorbent of moisture.

1883 in *Spon Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 252/2 If the ceiling is 'hot'—i.e. porous, and soaks in the moisture very quickly.

d. In constant use or action; figured as heated by friction, etc.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 679/2 The New York and Washington wire is kept 'hot' for eight hours every night.

e. *Racing slang.* Said of a 'favourite' on which the betting is specially keen.

1894 *Daily News* 4 June 4/1 The possessor of one of the hottest favourites on record.

9. That has not had time to cool down or grow stale or unexciting; fresh, recent: said esp. of acts; also of a person fresh from such an act.

c 1330 R. BRAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8627 Wyþ þe dom al hot, Hengistes heued of he smot. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XIII. iv. 45 Turnus be his hait and recent deid [=death] Had wyth his blude littit the grond al reid. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 246 Which murther being discovered, whilst it was hot, made the Citizens take Arms. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xxii. 142 The horrible thought that he... was going, hot and unprepared, to an everlasting hell.

10. *absol.* as sb. Hot condition, heat. *Obs.*

c 1300 *ORMIN* 3734 Wyþ hat & kald, wyþ nesses & harrd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 He soffreþ and honger an porst, and chald and hot. 1388 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. v. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Hootte and colde greneþ suche one. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. ii. 898 Hot, cold, moist, and dry, four Champions fierce Strive here [in Chaos] for Maistrie.

11. Phrases. a. † Hot and cold (also in hot and cold): in all conditions and circumstances (*obs.*). To blow hot and cold: see BLOW v. 1 b.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1841 Ener in hot and colde To be your trwe seruaut. c 1430 *Deuclis Peril.* 161 in *Hymns Virg.* 46 Neiber in hoot ne coolede I may not make him stumble. 1620 B. DISCOURTEMENT 30 He that pleadeth for a generall... Toleration, hot and cold, I meane constantly and deliberately... shall finde himselfe a very Atheist.

b. Hot and hot: said of dishes of meat, etc. served in succession as soon as cooked; also *absol.* as sb. food thus served. *Also fig.*

1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 4 Oct. Let. iv. I will give you them like a beef-steak at Dolly's, hot and hot. 1842 *TENNYSON Will Waterproof* xxix, Thy care is under polish'd tins, To serve the hot-and-hot. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* viii, Mutton-chops, which were brought in hot and hot, between two plates.

† c. Hot of the spur: very eager about something. (Cf. HOTSUR.) *Obs.* (Hot at hand: see HAND sb. 25 c.)

1652 *SHIRLEY Doubtf. Heir* v. 62 (N.) Speed, an you be so hot of the spur.

d. To give it (a person) hot: to administer a severe chastisement. So to get or catch it hot. (Cf. 7.) *collog.*

1679 *Hist. Jeter* 24 St. Catherine... gave him as hot as he brought. 1826 *SCOTT Jrnl.* 26 Feb., I would give it them hot. 1877 *5 Firs. Penal Servit.* iv. 287 He 'got it hot' for such a crime.

e. To make it hot for: to make the position decidedly uncomfortable for. Too hot for or too hot to hold (a person): said of a place, etc. which is made, through persecution or the like, too disagreeable for him to continue in.

1618 *BOLTON Florus* iv. xii. (1636) 322 Cæsar Augustus thought good to make that practice too hot for them. 1648 *NEEDHAM Plea for King* Ep. Aij, They will make your House too hot to hold you. 1660 *HICKERINGILL Jamaica* (1661) 43 'Ere they make the Island too hot for the English. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* i. 1, The share he had in your honour's intrigue... soon made this city too hot for poor Ned. 1877 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. III. xiii. 110 She... made St. Albans too hot to hold her. 1890 'BOLDREWOOD'

Col. Reformer (1831) 208 A pocket Derringer, which... had a trick of going off unexpectedly; and had once 'made it hot' for a friend.

f. With qualifying word prefixed, denoting the degree of heat, as BOILING hot, BROILING hot, PIPING hot, RED-HOT, WHITE-HOT, etc.: see these words.

12. *Comb.* a. Parasynthetic, as hot-breathed, -hearted, -mettled, -spirited, -stomached, -tempered adjs. b. With another adj., expressing a union of qualities (*poet.*), as hot-bright, -cold, -dry, -humid, -moist adjs. c. Special combinations and collocations: hot-ache (*dial.*), a pain felt in the hands when warmed after being very cold; hot-air a., of hot air, or in which hot air is used; † hot-backed a., lustful; hot-closet (see quot.); hot coppers (see COPPER sb. 1 8); hot-drawn a., drawn or extracted with the application of heat (opp. to cold-drawn, COLD a. 18); hot-flue, a heated chamber for drying cloth or other articles; hot-gilding, 'a name applied to amalgam gilding, in which the mercury is driven off by heat' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); hot-hoof *adv.*, with haste or rapid progress (of horses or cattle: cf. HOT-FOOT); † hot-livered a., hot-tempered, excitable, irascible; † hot-mouthed a., restive or ungovernable, as a horse whose mouth is irritated by the bit; hot pint, a drink consisting of ale sweetened, spiced, and heated: so-called in Scotland; † hot piss = CHAUDPISSE; hot-plate, a heated flat surface on a stove, etc., for cooking or similar purposes; † hot-reined a., 'fiery, high-spirited' (Jodrell); hot-saw, a buzz-saw for cutting up hot bar-iron into pieces to be re-heated, and re-rolled (Knight); hot-skull = HOT-HEAD; hot-stopping (*slang*), hot spirits and water; hot-trode, fresh or recent trail; hot-wall, 'a wall with included flues to assist in ripening the fruit of trees trained against it' (Knight); hot with (*collog.*), hot spirits and water with sugar (cf. cold without); in quot. 1862 *fig.*

1697 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* XIX. 379 The tops of my Fingers... did boaken and ake, as when after extream cold, one has the 'hot-ach' in them. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* l. 131 note, The pain called the hot-ach after the hands have been immersed in snow. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 233 No fear of smoke being mingled with the 'hot-air' current... A hot-air stove. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* l. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 21 A 'hot-back'd' Duill. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. iv. 301 Orion, Eridanus... and 'hot-breath'd' Sirius. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 Night neither here is fair, nor day 'hot-bright. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Hot-closet.' 1. One attached to a stove to keep victuals or plates warm... 2. (Candle-making.) A chamber in which candle-molds are kept at a heat of 150° Fahr., previous to pouring, to prevent the chilling of the stearic acid. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wisd. Solomon* ix. v, Behold his poore estate, his 'hot-cold fire. 1614 *SYLVESTER Little Bartas* 456 The Fits of th' hot-cold cruel Fever. 1605—*Du Bartas* II. iii. iii. *Law* 1167 Some 'hot-dry Exhaling, Or Blazing Star. 1875 *URC'S Dict. Arts* II. 820 'Hot-flue is... an apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which... calicoes are dried hard. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 722 To take... a hundred head of bestial 'hot-hoof over hill and moor. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Panaretus* 184 The Angell... found her out in a 'hot-humid Cell. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* ix. 29 Ignorant 'hot-livered fellows, of an unseasoned zeale. 1641 *MILTON Animado.* (1851) 188 A capricious Pædantie of hot-livered Grammarians. 1668 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Their Horses... are small and 'hot-mettled. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. i. 261 The cold-dry Earth to 'hot-moist Aire returns not. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* vii. 9 Let not thy 'hot-mouth'd spirit entertain Too sudden passion with too slack a rain. 1681 *DAYDEN Sp. Friar* III. iii, That hot-mouthed beast, that bears against the curb. 1863 *Chambers' Bk.* of Days l. 28 On the approach of twelve o'clock, a 'hot pint was prepared—that is, a kettle or flagon full of warm, spiced, and sweetened ale, with an infusion of spirits. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* III. lxxvii. 408 Good against the strangurie, the 'hote pisse, the stone in the bladder. 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* IV. ii, Like a 'hot-rein'd horse. 1608 *DAY Hum. out of Br.* IV. i. Wks. (1881) 53 'Hot-sprighted youths. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eras. Par. Phil.* 5 Peace and contentie can not... continue among them, that are 'hote stomaked... hyghe mynded. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Mht. Harb.* II. (ed. 12) 13 No man can... drink 'hot-stopping the last thing at night, and get up in the morning without remembering that he has done so. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* vii. 196 Oedipus, the 'hot-tempered king. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 68 Persons who were aggrieved... were allowed to pursue the 'hot-trode with hound and horn. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* v. xxix. note, The pursuit of Border marauders was followed... with bloodhounds and bugle-horn, and was called the hot-trode. 1777 W. WILSON (*title*) The Forcing of Early Fruits, and the Management of 'Hot Walls. 1871 'DINGO' *Austral. Rhymes* 18 The dust and the 'hot-windy weather. 1862 *THACKERAY Wks.* (1892) X. 211 How do you like your novels? I like mine strong, 'hot with'.

Hot, *adv.* [OE. hâte = OS. hêto, OHG. heizo; afterwards levelled with the adj.] In a hot manner, hotly. (Usually hyphenated to a following adj. or pple. used attrib.)

1. With great heat, at a high temperature; pun- gently.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 424 Isenan clutas hate glowende.

13. *K. Alis*, 572 (Bodl. MS.) De brigh sonne so hoot shoorn.
1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6572 With melles of yren hate glowand.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. vi. 185 Ane hndreth altaris. Hait birning full of sala sence.
1593 SHAKS. 3 *Ilen* VI. iv. viii. 60 The Sunne shines hot.
1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 438 Adhesive to the track Hot-steaming.
1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 202 With hot-tingling fingers.
2. *fig.* Ardently, eagerly, violently, severely, angrily, etc.: see the adj.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 693 De Erll was handlyt pair sa hat.
c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 59 Ther loved no wight hotter in his lyve.
c1460 Towneley *Myst.* xiii. 228 A sekene I feyll that haldys me fulle haytt.
1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 83 b, He took the matter very hotte.
1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 247 'Tween frozen conscience and hot-burning will.
1795 NELSON 27 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 75 The French cavalry fired so hot on our Boats.
1816 BYRON *Siege* Cor. vi, Fast and hot Against them pour'd the ceaseless shot.

Hot (hɒt), *v.* [OE. *hātian*, f. *hāt* HOT *a.*: cf. OHG. *heizen* to be hot. In later use formed afresh from the adj.]

†1. *intr.* To be or become hot. (Only in OE.)
c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. 4 [xxxix. 3] Hatade heorte min binnan me.

2. *trans.* To heat. (Now *colloq.* or *vulgar.*)

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 7 a, Take two tyles that be hoted.
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 680 Pelethronian Laphro gave the bit And hotted rings.
1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hot*, to heat, or make hot. *Notts.* 1878 Miss BRADDON *Open Verd.* xix. 139 I'll go and get things hotted up for you.
1881 *Society* 2 Feb., Water hotted and a steaming bowl of punch prepared.

Hot, *obs.* pa. t. and pple. of HIT; see also HIGHT.

Hotbed, hot-bed.
1. A bed of earth heated by fermenting manure, and usually covered with glass, for raising or forcing plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 401 The Bed we call a Hot-Bed.
1664 EVELYN *Kat. Hort.* 64 Fine and tender Seeds that require the Hot-bed.
1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 217 The bright curled Lettuces... do well upon Hot-Beds, and especially under Bell-Glasses, or Glass Frames.
1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 117 Numerous hotbeds assist the tender plants in spring.

2. *fig.* A place that favours the rapid growth or development of any condition, esp. of something evil.

1768 BICKERSTAFF *Hypocrite* i. i, The seeds of wickedness... sprout up every where too fast; but a play-house is the devil's hot-bed.
1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. Let. ii, Edinburgh is a hot-bed of genius.
1827-48 HARE *Gosses* n. (1873) 559 Those hotbeds of spurious, morbid feelings, sentimental novels.
1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii, These picturesque villages are generally the perennial hotbeds of fever and ague.
1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 397 Both Houses of Parliament were hotbeds of corruption.

3. 'A platform in a rolling-mill on which rolled bars lie to cool' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

4. *attrib.* (in senses 1 and 2).

1810 CRABBE *Borough, Relig. Sects* (L.), First comes the hotbed heat, and while it glows, The plants spring up.
1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* Notes 250 Hot-bed imaginations.

Hence **Hotbed** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to force as in a hotbed.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 411/2 Men forced and hot-bedded into honours without any genius for study.

Hot blast. A blast of heated air forced into a furnace. Also *attrib.*, and short for *hot-blast process*, etc.

1836 J. B. NEILSON in *Trans. Inst. Civ. Engin.* I. 83 Were the Hot Blast generally adopted, the saving... in coal would be immense.
1860 W. FORDYCE *Coal* etc. 112 Neilson... distinguished for his invention of the hot-blast... 'hot-blast iron' is familiar all over the country.

Hot-blooded (hɒtˈblʌdəd), *a.* Having hot blood; ardent or excitable; passionate.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 2 Now the hot-blooded Gods assist me.
1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Bacon (1887) 379 The proud and hot-blooded Tudors.
1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 259 The Germans, being undisciplined and hot-blooded, were less easy to be restrained.

Hot-brain. A person of a hot or excitable brain; = HOT-HEAD.

1605 *Play Stucley* 2024 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 238 This English hot-brain.
1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. v. § 6 A practical head skillful in humoring such an hot braine.
1827 C. ARLEY *Sylvia* 29 He is all unversed In these wild ways, and is a hot-brain, too.

Hot-brained (hɒtˈbrɛɪnd), *a.* Having a 'hot' or excitable brain; = HOT-HEADED 2.

1553 GRIMM *De Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 36 Dangerous and hotbrained deuses.
1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* x. 251 Run o're the rugged Alps, thou hot-brained Fool!
1792 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. l. 23 Furious zeal inspir'd by hot-brain'd Priests.
1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii, Hot-brained Socialists.

Hotch (hɒtʃ), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Corresponds to Du. *hotsen*, *hossen*, to jog, jolt, MHG. and Ger. dial. *hotsen* to move up and down; also in form to F. *hocher* (12th c. *hocier* in Littré) to shake; but the original relations between these words are obscure.]

1. *intr.* To move up with a short jerk and sink back by one's own weight; to make a succession of such movements, to jog; to move or leap forward in a sitting position; to fidget, to move uneasily or with impatience.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 3688 Archers of Inglande fulle egerly schottes. Sonne hotchene in holle the hepenne knyghtes.
1595 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 68 Quben our guade nichibors rydis. Some hotcheand on a hempe stalk, hove nigh on a heicht.
1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxxvi, With old boggers, hotching on a sped.
1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *New Lanc. Dial.* Gloss. Wks. (1862) 88 *Hotching*, to limp, to go by jumps, as toads.
1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 186 Even Satan glow'd, and fidg'd 'f' fair And hotch'd and blew w' might and main.
1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hotch*, ... 2. To move by short heavy leaps as a frog or toad does.
1847-78 HALLIWELL *s. v.*, The old woman said, 'I hotched through the crowd, and she hotched after me'.
1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 144 Here am I, fair hotching to be off.

2. *trans.* To cause to move in this way; to shake up with a jerky motion; to jog, hitch.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xv, Are ye sure ye hae room enough, sir? I wad fan hotch myself farther yont.
1847-78 HALLIWELL *s. v.*, When they shake potatoes in a bag, so that they may lie the closer, they are said to hotch them.
1866 DURHAM *Lead-m. Lang.*, *Hotch*, to shake with a sharp jerk a trough with a grated bottom, suspended in water, at the end of a long lever, and containing crushed lead ore.

Hotche, *obs.* form of HUTCH sb.

Hotchpot, hotch-pot (hɒtʃpɒt). *Forms*: 3-6 hocchpot, 5-pote, hocche potte, 6 hocch- hotch(e)potte, 6-7 hocchpot, hotch pot, (8 hotch-pote), 6- hotchpot, hotch-pot. [A. F. *hocchpot*, f. *hoccher* to shake, shake together + *pot* Por. Used in 1292 as an AF. law term; as a term of Cookery it is known in 15th c., but may be earlier; *Onchepot* as a personal sobriquet occurs in 1265 (Hatz-Darm.). Its precise original application is thus uncertain, since it may have had reference to the shaking together of things in a pot for other than a culinary purpose. Cf. also Du. *hutsput* hodge-podge. Corruptions of this are HOTCHPOTCH, HODGEHOT, HODGE-PODGE.]

1. = HOTCHPOTCH 1.

c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 432 Goos in Hocchpot.
1481 LITTLETON *Inst.* iii. ii. § 267 Cest parol (*Hotchpot*) est en English A Pudding... un chose avec autres choses ensembles.
1530 PALSGR. 233/1 *Hotchepotte* of many meates, *haricot*.
1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Almodrote*, a hotchpot of garlike and cheese.
1648 DUGAY *Closet Open*. (1669) 179 The Queen Mothers Hotchpot of Mutton, is thus made.
1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 303 Cold merrimeet, but it concluded with hotchpot and songs.

2. *Eng. Law.* The blending or gathering together of properties for the purpose of securing equality of division, esp. as practised in certain cases in the distribution of the property of an intestate parent; answering in some respects to the *collatio bonorum* of the civil law: cf. *COLLATION* sb. 1 b.

1292 BRITTON iii. viii. § 1 Touz heritages ne cheent mie unieiment en division ne en hocchepot, a partir entre parcerens.
1303 *Year-Bk.* 30-1 *Edw. I.*, 373 Touz les tenemenz qe sont donez... cherront en hocchepot ovesque les autres tenemenz.
1552 HULOET, Hotchpot is also a manner of partition at the common lawe of landes geuen in franck mariage.
1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 56 b, No lands shalbee put in hotchpot, with other, but lands that bee geeven in franck mariage alonelye.
1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. 15 Having put all their Possessions in Hotchpot, made a new Partition.
1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. (1809) 516 With regard to lands descending in co-parcenary, that it hath always been, and still is, the common law of England, under the name of *hotchpot*.
1848 J. WILLIAMS *Pers. Prop.* iv. iv. (1878) 403 Bring the amount of their advancement into hotchpot.
1875 POSTE *Gaius* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 321 On condition that the latter brought their goods into hotchpot (*collatio bonorum*).

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 510 Putting all causes together in hotch-pot, the average upon the sum total may thus come to be doubled or trebled.
1883 F. GALTON *Human Faculty* 190 Throwing these results into a common statistical hotchpot.

3. *transf.* = HOTCHPOTCH 2.

(In early use prob. from the legal sense, but in later chiefly from the dish.)

c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 291 Ye han cast alle hire wordes in an hocchepot [*Harl. & Lansd. MSS.* hocche poche].
1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 4 Schismes, that make a hotchpot of true religion and poperye.
1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 5 An Hocchpot or Medly of many Nations.
1871 TVLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 230 The wonderful hotchpot of Hindu and Arabic language and religion.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. p. iij, That Hotchpot French, stufft up with such variety of borrowed words, wherein our law is written.
1795 J. S. HOBART in *J. Jay's Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 95 Henry the 8th... made a kind of hotch-pot business of it, by uniting the ecclesiastical and civil power in his own hands.

Hotchpotch, hotch-potch (hɒtʃpɒtʃ), *sb.* *Forms*: 5-6 hocche poche, 6 hocche-poche, 6-7 hocch-poch, 6-8 hotch potch, 6- hotchpotch, hotch-potch. [A corruption of prec., with riming assimilation of the second part of the compound to the first, as in reduplicated words.]

1. *Cookery.* A dish containing a mixture of many ingredients; *spec.* a mutton broth thickened with young vegetables of all sorts stewed together.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxii. 443 We make a hotchpotch of halfe figges and half reysons as they say.
1692 DAVDEN *Ess. Sat.* Ess. (1882) 44 A kind of olla, or hotchpotch, made of several sorts of meats.
1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 327 [She] had got ready what is there [Scotland] called hotchpotch, for dinner.
1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Rail-*

way Man I. xi. 178 The hotch-potch... was excellent. It is a soup made with lamb and all the fresh young vegetables. *attrib.* 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1060 Large tureen, or hotch-potch dish, with lid.

2. *fig.* A mixture of heterogeneous things, a confused assemblage, a medley, jumble, farrago.

14. [see quot. 1386 in prec. 3]. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon*. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 98 They... made a myngle mangle and a hotchpotch of it... partly poperye, partely true religion mingeled together.
1605 *Tryall Chev.* iii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 306 Hang the hotch-potch up in a fathom or two of match.
1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 32 A Hotch-potch of all sorts of men.
1728 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 371 A hotch-potch of errors.
1783 LEMON *Eng. Etymol.* Pref. 4 The English language, which, say they, is only a hotch-potch, composed of all others.
1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 761 That wonderful ethnological hotch-potch miscalled the Latin race.

3. *Eng. Law.* = HOTCHPOT 2.

1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1586 If that fee-simple, and the fee tail be put together it is called hotch potch.
1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebel.* 9 note He assembled the whole Septs, and having put all their possessions together in hotch-potch, made a new partition among them.
1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 189.

1838 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 560 Throwing all the collections into hotch-potch, and then re-arranging the materials according to the subjects.

4. as *adj.* Like a hotchpotch or medley, confused.

1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* iii. ix. 219 What hotch-potch giberidge doth the Poet bring?
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 89 Of those Drusian Robbers, and of this hotch-potch Religion.
1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 287 The hotch-potch official compositions of pharmacy.

Hence **Hotch-potch** *v. trans.*, to make a hotch-potch of, to jumble up; **Hotchpotchly** *a.*, of the nature of a hotch-potch, confusedly mingled.

1593 NASHE *Christis T.* (1613) 132 Scripture we hotch-potch together.
1596 — *Saffron Walden* 77 He can hotch-potch whole Decades vp of nothing.
1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 181 Unmasked and singled from their hotch-potchly adjuncts.

Hot cockles. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. HOT *a.* + COCKLE? *sb.* 2; origin of the name unknown.]

(The F. *hautes coquilles*, alleged by Skinner, is a figment.)
A rustic game in which one player lay face downwards, or knelt down with his eyes covered, and being struck on the back by the others in turn, guessed who struck him. Also *attrib.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1629) 224 How shepheards spend their dayes, At blow point, hot cockles, or else at keeles.
1676 MARYELL *Mr. Smirke* 13 They... leave men, as if it were at Hot-Cockles, to guess blind-fold who it is that hit them.
1708 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 368 Upon pretence of Hot-cockles sport, or a Christmas-game.
1714 GAY *Sheph. Week Monday* 99 As at Hot-cockles once I laid me down, And felt the weighty hand of many a clown.
1823 H. RAYE-LIN *Lucubr.* 303 Farmer Flamborough over his tankard... and his daughters... at hot-cockles upon the floor.

†b. To sit upon hot cockles: to be very impatient, to 'sit on pins and needles'. *Obs. rare.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 90 He... sits vpon hotte cockles till it be blaz'd abroad.

Hence (app.) †**Hot-cockled** *a.*, ?resembling a game of hot-cockles, as involving the infliction of strokes or buffets.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 3 In case thronghre they earnest hoote cockled gossipellyng, they coulde haue broughte vs in to more hainous displeasure.

†**Hote.** *Obs.* *Forms*: 1 hāt, 2-3 (4 north.) hat, 3-4 hot, 4-5 hote. [OE. *hāt*, also *gehāt* = OHG. *gaheiz*, MHG. *heiz*, ON. *heit*, f. stem *hait-* of *haitan*, OE. *hātian*: see HIGHT *v.*] A promise; a vow: = HIGHT *sb.* 2.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 49 Ic sendo hat fadores mines in iulih.
c1200 ORMIN 1382a Piss hat tatt wass Natanael Bihaten and Filippe.
c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 936 Abram levede ðis hot in sped.
1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlix. 14 (Mätz.) Velde til Hegheste þi hates.
c1340 *Cursor M.* 2349 (Fairf.) For þis hote [Cott. hight, Göt. hit, Trin. bihest] miht be na fabil.
c1460 Towneley *Myst.* vi. 46 Lord of heuen, that all wote, here to I make a hote.

Hote, *obs.* f. HOT, OAT: see also HIGHT *v.* 1

Hotel (hoʊˈtɛl, ɒˈtɛl), *sb.* [A. F. *hôtel*, later form of *hostel* (see HOSTEL *sb.* 1).]

1. (In French use.) *a.* A large private residence, a town mansion. || *b.* A public official residence, *Hôtel de Ville*, the mansion house of a *maire*, a town hall. || *c.* *Hôtel-Dieu*, a hospital.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Feb., Above all is the Hôtel Dieu for men and women, near Notre Dame.
1684 tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seigneur's Serag.* 36 (Stanf.) Ceremonies of their march from the Hôtel, or great House of Perra.
1746 in *Acc. Fr. Settlement. N. Amer.* 24 The Hôtel Dieu, or hospital, of Quebec has two great halls.
1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxcix. 249, I hope I have domesticated you at his hotel there.
1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 48 (*Versailles*), I bid Le Fleur. enquire for the Count's hotel.
1827 SCOTT *Chron. of Canong.* Introd. vi, She inhabited, when in Edinburgh... one of those old hotels.
1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 356 A few great men still retained their hereditary hotels between the Strand and the river.
1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Journals* (1883) 35 We stood a few moments on the steps of the Hôtel Dieu.

†2. A HOSTEL in a university. *Obs.*

1748 SALMON *Comp. through Univ.* 18 Hugh de Balsham... purchased two Halls or Hotels near St. Peter's Church.

3. A house for the entertainment of strangers and travellers, an inn; *esp.* one that is, or claims to be, of a superior kind.

1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxxix. (1766) II. 235 The expence

of living at an hotel is enormous. 1775 *ASH, Hostel*, an inn, an hotel. 1776 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 20 By a Gentlemen who lately came out of Boston I was informed that they have two bake houses constantly employed in baking for their hotels. 1783 *Let.* in H. ARNOT *Hist. Edinburgh* App. 512 In 1763 there was no such place as an Hotel: the word indeed was not known, or only intelligible to French scholars. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life (1826) xiv. 1, Groping your way to the inn—(I beg pardon—hotel). 1817 WALKER, *Hotel*, a genteel inn: this word is now universally pronounced and written without the s. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 118, I returned slowly to my hotel.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 89 The celerity at hotel-tables is remarkable. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnls.* (1872) I. 47 A crowd of cab-drivers, hotel-runners, and commissionaires. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* (U.S.), *Hotel-car*, one arranged for affording meals to passengers on board while on a journey.

Hence *Hotel v.*, to put up or lodge at an hotel (intr. and trans.; also to hotel it). *Hotelhood*, the state of an hotel. *Hotelify*, *Hotelise vbs.*, trans. to make into, or like, an hotel; also intr. for pass. *Hotelless a.*, without an hotel. *Hotel-ish a.*, like an hotel. *Hotelward adv.*, towards the hotel. (All more or less nonce-words.)

1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. ii. 49, I was 'hotelled at the 'Royal Edinburgh'. 1894 HOWELLS in *Cosmopolitan* XVII. 52 We tried hoteling it. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 178 It was, for lack of a better word, to coin one, 'hotelified'. 1886 H. MERIVALE in *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVI. 551 A fine old palace of the kind which 'hotelize so well. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Aug. 244/2 Most of the smaller towns were 'hotelless. 1851 NEWLAND *The Erne* 252 Rooms. of a towney and 'hotelish character.

† *Hoten*, ppl. a. Obs. [pa. pple. of *HIGHT v.*, q.v.] Promised.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2508 He sal 3u leden. Heðen to ðat hotene lond.

Hot-foot, adv. Also 6 Sc. *hait-fute*. [f. *HOT a.* + *FOOT sb.* See also *FOOT-HOT*.] With eager or rapid pace; in hot haste; hastily.

a 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 339 3wan tho fendes hot fot come to fette me away. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 139 King Athelstane followit, hait-fute, on the Pictis. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 22 An evil conscience follows him up like a blood-bound, hot foot. 1827 SIA J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sketches* I. 154 If your honour's in a hurry, I can run on hot-foot and tell the squire your honour's galloping after me. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 4 To go to him hot-foot from Appin's agent.

Hot-head, hothead (*hɒt'hɛd*). A hot-headed person: see next, 2.

1660 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) I. 57 Which will daunt the rest of the hotheads. 1895 BESANT *Westminster* vii. 177 Certain English sailors—youth hotheads.

Hot-headed (*hɒt'hɛdɪd*), a.

1. Having a hot head (in lit. sense); in quot. 1712, having the head heated, as with liquor. *rare*. a 1693 AUBREY *Lives, Harvey* (1898) I. 301 He was hot-headed, and his thoughts working would many times keep him from sleeping. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 77 The women do not dance till they are a little hot-headed.

2. *fig.* Of an unduly excitable nature or temperament; impetuous, headstrong, fiery, rash.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 20 The blasphemous Jesuits presum'd... to give their judgement of S. Paul, as of a hot-headed person. 1688 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 17 A hot-headed or rash action. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 June, The hot-headed boy is more than ever incensed against Wilson. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 413/2 Too hot-headed and violent for a diplomatist.

Hence Hot-headedly adv., Hot-headedness.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi, The hot-headedness... of boys in love. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Jan. 524 Some isolated workmen... did throw themselves hot-headedly into the fray.

Hot-house, hothouse (*hɒt'haʊs*), sb.

† 1. A bathing-house with hot baths, vapour-baths, etc.; = *BAGNIO* 1. Obs.

1511 *Churche of yuell Men* A iv, Bordelles, tauernees, sellers, and hote houses dissolute, there as is conmytted so many horryble synnes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) C vj, The patient must... sweate in baths, or whote houses. 1552 HULOET s.v. *Annoynting*, A place nighe unto a hote house, or stews where men be annoynted. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 15 The... sweate that was rubbed off the bodie in the hotehouses. 1664-5 *Perry's Diary* 21 Feb., My Wife busy in going... to a hot-house to bathe herself. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 61 ¶ 6 He could shiver in a hothouse.

† 2. A brothel. (Cf. BAGNIO 3, STEW.) Obs.

1511 [see 1]. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 257 Hee cannot swagger it well in a Tauerne, nor dominere in a hot house. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 66 Now shee professes a hot-house; which, I thinke is a very ill house too. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. 22 A Hot-house he prefers to Julia's Charms.

3. A structure, usually with glass roof and sides, kept artificially heated for the growth of plants belonging naturally to warmer climates, or of native flowers and fruits out of season.

1749 LAOY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 29 Aug., A Menagerie; and as well as I love pine-apples, would prefer it to a hot-house. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. v, The hothouses yielded their early strawberries.

attrib. 1771 W. MALCOLM (little) A Catalogue of Hot-house and Greenhouse Plants. 1836 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 26 English hot-house flowers, growing wild. 1882 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 27/7 Hothouse forcing by the aid of outside subsidies. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 84 Hot-house grapes.

b. *fig.* (Cf. HOTBED 2.)

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 121 The technical system is a hot-house of mendacity. 1811 BYRON *Farw. Malta* 46 Thou little military hothouse! 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. x. (1864) 135 Men nurtured in the hothouse of religious advantages.

4. A heated chamber or building for drying something.

1555 EDEEN *Decades* 259 They come and other grayne... doo seldome waxe rype on the ground by reason whereof they are sumtimes enforced to rype and dry them in their stoores and hottes houses. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxi. 58 A furnace like unto the hottes houses of Germany serving too drye the shyrtes and other linnen. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words, Making Salt* 207 The Hot-House where they set their Salt to dry. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hot-house*, 1. (Pottery.) A room where strong heat completes the drying of green ware, previously to... firing in a kiln.

† 5. Among the North American Indians, a separate hut kept heated for winter residence. Obs.

1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 35, I retired to Kanagatucko's hot-house. *Note.* This Hot-house is a little hut joined to the house, in which a fire is continually kept. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 367 Each... habitation has besides a little conical house, covered with dirt, which is called the winter, or hot-house.

6. In West Indies, A hospital.

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 49 He went to the hot-house or hospital. *Ibid.* 153 Several of the negroes complained of sickness, and in consequence were sent to the hot-house.

Hence *Hot-house v. trans.*, to place or cultivate in a hothouse. Also *fig.*

1833 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 355 Hot-housing and the manure of Mammion. 1892 *Standard* 23 Dec. 2/2 Every trivial incident... had been hot-housed, gloated over... and treated as a dainty dish. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 464 No fretful orchid hot-housed from the dew, But hale and bardy as the highland heather.

|| *Hoti* (*hɒ'ti*). Pl. *hoties* (*hɒ'tiz*). Obs. [Gr. *ῥῆτι* conj., that, because.] a. A statement introduced by 'because', or the fact denoted by such a statement; a cause, reason (= *DIOTI*); a piece of reasoning or inference. b. A statement introduced by 'that'; an assertion, or fact asserted (opp. to *DIOTI*).

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Ecolg* v. 44 T' insert our Interests, or wand'ring be In Selfe-borne Hoties, from the Historie. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* III. iii. (1655) 3 Poor sciolists who scarce know the Hoties of things. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 34 Unto him that desireth Hoties, or to replenish his head with varieties. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hoti* and *Dioti* (Gr.) two terms used in Logick... the one the thing it self, and the other the cause or reason of it. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 79 He... shewed the *Hoti* and the *Dioti* (i.e. that it was so, and why it was so).

Hoting, var. *lighting*: see *HIGHT v.*

Hotly (*hɒ'tli*), adv. Forms: see *HOT a.* [f. *HOT a.* + *LY 2*.] In a hot manner or degree.

1. With great heat, at a high temperature; so as to be 'hot' or pungent.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 178 The shadow had forsook them, And Titan... With burning eye did hotly overlook them. *Ibid.* 332 An oven that is stopp'd... Burneth more hotly. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 8 Gingerbread nuts... hotly spiced. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 93 Flame blazed hotly within her, in all her marrow abiding.

2. *fig.* With 'heat' or fervour; ardently, fervently, eagerly, passionately, keenly; angrily, excitedly.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvii. 101 They wolde have you hotly to sette on your enemies. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 74 Louyng hir... As wholy as euer. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 32 They hotly fell to wordes, And out in choller brake. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 85 If he... so hotly pursued he, should certainly be discovered. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 7. 148 The King hotly retorted that he was bound by no promise to a false traitor. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1276 Whom his own crime tracks hotlier than a hound.

Hotness (*hɒ'tnɛs*). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being hot; heat.

1530 PALSGR. 232/1 *Hotnesses, chaceur.* 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* I. 2 The blood... which by... immoderate hotnesses... surchargeth the bodie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 235 The hotness of the Country. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. The day in his hotness. *Mod.* The hotness of the pepper. The hotness of his temper contrasts remarkably with the coolness of his judgement.

Hot-pot, hot pot.

1. A hot drink composed of ale and spirits, or ale sweetened and spiced. *local*.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hot Pot*, Ale and Brandy boyled together. c 1730 *Royal Remarks* 49 All of them in a loving Way, over a Hot Pot. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hot-Pot*, warmed ale with spirit in it. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heat pots*, pots of hot ale sweetened and spiced, with which the friends of a bridal party meet them on the road from church after the marriage ceremony.

2. A dish composed of mutton or beef with potatoes, or potatoes and onions, cooked in an oven in an earthenware pot with a tight-fitting cover. Also *attrib.*

1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlii, Master, there's hot-pot for dinner to-day. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xvi. 160 The Colonel... was great at making hash mutton, hot-pot, curry and pillau. 1899 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2/7 Yesterday over 30,000 poor people in Liverpool, were provided with 'hot pot' dinners... Each 'hot pot' weighed ten pounds. There were used 13,000 lbs. of beef, 15 tons of potatoes, and a ton and a half of onions.

Hot-press, sb. A contrivance for pressing paper or cloth between glazed boards and hot metal plates,

to make the surface smooth and glossy. Also *attrib.*

= *hot-pressed*.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 163 Hot Presses for Cloth. 1712 H. NEVILL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 253 He wanting a flat Stone to make him a Hot-press (for so they do, who want an Iron Plate to Press their Cloth on). 1798 T. JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 542/2 A hot-press bible. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. cix, A ball-room hard, a foolscap, hot-press darling. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hot-press*, a means of calendaring and smoothing paper by subjecting it to pressure between glazed boards; a hot iron plate is placed at every 20 sheets or so, to heat the pile.

Hot-press, v. *trans.* To subject to pressure in a hot-press; to make (paper or cloth) smooth and glossy by pressure between hot plates. Usually in pa. pple. (ppl. adj.) hot-pressed, or vbl. sb. hot-pressing.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xx. (1841) I. 193 Every false gloss put upon our woollen manufactures by hot-pressing, folding, dressing [etc.]. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 223 In one glaz'd glare tracts, sermons, pamphlets, yve. And hot-press'd nonsense claims a dignity. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 191 The serge is to be... hot-pressed. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 17, I wish you would all use hot-pressed paper.

Hot-presser. One whose occupation is the hot-pressing of paper or cloth. Also *fig.*

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 24 A few strict, precise legalists... hot-pressers of uniformity. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4292/4 Thomas Freeman, of London, Hot-presser. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 3 June 12/1 To take the work direct from the manufacturer... deducting only from his price the cost of foreman, hot-presser, and hire of the distributing room.

Hot-short, a. [f. *HOT a.* + *short*, after the earlier RED-SHORT: cf. also COLD-SHORT.] Of iron: Brittle in its hot state; opp. to *cold-short*.

1798 D. MUSHET in *Phil. Mag.* II. 160 Hot short iron is possessed of an extreme degree of fusibility. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 956 The tendency of the [sulphur] is to make the metal what is called 'hot short', so that it cannot be worked while hot under the hammer. 1877 M. REYNOLDS *Locom. Engine Driving* IV. (ed. 5) 230 Cracks on the edges of bars, sign of hot-short iron.

† Hot-shot. Obs. [See SHOT sb.]

1. One who shoots (with a fire-arm) 'hotly' or eagerly; a reckless or hot-headed fellow.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 90 To the wars I betook me, ranked myself amongst desperate hot shots. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, He railes against women like a whot-shot. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. iii. *Ibid.* II, A company of hott shots are abroad. 1665 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 110 Straight to the Wharf repairs the Hot-shot.

2. (Also hot-shoot.) See QUOTS.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 58 They use also for Fewel a sort of round Balls made of Clay mixed with a certain proportion of coal... which they call Hotshots. 1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hot-Shoots*, or *Hotshots*, a sort of factitious or compound fuel, made of a third part of any coal... mixed with two thirds of loam.

Hots-potch, obs. form of HOTCHPOTCH.

Hotspur (*hɒt'spɜːr*).

1. One whose spur is hot with impetuous or constant riding; hence, one who spurs or pushes on recklessly; a heady or rash person. (First occurring, and best known, as surname of Sir Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, who fell in the rebellion against Henry IV, in 1403.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 243 Henry Percy the yonger, whom the Scottis clepid Herry Hatspore. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 97/2 He was... in matters of importance an headlong hotspur. 1596 SHAKS. I Hen. IV. v. ii. 19 A haire-brain'd Hotspurre, gourn'd by a Spleene. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvi. vi. 922 Some hot-spurres... gave counsell to goe against them with all their forces. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 287 As we say of some hot-spurs who ride post, they whip the post boy. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5/5 The 'Vossische Zeitung'... says: 'Perhaps this sudden coolness on the part of England gives certain Hot-spurs in our own Fatherland something to think about.'

† 2. Name for a very early kind of pea: also *hotspur-pease*. (Cf. HASTING B. I.) Obs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hot Spur*,... also early or forward Peas. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4357/14 To be sold... Rogue-Pease, and Hotspur-Pease. 1707-12 NORTHMER *Husb.* (J.), The hotspur is the speediest of any in growth.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Fiery-spirited, hasty, rash.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 35 The hot-spurre youth so scornning to be crost. c 1618 [see HORSE-RACER]. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 71 A wary plodding Fabius signifying more than a hot Spur Marcellus. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 425/1 After the union of the States... the political conduct of South Carolina was so imperious... that she was not uncommonly known as the 'Hotspur State'.

So **Hot-spurred** (*hɒt'spɜːrɪd*) a. = 3. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 60 Such a hotspurd plague as hath not bin heard of. 1663 CHALKHILL *Theatralia & Cl.* 41 (N.) A hot-spurr'd youth height Hyals.

Hott(e), obs. forms of HOT.

Hotte, Obs. (14th c.) Of uncertain meaning. (Although the sense is obscure, it is prob. the same word as *Hot sb.* 'panier, creel'. The suggestion that it is a variant of *Hutis*, from the history of that word, inadmissible.) c 1300 *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 236 Skatered be the Scottes, Hodred in thar hottes, Never thay ne the fin R. BRUNNE (1810) 273 For scatted er pi Scottes, & hodred in ber hottes, neuer bei ne thete. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 Pou scabbed Scotte, bi nek, bi hottie, be deulle it breke, It salle be hard to here Edward, ageyn be speke.

Hottentot (*hɒ'tntɒt*). Also 7 *hatten-tote*, *hottantot*: see also HODMANDOD 2. [a. Du.

Hottentot (also *Ottentot*, *Hottentoo*, Riebeck's Journal, Jan. 1652); according to Dapper, *Beschryvingh der Afrikansche Gewesten*, 1670, a word meaning 'stutterer' or 'stammerer', applied to the people in question on account of their clucking speech: see *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1866, 6-25.]

1. A member of a native South African race of low stature and dark yellowish-brown complexion, who formerly occupied the region near the Cape of Good Hope.

Tribes of substantially identical race still survive in Nam-aqualand.

1677 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 17 While these Hattentotes were in our company. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 536 The word *Hottentot* is the Name by which they call to one another... as if every one of them had this for his Name. 1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. Intro. 18 Would these Men reduce us to be a Sort of Hottentots? 1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 253. I found her as ignorant of the nature of religion as an Hottentot. 1886 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp.* 15 May, You would not confide free representative institutions to the Hottentots, for instance. 1897 BAYCE *S. Africa* 76 The second native race was that which the Dutch called Hottentot. *Ibid.* 78 In the settled parts of the Colony, the Hottentot... has vanished more completely than has the Red Indian from the Atlantic States of North America.

b. *transf.* A person of inferior intellect or culture; one degraded in the scale of civilization, or ignorant of the usages of civilized society.

1796 AMHERST *Terrae Fil.* xxv. 190 Surprized... to find a place, which he had heard so much renowned for learning, fill'd with such grey-headed novices and reverend hottentots. 1751 CHESTER *Lett. to Son* 28 Feb. The utmost I can do for him, is to consider him a respectable Hottentot. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* July 338 1/2 England... yet abounded greatly with such kinds of Hottentots.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to this race.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 28. 187 The Spiritual is reduc'd to a Hottentot Way of Government. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 87 The Hottentot stammering or clashing of the tongue in speaking. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 257 1/2 The latter [the Koranna Hottentots] are one of the few Hottentot tribes that have retained their independence. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 104 In what Hottentot ignorance these poor creatures are at present reared. 1865 WATERMEYER in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1866) 17 The Hottentot national name is 'Khoikhoip', plural 'Khoikhoi', and is still in use among the Namaquas. 1897 BAYCE *S. Africa* 77 From unions between Hottentot women and the Dutch sprang the mixed race whom the Dutch call Bastards and the English Griquas.

3. Special comb.: chiefly names of South African plants: *Hottentot*(s) bread, *Testudinaria elephantipes*; formerly, also, the root of *Richardia (Calla) aethiopica*; *Hottentot* cherry, *Cassine mauroucentia*; *Hottentot*(s) fig, *Mesembryanthemum edule*; *Hottentot*'s head, *Stangeria paradoxa*, a cycad with a thick trunk like a turnip; †*Hottentot* pie, a kind of meat pie (see Mrs. RAFFALL *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 154); *Hottentot* rice: see *quot.*; *Hottentot*'s tea, *Helichrysum serpyllifolium*.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 223 The root of the Arum... is ordinarily call'd 'Hottentot-Bread'. They boil out its acrimony in two or three fresh waters, and then dry it in the sun. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 718 The root-stock of *Testudinaria elephantipes*, called Elephant's Foot or Hottentot's Bread, forms a large, fleshy mass covered with a rough and cracked bark. 1818 TOOP cites *Chambers* for 'Hottentot Cherry'. 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3), *Hottentot* Cherry is the fruit of *Mauoucentia Capensis*... a shrub growing in the ravines of Table Mountain. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 147 Some women go into the field to gather the stalks of what they call 'Hottentot-figs'. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 75 3/4 The Hottentot Fig... sometimes used as a substitute for Spinach. 1884 MILLER *Plant.*... 'Hottentot's-head, *Stangeria paradoxa*. 1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 315 They also eat the eggs of a large species of ant. They are commonly called 'Hottentot's rice'.

Hence *Hottentot* v. *intr.*, to become, or live as, a Hottentot; *Hottentotese*, the speech of the Hottentots; *Hottentotic*, *Hottentotish* *adjs.*, of, pertaining, or relating to Hottentots, or to races in a similar condition; after the manner of a Hottentot. *Hottentotism*, a practice characteristic of Hottentots, a species of stammering.

1787 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1833) 172 It is lost labour to civilize him, for sooner or later he will 'hottentot' again. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 39 They might as well address Roger in 'Hottentotese or Kamschadaltian. 1884 I. TAYLOR in *Academy* 26 Jan. 63 1/2 [A method of explaining myths, which] may be provisionally designated as the 'Hottentotic heresy'. *Ibid.* 16 Feb. 115 3/4 Interpreted by the Hottentotic process. 1795 in *Polwhele Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 427 The survey of a 'Hottentotish pilchard cellar. 1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 957 Some Hottentots were converted from 'Hottentotism through the pious labours of the Missionary Society. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Culture* I. v. 156 The term Hottentotism has been thence adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering.

Hotter (*hɒtər*). v. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *hatter*, *hutter*. [Has an iterative ending as in *batter*, *toller*, *stagger*; perh. related to MDu. *hotten*, in Flemish also *hottenen* to shake up; also *hotten* to cluster or run together, to coagulate, as milk.]

1. *intr.* To move up and down with vibration; to

clatter; to shake, tremble, as water in boiling, or a person in rage, fear, etc.

1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 5 (Jam.) Two pots... Forby are hott'rin' in the crook. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. xi. Haply, but for her, I should ha' gone hott'erin' mad. 1857 J. SCHOLLS *Jaunt to see Queen* 28 *Lanc. Gloss.* 'Hoo wur fayr hott'erin' wi' vexashun.

2. To move along with vertical vibration as over a rough surface; to run totteringly.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hotter*, to shake; as a carriage on a rough stoney road. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 73 (Jam.) Tho' age now gars me hotter. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* II. 102 (Jam.) 'Twas a mair-lie, an' monie a pout Was rinnin', hott'erin' round about. 1880 GORDON *Bk. Chron. Keltic* 148 The primitive mill hott'ered away at the rate of six bolts of meal ground in a week.

3. a. To make a clattering noise; to rattle.

b. To speak unsteadily or stammeringly.

1823 *Baronne d'Gairly* vii. in A. Laing *Thistle Scott*. 13 Athwart the lyft the thun'er rair'd, Wi' awfu' hott'rin din. 1828 *Craven Dial.* *Hutter*, to speak confusedly.

4. To clatter in a confused mass, to swarm.

1808-18 JAMIESON, To *hotter*, to crowd together, expressive of individual motion. 1891 Mrs. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* xxiii. If we had been... huttering over the fire in that wretched little Albion Street on this Christmas Eve!

Hotter, *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *hatter*.

[f. *prec. vb.*] a. Vibratory or shaky motion as over a rough road; vertical shaking. b. The confused motion of a crowd or swarm of small things. c. A large number of things crowded irregularly together; a clustered mass or heap.

1825-80 in JAMIESON. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* II. 448 Ah me! a perfect hott'er. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xliii (1873) 241 I've stant' mony a roch hott'er afore noo i' the wye o' duty, as ye ken brawly, Meg.

Hence *Hottery* *u.*, uneven so as to cause vibration.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hottery*, rough, as a road. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'A hott'ry journey', said of a course over uneven tracks.

†*Hottie-tottie*, *Obs.* Variant of HODDY-DODDY.

c. 1880 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* III. ii. in *Archiv. Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), Though the hottie-tuttie be old, yet he woeth a young wye.

Hottish (*hɒtɪʃ*). a. [f. *Hot* a. + -ISH.] Somewhat hot, rather hot.

1593 G. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* III. met. x. 65 Or Indian dwelling nire to hottische Circle. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* iii. It will be a hottish Monday for some of them.

Hot water.

1. Water at a high temperature, either naturally as in a hot spring, or artificially heated for cookery, washing, or other purposes.

c. 1400 *Langland's C.* 42 Hoot watir, þou3 it aswage akpe, to be prickynge of a senewe is most greunace. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Sethe hem in hot water. 1613 *Pur-chas Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 A certaine herb called Chia, of which they... drinke with hot water. 1858 LARONER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, *Hydrost.* etc. 277 If cold water be poured into a vessel... and hot water be carefully poured over it... the hot water will float on the cold.

Attrib. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 171 The hot-water cistern. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 331 A hot-water bottle... placed at his feet. *Mod.* The hot-water-pipes have burst.

2. *Hot waters*: ardent spirits, spirituous liquors.

1643 *Lett.* 28 Oct. in Clarendon *Hist. Reh.* VII. § 351 Selling hot Waters. 1660-86 *Ord. Chas. II.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 352 Tents, booths... employed for tripling-houses; selling or taking tobacco, hott waters [etc.].

3. *fig.* (from 1.) A state of ferment, trouble, or great discomfort; a 'scape' *collog.*

1537 *Liste Papers* XI. 100 (P.R.O.) If they be to be had, I will have of them, or it shall cost me hot water. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 125 We are kept, to use the modern phrase, in hot water. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 32 This poor fellow was always getting into hot water. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* i. In everlasting hot water, as the most incorrigible scapegrace for ten miles round.

Hot well, *hot-well*.

1. A spring of naturally hot water, a hot spring. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxh.) xiv. 64 Pe cite of Phenice, where er hate welles and hate bathez. 1752 CANTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 203 The hot-well near Bristol, the water of which raised the thermometer to 76°. 1793 J. NOTT (title) A treatise on the Hot-Well Waters, near Bristol.

2. A reservoir in a condensing steam-engine, into which the heated water passes from the condenser, and from which it is drawn to supply the boiler.

1766 *Specif. Barber's Patent* No. 865. 3 The water hastens through the sinking clack into the trunk or hot well. 1827 *Farey Steam Eng.* 354 The hot well... is a part of the condensing cistern... for the reception of the hot water which is discharged by the air-pump.

Hotys, *obs. form* of OATS.

Hou: see *HOUE*, *HOW*, *HOWE*. *Houce*, *obs.* f. *HOUSE* *sb.* *Houch*, *Sc.* f. *HOUGH*. *Houche*, *obs.* f. *HUTCH*.

Houchin (*hantʃin*). *local.* An owl: cf. *HOB-HOWCHIN*.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* V. II. 101 In our Church steeple... a Nest of Houchin's Eggs, to the Number of two large whitish ones, to be found.

Houck, *var.* *houk*, *houk*, *HOLK* v., to dig. 1681 in *Archaeol. Eliensis* XIX. 211 He was houcking for coales.

Houd, *rare obs.* f. *HOOD*. *Houdah*: see *HOWDAH*. *Houde*, *obs.* f. *HUGE*. *Houdle*:

see *HUDDLE*. *Houe*, *obs.* f. *HOE*, *HOVE*, *var.* *How* *sb.* *Houene*, *obs.* f. *HEAVEN*, *OVEN*.

Houff: see *HOVE*, *HOUFF*. *Hougat*(e): see *HOWGATE*.

Houge, *-ly*, *obs.* ff. *HUGE*, *HUGELY*.

Hough (*hɒk*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *hō3*, *hou3*, 5 *howh*, *howgh*, *how*, 5-7 *hōgh*, 6-7 *hough*, 5- *hough*; see also *HOCK* *sb.*; *Sc.* 5-6 *hoch*, *houch*, 6- *howch*; *pl.* 6 *howis*, 6- *howes*: see also *HOUX*. [Known from 14th c. as *hō3*, *hou3*. In Scotland still pronounced (*hox*, *hox*); *pl.* also (*houz*); in some parts of England the local pronunciation appears to be (*hēf*, *hēf*, *hou*, or *hōu*). The now usual (*hɒk*) appears to be an anglicizing of *hoch* (*hox*): cf. *loch*, *lough*, *shough*. Its general prevalence appears to have given origin to the parallel spelling *hock*: see *HOCK* *sb.* Evidently identical with OE. *hōh*, *Ho* *sb.* 1, 'heel'; as to difficulties of sense and phonology, see Note below.]

1. The joint in the hind leg of a quadruped between the tibia and the metatarsus or cannon-bone, the angle of which points backward; the hock.

(This joint, though elevated high in the leg of ruminants and perissodactyls, is homogenetic with the human heel and ankle, the cannon-bone being the homogen of the bones of the instep in man.)

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1357 *Pay.*... hinged þenne s[yl]er bi ho3es of þe fourchez. 1450-70 *Goldroos & Garu.* 674 Their ho3s with their ho3is chis harmis couth hint. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij. a. She [the hare] hurles vpon hir houghis ay. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1600) 228 Put a small cord about the houghs of both the lambs feete. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 99 The horses in lyke maner they vse to bow their ho3is and to pasce throug myny partes. a 1605 *POLWART Flyting w. Montgomerie* 704 Thou puts the spauen in the forder spauld, That vses in the hinder hōgh to bee. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 309 Griefs in the shoulders, legs, hips, houghes, joynts and hoofs, causing the Horse most commonly to halt. 1611 *BIBLER 2 Esdras* xv. 36 Doung of men vnto the camels hough. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 The hough or suffraginous flexure behinde. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hoff*, the hough, hock, gambrel, or hind-knee. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xvii. Wae betide ye!... and cut the houghs of the creature whose fleetness ye trust in! 1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farm.* 139 The quarters long and full with the mutton quite down to the hough.

2. The hollow part behind the knee-joint in man; the adjacent back part of the thigh. Chiefly *Sc.*

1508 *DUNBAR Flyting w. Kennedie* 190 His cair is all to clenge thy cabroch howis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* IX. xii. 82 Of quham the howchys bath he smate in twa. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xix. Syn trayourlie behind his back They hewit him on the howiss Behind [rimes mowis, powis, bowis]. 1550 *LYNDESAY Sgr. Meldrum* 1347 And hakit on his ho3is and his. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxvi. xl. 298 The hindmost resting upon their houghes or hammes, made a shew of a0 arched buildiing. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 52 After a pause and a cough, And suodry clawings of his hough. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* x. That one ane... should ever daur to crook a hough. 1822— *Nigel v.* Clap your mule between your houghs and god-den with you.

3. A joint of beef, venison, etc., consisting of the part extending from the hough (senser) some distance up the leg: also technically called 'leg' of beef; it corresponds to the knuckle of veal, the knuckle-end or hock-end of a gammon of bacon, and the shank-end of a leg of mutton; cf. *HOCK* *sb.* 2.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Howhys of Vele. *Ibid.* 37 An howe of vele. *Ibid.* 51 Hoghes of Venyson. 1611 *CORR., Trumeau de bouef*, a knuckle, hough, or leg, of Beefe. 1826 *Scott Woodst.* xviii. When hough's in the pot, they will have share on't.

4. *Hough and ham*: ? with thin and thick ends laid side by side alternately. *Obs.*

1776 G. SIMPLE *Building in Water* 55 The thorough Foundation... is laid over with large Stones, Hough and Ham, and some pitched upon their Ends.

5. *Comb.*, as *hough-bone*, -string; † *hough-bony* (see *BUNNY* 1). Also *HOUGH-BAND*, -SINEW.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* XII. iii. The bore rafe hym [Sir Lancelot] on the brawne of the thy3 vp to the 'houghbone [i.e. 1529 huckle bone]. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 317 Therefore I thought good to call it the 'hough-bony. This sorance cometh of some stripe or bruise. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 152 1/2 The Hough boony is a swelling upon the tip or elbow of the Hough. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* x29 (R.) Many men for old age feeble... had the calves of their legges or 'hough-strings cut, and so were left behind.

Note. OE. *hōh* (*Ho* *sb.* 1) has been noted only in the sense 'human heel', which does not at all correspond to 2 above. But the OE. compound *hōhsinu*, *HOUGH-SINEW*, used of horses, implies that *hōh* was also the hough or hock of a horse, as in sense 1 above. From the latter, 2 may have been transferred after the OE. sense 'heel' was obsolete and forgotten; the hough of a horse being in position analogous to the knee of man, and often popularly called the 'hind-knee'. As to the phonology, OE. *hōh* would regularly give *Sc.* *houch*, *HEUGH* (*hūx*), as in *eneuch*, *teuch*, *pleuch*, etc., while *Sc.* *hock*, *houch* (*hox*) goes back to a form with short *o*, as in *cough*, *trough*, *thouch*, etc. The words can then be identical only if the *o* in OE. *hōh* was shortened early enough to give *houch*, and not *houch*, in *Sc.* The only apparent solution of this is that, as the compound *hōhsinu* (*HOUGH-SINEW*) was evidently shortened to *hōksin*, *hoxen*, *hockshin*, *hucksen*, *huxen* (d before the consonant-group becoming *h*), this reacted in some way upon the simple word, so as to give early ME. *hoh*, *hoy*, *hogh*, with short *o*, whence in later times *Sc.* *hock*, *Eng.* *hock*. Perhaps the compound, with its derived verb, was in more general use than the simple word.

Hough (høk), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.: cf. also HOCK *v.*], Hox *v.*] *trans.* To disable by cutting the sinew or tendons of the hough (see HOUGH-SINEW); to hamstring.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251a Howghyn (K. howghyn, H. howghyn), *subverbo*. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. Garner II. 123 Some [corpses] with their legs off; some but houghed and left lying half dead. 1551 BIBLE *Josh.* xi. 6 (R.) Thou shalt hough their horses, and burne their charrettes with fyre. 1580 *Acts Priory Council in Life of Melville* I. 437 (Jam.) He sould hoch and slay him. 1592 NASHE *P. Penlesse* (1842) 25 They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at his girdle to hough dogs with. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde with Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 113 Hath he not ham-strings that thou must hough? 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 18 Some sythes had, men and horse to hough. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* iv. ix. (1877) III. 28 His cattle were houghed in the night.

Hence **Houghing** *vbl. sb.*

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 110 heading, Against the shamefull oppression of slaying and houghing of Oxon. 1611 COTGRA. *Larretade*, a houghing, aslash ouer the hammes. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. 393 We have seen how the houghing in 1711 and 1712 was attributed by many to a Jacobite source.

† **Hough**, *v.* *Obs.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To clear the throat.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 81 (misp. 79) After long boughing, halking, and hacking, hailing their throats well washed with dreggish drugs. 1670-1710 GRAW (J.). Neither could we hough or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. 1755 JOHNSON, *To hough*, to hawk. (This orthography is uncommon.)

† **Hough**, *int.* *obs.* spelling of Ho *int.* 1

a1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. ii. (Arb.) 13 Hough, Mathew Merygreeke, my friend, a worde with thee. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv. I think this bee the house: what, hough!

Hough: see HOE *sb.* 2 and *v.*, How, HOWE.

Hough-band, *sb.* In Sc. also hoch-ban'. 'A band which confines one of the legs of a restless animal; it passes round the neck and one of the legs' (*Gallovid. Encycl.* 1824).

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 12 Gar heiss hir quhill hir howbandis skaill. 1686 G. STUART *Jocoser. Disc.* 14 Nae hough-bands now for Godly helping.

Hence **Hough-band** *v.*, *trans.* 'to tie a band round the hough of a cow, or horse, to prevent it from straying' (Jam.); *fig.* to confine, put restraint upon, coerce.

1687-8 D. GRANVILLE *Let. to Mr. Lumley* 19 Mar. in *Misc.* (Surtees 1858) 228 Nor will I hough-band, or so much as hamper or fetter my Sovereign, God's deputy.

Houghel, *north. dial.* Also *hoffer*. (See quot.)

c1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 264 He cut 4 kidgells or houghells to hang salmon netts upon. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hoffle*, a stake on which salmon nets are dried. In a row of hoffer stakes one is higher than the others, and is called the bosom-hoffer.

Hougher (høkə). [f. HOUGH *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who houghs or hamsstrings; in Ireland, a member of an association of law-breakers who arose in 1711, and practised the houghing of cattle; afterwards identified with the Whiteboys.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 110 heading, Silk slayers and houcheris of Horses and Oxen. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Mar., Your houghers of cattle. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 119 In the course of twenty years the Rapparees were succeeded by the Houghers. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. 354 Large rewards were offered for the apprehension of houghers.

2. In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the name of an inferior officer appointed by the Corporation, called also *Whipper and Hougher*.

1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 365 He is called hougher from the power that he is said to have had formerly of cutting the sinews of the houghs of swine that were found infesting the streets. 1827 BUCKETT *s.v.*, The hougher is the public whipper of criminals, the executioner of felons, in Newcastle—still a regular officer of the town, with a yearly salary of £4 6s. 8d.

Hough goe, *obs.* form of HOGO.

Houghite (hov-fit). *Min.* [Named in 1851 after F. B. Hough.] A variety of hydrotalcite, derived from an alteration of spinel.

1851 AMER. *Jrnl. Sc. Ser.* II. XII. 210 Some of his specimens are spinel crystals, in one part, and true Houghite in another. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 179 Houghite . . occurs in flattened nodules.

† **Hough-sinew**, *sb.* *Obs.* [OE. *hōhsinu*, f. *hōh* (see HOUGH *sb.*) + *sinu* SINEW.]

OE. *hōhsinu* corresponds in formation to OFris. *hōxene*, *hoxne*, ON. *hōsin*, OHG. **hōhsina*, *hōhsna*, MDu. *haessene*, Du. *haessen*, later *haasse*, *haas*, in same sense (OTeut. type **hagha-sinu*). The analytical meaning in OE. is 'heelsinew', but the quots. show it applied to the hamstrings of horses. The original long *ō* was shortened before the consonant group, so that it gave the later *hoxen* (Hox), *Hocksinn*, *huckson*, *Huxen*. The uncontracted form in late ME. and Sc. may be a new formation from the elements.]

The sinew of the hough or hock; applied, in man, to the popliteal tendons, or hamstrings, at the back of the knee; in a quadruped, to the tendon of Achilles.

c1000 ELFRIC *Josh.* xi. 6 Þu soþlice forcrist heora horsa hōhsina. *Ibid.* 9 He forceast þa hōhsina ealra þeora horsa. c1000 SAX. *Leechd.* II. 146 Gif hōh sino forad se. a1330 *Wyclif's Bible* I Chron. xiii. 4 (MS. Corpus Coll., Camb.) He oxide, that is, he kitte asonder the hōh sinewes of alle the horsis. c1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 322 His hough [ed.

1570 hoch] senons thai cuttyt in that press; On kneis he faucht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 29 Palmus hough senonis [he] smayt in tuay.

† **Hough-sinew**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. OHG. *hōhsinōn* to hamstring, f. **hōhsina*, *hōhsna* (see prec.), also HOXEN *v.*] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1033/2 The rebelles . . when they were thrust through the bodies or thighs, and some of them hough-sinewed, would yet seeke revenge in striking at their adversaries. 1590 CORRAINE *Treat. Hunting* D Jb, Your Huntsmen must be careful to . . houghsnew him with their swords. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Josh.* xi. 6 Their horses thou shalt hōghsnew.

Hougie, *y*, var. of HUGY *Obs.*, huge. **Hougly**, *obs.* f. UGLY. **Houhful**, var. **Houful** *Obs.*, careful, anxious.

Houir, *obs.* Sc. form of HOVER.

Houk, *obs.* f. HOOK, dial. f. HOK *v.* **Houka**, var. of HOOKAH. **Houkel**, *obs.* f. HUCKLE. **Houkester**, *obs.* f. HUCKSTER. **Hould**, *obs.* f. HOLD. **Houldbeard**, *obs.* f. HALBEARD. **Houle**, *obs.* f. HOLE *sb.*, HOWL, OWL. **Houlet**, *obs.* f. HOWLET. **Houlour**, var. of HOLOUR *Obs.* **Houlse**, rare *obs.* f. HAWSE *sb.* **Hoult**, var. **HOLT**.

Hounce (hauns). *East dial.* [Origin obscure. (It has been conjectured to be a nasalized form of Fr. *housse* (see HOUSE *sb.*), but this does not give the sense.)] An ornament on the collar of a horse.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. 16 b, The chrysolites and gemmes that stood upon the collars, trace, and hounces in their hemmes. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* (E. D. S.), *Hounces*, that part of the furniture of a cart-horse, which lies spread upon his collar. *Ess.* a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hounce*, the ornament of red and yellow worsted spread over the collars of horses in a team. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby* (E. D. S.), *Hounces*, housings; *phaleræ*.

Hound (haund), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-6 hund, (3-5 hond, 4-6 hund, hounde, 5-7 hound, -e; 5 howne, 6 hown, 7 huin), 3- hound. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hund* = OFris. *hund*, *hond*, OS. *hund* (LG. *hund*, MDu. *hont* (d-), Du. *hond*), OHG. *hunt* (d-), (MHG. *hunt*, G. *hund*), ON. *hundr* (Sw., Da. *hund*), Goth. *hunds*:—OTeut. **hundo-*, generally held to be a derivative of base **hun-*, pre-Teut. **hun-*, in Gr. *κύνω*, *κυν-*, Skr. *cyan-*, *cun-*, Lith. *szū*, *szun-*, OIr. *cu* dog; cf. also L. *can-is*. For the d (dh) of Teut. *hund*, the suggestion has been made of association with the vb. *hinnan* to seize, as if the word were understood to mean 'the seizer'.]

1. A dog, generally. (Now only arch. or poetic.) To wake a sleeping hound: cf. DOG 14k.

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 89 Dumb hundas ne mazon beorcan. a1225 *Ancre R.* 60 Hund wule in . . hwar se he ivint hit open. *Ibid.* 324 Monie hundes . . habbed hiset me. c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 99/248 Houndes it scholden etc. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 715 (764) It is nought good a slepyng hound to wake, Ne yeue a wyght a cause to deuyne. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 21 Houndis camen, and lickiden his bylis. c1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 þai ete cattes and hundes, ratounes and myesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wemen* 273, I hatit him like a hund. 1841 LONGF. *Excelsior* viii, A traveller, by the faithful hound, Half-buried in the snow was found.

2. *spec.* A dog kept or used for the chase, usually one hunting by scent. Now esp. applied to a fox-hound; also to a harrier; (the) hounds, a pack of foxhounds.

To ride to hounds, To follow the hounds, to follow on horseback the hounds in the chase. To hold with the hare and run with the hounds, etc.: see HARE.

c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 69 Hundes and hauekes, and alle þo þing þe 3eu hier gladien mare. a1300 *Cursor M.* 687 þe hund ne harmed nought þe hare. a1440 *Sir Degrev.* 233 He uncoupled his houndes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 A kenel of houndes folowynge theyr game. 1576 FLEMING *tr. Cains' Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 264 Hound signifieth such a dog only as serveth to hunt. 1564 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 61 Another tell him of his Hounds and Horse. c1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 30 Their mornings are spent among hounds. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 244. I was as ravenous as a hound. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 30 ¶ 5 Another . . follows his hounds over hedges and through rivers. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvii, They all . . ride to hounds. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 330/1 The Dalmatian Dog is a remarkably handsome breed, apparently intermediate between hound and pointer. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* xxi, He would like to have a good looking wife . . to go riding to hounds with him.

b. Preceded by defining word. See BLOOD-, BUCK-, DEER-, FOX-, GREY-, STAG-HOUND, etc.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* Often in phrases, as the hound of hell, Cerberus; Orion's hound, the constellation of the Greater Dog, the dog-star; winged hound, an eagle; Gabriel's hounds, see GABRIEL.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxv. § 6 þa sceolde cuman þære helle hund, þæs nama . . was Cerberus. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 30 His musicks might the hellish hound did tame. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Forrex v.* Iarring like two hounds of hell. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 31 Scorching flames of fierce Orions hound. 1792 COWPER *Let. to Hayley* 29 July, I am hunted by spiritual hounds in the night-season. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 378 War's hosted hounds shall havoc earth no more. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. i. 1. 34 Heaven's winged hound . . tears up My heart. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems*, *The Bath* 49 Press on, ye hounds of life. 1871 H. KING *tr. Ovid's Met.* iv. 534 The Hound of Hell . . reared his triple head, and thrice at once Howled greeting.

4. Transferred, in various senses, to persons.

a. Applied opprobriously or contemptuously to a man: cf. DOG *sb.* 3 a; a detested, mean, or despicable man; a low, greedy, or drunken fellow.

c1000 *Judith* x. (Thwaites) 23 Done hæþenan hund. c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 11/365 'þou lūþere hund', þis oþur seide. c1340 *Cursor M.* 16636 (Trin.) Þei spitte on his lūþely face þo houndes alle of helle. c1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2155 Þys 3onder day at morymond, conquered for sob was hee, With a þef, a cristene hond, þar many men dide hit see. c1400 *Soudone Bab.* 164 From this cursed hethen hounde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 113 Boy, false Hound: If you have writ your Annales true, tis there, That [etc.]. 1845 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* I. 297 Miserable hound! This comes of temporising, as I said!

b. *Cambridge slang*: see quot. 1879. c. U. S. One of an organized gang of ruffians in San Francisco, in 1849; also called 'Regulators'.

1859 J. W. PALMER *New & Old* i. iii. 70 (Funk) Sam Roberts . . mustered his 'hounds', parading them in . . Mexican and Chinese costume. 1879 E. WALFORD in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 88 In the Anecdotes of Bowyer . . we are told that a Hound of King's College . . is an undergraduate not on the foundation, nearly the same as a 'sizar'.

d. *transf.* A player who follows the 'scent' laid down by the 'hare' in the sport hare and hounds or paper-chase. Cf. HARE 3 b.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vii, The hounds clustered round Thorne, who explained shortly, 'They're to have six minutes' law'. 1883 W. H. RIDING in *Harper's Mag.* July 178/2 A flushed little 'hare' hounds past us, distributing the paper 'scent' in his course, and followed a quarter of an hour afterward by the panting and baffled 'hounds'.

5. Short for HOUND-FISH. Also called SEA-HOUND.

Rough and Smooth Hound, Large and Small Spotted Dogfish; *Nurse Hound*, *Scyllium stellaris*; *White Hound*, the Penny or Miller's Dog, *Galeus canis*.

1603 OWEN *Pembroke'sh.* (1891) 123 [In list of Fish] Roughe hounds, smothe houndes. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words*, *Sea Fishes* 98 Rough Hounds; *Mustelus*, an *levis primus* *Salviani*? 1758 *Descr. Thames* 235 There is another Dog-Fish, called the smooth, or unprickly Hound. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 487, 493 and 512. 1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 11, 14, 45 and 47.

6. A name in Newfoundland for the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; 'so called from its gabbie, likened to the cry of a pack of hounds' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1623 N. H. in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 114 The Fowles and Birds . . of the Sea are . . Teale, Snipes, Penguyms, Murres, Hounds . . and others.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (mostly in sense 2), as hound collar, hunger, list, music, show; objective, hound-keeping, poisoning; similitative, etc., hound-hungry, -like, -shaped adjs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 An Hunde collar, copularius, collarium, milhus. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Loyal Odes* viii. vi, Thus, hound-like . . A common-councilman . . On every seasoned dish so hungry stuffs. 1825-30 JAMIESON, *Hund-hunger*, the ravenous appetite of a dog or hound. *Ibid.*, *Hund-hungry*, ravenous as a dog. 1889 *Dogs* iii. 15 The body hound-shaped, but . . much heavier than the foxhound. 1889 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/3 A ringing chorus of hound music shook the air. 1892 W. BLEW *Prof. to Vyner's Notit. Venet.*, The hound lists of the more famous packs. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 4/1 Twenty-one packs were represented in the annual hound show at Peterborough.

b. Special comb.: hound-bitch, †brach, a bitch-hound; †hound-fennel, finkle, a plant, ? = DOG-FENNEL; hound-grass (see quot.); hound-meal, meal prepared as dog's food; hound-shark, U.S., a small species of shark, *Galeus canis*, common on the Atlantic coast of North America; †hound's head, applied opprobriously to a person; †hound's-swain, a man in charge of hounds; †hound's thorn, †the dog-rose, or some species of bramble; †hound-stone (see quot.). Also HOUND-FISH, etc.

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (ed. 2) 28 A Brach is a mannerly name for all *Hound-bitches. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 184/2 The Brache is the Bitch to all hunting dogs . . they are so called, not Bitches, but a *Hound Brache. a1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 19 *Emeroc.* 'hounde fenel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 *Hunde fenkyll, *ferula*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Canaria*, . . 'houndgrasse wher-with dogs prouoke vomite. 1802 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 6/3 The animals get exercise . . and good food, dog biscuits and *hound meal alternated. 1633 *Foro Broken H.* II. i, I'll tear thy throat out, Son of a cat, ill-looking 'hounds-head. c1420 *Avow. Arth.* v, The hunter and the 'howundus-squayn, Hase zarket hom zarc. c1420 *Pallad. Husb.* I. 793 Brembil seed and seed of 'hounds thorn. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 28 An Herb called 'Hound-stone . . being so tyed to the neck of a Dog, that he cannot get it away; you shall see him turn about so long, that he will fall down.

Hound (haund), *sb.* 2 [app. a corruption of an earlier *houn, early ME. *hūn*, a. ON. *hūm* 'knob', esp. 'the knob at the top of the mast-head'. Cf. the synon. *huin*, HUNE from French. (The final -d is excrement, as in *horehound*, *sound*, etc., assisted by assimilation to HOUND *sb.*), which conversely was sometimes made *houn*, *houne*.)

Hound is less likely to be from the French *huie*, since *ou* represents a ME. *ū*, not *ē*.

1. *Naut.* A projection or cheek, of which one or more are fayed to the sides of the masthead to serve as supports for the treble-trees; see also quot. 1627. [c1205 LAYAMON 28978 Seil heo drozen to hune.] 1495

Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 190 Shevers of Brasse in the hownde of the foremast. 1532 *Invent. Gl. Barke* 6 Oct. (MS. Cott. App. xviii. ff. 2) Item, a nyew mayne mast of spruce with a nyew staye hounsyd and skarvyd with the same wood, whyche maye staye ys of length from the Hounse to the step 25 yards. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 16 At the top of the fore Mast and maine Mast are spliced cheeks, or thicke clamps of wood, thorow which are in each two holes called the Hounds, wherein the Tyes doe runne to hoise the yards, but the top Mast hath but one hole or bound, and one tye. 1749 CHALMERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 367 The Head of the Mast above the Hounds was not splintered. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 127 The ice... in the tops and round the hounds of the lower masts.

2. One of the wooden bars, of which there are two or more, connecting the fore-carriage of a springless wagon, the limber of a field-gun, etc., with the splinter-bar or shaft; also occasionally applied to supports of the connexion of the perch with the hind-carriage. *U.S. and local Eng.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Hounds*, the portions of a wagon, which projecting from the forward axle, form a support for the tongue or pole. The term is borrowed from nautical language. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s.v.*, In wagons, the hounds of the fore-axle pass forward and on each side of the tongue, to which they are secured by the tongue-bolt. The hounds of the hind-axle unite and are fastened to the coupling-pole by the coupling-pin. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Hounds*, the part of a wagon to which the fore-wheels and shafts are attached. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk. s.v. Wagon*, In front the hounds support and connect the sharp-bar to which the shafts are hinged... the hounds... bear all the pull or draught.

b. *Comb. hound-plate*, a bracing plate for the hounds of a carriage.

Hound (hound), *v.* [*f. HOUND sb.1*]

1. *trans.* To hunt, chase, or pursue with hounds, or as a dog does. Also *absol.*

1528 LYNDSEY *Dreme* 902 Gene the wolffis cumis... Thame [the flosis] to deoure, than at they put to flycht, Houndit, and slane be thare weil dantit doggis. 1617 ASSHETON *Tril.* (Chetham Soc.) 17, I hounded and killed a bitch-fox. a 1676 GUTHRY *Mem. Affairs Scotl.* (1748) 26 To direct them to hound fair, and encourage them to go on. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Hound a Stag* (among Hunters), to cast the Dogs at him. 1842 CAMPBELL *Pilgrim Glencoe* 65 Twas Luath [a sheep-dog] hounding to their fold the flock. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 25 Sept. 101/2 Parties... hounded or killed by jack-light 15 or 18 deer.

2. *fig. and transf.* To pursue, chase, or track like a hound, or as if with a hound; esp. to pursue harassingly, to drive as in the chase.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. 1. § 4 It is... by following, and as it were, hounding nature in her wanderings, to be able to leade her afterwards to the same place againe. 1672 J. WORTHINGTON *Prof. to Medes Whs.* 41 As God began to punish it [Sacrilege] very early, even in Paradise itself... so hath he continually pursued and hounded this Sin. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiii. 233 They are hounded (as they phrase it) into the Bounds of an other chief. 1897 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 516 The watchword would have been given to hound the fugitives from place to place.

3. To set (a hound, etc.) at a quarry; to incite or urge on to attack or chase anything.

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 53 Sometimes she... will Hound her Hawk, and Govern the Chase. 1656 BRAMHALL in *Hobbes Lib.*, *Necess. & Chance* 94 He who only lets loose a Greyhound out of the slip, is said to hound him at the Hare. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 266 Why should he suffer only o' his yelpin curs to bite the heels o' the Shepherd—perhaps hound him on w' his ain gleg voice and ee?

4. *transf.* To incite or set (a person) at or on another; to incite or urge on.

1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit. Wks.* (1892) 25 Nor 3it half houndit furth proud... 30ung men to berry, slay [etc.]. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Boudica* III. iii, Hold good sword, but this day, And bite hard where I hold thee. 1679 *London Gaz.* No. 1406/2 Who shall discover his Complices, and such as hounded them out. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* 1850 I. 143 Will hound thee at this quarry! 1860 MORLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 223 It was idle... to hound the rabble upon as tyrants and mischief-makers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 472 The Ecclesiastical Commission was hounded on to a fresh persecution.

Hence **Hounded**, **Hounding** *pp. adjs.* Also **Hounder**, one who hounds, incites, or urges.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 216 Down fra that Craze Kirkcaldy sall reitir, With schame and slander lyke ane houndit fox. 1597 R. BRUCE in *Wodrow Life* (1843) 178 If we were the hounders, then, I ask, who stayed it? 1848 LYTTON *Harold* x. ii, The Orestes escapes from the hounding Furies. 1866 *Ch. Times* 10 Feb., A hounder-on of popular clamour against the self-same law in England.

Hound-fish, houndfish.

† 1. A name given to various small sharks; = DOGFISH. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 581 With thilke brustles of his berd vnsofte Lyk to the skyn of houndfyssh sharpe as breere. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1084 Harske as a hunde-fisch... So was he hyde of bat hulke hally al over! c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/2 Hownde fyshc, canis marinus. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* (1868) 282 Mortus of houndes fysshe. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 3. 132 The Greater and the Lesser Hound Fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hound-Fish*,... two different fish of the squalus kind, the one called the smooth, and the other the prickly Hound. 18... H. MILLER *Lett. on Herring Fish*, The...hun-fish...a voracious animal of the shark species.

b. *attrib.*, as *houndfish-skin*. 1449-50 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 402, j hownd-fisch skyn... ad officium carpentarium. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 161 A Hunfysh-skin and a cloth.

2. Applied to other species of fish: a. Species of garfish of genus *Tylosurus*, such as the *T. jonesi* (Bermuda) and *T. acus*; b. Blue hound-fish, a former name in Massachusetts of *Pomatomus saltatrix*, now called the Bluefish; c. *Speckled hound-fish*, a former name of the Spanish mackerel.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 24 Blew Fish or Hound Fish, two kinds, speckled Hound Fish, and blew Hound Fish called Horse Fish.

† **Hound-fly**, *Obs.* Also **hound's fly**. A fly troublesome to dogs: cf. DOG-FLY.

c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 45 Sette him heard wite, hundes fleozan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5956 Bath þai clang on man and best, To hund-flee [Fairf. fleys of hounde] war þai likest. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 An Hundeflee, cinomia. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xii. xiii. (W. de W.), Cynomia, a houndes flye, is the werste kynde of flyes wyth gretter body and broder wombes than other flyes and lesse flyghte.

Houndgild, *-gilt*: see HUNGIL.

† **Hounding**, *sb.1* *Obs.* [*f. HOUND sb.1* + *-ING*.] A fabulous animal, partly dog and partly man; a cynocephalus.

13... *K. Alis.* 4948 [4963] (Bodl. MS.) Anoper folk there is biade; Houndynges men clepep hem wite, From þe brest to be gronde Mea hij ben, abouen houades.

Hounding, *sb.2* *Naut.* [*f. HOUND sb.2*] The lower part of the mast, below the hounds.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 From deck to the hounds it is called hounding. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 8 *Hounding*, from the upper deck, to where the rigging is placed.

Hounding (hou'nding), *vbl. sb.* [*f. HOUND v.*]

1. The action or practice of pursuing, driving, or tracking game with hounds; *spec.* the tracking and driving of a deer, etc., by a hound or hounds, until it is brought under the hunter's gun.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* xv. (1863) 299 The old hound burst into view with muzzle to the ground... but spying the dead fox she suddenly ceased her hounding. 1889 *Athenaeum* 22 June 1863/3 Mr. Philipps-Wolley says that 'hounding' is the universal form of sport in the Adirondacks. 1894 *Century Mag.* Jan. 349/4 When they [hunters] introduced hounding, the moose simply left the country.

2. *fig.* Worrying, persecution.

1887 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 12/1 When we reflect on the harring and hounding to which this distinguished son of our country has been exposed.

Houndish, *a.* [*f. HOUND sb.1* + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a hound; doggish, canine.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. xx.* (1495), Two of the teeth hyghte Canini, houndyshe, to the lyknesse of houndes teeth. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 22 The houndish servility of base minds. 1830 *Examiner* 563/1 They have a houndish regard to the troughs of the kennel. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. 279 [They] employed snaky, houndish, and dragon-like animals for ornaments upon their crosses.

Houndreth, *obs. form of HUNDRED.*

† **Hound's-berry**, *Obs.* Also **hound-berry**. 1. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in W. Wülcker 558/16 *Labrusca*, hundesberien.

2. The Black Nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*.

c 1485 *MS. Bodl.* 536 *Morella* i. morell or hundesbery. a 1500 *Gloss. Sloane* 5 ff. 38 c. in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 333/1 *Morella medica*, Nyghtshade ober pey morell ober hound berry. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App., Houndberrie is *Solanum*.

3. The Wild Cornel or Dogwood.

1578 *LYTE Dodona* vi. li. 726 *Cornus femina*, in Englishe, the female Cornel tree; Houndes tree, and Hounde berie, or Dogge berie tree. [1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 366.]

† **Houndsfoot**, *Obs.* Also **houndsfoot**. [*ad. Dn. hondsvot, Ger. hundsfoß, scoundrel, rascal, lit. cynurus canis*: see GRIMM, Kluge and Franck.] A scoundrel, a rascal, a worthless fellow.

1710 *Acc. Last Distemp.* T. Whigg i. 16 O pox! It's that Houndsfoot Tom Whigg. 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* III. ix, What houndsfoot is it that puts these whims in thy head? *attrib.* 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xlviii, If you play any of your hounds-foot tricks.

Hound's-tongue, [*trans. Gr. κυνόγλωσσον, L. cynoglossum*.] The genus *Cynoglossum* of boraginaceous plants, esp. the species *C. officinale*; also called Dog's-tongue.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 144 Deos wyrt þe... engle glöfwyrt, & oðrum naman hundes tunge hatað. c 1265 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 557/37 *Lingua canis*,... hundestunge. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B vij h. It is very good to laye vpon them [wounds] the herbe called houndstong stamped with a litle hony. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hounds tongue*... an Herb whose Leaves are like the Tongue, and smell like the Piss of an Hound. 1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 542 *Cynoglossum officinale*, or Hound's-tongue, grows in some parts of Britain. The whole plant has a disagreeable odour.

† **Hound's-tree**, *Herb. Obs.* A name in the herbalists for the Common Dogwood.

1578 [see HOUND'S-BERRY 3]. 1598 *FLORIO, Cornio*... Houndes tree. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Pl.* (1801) II. 108 *Cornus sanguinea*, Dogberry tree, Hounds tree, Hounds-berry. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* III. 109.

Houndy (hou'ndi), *a.* [*f. HOUND sb.1* + *-Y*.] Of the nature or character of a hound.

1890 *Field* 8 Mar. 355/1 Transit [a pointer]... is... inclined to be houndy in character. 1893 *Kennel Gas.* Aug. 222/2 Too short in head and flaggy in ear, a good houndy coat.

Hounge, *obs. f. hung*, pa. t. of HANG v.

Hounger, **Houngrie**, *obs. ff. HUNGER*, -GRY.

† **Hounsyl**, *a. Obs. rare.* ?Furnished with hounds.

1532 [see HOUND sb.2 1].

Hount, *obs. f. HUNT*. **Hountage**, **Hountee**: see HONT-.

Houp, *Sc. f. HOPE*, *obs. f. HOOP*.

† **Houpland**, *Obs. exc. Hist.* in Fr. form. Also 4 houplond, 5 hopolond. [*a. F. houppelande* (1281, *houppelande*, in Hatz.-Darm.) of unknown origin: see Littré. Cf. *Sp. hopalanda* tunic with a train attached.] A tunic with a long skirt.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 285 Pro factura j houplond longe et j jupe pro domino. 1415 in Nicolas *Test. Vetust.* (1826) I. 187, I will that all my hopolandes huykes not furied, be divided among the servants. 1614 *CAMDEN Rem.* 231. [1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 172 The lords wore a long tunic called a *houppelande*, of scarlet.]

Hour (au'r). Forms: 3-4 ure, (hure), 3-5 oure, 4 ore, vure, hor, 4-5 owre, 4-6 our, hore, 4-7 howr(e), houre, 5 oware, heure, 6 ower(e), howere, 6-7 hower, 7 hoore, 4- hour. [*a. OF. ure, ore, later hure, hore, h'ure, AF. houre, mod. F. heure*, = Pr. *h'ora*, It. *ora*, Sp., Pg. *hora*: = L. *hōra* hour, a Gr. *hōra* season, time of day, hour. The *h* became mute in Romanic, and though since written in F., Sp., and Eng. has never been pronounced. (The OE. was *līd*; in some uses *stund*.)]

1. A space of time containing sixty minutes; the twenty-fourth part of a civil day.

Formerly the hours were commonly reckoned as each equal to one-twelfth of the natural day or night, whatever its length (called *planetary*, *temporary*, or *unequal* hours); the *equal* hours were sometimes distinguished as *equinoctial*, being each equal to a *temporary* hour at the equinoxes. *Sidereal*, *solar* hour, 24th part of a sidereal, or solar, day.

As with other nouns of time, the genitive is freely used: e.g. *an hour's space*, *time*, *work*, *wages*, *sermon*, *notice*, etc.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon* in O. E. Misc. 34 Pos laste on ure habbeþ i-travelled. c 1330 R. BURNES *Chron.* (1810) 23 De foure & twenty houres he spendid in holy life. 1382 *Wyclif John* xi. 9 Where ther ben not twelve ouris of the day? [*Agg. Gosp.* Hu ne syot twelf tida þas dæges ð.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 37 Late hym ben stepid iȝ. or iij. owrys in clene Water. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 50 Thus this bataille continued... iiii. long houres. *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII. 37 h, What number... they were able to make within an houres warnyng. 1561 *EDEN Arte Nauig.* II. xiv. 40 The houre naturall or equal, is a. 24. parte of the day naturall... The artificial or temperall houre, is a twelfth parte of the daye arcke or the nyght arcke. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C. ii. ii.* 121, I haue an houres talke in store for you.

1607-12 *BACON Eas.*, *Youth & Age* (Arb.) 256 A man that is young in yeares maie be old in howers, if he haue lost noe tyme. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* IV. (ed. 3) 129 Astrologers divide the Artificial day (be it long or short) into 12 equal parts, and the Night into 12 equal parts: these parts they call Planetary Hours. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. ii, She's six-and-fifty if she's an hour! 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 339 It might be applied... on an hour's notice. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xv, On he went, hour after hour.

† b. In *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) with numeral, expressing the number of hours since midnight or noon, and thus denoting a particular time of the day (sense 3): as *ten hours* = ten o'clock. *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*)

1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 118 Fra ten houres to twa efter nune. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* IV. 121 Schyr Ranald come by x hours of the day. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 1 To Edinburgh about vi. hours at morne, As I was passing. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 31 At four houres I was wryting. 1634-5 *BREAROTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 138 There is a sermon every sabbath at 10 hour. 1657 *Edin. Kirk Sess. Reg. in Scotl. Antiq.* (1898) June 35 The first Bell shall ring at half-hour to seven hours on the week dayes, the second Bell at seven hours. 1681 *COLVIL Whig's Supplic.* I. (1710) 34 He sees what hours it is in France.

2. Used somewhat indefinitely for a short or limited space of time, more or less than an hour.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxv. 71 This hure of love to drynke so, That fleyschliche lust be al for-do. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 310 If we looke to live, till our last day and houre, without troublesome thoughtes. 1599 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 167 Sad houres seeme long. 1673 *Humours of Town* 52 They haue made Love to be the hot passion of an hour. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 47 In dreams, we cannot compare them with our previous knowledge of things, as we do in our waking hours. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* V. 345 In a convivial hour, when they were all conversing on the subject. 1842 *TENNYSON Love & Duty* 56-7 The slow sweet hours that bring us all things good, The slow sad hours that bring us all things ill. 1864 *BROWNING Abt Vogler* x, When eternity affirms the conception of an hour.

b. *pl.* Stated time of occupation or duty.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. iii, But the school hours were long and Tom's patience short. 1865 *MILL Pol. Econ.* (ed. 6) v. xi. § 12 A reduction of hours without any diminution of wages. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 63 The employer would generally prefer long hours. 1890 *L. FALCONER Mlle. Loe* II. (1891) 35 Extra lessons had to be learnt, play-hours were curtailed. *Mod.* After office hours he goes for a ride.

3. Each of those points of time at which the twelve successive divisions after noon or midnight, as shown by a dial or time-piece, are completed; by extension, any definite point or 'time of day'. The *eleventh hour*: see ELEVENTH.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8933 Ilk dai a certain hore, þar lighted dun of heuen tye Angels. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 87 At evescages oure. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xx. 6 About the ellenente houre [1388 oure] he wente out, and found other stondyng. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astral. Prol.*, A table of the verray Moeyung of the Mone from howre to howre. c 1465 *Chery Chase* xxix. in *Percy Reliq.* It drewe to the oware off none. 1536 *TINDALE John* iv. 6 Hit was about the sizte houre. 1559

W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 158 By this Compass (the Sonne shynynge) men shall perfittly know the houre of the day. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 125 What hour o' th' day The clock does strike. 1791 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii. She awoke at an early hour. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Parables, Love's Ordeal* viii. The little clock rung out the hour of ten. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* i. ii. 24 Watchmen... called the hours of the night.

b. *Small hours*: the early hours after midnight denoted by the small numbers, one, two, etc.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* vii. (1883) 30 He invited friends home, who used to come at ten o'clock, and begin to get happy about the small hours. 1850 FARRAR *J. Home* viii. Often beguiled by his studies into the 'wee small' hours of night. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 335 Conversation is prolonged to midnight or even to the small hours.

c. *pl.* Habitual time of getting up and going to bed, esp. the latter; usually with such adjs. as *good, regular, early, bail, late*, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iii. 6 You must come in earlier a nights: your Cosin, my Lady, takes great exceptions to your ill hours. 1744 POPK (J. s. v. *Keep*), I rule the family very ill, and keep bad hours. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xi. iii. The Sun... keeps very good hours at this time of year. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. i. Their regular hours stupify me—not a fiddle nor a card after eleven! 1834 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 81, I was nearly killed with his Grace's hours. 1834 W. India *Sketch Bk.* i. 18 The fatigues and late hours of the preceding night. 1891 MAS. S. EDWARDS *Secret of Piness* II. xvi. 195, I keep early hours.

4. A definite time in general; an appointed time; an occasion. *spec. Of the hour*: of the present hour, of the very time that is now with us; as in 'the question of the hour'.

a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 4665 His nam bai chaunged fra pat our. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 222 Seip Poul here pat our is now to rise for sleep. 1490 CAXTON *Encydos* lii. 147 The ladies... cursed turnus and the owe in whiche he bigan first the bataylle. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 4 Myne houre is not yett come. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, In the houre of death, in the daye of iudgement: Good lorde deliuer us. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 150 Sir Thomas More... whose wite even at this hower, is a wonder to all the worlde. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 16 Shee's very neere her houre. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 373 Twelve Ships were sent to the bottom, in a well-chosen hour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i. The hoast of heraldry, the pomp of power... Await alike th' inevitable hour. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. i. 173 To hasten the hour of his own return. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* v. 136 The subject of the hour... [is] the housing of the working classes.

b. *Phr. In a good (happy, etc.) hour* [partly = F. *à la bonne heure*]: at a fortunate time; happily, fortunately; so in an evil (ill, etc.) hour. † *In good hour* [F. *de bonne heure*]: in good time, early; so † *in due hour* (obs.).

c. 1450 *Martin* 340 Arthur... thought that in goode houre were be born that it myght conquere. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 38 In an euyl oure was he put to deith. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1294 As if a man should say, In good houre and happily may it so that come. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. xvi. 11. 198 He resumes his Musick... In a good Hour, quoth Donna Clara, and then because she herself would not hear him, she stopp'd her Ears with her Fingers. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 126 In a happy houre, the king... tooke notice of him. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Sept. The next morning [we] set out for Guildford, where we arriv'd in good hour. 1689 — *Let. to Pepys* 12 Aug. Retiring in due hour. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. i. In an ill hour, I went on board. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. Introd., In an evil hour I... changed my lodgings.

5. *Ecll. (pl.) a.* The seven stated times of the day appointed for prayer (*canonical hours*: see CANONICAL 1 b). *b.* The prayers or offices appointed to be said at these times; a book containing these. Rare in *sing.* (The earliest recorded use, = L. *horæ*, OF. *ures*; in OE. (*seofon*) *thda*.)

a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 6 Sum is clergesse, & sum nis nout & mot to more warchen, & an ower wisse bigen ures. 1377 LAMG. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 97 Here messe and here matynes and many of here oures Arn don vadeoutlych. c. 1400 ST. ALEXIS (Laud 622) 30 Porto seruen god almyth By tydes and by houres. c. 1450 ST. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1427 When be oure of terte was done. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 164 Complyn ys the Seuenthe and the laste houre of dynyne seruyce... in the ende therof the seven howtes of dynyne seruyce ar fulfilled. 1666 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xviii. 121 They recited their Canonical Hours. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* i. iii. i. 119 Illuminated hours, and golden missals. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 130 A nun saying her hours.

6. *Mythol. (pl., with capital H, = L. Horæ, Gr. Ὥραι.)* Female divinities supposed to preside over the changes of the seasons.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 986 The Graces and the rosy-bosomed Hours. 1751 GRAY *Odes, Spring* i. Lo! where the rosy-bosomed Hours, Fair Venus' train, appear. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. i. 221 The goddesses who preside over them (the seasons)—the Hours—were originally three in number. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1286 The Hours bringing the horses to the chariot of the Sun; from the basso-relievo... by John Gibson, R.A.

7. *Astr. and Geog.* An angular measure of right ascension or longitude, being the 24th part of a great circle of the sphere, or 15 degrees.

[1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Fifteen degrees of the equator answer to an hour.] 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) i. 316 The longitude... is seven hours, or one hundred and fifteen degrees from the meridian of the Canary Islands. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* v. iii. (ed. 3) 460 Right Ascension... is reckoned... either in angular measure... or in time, of hours, minutes, and seconds.

VOL. V.

8. *Comb.*: *hour-angle*, *Astr.* the angular distance between the meridian and the declination-circle passing through a heavenly body, which is the measure of the sidereal time elapsed since its culmination; *hour-bell*, a bell rung every hour, or that sounds the hours; *hour-book*, *Ecll.* a book of hours (sense 5 b); *hour-cup*, a cup in a clepsydra that empties itself hourly; *hour-figure*, a figure denoting the hour, esp. on a dial-plate; *hour-hand*, the short hand of a clock or watch which indicates the hours; *hour-index*, an index or pointer which can be turned to any hour marked on the hour-circle of an artificial globe; *hour-line*, a line on a dial indicating the hour by the passage of the shadow across it; *hour-long*, lasting for an hour; *hour-plate*, the dial-plate of a clock or watch, inscribed with figures denoting the hours; *hour-stroke*, one of the strokes or marks on a dial-plate indicating the hours; *hour-watch*, a watch indicating only the hours; *hour-wheel*, (a) = HOUR-CIRCLE 2; (b) that wheel in a clock which carries the hour-hand.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 488 (s. v. *Equatorial*) The difference between the observed 'hour angle and the true hour angle. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 404 To count the 'hour-bell and expect no change. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 2/3 The hour bell in the clock-tower. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/6 An 'Hour book... illustrated with richly painted miniatures. 1799 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 87 The water gradually fills the cup, and sinks it, in the space [of time] to which this 'hour-cup or kutorae has previously been adjusted. 1690 LEVAGOURN *Curs. Math.* 703 b. Before you can calculate the 'Hour-distances for these Plains, there are three Requisites to be first enquired. 1675 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1052/4 The hour of the day, pointed at by an Archer engraved on the Plate within the 'hour-figures. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 944 In case the 'Hour-hand hath... pass'd that hour. 1895 *O. Rev.* July 222 The two failures... put back the hour-hand of time for centuries. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* III. (ed. 3) 112 Turn the Globe Westwards till the 'Hour-Index points at the Hour of the Night. 1593 FALE *Dialling* 6 From the centre C, by these marks the 'hour-line must be drawne. 1767 FEAGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 390 The true hour-lines for a horizontal dial. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygia* xi. or Requiring no 'hour-long harangues. 1704 LOCKE (J.), The characters of the 'hourplate. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Build & Seln.* 121 The hand or Index on the Dial-plate... creeping from 'hour-stroke to hour-stroke. 1697 *Land. Gaz.* No. 335/4 A plain 'hour Watch. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iv. Introd. (ed. 7) 437 Upon this brazen Meridian is placed at the North Pole another little brazen Circle... called the 'hour-wheels. 1704 J. HAARIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Pinion*, The Hour Wheel [of a clock].

Hour-circle.

1. Any great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the poles; a meridian or declination-circle. Twenty-four of these are commonly marked on the globe, each distant from the next by one hour of right ascension.

1690 LEVAGOURN *Curs. Math.* 359 Through either of the Poles... there are drawn 12 Meridians or hour-Circles. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 518 Twenty-four of these circles of declination are called hour-circles.

2. A small brass circle at the north pole of an artificial globe, graduated into hours and divisions of an hour.

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* i. (ed. 3) 6 The Hour Circle is a small Brasen Circle, fitted on the Meridian whose Center is the Pole of the world. *Ibid.* iii. 119 Turn about the Globe till the Index of the Hour Circle points to the Hour of the Day or Night.

3. A graduated circle upon an equatorial telescope, parallel to the plane of the equator, by means of which the hour-angle of a star is observed.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 486 (s. v. *Equatorial*) The hour-circle is made to read off, when the telescope is in the meridian of the place. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* vii. iii. (ed. 3) 650 The hour-circle has a female screw cut on its outer edge, in which an endless screw... is arranged to work so as to give a slow motion in Right Ascension.

Hourd (e, obs. form of HOARD.

Houré, obs. form of OUR, WHORE.

Houred (an-oid), a. [f. HOUR + ED 2.]

† 1. Defined by a particular hour; definite. *Obs.* c. 1475 *Partenay* 528 A wilde swine chasing at that houred tyde. *Ibid.* 2695 This goth well at thys houred braid.

2. (in *comb.*) Of a specified number of hours.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 330 Turning the four-houred glass. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 3/2 In a good 'short-houred' firm an assistant's lot compares very favourably with that of many a toiler.

Hour-glass. A contrivance for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel with obconical ends connected by a constricted neck, through which a quantity of sand (or sometimes mercury) runs in exactly an hour; a sand-glass that runs for an hour. c. 1515 *Cooke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 One kepte y^e compass, and watched y^e our glasse. 1591 *Churchm. Acc.* St. Helen's, Abington (Nichols 1797) 143 Paid for an hour glass for the pulpit, ad. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. 25. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. xxi. 139 America is not unfitly resembled to an Hour-glasse, which hath a narrow neck of land... betwixt the parts thereof. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 4 The figure of Time with an Hour-glass in one hand, and a Scythe in the other. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 375 For the measurement of the time of sermon, hour-glasses were frequently attached to pulpits.

b. Often *fig.* or *allusively*, in reference to the

passage of time; sometimes = an hour's space; a strictly finite space of time.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* i. iv. 28 b. If a preacher... should talk out his hour-glasse in discoursing of Bell the dragon. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 13 Ded. § 15 Those things... may be done in succession of ages, though not within the hour-glasse of one mans life. 1644 QUARLES *Barabas & B.* 26 What mean these strict reformers thus to spend their hour-glasses? 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Friday 142 He... spoke the hour-glass in her praise—quite out. 1846 TARNCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 185 When death was shaking the last few sands in the hour-glass of his daughter's life.

c. *attrib.*, referring to the shape of an hour-glass.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 173 If the uterus... should contract... transversely so as to form what has been called an Hour-glass contraction. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 119, I used to think that the Pechts... built them hour-glass fashion to prevent the said enemy scrambling into them.

|| **Houri** (hū'ri, hau'ri). [a. F. *hour* (1654 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Pers. *حوری* *hūri*, f. Arabic *حور* *hūr* pl. of *حوراء* *haurā'* fem., in *العين* *hūr-al-ayūn* (females) gazelle-like in the eyes, f. *حور* *hawira* to be black-eyed like a gazelle.] A nymph of the Mohammedan Paradise. Hence applied allusively to a voluptuously beautiful woman.

1737 JOHNSON *Irene* iv. v. Suspend thy passage to the seats of bliss, Nor wish for hours in Irene's arms. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) i. 343 (Stanh.) Handsomer than one of the hours. 1816 BYRON *Siege* Cor. xii. Secure in paradise to be By Hours loved immortally. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vii. What is she, Isaac? Thy wife or thy daughter, that Eastern houri that thou lockest under thy arm? 1827 LYTTON *Peitham* i. (Stanh.), This speech somewhat softened the incensed Houri of Mr. Gordon's Paradise.

Hourless (au'less), a. Without hours; having no reckoning of time.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 11 The hourless mansions of the dead.

Hourly (au'li), a. [f. HOUR + -LY 1.]

1. Of or belonging to an hour; of an hour's age or duration; very recent or brief. *rare*.

1513 MORE *Rich.* III. (1883) 14 That an hourly kindnes, sodainly contract in one houre... shold be deper settled... then a long accustomed malice many yerres rooted. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* i. i. 376 For the present, Foscari Has a short hourly respite.

2. Occurring or performed every hour; done, reckoned, etc. hour by hour; frequent, continual.

† c. 1530 *Crt. of Love* 353 With hourly labour and gret attendance. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 188 This is an accident of hourly proofe. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iran* Age 189 In hourly expectation of the Hangman. 1797 GOODWIN *Enquirer* t. xi. 97 The hourly events of his life. 1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 126 An hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of the gas. 1883 WOM. *Suffrage* *Trul.* Nov. 1981/2 Whether he was paid an hourly, daily, or weekly wage.

b. as *sb.* (U.S.) A public conveyance that runs every hour.

1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 299 *Hourly*, formerly used in and about Boston for an omnibus. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 388 The terrors of the 'hourly' or omnibus.

Hourly (au'li), adv. [f. HOUR + -LY 2.]

1. Every hour; hour by hour; from hour to hour; continually, very frequently.

1470 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 136 As dayly and howrlye is now... proved. 1599 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 306 The perylls... innumerable, whiche dayly & hourly myght haue happed. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. i. 64 A Mother hourly coyning plots. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* i. 303 The barbarians were hourly expected at the gates of Rome. 1811 BYRON *Pareu. Malta*, Two spoonfuls hourly.

† 2. For the space of an hour; for a short time; quickly, cursorily. *Obs.*

1520 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 105/2 Partes... suche... as rather nede to be attently redde and aduised, than hourly harde and passid ouer. 1534 — *Conful. Tindale* *Ibid.* 694/1. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Cor.* 43 With you peradventure will I abyde for a while... but I would not see you now hourly, & in my passage.

† **Hoursch**, v. *Obs.* *rare*. [? = OF. *hryscan*, 'stridere'] *intr.* ? To rattle, make a din.

† a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2110 Pe hathelieste on hy, haythene and oþer; All hoursches over hede harmes to wykke.

Hourte, obs. form of HURT.

Housage (hau-zédz). [f. HOUSE v. 1 + -AGE.]

1. A fee paid for housing goods.

1617 MINSHEW *Ductor, Housage* is a fee that one payes for setting vp any stuffe in a house, either for a Carrier, or at a wharfe, or such like. [Hence in later Dicts.]

2. The action of housing or condition of being housed.

1803 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 430 The former cargo is in safe housage.

† **Housal**, a. *Obs.* In 7 housal, -ell, houseall. [app. irreg. f. HOUSE *sb.* 1 + -AL; but possibly worn down from *household*.] Belonging to the house; domestic; domesticated; household.

1611 COTGRA. *Addomestiqued*, inward, familiar, housall. *Ibid.*, *Ichnumon*, the Egyptian Rat... usually tamed, and made housal, by the people of Egypt. 1627 in E. D. NEILL *Virginia Carolorum* (1859) 404 *no. 6*, Goods moveable or housell stuffe or chattels. 1668 N. *Riding Rec.* VI. 126 Her goods and housell stuff.

Housband, etc., obs. form of HUSBAND, etc.

House (haus), *sb.* 1. Pl. *houses* (han-zéz). Forms: 1 *hús*, 2-4 (6 *Sc.*) *hus*, 3-5 *hows*, 3-6 *houa*, 4- *house*, (4 *huus*, *houus*, *huse*, *huis*, *Sc.*

howise, 4-6 *Sc. hous*, 4-7 *howse*, 6 *owse*, *Sc. hws* (z, *houss*). For the plural forms see 1 *β*. [Com. Tent.: OE. *hūs* = OFris. *OS. hūs* (Du. *huis*, LG. *huus*), OHG. *MHG. hūs* (Ger. *haus*), ON. *hūs* (Sw. *Da. hus* (*hus*)), Goth. *-hūs* (known only in *guthūs* temple, the usual word being *raun*). The ulterior etymology is uncertain: it has been with some probability referred to the verbal root *hūd-*, *hād-* of *hýdan* to HIDE, Aryan *keudh-*, OTeut. *hūso-*, from *hūsso-*, going back to *hūpto-*; but other suggestions have also been offered.]

1. The simple word.

A building for human habitation; *esp.* a building that is the ordinary dwelling-place of a family. *Beowulf* (Z.) 286 On heah-stede *hūs* selest. c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt. vii. 27* þæt his fecoll and hys hyrre was mycel. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2010 Putifar lueuede ioseph wel, bi-tæste him his hys euerlic del. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. l. 17/518* Arode he hadde in is hous. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A. II. 40* þer nas halle ne hous þæt miht herberwe be peple. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/a To make an *House*, *domificare*. 1530 *Taverner Erasmo. Prov.* (1552) 66 A lytle house wel tyllid A lytle gronde wel tyllid And a lytle wife wel willid is best. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), When the holy Communion is celebrat... in priuate houses. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xl. (1837) 222 His house is his castle. 1676 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33 To be quit of it I confine myself to the house. 1710 *M. HENRY Comm.*, Luke xxii. 10 Whether it was a friend's house or a public house does not appear. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* i. vi. 8 Living alone in an empty house.

β. The plural was in OE. *hūs*, in 12th c. *husas*, *huses*, from 14th c. *houses*; also in various writers from c. 1550, and still dialectally, *housen*, which is sometimes collective.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Mark x. 30* þe hund-feald ne onfo... *hus & broðru & swustru* [*Lindisf. hūso, Ruskuu. huse, Wyclif housis, TINDALE houses*]. a. 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1116 Bærnde... eallz þa *husas*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Riche men... þe habbeð feire *huses*. c. 1205 *LAV. 1937* þa makeden heo *hus*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6117 And soght þair *huses* [*Göth. housis, Fairf. houses*] all bi-dene. 1529 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* to My howsers ther be in decay. 1557 *NORTH tr. Gueward's Diall Pr.* 194 a/a The housen wherin they dwel. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 218 Sacking, rifling and flinging the goods out of their enemies houses. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* ii. iv. Two housen furnished well in Coleman Street. 1645 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1849) III. 82 After the death of my wife I giue unto the children of my brother John all my housen and lands. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Housen*, houses, property in bricks and mortar.

β. The portion of a building, consisting of one or more rooms, occupied by one tenant or family. *Sc. and dial.*

c. 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 54 Candel æfre on ðam ylean huse byrne oð merien. 1529 *Will in Harding Hist. Triverton* (1847) II. 31 Every one of them shall have in the [alms] house a severall house and chamber by himself. 1600 in *Bisset Ess. Hist. Truth* v. (1871) 217 At the last, his Majesty passing through three or four sundry houses, and all the doors locked behind him, his Majesty entered into a little study. 1885 *2nd Rep. R. Comm. Housing Wrkg. Classes* 4 The single-room system appears to be an institution co-existent with urban life among the working classes in Scotland... even in modern legislation the word 'house' is used for any separately occupied portion of a building, while the word 'tenement' represents the whole edifice, the English use of the terms being reversed.

c. The living-room in a farmhouse, etc.; that which the family usually occupy, as distinguished from the parlour, bedrooms, etc. *dial.*

1674 *RAV N. C. Words* 26 *The House*, the Room called the Hall. a. 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia*, *House*, the family sitting-room, as distinguished from the other apartments. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *House*, the principal room in a farm-house. 1893 *S. O. ADOY Hall Walktoef* 182 In this neighbourhood [Sheffield] the kitchen of a cottage is known as 'the house'.

2. A building for human occupation, for some purpose other than that of an ordinary dwelling. (Usually with defining prefix: see ALMSHOUSE, BAKEHOUSE, BREWHOUSE, LIGHTHOUSE, SUMMERHOUSE, WORKHOUSE, etc., etc.) *The House*, a popular euphemism for the workhouse.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 151 The house... for the relief and socour of the poore, called the house of woork. 1598 in *Antiquary* (1888) May 212 To Constables of the hundred for the house of the hospitalls iij. iij. 1722 *De For Col. Jack* (1840) 42, 1... went to a boiling house... and got a mess of broth. 1781 *R. KING Mod. Lond. Spy* 63 Here once were many more of these houses of Resort. 1801 *T. A. MURRAY Rem. Situat. Poor* title-p. A Plan for the Institution of Houses of Recovery for Persons affected with Fever. 1839-40 *Mrs. F. TROLLOPE M. Armstrong* I. iv. 100 Not the quarter of a farthing, unless you'll come into the house. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. xvi. He was brought up in the 'with a shiver of repugnance'—the House.

β. A place of worship (considered as the abode of the deity); a temple; a church. (Usually *house of God*, the *Lord's house*, *house of prayer*, etc.)

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt. xxi. 13* Hyt ys awriten min hus ys gebed-hus. Luke vi. 4 He eode into godes huse. c. 1000 *Agg. Ps. (Th.) lxxxiii* [1] 1c. wel ceose godes ic hean gange on his Godes. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 Alle hem þe on godes huse wunien. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Penitence* xxii. o þat i won in þe hows of lord in length of dayes. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* v. 18 Vt i worshippe in the house of Rimmon, when my lord goeth there in to y^e house to worshippe. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. xxi. 10 b. The first house of prayer which Abraham builded. a. 1708 *BEVERIDGE Theol. Theol.* (1710) II. 291 Where God is pleased to reveal Himself most, is called His house. 1811 *HEBERA*

Hymn, 'Hosanna to the living Lord' iii, O Saviour! with protecting care Return to this thy house of prayer. 1842 *TENNYSON Two Voices* 409 On to God's house the people prest.

c. A building for the entertainment of travellers or of the public generally; an inn, tavern. (See also ALE-HOUSE, COFFEE-HOUSE, EATING-HOUSE, PUBLIC HOUSE, etc.) + *House*! an exclamation to summon the landlord or waiter (*obs.*).

1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 285 In taverns and tilyng houses. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 220 The Coho house is a house of good fellowship... in the Coho house they also inebriate their brains with Arace and Tobacco. 1663 *ETHEREDGE She Would if She Could* i. ii. He has engaged to dine with Mr. Courtal at the French house. 1666 *DOGGET Country Wake* v. i. House! house! (beating on the Table). What are you all dead here? house! 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* iv. Wks. (Globe) 665/2 Were you not told to drink freely, and call for what you thought fit, for the good of the house? 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* l. 143 It was a great thing for the house. 1891 *Times* 12 Sept. 10/3 A tied house is one... owned by a brewer for the sale of his goods.

β. A building for the keeping of cattle, birds, plants, goods, etc. (See also COW-HOUSE, DOVE-HOUSE, GREENHOUSE, HEN-HOUSE, HOTHOUSE, OUT-HOUSE, STOREHOUSE, WAREHOUSE, etc., etc.)

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 37 § 5 Too Cotages or Meses with Houses & Wharves... in Stepney. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xx. (1539) 41 An oxe hous, a hey house. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 13 These... be Barnes to laye Corne in. In some places they use... stacks set upon proppes... but the houses are a great deal better. *Ibid.*, Next are houses for my sheepe, and next them for Kine, Calves, and Heyfers. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. v. 24 So... Dones with noysome stench Are from their... Houses driven away. 1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 216 Garden houses built at convenient distances. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 28 A little House, meant for a Green-house. *Mod.* The gardener who has charge of the houses.

a. The place of abode of a religious fraternity, a religious house (cf. *house of religion*, sense 15), a convent; *transf.* the religious fraternity itself.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 265 Quhen þe abbot was dede, Ewyne chosine wes in his stede; And sa wele gouernyt þe house. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 669 Houses that han propretre, As temples and hospitallers, And as these chonouns regulers. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 73 Item I bequeithe to euery hows of fryeres in Cambridge, Lynne, Norwiche, Thetford, Clare, Sudbury, to eche of thes howses vjs. viij. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 32 One of that owse John Forrest was comandynt to preche at Powles crosse the son-day after. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 813 A famous religious house of Carmelite Friars. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* ii. vi. (1857) 259 The abbots... were indebted for their election to the religious houses over which they presided.

β. A college in a university (i.e. either the building, or the fellows and students collectively). Chiefly in traditional phrases and uses, *esp.* in the *House*, familiar name for Christ Church, Oxford, and Peterhouse, for St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Colleges, Houses, Houses Collegiate. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 166 When I was in Cambridge, and a student in the kynges College... the Provost of that house [etc.]. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 6 Chief Ruler of any Colledge Cathedral Churche Halle or Howse of Learninge. 1583, 1780 [S.V. HEAD sb. 25 b] Heads of houses. 1642-6 in *Quincy Hist. Harvard* (1840) I. 517 If any scholar shall transgress any of the laws of God, or the House... after twice admonition, he shall be liable... to correction. 1748 *J. BELCHER in J. Maclean Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) I. 147 If, finally, money cannot be raised for the House... the thing must be given up. 1856 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 16 (*List of Officers*) The Heddodal Council. Official... Heads of Houses... Professors... Members of Convocation. 1868 [see HOUSEMAN 3]. 1894 in *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 2/a The indignation... felt by the present undergraduates of Christ Church against the individuals who deliberately introduced outsiders for the express purpose of wrecking the house.

c. A boarding-house attached to and forming a portion of a public school; the company of boys lodged in such a house.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. vi. I'm as proud of the house as any one. I believe it's the best house in the school, out-and-out. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/3 The real unit in most of the large public schools is the 'house', and it is the house-master who has the most powerful influence over his pupils. *Mod.* A football match between two houses.

d. The building in which a legislative or deliberative assembly meets; *transf.* the assembly itself; a quorum of such an assembly, *esp.* in the phrases to make a house, keep a house. (See also *House of COMMONS*, of *DELEGATES*, of *LORDS*, of *REPRESENTATIVES*, *Houses of PARLIAMENT*, etc., under these words.)

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* 3 b. All the degreys of men in the Parliament house. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 158 The commons of the lower house, not forgetting their olde grudge. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vi. 399 What fourther authorite can this howse give unto her highness, then she hath already? a. 1577 *SIR T. SMITH in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. v. 55 Do you remember then the motion of the Speaker and the request of the Commons' house? 1624 in *Crt. & Times* *Jas.* I (1849) II. 450 Sir Edward Coke is of the house. a. 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 39 Sir Henry Norris, whom she called up at a Parliament, to sit with the Peers in the higher House, as Lord Norris of Ricot. 1648 *D.K. HAMILTON in H. Papers* (Camden) 160 By his submission to the 2 Houses. 1648 *HERICK Hesp.* (1869) 326 As when the disagreeing Commons throw About their Philip, their clamorous I, or No. 1716 *B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 93 Maj. Church being at Boston, and belonging to the House of Representatives. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. vi. 485 Cicero... made

the petition so ridiculous that the house rejected it. 1775 *J. ADAMS Fam. Lett.* (1876) 99 There had not been members enough to make a House, several colonies being absent. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* i. § 1 A Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 226 The greatest part of the people of England were not yet satisfied whether the King levied war first against the houses, or the houses against him. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 164 'Are you going down to the house, Egerton?' inquired Mr. Berners at Brooks', of a brother M.P. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/1 A House had hardly been made, and Mr. Speaker was scarcely in his chair. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 703/2 Not only must the Government Whips keep a house, but they must keep a majority. 1892 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 20 Feb. 114/2 'Those who remain... for the sake of 'keeping a house'.

e. Applied also to the deliberative assemblies of the Convocation of an ecclesiastical province, of the Convocation and Congregation of a University, etc.; formerly also to a municipal corporation.

1562 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 293 At the same Counsell yt is ordered that Thomas Fures... be dismissed this howse [City Corporation]. 1576 *Ibid.* 380 Every suche person, being of thys worshipful howse, shalbe dyscharged of the same howse. 1666 *Wood Life* 20 Oct. (O.H.S.) II. 90 The maior, baillyve[s], and some of the house after him. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 31 Oct. (O.H.S.) I. 61 There was a full House [of Convocation]. 1831 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1853) 407 In Oxford it behoved that the regents constituted the House of Congregation... through which, every measure should pass, before it could be submitted to the House of Convocation. 1871 *G. R. CUTTING Student Life Amherst Coll.* 93 In the summer term of 1828, a legislative body was formed in college, known as the 'House of Students'. Its object was to enact such laws... as the good of a college community would seem to require.

f. A place of business; *transf.* a business establishment, a mercantile firm. *The House* (colloq.): the Stock Exchange. (See also CLEARING-HOUSE, COUNTING-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, INDIA-HOUSE, etc.)

1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xvi. 41 Treasurer of the house of the Indias. 1756 *ROLT Dict. Trade, House*,... particularly applied, in partnerships of trade, to that house where the business is carried on. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 31 Now for the House itself; that is, the Stock Exchange. 1824 *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* II. iii. 27 Hurrying works through the press... by dividing them among a variety of houses. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Some of the large German houses in London... advanced large sums. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 3/3 Business in the 'House' does not improve much.

g. A theatre, PLAYHOUSE; *transf.* the audience or attendance at a theatre, or other place of entertainment.

1662-3 *PEPYS Diary* 8 Jan. The famous new play acted... 'The Adventures of Five Hours' at the Duke's house... We... were forced to sit... at the end of the lower forms, so full was the house... The house, by its frequent applauds, did show their sufficient approbation. 1739 *CANAAN Apulid.* (1756) II. 11 Acted every day for a month to constantly crowded houses. 1756 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 133 p. 4 He... seldom or never misses appearing at one house or the other, in the green boxes. 1815 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 344 In consequence of acting so often before indifferent houses. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 5/6 The familiar London theatre legend, 'House full', might have been bung outside the doors.

5. The persons living in one dwelling; the inmates of a house collectively; a household, family.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. John* iv. 53 Gelede ðæ flic & his hus his all [*Agg. Gosp.* call his hiw-ræden]. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Forset i folc & time fader bus. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xvi. 33 And he is baptysid, and al his hous anoon. c. 1386 *CHAUCEA Sgr.'s T.* 16 In Armes desirous as any Becheor of al his hous. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* xvii. 15 He ate, & she also, and hir house a certayne season. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 156 Commend me to thy Lady, And bid her hasten all the house to bed. 1768 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 May, I count the friendship of your house among the felicities of life. 1894 *GLADSTONE Horac.* *Odes* III. xvii. 16 To-morrow a young porker slay, And let thine house make holiday. *Mod.* The whole house was down with influenza.

6. A family including ancestors and descendants; a lineage, a race: *esp.* one having continuity of residence, of exalted rank, or high renown.

c. 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) cxlii. 21 [cxv. 12] Þu gebletsadest bearn Israhela, Aarones hus. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10863 (Trin.) In iacobus hous regne shal he. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* II. 4 He was of the hous and meyne of Danith. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 53 Honour and worship to me and of oure house. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 213 The Duke of Burgoin loved better the house of Lancaster, then the house of Yorke. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 111 A plague a both your houses! 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 263 Subject to the house of Austria. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. iii. 51 The right of blood clearly rested in the house of Stuart. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. l. 629 Not far off sleep two chiefs of the great house of Howard. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle* N. § 171 To read the shields, and remember the stories, of the great houses of England.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1). *a*. *fig.* Dwelling-place; place of abode, rest, deposit, etc.

a. 1000 *Elen* 1237 (Gr.) þu ic frod and fus þæt þæt sæcne hus, wordcraft wæf and wunden læs. c. 1200 *Grave in Erlanger Beitr.* (1890) 11 Dureleas is ðæt hus. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2255 þe pape hatte Sergius, he weted Peteres hus. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 73 For sunful folk, suete Jesus, Thou lighest from the hege hous. 1382 *Wyclif Job* xxx. 23 For thou shalt take me to deth, where is sett an hous to alle liuende. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxi. 67 Quhen na hous is bot hell and hevin. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 420 The house of death had so many doors, as would easily fly into it. 1598 *B. JOHNSON Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i. Like a pestilence, it doth infect The houses of the brain. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 135 Breathing out as much as my poor little breath

could afforde from my house of haye [cf. 'All flesh is grass']. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 458 A heavenly mind May be indifferent to her house of clay. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. IV. The peaceful house of death. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxv. Yet if some voice that man could trust Should murmur from the narrow house.

b. *transf.* The habitation of any animal; a den, burrow, nest; the shell of a snail, tortoise, etc., in which the animal lives or into which it retires.

a 1000 *Phoenix* 202 in *Exeter Bk.*, per se wilda fuzel... ofer heanne beam hus zetimbred. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 623 Hwane min hus stont briht and grene Of pine nis nowiht isene. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xviii. cvii. (Bodl. MS.). The snail hatte testudo and hap pat name, for he is heled in his hous in a chambre. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuau's Theat.* World B vij. Snayles... beare with them their houses easely on their backs. 1638 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 The Sea Tortoise is not much differing from those at land, her house or shell is only flatter. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 654 The swallow... to build his hanging house Intent. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 160 The Constructions of these Creatures [Beavers] Dens, Burroughs, or, as they are commonly called, Houses are... built of Wood, Stone, and Clay.

c. A receptacle of any kind. 1610 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* i. x. 43 They did put them into one skin in which there was the proportion of four houses or receptacles, and not into four skins. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, House of water, a cavity or space filled with water. *Cornwall*.

8. *Astrol.* a. A twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles through the north and south points of the horizon; the whole sky, excluding those parts that never rise and that never set, being thus divided into twelve houses, numbered eastwards, beginning with the house of the ascendant (see ASCENDANT B. 1), and each having some special signification attached to it. b. A sign of the zodiac considered as the seat of the greatest influence of a particular planet; each of the seven planets, except the sun and moon, having two such houses, a day house and a night house.

c 1391 CHANDLER *Astrol.* II. § 4 The hows of the assendent, bat is to seyn, the firste howe or the est Angle, is a thing more brod & large. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. viii. ix. (1495). Amonge triplicytees of howses those that ben in the East ben stronger in theyr werkynge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 5 b. When the planetes entre in to their houses. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 58 The houses, aspects, and local places of the signes and planetes. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iv. xxxvi. (1636) 494 A general figure of the 12. houses of Heaven, according to the Judicial of Astrology. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii. Venus, in the west angle, the house of marriage the seventh house, in trine of Mars, in conjunction of Luna. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* ii. iii. This is the effect of the malicious conjunctions and oppositions in the third house of my nativity. 1819 WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v. There are two kinds of houses... mundane and planetary. 1897 ZADKIEL'S *Almanac* 57 When Saturn and Uranus are in the first house.

9. Each square of a chess-board. *Obs.* 1696 BEALE *Chess*, His [the king's] draught is hut one house at a time. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 963/2 (Chess) House is every one of the squares, whether they be white or black. 1889 A. JAMIESON *Dict. Mech. Science* s.v. Chess. A board divided into 64 squares or houses.

II. Phrases. * With nouns. (See also house of CORRECTION, house of DETENTION, house of EASE, etc., under these words.)

10. *House of call*: a. a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble, where carriers call for commissions, or where various persons in request may be heard of; b. gen. a house at which one is wont to call or pay a visit.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, House of Call, the usual lodging Place of Journey-men Tailors. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, House of Call, a house where journeymen tailors, shoemakers, and all other artificers meet, and may be heard of. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii. This poor waggoner's house-of-call. 1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 345, I shall feel a lost man in London without my morning 'house of call' at Hart Street.

11. *House of ill (evil) fame (repute)*: a disreputable house; esp. a brothel.

a 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ.* London 1, He was kidnapped into a house of ill repute. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 76 A particular part of the city, noted for houses of ill fame. 1790 J. B. MORAET *Mann. W. Ind.* 187 Should business call you into a Grog-shop, or other house of ill fame. 1821 COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, *Wife* (1866) 317/2 This is a house of evil-fame. 1886 N. H. DOLE tr. *Tolstol's Anna Karenina* xxv, She wanted to escape from the house of ill-fame where she was.

12. *House and home*: an alliterative strengthening of 'home'; usually in phr. to cast, drive, hunt, etc. out of house and home; see also EAT v. 4 a. So house and harbour.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Wif and children, hus and ham. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7702 He caste out of house & hom of men a gret route. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 229 Men of be lond were i-dryve out of hir hous and hir home. 1527 TINDALE *Doct. Treat.* (1848) 122 The prayers of them that... eat the poor out of house and harbour. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 204 Hunted out of house and home. 1597-1832 [see EAT v. 4 a]. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 394/1 To keep the friends of the deceased from eating and drinking his widow and orphans out of house and home.

13. *House-to-house attrib. phr.* (usually with a noun of action, as visitation, etc.): Performed or carried on from house to house in succession.

1859 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1879) II. 96 (D.) Unless you had a complete house-to-house visitation of a government officer.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 27 An earnest, incessant, laborious, house-to-house ministry. 1893 *Times* 27 Apr. 7/2 A house to house canvass by the registrar would be far cheaper.

14. *House of office*: + a. a building or apartment for some domestic purpose, e.g., a pantry (*obs.*); b. a privy.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 134 Make in thi ship also, parlours oone or two, And houses of offyce mo. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 161 All houses of office belonging to the same Abbey, were cleane brent. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 292 They... goe first to the house of office, and there purge their bodie. 1652 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 109 It is ordered that noe house of Office... shall stand within twentie foot of any high way. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xl. xl, The very clerks—those somewhat dirty springs Of office, or the house of office.

+ 15. *House of religion* (also house of piety): a religious house, a convent. *Obs.*

1419 EARL OF SHREWSBURY in *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 42 No Hous of religion, ne non other place having saufrage. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 5 A house of Religion, of Chanons regular, and fryers Austyns. 1599 SANDYS *Europe* (1632) 22 Another thing very memorable and imitable in Italy, is the exceeding good provision of Hospitals and houses of Pietie.

* With verbs. (*Break up house*: see BREAK v. 56 d. *Bring down the house*: see BRING 15 f. *Set up house*: see SET.)

+ 16. *Hold house*: = keep house, 17 a. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 107 That als hoswif held scho house. c 1394 P. Pl. *Cride* 51 And berwip holden her hous in harlots werkes. 1563 J. BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* (Wks.) 1892. 6 And he be maryit, or hald hous out of the college.

17. *Keep house*. a. To maintain and preside over a household; also (usually to keep one's house), to have one's abode, reside (in a place); also fig.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxliij. 9 Which maketh the baren woman to kepe house. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Rich. III 52 Kyngye Rychard at this ceason kepynge his howse in the Castell of Notyngham. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* I. i. (1881) 8 When the fiery spirit of hot youth Kept house within me. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 172 Her majestie will not begin to keep house as queen till the 1st of July. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 24 In this the children play'd at keeping house. 1890 Temple Bar *Mag.* Sept. 43 The pair began to keep house upon love and hope.

b. With qualifying words: To provide (well, liberally, etc.) for the household, or (esp.) for visitors or guests; esp. to keep open house, to provide hospitality for visitors generally.

1530 PALSGR. 597/1 The kyng is determyned to kepe house or open house this Christmas. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V 65 b, He kept a liberal house to all comers. 1608 SHAKS. *Timon* III. i. 24 Alas, good Lord, a Noble Gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18 xiv. § 2 (1669) 461/2 If the Trade fails in the Shop, there but a poor house kept within. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8 Sir Roger... always keeps open House at Christmas. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 366 The King kept open house every day, and all day long, for the good society of London.

c. To manage the affairs of a household; to take charge of the house, and perform or direct domestic duties or work. (See also HOUSEKEEPER, -KEEPING.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 138 Ther nys no wyf the hous to kepe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 101, I may call him my Master... for I keepe his house; and I wash, ring... make the beds, and doe all my selfe. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Pref.* iv. (1813) 11 Miss Bingley is to live with her brother, and keep his house. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* July 57 She meant to keep house for her father.

d. (Usually to keep one's house or the house): To stay indoors; to be confined to the house, as by illness; also fig.; to stay in the house for the purpose of guarding it.

1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 4 Sundrie persons... kepe their houses, not mindinge to paie... their debts. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1586) 146 Beyng sicke, and therefore keepynge his house. 1608 Be. *Hall Char. Virtues & V.* 1. 6 Both his eyes are never at once from home, but one keeps house while the other roves abroad for intelligence. 1794 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* II. 62 Sure, there is no necessity for us to keep house till she attives. 1828 SIA C. ABBOTT in *Barnewall & Cr. Rep.* I. 6: Did not the bankrupt begin to keep house as a mode of absventing himself with an intent to delay his creditors? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 822 Weakening the man, till he could do no more, But kept the house, his chair and last his bed.

e. To keep a house: see 4 d.

16. Proverbial Phrases. (*All colloq.*) + To pull (bring) an old house on one's head: to get oneself into trouble (*obs.*). + Atop of the house: in a state of excitement or passion (*obs.*); cf. up in the house-roof (sense 19). + To throw (fling) the house out of the windows (= Fr. jeter la maison par les fenêtres): to put everything into confusion (*obs.*). Like a house on fire (*afire*): as fast as a house would burn; very fast or vigorously. As safe as houses: perfectly safe.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 658 Von shall pull an old house over your own head by a further provocation. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* III. v, We are at home now; where, I warrant you, you shall find the house flung out of the windows. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 130 If any trick or foul play be offered, we are not to be presently a top on the house. 1739 J. HILDOAR *Regul. Freethinking* 7 He... will have good Luck if he does not pull an old House upon his Head. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1824) 291 At it

they went like five hundred houses on fire. 1837 DICKENS in *Forster Life* I. vi. 107, I am getting on... like 'a house on fire', and think the next Pickwick will bang all the others. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scott.* vi. (1855) 77 Would not... Stubbs throw the house out of the windows? 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 79 The owner of the weapon assured him that he was as safe as houses.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

19. *attrib.* Of or belonging to a house. a. Forming part of, or an adjunct to, a house; as + house-cop (= HOUSE-TOP), -drain, -eaves (= eavesings), -end, -front, -gale, -gutter, -plat, -plot, -roof, -side, -wall, -window, -wough (= wall); HOUSE-DOOR. b. Used or kept in a house, as house-broom, -clock, -cloth, -flannel, -plant, -sand; worn in the house, as house-dress, -gown, -shoe. c. Belonging to or connected with a house or household; performed or carried on in the house; domestic; as house affairs, business, education, expense, fire, game, + hire, life, rent, service, sport, talk, work. d. Of persons: Belonging to the household; dwelling in, or employed in or about, a house; as house-chaplain, -child, folk, -priest, -servant, -steward; also HOUSE-FATHER, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 147 Still the 'house Affaires would draw her hence. 1823 J. BABCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 166 Lime-wash... applied... with a brush or 'house-broom. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxx. 189 Humble and desirous of doing all the 'House-business. 1690 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2578/4 A Large 'House-Clock... is now in the hands of Jonathan Fuller. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxxviii[i]. 6 Be thei maad as the hey of 'hous coppis. 1897-8 *Kalendar R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 278 Ventilation of 'house-drains. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cii[i]. 7 As a nyzt rauen in the 'hous enese. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 186 Sparrowes must not build in his house-eenes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 49 With him me thoct all the 'houshend [w. r. hous end] he towk. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) xi. 248 Nor had he stood long under the house-end. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 340 Ne let 'housefyres... Fray vs. c 1550 *Gen. & Ex.* 3139 Euerick 'hus-folc de mai it dauen. 1838 DICKENS O. Twist I. *House-fronts projecting over the pavement. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/3 Alpaca makes a practical and pretty 'house-gown. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 800/20 Hoc stel locidum, a 'house-goter. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II 159 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 330 For 'house-hire ne for clothes he ne carez noht. 1850 Mrs. CARLVE *Lett.* II. 135 My 'house-money is utterly done. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 19 Jan. 2/4 On the cultivation of 'house-plants. 1636 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 12 William Hudson hath sold an 'houseplott and garden. 1527 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Rec. for 'house rent. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. i. (1869) I. 123 There is no city in Europe, I believe, in which house-rent is dearer than in London. c 1320 *Bestiary* 463 De spinner. fested atte 'hus rof. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 54 He is at three wordis vp in the house rounfe. 1860 TINDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 126 An edge like the ridge of a house-roof. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* II Apr. an. 1773 Our female 'house-servants work much harder than the male. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. ii. (1883) 10 *House-service is no disgrace to a gentlewoman. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 1/3 Ladies in their 'house-shoes and light dresses. 1600 J. PORV tr. *Le's Africa* I. 52 Vines... planted by an 'house-side. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. iv. Steep as a house-side. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 1 What 'House-sport is it which hath not in it [Hunting] some imitation? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 ¶ 8 The 'house-steward used to employ me. 1854 EMERSON *Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 17 In their games and in their 'house-talk. 1856 W. L. LINDSA *Brit. Lichens* 35 In a scale-like or 'house-tile-like manner. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Acharn.* I. iv. Scribbling on the 'house-walls. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Wks. 1725 I. 41 With... shot from corners of streets, and 'house-windows. *Med. Advt.*, A young girl to do general 'housework. c 1325 *Femina* (MS. Trin. Coll. Cambr. B 14. 39 ff. 122 b), *Houswoghes makyn hous sur.

20. Applied to animals kept in or about a house (= domestic, tame), as house-bee, -cat, -cock, -hen, -pigeon, -weasel; or frequenting or infesting houses, as house-ant, -finch, -lizard, -wren: see also 23; (cf. FIELD sb. 19). Also HOUSE-DOG, -DOVE, -LAMB. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 320 Of domestic and tame 'house-Bees, there are two sorts. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 259 They are in size and colour exactly the same with our 'house-cats. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 166 b, Of the 'house Cocke and the Hen. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeals* II. 143 Rith as pe 'hous-hennes... hacchen, And cherichen her kekonys. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Kviij, The 'house or tame Pigeon. c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* v. i, Not toy, nor bill, and imitate house-pigeons.

21. Objective and obj. genitive, as house-bearing adj., -burner, -burning, -furnisher, -furnishing, house-hunt vb. (HUNT v. 3), house-hunter, -hunting, -letting, -owner, -robbing, -sweeper, etc.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 26 Large Shoals of slow 'House-bearing Snails. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 30 Manslehtes, 'Husberners, Bakbiteres, and alle oþre eneale deden. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlviii. 293 Among the captives there were house-burners and assassins. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2625 Mans slaughter and 'hus brening. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 267 House-burning doth not onely extend to Houses and barnes wherein Corn is laid up; but also to those heaps which we call Mowes, Stacks, or Reeks, if they be near unto Houses. 1880 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Consta* Nipon 224 Their younger sisters... go about their duties of 'house-caring and nursing. 1812 *Athenaeum* 15 Dec. 806/1 Mrs. Austin at this time... 'house-hunted for the Carlyles. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett. to Mrs. S.* 1 Aug. That which is necessary for 'house-hunting. 1831 A. A. WATTS

Scenes Life & Shades Char., House-hunting, A tolerable insight into the mysteries of House-hunting. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 47 He wrote. For cultivated house-owners. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, "House-robbering or House-breaking." 1800 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Battleur de maison*, a house-sweeper. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 If there are many odd trades there are also some very disagreeable ones. None more so, I should fancy, than that of the "housewrecker."

22. Locative, instrumental, etc., as *house-burial*, *house-bred*, *fed*, *feeding*, *going* adjs.; *house-encompassed*, *proud* adjs.; *house-feed* vb.

1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* II. ii. 67 Our "house-bred" foe, the adder in our bosoms. 1891 *Tablet* 12 Sept. 437 The tradition of "house-burial" seems maintained in other ways. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 2/6 "House-fed lambs and Berkshire pigs are here in abundance." 1846 *WARNES* in *J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 115 One acre will "house-feed" three bullocks, whereas it will require three acres to graze them in the field. 1804 *W. TENNANT Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 87 Turnips, cabbages, clover, and all the articles of "house-feeding." 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Oct. 15/2 A "house-going" clergy would make a church-going people. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/5 For "housewear" it is admirable.

23. Special Combinations: *house-agent*, an agent employed (by the landlord or owner) in the sale and letting of houses, the collection of rents, etc.; *house-ball*, a boys' game in which one player throws a ball against the wall of a house, and the other strikes it with a bat when it rebounds; *house-barge* = *HOUSE-BOAT*; *house-bird* = *HOUSE-DOVE* 2; *house-book*, a book for household accounts; *house-bound a.*, confined to the house; *house-boy*, a boy employed as servant in a house; *house-car (U.S.)*, 'a box-car; a closed railroad-car for carrying freight'; *house-carpenter*, a tradesman who does the wood-work of a house; *house-caucus* (see *quot.*); *house-chambermaid*, a servant combining the functions of housemaid and chambermaid; *house-club*, a club (athletic or other) in a house of business; *house-coal*, coal suitable for house fires; *house-cricket*, the common species of cricket (*Acheta domestica*) frequenting houses (as distinguished from the *field-cricket*); *house-duty*, a tax imposed on inhabited houses in England; *house-engine (Mech.)*, a steam-engine structurally dependent on the building in which it is contained; *house-factor* = *house-agent*; *house-farmer* (see *quot.*); *so house-farming*; *house-fast a. (dial.)* = *house-bound*; *house-flag*, the distinguishing flag of a shipping or other business house; *house-fly*, the common fly (*Musca domestica*); *house-god*, a household god; *pl. = penates*; *house-green*, a name for the houseleek; *house-head* = *HOUSE-TOPI*; *house-help (U.S.)*, a domestic servant or 'help' (see *HELP* sb. 3 c); *house-jobber*, *-knacker* = *house-farmer*; *house-lady*, lady or mistress of the house; *house-lewe* (OE. *hūs-leow*, ME. *hus lewe*), *-lewth*, shelter of a house; *house-lighter* (see *quot.*, and cf. *HOUSE-BOAT*); *house-line Naut.*, a small line of three strands, used for seizings, etc. (also called *housing*); *house-loom* = *HEIRLOOM*; *house-lord* (OE. *hūs-hlaford*), lord or master of the house; *house-martin*, the common martin (*Chelidon urbica*); *house-monger*, a dealer in houses (*opprobrious*); *house painter*, an artificer who paints and decorates houses; *so house-painting*; *house-parlourmaid* (cf. *house-chambermaid*); *house-party*, the guests staying in a house, as distinguished from those invited for the day or less; *house-pentice*, a 'pentice' or penthouse; *house-physician*, a resident physician in a hospital or other public institution; *house-raiser*, one who raises or builds a house; *house-raising (U.S.)*, 'a gathering of the inhabitants in a thinly settled district to assist a neighbor in raising the frame of his house' (*Cent. Dict.*); *house-ridden a.*, confined to the house (after *bedridden*); *house-shouldered a.*, having shoulders sloping on each side like the roof of a house; *house-shrew*, the common shrew-mouse (*Crocidura (Sorex) aranea*); *house-sin*, a private or secret sin; *house-snail*, a shell-snail (cf. 7 b); *house-snake*, a large harmless snake (*Ophibolus getulus*) found in North America, also called *chain-snake*; *house-sparrow*, the common sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), which builds in the eaves and roofs of houses; *house-spider*, any species of spider infesting houses, as *Tegenaria domestica* or *Theridium vulgare* *house-surgeon*, a resident surgeon in a hospital; *house-swallow*, the common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*); *house-tablemaid* (cf. *house-chambermaid*); *house-tax*, a tax levied on houses (= *house-duty*); *house-urn*, a cinerary urn of the form of a round cabin with a conical roof, also called *hut-urn*; *house-wagon*, a wagon serving as a house for a company of travellers, a caravan; *house-waiting-*

maid (cf. *house-chambermaid*); *house-wood*, wood for housebote.

1873 *MISS THACKERAY Wks.* (1892) I. 362 He had begun life as a "house-agent." 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 124 A crannoge must have united... the charms of solitude and social facilities. A "house-barge" could scarcely be better. 1623 *tr. Fawcett's Theat. Hon.* I. vi. 50 They were reputed no other than "house-birds or homelings." 1768 *WILKES Corr.* (1805) III. 286, I beg my dear girl to buy a "house-book, and to set down all expenses." 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2380/4 William Bowell of Brighthelmston... "House-Carpenter." 1888 *Bayce Amer. Commu.* II. iii. lxxiii. 596 What the Americans call "House caucuses", i.e. meetings of a party in the larger House of the legislature, are not uncommon in England. *Mod. Adv.*, As "House-chambermaid in Hotel. Commercial preferred." 1867 *W. W. SMYTH Coal & Coal-mining* 69 The uppermost notable seam is the well-known "house coal." 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 349 The "house-cricket, whose voice is so well known behind a country fire in a winter's evening." 1851 *H. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xi. 85 The "house-duty—that is nearly the best tax we have." 1885 *1st Rep. R. Comm. Housing Wkgs. Classes* 21 The system of middlemen, of house jobbers, "house farmers, or house knackers, for by all these titles are designated those persons who stand between the freeholder and the occupier." 1887 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 2/5 It is generally within the last ten years of a building lease that houses in London come into the hands of the house farmer, who lets them out in tenements and asks the maximum of rent while doing the minimum of repairs. *Ibid.* "House farming is admittedly a trade." 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.*, "Housefast, confined by illness or otherwise, to the house." 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* 51 She... was still house-fast, or unable to leave the house. 1884 *W. C. RUSSELL Jack's Courtship* II. iv. 62 (1) turned my eyes aloft where the "house flag" was rattling... at the main royal masthead. 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 29 Ye maye angle for hym wyth an "house flye." 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 259 The house-fly is well known to have the power of walking in an inverted position upon the ceilings of rooms. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* II. xl. 70 There are my "house gods, my mother, my wife, my children." 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 54 These Nomades... wander with their House-gods, day and night. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 88/2 House-lecke... is called generally with us by the name of "House-green." 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. vii. (vi.) 9 Synne to the "house heid ascendis anone." 1885 *LD. W. COMPTON in Pall Mall G.* 14 Apr. 1/2 To show the evil results of the middleman or "house-knacker's system." 1225 *Anscr. R.* 414 Marthe inester is uorto ueden & schrudnen poure men, ase "husefeldi." 1000 *Leges Penit.* c. 15 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 282 Gife his "hus-blow and mete and munde þam be þes beupre." 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 277 1þi burð tid in al þe burh of belleem ne fant tu his lewe. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 211 Lie wiþ-outen or geten "houseleth at pore men." 1891 *A. J. FOSTER Uzo* 170 The "house-lighter, so called because a part of it makes a cabin for the men." 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Marline*, a small line, somewhat less than "house-line." 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 153 My houseline and marline... are equal to any. 1867 (see *HOUSING* sb. 4). 1697 *EVELYN Nautism.* iii. 68 They... fixt them as "house-looms to the Inheritance." 1000 *A. Gosh. Luke* xxii. 11 And seceð þam "hushlaforde." 1240 *Saules Warde in Cott. Hom.* 245, I þis hus is þe huse lauerd. 1767 *G. WHITE Selborne* x. (1875) 34 The swallow and "house-martin." 1767 *ibid.* xvi. 185 House-martins are distinguished... by having their legs covered with soft downy feathers down to their toes. 1604 *ROWLANDS Looke to it* 32 "House-mongers, that out of earth would euer dwell; Grinding the poore, as their distresses shoe." 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 1 The purchase of flag ends of leases by speculating house-mongers. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2416/4 William Bishop of Reading, a "House Painter." 1756 *ROLT Dict. Trade* s.v. *Painter, House-painter*, one who paints things with plain colours, as wainscoting, doors, windows, frames. *Mod. Adv.*, "House-parlourmaid wanted. Must wait well at table." 1880 *QUINDA Mother* I. 168 Anybody who is in the same "house-party with yourself." 1895 *M. CORRELL Sorrows Satan* xxi, Invitations to our dinners and house-parties. 1613 *T. GOODWIN Rom. Antig.* (1658) 16 Sheltered from the rain by the help of boards upheld with forks in manner of "house-pentices." 1753 *N. TORRIANO Gang. Sore Throat* 6 The Fever increasing every Moment, they... sent in the Evening for the "House-Physician." 1639 *WOTTON Parall.* (J. s.v. *House-keeper*), We know the people are apter to applaud housekeepers than "house-raisers." 1857 *J. SMITH Hist. Jefferson Coll.* 17 Conferences... held at log-rollings, "house-raising, or corn-huskings." 1895 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VIII. 468/2 A poor "house-ridden octogenarian." 1554 *HULOET*, "House shouldred, dimissis humeris." 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* xv. (1845) 162 Kept from the incursion of a "house-sin, and a home-bred corruption." 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 154 These are called "House-snailes, either because they so carrie their houses upon their backe... or because usually they breed about old houses." 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. Digress.* 372 A great, gray, House-Snail (as they call it). 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 88 The "House-sparrow." 1897 *Times* 5 Jan. 10/4 House sparrows feed on grain during the winter. 1741 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 135 The black "House Spider, whose Antennæ are seemingly pointed with Diamonds." 1883 *J. G. Wood in Gd. Words* Dec. 762/1 The common House-spider... sometimes grows to an enormous size. 1825 *J. MORISON in Morisoniana* (1831) 240 The "house-surgeon having neglected to retain the elastic." 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 146/2 A certificate was read from the house-surgeon of a neighbouring hospital. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The common "House-swallow; *Hirundo domestica*. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 399 The house-swallow is distinguished... by the superior forkiness of its tail, and by the red spot on the forehead, and under the chin. *Mod. Adv.*, "House-tablemaid... wanted at once." 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* I. 469 The "house-tax excited the discontent of its inhabitants." 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 20 In the case of the poor, a house-tax has special disadvantages. 1891 *Tablet* 12 Sept. 437 To bring the Italian and German "house-urns into direct connection." 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 4/1 The highways are blocked for miles with "house-waggons." *Mod. Adv.*, Wanted, a "House-waitingmaid, with good references." 1600

FULBECKE 2nd Ft. Parall. 52 The termor hath "house-wood... fire-wood belonging to his termor of common right."

House (haus), sb.² Forms: (3) huco, 4 hous, house, 4-7 house, 5 howse, 6-7 howse, 6-7 houses, 7 housse, houche, 5-house. [a.O.F. *huche* (12th c. in Littre), *houche* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), mod.F. *housse* (med.L. *hucia, hucia, hussia, housia*).

According to Darmesteter-Thomas, perh. adopted during the Crusades from Arabic غوشية *yūshīyah*, 'tegumentum, velum'. See other suggestions in Diez, Littre, etc.]

A covering of textile material; esp. and usually, a covering attached to a saddle, so as to cover the back and flanks of the horse; a housing.

c 1283 *GRAYSTANES in Script. Tres* (Surtees) 64 Ex eo [panno] palefridis tuis coopertoria quæ hucus nuncupantur fecit. 1312-13 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, j House empt. pro j eqno. 1333-4 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, In panno... empt. pro houses equorum, pro j house ad palefr. missam domino Regi. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* 7 Pro j hous pro le tancer. *Ibid.* 247 Pro j house pro sella domini de coreo. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/1 A House of a horse, *sandalum, sudaria*. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 21 With ane new hous I wald be happit. 1601 *F. TATE Househ. Ord.* Edw. II § 56 (1876) 40 He shal... carri the houche of those horses the kinge shalbe mounted on. 1837 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 86 A stately house, covered with a Housse all Embroidered with Gold. a 1700 *DAVOEN tr. Ovid's Met.* xii. (R.), The hous and trappings of a beast. 1756 *ROLT Dict. Trade, Housing* or House, a Cover laid over the Saddle of a horse, in order to save it from the weather and dirt.

House (hanz), v.¹ [OE. *hūsian* (in sense 1) = OHG. *hāson* (MHG., MLG., MDu. *husen*, Ger. *hausen*, Du. *huizen*), ON. *husa*; f. *hūs* HOUSE sb. 1]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To receive or put into a house; to provide with a house to dwell in; to keep or store in a house or building.

c 1000 *Leges Penit.* c. 14 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 282 Fede þearfan and scryde and husize. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 18 When that they were alle howsed And set and served ate mete. 1432 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I in *Stat. Scotl.* (1814) II. 21/1 The shereif... sal... forbide at ony man hows, herbery or resett hym. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/1 Howsyn, or puttyn yn a howse, *domifera*. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 118 b, That if the Mare be housed, there be room enough for her and her foale. 1586 *CRESS PENBREKE Ps.* LXXVIII. xxi, A shepheard wise to howse his flock thoð haste. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 412 As wee House Hot-Country Plants... to saue them; So wee may House our owne Country Plants to forward them. 1768 *G. WHITE Selborne* xlii. (1875) 50 A neighbour housed an oat-rick lately. 1773 *GOLDISM. Stoops to Cong.* v. ii. Wks. (Globe) 679/4 Where did you leave your fellow-travellers? Are they in safety? Are they housed? 1824 *H. MARTINEAU Weal & W.* i. 3 There were nine children to be housed. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 The arrangements for housing the art collection of the Museum Committee at Queen's Park.

b. *refl.* To enter a house; to take refuge or shelter in a house.

1400 *Sir Beues* 142 (MS. C.) Thereabout ye shalle yow howse And sone after that shalt be hur spowse. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1590) A iij b, House your selues in the next Tauerne. 1685 *TRAVESTIN Siege Neuweuset* 49 The rest of the Turks housing themselves. 1848 *J. GRANT Aide-de-camp* xxiv, Each person housed himself where he could.

c. To drive or pursue into a house. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 183 Euen now we hous'd him in the Abbey heere. 1694 *PENN Trav. Holland* etc. 249 The Priest run away, they followed him till they housed him. 1707 *STARVE Aylmer* (R.), Yet the said Bishop, as he understood, his single man housed them all.

2. To receive, as a house does; to give shelter to. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* II. xiv, Him the silent wilderness did house. a 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* i. 10 When we have broken through the outward shell of words and phrases that house it [truth] up. 1773-83 *HOOLE Orl. Fur.* xxiii. (R.), When the place No knight has hous'd. 1832 *TENNISON Æneis* 36 O Caves That house the cold-crowned snake! 1877 *T. A. TROLOPE Peep behind* Sc. at *Rome* xi. 140 The building was capable of comfortably housing a very much larger number.

3. *transf. and fig.* To place or enclose as in a house; to cover as with a roof; to harbour, lodge.

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 65 b, Some use to house it with Strawe and Horse dung, and so leave it in the Garden. 1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. I. Wks. (Rldg.) 49/1 Nay, good sir, house your head. 1643 *MILTON Divorce To Parlt. Eng.*, The piety, the learning and the prudence which is hous'd in this place. 1791-1823 *D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit., Puck the Comu.*, Some collector... houses the forlorn fiction—and it enters into literary history. 1841 *EMERSON Meth. Nat. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 226 The universal does not attract us until housed in an individual.

4. a. *Naut.* To place in a secure or unexposed position: e.g. a gun, by running it in on deck and fastening it by tackle, muzzle-lashing, and breeching; a topmast or topgallant-mast, by partly lowering it and fastening its heel to the mast below it.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Canon à la serre*, a gun housed athwart, with the top of its muzzle bearing against the upper edge of the port. 1835 *MARVAT Pirate* vii, In bad weather it [the gun] can be lowered down and housed. 1840 *R. H. JANA Bef. Mast* xv. 41 A large ship, with her top-gallant-masts housed. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 77 Provision is made for housing the screw shaft by giving a swell to the post, as in a wood ship.

b. *Naut.* To cover or protect with a roof.

1821 *A. FISHER Voy. Arctic Reg.* 151 As the ships are now housed and secured, and the days getting so short. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Housed*, Ships in ordinary, not in commission, are housed over by a substantial roofing.

c. *Hop-growing*. (See quot.) Cf. HOUSLING. 1875 *Sussex Gloss*. When hops have a great deal of line, and the poles are thickly covered over the top, so as almost to shut out the light and sun, they are said to be 'housed'.
d. *Carpentry*. To fix in a socket, mortice, or the like: cf. HOUSING sb.¹ 5.

1856 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms s.v. Housing*. The steps of a staircase are housed into the stringboard, and the ends of a pair of rafters are sometimes housed into the head of a king-post. 1884 F. T. HODGSON *Stair-building* 12 Wall strings are the supporters of the ends of the treads and risers that are against the wall. They may be 'housed' or left solid.

†5. To build. (transl. L. *œdificare*.) *Obs. rare*. a 1400 *Primer* (1891) 35 [Ps. cxvii. 3] Jerusalem that is housed as a cite, whas delynge in in him self.

II. Intransitive senses.

†6. To erect a house or houses; to build. *Obs.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 492 Hii housede & bulde vaste & herede & sewe. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xlix. (1869) 30 The carpenter with his ax to house and to hewe. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* x. viii. (W. de W.) 383/1 Thou shalt house & other shall dwelle therein.

7. To dwell or take shelter in (or as in) a house; to harbour.

1591 SPENSE *M. Hubbard* 828 He would it drive away, Ne suffer it to house there. 1592 *SNAPS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 190 Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 460 Observe the starry Signs, Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins. 1803 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 342, I again housed with my peasants. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 442 Surely the Devil houses here! 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 32 If.. unbelier House in thy heart.

†8. *House* in (also in *pass.*): said of a ship of which the upper works are built narrower than the lower. (Cf. HOMING *vbl.* sb. i.) *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 Flaring.. is when she is a little housed in, near the water. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Housed*. She is Housed-in, or Pinched-in too much. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 165 Tumbling home; when the Ship-side declines from a Perpendicular upwards, or, as some call it, houses in.

House (houz), *v.* 2 [f. *HOUSE* sb. 2; cf. F. *housser* (OF. *houchier* 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] *trans.* To cover (a horse) with a house or housing.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 71 Tak in this gray horsse, Auld Dunbar.. Gar howss him now aganis this 3uill. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship, Diet. Horses* (1609) 11 Horses.. would be housed in Summer season with canuas to defend the flies, and in Winter with a thicke woollen housing cloth, to keepe them warme. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., A velvet bed of state drawn by six horses, hous'd wth y^e same. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Swan's Nest* vi, And the steed it shall be shod All in silver, housed in azure.

House *v.* 3, var. of *HOUSE* *v.* cf. HOWES. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 14 Cocke wayed anker, and housed his sayle.

Houseale, -all: see HOUSAL, HOUSEL.

Houseband, obs. form of HUSBAND.

House-boat. A boat roofed over and fitted up as a house, for living in permanently or temporarily. 1790 G. WHITE *Let. in Selborne* (1877) II. 175 To enquire what small craft they had on the Rhine, and whether any house-boat. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, The summer days we spent together on his lordship's house-boat at Henley. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 920/2 Summer life in a house-boat on the Thames.

Housebote. *Law*. Forms: 2-3 husbote, 6-housebote, (6-8 -boot, 7 -boote). [OE. **hūsbot*, f. *hūs* *HOUSE* sb.¹ + *bot* *BOOT* sb.¹ 5.] The repair of a house; wood for this purpose; the right of a tenant to take this from the landlord's estate.

1170 *Charter in Mon. Angl.* (1830) VI. i. 263-4 [H]usbotam et heybotam ad sufficientiam in bosco meo. 1235-52 *Rentallia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 83 Debet habere husbote ad aulam suam de bosco domini. 1292 *Year-bk.* 20-21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 121 Willem Chandez granta a ly ousbote e heybote en son boys. 1565, 1594 [see HEDGEBOOTE, HAYBOOTE]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Housebote*. 1726 AVLIPP *Parergon* 506 If a man cuts Trees for Houseboot, Hedgeboot, Cartboot, Ploughboot, and Fireboot, Tithes shall not be paid of them. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 323 It was resolved in 8 Ja. I. that every copyholder may of common right.. take housebote, hedgebote, and ploughbote.

†**Housebreach**. *Obs. rare*. In a husbreche. [OE. *hūsbrice*, f. *hūs* *HOUSE* sb.¹ + *brice* *BREACH* = OFris. *hūsbreke*.] *Housebreaching*.

c 1025 *Cnut's Secular Law* c. 64 [65] (Schmid) Husbrice [v. r. brece] and bænet. æfter woruld-læge is botleas. c 1150 *Lawes Hen. I.* c. 12 § 1 (Schmid) Ex hīs placitis.. quædam non possunt emendari.. husbreche et bænet. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., Housebreach, or House-breaking.

House-break (han's, bræk), *v.* [Back-formation from next or house-breaking; cf. housekeep.] *intr.* To break into a house with felonious intent.

1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Mercury* xlix, The lord of those Who swindle, house-break, sheep-steal, and shop-lift. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3/1 To housebreak in his own humorous fashion.

Housebreaker (han's, brækər).

1. One who breaks open and enters a house with intent to commit robbery or other felony.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6747 (Fairf) These housbreker in any stounde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/2 An Hous breker, *apercurarius*. 1652 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 280 A House-breaker coming one night into his House. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London*, Highway-men, house-breakers, and common pick-pockets. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 295 During the autumn of 1692 and the follow-

ing winter, the capital was kept in constant terror by housebreakers.

2. One whose business it is to demolish houses.

1875 [Remembered in use by a correspondent.] 1892 *Times* 6 Dec. 11/4 The whole of the block of houses.. is in process of demolition.. the 'house-breakers' being already at work. 1898 *Daily News* 22 July 6/1 The house-breaker—the man of the pick, not the jemmy—is hard at work.

Housebreaking. [Cf. HOUSEBREACH.] The crime of breaking open and entering a house with intent to commit robbery or other felony. (See QUOTS.) Also attrib.

1617 MINSHEV *Ductor, Burglary*,.. the Common Law restraines it to robbing of a house by night.. The like offence committed by daie they call house breaking or robbing. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xvi. (1809) 223 Burglary, or nocturnal housebreaking.. has always been looked upon as a very heinous offence. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, Producing his box of housebreaking tools. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/7 Housebreaking, which means entry before nine o'clock at night, is commoner with these retail criminals than burglary.

House-builder. One who builds a house; one whose business is the building of houses; a builder.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxiv. 152 [He].. descends to apply to his house-builder for assistance. 1895 *Educator*, *Rev.* (N.Y.) Sept. 158 A house-builder is not likely to excel as an architect.

b. attrib. House-builder Moth: see QUOTS.

1864-5 *Wood Homes without H.* xiv. (1868) 283 This is the House-Building Moth (*Oiketicus Sanderis*) an insect which is common in many parts of the West Indies.

So **House-building**, the building of houses.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 258 Timber.. is employed in house-building instead of bricks, stones and tiles.

Housecarl (hau's, kār), *Hist.* Forms: 1 hūs-carl, -karl (l, 7-9 hus-, housecarle, 9 hus-, house-carl. [Late OE. *hūs-carl*, a. ON. *hūs-karl* manservant, pl. king's men, body-guard, f. ON. *hūs* house + *karl* man: see CARL.]

A member of the body-guard or household troops of a (Danish or late Old English) king or noble.

10.. O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1036 pæt Eilfifu, Haradnutes modor, sæte on Winceastre, mid þæs cynges huscarlum hyra suna. a 1066 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 202 Swa ðurstan min huskarl hit furmost of me heold. a 1125 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Pa comen into Elijc Xpistien þa Denisce bisceop.. and þa Denisca hus carles mid hom. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 576 They had slaine his Huscarles. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1851) 272 Hardecute sending his Housecarles, so they call'd his Officers, to gather the Tribute impos'd. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 97 He summoned from all parts his huscarles or housecarles and retainers. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 440 Cnut now organized a regular paid force.. These were the famous Thingmen, the Housecarls. *Ibid.* 441 The Housecarls were in fact a standing army. 1873 *EORTH Thompson Hist. Eng.* vii. 26 The thanes and house-carls were slaughtered almost to a man around their fallen standard.

Housed (hauzd), *pp.* a. 1 [f. *HOUSE* *v.* 1 or sb. 1]

1. Lodged, enclosed, or shut up in or as in a house; provided with a house or houses.

1549 *CHEKE Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 14 Which have fled from housed conspiracies to encamped robberies. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1866) 141 b, Thus much of housed sheepe. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Air your housed Carnations. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 204 The richly housed and planted acclivity. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliza.* (1869) III. v. 471 A badly fed, badly housed, and not over-cleanly people.

2. *Naut.* (See *HOUSE* *v.* 1 a.)

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Oct. 5/3 It would have been better if both boats had sailed under housed topmasts.

Housed (hauzd), *pp.* a. 2 [f. *HOUSE* *v.* 2 or sb. 2]

Covered with a house or housing.

1560 *BECON New Catech.* Wks. (1560-3) i. 323 To se a sorte of Popettes standing in euerie corner of the Church some holdinge in theyr handes a Swoorde, some a Scepter.. som housed, some vnoused.

House-dog. A dog kept to guard the house; a watch-dog; a domestic dog.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 7 P 4 She.. was.. almost frighted out of her Wits by the great House-dog. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights Wom.* xlii. (1891) 250 To love with reasonable subordination their whole family, from their husband to the house dog. 1882 *OUROU In Marennum* I. 24 Of a fox never can you make a house-dog.

fig. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xl, Briggs was the house-dog whom Rebecca had provided as guardian of her innocence and reputation.

House-door. The door of a house; the main or front door.

1666 *PERYS Diary* 25 Sept., To the Parliament House.. and then delivered it [a letter] at the House-door. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* iii, The butlers.. began to stand at the house-doors in the twilight. attrib. 1879 *BROWNING Halbert & Hob* 40 A yard from the house-door-sill.

House-dove.

1. A dove kept in a dove-house; a tame dove or pigeon.

1530 *PALSGR.* 233/1 Housedove, coulomb. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Plantat.* (Arb.) 531 Cockes, Hennes, House doves.

2. fig. Formerly commonly applied to a person (esp. a woman) that stays in the house; a stay-at-home.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 242 Then the home-tarriers and house-doves that kept Rome still, began to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him. 1889 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 You are proude such a house dove of late, or rather so good a Huswife, that no man may see you

vnder a couple of Capons. 1639 *Du VERGER tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 20 Take me not as a house Dove, to imploy my selfe in spinning, sowing, and keeping the chimney coroor.

House-father. [transl. of L. *paterfamilias*, or of Ger. *hausvater*.] The father of a household or family; the male head of a community or collection of persons living together as a family.

1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lincoln* i. 65 What a costly dyshe the housefather hath ordayne at the wedding of his son. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* xxxii, He was dozing after the fashion of honest housefathers. 1879 W. E. HEARN *Arjan Househ.* ii. § 1. 39 The simple minds of uncultured men unhesitatingly believed that the spirit of the departed House Father hovered round the place he loved in life. 1884 *Lutheran* 28 Feb. 3 Arranging the present building for the residence in it of a housefather which is a necessity for the institution [a theological seminary]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 9/1 There were in these places no 'house-fathers' for the girls, though there were 'house-mothers' for both girls and boys.

Houseful (hau'sful). [See -FUL.] As much or as many as a house will hold.

1610 *BP. HALL Apol. Brownists* § 13 The tumultuarie Discipline of the refined house-full at Amsterdam. 1665 *PERYS Diary* 19 Sept., The whole house-full there at cards. 1842 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 96 A housefull of the most delightful children. 1867 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 270 Having my annual houseful, I have, as yet, seen nothing.

House-heating.

1. *lit.* The heating of a house. Also attrib. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 323 Our house-heating furnaces.. are not to be commended. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 7/2 It is applicable.. to house-heating, to kitchen and baking-ovens, to steamers, locomotives, and other steam engines.

2. *fig.* = HOUSE-WARMING 2.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 631/2 His celebrated master-piece, 'Hogg's Househeating'. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* xvi. i. IV. 245 A grand House-heating, or First Dinner.

Household (hau'shōld). Forms: 4-7 housholde, houshold, 4-8 houshold, 5 houshoold, housold, 5-6 howsold(e, householde, north. hous-, howshald(e, 5-7 howshold(e, 6 hous-sold, howseholde, howshould, 5- houseshold. [f. *HOUSE* sb.¹ + *hold* sb.¹ Cf. MDu. *huushoud*, *huyshold*, Ger. *haushalt* housekeeping, Sw. *hus-håll* household, family; also Ger. *haushaltung* in senses 1, 2, 3.]

1. +1. The 'holding' or maintaining of a house or family; housekeeping; domestic economy. (In quot. 1585, Dwelling, residence: see also 5.) *Obs.*

1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. i. i.* 2 To spyone on the distaf & occupie them in thynges of houshold. 1529 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Evry thyng mete for housold vn-provydyd and furnyshyd. 1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* i. (1870) 242 That he begyn householde. 1576 *NEWTON Lemnius's Complex.* (1633) 76 The pleasant and delightful furniture in every point for houshold, wonderfully rejoyced me. 1585 I. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xv. 129 Tharse.. being the place of birth and houshold of S. Paul.

†2. The contents or appurtenances of a house collectively; household goods, chattels, or furniture; household-stuff. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xxxviii. 13 And take pertenance of houshold and substaunce. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52 Also I will pat my wyffe haue all my housholde boly. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* (1889) 1 Dysshes, pottes, painnes, and sucbe other houshold. 1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 Desiring him.. he would bestowe some of my housholde of my brother Nicke. 1709 E. W. *Donna Rosina* 110 Devout Souls.. have sent their Beds hither and some other Household.

3. The inmates of a house collectively; an organized family, including servants or attendants, dwelling in a house; a domestic establishment.

1387-8 T. *Usk Test. Love* ii. iii. (Skeat) l. 126 In to myne housholde hastelye I woll that thou entre. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xix. 209 In on House men maken 10 Housholdes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/2 Howshold, familia. 1529 *MORE in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 12 B. of good cheere, and take all the howsold with you to Church. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 105 With all his children and houshold to be murdered. 1624 *SANDERSON 12 Serm.* (1637) 113 To give to every one of the houshold his appointed portion at the appointed seasons. 1719 *YOUNG Busris* iii. i, The gates are barr'd, And all the houshold is compos'd to rest? 1841 W. *SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* 111. 87 The pomp of the viceregal household was no small addition to the other national burdens. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 103 'The master of the household should be up early and before all his servants. fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Certainly they be y^e housholde of Sathan and progeny of pryde. 1526 *TINDALE Gal.* vi. 10 Vnto them which are off the housholde of fayth. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 22nd Sund. after Trin., To kepe thy housholde the churche in continual godlines.

b. spec. *The Household* = the royal or imperial household.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxh.) xxiii. 108 To kepe bat nane entre in at be dure bot þai þat be emperor will, oless þan he be of be houshold. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iii. § 213 The earl of Pembroke.. Lord Chamberlain of the household. 1707 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* ii. xiv. 183 (heading) Of the Troops of the Household. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 121 He had two good places, one in the Treasury, the other in the household. *Ibid.* xxii. IV. 776 Retaining his place of Comptroller of the Household. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* lxx, Gentlemen expecting high places in the Household, and under-secretaryships of state.

4. *techn.* Elliptically for household bread, coal, etc.: see 8.

1638 *PENKETHMAN Artach.* Cijb, The 1d. houshold (being Bread made of common wheat,) ought to weigh two

penney white of the same course Cocket. 1854 RONALDUS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. Pref. 6 [Coal] Household 19,000,000, Iron Works 13,000,000. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South I.* xv. 301 Such a display of 'households' and 'calicos', as coloured prints are called. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts I.* 477 Batch bread is made of best flour and of households, or flour of second quality. 1886 FALLOWS *Suppl. Dict., Households*, a technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed.

† 5. Phrases. *To hold or keep* (a, one's) *household*: to 'keep house'; to *keep open household* = to keep open house (see *HOUSE sb.* 17 a, b). *In or of household with*: in or of the same household with; familiar with. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Panne comeþ þe .vij. deedli synnes With þe wickid augil household to holde. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 469 II. 129 Ther to dwelle and abide, and kepe houshold. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* c. 33 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 389 Eny craftisman, artificer, or other, dwellynge or holdynge houshold, in Cites, Boroughes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 33 Desire to haue in houshold with them, men, &c. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 215 At Christmasse, at which tyme she promysed to keepe open houshold. 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 52 Those that be of household with us.

II. attrib. and Comb.

6. attrib. passing into *adj.* Of or belonging to a household, domestic.

138a *Wyclif Matt.* x. 25 3if thei han clepid the husbonde man Belzebub, þou myche more his housholde meyne? 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* vi. 11 Deale faithfully with thy housholde folke. 1578 *TIMME Caluine on Gen.* 301 Abram . . . with his housholdarme, fell upon their enemies. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 All their most precious houshold furniture. 1643 *MILTON Divorce To Parlt.* Eng., This houshold unhappines. 1726 *AVILFFE Parergon* 338 A Legacy of Housholdgoods or Furniture. 1738 *Wesley Ps. LXXX.* vii. Our bitter Houshold Foes abound. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* I. 299 Statues, mosaics, household utensils, and other antique treasures. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Saadi* 176 That blessed gods in servile masks Plied for thee thy household tasks.

b. Of or belonging to the royal household, as *household appointment, office*, etc.; *household troops*, troops specially employed to guard the person of the sovereign: in Great Britain the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards; so *household brigade, cavalry, infantry*, etc.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4843/2 The Household Troops are under the Gates of Cambray. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. 183 In most Asiatic despotisms, the king first trusts to the army against the people, and then to a body of foreign household troops, or Mamluks, against the rest of the army. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 295 The household infantry consisted of two regiments.

c. fig. Familiar, intimate, homely, arch.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xxiv. 95 Pine familiars & household men. 1592 *R. D. Hyppervotomachia* 39b, Growing into some household familiaritie. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. 94 Good plain household judgment. 1840 *DE QUINCEY Style* IV. (1860) 291 More household, more natural, less elaborate. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Tanglew. T.* *Cree's P.* (1879) 182 What a domestic, household, homelike sound it is!

7. Objective Combs., as *household-keeper, -keeping* (see 5), *-orderer, -ordering*.

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51 Euery houshold keper in the town that I dwelle jnne. 1554 *HULOET*, Housholde kepynge, *familiam founes*. *Ibid.*, Housholde orderer, or governor, *oeconomicus*. *Ibid.*, Houshold orderynge, *oeconomia*.

8. Special Combs.: *household beer*, beer of ordinary quality for household use; *household bread*, bread for ordinary household use: the application has changed several times between the 16th c., when it was brown bread, and the end of the 19th, when it is white bread made of a second or third quality of flour; *household franchise*, suffrage, the right of voting in parliamentary or other elections, consequent upon being a household within an electoral division: see *HOUSEHOLDER*; *household gods* (*Rom. Antiq.*), the *Lares* and *Penates*, divinities supposed to preside over the household, whose images were kept in the *atrium* or central room of the house; *fig.* the essentials of home life; *household loaf*, a loaf of *household bread*; † *household-man*, a domestic male servant or attendant; *household servant*, a servant belonging to the household, a domestic servant; *household word*, a word or saying in familiar use; a name familiar to everybody.

1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Hush.* I. (1586) 10b, Two Owens, one serving for 'householde bread, the other for manchet for myne owne table. 1600 *VENNER V'n Recta* I. 18 A browne houshold bread agreeable enough for labourers. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais I.* 256 A Loaf of Houshold (or Brown) Bread. 1818 *TODD, Household-bread*, bread not of the finest quality: see *Cheat-bread*. 1859-60 *Ure's Dict. Arts s.v. Bread* (L), Our household bread [is made], of the whole substance of the grain without the separation either of the fine flour or coarse bran. 1866 *BRIGHT Sp. Ho. Com.* 23 Mar., If . . . he approved a 104 'household franchise in boroughs he must do so also in the counties. 1884 *GLADSTONE Sp. Ho. Com.* 28 Feb., The household franchise . . . now . . . the principal franchise of the cities and towns of this country. 1614 *T. ADAMS Devil's Banquet* 32 Those *[Lares et Lemures]* household-Gods, or rather household-Goblins and Devils. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 535 And with him all his Patrimony bears: His House and Household

Gods! 1818 *BYRON Lett.* 10 Sept., The deliberate desolation piled upon me, when I stood alone upon my hearth, with my household gods shivered around me. 1594 *CROMPTON Jurisdiction* 226b, A penie wheaten loafe, A halfe-penie 'household loafe. 1710 *Abstr. Act 8 Anne* c. 19 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4631/1 The White Loaves are One Half, and the Wheaten Three Quarters of the Weight of Household Loaves. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Aleh.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 49 Take never thereto no 'Household-man, Thei be soone weary as I tell cann. 1591 *LAMBARDE Archæon* (1635) 195 The like [penaltie] upon the taker of any Liverie, except he were his Household-man. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxii. (W. de W.), 'Housholde seruauntes besyly helpe and folowe eche other. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. 335 He sent back his brother Menelaus . . . together with his private baggage, and household servants. 1866 *BRIGHT Sp. at Manchester* 20 Nov., 'Household or rating suffrage has existed for centuries in our parishes. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* IV. iii. 52 Our Names, Familiar in his mouth as 'household words. 1833 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire* 157 The children of genius, whose names are as house-hold words in the mouths of their fellow-men. 1888 *BURGON Lives 12 Gd. Men I.* 375 A household word wherever the English language is spoken.

Hence (*nonce-words*). † *Hou'seholdment*, a piece of household furniture. *Hou'seholdness* (see 6 c), domestic quality. † *Hou'seholdy a.* [cf. early mod. Du. *huyshoudigh* (Kilian)], belonging to or befitting a household.

1557 *TUSSER 100 Points Hush.* v. At no tyme to much, but haue alway ynough: is housholdy fare, and the guyse of the plough. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 171 One oak chest, one arm chair with some other odd householdments within the Township. 1833 *LYTTON England* IV. ii, Wordsworth is German from his singular householdness of feeling.

Householder (hou'shouldr), *forms*: see *HOUSEHOLD*. [ME., f. *HOUSE sb.* 1 + *HOLDER* 2: cf. Du. *huishouder* (Kilian *huyshouder*), LG. *hushölder*, MHG., Ger. *haushälter*, Da. *huusholder*, Sw. *hushållare*; also Gr. *οικονόμος*.]

The person who holds or occupies a house as his own dwelling and that of his household; esp. in the law on parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom, one qualified to exercise the franchise by the occupancy, as legally defined, of a house or tenement.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 339 An housholdere and that a greet was he, Seint Iulian was he in his contree. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 201 Selle hite . . . & yeus to pore householders in coles. 1547 in *Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. iii. 161 Thaldemen . . . shall cause euerye householder of their seuerall wardes . . . to [etc.]. 1579 *Establ. Test* 23 His Majesty . . . has commanded all Papists who are not Householders, Travelers, &c. to depart from this . . . City. 1831 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 253 With your head full of ten-pound householders. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 309 Every householder in the country might practise this part of domestic economy. 1884 *LOW & POLLING Dict. Eng. Hist.* 424/1 By the Reform Bill of 1867 . . . the franchise . . . was extended to all resident householders or rated occupants of dwelling houses, after payment of one year's rates.

b. Hence, The head of a household or family.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/1 Housholder (K. howsalder, *pater familias*, *oconomus*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 194 If an housholder will deale justly with his seruauntes. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* xiv. (Arb.) 65 Euery kingdome or houshold, must be gouerned onely by the laws of the king, or orders of the housholder. 1645 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* (1661) 50 It was the Apostles practice . . . to baptize both the house-holders themselves that believed, and their households also. 1870 *SCHAFER Comm. Prov.* xxi. 25-6 Wishes and woulers are neither good householders nor long livers.

c. fig. of God in reference to His providence.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. lxxvii.* 10 A most loving and carefull housholder, because he alwayes sent them rayne to prepare them fooode. 1872 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxv. 9 Blessed be the great Householder; he does not suffer the harvest to fail.

Hence *Hou'seholderahip*, the position or status of a householder.

1817 *BENTHAM Plan Parl. Reform* Introd. 106 note, Evidence of Householdership. 1874 *Daily News* 30 Sept., His householdership . . . is rather in a peculiar position; for the house . . . which he inhabits he pays no rent, but he is allowed the use of it . . . in addition to his money wage.

Householding (hou'shouldin), *sb.* [f. *HOUSE sb.* 1 + *HOLDING vbl. sb.* Cf. Ger. *haushaltung*, Du. *huishouding* (Kilian *huyshoudinghe*). The other Teut. langs. have the vb., Ger. *haushalten*, Da. *huishouden*, Sw. *hushålla* to keep house.]

† a. Management of a household; housekeeping. *Obs.* b. Occupation of a house. Also attrib.

14366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1132 A yong man fulle of semelyhede . . . His lust was mich in housholding. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Consuetudo*, Cicero translated Xenophons booke of housholding into the latine tongue. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 Economic, or housholding cannot truly be termed neither Art nor Science. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 6/5 Champions of 'fancy franchises' and those who insisted upon the householding test. 1884 *GLADSTONE Sp. Ho. Com.* 28 Feb., There will be a fourfold occupation franchise, or householding franchise.

Householding, a. [f. as prec. + *HOLDING ppl. a.*] That occupies, or manages, a house.

1866 *DICKENS Repr. Pieces* 120 The householding population of our watering-place. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Story Sea-Shore in Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 4 Householding Nature from her treasures brought Things old and new.

Householdry (hou'shouldri), [f. *HOUSE-HOLD*: see -ERY, -RY.]

1. The management of a household; housekeeping; domestic economy or occupations.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* v. (1887) 35 Writing and reading do minister much helpe to trafficque, to householdrie, to learning, and all publicke dealings. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 645, I told her to mind her householdry. 1865 *E. BURRITT Walk Land's End* 426 Pre-historic prototypes or models of human householdry.

† 2. concr. Household-stuff. *Obs.*

1573 *TUSSER Hush.* viii. (1878) 16 So houshold and housholdrie I doe define, for folke and the goodes that in house be of thine. *Ibid.* ix. 17 To furnish house with housholdry.

Household-stuff, arch. The goods, utensils, vessels, etc. belonging to a household; the furniture of a house.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/2 The women bere there chyliden & theyr housholde stuffe. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 Their housholde stuffe is of golde and syluer. 1676 *TEMPLE Lett. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 419, I have given Order for shipping away the best Part of my Household-stuff To-morrow. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. I, Household-stuff, particularly kitchen utensils. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 211 Horses, arms, household stuff of every kind, were found in plenty.

Housekeep (hou'skēp), *v.* [Back-formation from next or *HOUSEKEEPING*: cf. *housebreak*.] *intr.* To act as housekeeper, keep house.

1842 *Mrs. PEARODY in N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 251, I housekeep, paint, sew, study German, read. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CL.I. 84/2 Kate shall come and housekeep.

Housekeeper (hou'skēpə), [f. *HOUSE sb.* 1 + *KEEPER*, i.e. keeper of a house.]

1. = HOUSEHOLDER. Now rare or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/1 Howskeper, *edituus, editua*. 1536 *STAPLETON in Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* (1890) XII. 189 At the request of honest men, he, being a house-keeper, was suffered to go unpunished. 1605 *Lond. Prodigat* I. ii. She hath refused seven of the worshipfullst And worthiest housekeepers this day in Kent. 1685 in *Piction L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 329 None but housekeepers shall sitt in the seate on y^e north side . . . and . . . none but the wives and widdows of housekeepers. 'twixt the haylives wives and y^e font. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 128 A handsome street, inhabited . . . by private housekeepers. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* II. 21 A piece of ground will be given to every housekeeper in return for his right of common.

fig. 1645 *BP. HALL Remedy Discontents* 38 The great Housekeeper of the world knows how to fit every palate with that which either is, or should be agreeable.

† 2. (With qualifying *adj.*) One who 'keeps a (good, bountiful, etc.) house' (see *HOUSE sb.* 17 b); a hospitable person. *Obs.*

1538 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 411 The man is . . . a good housekeeper, feedeth many, and that daily. 1586 J. HOOPER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 137/2 Bountifull and liberal . . . a great housekeeper, and of great hospitalitie. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 281 John Barnston . . . a bountifull housekeeper. a 1707 *BP. PATRICK Autobiogr.* (1839) 71 Her grandmother, being a person of quality, a great housekeeper and very religious.

3. a. A person in charge of a house, office, place of business, etc.

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 6 The day following came to court the housekeeper of Poggio. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 191 Nonsuch, another of her houses, of which the noble earl of Arundel seems to be now house-keeper. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5274/8 Matthew Aylmer, Esq. . . to be . . . Housekeeper of His Majesty's Royal Palace of Greenwich Park. 1768 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 78 Mr. Robertson, housekeeper to the Royal Society. *Mod.* The Bank occupies the three floors; the housekeeper and his family live in the attics.

† b. A dog kept to guard the house; a watchdog. *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* III. i. 97 The valued file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle, The House-keeper, the Hunter. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 186/1 The Village-Dog, or House-keeper . . . bighly barking, so as to terrifie Rogues and Theives.

4. A woman engaged in housekeeping or domestic occupations (see *HOUSE sb.* 17 c); a woman who manages or superintends the affairs of a household; esp. the woman in control of the female servants of a household.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. iii. 55 How do you both? You are manifest house-keepers. What are you sowing [sewing] heere? 1744 *SWIFT Stella's Birthday* 9 Merry folks . . . Call the old house-keeper, and get her To fill a place. 1766 *FORDyce Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 226 Mistresses that leave all to housekeepers and other servants. 1834 *Ht. MARTINEAU Demerara* xii. 140 The little pining thing that was kept in the housekeeper's room. 1859 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 87 My eldest daughter is a capital housekeeper.

5. One who 'keeps the house', or stays at home (see *HOUSE sb.* 17 d).

c 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 75 They . . . scarce ever go 2 or 10 mile from thence especially the women, so may be termed good housekeepers. 1826 *SCOTT Jynl.* 12 June, Grief makes me a housekeeper, and to labour is my only resource.

Hence (in sense 4) *Hou'sekseper-like*, *Hou'sekseperly adjs.*, like or characteristic of a housekeeper. *Hou'seksepership*, the position or office of a housekeeper.

1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* xxvii. (1843) 294 A sort of good-natured, housekeeper-like bodies, who talk only of ayahs and amahs. 1883 *HOWELLS Woman's Reason* III. i. 60 Marian . . . turned to her mother with an air of housekeeperly pre-occupation to ask something about the lunch. 1866 *Daily News* 2 May 7/2 Her grandson . . . wrote to contradict the story of the housekeeper'ship.

Housekeeping (hou'skēpin), *sb.* [f. *HOUSE sb.* 1 + *KEEPING vbl. sb.*]

1. The maintenance of a household; the management of household affairs: cf. *HOUSE sb.* 17 a, d. 1550 *Crowley Last Trump*. 1316 In thine housekeeping and thy chere. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 274 Democritus... being wearie of house keeping. 1640 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 122 It was Reported... that your honor had given ouer housekeeping. 1791 *Mas. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* III. At my mother's death my father gave up house-keeping. 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 217 They had learned house-keeping. *Mod.* He has married a scholar like himself, and the censorious ask 'Who is to do the house-keeping?'

†2. The keeping of a good (or other) table; hospitality. (Usually with qualifying adj.) Cf. *HOUSE sb.* 17 b. *Obs.*

1538 *Lattimer Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 411 To maintain... good housekeeping; for to the virtue of hospitality he hath been greatly inclined from his beginning. 1548 *Hall Chron., Hen. VI* 167 b. He obtained greates love... by his abundant liberality, and plentiful house keepinge. 1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI.* I. i. 101 Thy deeds, thy plainnesse, and thy house-keeping, hath wonne the greatest fauour of the Commons. 1687 *A. Lovell tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 32 It is never heard in Turkie, that a man hath undone himself by Housekeeping. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 295 A banquet worthy of the fame which his splendid house-keeping had won for him.

†b. *concr.* Provisions for household use. *Obs.* (or *pseudo-arch.*)

1826 *Scott Woodst.* III. 'Tell me softly and hastily, what is in the pantry?' 'Small housekeeping enough,' said Phoebe.

Housekeeping, a. [*f. HOUSE sb.* 1 + *keeping*, *pr. pple. of KEEP v.*] That 'keeps house'.

1552 *Huloet, House keepinge, laren frouens.* 1802-12 *Bentham Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1807) V. 16 A parcel of... housekeeping tradesmen. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 [The price] that housekeeping consumers pay for their coal.

Housel (*hauz'l*), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 *húsl*, *húsl*, *húsl*, 2 *husul*, 3 (*Orm.*) *husell*, 3-6 *husel*, *hosel*, 4- *houcel*, (4-5 *hou-*, *how-*, *hoselo*, 4-6 *hou-*, *how-*, *ho-*, *hoo-*, -*sl*(1, -*syl*(1, 5 *hossell*, *howsul*, *houzell*, 5-7 *howsel*(1, 6 *houseale*, *housel*, *hussyll*, -*el*, *hushel*, 6-7 *houzell*, 7 *houzle*). [*OE. húsl*, -*ul*, -*el* = *ON. húsl*, Goth. *húsl* sacrifice; offering; prob. from a Teut. stem **hump-*, pre-Teut. **hump-*, whence Lith. *swęchtas* holy, devoted to God, Lett. *swęts*, OPruss. *swints*, Oslav. *свѣтъ свѣтъ* holy, Zend *spēnta* holy; Skr. *śvāntá* tranquil.]

†1. A sacrifice. *rare*—*Obs.*

950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 7 Miltheortnisse ic willa and nis husul.

2. The consecrated elements at the Communion; the Mass or Eucharist; the administration or receiving of the Eucharist.

900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* IV. xxv. [xxiv.] (1891) 348 He frægn, hwæðer heo ænig husl inne hæfdon. c1000 *Canons of Elyric c.* 36 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 360 *Eustas* is Cristes lichama na lichamlice ac gastlice, na se lichama ðe he on þrowode ac se lichama ðe he embe spræc ða ða he bletsode haf and win to husle. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Er he me 3se husul. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Per after ben aled of pine þurh þat holie husel. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 8661 He... deide wipoute speche wipoute srrift & hosel. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (B) 235, I trow þat husel es bothe flesche & blode. c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 198 Contricioun, shrift, hosul at thy partyng. c1449 *Peacock Repr.* 461 An ordynance... that they schulde not take her hosil (that is to seie the holi Eukarist) at nyzt tyme aftir her soper. 1534 *More Treat. on Passion Wks.* 1331/1 Holy men... haue in their writings called this blessed holi husel, by the name of a sacrament, a signe, a memoriall and a figure. c1550 *Crowley Inform.* (1872) 155 To begge money to paye for their husel, as they call it. 1564 *Bacon Comp. Lord's Supper & Mass Wks.* (1560-3) III. 113 To celebrate the Lordes Supper, or as the Papistes terme it, to take their Husel, or to receaue their maker. 1625 *Ussher Ansv. Jesuit* 79 Christ hallowed bread and wine to husel before his suffering. 1844 *Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 298 From the arrival of Augustine till the Reformation, the English name for the eucharist was the *husel*. 1859 *Tennyson Guinevere* 146 So the stately Queen abode... nor sought, Wrapt in her grief, for husel or for shrift.

3. *Comb.* †*houcel-box*, a box containing the consecrated host; †*houcel-bread*, the host.

c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 597 We praye þis messe vs stande in stede of shrift, & als of husel-brede. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 115 Like vnto a deacon carying the housel-boxe in time of lent.

Housel (*hauz'l*), *v.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 *húslan*, 3-6 *husel*, *hosel*, etc.: see *prec.* [*OE. húslan* (= *ON. húsla*), *f. húsl HOUSEL sb.*]

1. *trans.* To administer the Communion or Eucharist to; = *COMMUNICATE v.* 7.

c1000 *Canons of Edgar c.* 65 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 258 We lerað þæt ælc preosta... seoce men huslize þonne heom þearf si. c1200 *Ormin* 6129 He shal shrifenn be & huslenn ec. c1290 *Michael* 96 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302 Þat folk he dude hoseli ac. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6338 He shal husel me anon. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1964 To howsil her or the sulde dy. 1548 *tr. Luther's Art. Faith B.* One would pretend to husel or communicate himself. 1590 *Greenwood Collect. Sclaund. Art. G.* Your popish and idolatrous housling the sick with this Sacrament. 1616 *Bullocke, Housell*, to minister Sacraments to a sicke man in danger of death. a1650 *Sir Altinger* xlv. in Child *Ballads* (1885) lix. II. 46/2 'A preist, a preist,' says Aldingar, 'Me for to housle and shrive!' 1877 *J. D. Chambers Div. Worship* 395 In England, the Deacon might baptize and housel the people.

fig. a1619 Beaum. & Fl. Wit without M. III. i. May zealous smiths So housel all our Hackneys, that they may feel Compunction in their feet.

b. *pass. (and refl.)* To receive the Communion; = *COMMUNICATE v.* 6.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Danne we hauen ure sinnes forleten and brensed and bat ben husel. c1300 *Cursor M.* 28455 Efter þat i huseld was. c1386 *Chaucer Parv. T.* 953 Oones a yeere atte leeste wey it is lawfull for to ben housel. c1400 *MAUNDREY* (1839) xrv. 261 Þei schryuen hem & howslen hem enenmore ones or twyes in the woke. And þere ben manye of hem þat howslen hem enery day. c1440 *Jacob's Will* (E. E. T. S.) 176 He was howselyd & anelyd, & dyed, & apperyd to oon of his frendys in lyknes of a deuyl, & seyde, he was dampnyd. 1541 *Barnes Wks.* (1573) 302/2 In the begynning of the church, all Christen men were houselid vnder both kyndes. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* I. i. 336 And then being houselid, did he eat and drink.

c. *intr. or absol.* To administer the Communion. 1504 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 295, I wite unto the alter... to serve at Pasch to howselyd with, oon twill towel. 1516 in E. A. Tillett *St. George Tomblond*, Norwich (1891) 40 A towel of plain cloth for to howselyd with of iij or v ellys.

†2. *transf.* To purify by ceremonial expiation or lustration. *Obs.*

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1698) 523 The Athenians, when they housled their army... did it with Hogs, Sheep or Bulls... and at last slew and offered them to Mars.

House-lamb.

1. A lamb kept in or near the house; a pet lamb; a lamb kept and fattened for the table.

1574 *Hellowes Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 141 So quiet and so gentle, as if it had bene a house lamb brought up by hand. 1826 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 193 The house-lamb and the early Easter-lamb. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* xxv. Mild and placid as a house-lamb.

2. The flesh of such a lamb used as food.

1727 *Philips Quaril* (1816) 30 It eat as delicious as house lamb. 1827 *Mas. RUNDALL Dom. Cookery* II. 32 House-lamb may be had in great towns almost all the year.

Houseleek (*han'slɪk*). Forms: see *HOUSE* and *LEEK*; also 6-7 *houselike*, 7 *houselike*. [*OE. type *hūsleac, f. hūs HOUSE sb.* 1 + *leac LEEK* = *MDn. huuslooc, MLG. hūsleik, Du. huusloek*; *MHG. huslouch*, Ger. *hauslauch*; Da. *huusløg*, Sw. *huslök*.] The plant *Sempervivum tectorum*, a succulent herb with pink flowers and thick stem and leaves, the latter forming a dense rosette close to the roof, which grows commonly on walls and the roofs of houses. Hence extended to all species of the genus *Sempervivum*, N. O. *Crassulaceae*.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/1 Houseleke, herbe, or sengrene, barba foot, semper uiva, jubarbiun. 1538 *TURNER Libellus, Sedum*, houseleke. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 133 a, *Houseleke*... groweth in mountaynes and hilly places, som vse to set it vpon theyr houses. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* VII. 39 Two spoonfull of the iuyce of houseleke. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 151 Houseleek on houses is full of iuyce in the greatest heat. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene A.* I. ii. Roofs green with mosses and house-leek.

attrib. c1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 227 Take... of nightshade leaves... houseleke leaves, plantaigne leaves. 1694 *SALMON Bates Disp.* (1713) 645/1 Drink after it a Draught of Houseleek Whey.

b. *Tree Houseleek, or Houseleek-tree*: a shrubby plant with yellow flowers (*Sempervivum* or *Eonium arborescens*), allied to the Common Houseleek. See *Houseleek*: see *quot.* 1611.

1611 *COTGR., Ioubarbe arborée*, Tree Houseleek. — *Ioubarbe marine*, Sea Houseleek, Sea Aggreene, hearb Aloes. 1866 *Treass. Bot.* 23/2 *Eonium arborescens* is well known to gardeners as the tree houseleek; its loose panicles, with a profusion of clammy yellow blossoms, are very elegant. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* House-leek Tree.

Houseless (*hau'slés*), *a.* [*f. HOUSE sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.]

1. Not having or dwelling in a house; having no shelter or place of refuge; homeless.

c1430 *15 Tokens in Adam Davy* etc. (1878) 93 Herberewe þe housles. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. iv. 30 Your House-lesse heads, and vnfed sides. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 4 Where the rude Carinthian boor Against the houseless stranger shuts the door. 1838 *H. BLUNT 7 Ch. Asia* 77 We all feel for the houseless and destitute. 1886 *American XIII.* 21 The homeless and houseless poor.

2. Destitute of houses and the shelter they yield.

c1586 *C'tess PEMBROKE Ps.* cxx. v. In a tent, in a houselesse harbour. 1798 *WORDSW. Tintern Ab.* 20 Vagrant dwellers in the houseless woods. 1829 *LYTTON Disowned* II. 8 Our home is the houseless sward.

†b. *Inhospitable. Obs. rare*—

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 351 Men of þis lond beep... housles, and grete fytters [= *gens inhospita, bellicos*]. Hence *Houselessness*, houseless condition.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 229 The night—the storms—the houselessness. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xiii. A cry of loneliness and houselessness.

Housetel (*hau'slɛt*), *nonce-wd.* [*f. HOUSE sb.* 1 + *-LET*.] A very small house.

1802 *W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem.* I. 410 The squeezed cabin-parloured houselets of Dover.

†**Houseling** (*hou'slin*), *sb.* *Obs. or dial.* [*f. HOUSE sb.* 1 + *-LING*.] One that stays in the house; a stay-at-home. b. (See *quot.* 1847-78.)

1598 *FLOATO, Mansionaro*, a homekeeper, a houslin [1611 houseling], one that seldom goes abroad. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Houselings*, tame animals, or rather animals bred up by hand. *North.*

Houseling, -ling (*hauz'lin*), *vbl. sb. Obs. exc. Hist.* [*f. HOUSEL v.* + *-ING*.]

1. The action of the verb *HOUSEL*; administration of the Eucharist; communion.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 548 Efter þære huslinge. c1315 *SHOREHAM* 25 Alle taketh that ryzt body Thyse men at hare houslyng. c1450 *MYRC* 253 After that holy houselyng. 1548 *Confess. Faith Ch. Switzerland in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 18 There is twayne whiche are named in the Church of God Sacramentes, Baptyme, and Houslyng. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 255 Houseling of people is the office meant, communicating them at home. 1886 *M. K. MACMILLAN Dagonet the Jester* i. 51 When all the houseling was done, the chaplain led me again to the bed.

2. *attrib. a.* Used at the celebration of the Eucharist; sacramental (in *quot.* 1590 *transf.*).

1474 *Will of Selby* (Somerset Ho.), Houseling towel. 1532 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 147 Payd for xxvij yards of lrys cloth for a hussyllyn cloth. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* 86 One houslyng bell. 1590 *SPENSER P.* Q. I. xii. 37 His owne two hands... The housling fire did kindle and provide, And holy water thereon sprinkled wide. 1872 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. IX. 318 It is not generally known that houseling cloths are still used in the Church of England, but only in one place that I know of in England—viz., in Wimborne Minster.

b. *Houseling people*: communicants, or people of age to receive the Communion. (Cf. *OE. hūsle-bearn*, -*wer*.)

1519 in *Pleadings Duchy Lancast.* (1806) 83 A gret paroch and hath seven thousand houseling peple and moo. 1568 *Reg. Parish Ulcombe, Kent* (MS.), Ther are housholders in the said paroch xlii. Ther are houseling people 165. 1895 *W. PAGE Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. Pref. 16 Every one over 14 would be accounted a houseling person, or one who received the sacrament.

Houssell, var. Housal, Housel, Obs.

House-lot. *U.S.* A lot or portion of land sufficient for building a house on; a building plot; cf. *HOME-LOT* and *HOMESTEAD* 3.

1661 in C. Butler *Hist. Groton, Mass.* (1848) 16 That these lands and meadows be so divided... that none have less than ten acres for their houselots and five acres of meadow. 1693, 1706 [see *HOMESTEAD* 3]. 1841 *EMERSON Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 269 'Touch any wood, or field, or house-lot, on your peril', cry all the gentlemen of this world. 1844 — *Yng. Amer. ibid.* 295 The selection of a fit houselot.

Housemaid (*hau'smɪd*). A female domestic servant, having charge especially of the reception-rooms and bed-rooms.

1694 *Dunton's Ladies Dict.* 183/2 *House-Maids*, Your principal Office is to make clean the greatest part of the House;... so that you suffer no room to lie foul. c1731 *SWIFT Direct. Servants Wks.* 1814 XII. 399 The housemaid may put out her candle by running it against the looking-glass. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iv, The Housemaid, with early bloom.

b. *attrib.* 1833 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) II. 144 There is a vulgar, housemaid, common look in her features. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 58/1 The 'housemaid skirt', with its straight folds, lack of gores, and three or four tucks at the edge, seems to be... worn... by all the young girls.

c. *Housemaid's knee*: an inflammation of the bursa over the knee-cap, induced by kneeling on hard floors. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Housemaid-denhood** (after *maidenhood*), the personality or honour of a housemaid. **Housemaid-deny** *a.* (after *maidenly*), of or belonging to a housemaid. **Housemaiding**, housemaiding, housemaid's work.

1859 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 17, I had a deal of house-maiding to execute during the week. 1876 *MRS. OLIPHANT Curate in Charge* (ed. 5) I. iii. 62 That's why the girls have so much housemaiding to do. 1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* II. xiii. 210 The domestic mop used to be... a weapon for the defence of housemaidenhood. 1893 'B. AAROTSFORD' *But* 49 A housemaid without the housemaidenly cap.

House-man, houseman (*hau's,mæn*).

1. (See *quot.*)

1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* II. i. (1806) I. 310 The Norway farms have in general a certain number of married labourers employed upon them... who are called housemen. *Ibid.* 311 A houseman's place becomes vacant.

2. A man who lives habitually in a house.

1843 *E. JONES Poems, Sens. & Event* 86 When the rich hedges Sleep... so still and sunnily That housemen long to go and lie beside them.

3. (*Houseman*: with capital H) A member of the college of Christ Church, Oxford: see *HOUSE sb.* 4 b.

1868 *Oxford Spect.* (1869) 102 While their dwelling is called Christ Church by strangers, by others it is called the House, and they themselves Housemen. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 4/7 Lord Rosebery (himself a Houseman).

Housemaster (*hau's,mɑ:stɔ:*).

1. The master of a house or household. *rare.*

1878 *W. E. HEARN Aryan Househ.* xii. § 5. 289 The Aryan House-master was the member of an organized clan under the presidency of a chief. 1882 *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* Gloss. s.v. *Goodman*, The 'goodman' of Prov. vii. 19 was the house-master or husband.

2. (*House-master*.) The master of one of the boarding-houses at a public school (*HOUSE sb.* 4 c).

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/4 It is to be wondered whether parents... ever realize the multifarious duties of a house-master. 1891 *Ibid.* 6 Oct. 2/3 The real unit in most of the large public schools is the 'house', and it is the house-master who has the most powerful influence over his pupils.

Hence (in sense 2) **Hou-sema-stering**, the work or functions of a housemaster. **Hou-sema-ster-ship**, the position or office of a housemaster.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 With other duties to perform besides housemastering. 1886 *Athenaeum* 17 July 80/1 The unfelt gradual pressure of this system, that is so apt to make of a housemastership what fellowships have been said to be—the grave of learning, and of other things besides learning which can ill be spared.

Housemate (hau's, māt). One who lives in the same house with another; a household companion. Also fig.

1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1837) III. 325 Knowledge to be gained from books, children, housemates and neighbours. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men Wks.* (Bohn) I. 284 It is observed in old couples, or in persons who have been housemates for a course of years, that they grow alike. 1861 *LOWELL E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 74 Peace... is a blessing that will not long be the housemate of cowardice.

Hence **Hou-se-mating**, living together in a house. 1882 *HALL CAINE D. G. Rossetti* 273 Remaining... in the same mind relative to our mutual housemating.

House-mistress. The mistress of a house. 1875 *RUSKIN Fort Clavi* V. lviii. 293 Permitted to the house-mistresses on great occasions. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 74/1 This is the sign that she [the bride] may hereafter regard herself as the true housemistress. She crosses the threshold, and the whole party follows.

House-mother. [Cf. Ger. *hausmutter*.] The mother of a household or family; the female head of a community living together as a family.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iii. Men know not what the pantry is, when it grows empty; only house-mothers know. 1860 *THACKERAY Round. Papers* xviii. (D.). The house-mother comes down to her family with a sad face. 1882 *Standard* 16 Nov. 1/6 The Managers require a... woman to take charge of and act as House-Mother of a House containing from 20 to 25 Girls and Infants, at their Separate Home School.

Hence **Hou-se-motherly** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of a house-mother.

1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* I. i. Gillian, wrapping... with house-motherly care, a woolly shawl round... Emilia.

House-place, houseplace. The name in many parts of England of the common living-room in a farm-house or cottage; = **HOUSE** *sb.* 1 b.

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 564/1 His mistress met him in the house-place. 1850 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* I. iv. Gyp... followed Lisheth into the house-place. 1865 *MISS METEYARD Josiah Wedgwood* I. 200-1 From this garden you entered at once, as was then universally the custom, into the roomy house-place or kitchen. 1894 *Athenaeum* 6 Oct. 459/1, I can take him into a farmhouse close to my residence, where he will find a very picturesque old 'houseplace' (always spoken of as such), that is, half best kitchen and half sitting-room, where the family... live and sit at nights.

Houser (hau'zəi). *rare*. [*f.* **HOUSE** *v.* 1 + **-ER**.] 1. One who erects a house; a builder. *Obs.*

1400 *Prymer* (1891) 32 [Ps. cxviii. 22] The stoon þi the housers reprouden her hit is maad in to the beued of the corner.

2. One who 'houses' or makes his habitation somewhere; a dweller, an inhabitant.

1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxiii. 54 To be with the snows, the wild beasts, in a wintry domicile, To be near each savage houser that a surly fury provokes.

† **Houser** ² (hau'zəi). *Obs.* Also 6 **housour**, **houssour**. [*a.* **OF.** *houssure*, *-eure*, *f.* *houssier* to cover, **HOUSE** *v.* 2.] A covering, housing.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* vii. v. 192 The king With purpoure housours bad an coursour bring. 1785 *R. CUMBERLAND Observer* No. 89 2 He loaded and primed his pistols, and carefully lodged them in the housers of his saddle.

House-room. Room or accommodation in a house for a person or thing; lodging.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. iii. 41 Here is at his gate an errant Knight, That house-rome craves. 1601 *Death Earl Huntington* iv. ii. In Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 296 And thou find'st house-room in this nursery. 1698 *FAVER Acc. E. India* & P. 370 They dare hardly give it House-room, or afford it a place in their Libraries. 1862 *MRS. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix. 193, I must trouble you to give this man house-room for a few days. *Mod.* The amount of rubbish for which he finds house-room is incredible.

fig. 1586 *Praise of Mus.* 29 A precious stone may be set in ledde, and [etc.], in which cases wee... pittie their vnfortunate houserome. a 1618 *RALEIGH Advice of Son Rem.* (1661) 116 Being... turned both out of service and house-room of this wicked world. 1892 *A. B. BRUCE Apologetics* Introd. i. 25 His [Lessing's] large genial nature gave house-room to ideas and tendencies not easily reconciled.

† **House-roomth**. *Obs. rare*. = **prec.**

1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xlvii. 222 b, The first gaue thee house-roomth the space of a few monethes.

† **House-row** (hau's, rōw). *Obs.* A row or series of houses. *By (in) house-row*: according to the order or succession of houses, house by house.

c 1586 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 255 The parishe by houserowe to fynde every sundaye in the yere j. peny white lofe for holly bread. 1676 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 264 That due watch and ward be kept by persons fit and of able body by house-row. a 1791 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VIII. 320 Take a regular catalogue of your societies, as they live in house-row. 1896 *T. BLASHILL Sutton-in-Holderness* 186 For more important objects, collections were sometimes made by 'house-row'.]

† **Houseship**. *Obs.* In 3 **hushupe**. [*f.* **HOUSE** *sb.* 1 + **-SHIP**. Cf. *OE.* *hūsgescepe*.] Household, family.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 His seuen sunes and brie dochtres and al þat mucchele hushupe þe him sholde heren.

Housestead (hau's, stēd). Also 7 **housted**. [*OE.* *hūs-stede*, *f.* *hūs* **HOUSE** *sb.* 1 + *stede* **STEAD**. Cf. *OS.* *hūs-stedi*, *OFris.* *hūs-stede*, *OHG.* *hūs-stāt*.] A place or piece of ground on which a house stands; the site of a house; cf. **HOMESTEAD** 3.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 154 Deos wyrt... hyb cenned on ealdum hus stedum. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* 18 The 82 thousand Families of Paris stand upon the equivalent of 65 thousand London Houstedes.

House-top. The top or roof of a house.

1526 *TINGALE Matt.* xxiv. 17 Lett hym which is on the house toppe not come downe to take any thinge out of his housse. 1530 *PALSGR.* 233/1 Housetoppe or treetoppe, *coy-peau de la maison*. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Luke* xii. 3 That which you haue spoken into the eare in the chambers shal be preached in the house-toppes. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 233 Mounting to the house-top to reach the stars. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 1 The streets, the balconies, and the very houses were crowded with gazers.

Houseward (hau's, wōrd), *adv.* [See **-WARD**.]

Towards the house. Formerly to (the) houseward.

1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* iii. 13 Their face was turned to the house warde. 1876 *LANIER Poems, Psalm of West 134* Stride again To houseward all aghast. 1889 *STEVENSON Master of B.* 157 As we went houseward.

House-warm, *v.* [Back-formation from **HOUSE-WARMING**.] *intr.* To give, or take part in, a house-warming (sense 2); *trans.* to entertain at a house-warming. (*rare* in finite vb.)

1666 *PERVY Diary* 1 Nov. A very noble cake, which I presently resolved to have my wife go with to-day, and some wine, and house-warm my Betty Michell. c 1810 *L. HUNT Blue-Stocking Rev.* I. 64 Tasteful shade of magnificent house-warming Guelph.

House-warming.

1. *lit.* The warming or heating of a house; in quot. (?) fuel for warming a house.

c 1150 in *Registr. Monast. de Winchecumba* (1892) 81 Concessit, etiam nobis... hūsbote et heibote et hūsbwarminge.

2. The action of celebrating the entrance into the occupation of a new house or home with a feast or entertainment. b. The entertainment given on such an occasion.

1577 *FLEETWOOD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 56 The Shomakers of London, having builded... a newe Hall, made a royall feast for their frends, which they call their housewarming. 1661 *EVELYN Diary* 28 Nov. I dined at Chiffinch's house-warming, in St. James's Park. 1678 *DAYDEN Limberham v. l.* 1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 518 7. 1, I must make the present entertainment like a treat at an house-warming, out of such presents as have been sent me by my guests. 1880 *MRS. RIDDELL Palace Gard.* ii. (1881) 21 We shall have to give a house-warming, I suppose.

attrib. 1844 *J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W.* xxxiv, He had given the usual house-warming dinner.

Housewife (hau's, wōif, hō'zwif, hō'zif), *sb.* Pl. **housewives** (hau's, wōivz, hō'z(w)ivz). Forms:

a. 3-4 **husewif**, 4 **husewif**, **hūswif**, **-wif**; **house-**, **houswif**, **-wyf**; **hosewif**, **-wyf**, (*pl.* **-wyves**); 4-5 **houswif**, **-wif**, **-wyff**, 6 **hows-wyff**, **housewyffe**, (**-wyfes**, **-wyves**), 6-8 **hous-wife**, 6- **housewife**, (**-wives**). 8. 5-6 **hūswif**, **-wif**, **-wyf** (f, 5-6 **huawyfe**, 6-8 (-9 in sense 3) **huawife**, 7 **-wiffe**; also (in sense 3) 8 **hussive**, 9 **huzzif**, **huasif**, *pl.* **huasives**. See also **HUSSY**. [*ME.* *hus(e)wif*, *f.* *hūs* **HOUSE** *sb.* 1 + *wif* woman, *WIFE*: cf. Ger. *hausweib*, early mod. Du. *huyswif* 'materfamilias' (Kilian); but the sense in Ger. and Du. is usually expressed by *hausfrau*, *huysvrouw*. In early ME., usually with a connective *e*, as in *husebond*, *HUSBAND*, which is not found in OE. compounds of *hūs*, and has not been clearly explained. When this was absent, in the form *hūswif*, the *ū* tended to be shortened by position, as in *husband*, giving the form *hūswife*, in literary use till the 18th c., and still common in transf. senses and dialectally. Elision of *w* (cf. *Chiswick, Keswick*), and (dialectally) of final *f*, v, gave the forms *huzzif*, *hussive*, *huzzy*, **HUSSY** *q.v.* But the analytical form with long vowel, *hūswif*, *hūswif*, *hous-wif*, *housewife*, continued in use, and became frequent in sense 1 in the 16th c., esp. when the shortened *hūswife* began to lose caste, through its depreciatory use in sense 2 (see **HUSSY**). But many still pronounce *huzwif*, *huzzif* in sense 1, even when they write *housewife*.]

1. A woman (usually, a married woman) who manages or directs the affairs of her household; the mistress of a family; the wife of a householder. Often (with qualifying words), A woman who manages her household with skill and thrift, a domestic economist.

a. a 1125 *Ancr. R.* 416 Heo nis nout husewif; auh is a chirche ancre. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Coll. Hom.* 247 To cwemen wel be husewif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14088 Martha was husewif [v.rr. houswif, husewif, husewif] o þat hus. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblies* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Mesounere*, house wif. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Tim.* v. 14, I wole, zongere for to be weddid... for to be husewyses. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 9 By nom hym ym husewif, and heeld here hym self. 1465 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 506 II. 128 By your fayne husewif at this tyme. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxx. 21 The earth is disquetyed... thorow an ydle housewife. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* I. ii. 33 Let vs sit and mocke the good

housewife Fortune from her wheele. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 91. 3/2 There is... but An Hour in one whole Day between A Housewife and a Slut. 1832 *W. Irving Alhambra* II. 85 Loitering housewives and idle maid-servants. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 13 You will see the good housewife taking pride in her pretty table-cloth, and her glittering shelves.

b. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 255/1 *Huswyfe, materfamilias*. 1529 *MORE Comp. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1184/1, I bryng home a gosse & not out of the pulters shoppe... but out of the huswifes house, at the fyrst hand. 1573 *TUSSEA Husb.* lxx. (1878) 162 Take huswife from husband, and what is he than? 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 37 As good a buswife as she was a happy wife. a 1592 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1866-7) I. 29 We call the wife huswife, that is, house-wife. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 423 The bounteous Huswife Nature. 1635 *BROME Sparagus Gard.* III. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 166 We would be Much better buswifes. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* v. 21 Who would not scorn what huswife's cares produce. 1762 [see 5].

† b. **Housewife's cloth**: see quot. 1727. *Obs.*

1571 in *Beck Draper's Dict.* s.v., iij yeardes and half of howswyff clothe iij s. vjd. 1625 *HART Anat.* Ur. i. iv. 44, I discerne... neither carded wool, flaxe, nor huswifes cloth. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, House-wife's Cloth is a middle sort of linnen cloth between fine and coarse, for family uses.

† 2. A light, worthless, or pert woman or girl. *Obs.* Usually *huswife*; now **HUSSY**, *q.v.*

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 20 Ve huswife, what wynde blowth ye hyther thus right? 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 Sampsons beyfer was his wife, a skittish huswife. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Concubine*, harlot or light huswife. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 4 Some giling Huswives, (Light Leaves will be wagg'd with Little Wind) causelessly fell a flouting at them. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 163 Afterwards he married a light Huswife. 1705 *VANBRUGH Confed.* v. ii, Impudent housewife!

3. (Usually *hō'zif*). A pocket-case for needles, pins, thread, scissors, etc. (In this sense still often spelt *huswife*, *hussive*.)

1749 *P. SKELTON Deism Revealed* viii. (T.), Women... spending their time in knotting, or making an housewife. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, To bring whatever he had to say, into so small a compass, that... it might be rolled up in my mother's housewife. 1768 - *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 112 (*Temptation*) [She] without saying a word, took out her little hussive, threaded a small needle, and sewed it up. 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* xv. 158 He placed a little silken huswife in her trembling hand. 1868 *HOLME Lee B. Godfrey* x. 54 She drew a thread of silk from the housewife. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 161 She tried anxiously all her 'hussives', boxes, drawers.

† 4. A local name of some kind of fish. *Obs.*

c 1640 *J. SMYTH Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Dory, the huswife, the herring, the sprat.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive; b. of or belonging to a housewife; c. housewife-case = sense 3; d. housewife-cloth (see 1 b).

1762 *CHURCHILL Ghost* III. 1 It was the Hour, when Huswife Morn, With Pearl and Linen hangs each thorn. 1856 *BAYANT June* iii, The housewife bee and hummingbird. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.* II. xxii. 217 They bestowed themselves real housewife-fashion to... make us comfortable. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* xviii. 204 Walking-sticks, housewife-cases, knives.

Housewife (see *prec.*), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 7 **-wive**. [*f.* *prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* (also to *housewife it*): To act the housewife; to manage a household with skill and thrift; to practise economy.

1566 *DRANT Horace*, Sat. I. Aij b, She [the ant] buswyfes it right well. 1603 *BACON Dial. Dignity or Indig. Man* 15 Shee Huswifeth at home for their owne profit and theyr Childrens comfort. 1766 *MRS. GRAFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 254 She neither reads, converses, works, visits, house-wives, coquets, intrigues, nor prays. 1804 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 1/3 All her daily dusting and careful housewifing.

2. *trans.* To manage as a good housewife, or with skill and thrift; to economize, be sparing of, make the most of. (Cf. to *husband*.)

1632 *BROME North. Lasse* III. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 57 If you... huswife the entertainment to make it have for my credit. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II, cxxxix, The vindrest Hearth, and the ill house-wifd roome Lay all on heaps. 1721 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (1840) 116, I must housewife the money. 1798 *F. LATHOM Midnt. Bell* III. 55 In order to housewife the money we possessed... we resolved to buy a loaf.

Housewifely (hau's, wōifi, hō'z(w)ifi), *a.* Also 6-7 **hua-**. [*f.* as *prec.* + **-LY**.]

1. Of the character of a housewife; skilful and thrifty in the management of household affairs.

1526 *TINDALE Titus* II. 5 To be of honest behavoure, chast, huswifely. a 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 140 Sarah was huswifely in her house. 1677 *Compl. Servant-Maid* 2 Be neat, cleanly, and huswifely, in your clothes. 1741-70 *ELIZ. CARTER Lett.* (1808) 110 Whether Telemachus (like a notable housewifely young man as he was) hung his cloaths upon a peg. 1864 *MISS YONGE Trial* I. iv. 77 The homely housewifely mother.

2. Belonging to or befitting a housewife; relating to or showing skill in domestic economy.

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 165 Learn... to spin and sew, And other honest housewifely points to know. 1624 *CHAPMAN Homer's Hymn to Vesta*, Grace this house with thy housewifely repair. 1755 *COMTESSUR No. 60* 71 Housewifely accomplishments are now quite out of date among the polite world. 1848 *C. BRONTE J. Eyre* xi, She produced from her pocket a most housewifely bunch of keys. 1869 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Girl of Period* Ess. 1883 I. 43 The snobbish half of the middle classes holds housewifely work as degrading.

Hence **Hou-sewifeliness**, housewifely character. 1561 *BECON Siek Man's Salve* Wks. II. 245 Her quietnes,

honestic, housewifelines, and such other fruites of Godes spirit. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Oct. One signal merit of domestic statesmanship in Prussia is . . . its housewifeliness. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 731/2 There was a quiet air of housewifeliness about her.

Housewifely, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a manner befitting a housewife.

c1430 *How Good Wiif* 153 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 43 Housewifli þou schalt goon on þe worke day. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 58 She handleth all thinges housewifely. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* lxxiii. (1878) 164 That all thing in season be huswifellie fed. 1693 *SOUTHERNE Maid's Last Prayer* v. i, You were more housewifely employ'd.

Housewifery (hau'swɪfri, hʊz(w)ɪfri). Forms: see **HOUSEWIFE**; also 6-7 -wifery, etc., 6-8 -wifry, etc., 7 huswifry. [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. The function or province of a housewife; management of household affairs; domestic economy; house-keeping.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 255/1 Huswifery, yconomia. 1481-4 E. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 859 III. 279, I deme her mynde how she ben other weys occupied than as to huswifery. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* (1872) 139 Womanlike behaviour and motherlike housewifery. 1570 *Tusser* (title) A hundredth good pointes of huswifery, lately married unto a hundredth good pointes of huswifery. c1611 CHAPMAN *liad* xxiii. 242 Skilled in housewiferies Of all kinds fitting. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxxvii. 104 The very Point of Manage and Huswifery. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 225 Women of great Figure look upon Huswifery as a City Virtue. 1885 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii. 208 My mother . . . learned severely right principles of truth, charity, and housewifery.

† b. *fig.* Thrift, economy; making the most of something. *Obs.*

1638 BROME *Antipodes* iii. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 288 To cease your huswifry in spinning out The Play at length thus. 1775 MAO, D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 11 Trying on a coat she was altering in a fit of housewifery.

2 *concr.* 'things pertaining to housekeeping; articles of house-hold use; in quot. 1673-4, economic product. ? *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Huswiferye, lana et tela. c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i. 79 Amongst the cream-boles did she shine, As Pallas, man-st her Princely huswiferye. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 156 Your Hedge . . . which shall part your Garden of Huswiferye and Pulse. 1673-4 GREW *Veget. Trunks* vii. § 12 Scotch-Cloath, is only the Housewifery of the same parts of the Barque of Nettle. 1822 L. HUNT *Indicator, Old Lady*, She . . . is a great . . . connoisseur in butcher's meat and all sorts of house-wifery.

3. *attrib.* 1580 *Tusser Husb.* Intro. (1878) 2 More lessons . . . Than Huswifery book doth utter or tell. 1891 *Review of Rev.* IV. 584/1 Housewifery schools were established.

Housewifeship. Forms: see **HOUSEWIFE**; also *Sc.* huswifskap, huswyskap, hussieskap, housewifeskop. [f. as prec. + -SHIP; in north. dial. after ON. -skap.] = prec.

a1285 *Ancr. R.* 414 Huswifschipe is Marthe dole; and Marie dole is stilhesse. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. xiv. 230 Sche schulde make badde huswifschip. c1568 *Wife Auchtermuchty* iv. Sin' that ye will huswysk ken, First ye sall sift and syne sall knead. 17 *Barringo's the Door* iii. in *Ritson Sc. Songs* (1794) I. 227 My hand is in my huswyskap, Goodman, as ye may see. 1825-86 JAMIESON s.v. *Hussieskip*, Mair by chance than guid bieskip. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* III. 76 'Naething less than my mantle and my housewifeskop a' to change with your jack and bonnet.'

Housewifsh (hau'swɪfɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Appertaining to, like, or partaking of the character of, a housewife.

1835 MOTLEY *Let.* 27 July (Corr. 1889 I. 60), I thought the whole scene at first too tidy . . . too housewifsh. 1855 BACENOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 287 By tact and instinct motherly and housewifsh. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 167 Foolish housewifsh cares.

Housewright (hau'srɪt). Now rare. [f. **HOUSE** sb.¹ + **WRIGHT**.] A builder of houses (esp. of timber); a house-carpenter.

1540 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Fiv b, What housewright by Geometrye found ever out such manner building, as theyr [bees'] commes are off? c1575 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 289 William Gelson, of Lancaster, housewright. a1619 *POTTERAY Atheon.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 193 Some, Housewrights; . . . some, Cartwrights. 1890 A.W. MOORE *Surnames Isle Man* 88 A housewright and church-builder by trade.

Housey: see **HOUSEY**.

Housing (hau'zɪŋ), *sb.*¹ [f. **HOUSE** v.¹ or *sb.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb **HOUSE**, in various senses: † building of houses (*obs.*); putting or enclosing in a house; furnishing or provision of houses; dwelling or lodging in a house.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xv. 76 Freres . . . folilich spenen In housyng, in haterynge, and in-to high clergie shewyng. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 412 The Housing of Plants . . . will . . . Accelerate Germination. 1681 N. RESBURY *Serm. Fun. Sir A. Broderick* 6 Nonh's housing in the Ark. 1698 *Fryer in Phil. Trans.* XX. 346 Their Constitutions, and Customs, Housing, Cloathing.

2. a. Shelter of a house, or such as that of a house; house accommodation; lodging.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 8991 Þai had husyng nan to wale. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11073 Of wode and water, bey and gres, Of housyng. c1489 *CANTON Blanchardyn* liii. 204 Now housyng nor no retrayt was nyghe . . . where they myght be lodged. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetie* i. ix. (Arb.) 39 The shepherdes tette or paullion, the best housyng. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* II. xiii. (Rldg.) 157 Scarce so much housing as a sheepcote. 1704 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 558 Their housing is nothing but a few mats tye

Vol. V.

about poles fastened in the earth. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* iv. § 5. 98 The soft housing of the bird's nest.

b. Houses or buildings collectively; house-property; *spec.* a collection of outhouses or adjoining buildings attached to a house (dial. sometimes confused with *hausen*, pl. of **HOUSE**).

1a1400 *Morte Arth.* 1284 Thise hende . . . Be-helpe þe housyng fulle hye of Hathene kynges. 1446 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 339 Housyng sufficient as wel for stables and hayhouses for as other of his bestis to be eased in. c1550 *LEYER in Strype Mem. Eccl.* (1721) II. II. xxiv. 449 It is the common Custom with covetous Landlords, to let their Housing so decay, that the Farmer shall be fain . . . to give up his Lease. 1682 *WOOD Life* 6 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 28 These housing belongs to Arthur Tyllyard by vertue of a lease from Oriel. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1897) II. 107 He . . . coming there found several Housing and small fields of Corn. 1828 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* III. II. (1872) I. 465 Our housing is valued at 7,000,000 ducats; its annual rental at 500,000.

c. A house or building.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redele* in. 217 He wondrid . . . þat þe hie housing herborowe ne myghte Halldell þe houshold. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 424 a/1 He must make his habytacyon or housyng more spacious & gretter than hit was. 1588-9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 2 Nor convert . . . anye Buyldeing or Housyng . . . as a Cottage for habitation. 1831 *LANDOR Misc. Wks.* 1846 II. 637 Above the housings of the village dames.

† 3. *Arch.* A canopied niche for a statue, a 'tabernacle'; also *collect.* tabernacle-work. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37 An ymage of our lady, sitting or stondyng, in an housyng of free stoon. 1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 243 A Rodeloft . . . wyth Imagery and housyng. 1521 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* 66 [New statues] set in housyngs of freestone. (1879) S. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 262 Tabernacles were canopied niches. In ancient cathedrals they were also called *maisons*, habitacles, hovels, and housings.]

4. *Naut.* a. A covering or roofing for a ship when laid up, or under stress of weather. b. The part of a lower mast between the heel and the upper deck, or of the bowsprit between the stem and the knight-heads. c. = *house-line*: see **HOUSE** sb.² 23. † d. *Housing-in*: see **HOUSE** v.¹ 8 (*obs.*).

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gramm.* xi. 52 The housing in of a Ship is when shee is past the bredth of her bearing she is brought in narrow to her vpper works. 1821 A. FISHER *Voy. Arctic Reg.* 142 We have now got the housing over the ships. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 232 A housing of thick felt was drawn completely over the deck. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 From the heel to the upper deck is called housing. From the step to the stem [of bowsprit] is called housing. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Housing*, or *House-line*, a small line formed of three fine strands, smaller than rope-yarn.

5. *Carpentry.* (See quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586 *Housing*, the space excavated out of one body for the insertion of some part of the extremity of another, in order to unite or fasten the same together. 1858 *Skyrings's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 57 Housings under four inches girt.

6. *Mech.* a. 'One of the plates or guards on the railway-carriage or truck, which form a lateral support for the axle-boxes.' b. 'The framing holding a journal-box.' c. 'The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/1 The screw in each housing is turned to reduce the space between the rolls.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *housing reform*; *housing-bearer*, frame, the frame in which the rollers of an iron-rolling mill are set; *housing-bolt*, a bolt used in housing a gun on deck; *housing-box* = *JOURNAL-BOX*; *housing-ring* (see quot. 1867); *housing-sail*, a sail used for housing a ship.

1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. iii. 42 The housing-sails have been blown off by the storm. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 236 No. 1. . . sees the gun laid square between the housing-bolts. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Housing-rings*, ring-bolts over the lower deck-ports, through the beam-clamps, to which the muzzle-lashings of the guns are passed when housing.

Housing (hau'zɪŋ), *sb.*² Forms: 5 *howsyng*, *husinge*, 7 *howzen*, 7-9 *howsing*, 7-*housing*. [f. **HOUSE** sb.² and v.² + -ING¹.]

1. A covering, esp. of cloth or the like. (Often in *pl.*) Rare in gen. sense.

c1400 *Rowland & O.* 749 Ryalle howssynges pay by-gan Of paulyouns proudly pighte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 193/2 An Husinge of a nutte, *folliculus . . . theca*. 1585 *LUPTON Thous. Notable* Th. (N.), Be sure you cover them with warm housings of straw. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 293 A pair of silver mounted pistols with rich housings. 1858 *HOLLAND Titcomb's Lett.* I. 92 [They] will see you, and not your housings and trappings. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 234 See that on each straight yard down droop their funeral housings. 1890 W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE in *Archæol.* LII. 692 Interesting from preserving entire its original case or housing.

2. *spec.* A cloth covering put on a horse or other beast for defence or ornament; caparison, trappings.

1645 *EVELYN Diary* May. The cattle used for draught . . . are cover'd with housings of linnen fring'd at the bottoome, that dangle about them, preserving them from flies. 1782 J. ADAMS *Diary* 14 Sept. Wks. 1851 III. 274 He was mounted upon a noble English horse, with an embroidered housing, and a white silk net. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* IV. vii. From his steed's shoulder, loin, and breast, Silk housings swept the ground. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* 92 A horse or two . . . making a fine figure with their Mexican housings.

b. 'A small square pad, which lies on the horse's back, to which most of the harness is fixed' (Felton *Carriages*, Gloss.).

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 132 The housing or pad, a small saddle cut in different shapes, but mostly of a long square.

c. 'The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains' (Halliwell).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *housing-cloth*, a cloth used for a housing.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 287 Lay a housing cloth upon the same to keep his back as warm as may be. 1617 *ASHETON Trul.* (Chetham Soc.) 94 My housing-cloth stolen out of the stable. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 135 The Newmarket strap; a strap with a buckle and loop, by which the collar is hung to the housing, at a proper distance; it is placed round the collar-buckle and housing-bridge. *Ibid.* Gloss. *Housing Cushion*, the soft stuffed under part of the housing.

Housing (hau'zɪŋ), *pp.* a. [f. **HOUSE** v.¹ + -ING².] That houses: see quot. and **HOUSE** v.¹

1627 [see **HOUSE** v.¹ 8]. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 182 When a Tile, or Brick is warped, or cast crooked or hollow in burning, they then say such a Brick, or Tile is Housing; they are apt to be housing . . . on the struck side. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* VI. xxix. Hum of housing bee.

† **Housing**, *vbl. sh.* [? error for *housing*, from **HOUSE** v.¹ 4 c; cf. **HOUSY**.] The growing of the hop-bine into a dense mass at the top of the poles. 1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* viii. § 1. 128 Let the Poles lean outward the one from the other . . . to prevent housing as they term it . . . that is, they will grow one amongst another, and cause so great a shade that you will have more Hawm than Hops. Hence 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 137; 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Hop*; etc.

Housing: see **HOUSELING**. **Houss**, var. **HOUSE** sb.² **Houssour**, *obs.* f. **HOUSER** ². **Housed**, *obs.* f. **HOUSESTEAD**.

|| **Houstonia** (hustō'nɪə). *Bot.* [mod.L., named after Dr. William Houston, an 18th c. botanist (died 1733).] A North American genus of plants (N.O. *Rubiaceæ*), with delicate four-petalled flowers of various colours; by some botanists included in the genus *Hedyotis* or *Oldenlandia*.

About 20 species are known; the best-known being *H. carulea*, the Bluet.

1838 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 187 Mother brought me some Houstonias in their own bit of earth. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 225 The mimic waving of acres of houstonia, whose innumerable florets whiten and ripple before the eye.

† **Housty**, *pseudo-arch.* or *dial.* [cf. **HOAST**.] 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho.* xv. (1861) 255 Lady Grenville . . . always sent for her if one of the children had a 'housty', i.e. sore-throat.

Housy (hau'zi), *a. local.* Also *housey*. [f. **HOUSE** sb.¹ or v.¹ + -Y.] Said of hop-bines when growing thickly at the top so as to form a kind of roof or covering. (Cf. **HOUSE** v.¹ 4 c.)

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. n. 544 The hop growing and flourishing more under what is called housy bine than any other variety. *Ibid.* 553 Prevent the bine from being too rough and housy at the top. 1894 *Times* 30 July 12/1 The bine is very thick and 'housey'.

Hout, var. of **HOOT** sb., v., *int.*

Houting (hau'tɪŋ). A species of whitefish, *Coregonus oxyrhynchus*, found in some fresh-water lakes.

1880-84 *DAN FISHES Gt. Brit.* II. 126.

† **Houve**, **hoove**. *Obs.* or *Sc.* Forms: 1 *húfe*, 3-4 *houue*, 4 *houwe*, *houwe*, *houe*, 4-8 *Sc. hou*, *how*, 5 *houffe*, *howfe*, *huve*, 6 *houe*, *houue*, 8-9 *Sc. hoo*. [OE. *húfe* = MLG., MDu. *húve*, Du. *huif*, OHG. *hūba* (MHG. *hūbe*, Ger. *haube*), ON. *húfa* (Sw. *hufva*, Da. *hue*):—O.Teut. **hūdōn* wk. fem.] A covering for the head; a turban, a colf; a cap, a skull-cap; the quilted skull-cap worn under a helmet; in *Sc.* (*how*, *hoo*) a night-cap (Jam.).

To glaze one's houve, give him a houve of glass or glazen houve: to mock, delude, cajole. See *Skeat Chaucer, Notes to C. T.* p. 237.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 152/24 *Cidaris, uel mitra*, hufe. c1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* *ibid.* 188/20 *Flammecolum, uel flammecum*, biscope huf. a1300 *Body & Soul* 246 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 337 Thou . . . maddest me an houue of glas. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. ProL 84 Per houep an Hundret In Houues of selk, Seriauns hit semep to seruén atte Barre. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 726 (775) To holde in love a man in honde, And him hir 'leef' and 'dere herte' calle, And maken him an houwe above a calle.

Ibid. v. 469 Fortune his houue entendeth bet to glaze. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 228 þu did noch ellis, I se now, Bot to god mad a clasine [= glazing] how. *Ibid.*, *Ninian* 1046 He ves hynt be how and hayre. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xx. 171 A glazen houue. c1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's ProL* 57, I pray yow alle that ye nat yow greue Thogh I answe're and sondele sette his houue [v. rr. howe, houue, houwe]. c1430 *LDVG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 56 To be my frend, and gyve me false counsaile, To breke myn hede, and yewe me a houffe. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 249/2 *Houwe*, heed hyllyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/2 An *Howfe*, *tena*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. x. 22 Thair haris all. That . . . with how and helm wes thristit down. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* iii. 18 Braceletes and houues. — *Judith* xvi. 8 She anoynted hir face, and bounde vp hir hayre in an houue. 1721 *KELLY Scott. Prov.* 61 Break my head, and put on my booe.

b. A child's caul. 1530 *FALSGR.* 233/1 *Hove* that a chylde is borne in, *taye*. 1616 *ROBERTS Treat. Witcher.* 66 (Jam.) That natural cover wherewith some children are borne, and is called by our

women the sillie how. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep. v. xvi. 269*. 1750 RUDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas's Aeneis* s.v. *How*. In Scotland the women call a haly or sely How (i.e. holy or fortunate cap or hood), a film or membrane stretched over the heads of Children new born.

Houve: see HOVE.

† **Houx**, *sb. pl.*, obs. var. pl. of HOUGH or HOCK. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 Ales... with longe legges without any bowing of theyr houx or posternes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. ii. 264 Our light armed companies... charging them behind, layd at the houx and backe parts as well of the beasts as the Persians themselves, and all to cut and hacked them.

Houyhnhnm (hwi'n'm, hwi'n'm). [A combination of letters app. intended to suggest the neigh of a horse.] The name given by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* to one of a race of beings described as horses endowed with reason and bearing rule over a degraded brutish race of men, called the Yahoos. Hence *transf.* A horse having, or considered as having, human characteristics.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. i. Then the bay tried me with a second word, much harder to be pronounced; but reducing it to the English orthography, may bespell thus, Houyhnhnms. *Ibid.* iii. The word Houyhnhnm, in their tongue, signifies a horse, and, in its etymology, the perfection of nature. *Ibid.* xii. The two Yahoos, said to have been seen many years ago upon a mountain in Houyhnhnmland. 1727 POPE (*title*) To Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, the grateful address of the unhappy Houyhnhnms, now in slavery and bondage in England. *Ibid.* i. Accept our humble lays, And let each grateful Houyhnhnm neigh thy praise. — *Mary Gulliver to Capt. Lemuel Gulliver* 107 I'd call thee Houyhnhnm, that high-sounding name. 1773 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount*. (1807) i. iii. 30. I should be very sorry to have my poor houyhnhnms where I could neither hear them neigh, nor see them shake their necks. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Loire* 30 'Get on, you Houyhnhm!' exclaimed we. The animal coughed banteringly.

Houzel, houzell, obs. forms of HOUSEL.

Hov, obs. form of HOW *adv.*

† **Hovable**, shortened form of BEHOVABLE *a.*, advantageous, suitable.

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps. Wks.* (1876) 46 When tyme was houable and conuenient. *Ibid.* 51 A conuenient and houable remedy.

† **Hove**, *sb.* 1. Obs. [OE. *hōfe*, also in the comb. *tūnhōfe* 'garden hove', and in ME. *heihove* HAYHOVE, and *ale-hove* ALEHOOF, names of ground-ivy.] The name of some plant, considered by an early glossator to be a 'viola' or violet; in the Promptorium identified with *hayhove*, Ground Ivy. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* 11. 20 Wip heafod ece genim hofan and win and eced. *Ibid.* 34 Wip eazna ece, zenim þa readan hofan. c. 1000 *Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wt. Wulker 134/39 *Viola*, hofe. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 Hove, or grownd yvy.

† **Hove**, *hōf*, *sb.* 2. Obs. [a. ON. *hōf* moderation, measure, f. *hefja*, *hōf*, to take up, lift, raise, exalt, etc.] Measure, moderation, temperateness. c. 1200 ORMIN 4742 A33 att riht time, and a33 att hōf, Forr þatt iss Drihtin cweome. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11973 Iesus þatt was fulfild o hōwe, His moder mode wald he noght droue. *Ibid.* 12391 Þai sal be beft wit-vten hōwe. *Ibid.* 26990 Hop es god at hald wit hōwe, Bot til vnskil not worth a glone.

† **Hove**, *sb.* 3. Obs. Forms: 4-6 hove, 6 hufte, hufe, hoif, 6-7 hōff'e. [perh. f. HOVE *v.* 1; or ? from OE. *hof*, hall, dwelling, ON. *hof* temple, Ger., Du. *hof* court.] In *Arthur's hove*, *Julius' hove*: names applied by various authors to a remarkable round edifice which formerly stood near Carron in Stirlingshire: see Jamieson, s.v. *Hoif*.

The local name appears to have been *Arthur's Oon* (oven); it is called *Furnus Arthuri* in the Newbottle Chart, 1293. c. 1377 *Forbun Scotichron.* ii. xvi. (1759) I. 51 Quam cum Arthurus rex... recreandi gratia inviseret soleret, a plebeis propterea Arthuri Hove dicebatur. 1526 BORTHUIS *Scot. Hist.* iii. iv. (Jam.), Hancque Iulis Hoff, id est, Iulis aulam seu coriam, quod nomen ad nos devenit ab incolis exinde appellatum. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 193 The laif... He gart lat stand and wait vpon the wall 'Arthuris hufe'; quhilik is to say, his hall. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xiv. vii. (Jam.), Thai put away the armes of Julius Cesar, and ingrauit the armis of King Arthour, commanding it to be callit Arthouris hoif. a. 1639 SPOTTISWOODE *Hist. Dict.* (MS.) s.v. *Arthur's Oon* (Jam.), As to K. Edward giving it the name of Arthur's Hoff or house, it had the name of Arthur's Oon or Kiln long before. 1639 USSHER *De Brit. Eccl. Primord.* xv. 586 Arthurs Oven et Julius hoff appellat hodie.

b. See ARTHUR'S HUF.

† **Hove**, *sb.* 4. Also hōfe. [f. HOVE *v.* 1] The action of tarrying or lingering; in phr. *on hove*, in waiting, in suspense.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12699 Held hom on hōfe in the hegh sea. † **Hove**, *sb.* 5. Obs. rare—1.

[A doubtful form; perh. a scribal error for *heve*=MDu. *heve*, Ger. *hefe*, yeast, barm, lees, dregs. Cf. also OE. *hefe* (= *hefe*) yeast, leaven; f. root of *heven*, HEAVE *v.* 1.]

Lees, dregs, sediment (of oil, ale, etc.).

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 Hove of oyle, as barme, and ale... *amurca*.

† **Hove**, *v.* 1. Obs. Forms: 3-6 hove, (5 hōfe), 4- hove, (6 hōve); *Sc.* (and *north.*) 4 hōuffe, 4 huf(e), 4-6 hūve, 5 hūwe, 5-6 hūif, 6 hūff. [Of great frequency in ME. from 13th c.; in 16th c. largely superseded by HOVER. Derivation unknown.]

The usual rimes with *move*, *prove*, *love*, the 16th c. spelling *hoove*, and above all the *Sc.* forms *hūve*, *hūife*, show that the early ME. was *hōven*=OE. **hōfan* with long *ō*. This severs it from the family of OE. *hof*, hall, dwelling, to which it has sometimes been referred.]

1. *intr.* To remain in a suspended or floating condition, as a bird in the air or a boat on water; to be poised, to HOVER.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 69 So riht so he conne he [eagle] hōneð in ðe sunne. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 269/28 Euer hōueð þis clere lijt ouer hire faire and heije. a. 1352 MINOT *Poems* (Hall) iii. 83, viij. and xl. galays... hōued on þe flode. c. 1420 *Lydg. Assembly Gods* 1608 Ouer her heede hōuyd a culner fayre & whyte. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/2 Hōvyn yn watur, or oþer lycoure, *supernaio*. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* vii. (1560) 26 Elias... making the Iron which is heuy to houe aboue the waters. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 27 A little hote lay hōving her before.

b. To lie at anchor.

c. 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 52 Abowte the nyth hower of the nexte daye hee [Cæsar] hōued befoore Brittain.

2. To wait, tarry, linger, stay, remain; often *spec.* to remain on horseback.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 525 [He] stired up and hōneð stille. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4468 Moroud erl of gloucestre mid is ost bi syde In an valsey hōneðe be endinge uor to abyde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 299 He hūft in-till an enbuschment. c. 1430 *Syr Gengerdes* (Roxb.) 910 She hōued on hir palfray To wit what he wold say. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 252/1 Hōvyn on hors, and a bydyn, *sircino*. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iii. 4 Qhairaif I hōvit... in dōwt. 1523 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. x. 59 All redy hafand thar cours for to tak. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 245 On to this erle quhair he wes hūilf by. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 288 Syr Geoffrey hōued still in the fields prively with his Banner before him. 1577-87 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* II. 22/1 Being intercepted by them that hale hōuing in ambush. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 57 That 3e make not *prone* and *reproue* ryme together, nor hōve for hōuing on hors bak, and *bēhōue*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 20 A couple... Which hōued close under a forest side. As if they lay in wait, or els them selves did hide. 1595 — *Col. Clout* 666 The which in court continually hōued [rime proved].

b. *fig.* To linger or dwell on.

c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 915 Ffy on þo hertes þat euer on swēch þing hōue!

3. To come or go floating or soaring; to be borne (as on horseback), move, or pass away; to pass on, pass by.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 323 Hove out of my sonne And lete it shine into my tonne. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1490 He sawe come bonande ouer a felle Many a brade Banere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iii. v. Vmages of golde... whiche with the wynde aye moved... About the towers in sundry wyse they hōved. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 234 Tua pert Pechitis on hors wer hūvand by. a. 1650 *Flodden* F. 281 in Farniv. *Percy Folio* I. 330 The hind Hassall hōved on fast.

4. *trans.* To brood over, as a bird: = HOVER *v.* 5. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 146 Pe... Egle... Hasteth him in herneest to hōuin his byrdis. *Ibid.* III. 50 Anoper proud partriche... hōueth be eyren þat þe hūe laide And with hir corps keuereth hem.

† **Hove**, *v.* 2. Obs. or dial. Also 7 hōue, hōove, hōave. [app. a derivative of HEAVE *v.* (pa. t. *hove*, pa. pple. *hōven*).]

1. *trans.* To raise, lift.

(The first quot. is from its date doubtful; the word may be *heaved* for *heaved* from HEAVE *v.*)

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Jacobus minor* 675 Howand his handis to be hewyn. c. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 392 Hove up his head upon your spear, lo, here a joyful sign!

2. *trans.* To swell, inflate, puff up or out. Chiefly in pa. pple. Hōved = lloven.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 255 Like unto bladders puffed up and hōued with wind. *Ibid.* II. 560 Their bread is lighter and more hōued vp than any other. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang.* xxvii. 4 407 The crum light and hōued (puffed) within. 1785 BUARS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxviii. Some ill-brewed drink had hōvd her wame. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 894 Cattle that are hōved or swelled. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hoven*, to swell, to puff up.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To rise; to swell up.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 31 Astond he stood, and up his heare did hōve. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 500 The earth... swelleth and hōueth as it were with a leane. 1811 AITON *Agric. Ayrsh.* 456 Hōving or fire-forging is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county.

Hove, *v.* 3. Abbreviated for BEHOVE.

c. 1450 *Lydg. Secrees* 1184 *heading*, How a kyng hōvith to have a leche to kepe his body. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 252 b/2 That we myght make thyn exequyes couenable as it hōueth and is dygne and worthy. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 9 A zeale How great, of host thy charge hōoues thee to heat.

Hove, pa. t. and pple. of HEAVE (see also HOVEN); var. HOUEVE.

† **Hove-dance**, *Obs.* [cf. MDu. *hof-dans*, lit. court dance, 'a dance usual at the court, the dance that is in fashion' (Verwijs and Verdam), 'saltatio numerosa, chorea anlica, circularis' (Kilian) = MHG. *hōvetanz*.] A 'court dance'; app. a particular dance of a lively character.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 Where as I muste daunce and singe The hove daunce and caroling. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 54 Ther was daunced... the hōuedaunce with shalmouse trompettis and alle maner of menestrals. 1483 *Chaucer's F. Fame* (Caxton) III. 145 To lerne houe dauncis [Fairf. MS. loue Daunces] sprynges Reyes. [1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 168 In the merry hōvedance See the Elephant prance As lissom and light as a fawn.]

Hovel (hōv'l, hōv'l), *sb.* 1. Also 5-y'l, 5-7 -ell, 6-elle. [Known from 15th c.: origin uncertain.]

A conjectured derivation from OE. *hof* court, dwelling, with Romanic suffix *-el*, is etymologically and chronologically inadmissible. Heyne, in Grimm, favours a connexion with MHG. *hovel* 'cover, covering, lid': if this word occurred in LG., its form would be **hovel*, but it does not seem to be known, so that the connexion is not made out. Another conjecture is an AF. **huvel*, whence OF. *huvellet* 'petit toit en saillie' (Godef.).]

1. An open shed; an outhouse used as a shelter for cattle, a receptacle for grain or tools.

1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 357 Also a garthyn with a hovell on it. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 Hovyl for swyne, or oþer beestys, *cartabulum*. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 7 Eche man... passed his daies... vnder the open heauen, the couerte of some shadowie Trees or slendre bonelle. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lii. (1878) 116 Make drie ouer hed, both hovell and shed. 1620-55 J. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 They raise Cabbins and Cottages for themselves, and Hovels for their Cattel. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 301 It may be used as a stable, ox-stall, hovel, or cart-house. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict. c. 72* § 1 Barns, hovels, or other like structures of wood.

2. A shed used as a human habitation; a rude or miserable dwelling-place; a wretched cabin.

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii. No town in Spain, from our metropolis Unto the rudest hovel. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 52 Their Houses are little Hovels or Hogsties, the best of them scarce worthy the name of a Booth. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 § 5 Her Hovel, which stood in a solitary Corner under the side of the Wood. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* s.v. *Tamntoul*, It is entirely composed of turf-covered hovels. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 151 In it every description of dwelling is to be seen. for high and low, palace or hovel.

3. In various technical uses.

† a. *Arch.* A canopied niche for an image. Also *hovel-house*, *-housing*. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19, I wil that the ymage of oure lady... be set vp ageyn the peeler... and a hovel with pleyn sydes comyng down to the baas. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Hovel*, sometimes used in the sense of tabernacles for images. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 262 Tabernacles were canopied niches. In ancient contracts they were also called *maisons*, *habitailes*, *hovels*, and *housings*. 1888 *Archit. Jnl.* 241 Thirty-six 'weepers' standing in niches under simple canopies, or, as they were called, 'hovels'.

† b. A structure of reeds, broom, etc. on which brine is concentrated by natural evaporation. *Obs.*

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* ii. 95 Were the brine... laved on hovels cover'd with Mats, made of reeds, straw or flags.

c. The hood of a smith's forge.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. vii. 323/2 The Hovel or Covel of the Hearth [of a Smith's Forge] which ends in a Chimney to carry the Smoak away. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 2.

d. The conical building enclosing a porcelain oven or kiln.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 468 Most ovens are surrounded by a high conical building, called a hovel, large enough to allow the man to wheel coals to the requisite places, and to pass along to supply each mouth with fuel. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 724 The hovels in which the ovens are built form a very... striking feature of the pottery towns... resembling... a succession of gigantic bee-hives.

4. A stack of corn, etc. Hence *hovel-frame*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Gavilla*, a stacke of corne, a boile of corne, a bawen, *fasciculus*. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Gavilla*, or *Gavilla*, a stacke or hōnell of corne, a bawen or fagot. 1722 *Act 9 Geo. I.* c. 22 § 1 If any Person... set Fire to... any Hovel, Cock, Mow, or Stack of Corn, Straw, Hay or Wood. 1782 BARKEA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 282 Some of the pease, which were either not got in, or the hovels not thatched, when the great rain came September 2. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Hovel-frame*, a 'stack-frame', the wooden frame or platform on which stacks or ricks are built up.

Hovel, *sb.* 2. [ad. Du. *heuvel*, MDu. *hövel*, in Kilian *hovel* 'hill', also 'hump, boss, knob'.] The bump on the top of a whale's head.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 126 He hath also an Hovel [printed Hossel] on his Head like a Whale. *Ibid.* 134 Upon his Head is the Hovel or Bump before the Eyes and Finns. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18) 203 Its head is about one third part of its whole length, on the top... is what they call the hovel or bump; in this are two spout-holes.

Hovel, *v.* 1. [f. HOVEL *sb.* 1.]

a. *trans.* To shelter as in a hovel or shed.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 98 They shal be in darcknes all hōueld. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vii. 39 To hōuell thee with Swine and Rogues forlorne.

b. To provide with a roof or covering.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 400/2 Round Towers, Hoveld or Roofed.

c. (*Archit.*) To form like an open hovel or shed; as, 'to hovel a chimney'.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586/2 *Hovelling*, carrying up the sides of a chimney, so that when the wind rushes over the mouth, the smoke may escape below the current or against any one side of it. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 71 Chimney pots... Hovelled second size... *ys.*

d. *intr.* To stack corn in a 'hovel' dial.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. i. 5 (E. D. S.) Be sure never to want a hand that can hovel; that is, a man who is capable of placing wheat-sheaves or other corn on a hovel, so as to lie in that advantageous position as is necessary to prevent the damage of weather.

Hovel, *v.* 2. [Etymology uncertain: perh. a back-formation from HOVELLER, q. v.] a. *intr.* To pursue the occupation of a hoveller. b. *trans.* To bring (a vessel) into harbour, moor and unload it, etc. Hence *Hovelling* *vbl. sb.*, the business of a hoveller, piloting.

1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* 111. 445/2 s.v. *Deal*. The chief branches of industry are... boat-building, sail-making, piloting or hovelling [etc.]. 1891 J. SIMSON *Historic Thanet* 110 Hovelling and Foying are to a great extent synonymous terms. The latter has been described as 'going off to ships with provisions, and assisting them when in distress'; the same definition may with some amplification be applied to hovelling. 1891 *ELWORTHY Lett. to Editor* 8 May, To *hovel* or *hobble* a vessel is to do the rough work of helping to bring her into harbour—mooring and unloading, &c. It is very unskilled labour.

Hoveller (hɒv'elə, hɒv'ləɪ). Also -eler. [Of obscure origin; it has been suggested that they were so called 'from their use of hovels on shore for shelter'; but cf. *HOBBLER*², *HUFFLER*.]

1. An unlicensed pilot or boatman, especially on the Kentish coast; frequently applied to a boatman who goes out to wrecks, sometimes with a view of plunder. Cf. *HOBBLER*² 3 a.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Vagans*, vagrants or hovellers, who infest the sea-coast in a tempest, in expectation of plunder from some ship-wrecked vessel. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 105 Pilots, boatmen, hovellers. 1864 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Lifeboat* (ed. 2) 87 In olden time the owners of these nautical huts dwelt in them, hence the name 'hoveller' which is used at the present day. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. The vessel must go to pieces; and the hoveller's instinct is to clutch as much as he can from it. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/1 The Deal boatman... is often called a 'hoveller', and his most profitable work seems to be in knocking about at sea ready to afford aid to ships needing it. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 476/1.

2. The craft used by these boatmen.

1880 *CLARR RUSSELL Sailor's Sweetheart* I. iii. 97 There'll be a whole fleet of hovellers around me before another hour's gone. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb. I made the journey in a hoveller, and reached the lighthouse half an hour before sunset.

Hoven (hɒv'n), ppl. a. Now dial. Also hove. [pa. pple. of *HEAVE* v., q.v.] Swollen, bloated, puffed out; esp. applied to cattle when swollen with over-feeding: cf. *HOOVE*. Also fig.

1555 *Will of G. Pyshe* (Somerset Ho.), A brown hove cow. 1573 *Tusser's Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 Tom Piper hath bouen and puffed up cheekes; If cheese be so bouen, make Cisse to seeke creekes. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iii. 13 Your bouen imaginations. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 143 Hoven-bread, *zymites*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 244/1 Bad Cheese... is full of Eyes, not well prest but hoven and swelling. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 419 Veterinary... stomach pump... for hove cattle. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* V. ii. 38 Sometimes a whole lot will get hoven with clover.

Hover (hɒvər, hɒvəɪ), sb. [f. *HOVER* v.1]

1. An act of hovering, as of a bird or other winged creature.

1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xvi. 105 A circular sort of hover. *Mod. Newspaper*, The hover of a hawk's wing is dimly sighted far away upon the horizon.

b. A hovering host (of birds). 1886 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 328 A mile-square hover of crows darkens air and earth.

2. The action or condition of remaining in suspense.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. xiv. 129 Ahydan lang in hovor quhat he suld do. c. 1565 *LINDESAV* (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 537 (Jam.) They stood in hover, and tuik consultation quhat was best to be done. 1797 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 295 They are in a hover and suspense. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 136 Without even a hover of hesitation.

3. Any overhanging stone or bank under which a fish can hide; also any kind of overhanging shelter, especially a hollow in the side of a hedge. (Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*) Chiefly south. dial.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 105 (R.) Boughs of trees... were cast in thither to serve as a houer for the fish. 1858 E. W. L. DAVIES in *Darwinian Days* (1863) 137 Everyholt and hover which could harbour a fox or an otter. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* iii. 116 Dark hovers under swirling banks, from which great trout rushed out. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 207 The confidence of the trout in the security of his haunt or hover.

4. Comb. Hover-fly, a dipterous insect of the order *Bombyliidae*, which hovers over flowers without settling.

a. 1887 *JEFFERIES Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 14 Countless... hosts of the yellow-banded hover-flies come to them.

Hover (hɒvər), a. (sb.) dial. [perh. related to *HOVE* v.2] Of loose texture or composition; in Kent, said of hops loosely packed. b. as sb. Light loose soil.

1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Hover-ground, Light-ground. 1674 in *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 68. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 189 To draw all the loose and hover Sand... into the empty part of the Mold. 1848 *RUTLEY in Jynl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. p. 547 The hops were generally small, loose, and hover. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. ii. 487 Black light mould (provincially black hover). 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Hover*, light; puffy; raised; shivery; hunched up. Hence, poorly, unwell.

Hover (hɒvər, hɒvəɪ), v.1 Also 6 hover. [Not known bef. 1400, and app. not much used bef. 16th c., when it took, in sense 1, the place of *HOVE* v.1] Of this it may have been an iterative derivative (cf. *flutter*, *shatter*, etc.), esp. if the historical pronunciation is (hɒvəɪ).]

I. intr. 1. Of a winged creature: To hang or remain suspended in the air over or about a particular spot, as by flapping the wings (to which action the word is sometimes restricted by naturalists: cf. 4), esp. when preparing to dart or swoop in some direction. Also with *indirect passive*.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Fewles... commez bider and hovers aboute Jam. 1530 *PALSGR.* 588/1, I hover, I flyer. This hauke bovereth to longe above, she is nat disposed to stoupe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded. Fij b, At one time or other it is meete to hover with the wings. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 319 The tempter... like a cherubin above them hover'd [prime cover'd]. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. ii. (1848) 174 Larks... hovering and singing a while over our heads. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. li. 237 Like bees unhived, they hovered about. 1847 *LYTTON Lucretia* I. i. 31 The dragon-fly darted and hovered in the air. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 180 Nearer hover Jay and screech owl, and the plover. 1885 *STEVENSON Dynamiter* 171 Rocky islets, hovered about by an innumerable cloud of sea-fowl. 1894 [see *HOVERING* vbl. sb. a].

b. Said of clouds, etc., that float or remain suspended in air or on water.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 30 Nature caused the same Prozesse of the viij boue, to hang, and hover inwardly like a seeld wawle. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 3 Cloudes alwaies hovering about the tops thereof. 1664 *POWER E. sp. Philos.* III. 163 The smallest Mote or Atom, which we see to hover and play in the Sun's beams. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 16 ¶ 4 The Bowl would stop in the Current, and hover over the Dead Body. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jynl. W. Ind.* (1834) 297 The waves... hovering for a while over the ship, and then coming down upon us. 1877 *BLACK GREEN Past.* xl, Large schooners... hovering in the white light.

2. transf. and fig. To keep hanging or lingering about (a person or place), to wait near at hand, move to and fro near or around, as if waiting to land or alight; also said of things intangible (where the idea is sometimes nearer to 1).

1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus' Hist.* II. xiv. (1591) 60 The fleet... lay hovering and ready to assaile the province of Narbon. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 44 His spirit hovers in Piero's court. 1686 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 376 The French... lie hovering before Cadix, Gibraltar, and those parts. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. viii. 222 We were obliged to keep hovering about the Island. a. 1754 J. MCLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* 77 Vengeance was hovering over their guilty heads. 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 75 His thoughts continually hovered about his mother. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 297 Leaving a small part of their force to hover on the rear of the Greeks. 1863 *GEO. ELLIOT Romola* III. x, Pestilence was hovering in the track of famine.

3. +a. To remain waiting; to tarry, linger; to hesitate before taking action. Obs. b. To continue in a state of suspense or indecision; to waver as in an indeterminate or irresolute state; hence, to hang or remain on the verge of (a condition, etc.).

c. 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 252 A twelmo[n]the bott xij weke Have we be houerand here. *Ibid.* xi. 352 It may not helpe to houer na home. c. 1475 *Rouf Caibear* 417 He huit and he houerit quhill midnoute and mair. 1573-80 *BARET Adv.* H 674 To houer over a thing to buy it, *emphion* imminere. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 Quhill I thus hovered between hope and despair. 1651 *CLEVELAND Poems, Senses Festivall*, When Bodies whine, and victory hovers Twixt the equal fluttering Lovers. 1712 *ADDITION Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 9 When the Soul is hovering in the last Moments of its Separation. 1874 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* iii, He even hovered on the verge of rudeness. 1874 L. MORRIS *Organ-boy* 75 Sweet music hovering 'Twixt pain and 'twixt pleasure. *Mod.* A mind hovering on the verge of madness.

II. trans. +4. Of a bird, etc.: To flap or flutter (the wings) so as to maintain itself in the air. Obs. 1501 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. v. 1054 Sometimes her wings she hovers. 1687 *MRS. BEHN Lucky Chance* I. i, Some blest sun-shine to warm me... and make me hover my flagging wings.

5. To brood over; to cover (the young) with wings and body: cf. *HOVERING* vbl. sb. b.

1776 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxiii. (1875) 230 Capons... hover chickens like hens. 1895 in *Daily News* 23 July 6/1 Cholera, that foe we have so often to face in India, hovered the ridge.

Hover, v.2 [f. *HOVER* a.] dial. (See quot.)

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Hover.* (2) To pack hops lightly, in order to defraud the measure. *Kent.* 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s. v, One of the pickers... then comes to hover the hops; this is done by putting both hands down to the bottom of the great basket... as soon as they [the hops] reach the top, they are quickly shot out into the green bag before they have time to sag or sink; hovering is nothing more than a recognized system of fraud. 1897 *Jynl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 63 The practice of hovering and turning is... most objectionable.

+**Hovered**, a. Obs. [OE. *hoferede* (= OHG. *hovorohiti*, MHG. *hovorohit*), f. *hofer* hump, swelling = OHG. *hovar*, *hover*.] Hump-backed.

c. 897 K. ELFRIC *Gregory's Past.* xi. 66 Se ðonne bið hoferede se þe sio byrden of ðryced ðisse eorðlican zewilnung. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 144 Ponne gelimpeð hit hwilum þurh þæt þæt bið hoforode and healede. a. 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt.-Wülker 337/36 *Cyberosus nel strummosus*, hoferede. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Nowther halte ne houeret. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1063 Pe dumbe, & te deaue... halte & houerede.

Hoverer (hɒv-ər, hɒvəɪ-ər). [f. *HOVER* v.1] An animal or thing that hovers, esp. in the air.

1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* XI. (R.), Hurling round his frowne, At those vex't hoverers, aiming at them still. a. 1821 *KEATS Sleep & Poetry* 13 Light hoverer around our happy pillows! 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 496 Classification [of birds] by Cuvier... Swimmers; a. Divers, b. Hoverers, c. Waddlers. 1897 P. ROBINSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 395 Like the hoverers with the big eyes and the blue-bottle.

Hovering (hɒv-ər, hɒvəɪ-ər), vbl. sb. [f. *HOVER* v.1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. *HOVER*.

a. Suspension or poising in the air on fluttering or outstretched wings; lingering about or around, moving to and fro about a person or place.

1727 *De Foe Hist. Appar.* ix. 178 The hovering or wandering in the air. 1802 *Act 42 Geo. III.* c. 82 Liable to Forfeiture for hovering, or being found or discovered to have been, within Four Leagues of the Coast. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 211 The hovering in the sun of those bright-coloured two-winged flies we sometimes call drones. 1894 J. LE CONTE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 746 *Hovering*, always refers to a maintenance of a body in one position in the air... either by vigorous flapping of the wings, or else... with no motion of the wings at all. I shall... confine the term *hovering* to the former.

+ b. Brooding, incubation. Obs.

1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* vi. § 13 What the Hen by Incubation or Hovering is to the Egg or Chick. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 280 Many Birds stand in need of the hovering of their Dams Wings... after they are hatched.

c. Hesitation, wavering, suspense.

1679 *OATES Narr. Popish Plot* Ded. A, The Arts and Hoverings... used in vain... to suppress and traduce the Evidence. 1827 *LVTTON Pelham* (L), A new play had just been acted, and the conversation, after a few preliminary hoverings, settled upon it.

Hovering, ppl. a. [f. *HOVER* v.1 + -ING 2.]

That hovers: a. That hangs poised in the air; that floats or hangs about a particular spot.

1630 *DRAYTON Naah's Flood* (R), The soaring kite... to the ark the hovering castril brings. 1756 *MASON Odes* vii. (R), He, too, perchance, when these poor limbs are laid, Will heave one tuneful sigh, and sooth my hovering shade. 1865 *LONGE Divina Comm.* iii, The hovering echoes fly from tomb to tomb. 1875 *SEARS Serm. Chr.* 82 Hovering and protecting wings.

b. Hesitating, wavering; uncertain.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* I. ii. 302 A hovering Temporizer. 1635 *SIR H. WOTTON in Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 220 We have stooed... in a kinde of hovering concept that your Lordship would be shortly heere in person.

Hence **Hoveringly** adv.

1818 *KEATS Endym.* II. 819 Let the sounds Of our close voices marry at their birth; Let us entwine hoveringly! 1892 *BLACKW. Mag.* CLI. 390/1 Her little white feet skimmed so hoveringly over the floor.

+ **Hoverly**, adv. (a.) Obs. [f. *HOVER* a. + -LY 1.] Lightly; slightly.

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. Rom.* vii. (R), My mynde was but houerly and faintly moued to synne. c. 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 170 Two other special points... the one which the said patrons of the University houerly touched. a. 1557 *MRS. BASSET tr. More's Treat. on Passion* M. s. Wks. 1358/2 Not with reuerence attentively to praye to hym, but like carelesse and slepy wretches houerly to talk with him. a. 1640 W. FENNER and P. CHRIST'S *Alarm* (1657) 35 They do it lothly and houerly, even so, so, they do not do it roundly and thoroughly.

b. adj. Light, slight, touching the surface.

1633 *ROGERS Treat. Sacram.* II. 25 It must be very inquisitive and narrow; not houerly and superficial. c. 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 170 Two other special points... the one which the said patrons of the University houerly touched. a. 1557 *MRS. BASSET tr. More's Treat. on Passion* M. s. Wks. 1358/2 Not with reuerence attentively to praye to hym, but like carelesse and slepy wretches houerly to talk with him. a. 1640 W. FENNER and P. CHRIST'S *Alarm* (1657) 35 They do it lothly and houerly, even so, so, they do not do it roundly and thoroughly.

b. adj. Light, slight, touching the surface.

1633 *ROGERS Treat. Sacram.* II. 25 It must be very inquisitive and narrow; not houerly and superficial. c. 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 170 Two other special points... the one which the said patrons of the University houerly touched. a. 1557 *MRS. BASSET tr. More's Treat. on Passion* M. s. Wks. 1358/2 Not with reuerence attentively to praye to hym, but like carelesse and slepy wretches houerly to talk with him. a. 1640 W. FENNER and P. CHRIST'S *Alarm* (1657) 35 They do it lothly and houerly, even so, so, they do not do it roundly and thoroughly.

+ **How, howe**, sb.1 Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 hozu, 3-4 hoze, howe, 4-5 how; 6-9 (see HOE sb.3).

[OE. *hogu* str. f., a parallel formation to OHG. *hugu*, *hugi* (MHG. *hüge*), OS. *hugi* (MDu. *höghe*, Du. *heug*), ON. *hugr*, Goth. *hugs* thought:—pre-Tent. *kuk-*; cf. Skr. *kuk*, whence *kuk* heat, sorrow, grief.] Care, anxiety; trouble, sorrow.

c. 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* I. 132 He næð nan andgite ne hoza embe Godes behoda. *Ibid.* 146 Habbon hi hoze. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 701 The nihtegale al bire hoze Mid rede hadde wel bitoze. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9466 þo þis bataile was ido, & hi were al out of howe [prime of birstowe]. 13... *Sir Beues* 4507 (MS. A.) What for care and for howe, He lenede to his sadelbowe. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 4539 Ac for þat strok had be non hoze [prime toze]. c. 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 230 And haue gret how bothe day and nyzt How þey myzt best bryng hit to anynde. 1567-1875 [see HOE sb.3].

How (hau), sb.2 northern. Also 7 hough, 7-9 howe, 9 house. [a. ON. *haugr*-r mound, cairn, app. related to OTent. *hauh*-r.]

1. A hill, hillock: now only in some local names in the north of England, as Great How, Silver How, Brant How, How Hill (near Ripon), etc.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxi. 3 Howys [montes] take pees til þe folke; and hilles rightwises. *Ibid.* lxxix. 11 þe shadow of it conyrd howys [montes]; and the tresse cedris of be holuze donnes. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* I. i. § 1 Howe & be holuze donnes. 1800 *Worow. Rural Archit.* 4 To the top of Great How did it please them to climb.

2. An artificial mound, tumulus, or barrow. (Also in local names, as *Maeshow*, at Stennis, Orkney.)

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 69 This patient... sometimes did work in an Hough (as the country-people call it) of Blacomore, for some suppos'd... treasure deeply lodg'd in the earth. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *How*, a round hillock; perhaps sometimes a natural knoll, but generally of factitious origin. The Moreland swells abound with hows. 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *How* or *Barrow*, the tumuli which abound in the neighbourhood of Whithy, as the burial mounds of the ancient Britons. 1866 *EDMONSTON Gloss. Orkney & Shetl.* 50 *Howie*, a mound, a tumulus, a knoll. 1877 *GREENWELL Brit. Barrows* 2 They... are known as barrows... and cairns... and popularly in some parts of England as hows, houses, and tumps.

How sb.3 and 4: see after *How* adv. and int.

+ **How, howe**, v.1 Obs. Forms: 1 hozian, (huzian), 2-3 hoze, 3 heoze, 4 howe; 8-9 (see 54-2

HO v.³. [OE. *hogian*, a later modification of *hycgan* = OS. *huggjan*, OHG. *hucken*, ON. *hyggja*, Goth. *hugjan*, to think, f. Goth. *hug-s* thought: see *How sb.1* Cf. Du. *hugen* to remember.] *intr.* To be anxious, think, consider, purpose, intend.

Beowulf (Z.) 633 Ic þæt hogode. þæt ic anunga cowa leoda willan georhtice. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 34 Ne heo 3c na boziende ymb þa morgenlican neode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 3if he hit betan mei, and umbe þe bota [ne] ho3a3. c 1205 *LAY.* 1347 Al þe king bilufde swa Fortiger ho3ede. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 455 Hwane mon ho3ep of his sheve. Ich fare hom. c 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 135 in O. E. Misc. 110 Ne scolde neuer yongmon howyen to swibe. c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 23 His hap he deth ful harde on hete, a3eynþ he howeth henne.

How, howe, v.² Obs. or dial. [f. How int.]

1. To cry *how!* to shout as sailors.

1508-16 *Promp. Parv.* 251/2 (edd. J. Notary and W. de W.) *Howen, celumo* [c 1440] *Howtyn*, or cryen as shepmenn].

2. To cry *how!* with pain or grief.

c 1750 *Mary Hamilton* xlii. in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. 392 What need ye hech and how, ladies? What need ye how for me?

How (hau), *adv. (sb.3).* Forms: 1 *hū*, 2-4 *hu*, (3 *hv*, *hwu*, *wu*, *quhu*, *qu(u)ow*, *heu*, *ou*, *heou*, 3-4 *hw*, 4 (*w*hou3, *w*hou, *hwou*, *w*, *hent*, *hue*), 3-6 *hou*, 4- *how*, 4-5 *hov*, 4-6 *whow*, *Sc.* *quhou*, *quhow*, 5 *howgho*, *owō*, *hough(e)*, *who*, 5-7 *howe*, 6 *whoō*). [OE. *hū* 1-**hūw*, corresp. to OFris. *hū*, *hō*, OS. *hūd*, *hwūd*, *whūd* (MDu. *hoe* (*ho*, *hou*), Du. *hoe*, MLG. *woe*), OHG. (Tatian) *huo*: = OTeut. **hūw*, an adverbial formation from the interrog. pron. stem *hwa*- who? Parallel to MDu. *hū*, and to Goth. *hwa*wa, OHG. *hwa*o, *wo*o, *wio*, G. *wie*, with different suffixes.]

An adverb primarily interrogative, used also in exclamations, and in conjunctive and relative constructions: cf. *WHEN*, *WHERE*, *WHY*.

I. In direct questions.

1. Qualifying a verb: In what way or manner? By what means?

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 802 Hu sculon wit nu libban? c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 29 Hu mæ3 man ingan in stranges hus? c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Hwu come þu [h]ider in? c 1300 *Havelok* 2753 Hu mihte he don him shame more? c 1315 *Shoreham* 16 Hou his hit ther bethe so fele? c 1382 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* xv. 35 How schulen deede men ryse agen? c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 42 Whou3 schulde þe techen þe God þat con not hemselfe? *Ibid.* 142 Whou my3-tou in thine broþer eige a bare mote loken? c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/2 *Howe*. [*S.* *how3* or *qwow*], *quomodo*, *qualiter*. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* iii. iii. 25 How shall she know, how shall she finde the man? 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* iii. ii. 159 How came we a shore? 1676 *Hobbes* *Leviat.* Pref. (1686) a How is it possible... to please them all? 1776 *Trial* *Nundocomar* 23/2 How can I tell who has seen him? 1836 J. H. Newman *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. x. 149 This marvellous benefit... how was it to be attained?

b. With intensive additions, as *the devil*, *a fire*, *in the world*, etc. (see *DEVIL*, etc.).

c 1489 *Caxton* *Sonnes of Aynon* xix. 408 How the devyll dare ye thus speke? 1694 *Edward Plantus* 19 How a fire could he see all this? 1772 *Fletcher Logica* *Genev.* 165 How in the world can he know... whether he is in the faith or not? 1889 *Bolorewood Robbery under Arms* xlix. How in the world did ever she get there?

† c. In pregnant use = *How is it that?* *How comes it that?* *Why?* *Obs.*

1340 *Ayeb.* 47 Hue is bit uold dede zeph hit is skunde-lich? c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 60 Hou shule sich sense be error in man? a 1400-50 *Alexander* 459 Hou þat 3e ga sa grete, gud dame? *Ibid.* 4345 Howe durst any be so bald to bliensschie. þe hand-werke of þat hige gode? 1606 *Birnie Kirk-Buriall* xi. If thou be to ly at the Altar, how wantst thou a Priest to say thy soule Masse? 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxvi. 9 How saidst thou, She is my sister?

d. *ellipt.* (a) With ellipsis of the rest of the question, which, if expressed in full, would reflect the form of a previous statement or question; also *As how?* (see *As adv.* 30). (b) In '*How if...*?' '*How will (would) it be if...*?'

1579, 1636 [see *As adv.* 30]. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* ii. i. 30 How if your husband start some other where? 1592 - *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 30 How, if when I am laid into the Tombe, I wake before the time? 1762 *Foot* *Lyar* i. i. This disguise procures me many resources... As how? Why, at a pinch, Sir, I am either a teacher of tongues... or a dancing-master. 1875 *Jowett Plato* III. 355 Is such an order of things possible, and how, if at all?

2. In what condition or state? *How are you?* *How do you do?* (formerly *How do you?*): common phrases used in inquiring as to a person's health. See also *HOW-DO-YE*, *HOW-DO-YOU-DO*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20089 'Alas! alas! alas!' said sco, 'How mai I live, how mai I be!' c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 333 How do thay in gessen? c 1481 *Caxton Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 4/36 What do yet how is it with you? 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 35 How doest thou my heart? 1592 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 249 How doth she now for wits? 1603 - *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 75 How wouldst you be, if he... should but judge you, as you are? a 1822 *Shelley Magn. Lady* v. How feel you now? 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* vii. Several dozen of 'How-are-you's?' hailed the old gentleman's arrival. 1847 *Marryat Childr. N. Forest* xi. Well, Master Andrew, how fare you? 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xiv. How's little Miss Sharp? 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* iv. O heart, how fares it with thee now?

b. *How's that?* in *Cricket*, an appeal to the

umpire to give his decision whether a batsman is 'out' or not.

1891 *Grace Cricket* xi. 379 'How's that, umpire?' 'Not out', said he.

3. To what effect? With what meaning? Also, By what name? *arch.* (The mod. Eng. equivalent is 'What?')

1382 *Wyclif Luke* x. 26 What is writun in the lawe? hou redist thou? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 398. c 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World Civ.* How is theyr manner when they would cove? 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* v. 13 b, How say you sir, heree is an other kinde of people. 1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 73 How art thou call'd? 1596 - *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 20 How say you to a fat Tripe finely broyl'd? 1605 - *Macb.* iii. iv. 128 How say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? 1777 *Sheridan Sch. Scand.* iii. iii. *Sir O.* Is there nothing you could dispose off? Ch. How do you mean? 1820 *Scott Ivanhoe* ii. How call'd you your franklin, Prior Aymer? 1849 *Thackeray Pendennis* lxixiv, 'Will you join us in a little conspiracy?' 'How do you mean conspiracy, young man?'

4. *ellipt.* for 'How is it?' or 'How say you?' and used interjectionally, the mod. equivalent being 'What?' or 'What!' (= F. *quoi?*) *arch.* (exc. in *how about...*). In U.S. colloq. speech 'How?' is used in asking for the repetition of something not quite understood (= F. *comment?*).

In OE. *hū* was prefixed to a negative question.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 26 Hu ne synt 3e selran þonne his? c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3077 Hu I haue 3e wrong. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 11 *How?* I go about to disgrace thee? 1603 *Shaks. Meas.* for M. ii. i. 71 *Elb.* My wife Sir? whom I detest before heauen, and your honour. *Esc.* How? thy wife? *Elb.* I sir. 1722 *Dz Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 306 How? signior... have you not authority? 1766 *Golosm. Vic. W.* xi. 'How', cried I, 'relinquish the cause of truth?' 1846 O. W. Holmes *Rhymed Lesson* 506 Don't say 'How?' for 'What?' 1858 - *Aut. Breakf.* iv. I was thinking, - he said indistinctly. How? What is't? - said our landlady. 18... Emerson in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Feb. 460/1 How about Matthew Arnold?

b. *How now?* *ellipt.* for 'How is it now?' Often used interjectionally. *arch.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3779 'What how now?' 'Hap Clarioun my cosyn aslawe þe man?' 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxlix. 129 What how now... manace ye me? 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* i. ii. 244 How now? moodie? c 1704 *Prior Merry Andrew* 10 Why how now, Andrew! To-day's conceit, methinks, is something dull. 1841 *Dickens Barn. Rudge* xlviii. How now! he cried... Why, where have you been hiding? 1878 *Browning Poets Croisic* xli. How now? My Duke's crown wrecked?

5. Chiefly qualifying an adj. or adv.: To what extent? In what degree? (Also with the vb. *like*, or an equivalent.)

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xvii. 17 Hu lange for-here ic eow? *Ibid.* Luke xvi. 5 Hu mycel scealt þu minum blafode? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10437 Hu lang sal þou þus-gat be wroth? 1382 *Wyclif Mark* ix. 21 Hou long is it sith this hath falle to hym? 1573-80 *Baret Adv.* H 686 How old, or what age are you? 1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 38 How likes Gremio these quicke witted folkes? 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. i. 1119 How many miles from Waltham to London? 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* 147 Well, Colonel, how do you like that Wine? 1798 *Wordsw. We are seven* iv. Sisters and brothers, little Maid, How many may you be? 1857 *Hughes Tom Brown* ii. viii. How many runs?

6. At what rate or price?

1597 *Shaks. a Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 54 *Shal.* How a score of Ewes now? *Sil.*... A score of good Ewes may be worth tenne pounds. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 23 How now, how now? how goe maiden-heads? *Mod.* How did things go at the auction? How do you sell the plums?

II. In direct exclamations.

7. In what a way! to what an extent or degree!

a 900 *Cynewulf Crist* 216 Crist æl-mihtig hu þu ær were eallum geworden... mid þinne wulder-fæder cild acenned þurh his craft and meah! c 1000 *Agg. Ps. (Th.)* lxxii(i). 1 Hu god is ece God! 1340 *Ayeb.* 89 Hou hy byep ur nam þise hegnesse. 1382 *Wyclif Lam.* i. 1 Hou sitteth alone the cite ful of puple! c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* l. xxii. 28 O hov gode a lif þat man hab, hov grete, hov riche, hov misty, hov hve he is! c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 555 A! how I tremly and trotti for 3ese tydnynges! 1513 *Douglas Æneis* iv. Prol. 231 How [ed. 1553 quohol] schort quihle dois his fals plesance remane! 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 307 O how sweet it smelleth. 1611 *Bible a Sam.* i. 29 How are the mightie fallen! 1707 *Watts Hymn.* My God, how endless is thy love! 1808 *Scott Marm.* iii. vi. How pale his cheek, his eye how bright! *Mod. colloq.* How you do like to tease one!

III. In dependent questions and exclamations.

8. Qualifying a verb: In what way, manner, condition, etc.; by what means. (Formerly often followed by *that*.) a. in dependence on verbs of telling, asking, thinking, perceiving, etc.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 431 Hycgað... hu 3e hi beswicen. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 310 Pa axode se casere þone ænne preost hu his nama ware. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handoc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312 Hwanon he cymd and hu he by3d. a 1225 *Anor.* R. 218 Nimeð nu 3eme hwa hit fareð. c 1385 *Maximian* i. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 119 Nu herke hu it wes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxv. 284 (Harl. MS.) He... tolde his wife, Howe þat þe stward saide. 1458 *Agnes Paston* in *P. Lett.* No. 311 l. 422 Send me... word... who Clement Paston hath do his dever in lernyng. 1535 *Coverdale Esther* ii. 11 Y'hemight knowe how Hester dyed. 1556 *Lauder Tractate* 277 Attend heifor, quhow 3e sulde chuse 3our Pastoris. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestagrio* 117 About ten of the clocke hee demanded howe the time went. 1766 *Goldsom. Vic. W.* xvi. How we all came to disregard so material a point is inconceivable.

1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 147 Shakespeare has taught us how great men should speak and act.

b. In dependence on sbs. like *heed*, *caution*, and *adjs.* of kindred meaning.

[c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Luke* viii. 18 Warnað hu 3e 3e-hyran.] 1526 *Tindale Bibl.*, Take heed therefore how ye heare. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* lxxxi. (1878) 172 Take heedde how thou laiest the bane for the rats. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 24 p. 6 Let us be cautious how we innovate too much. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xviii. Be wary how you engage. 1861 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 62/1 The hawkers... are wary how they buy an animal suspected to be stolen.

c. In dependence on a preposition.

1827 *Southey Hist. Penins. War* II. 300 [They] began to think only of how to secure the booty. 1884 *Church Bacon* ix. 214 The force and clearness of what was said depended so much on how it was said.

9. Followed by an infinitive: In what way; by what means. *How to do* = the way in which one should (or may) do.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3751 Consail me, fader, how to liue [Goth. hu i sal liue]. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 367 [He] wiste nought how for to rise. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 56 Thomas Wolsey... studied daye and night how to be a Cardinal. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 160 What should a manne doe with a weapon, that knoweth not how to use it? 1678 *Lady Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 46 The House is... consulting how to raise this vast some of monies. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 174 p. 5 A set of companions who knew how to laugh. 1847-9 *Helps Friends in C. Ser.* I. (1851) II. 97 There is something I wanted to say... but I did not see how to bring it in. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 272, I am at a loss how to express my feeling of admiration. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 545/1 What books to read, and how to read them. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* Introd. 3 There is no better lesson how not to do it.

10. With weakened meaning, introducing an indirect statement, after verbs of saying, perceiving, and the like: = *That*. Formerly freq. *how that*, and in mod. dialect speech as *how* (see *As adv.* 28). See *how* still more or less calls attention to the manner.

c 1000 *Ælfric Josh.* ii. 10 We 3ehirdon... hu 3e ofslagon... Seon and Og. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2732 We witen wel quat is bi-td, Quoww 3ister-dai was slagen and bid. 13... *K. Alis.* 1565 He... saide to the kyng, How his fadir hette Felip. c 1386 *Chaucer Knt.'s T.* 526 Hym thoughte how that the wynged god Mercurie Bifrom hym stood. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 57 A letter was brought... certifying him how he was elected to be a Cardinal. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 3 Seing quhow all erdly thingis wor subject to mutatioun. 1611 *Bible Ruth* i. 6 Shee had beard... how that the Lord had visited his people. 1707 *Watts Hymn.* 'Now for a tune of lofty praise', Sing how he left the worlds of light. 1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* iii. He was well informed as how Rory was the best scholar of his age. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 358 'If people knew as how they could talk, they would be obliged to work also.' 1844 *Dickens Christmas Carol* iii. Bob Cratchit told them how he had a situation in his eye for Master Peter.

11. Chiefly qualifying an adj. or adv. (also with verb *like*, etc.): To what extent; in what degree.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 13 Ne 3ehyrst þu hu fela sa3ena hig onzen þe secegað? c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 3c hi hered hu muchel edmodnesse ure drihten dome for us. c 1300 *Havelok* 287 Quanne the Erl... herde... hw wel she ferde, Hw wis she was, w chaste, hw fayr. c 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Seez how gude a man þis was. 1563 *Winzet Wks.* (1890) II. 21 It is... furthschawin, quhoumeikle calamitie is inbrocht. a 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* i. 1. xi. (1642) 31 All which declareth... upon how fickle ground all their Religion standeth. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 11 You know how small my estate is. *Mod.* I do not know how she will take it.

12. With ellipsis of the rest of the clause introduced by *how*, or of part of it.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Lusted nu... hwo hire ledde and wu and whider. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 47 Say forth, quod she, and telle me how. 1471 *Sir J. Paston* in *P. Lett.* No. 675 111. 15 [He] browt me word... that he hatte sped well, but howghe, that wot I not. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 32 Borrowed... golde and sylver, but howe inuche I am not sure. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 25 The Ocean was as white as snow, but how caused I am ignorant. 1821 *Byron Sardan.* iii. l. 178 He has wound about my heart, I know not how nor why. 1893 *Bookman* June 82 1/2 Nobody writes moral-allegorical tales now, because nobody knows how.

IV. Introducing a relative clause.

13. In what way, manner, condition, etc.; by what means; in the way that; however; as. (Formerly also *how that*.) † *How were it*, pa. t. of *HOWBEIT*. (Cf. *HOWEVER*.)

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 202 We schul presenten his pleint, hou þou euer be paid. 1427 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 326/2 Howe were it, þat it be not bought, þat any such þing wetyngly proceeded of your entent. c 1475 *Partenay* 3207 Hou were it that ioy of hys fader had, And of Melusine his moders welfare. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 12 Looke how we can... Interpretation will misquote our lookes. 1663 *Burlel And.* i. iii. 955 That what she had achiev'd... She should dispose of how she pleas'd. 1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1722) 61 Be that how it will. 1719 *Dz Foe Crusoe* ii. xiii. He would go as a merchant, or how I pleased to order him. 1837 J. H. Newman *Proph. Office* Ch. 105 He left them to gather the great truth for themselves how they could. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 176 Others strove to escape how they might among the ditches.

† 14. Qualifying an adj. or adv.: To what extent, in what degree (that); *HOWEVER*. *How well (that)*: although, albeit; cf. Du. *hoevel*. *Obs.*

1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 38 How well that he had supposed that he had made all faste I was not so moche a fool but that I fonde the hole wel. 1485 - *Paris & V.* 45 How cruel that he be... hys hert shal not suffice to do you

ony harme. c1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 182 To . . . acquere thordre of knyghthode, as our bretheren. haue don, how wel we be nat worthy to receuye it so nobly . . . as they haue doo. c1530 *Crt. of Love* 207 Aftr this shall be myne hole entent To serve and please, how dere that love he hought. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 687 How deepe I dive, yet thee I cannot find.

† b. = As . . . as; how soon (that) = as soon as (*F. aussitôt que*). Obs. Chiefly Sc.

c1449 *Pecock Repr.* iii. xvii. 394 Thei ben stabili endewid, how stabili a perpetual chauntry preest is endewid. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 209 Sa that howsoone he espyt Sir James to be remout from the hous, he then immediately approached with his souldours. a1639 *Sportiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. (1677) 8 How long Hildebert lived he aboad in his company. 1754 W. GOODALL in R. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 192 Cecil . . . had all in readiness to be published how soon the Duke should be beheaded.

† c. Correlative to so qualifying an adj. or adv. (sometimes omitted): To what extent; in what degree; as . . . as. By how much . . . by so much = *L. quantum . . . tantum*. (A Latinism.) Obs.

1382 *Wyclif Eccl. ii.* 13 So myche wisdom wente befor folle, hou myche [1388 as muche as] list is in difference fro dercesses. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lv. 133 Hov muche pat every man is in bin eyen, lorde, so muche he is & no more. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer. ii.* 28 How many cities thou hast (o Iuda) so many goddes hast thou also. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 378 They worship also serpents . . . and the more they feare and reverence them, by how much the more deformed and monstrous they are. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* iii. 47 By how much the younger they are, by so much the moyster they are. 1703 *Moderation a Virtue* 13 So much the more Amiable, by how much the less it has of humane Mixtures. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* viii. (1881) 233 By howmuch the householder Purgett himself of self. By so much happier comes he to next stage.

† 15. With sb. as antecedent (esp. with manner, way, etc.). In which (way); by which (name). Obs. c1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) v. 53 The names how thei clepen hem. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hem. VII* 50 An hundred wayes . . . how . . . to deliver or convey them out of prysen. c1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) I. 530, I see no way how it is possible. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. xvi. § 12 We perceive not the ways and manner how they are produc'd.

V. 16. With indef. adj. (or adv.). In (some, any) way or manner. rare. Cf. ANYHOW, SOMEHOW.

c1000 *Ecl. Inst.* xxi in Thorpe *Laus II.* 418 Dæt se lareow be him tela tæce him sylf elles-hu do. c1000 in Cockayne *Skrine* 195 Ne mæx nu hu selles beon. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 604 To prosecute the means of thy deliverance By ransom or how else. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. xiii. He found means, some how or other, to go. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Aescral Footstep* (1883) 514 The old Hospitaller must die in his bed, or some other how.

VI. Phrases. 17. How so?

a. *Interrogative*: How is it so? How is that? c1300 *Cursor M.* 5007 How sua, es þar na noþer king? c1350 *Will. Palerne* 980 'þis man . . . þat neþ is drine to be dep' al for yure sake!' 'How so for my sake?' c1450 *Erlc Tolous* 847 A, devyll! he seyde, how soo? 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. v. 69 How so sir, did she change her determination? 1632 *SHERWOOD, How so? Puis, et puis? comment cela?*

† b. *Relative*: In whatever way, howsoever.

c1205 *LAY.* 25703 Þat we hine lætæð an faren heu swa he wile. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 183 Vnfolden or folden my fuste & myn paume, Al is hut an hande how so I torne it. c1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE PS.* li. viii. O Lord, how soe I stand or fall, Leave not thy loved Son to embrace.

† c. However much; notwithstanding that, although. Obs.

c1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16305 3it wot non how hit wyl bynde [v.r. ende]; Hon so hitwyt hem be strif or stresse. c1460 *PORTFESQUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 113 How so be it that be Frenche kyngz reignith vpon is peple *dominio regali*, yet [etc.]. *Ibid.* iv. 116 How so be it þat thai do so ayenst that wille. 1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* ii. (R.) Welcome home, howso unfortunate. 1614 J. NORDEN *Customs in Fart S. P. Fas.* I (1848) 310 [They] shall never fall, howso they seeme to slide.

18. † *How and about*: with reference to, (all) about. *Here's how!* a formula used in drinking healths. † *How chance*: see *CHANCE* v. 5. *How, When, and Where*: a game of guessing, in which the guesser asks the questions 'How do you like it? When do you like it?' etc., of each of the other players.

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1766) V. 46 Emily wrote you all how-and-about it. *Ibid.* (1812) VI. 63 (D.) Be good, and write me everything how and about it. 1844 *DICKENS Christmas Carol* iii. At the game of How, When, and Where, she was very great. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 99 A health to ourselves ere we scatter. . . Here's how!

B. sb. (often in collocation with why).

1. A question or query as to the way or manner. *How and whys* (quot. 1730), doubts.

1533 *MORE Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1061/2 He left their question & their how vnsolved. *Ibid.*, Lette vs neuer in such high things either speake or thyneke that same howe. 1577 *FULKE Confut. Purg.* 456 To all the other howes and whies I answerd with one word, he had no warrant . . . in the law of God. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. 35 How difficult to get our hows and whys crucified. *Mod.* Bother your hows and whys!

2. The way or manner (in which).

1551 B. GARDINER *Pres. in Sacram.* 55 (R.) The (howe) and maner whereof, God knoweth. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 75 Wee are not soe ignorant in the matter as the method, in the what, as the how. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. v. 226 In most things the how is more difficult than the whether, and our philosophy can prove a great deal more than it can explain. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* i. iii.

31 Must we in all things look for the how, and the why, and the wherefore? 1865 *MAS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 284 Write distinctly the when, and the how, of your home-coming.

How, howe, int. (sb.)⁴ Obs. or dial. Also 6 how, 7 howe. [A natural utterance; it is probable that the different uses are independent in origin, and properly different words.]

1. An exclamation to attract attention, etc.; = *Ho int.*¹ Also sb., as name for this.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* vi. 118 [They] hulpen erie his half acre with 'how! trolli-lolli!' c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 391 Thanne wol I clepe, how Alison! how Johu! Be myrie for the flood wol passe anon. a1400 *Sir Perc.* 661 He cryed, 'How, mane, on this mere, Bryng agayne the kynges gere'. 14. . . ADELAY in *M.S. Douce* 302 lf. 34/1 Thai halowyd here howndys with how, In holtis herde I never soche hew. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 85 How, hosteler, how, a peck of otyes and a botell of haye. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 602 Mak roume, sirs, how! that I may rin! 1579 *Epit.* in *Miller Hist. Doncaster*, Howe, Howe, who is here? I Robin of Doncastere and Magaret my feare. 1600 W. WATSON *Decachordon* ix. viii. (1602) 327 With halowes and how-bubs, with howhes, howes, and outcries. 1804 *Bob Cranky's 'Sise Sunday* (Northmbl. Gloss.), Ki Geordy, how, where are ye gannit? 1825 *BRACKETT, How 'way*, come away! . . . very common in Newcastle.

2. A cry of sailors in heaving the anchor up, etc.: usually with *hale, heave* (cf. *HEAVE HO, HEY HO*). Also sb., as name for this.

c1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 To dresse hem some about the mast, Theyr takyng to make With 'howe! hissa!' 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xv. Mariners noyse with hale and how. 1471, 1475, etc. [see *HEY-HO*]. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iii. li. 120 Mony marynair Besy at thair werk. . . with mony heis and how. a1529 *SKELTON E. Runnyng* 280 Wyth, Heis, and wyth how, Sit we down araw. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. x. (1739) 18 Like a great hoe in a ship-yard at the stirring of a little log. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* x. 587 And so drew Argo up, with hale and bow, On the grass.

3. A cry of pain or grief. In *Sc.* (hou).

1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 271 [He] was so sore vexed with siknes that he raved and showtyd, crying 'howe'. c1750 *Mary Hamilton* xi. in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. 392 Monie a lady fair Siching and crying, Och how!

How: see *HOUGH, HOUVE, HOWE*. **How**, obs. or dial. f. *WHO*. **Howball**: see *HOBALL*.

Howbeit (hou, bēit), adv. and conj. [Originally three words *how be it*, with pa. t. *how were it* (= however it were): see *How adv.* 13.]

A. adv. However it may be; be that as it may; nevertheless; however. arch.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. i. How be hit I wyl not fayle you. 1511 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 5 How-behyt hit was not my desyre. a1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 162 How be it, he was sory by cause one of them . . . skappyd away. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland* etc. (1747) 24 Howbeit in the meane time, the english adventurers. . . did winne much ground. 1850 *MAS. BROWNING Prometh. Bound* 17, I lack your daring. . . Howbeit necessity compels me so That I must dare it. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. i. 8 Howbeit, afterwards, the coins of CROISSUS. . . became intelligible to me as to few.

† B. conj. or conj. adv. (orig. with *that*, which was the actual conjunctive element). Though, although. Obs.

1398 *TEVISA Barth. De P. R.* l. (1495) 6 How be it that this dyuene essence. . . maye not be perfectly known. . . yet there is not any mortall persone but that he woll confesse there is a god. 1503 *Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Half Croats . . . being Silver (howbeit they be cracked) shall in likewise go and be current. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 108 Bot than, allace, he did sum thing without vs. Howbeit that all his lifytyme he did doat vs. 1624 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 206 They . . . say the vertue of the Adamant was first by them discovered, howbeit to this day they have but eight points unto their compasse. 1634 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 110, I. . . would fain have access and presence to The King. . . even howbeit I should break up iron doors.

Howbub, how-bub, obs. ff. *HUBBUB*.

|| **Howdah** (how-dā). *East Indies*. Also hounda, howda, houdah, houdar, -er. [Pers. and Urdu *hauḍā*, modified from Arab. *ḥawḍ* *hauḍ*, a litter carried by a camel or an elephant.]

A seat to contain two or more persons, usually fitted with a railing and a canopy, erected on the back of an elephant.

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 211 Where proudly plac'd the regal Howdah stands. 1775-6 *CARRACCIOLI Life Clive* III. 133 (Y.) Colonel Smith. . . reviewed his troops from the houdar of his elephant. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Misc. Tr.* 195/1 Two elephants caparisoned with scarlet howders. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* l. 14 A gorgeous howda deck'd the beast. 188a B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. v. 103, I sat in the same howdah with the Resident on his elephant.

Hence **Howdahed** a., bearing a howdah; **Howdahful**, as many as a howdah will hold.

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 383 Howdahed elephants. 1892 *Strand Mag.* IV. 15 [An elephant] with a howdahful of children.

How-do-ye, how-d'ye, howdy, phr. and sb. Now obs. or dial. Forms: 6 howedye, how dee, 6-9 how-do-you, 7 how d'ee, 7-8 how-do-ye, 8 how(-)dee, 7- howdy, 8- how d'ye.

1. The phrase *how do ye? how do you?* (cf. next) = how are you? how fare you? : see *Do v.* 19.

1563-87 How do you? [see *Do v.* 10]. 1887 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* i. (1888) 5 'Howdy, Rachel!' said Henry Miller

. . . and 'Howdy! Howdy!' came from the two sisters, to which Rachel answered with a cordial 'Howdy! Come in!'

2. sb. A message or salutation containing an inquiry as to the health of a person; = next 2.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90 To requite your gallonde of godbyes, I regive you a pottle of howedyes. a1652 *BROME Love-sick Court* ii. i. Wks. 1873 II. 107 My great Lords Howdies are upon the entry. 1670 *COTTON Espemion* iii. x. 510 Had the Bishop sent to him by the way of a simple How d'ee only. 1697 *VANBRUGH Relapse* ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 309/1 He has already sent how-do-ye's to all the town. 1743 *ANNESLEY Ejectm. Trial* in *Howell St. Trials* (1813) XVII. 1166 He was sent. . . with messages and how-doyes, to know how their child did. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 3/2 A missionary meeting. . . at Kingston when the coloured children sent their 'howdies', . . . which was short for 'how do you do', to the white children of Britain.

3. attrib. or adj.

c1600 *NORDEN Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 58 The next day this potentate becometh 'How dee neighbour' agayne. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. vi-vii. 212 His how d'you man comes every day to know how I slept last night. 1797 *MAS. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 130 The how-d'ye cards of all the lords, ladies [etc.]. 1806 *WOLCOTT Wks.* (1812) V. 297 No how-d'ye visits, my cool Neighbours make.

How-do-you-do, how-d'ye-do, phr. and sb. Also 7 howdee do, 9 how-d'y-do, how-de-do.

1. A phrase inquiring after the health or welfare of the person addressed: see *Do v.* 19.

1697 *VANBRUGH Esop* ii. i. There, how d'ye do now? 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* I. How do you do, Tom? 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xxx. I looked in to say how-d'ye-do, but it isn't a serious call.

2. sb. Used as a name for the inquiry (which is often used as a mere greeting or salutation); = prec. 2. (In quot. 1632 applied to the inquirer.)

1632 *BROME North. Lasse* i. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 15 This Howdee do I mean with a cast Gown to put in apparel, and make my Gentleman Usher. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 301 The pacific bearer of your 'how do you does?'. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 121 Welcomes and how-d'ye-dos were pouring both at once on either side.

3. A 'business'; an embarrassing or awkward state of things. [Cf. *Do sb.*, to do sb. (*Do v.* 33 b.).]

1835 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. i. xxvi. (1837) 280 Thinks I, here's a pretty how do you do; I'm in for it now, that's a fact. 1885 *GILBERT Mikado* ii. in *Orig. Comic Operas* (1886) 31 Here's a pretty state of things! Here's a pretty how-de-do! 1890 *Harper's Weekly* 24 May 106/2 Here was a pretty how-d'ye-do! Going off with a silver spoon in his pocket.

Hence **How-d'ye do v.**, to say 'How d'ye do?' to.

1797-1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Knt. & Friar* i. xxxv. She met them every day, 'Good morning' and 'how d'ye doing'. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 143 One half in How-d'ye-doing goes. 1831 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) II. 89 [She] Bon jours and how-d'ye-does all the visitors much more audibly and husily than I do myself.

Howdy, -ie (hou-di). *Sc.* and *north. dial., vulgar*. [Origin uncertain.] A midwife.

1745 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* ii. iii. When Mango's mare stood still and swat wi' fright, When he brought east the howdy under night. 1815 *Scott Guy R.* i. The laird's servant . . . made express by this e'en to fetch the howdie. 1830 *GALT Laverie T.* ix. l. (1849) 404 She was determined to have at the occasion a howdie instead of an acconcheur. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 853 The most illustrious man-howdie.

[Note. The conjectured derivation from the phrase *how d'ye?* is impossible, since the *Sc.* form would then have been (*hād*). On the analogy of *Sc. gowdie* = *goldie*, *howdy* might go back to *hōldie*, an appellative (like *brownie*, etc.) from *hold*, friendly, benevolent, kind: cf. *f. sage-femme*.]

Howdy: see *How-do-ye*.

Howe, how (hou, hou), sb. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*Sc.* repr. of *ME. HOLL sb.*: cf. *Sc. bow(e), know(e), porw, row(e), scrow*, = *ball, knoll, poll, roll, scroll*.]

† 1. A hole. *Obs.* rare.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 153 Howis in hail clath sall be rent.

† 2. The hold of a ship. *Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* v. xii. 33 The hait fyre consumis fast the how; Our all the schip discendis the peralus low. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 52 The voce was hard of ane woman, in the how of the schip. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* x. 825 Her is men off mar wall! To sail thī schip; tharfor in how [c1470 holl] thou ga.

3. A hollow place or depression; esp. a hollow on the surface of the earth, a basin or valley.

Frequent in place-names in Scotland, as *Habbie's Howe*, *the Howe of the Mearns*, of the *Merse*, etc.

1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 70 Thy thundring voice some made them fle Ower hidden hills and howes. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 320 Donald now lyand vndir how in the Hilandis. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Gibbie That won in the how of the hill. 1795 *BURNS On Desir. Drumnalrig Woods* 3, I. . . traced its bonie howes and haughs, Where linties sang and lamkins play'd. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xxii. We sat down. . . in a howe of the hill-side till the mist should have risen. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *How*, a hollow, a depression. The how of the neck.

b. The depth or middle (of winter, night, etc.). 1818 *Hogg Brownie of B. I.* 9 (Jam.) Ye ken fi' weel, gudeman, ye court me i' the howe o' the night yoursel. 1825 *JAMIESON, How d' Winter*, the middle or depth of winter. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxiii. Laid down in their hall in the 'howe of the night'. *Mod. Sc.* In the howe o' the year.

Howe, how (hou, hou), a.† (*adv.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also hou, hough. [*Sc.* form of *HOLL a.*: see *HOWE sb.*] Hollow, concave; deep, low. In quot. 1536 *how tide* = low tide.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 157 His ene drowpit, how, sonkin in his heid. **a 1500** P. JOHNSTON *Three Deid Powis* iii, Full laithly thus sall by thy lusty heid, Holkit and how. **1536** *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1513-1546 No. 1598 Descendentes ad aquam de Annaud, et ab aqua de Annaud ad aquam de Edin in lie howtide. **1553** LYNDISAY *Monarchie* 5491 Crepan furth of howe Cauernis. **16.** *Confess.* In Glanvill *Saducismus* (1726) 393 (Jam.) The black man's voice was hough and goustie. **1828** *Craven Dial.* *How gait*, a hollow gait or way. *Ibid.*, *How-rush*, a hollow rush. **1893** *Northumbld. Gloss.* *How, hough, hough*, hollow, deep. *How-drill*, the hollow between two drills in a field.

b. Comb., as *how(e)-backed* adj.
1786 BURNS *To and mair I, Tho' thou's howe-backit*... an' knaggie. **1893** *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. *How, How-backit*, sunken in the back.

c. adv.
1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 395 And grit horne, that borit was all throw, Quhairin the spak richt hideuslie and how. **1785** BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ix, It spak right howe—"My name is Death".

Hence **Howness**, hollowness, concavity, depth.
a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying v. Polwart* 417 Be the hight of the heavens, and be the howness of hell.

† Howe, *a. Obs.* Forms: *1* *hoxa*, *3-4* **ho3o*, *4* *howe*. [*OE. hoga*, *f. root of How sb.*, *v.*] *Prudent*.

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 1051 *Hoxa* bilwitne [*prudens modestia*]. **c 950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 45 *Hwa*, is xeleasful þegn and hoxa? **c 1330** *Arth. & Mer.* 38 The howe wiif anon it felt.

Howe, obs. f. *HOVE*, *How*, *HUE*, *OWE*.
Howeid: see *HOY v.*

Howel (*hau-el*), *sb.* [*prob. of LG. derivation*: cf. *MLG. hovel*, *hobel*, *Ger. hovel*, *dial. hofel*, *MLG. hōvel*, *Da. hōvel*, *Sw. hyvel* a plane.] A plane with a convex sole, used by coopers for smoothing the insides of casks, etc.

1846 WORCESTER cites PROCTOR. **1864** in WEBSTER. **1875** in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 1138.

Howel (*hau-el*), *v.* [*f. prec.*: cf. *Ger. hobeln*, *Da. hōvel*, *Sw. hyfla* to plane, smooth, polish.] *trans.* To plane or smooth with a howel.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 83 Machine for chiming, crozing and howelling casks.

Howe(e), obs. forms of *HOUR*.

Howes, *-ys*, *howse*, var. of *HOISE v.*, to holst.
c 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some howysed the mayne sayle. *Ibid.*, Some to howes the tope sayle dyde entre.

However (*hau-e-vor*); contr. *howe'er* (*hau-e-v*), *adv.* [*f. HOW adv.* + *EVER adv.* 8 e.

In senses 2 and 3, *however* is the relic of an original subordinate clause (like those of sense 1), such as 'however this may be'.]

1. Introducing a subordinate clause, sometimes with *yet* in the principal clause: *a.* qualifying a verb: In whatever manner, by whatever means.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 330 *How-euer* antecrist glauer, he letteþ not god to do his wille. **a 1440** *Sir Degre* 864, I shall juste with that duke, Or I gete a rebuke, *How ever* that hyt be! **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 51, I censure you... (How ere you come to know it) answer me. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 ¶ 1, I am still in Doubt, whether it passed in my sleeping or waking Thoughts. *However* it was, I fancied that my good Genius stood at my Bed's-Head. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 213 Men of Chios, Thuri, or however and whatever you call yourselves.

b. qualifying an adj. (or pa. pple.) or adv.: To whatever extent. *Hence* often used ellipt. with an adj. or adv. alone.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 A bodily þing of how euer litil price howþ not to be bout, but wip his wisdom. **c 1586** CRESS *PENRORE PS.* LXXVII. iv, The most ragefull... thou, how ever furious shalt oft restrain. **1605** SHAKS. *Learn* II. i. 118, I shall serve you Sir truly, how euer else. **1707** FRAED *Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 230 He wou'd yet endeavour, however our circumstances seem'd desperate, to secure the kingdom of Valencia. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi, However dark the habitation of the mole to our eyes, yet the animal itself finds the apartment sufficiently lightsome. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 His innocence, however manifest, could not save him. **1885** *Times* 25 May 9 Trawlers will, of course, protest against any interference, however slight.

c. *However* much; notwithstanding that; although. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 523 *How ever* yet they mee despise and spight, I feede on sweet contentment of my thought. **1605** SHAKS. *Learn* iv. i. 67 *Howe'er* thou art a fiend, A woman's shape doth shield thee. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 3 The Idea of Black is no less positive in his Mind, than that of White, however the Cause of that Colour in the external Object may be only a Privation. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 4 *However* those who have passed through half the life of man, may now wonder [etc.]. **1846** TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. iii. 189 Humanity, however it craved a God for its deliverer, yet craved just as earnestly a man.

† 2. In any case, at all events, at any rate. *Obs.* (Now merged in 3.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 34 If haply won, perhaps a haplesse gaine; If lost, why then a grievous labour won; *How euer*: but a folly bought with wit. **a 1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Boudrea v.* iii, A child that must have died however. **1736** BUTLER *Ana.* I. iv. 109 Till we know the Whole, or however, much more of the Case. **1790** FALEY *Horn Paul.* Rom. I. 11 At the same time with, or soon however following, the contribution... made in Achaia.

3. Qualifying a sentence or clause as a whole: For all that, nevertheless, notwithstanding; yet; = *but* at the beginning of the sentence.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 106 All the Land knows that: *How euer*, yet there is no great breach. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 601, I, however, Must not omit a father's timely care. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, This curiosity of theirs, however, was attended with very serious effects. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 27 *However*, they did not think such bold changes within their commission. **1861** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 It has been even said that this church was built by the Germans, which however was not the case. **1895** LUNN *Arch. Times* 19 Bronze arrows, however, are not very common in Northern Europe.

† 4. In any way whatsoever; at all. *Obs.*
1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 130 All Laws however are but Probationers of time. **1740** J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 60, I cannot but be much of Mr. Locke's Mind with respect to versifying however.

5. Interrogative (and conjunctive): *How*, in any circumstances or way whatever? (See *EVER adv.* 8 d.) *colloq.*

(**1607** R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wonders* 240, I shal desire him to consider how ever it was possible.) **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiii. 147 *However* is it, such A man can think and know so much? *Mod.* *However* do you manage that?

Howff (*hauf, hough*). *Sc.* Also *houff*, *howf*, *hauf*. [Known from 16th c.: origin uncertain.]

Howff is the name of the chief burial ground at Dundee, originally the garden or orchard of the Franciscan Friary, which was granted to the town as a burial ground by Queen Mary on 11 Sept. 1564, and was also for more than two centuries the meeting-place of the 'Trades'. The name *Howff* appears as early as 1565, but it is not certain whether this arose from its use as 'a place of resort', or was the orig. name, connected with *Du*, and *Ger. hauf*, court, yard. In the latter case the general Scotch use has to be accounted for. **1565** (Apr. 13) *Burgh Recds.* in Maxwell *Old Dundee* 179 Ordainit that what person that ever beis apprehendit louping in our the dykes of the Houffal pay, eight shillings. **1884** MAXWELL *Hist. Old Dundee* 208 In 1612 the word was adopted in the Council register, and the gathering place of the crafts is subsequently denominated 'the Howff' instead of 'the common burial'.

A place of resort; a haunt, a resort.

1711 RAMSAY *Maggy Johnston* vii, When we were weary'd at the howff, Then Maggy Johnston's was our howff. **1776** C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1866) 34 This is the howff of ane and a'. **1796** BURNS *Letto* to Thomson Apr. Wks. (Globe) 562 The Globe Tavern here... for these many years has been my howff. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake*, *Kilmory* xxiv, The corby left her hauf in the rock. **1864** BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1893) 60 Those who frequented this howf, being generally elderly men.

Hence **Howff** *v. intr.*, to have one's haunt.
1808-18 JAMIESON, *To howff*, to take shelter. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Where was't that Robertson and you were used to howff thegither!

Howing. *Sc.* 'A clumsy, awkward, senseless person' (Jam.). Also *attrib.*

1500-80 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 24 My new spanit howffing [*Bannatyne MS.* howphyn] fra the sowk. **1593** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 586 Alace! that Scotland had no schame, To send sic howffing carles from bame! **1871** W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xii, That aul', greedy, sneeshin howfin.

† Howful, houghful, *a. Obs.* Forms: *1* *hozful*, *1-3* *hohful*, *3* *hozhefful*, *houghful*, *howful*; see also *HOFUL*. [*OE. hog ful*, *f. hogu* thought, care, *How sb.* 1 + *-FUL*] Careful; anxious, sorrowful.

970 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* *Ævi Sax.* 240 *Hohful* embe ðæt hu ic his lof araere. **a 1050** *Liber Scintill.* ix. (1889) 43 *Æmitz* wamb & gyrle *hohful*. **c 1200** BARROW 8953 *Ne þatt* me birþ ben *hohful* Abutenn hise þingess. **a 1250** *Owl & Night*. 1299 *Þe nihtegale* sat and sihte And *hohful* was.

Hence **† Howfully** *adv.*, carefully, anxiously.
1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 6 What is more howfully to be sought for, more charely to be kept?

† Howgate, -s, *adv. Obs.* [*f. HOW adv.* + *GATE sb.* 2 'way' (with genitival -s)] In direct and indirect questions: In what way; how.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6547 (Cott.) *Ungat* de yee now? *Ibid.* 7118 *Noght* he did þan understand *Hugat* [*fr. rr. hougat, howgate*] he þat hony faand. **1375** BARROW *Bruc* II. 156 And tauld him... als how-gate The Clyfford held his heritage. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *George* 587 *Þane dacyane wist nocht* how-gat To do.

β. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 5589 (Gott.) I sal tell you... *hougatis* he cam first in place. **c 1440** *York Myst.* xxvi. 227 *Howe gates* bought shall he be? **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 39/45 *Hoggates*, *howt quomodo?* *Howgates*, *idem*.

Howga, obs. f. *HUGE*. **How(g)h**, obs. ff. *HOUGH*. **Howghe**, obs. f. *How adv.* **How go**, obs. f. *HOGO*. **Howine**, *-yn*, obs. ff. *hoven*, *pa. pple.* of *HEAVE*.

† Howish (*hau-ish*), *a. colloq. Obs.* [*f. HOW adv.* + *-ISH*]. *Perh.* short for the earlier *I-don't-know-howish*, *how-howish*: Having a vague sense of illness or indisposition; 'all-overish'.

1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumpht* v. Wks. 1884 VIII. 462, I am—I know not howish. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiii. (1737) 257 We were... off the Hinges, and I don't know howish. **1746** in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 119 He is a little how-howish to-day, occasioned by a merry-making. **1787** *Minor* 39 [She] feels, as she says, quite howish and vapourish. **1802** BEDDOES *Hæc* viii. 47 *Cachectic*, or, as some familiar writer terms it, I don't-know-howish.

† Howits, haubitz, *Obs.* Forms: *a.* *8 hau-*, *hawbitz*, *hob(b)its*. *β.* *7 howitts*, *8 hau-*, *howitz*. [*a. Ger. haubitze*, in 15th c. *haufnitz*, *haufnit*, *ad. Boh. haufnice* stone-sling, catapult. (Introduced into German during the Hussite wars.) From the *Ger.*, also 17th c. It. *obiza*, *obice*, *F. obus* bomb-shell.] = next. (Usually with pl. the same as the sing.: cf. *CANNON sb.* 2 b.)

a. **1700** S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 61 Small Vessels which fetch'd us some Haubitzes (which is a kind of Field-Piece to load with small Shot). **1709** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4590/3 *Haubit* for sixteen Pound Ball, two. **1710** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Hobits* are a sort of small Mortars from 6 to 8 Inches Diameter. Their Carriages are like those of Guns, only much shorter. **1729** SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 377 Little Hobbits charged with the various kinds of Fire-balls. **1743-5** TINDAL *Contin. Rapien* xxvi. i. (1745) III. 562 Sixty-two cannon, eight mortars and haubitze.

β. **1687** J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 17 These Howitts are mounted on Carriages somewhat resembling those of Cannon. **1709** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4556/2 Forty Mortars, and sixty Haubitze. **1781** in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) 111. 488 Two field-pieces, some howitz, and perhaps a mortar.

Howitzer (*hau'itser*). Forms: *a.* *8 hau-*, *haw-*, *hobitzer*. *β.* *7 hauwitzer*, *8 hawitzer*, *8- howitzer*. [*A deriv. of prec.*; the same suffix appears in *Du. howwitzer* (in 1663 *howwitzer*), *Fr. obusier* for earlier *obus* (see *Hatz-Darm.*)]

A short piece of ordnance, usually of light weight, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges, and adapted for use in a mountainous country.

a. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3941/2 A battery of two Mortars and 4 Haubitizers. **1736** LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* 111. 138, 12 *Hawbitzers*, or little Mortars. **1766** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 141 The signal... was given by four hawbitzers fired in the air.

β. **1695** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3106/3, 40 Mortars and Hauwitzer. **1704** *Ibid.* No. 4059/3, 2 *Hawitizers*, and 100 Hand-Mortars. **1812** *Examiner* 14 Sept. 581/1 We drove the enemy from... the town by howitzers. **1884** J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 158 At each corner... were placed... the rifled howitzers.

† b. The shell thrown by this piece of ordnance. **1761** *Brit. Mag.* II. 442 A... body of Russians... had begun to throw some howitzers into that town, with an intention to set the magazines on fire.

c. **Comb.**, as *howitzer-boat* (cf. *gunboat*).

1801 NELSON 15 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 463 Captain Coun who commands the Division of *Howitzer-Boats*... is to open his fire from the *Howitzers* upon the batteries and camp. **1844** W. SPOONER *Waterloo* I. x. 386 (Stanf.) Major Bull's British howitzer horse-battery.

Howk, obs. f. *HOOK*; var. form of *HOLK*.

Howker, var. *HOOKER* 2, a sailing vessel.

Howl (*haul*), *v.* Forms: (*3*) *hulen*, *4-6* *houle*, (*5*) *whoule*, *5-7* *howle*, (*6*) *owle*, *6- howl*. [*ME. ? hulen*, *houlen* = *MDu. hūlen*, *Da. hūlen*, *MLG. hūlen*, *hiulen*, *Ger. heulen*: of echoic origin. Cf. *Gr. ὕλα-ειν*, *L. ululāre*, *It. urlare*, *OF. uller*, *urler*, *F. hurler* to howl.]

1. intr. To utter a prolonged, loud, and doleful cry, in which the sound of *u* (*ū*) prevails. Said of dogs, wolves, and various wild animals; formerly also of the owl (now said to screech or hoot).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 265 The horned owle The which men here on nightes houles. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 250/1 *Howlyn* as beestys, *ululo*. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xii, The dogges herd the voyes [of the wulf] wherfore they beganne to barke and to howle. **1549-64** STARNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lix. (1566) 139 As boundes they houle and grenne. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 741 They heard Dogges howle on the shore. **c 1705** BERKELEY *Cave Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 507 Two or three dogs... set themselves to howl with all their might. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 36 Like other uncultivated breeds of dogs they only howl.

2. Of a human being: To utter a similar sound; to utter loud and doleful inarticulate cries; to wail, lament, esp. with pain. In modern use often somewhat contemptuously applied to any cry of pain or distress.

(*Quot.* 1220 is very uncertain; the word may be corrupt.) [*c 1220* *Bestiary* 396 *Man* hire [3e fox] hatied, hatien and hulen boðe men and fules.] **c 1386** CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1959 Shrighte Emelye and howleth Palamou. **c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* t. xxiv. 33 *Þe enuious* shal whoule for sorowe as wode houndes. **1526** TINDALE *Jas. v.* i. *Go to now ye Rychen men*. Wepe and howle on youre wretchednes that shall come upon you. **1597** SHAKS. *a Hen. IV.* II. iv. 374 There is another Indictment upon thee... for the which I thinke thou wilt howle. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 140 My Angry Ghost shall haunt thy Conscious Soul, I'll Ring thee such a Peal, shall make thee Howl. **1805** SCOTT *Let. to Ballantyne* 12 Apr. in *Lackhart*, He still howls about the expense of printing, but I think we shall finally settle. **1885** *L. pool Daily Post* 7 May 4/9 Under these circumstances it will do the Conservatives very little good to howl.**

b. *Howl at*, *howl upon*, to assail or address with howling. With *indirect pass.*

1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* viii. (1675) 152 She (Hecate) was howled or called upon in the night by her Priests.

c. trans. To drive into a state by howling. *Howl down*, to reduce to silence by howls of obloquy.

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 164 Any one who hears anything he does not like, tries to howl it down. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 4/7 Mr. Gladstone was almost howled down in attempting to reply. **1892** *Argosy* Oct. 315 They have whirled or howled themselves into a mad delirium.

3. trans. To utter with howling. Also *howl out*. **1530** TINDALE *Expos. & Notes* (1849) 286 But the blind owls care not what they howl, seeing... that no man can spy them. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 194 But I have words That would be howl'd out in the desert ayre, Where hearing should not latch them. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 307 Singing, or rather howling certain Psalms or Prayers. **1700** T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Annusm. Ser. & Com.* 21 And

Howls out, Buy my Flawnders. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 198 To howl my dying recess, in his ear.

4. *intr.* Of inanimate agents, esp. the wind or a storm: To make a prolonged wailing noise. Of an organ: To cipher.

1687 [see *Howling* *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* I. 35 Keen, hollow winds howl thro' the bleak recess, Emblem of Music caus'd by Emptiness. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 32 The wind is up: hark! how it howls! 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* I. 434 How fearfully God's thunder howls behind! 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 46 This is a very good contrivance... if one of the reed pipes should howl. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. x. (ed. 5) 303 The wind was howling in the mountains. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 148 Dozens of great steamers go howling through the Downs every day.

5. (See quot.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., When the Foot-hooks of a Ship are scarfed into the Ground-Timbers, and bolted, and then the Plank laid on them up to the Orlop, the Carpenters say, they begin to make the Ship Howle.

Howl (haul), *sb.* [f. *HOWL v.*]

1. The prolonged and mournful cry of a dog, wolf, etc., which dwells upon the vowel *u* or some kindred sound; the similar sound of the wind or other inanimate agent.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 54 The Wolfe, Whose howle's his Watch. c. 1605 MIDDLETON *With* II. iii. No howls of wolves, no yelps of hounds. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* IV. Wks. 1778 II. 112 The last howls of a dog dissected alive. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxvii. Till sung his midnight hymn the Owl, Answer'd the dog-fox with his howl. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hervey*, xliii. She expected him at every howl of the wind.

2. A loud wail or outcry of pain or anguish; a savage yell of rage or disappointment. (Often used contemptuously.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. iii. 39 Your naked Infants spitted vpon Pykes, Whiles the mad Mothers, with their howles confus'd, Doe breake the Clouds. 1697 DAVENANT *Enaid* VII. 527 She... fills with horrid howls the publick place. 1776 THOMSON *Irish* 131 The Irish howl, which was made by the bellowing of a herd of men, women, and children, who attended the burial. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 100 Foulque uttered a howl of despair. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Glasgow* 21 Dec. (1858) 307 1/2 You remember the howl of astonishment which arose. 1864 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. II. 421 His sufferings are exacerbated by the howl of popular execration or scorn.

Howl, -e, var. *HOLL*.

† **Howle**, *Obs.* A variant of *OWL*, perh. influenced by *HOWLET* or by *HOWL v.*

c. 1436 LYNG. *Chorle & Byrde in Min. Poems* (1840) 192 As goode an howle as a popingaye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 74 Wend he had bene the hornit howle.

Howler (hau'lar). [f. *HOWL v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. An animal that howls.

1859 THOMSON *Land & Bk.* I. viii. (1872) 94 To be torn... and dragged about by these hideous howlers [jacksals].

b. *spec.* A South American Monkey of the genus *Myetes*.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 37 1/2 The species are, as the name [Myetes] implies, Howlers, and the horrible yells sent forth by these animals... are described, as surpassingly distressing and unearthly. 1865 READER *No.* 121. 457 1/2 Numerous spider-monkeys, the red howlers. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* I. 5 The chief monkey-furs imported are those obtained from the howlers.

2. a. A person hired to wait at a funeral or the bedside of the dying. b. A vassailer (see quot. 1875). *dial.*

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii. (1878) 249 The funerals... are attended by howlers. 1875 SUSSEX *Gloss.* *Howlers*, boys who in former times went round wassailing the orchards. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 2/1 When a man was dying (if his means allowed) professional howlers were employed.

3. *slang.* Something 'crying', 'clamant', or excessive; *spec.* a glaring blunder, esp. in an examination, etc. Cf. *HOWLING* *ppl. a.* 3.

1872 W. F. BUTLER *Gl. Lone Land* ix. (1878) 300 If the hood was fastened down by frozen breath to the opening, then it must be a howler outside. 1875 *Punch* 2 Oct. 126 1/2 John... having come a howler over the Leger, is stumped. 1884 H. C. MERIVALE *Faunt of B. II.* II. ii. 161 He's gone no end of a howler on the turf since. 1890 *Athenaeum* 1 Mar. 275 1/2 In no examination papers... has any examiner met with more monstrous 'howlers' than crowd these pages. 1894 *Month* Apr. 464 The specimens of schoolboy blunders which, under the head of 'Howlers', are so popular in our journals.

Howlet (hou'let, Sc. hu'let). *dial.* Forms: 5 *howlott*, -lat, 6- *howlet*. (Also 6 *hulet*, 7 *houlet*, 9 *dial.* *houlet*, *hulote*, *hullat*, -et, *ullet*.) See also *OWLET*. [app. a. F. *hulotte*, in 16th c. *hulote*, a word of diminutive form, of which the stem appears to be the same as in Ger *eule*, MLG. *Äle*, perh. altered under the influence of *huer* to hoot: cf. the synonym *huetle*.] An owl, owlet.

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 48. I sawe an Howlat, in haist, vndir ane holine. c. 1450 *Cos. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Do howlitt howtyn hoberd and heyn, When here barnys blede undyr credyl bende. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 168 Quidlik we a litil howlet cleip, or owle. 1549 CHERE *Hurt Sedil.* (1641) 5 Why, be yee Howlets and Bats, that yee cannot look on the light? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 88/15 An Hulet or oule, *vulga.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 156 Eies they haue red like the houlets. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 189, I am also as poor as a Howlet. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii. That St. Withold's of Burton is a howlet's nest worth the harrying. 1828 CROWE *Dial.*, *Hullet*, *Hullat*, an owl.

Howliglasse, *obs. var.* of *OWL-GLASS*.

Howling (han'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HOWL v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The uttering of a prolonged wailing cry, as by the dog, wolf, or other animal; the production of a similar sound by the wind or other inanimate agent; the ciphering of an organ.

c. 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 250 1/2 Howlyng of dogges. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xxv. (W. de W.) Ticius Sabinus hounde... abode wyth the deed body wyth dolefull and sorrowfull myse and howlyng [Bodl. MS. selling]. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 400 Two or three hundred foxes, which make a marueilous wawling or howling. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 2 The Isle of Stromboli... I was told that they who were near it heard great howlings, which proceed not from Hell, but from the violence of the Winds. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 225 His Tail incurv'd He drops, and with harsh broken Howlings rends The poison-tainted Air. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 45 To remedy the so-called howling or sounding-on of certain pipes, when their respective keys are not pressed down. 1875 [see *CIPHERING* *vbl. sb.* 3].

2. A prolonged wailing outcry of human beings.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xliiii. 169 Grete crye, noyse, and howlyng made the sarayns. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 48 Banished? O Frier, the damned vse that word in hell: Howlings attends it. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 257 But for the greater solemnity, for seven dayes a general howling... was made. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 87 A sad lamentation and howling. 1887 A. MÜLLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 663/1 The insane howlings *hu hu* ('he, he'), practised by the 'howling' Rifā'lya [Dervishes].

Howling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.]

1. That howls; that utters or produces a prolonged wailing sound.

a. 1652 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 195 Where howling howlets aye doth hant. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xii. (1713) 217, I helieve you mean the howling Quakers, as uncivil as they are. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Gutiana* 133 The Howling Baboons, as they are here called. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 285 Peals of thunder... followed by a howling blast of wind. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 159 The Myctei, or Howling Monkeys. 1877 [see *DERVISH*].

2. Characterized by, or filled with, howling, as of wild beasts or of the wind; dreary. In the Biblical *howling wilderness*, and derived phrases, the word tends to become merely intensive.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 10 He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 222 The very Sight of those howling Deserts deter me. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 13 His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 Fit the bleak and howling place For gardens of a finer race. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV. (C. D. ed.) 22 Going regularly aloft to bed... in a howling garret remote from the lodgers. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 300 Generally speaking, a howling wilderness does not howl; it is the imagination of the traveler that does the howling.

3. *fig.* (chiefly *slang.*) Glaring, very pronounced, 'screaming': cf. *HOWLER* 3.

1865 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 25 Nov. 6/6 To risk a very vulgar phrase, a Nawab is 'a howling swell' in the East. 1884 *Nonconformist & Indep.* 7 Aug. 766/3 Those mistakes which are sometimes called 'howling' blunders.

Hence **Howlingly** *adv.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 52 The Owle on the house-top, euer more howlingly, calls for some Corse.

Howlk, -e, *obs. f.* *HULK*. **Howlsom**, var. *HOLBOM*. **Howm**, *Sc. f.* *HOLM* 1.

† **Howne**, *sb.* or ? a. *Obs. rare.* (Meaning unknown.)

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 182 (210) But Antenor, he shal com hom to towne, And she shal out; þus seyden here and howne [MS. *Gr.* 4. 27 hounne].

Hownyd, *obs. f.* *HONEYED*. **Howp**, *obs. f.* *HOUP*, *Sc. f.* *HOPE*. **Howr(e)**, *obs. f.* *HOUE*, *OUR*, *WHORE*. **Howsband**, *obs. f.* *HUSBAND*. **Howse** (e, *Howsel*, *obs. ff.* *HOUSE*, *HOUSEL*.

Howsoever (hau'sou-er), *arch.* [f. *How adv.* + *So adv.* + *EVER adv.*] In the same sense the simple *how so* goes back to c. 1200, *howsoever* to c. 1300, and *however* to c. 1400; *howsoever* appears to have been a later formation from *how so* or *however*, modelled on *howsoever*.]

1. In what manner soever; = *HOWEVER* 1. (Sometimes with ellipsis.) *arch.*

c. 1430 *Pistell of Susan* 202 (MSA Cott. Calig.) We schulle present þe pleynte, how so euer þou be payde. 1534 ELVOR *Doctr. Princes* 4 Thei thinke it better... to live in any other manner, how so ever it be. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 232 Howsoever right be, might carries away the verdict. 1741 MINOLETON *Cicero* I. v. 349 Howsoever this may color, it cannot justify Cato's conduct. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 547 As a mere rival to Rome, Constantinople has been of invaluable service to the Christian Church, howsoever her direct influence may be considered.

† b. Notwithstanding that, albeit; = *HOWEVER* 1 c. *Obs.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I viij. It is a most... innocent Animal, howsoever nature... hath armed it most magnificently. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 1 The Parts of Music are in all but four, howsoever some skilful Musicians have composed songs of twenty... parts.

2. With *adj.* or *adv.*: To what extent or in what degree soever. a. With *tnesis*: *how... soever*.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* Pr. (1619) 718/1 How great a friend or neere kinsman soever he be to them. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. 1. 194 How low soever the matter, I hope in God for high words. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 25 The Treaty... how well soever received, and how much

soever desired by the King. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* 111. viii. 105 [They] durst not refuse their consent, how unwilling soever to grant it. 1861 MAIR *Anc. Law* VII. (1876) 286 A right, how long soever neglected. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. vi. § 2 (1879) 262 A summary expression of the entire process—how simple or how complex soever.

b. Also without *tnesis*.

1696 TATE & BRADY *Pt.* xc. 6 But howsoever fresh and fair. a. 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm.* (R.), Howsoever well instructed he might be in them himself and howsoever useful to government he might think them.

† 3. In any case, at any rate; = *HOWEVER* 2. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 42 Die wheresoever and whensoever, yet howsoever honourably. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* I. 27 Something of great constancie; but howsoever, strange, and admirable. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 79 His boy is bound to admire him howsoever. 1663 *Plagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 48 If the Scots as was hoped howsoever, would have proved honest.

† 4. Nevertheless; yet; = *HOWEVER* 3. *Obs.*

1602 R. DOLMAN tr. *Primanday's Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. lx. 777 But howsoever, it is certain that pilots... doe direct [etc.]. 1631 HAYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 83 It bred in her howsoever no small amazement. 1709 STAFFE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxix. 404 But this passage, howsoever, was illy taken by some of the Oxonians.

Howsomever (hou'sūm-er), *adv.* Now *dial.* or *vulgar.* Also, *south. dial.* *howsomdever*. [A parallel formation to *howsoever*, of earlier appearance, with the conj. *sum*, *som* (= *Da*, *Sw. som*, *ON. sem* as, that) instead of *so*.]

† 1. Introducing a subordinate clause: In whatever manner; = *HOWEVER* 1. b. Although; = *HOWEVER* 1 c. *Obs.*

a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 2339 Nu at þe erth nu at þe lift, or hu sumeuer [v.rr. *hou sum euer*, how sim euer] þou wilt be sciff. c. 1420 AVOUE. *Arth.* xxiv. Then to-gedur schulle we goe How-sumeuyr hit cheuis. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 270 How someuer the game gooth. 1560 DAUR tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 297 How someuer the matter was. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 56 How somere their hearts are seuer'd in Religion, their heads are both one.

2. Nevertheless; yet; = *HOWEVER* 3.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 70b. It is playn that he had Dioscorides howsomeuer. 1728 VANER & CIA. *Prov. Husb.* II. 27 But howsomdever, we'ta' the best care we can. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 64 Howsomever, it will do you no good to make this known. 1824 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxiv. Howsomdever, I object nothing to Captain Cleveland. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 135, I shall keep you to your promise, Sir, howsomever. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xlv. Howsomdever, as your countrymen say, I shall have a shy at him.

Howsour, *obs. f.* *HOUSER* 2; var. of *HOUS-ROUB*. *Obs.*

† **Howster**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. ? To oust.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 348 Howster out such vermine (O ye Church officers, if ye serve for oughts) out of their kennels!

Howt, *obs. form* of *HOOT*.

Howve: see *HOVE*. **Howylle**, *obs. f.* *OWL*.

Howyne, *Sc. f.* *hovin*, *obs. pa. pple.* of *HEAVE*.

Hox, *Hoxter*, *obs. ff.* *Ox*, *HUCKSTER*.

† **Hox**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [app. shortened from a fuller form **hoxen* (retained in *HOCKHIN*, *huckson*, *HUXEN*), repr. OE. *hōhsinu*, pl. *hōhsina*, *HOUGH-SINEW*, and corresp. to *ON. hōsin*, OFris. *hōxene*, *hoxne*, OHG. **hōhsina*, *hōhsna*, MDu. *haessene*, *haasen* (Kilian *haessen*), Du. *haassen*, *haasse*, *haas*, in Groningen *hōaks*, in same sense. Cf. *HOXEN v.*

The final -en of **hox-en* may have been taken in ME. as a pl. ending (the OE. pl. *hōhsina* would give ME. **hōhsin*, **hoxen*), and a sing. *hox* deduced from it (cf. *CHICK*).]

A hamstring.

c. 1440 WYCLIF'S *Bible* 2 Sam. viii. 4 David kitte the hoxes of alle the beestis drawynge.

† **Hox**, *v. Obs. or dial.* Also 4 *hoxe*, 7-8 *hocks*. [Shortened from *HOXEN v.*, (?) under influence of *Hox sb.* Cf. Ger. *dial. hächsen*, *hessen*, *hāsen* = Ger. *hechsen*, in same sense.] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring.

1388 WYCLIF *Josh.* xi. 6 Thou schalt hoxe the horsis of hem. — 1 Chron. xviii. 4 He hoxide alle the horsis of charis [1382 He kitte the knee senewis]. 1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* III. iv. 113, I thrust my hand into my pocket for a knife, thinking to hox him. 1611 SHAKS. *H'mt.* T. II. ii. 244 Thou art a Coward, which hoxes honestie behind, restraining From Course requir'd. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 97 Neither he nor any other Spaniard ever came hither after ward to hocks Cattle. 1718 *Entertainer* 280 They not only fired his Stacks of Corn and Hay, but hox'd and stabb'd his Cattel. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. (1788) 35 Hocks the Heels.

Hence † **Hoxing**, *hocksing* *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*)

also † **Hockser**, one who houghs or hamsstrings.

1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* xvi. § 12. 100b. That... the old Forresters were wont to call *Hamling*, or *Hoxing*, and of some *Hocksing*. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 97 The Hockser is mounted on a good Horse, bred up to the sport. *Ibid.*, His Arms is a Hocking Iron, which is made in the shape of a Half Moon. *Ibid.* 98 The right Ear of the Hocking-Horse, by the weight of the Pole... hangs down always.

† **Hoxen**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. **hoxen*, *Hox sb.*; corresp. to OHG. *hōhsinōn*, MHG. *hahsenen*, mod.G. *hächsen*, *hechsen*, MDu. *haessen-en*, *hesen-en* in same sense (f. OHG. **hōhsina*, MDu.

haessene hough-sinew.)] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring; = *HOUGH-SINEW v.* (More frequently shortened to *HOX v.*, q.v.)

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 139 Sche putte hir nurri . . for to fiste agenset be accuser . . whiche þoruþ Goddes grace, be hamme i-knt and hoxened, overcome þe accousour.

Hoy (hoi), *sb.*¹ Also 6-7 *hoie*, *boye*, 7 *hoigh*, *huy*. [app. ad. MDu. *hoei*, pl. *hoeyen* (Verwijs and Verdam), var. of *hoede*, *heude*, *huede*, mod. Du. † *heude*, *heu*, whence also obs. F. *heu* (Jal). Ulterior origin unknown.] 'A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in carrying passengers and goods, particularly in short distances on the sea-coast' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1495 *Paston Lett.* No. 937 III. 388 An hoye of Dorderyght. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 95 An hoy of Andwarpe. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 5* § 9 English Hoys and Plats may cross the Seas as far as Caen. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i. Your Hoigh Carries but three men in her, and a boy. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 228 Holland and Zeland. . . hath . . twenty thousand saile of Ships and Hoies. 1661 *PEPYS Diary* 16 June, To hire a Margate Hoy. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Crears . . Huys, Catches, Capers, and other Vessels. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 227 *Hoys and Lighters* are vessels with one mast, and sometimes a bowsprit; abaft the mast is a gaff-mainsail, before it a foresail, and a jib upon the bowsprit. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVII. xxiii. 173 A coach as long and as crowded as the Margate Hoy. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. In the naval service there are gun-hoy, powder-hoy, provision-hoy, anchor-hoy, all rigged sloop-fashion.

† *b.* *jocularly*. A heavy or clumsy person. *Obs.* 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Northw. Hoe* II. i, I hear trampling: 'tis my Flemish Hoy.

c. *Comb.* (See also *HOYMAN*.)

1612 *DEKKER* *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 358 A whole hoyfull are Landed. a 1618 *RALEIGH Observ. in Rem.* (1661) 167 They [the Dutch] have . . Ships called Boyers, Hoyburks, Hoyes, and others. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 321 Low conversation in boy-boats and stage-coaches. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 48 A Hoy Load of . . Flags was sent.

Hoy (hoi), *int.* (*sb.*²) Also 6 *hoyghe*, 7- *hoi*, 8- *hoay*. [A natural exclamation.] A cry used to call attention; also to incite or drive beasts, esp. hogs. In nautical language (also written *hoay*) used in hailing or calling aloft. (Cf. *AHOY*.)

1393 *LANGEL P. Pl. C. ix.* 123 And holpen to erie þis half acre with 'hoy! trolly! lolly! (A. vii. 109 Hey! trolly-lolly! B. vi. 118 how! trolly-lolly! 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 Wordes . . derived from the nature of thynges. As . . when one would seeme galant, to erie hoigh, whereby also is declared courage. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w. Polwart* 121 Hoy, herson, to hell. 1617 *MINSHU Ductor, Hoi*, a word used in druing hogges. 1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. ii. Wks. (1648) 721 Away nasty C. E. transformed by Circe! Hoy! back to her Styes, yea thine! 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* s.v. *Holla*, if the master intends to give any order to the people in the main-top, he calls, Main-top, hoy! To which they answer, Holla! 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 213 He hallooed, hoy, stop! 1862 *TOTTEN Naval Text Bk.* (N. Y.) 340 *Hoay*, an exclamation, to call attention, as 'Ship-hoay!'

B. as *sb.* A call of 'hoy!' 1641 *BROME Joviall Crew* IV. ii, Here's a Wedding with a witness, and a Holy-day with a hoigh. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effus.* 76 The fisher's 'Hoy' was heard afar. 1865 *DICKENS Mem. Fr.* I. viii, I see your young man . . chopping at the flies on the window-sill. . . and I give him a Hoy!

Hoy, *v.* [*f.* *Hoy int.*]

1. *trans.* To urge on or incite with cries of 'hoy!'; to drive or convoy with shouts.

c 1536 *LYNDESAY Compl. Bagische* 144, I gat none vther recompence Bot hoyyt, & boundit of the toun. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* lvi. (1878) 130 Hoy out (sir carter) the bog fro thy wheele. c 1590 D. MOYSE *Mem. Affairs Scotl.* (1830) 37 He wes oppinlie onbeset by . . rascalls of the toun, and howied out of the toun by flinging of stones at him. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Dev. Poems* VI. 70 The hevvy sailis ar had to bevin; The light, alace, ar hoyde to hell. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* xxiii, They hoyt out Will, wi' sair advice.

2. *intr.* To call 'hoy!'

1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Box, Mr. Watkins* Iottle II, Quite hoarse with hoi-ing and imprecating.

Hoy, obs. form of *HUE*.

|| **Hoya** (hoi-ä). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L., from the name of Thomas Hoy, an English gardener (died 1821).] A large genus of climbing herbaceous plants (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*), bearing dense nmbls of fleshy or waxen flowers, pink, white, or yellow; commonly known as *honey-plants*, *wax-plants*, or *wax-flowers*. They are natives of southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Anstralia, and are cultivated in greenhouses for their beauty.

[1816 J. MANER in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* II. 197 (heading) On a remarkable property of the Hoya Carnosa.] 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 972 Hoya, or wax flower. 1881 *MRS. C. PRAED Policy & P. I.* I. 111 Native jessamine and waxen hoyas shed their fragrance in the air. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 446, I have almost spoiled that truss of Hoya.

Hoybuck, corrupt form of *HAUTBOY*, *HOBOY*.

1588 *PARKE* *ty. Mendoza's Hist. China* (1854) II. 47 The instruments which they commonly do vse are hoybuckes, cornets, trompets, lutes.

Hoyda, -*day*, obs. forms of *HEY-DAY int.*

† **Hoyde**, *Obs.* Abbrev. of, or error for, *HOYDEN*.

1636 *HEYWOOD Love's Mistr.* II. Wks. 1874 V. 112 Harken oh you hoydes, and listen oh you illiterates.

Hoyden (hoi-dén), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6-8 *hoydon*, 7-8 *hoidon*, 7-9 *hoiden*. [Fonnd c 1600 (not in Shaks.); origin uncertain. ? Connected with *HOIT v.*

Skinner's conjectured derivation from Ger. and Du. *heide* heath, Du. *heiden*, in Kilian '*heyden*, homo agrestis et incultus', is perh. not impossible; but evidence is wanting.]

† 1. A rude, ignorant, or awkward fellow; a clown, boor. *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE 4 Lett. Confut.* 58 The hoyden and pointing stock of recreation of Trinitie hall. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 833 I'll make every hoydon bestowe a fairinge on his dore, his wall, his windowe. c 1600 *DAY Begg. Bed-nall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 40 A sort of Momes and Hoydons that know not chaffe from cheese. 1611 *COTGR., Badault*, a foole, dolt, sot. . . gaping hoydon. 1645 *MILTON Colast. Wks.* (1851) 364 Shall I argue of conversation with this hoyd n? 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* IV. xvi, The poor Devil. . . was made a common Laughing-Stock by the gaping Hoydons.

2. A rude, or ill-bred girl (or woman); a boisterous noisy girl, a romp.

1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 113/2 Then Mrs. Hoyden, that calls all People by their surnames. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hoidon*, a clownish ill-bred Wench. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 13 P. 1 She was so ungainly in her Behavior, and such a laughing Hoyden. 1744 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr.* 323 She is daughter to my lord Tytne, such another slatternly ignorant hoyden I never saw. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 183 An elegant fashionable girl, and as far removed from a romp and a hoyden as it is possible to conceive. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 170 Hoydens covered with sand and seaweed.

B. *attrib. or adj.* Belonging to, of the character of, or resembling a hoyden; inelegant in deportment, roystering, hoydenish.

1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* v. 477 They throw their persons with a hoyden air Across the room, and toss into the chair. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights Wom.* VII. 290 The jokes and hoiden tricks which knots of young women indulged themselves in. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* II. 253 The wilful and hoyden blood of the mother.

Hence **Hoydenhood**, the condition of a hoyden; **Hoydenism**, the character or manners of a hoyden, hoydenishness.

1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* vi, In her maiden state of hoydenhood. 1886 *MRS. HUNGERFORD Green Pleas & Grey Grief* I. iv. 71 A fatal tendency towards hoydenism.

Hoyden, *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To play the hoyden. Hence **Hoydening** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 3/1 A Strong dock'd Buck-some Quean, Who Hoidons over Parson's Green. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 221 Did she never from girlhood to now, hoyden? 1758 *GRAY Let. to Stenhouse* in *Mason Mem.* (1807) II. 124 Primness and affectation. . . has turned to hoydening and rude familiarity. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Mis. Hum. Life* (1826) v. xviii, Hoydening abesses.

Hoydenish (hoi-dén'ish), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ISH.] Having the character or manners of a hoyden; belonging to, or characteristic of a hoyden.

1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Apr., The young lady . . half tomish, and half hoydenish. 1815 W. IAVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 343 Mrs. Mardyn . . vulgar without humor, and hoydenish without real whim and vivacity. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing* II. xlii. 195 Her somewhat hoydenish manner had acquired repose and dignity.

Hence **Hoydenishness**.

1858 *MISS MULOCK Th. ab. Wom.* 22 Tacitly suggestive of hoydenishness. 1863 *HOLME LEE A. Warleigh* III. 253 Her Mamma quite openly deplored her hoydenishness.

Hoyes, obs. *Sc.* *f.* *OYEZ*. **Hoyffer**, obs. *f.* *HEIFER*. **Hoyke**, obs. *f.* *HUKE*.

† **Hoyle**, *Archery*. *Obs.* A mark made use of by archers when shooting at ROVERS.

1614 *C. BROOKE Ghost Rich.* III. F iv b, Gold sets vp markes, Hoyles, pricks for any Ayme. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxvi. 334 (Robin Hood and his men) At long-butts, short, and hoyles, each one could cleave the pin. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* 226 Hoyle. 1845 *Anecd. Archery*, Glossary 388 Hoyle, a short moving mark.

Hence **Hoyling** *vb.* *sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1590 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 68 My vewe bowe wth the redd handle and all my hoyling arrowes.

Hoylle, obs. north. form of *WHOLE*.

Hoyman (hoi-mæn). [*f.* *HOY sb.* + *MAN*.] A man in charge of a hoy; the master of a hoy.

1666 *PEPYS Diary* 13 June, A hoyman's daughter. 1781 *SIR W. JONES Bailments* Wks. 1799 VI. 669 It soon became necessary for the Courts to declare, as they did in the reign of James I, that a common hoyman, like a common wagoner, is responsible for goods committed to his custody. 1885 *LAW Times* LXXX. 128/2 The defendant was simply a hoyman, unprotected by bill of lading or charter-party.

Hoyne, var. *HONE sb.* and *v.*; obs. *Sc.* *f.* *OVEN*.

Hoys, obs. *f.* *WHOSE*. **Hoys(e)**, *hoysse*, obs. *ff.* *HOSE*. **Hoyet**, rare obs. var. *HOAST*. **Hoystings**, obs. *f.* *HUSTINGS*. **Hoystyr**, obs. *f.* *OYSTER*. **Hoyt**, var. *HOTT*.

Hoze, **Hozier**, obs. *ff.* *HOSE*, *HOSIER*.

hr-, a frequent consonant combination in OE. [-Otent, hr-: Aryan hr-]. In initial hr-, the h was lost in the transition to ME., in which and in modern Eng. the words begin with R: e.g. OE. *hræfn*, *hrôd*, *hring*, *hrôf*, *hrung*, *hrycg*, now *RAVEN*, *REED*, *RING*, *ROOF*, *RUNG*, *RIDGE*.

Hu, obs. *f.* *HOW*, *HUE*. **Hua**, obs. *f.* *WHO*. **Huam**, obs. *f.* *WHOM*. **Huanaco**, var. *GUANACO*. **Huas**, obs. *f.* *WHOSE*.

Hub¹ (hzb). Forms: 6 *hubbe*, 8 *hubb*, 7-*hub*. [Origin unascertained.

Skeat would identify with *Hos sb.*² If the various senses belong to the same word, the common notion would appear to be 'boss', '(rounded) protuberance'.]

† 1. The *HOB* of a fire-place. *Obs.*

1511, 1600, a 1825 (see *Hos sb.*² 1).

2. The central solid part of a wheel from which the spokes radiate, and which rotates on (or with) the axle; the nave.

Although used by Blithe in 1649, and (from him) by several 17th c. writers, and in Bradley's *Fam. Dict.* 1725 (s.v. *Elm*), this word appears to have been merely dialectal, being unrecognized by the Dictionaries till the 19th c., when it appears first in the American Webster (1828) and Worcester (1846). It has received literary currency mainly from O. W. Holmes, and has recently become generally known in connexion with bicycles. Forby gives under *hub*, *hub* (besides the entry cited below) the alleged meaning 'the hilt or guard of a weapon', with which he connects up to the *hub*, 'as far as possible'; this phrase is in American use associated with the hub of a wheel, as implying 'deeply, to a great extent, inextricably involved'.

1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 167 (The Elm) the best wood in England, for Wheelwrights Naves or Hubs for wheels. 1675 *GARW Anat. Plants* (1682) 287 The particles . . of Salt stick in them, as the Spokes do in the Hub of a Wheel, or as the Quills in the Skin of a Porcupine. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hub*, *Hub*, the nave of a wheel. 1828 *WEBSTER*, *Hub*, *hub*, the nave of a wheel (citing Washington). 1831 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) July 277/1 (They) talked . . of being 'up to the hub' . . for General Jackson. 1854 *CAROLINE THOMAS Formingdale* 81 The mud's up to the hubs in some spots. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 424/1, I do not . . see what prevents the whole head, sails, hub, tail and all from being blown . . off (the windmill). 188a *Bazaar Exch. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 Spokes, rim, and hub are all one. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 7/3 It . . prevents the back wheel from getting out of line, as so frequently happens with most of the hubs now in use.

† *b.* The centre or boss of a target; *fig.* a mark.

a 1657 *R. LOVEDAY Lett.* (1663) 221 The Proverb says, The blind man sometimes hits a Crow; but ad *januam virtutis excubant labor & sudor*; and that's the hubbe I aim at.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* That which occupies a position analogous to the hub of a wheel; a central point of revolution, activity, life, interest, etc.

Applied to Boston, U. S., and playfully to other places.

1848 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi, Boston State-House is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man, if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crow-bar. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* viii. 299 Next he came to the centre of creation (the hub), they call it there, which lies in latitude 42-21 south, and longitude 108-56 east. 1869 *Boston Herald* Dec. (Farmer), He is to have a quintette club of amateurs with him, from the Hub. 1876 *Daily News* 18 Jan. (Farmer), Calcutta swaggers as if it were the hub of the universe. 1884 J. COLBOARNE *Hicks Pasha* 9 This is the hub, so to speak, of what Canon Farrar calls the three great volcanic centres of religion—Sinai, Jerusalem, and Mecca. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 3/2 This idea is the hub of the piece. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Sept. 293/2 The spider . . sits unconcerned but watchful in the centre or hub of her snare.

4. Technical and local uses:

a. *Die-sinking*. A cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief. *b.* *Plumbing*. A short piece of pipe with a bell at each end, used for joining pipes in line or at an angle. *c.* An abruptly raised piece of ground, a stumbling-block. *d.* A thick sod. *e.* A block for stopping the wheel of a vehicle. *f.* A small stack of hay (*Craven Dial.* 1828).

a. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 628 The making of a 'hub' or copy of the die in steel . . used for the correction of duplicate copies of the die. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Hub*, 2. (*Die-sinking*.) After hardening, the hub is used to make matrices, from which are made punches which impress the dies used in coining. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 1 Upon the hub the portrait is cut in alto relievo by a machine.

c. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy City* (ed. Offor) III. 421 There shall be a smooth face upon the whole earth, all . . hubs, and hills, and holes, shall now be taken away. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hub*, an uneven piece of ground in a wood. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Hub*, a rough protuberance or projecting obstruction; as, a hub in the road (U. S.).

d. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hub*, a thick square sod, pared off the surface of a peat bog, when digging for peats. This is sometimes dried for fuel, but it is inferior to the peat.

e. 1856 S. C. BAERES *Gloss. Terms*, *Hub*, a block of wood of great service upon railways, and employed to stop the wheels of carriages.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *hub-end*; (sense 2) *hub-borer*, *-flange*, *-sprocket*, etc.; *hub-deep* *adj.*, *adv.*; *hub-band*, a metal band to reinforce a wooden hub of a wheel.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1458 The rims of the 'hub-bands represent a wreath in silver. 1895 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* V. 199/1 Bronze hub-bands with speech-holes were used by the Romans. 1897 H. PORTER *Campaigning with Grant* xxvi. 415 The mud was nearly 'hub-deep'. 1870 *Swakdale Gloss.*, 'Hub-end, the hob at the end of a fire-place. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v., The inner ends of the spokes are secured in a mortised flange-ring, between which and the 'hub-flanges are anti-friction rollers. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 3/6 These studs . . play no part in driving the enlarged 'hub-sprocket, at which point they run smoothly over an inner grooved pulley.

Hence (with ref. to Boston, U. S.; see 3, quot. 1858) *Hubbite*, *Hubbo-polis*, *Hubbo-polite*, etc. *nonce-words*.

1868 W. BOVO in *Cambridge (Mass.) Press*, Expressive as the face of a Hubbopolitan graduate-maiden. 1877 *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 28 Apr. (Cent.), As wide awake as a veritable New Englander, and as a native-born Hubbite.

Hub². A playful abbreviation of *husband*: cf. *HUBBY*.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* ix. All that's passing, and has past, Since your dear Hub beheld it last. a. 1845 HOOB *Chubs* i. My female friends they all agree They hardly know their hubs.

Hub a dub. [Echoic. Cf. *dub-a-dub, rub-a-dub*.] The noise made by the beating of a drum.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr. There was an immense hub a dub, with drums and trumpets... to proclaim his approach.

Hubbaboo: see HUBBUBOO. Hubber de hoy, obs. var. HOBLEDEHOY.

Hubble-bubble (hʊb'bl̩, bʊb'bl̩). [Reduplicated from BUBBLE, as suggestive of the sound.]

1. A rudimentary form of the oriental hookah in which the smoke bubbles through a coco-nut shell half-filled with water.

Also applied to similar pipes, made of clay, glass, silver, etc. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Treatise*, 24 They esteeme much of Tobacco, and drinke it in long canes or pipes, called *hubble bubbles*. 1697 in J. T. WHEELER *Madras in Old Time* (1861) 1. 318 Each of whom sent two bottles of Rose-water, and a glass Hubble-bubble, with a compliment. 1840 *New Monthly Magazine*, LX. 59 The use of an hubble-bubble, which, for continuance and monotony, comes as near to human garrulity as can be expected of anything mechanical. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* 1. 160 The hubble-bubble passed from mouth to mouth.

2. A representation of a bubbling sound; also of confused talk.

1740 DRYDEN & PARDON *Dict.* (ed. 3), *Hubble-Bubble*, a confused noise made by a talkative person, who speaks so quick, that it is difficult to understand what he says or means. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 533 Reprinting the whole of that hubble-bubble of words. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 68 My brother's wrath had boiled over in such a hubble-bubble of epithets. 1888 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 290 There was a considerable roll and hubble-bubble of the tides as we rounded the point. 1892 J. PAVN *Mod. Whittington* 1. 33 The monotonous hubble-bubble of the instrument [the water-receptacle of the hookah].

† 3. A piece of empty tattle. Obs.

1720 T. GORDON *Lett. Auth. Indep. Whig in Cordial for low Spirits* (1751) II. 62 We may very well rank it among one of the Dr.'s Hubble-Bubbles, and no one will deny him the amiable Character of a Publisher of Scandal.

4. Turmoil, confusion (Grose *Dict. Vulg.* T. 1796).

5. attrib.

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., A hubble-bubble fellow; a man of confused ideas, or one thick of speech. 1827 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 323 A very hubble-bubble, trumpery creature. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 687 Figures of a hubble-bubble smoker, and a faquir. 1893 W. B. HARRIS *Journ. Yemen* II. i. 249 A group of Arabs... chatting over a hubble-bubble pipe.

Hubbleshaw, -shew, -shoo (hʊb'ʃl̩ʃan, -ʃu).

Sc. and north. Eng. Also 6 hoble-shew, 8-9 hobbleshaw, -shaw. [Etymology obscure.]

The first element and the sense as a whole suggest those of early mod. Flem. *hobbel-tobbel* or *hobbel-sobbel*, explained by Kilian (1599) as 'tumultuously, confusedly, in an uproar, promiscuously', and *hobbelen-tobbelen* 'to be in an uproar, rouse a tumult'. *Hubble* is also given by Jamieson, as used in some parts of Scotland in the sense 'uproar, tumult'; but we have no evidence carrying this back to 1515, when *hubbelschow* is found.]

A tumult, disturbance, commotion, uproar, hubbub.

a. 1515 *Interlud. of Droichis in Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 314 Hirry, hary, hubbelschow! Se 3e not quha is cum now.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 180/23 An Hubbleshowe, tumultus.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 754 Quhat hubbelschow thair maist have bene For the displacing of ane Pastour.

1583 *Inquisition* in T. West *Antig. Furness* xvii. (1805) 227 That no assault, nor hubbleshaw, be made, sub pena iiii. iiii.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. i. That gars me think this hobbleshow that's past Will end in nothing but a joke at last. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 268 The coachman was so extortionate, that another hobbleshaw arose. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xi. What a pleasant thing for a few friends to meet this way, instead of these great hubbleshaws of people one sits down with now. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hubbleshow*, -shoo, a tumult, a crowd of disorderly persons.

† Hubbleshubble. Obs. rare. = prec.

c. 1550 *Doctour Double Ale* 178 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 312 All was on a bubble shubble: There was drawing and dragging, There was lugging and latching.

Hubbub (hʊb'ʊb). Forms: 6 hooboube,

-boobe, hoeboube, 6-7 who-, hu-, hobub, 7 whoo-bub, whoopubb, hoobub, howbub, how-

bub, hub hub, 7- hubbub. [In 16th c. *hooboube*, -boobe, often referred to as an Irish outcry, and prob. representing some Irish expression. Cf. Gaelic *ub!* *ub!* *ubub!* an interj. of aversion or contempt; *abu!* the war-cry of the ancient Irish.

Connexion with *hoop*, *whoop*, has been suggested by Richardson; but this was app. only a later association.]

1. A confused noise of a multitude shouting or yelling; esp. the confused shouting of a battle-cry or 'hue and cry' by wild or savage races.

With *Irish hubbub* cf. HUBBUBOO. The Welsh *hubbub* seems to have been (see quot. 1645) a 'hue and cry' only.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. vi. 103 Thei [Ichthiophagi of Afrike] flocke together to go drinke... shouting as they go with an yrishe whoobub. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 326 b. Mightier is the force of the Veritie... then that it can be dash out of countenance with Irishe hooboubes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmshd* II. 156 According to the custome of the countrie, the hobub or the hue and cry was raised. 1590 SPENSER *P. O.* III. x. 43 They heard a noyse of many bagpipes shrill, And shrieking hubbubs them approaching nere. 1600 W. WATSON *Decachordon* ix. viii. (1602) 327 With hollowes and howbubs, with whoowes, whoowes, and outcries against all.

Vol. V.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 629 Had not the old-man come in with a Whoobub against his Daughter. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downfall*, 53 Hissed out the College with whoons and hobubs. c. 1613 SPELMAN *Relat. Virginia* 24 in *Capt. J. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) p. cv. A great number Indians... began with an oulis and whoopubb. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy.* 15. *Sea* xxvii. 58 Wee... gaue them the Hubbub, after the manner of the Indians, and assaulted them. 1645 *Mercurius Civicus* 28 Aug. Whereupon an hubbub is raised, and 5000 together by the next morning [in Glamorganshire]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 951 A universal hubbub wilde Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd. 1680 *Life Edw. II* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 87 The bruit of this novelty, like a Welch hubbub, had quickly overtaken the willing ears of the displeased Commons. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* i. (1894) 19 There issued... a confused hubbub as of human voices.

b. In milder sense: The mingled din of a crowd, or of a multitude of speakers heard at once.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., I felt myself already in Drury Lane [Theatre], amidst the hubbub of a first night. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 415 Its Exchange resounding with the endless hubbub of all the languages spoken by civilised men. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 451 The hubbub, so new in Prussia, of Parliamentary discussion.

2. Noisy turmoil; confusion, disturbance; an instance of this; a tumultuous assembly or demonstration; a riot, 'row'.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. ii. All the chambermaids in such a whoobub. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* *Sea* 181 note, Diogenes... in his Tub, tumbled it up and down... when the greatest, and best of Citizens were in an Hubbub and in Arms. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* iii. They asked the reason of the hubbub and tumult. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 14 A sudden uproar and hubbub ensued that defies description. 1874 MISS BRADDON *Taken at Flood* i. 15 The place will be in a fine hubbub, I suppose.

3. A name given by the New England colonists to a noisy game of the Indians.

It was played with a platter and five small bones, with loud cries of *hub, hub, hub*. See *N. & Q.* Ser. 7, III. 472.

1634 WOOD *New Engl. Prospects* II. xiv. 85. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass. Bay* v. (ed. 2) 470 Another game they called hubbub, the same the French called *jeu de plat*, the game of the dish among the Hurons.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1646 *New Letanie* (B. M.), From Irish Rebels, and Welsh hubbub-men, From Independents and their Tubmen.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xi. 1193 There follows noise enough: from hubbub mouths.

Hence Hubbub v., Hubbubish a. nonce-wds.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Rebuilding*, Better remain by rubbish guarded, Than thus bubbubish groan placarded. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 881 Huddled and hubbubbed into one chaotic sentence.

Hubbuboo, -aboo (hʊb'ʊbʊ). Forms: 6

hubba-, hubbobowe, 9-hubbub(b)oo, hub(b)a-

boo; also 8 ho-bo-bo-boo, 9 hubbubhubbuboo.

[App. of same origin as prec.: cf. Irish *abu!* the war-cry of the ancient Irish.] A confused crying or yelling; esp. as a savage war-cry; hence, a tumult, turmoil.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 632/1 They come running with a terrible yell and hubbubowe, as yf heaven and earth would have gone together, which is the very image of the Irish hubbubowe, which they kerne use at theyr first encounter. c. 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* xxiii. (1754) II. 210 Every now and then [they] break out into a hideous Howl and Ho-bo-bo-boo. 1830 *Examiner* 353/1 The speech... is like an Irish row... It is a hubaboo, an affair of noise and blows.

1874 LITTLE *CARR. Jud. Guyenne* i. vii. 210 What a hubbuboo arose! 1892 E. LAWLESS *Gymna* II. viii. 151 Och, Mary Queen of Heaven, but that was a hubbuboo!

Hubby (hʊ'bi), sb. [f. HUB sb.² + y: cf. *baby*.] A familiar colloquialism for HUSBAND.

1688 E. RAVENSCROFT *London Cuckolds* 28 Oh my hubby, dear, dear, dear hubby, 1798 MORTON *Secr. worth knowing* Epil. (Farmer), The wife, poor thing... Scarce knows again her lover in her hubby. 1803 *True Briton* in *Spirit Pub.* *Jrnl.* (1804) VII. 274 My dear Hubby, this can't make me sick. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 11 In disputes between a hubby and his better half.

Hubby, a. U. S. [f. HUB sb.¹ + c + y.] 'Full of hubs or projecting protuberances; as, a road that has been frozen while muddy is hubby' (Webster 1864).

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

Huberate, -ertie, obs. ff. UBERATE, UBERTY.

Hübnerite (hüb'nərɪt). *Min.* [Named 1865, after Hübner, who analysed it.] Tungstate of manganese, found in reddish-brown bladed crystals.

1867 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XLIII. 123. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 611.

Hubristic (hüb'rɪstɪk), a. rare. [iureg. (for *hybristic*) ad. Gr. *ὑβριστικός* insolent, wanton, f. *ὑβρῖς* outrage, contempt.] Insolent, contemptuous.

1831 *Lett.* in Russell *Gladstone* (1891) i. 17 The hubristic qualities of the tufted race. 1893 *National Observer* 30 Sept. 508/2 If it is contemptuous... to ignore the spoken word, why is it less hubristic to turn your back on the formal composition?

Huc(c)h(e), Huchette, obs. ff. HUTCH, -ET.

Huck (hʊk), sb.¹ Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 5 hoke(bone), 6 huc(bone), huke(bane), 7 huck-

(bone), 8 huke, 9 dial. hug, heuk, huck. [Etymology uncertain; see *Note* below.] The hip, the haunch.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Huke*, the huckle, or hip. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I was wounded i' th' huck. 1880 TENNISON *Northern Cobbler* iv. Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurt'd my huck.

b. Huck-bone (hʊk'boʊn), the hip-bone or haunch-bone; = HUCKLE-BONE 1.

c. 1440 *Partonope* 4166 The Ioun. That flesch and skyn of hys hokebone Wyth bis pawe did arace. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 181 Thy hanchis hirkils, with lukebanis harth and haw. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 57 Se tbat they [fatte oxen] be soft... vpon the hindmost rybbe, and vpon the bucbone, and the nache by the tayle. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cix, Good for the pains in the Hips or Huck-bones, called the Hip-gout. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hug-baan*, the hip bone. 1870 *Swailedeale Gloss.*, *Heuk-baan*, the hip-joint.

c. Comb. Huck-backed († *huckt-backt*), huck-shouldered *adjs.*, hump-backed, crump-shouldered.

1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* II. 14 A little wee-man, and somewhat huck-backt. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Huck-shouldered*, hump-backed.

[*Note.* The origin of *huck* is obscure, and the chronological evidence leaves its historical relation to *huck-bone*, *huck-back*, *huckle*, *huckle-bone*, *huckle-back*, far from clear. For, while the compound *huck-bone* is found in 1440, *huck* itself is not cited till late in the 18th c.; on the other hand, the apparent diminutive *huckle*, and its compound *huckle-bone*, are found soon after 1500. The two earliest examples, M.E. *hoke-bone* and Sc. *huke-bane*, answer exactly in form to *huck-bone*; but identity of *huck* with *hook* sb.¹, though not impossible, is not greatly favoured by the sense or phonology of the group as a whole. It is possible that the origin is to be sought in the Teutonic root *huk-, hāk-, huck-*, to be bent, whence M.Du. *hukken* and *hukken*, M.L.G. *haken*, ON. *huka*, to crouch, sit bent, sit on the haunches. When the body is bent, the hip-joints play the chief part.]

Huck, sb.² A commercial shortening of HUCK-ABACK, q.v.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 513 Various samples of huck, dowlas, ticks, diaper, huck and twill dusters [etc.].

Huck (hʊk), v. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 5 huk, hukke, 6-7 hucke, 6- huck. [In form, the base of HUCKSTER (q.v.), but the chronological evidence makes their actual relations difficult to determine.]

Huck has iterative derivatives, HUCKER and HUCKLE, which favours its being an old word; it agrees also in form and sense with Ger. dial. *hocken*, *hocken*, *hucken* to huckster; see Grimm.]

intr. To higgie in trading; to haggle over a bargain; to chaffer, bargain. Also fig. To haggle over terms, to stickle.

14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 566/36 *Auctionor*, to hukke. 1468 *Medulla* in *Prompt. Parv.* 252 note, *Auctionor*, to merchaunt, and huk. a. 1549 SKELTON *Poems*, Now adays as hucksters they hucke and they styck. 1530 PALSGR. 588/2, I love nat to sell my ware to you, you hucke so sore.

1586 EARL LEICESTER *Lett.* (Camden) 323 It is noe reason for me to stand hucking with them for myself. a. 1594 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 128 As Christ said to the woman of Samaria, when she hukte to give him water. 1642 Bp. REV. NOLDS *Israel's Petit.* 17 Thus men huck, and stand upon abatements with Christ in the Bargaine of Salvation. 1668 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 2 As Pharaoh stood hucking with Moses and Aaron. 1895 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Huck*, to bargain, chaffer.

b. quasi-trans.

1606 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xv. xcvi. (1612) 388 Whose holy Noses over-hang at Markets, Staules, and Sacks, There bucking cheapth, here hearkening death, to set abroad their Stacks.

Hence Hucking *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1551 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 385 Marry, the hucking is about money matters. 1599 MINSHUE *SA. Dict.*, *Recaton*, a pinching or hucking fellow in buying or selling.

a. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1672) III. 20 A near, and hard, and hucking chapman shall never buy good flesh.

Huckaback (hʊk'æk). Also 8 hucca-, huk-ka-, hugaback, hag-a-bag, hagabag, 9 huggaback, huck-a-back. [Origin unknown.]

Prof. Skeat has pointed out the close resemblance of the word to LG. *hukkebäk*, Ger. *huckepack*, adv., in *huckepack tragen* to carry on the back, to carry (a child) pick-a-back, suggesting that it may have originally meant goods carried on the back, 'pedlar's ware'. But there is no trace of the English sense in German, nor of the continental origin of the material, which was in 17th c. a noted product of the North of England; so that connexion cannot at present be assumed.]

A stout linen fabric, with the weft threads thrown alternately up so as to form a rough surface, used for towelling and the like.

1690 J. F. Merchant's *Ware-ho.* 12 A sort of Diaper made in England, and is very strong, called Huckaback. 1721 *New General Atlas* 230 Darlington... has a considerable Manufacture in Linen and the best Hugabacks. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. Clean hag-a-bag I'll spread upon his board. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 11 That they may spin huckaback for the servants table. 1769 *De Foe's Tour* Gt. Brit. III. 162 Darlington... particularly excels in Huckabacks of ten Quarters wide, which are made no-where else in England. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2), *Warrington*... has a particular market every week for the linen called huckaback, the manufacture of its neighbourhood. 1795 J. AKIN *Manchester* 349 The weaving of sheeting, hagabag, window-sash and curtain line. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Hag-gard's Dau.* I. 6 With face smarting from the vigorous application of mottled soap and coarsest huckaback.

b. attrib.

1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4379/4 One Huckaback Table Cloth. 1823 SCOTT *Feveril* xxi. The table was covered with a clean huckaback napkin. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 512 Tape and damask-bordered huckaback towels.

c. as *adj.* fig. That will stand wear and tear.

1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to E. Strafford* 30 Oct., All their good qualities are huckaback. 1765—*Lett. to Cole* 9 Mar., As that furniture will not last above a fortnight... I shall prefer something more huckaback.

Huck-backed, -bone: see HUCK sb.¹ b and c.

55

† **Hucker**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 hukker. [*f.* **HUCK** *v.* + *-ER*!, or back-formation from **HUCKSTER**, *q. v.* (Perh. only a glossarist's word.)] A petty dealer; one who bargains or haggles.

14. *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 566/37 Auctionator et Auctionatrix*, an hucker & an huckster.

† **Hucker**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Iterative of **HUCK** *v.*] *intr.* To chaffer.

1548 *FORREST Pleas. Poesyc 87* For his pryuate wealthe so daylye too hucker.

Hucker-mucker, *var. f.* **HUGGER-MUGGER**.

† **Huckery**, *Obs.* In 4 hukkerye, hockerye, hokkerye, hukrie. [*f.* **HUCKER** *sb.* or **HUCK** *v.*: see *-ERY*. Cf. also **HUCKSTERY**.] The business of a huckster.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 227* She hath holden hokkerye [*v. r.* hukkerye, hukrie; *C.* hockerye, also huckerstrye; *A.* hoktery] al hire lyf tyme.

Huckle (*hw'k'l*), *sb.* *Forms:* 6 hokyll-, hooke-, hokkel-, hukel-, hockle-(bone), houkel, 6-huckle. [In form, a dim. of **HUCK** *sb.*! Cf. the combinations *huckle-back*, **HUCKLE-BONE**, with the synonymous *huck-back*, *huck-bone*.]

1. The hip or haunch. (See also quot. 1855.)

1529 *SKELTON E. Rummyng 45* The bones of her huckles, Like as they were with buckles Together made fast. 1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. 111 b*, How many bones ar in y^r huckles? Answer. After the veryte there is but one, bowbeit after dyuers parties of it there are thre. 1561 *HOLLYVAUGH Hom. Apoth. 7* If the disease were in ether of the hockels or shoulders. 1663 *BUTLER Hud. 1. ii. 925* Getting up on Stump and Huckle, He with the Foe began to buckle. 1708 *Land. Gaz. No. 4402/4* A black Mare.. branded T.M. below the Huckle on the near Side. 1711 *E. WARD Quix. 1. 295* Tho' he hurt her Haunch and Huckle. 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia, Huckles*, the hips. 1855 *Ramsbottom Obscure. Med. 10* The Coccyx is called vernacularly the huckle or knuckle.

2. ? The hock of a quadruped. *Obs.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts (1658) 459* In the middle of the horns there is a little branch standeth out like a knob, or as a huckle in the hinder-part of a Beasts leg.

3. *Comb.* **Huckle-back**, a hump-back; **huckle-backed** *a.*, hump-backed.

1652 *BROME Eng. Moor 111. iii. Wks. 1873 11. 48* Of all Features and shapes, from the huckle-back'd Bum-creeper To the straight spiny shoggy I in St. Martins. 1764 *T. BRYDGES Homer Travest. (1797) 1. 72* Ulysses.. drove his broomstick with a thwack Upon Thersites' huckle-back. 1851 *S. JUDG Margaret xvii. (1871) 147* Diversities.. that gave a wavy huckleback character to the entire field.

† **Huckle**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* **HUCK** *v.* + *-LE* iterative suffix.] *intr.* To haggle in bargaining.

1620 *Z. BOVO Zions's Flowers (1855) 53* They will him sell, and lie not huckling stand. 1644 *BULWER Chirol. 161* After much base huckling, and rising by little and little. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm. 1. v. 220* Wilt thou stand.. [and] huckle with him for a penny?

Huckle, *v.* *2 dial.* [*f.* **HUCKLE** *sb.*] To bend the body, to stoop: see *quots.*

1840 *STURDENS Suppl. Forby (E. D. S.)*, *Huckle*, to bend down with pain. 1854 *W. GASKELL Lect. Lanc. Dial. 13* In Lancashire, a person who stoops is said to 'huckle'.

Huckleberry (*hw'k'l,beri*). *U.S.* [Conjectured to be a corruption of **HURTLEBERRY**, **WHORTLEBERRY**.] The fruit and plant of species of *Gaylussacia* (*N.O. Vacciniaceæ*), low berry-bearing shrubs, common in North America. Also applied to *N. American* species of the closely allied *Vaccinium*, more properly called *blueberry*.

1670 *D. DENTON Descr. New York (1845) 3* The Fruits natural to the Island are Mulberries, Posimons, Grapes great and small, Huckleberries. 1796 *Ned Evans 11. 118* The chief dish is broth made of bears' flesh, dogs, and huckleberries. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T. (1851) 1. xvi. 249* To peddle out a lot of huckleberries. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.-t. 357* A small heap of solemn black huckleberries. 1897 *WILLIS Flower. Pl. 11. 384* The *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*.. is called the blue huckleberry.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1751 *J. BARTRAM Observ. Trav. Pennsylv. etc. 13* The land hereabouts is middling white oak and huckleberry land. 1851 *THOREAU Autumn (1894) 8* The huckleberry bushes on Conantum are all turned red. 1854 *LOWELL Cambridge 30 Yrs. Ago Pr. Wks. 1890 1. 70* The greater part of what is now Cambridgeport was then (in the native dialect) a 'huckleberry pasture'. 1862 *THOREAU Cape Cod vii. (1894) 155* That kind of gall called Huckleberry-apple. 1865 *WHITTIER Snow-Bound 479* Dread Olympus at his will became a huckleberry hill.

Hence **Huckleberrying** *vbl. sb.*, gathering huckleberries.

1721-2 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass. (1875) 160* By horse to go huckle-berrying o o 6. 1883 *Leisure Hour 702/2*, I have joined children in huckleberrying, thimbleberrying.. and hillyberrying.

Huckle-bone (*hw'k'l,bon*). [See **HUCKLE** *sb.*]

1. The hip- or haunch-bone of man or beast; the ischium or whole *os innominatum*. (Rarely the head of the thigh-bone which turns in the hip-joint.)

1529 *Malory's Arthur 111. iii. (W. de W.)*, The bore rone hym on the brawne of the thyghe vp to the huckle bone [*ed.* 1485 bough-bone]. 1545 *RAVNOLO Byrth Mankynde (1564) 41* The knitting together of the hockle bone with the lowest turning ioynt of the loynes. 1547 *BOOROE Brev. Health cccv. 102 b*, This infirmite [*Sciatica*] doth come of hard lying on the hockyll bones. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Aetabula*.., the hollowness wherein the huckle bone turneth. 1580 *HOLLYBRAND Treas. Fr. Tong. La boiste de os*, the pan

wherein the huckle bone falleth. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man 807* The Thigh is that part which is betwixt the ioynt of the huckle bone and the knee. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad (1677) 67* Tydides.. hit him on the huckle bone, wherein into the hip inserted is the thigh. 1722 *LISLE 111b. (1752) 264* A beast should be wide between both huckle bones. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) 11. 90* The hip or huckle bones should be wide apart, coming upon a level with the chine.

2. The astragalus or small bone which joints with the tibia, in the hock joint of a quadruped; the knuckle-bone.

1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph. 163 b*, 'Αστράγαλος is in Latin talus, and it is the little square huckle bone in the ankle place of the hinder legge in all beastes, sauing man. 1613 *T. GODWIN Rom. Antig. (1625) 113* Talus, an huckle-bone, such wherewith children play Cockall. 1652 *A. ROSS Hist. World 1. ii. 6* The King presents him with some golden dice, or huckle bones to play withall. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult. 1. 74* Hucklebones or astragali were used in divination in ancient Rome. 1877 *N. W. LINC. Gl. Huckle-bone*, the astragalus, a small bone of a sheep, used for playing a game called 'dibs'. The floors of summer-houses used frequently to be paved with huckle-bones.

Hence **Huckle-boned** *a.* [see *-ED*!]

1683 *Land. Gaz. No. 1850/8* A black Gelding.. high Huckle-bon'd.

Huckled (*hw'k'ld*), *a.* [*f.* **HUCKLE** *sb.*] + *a.* (?) *Jointed. Obs.*

1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb. 11. i. (1668) 70* They [bulls] are.. big, round, and well huckled together in every member.

b. *Hunched*, having outstanding joints.

1893 *National Observer 25 Mar. 168/1* The looseness [of the gown] made her shoulders seem huckled.

† **Huckler**, *Obs.* Name of a kind of dance.

1617 *ASHETON Yrnl. (Chatham Soc.) 45* A maske of noblemen, knights, gentlemen, and courtiers affore the king.. dancing the Hucker, Tom Bedlo, and the Cowp Justice of Peace.

Huckmuck, *local.* Also 5 huk-, 6-mook. 'A strainer used in brewing. It consists of a bundle of twigs, generally part of an old broom, placed at the bottom of the mashing-keve or vat, to prevent the grains running out when the wort is drawn off' (*Elworthy W. Som. Word-bk. (1886)*).

1472 *Valton Churchw. Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.)*, For iiii hukmuckes vjd, for hopyng iiii. 1517 *Ibid. 135* Payd for hukmuckes vjd. 1825 *BRITTON Wilsh. Gloss. (E. D. S.)*, *Huckmuck*, a kind of strainer used in brewing.

Hucksheen, *-shin*, *-son*, *var.* of **HOCKSHIN**, **HUXEN**.

Huckster (*hw'kstər*), *sb.* *Forms:* 3 *Orm.* huco-ster, 4-5 hukstar, 4-huckster; also 4-5 hok(e)-ster(e), hoxter, 5 howkster, hukstere, hukkester, huk-, hwkstare, (hogge)ster, 5-6 hook-, hukster, 5-7 huoster, 5-9 huxter, 6 hooster, houkester, huckester, hukstar, 9 *dial.* huikster. [See **HUCK** *v.* Although the series *huk*, *hucker*, *huckster*, corresponds formally with *bake*, *baker*, *baxter*, *brew*, *brewer*, *brewster*, etc., in which the verb is the starting-point, the late date of *huck* as compared with *huckster*, and the continental parallels of the latter, make difficulties. *MDu.* had *hokester*, *hoekster*, early mod.*Du.* *huckster*, 'huckster' fem.; also *MDu.* *hoker*, early mod.*Du.* *hewker* masc. = *MLG.* *hoker*, mod.*Ger.* *höker*, 'higgler, hawker, retailer, market-man, costermonger'; none of these, however, appear to be known as early as our *huckster*.

The origin of the *Du.* and *Ger.* words themselves is unsettled; *Ger.* besides *höker*, has *höke*, *höcke*, *MHG.* *huker*, *MLG.* *hoke*, to be referred, according to Kluge, prob. to *hocken* to squat, sit on the 'hunkers'; but Verwijs and Verdam state grounds for connecting *MDu.* *hokester*, *hoekster* rather with *Du.* *hok* a corner. The history is thus altogether obscure.]

1. A retailer of small goods, in a petty shop or booth, or at a stall; a pedlar, a hawker. *a.* Applied to a woman.

1300 *Sat. People Kildare xviii. in E. F. P. (1862) 155* Hail be 3e hokesters dun bi be lake. He is sori of his lif pat is fast to such a wif. 14. *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülcker 692/42* *hec auciatrrix*, a huxter. 1475 *Pict. Voc. 1. 793/29* *hec auciatrrix*, a hoxter. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scalp Hunt. ix. 70* The women, light-hearted hucksters.

b. Without distinction of sex. (The ordinary use.) *locally* in specific senses: see *quots.* 1858-77.

1200 *ORMIN 15817* Forr patt te33 turnenn Godess hus Intill huccesters bope. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden 1. ix. (Rolls) 11. 171* þey becp.. in gaderyne of catel hoksters [*v. r.* hucksters] and tanneries. 1440 *Prompt. Parv. 252/2* *Hwkstar*,.. *auciatrion*, *auciatrrix*. 1483 *Gild Bakers Exeter in Eng. Gilds 337* To make serche.. att all hoggesters houses with yn the Jurisdiction of the said Cite. 1534 *MORE Treat. on Passion Wks. 1304/1* A substantial merchant and not an huxter. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Diet., Regatonear*, to sell pedlerie ware, to play the huxter. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 29* Wee buy our molten tallow.. of the hucksters and tripe-wives. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-er. 11. vi. 62* The throwing down of a Hucksters Apples by a Fisher-Boy. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Huxter*, an inferior dealer or minor trader; a hawker or itinerant vendor of goods with a pack, box, or tray. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Hucksters*, dealers in farm produce, who attend the markets to purchase from the producers for the purpose of retailing it out again to small customers. 1889 *Spectator 28 Dec.*, From the great shops in Regent Street and Bond Street to the smallest huxters' in the slums, there are Christmas presents in the windows.

c. As term of reproach: A regrater, an engrosser of corn, etc.; a broker, a middleman.

1400 *Burgh Laus lxvi. in Sc. Stat. 1. 346/1* Hukstaris þat byis and sellis agane to wyning sal nocht by ony thing before þat undern be runyng in wynter and mydnone in somer.]

1573-80 *BARET Adv. H 707* An Hucker: a regrater: a seller by retaile: a wiffier, *propola.* 1580 *HOLLYVAUGH Treas. Fr. Tong. Dardaniar*, an huckster, he that kepeth come till it be deare. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol. (E. D. S.)*, *Mango*, interpolator, a huckster, a regrater. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus 1. 11* Such as by fraud and base arts play the hucksters to enhance the price. 1630 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd. (1658) 49* It is the great Intermedler and Huckster, by which we traffick. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com. 78* Marriage Hucksters, or Wife-Brokers.

2. *transf. and fig.* A person ready to make his profit of anything in a mean or petty way; one who basely barbers his services, etc., for gain; a mercenary; an overreacher of others.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices 1. (1558) 18* No hucksters of waite warrenen as we bee. 1645 *MILTON Colast. Wks. (1851) 350* Wee have it.. as good cheap, as any huxter at law, newly set up, can possibly afford. 1673 *'ain Insolency Rome 5* With what craft, and artifice, the Romish Hucksters endeavour to seduce the people of our Church of England.. to the Communion of Rome. 1842 *ROGERS Introd. Burke's Wks. (1842) 1. 9* Mr. Hamilton, who managed the whole matter in the true spirit of a political huckster, had the meanness to accept this offer. 1868 *MISS BRADON Charlotte's Inher. 1. i. 7*, I am no huckster, to sell my daughter to the best bidder.

3. *Phrase.* *In huckster's hands (handling)*: in a position in which it is likely to be roughly used or lost; beyond the likelihood of recovery. *Obs.*

1581 *Rich Farewell D ivb*, We will returne to his wife, who was left in hucksters handelyng (as you have heard). 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus 1. Wks. (Kildg.) 226/2* The crown is lost, and now in hucksters' hands. 1689 *R. L'ESTRANGE Answ. Diss. 21* They are gotten into Hucksters Hands, and there's No coming off without a Scratch'd Face. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew s.v.*, *In Huckster's Hands*, at a desperate Pass, or Condition, or in a fair way to be lost. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat. 68* Madam, he shall ne'er have it [a Handkerchief] again; 'tis in Huckster's Hands.

4. *Comb.*, as *huckster-booth*; *huckster-like* *adj.*, *adv.*

1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard 925* The Ape wanting his huckster man, That wout provide his necessities. 1665 *GLANVILLE Scopsis Sci. Pref. (R.)*, Nor will I huckster-like discredit any man's ware, to recommend mine own. 1866 *BLACKIE Homer & Iliad 1. 701* The huckster-booths of the Lawnmarket. 1870 *Standard 13 Dec.*, He only mulcted nations, and did not hucksterlike fine every little open town he came across.

Hence **Hucksterdom**, *nonce-vd.* [see *-DOM*.]

1886 *Pall Mall Budget 8 July 28/2* From the hucksterdom of his environment.

Huckster, *v.* [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To bargain, haggle. *lit. and fig.*

1592 [see **HUCKSTERING** *pp. a.*], a 1665 *J. GODWIN Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 319* Be ingenuous and noble towards God, and not stand picking and huckstering with your hearts to know how you must do to escape hell fire. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks. 111. 57* Despotism itself is obliged to truck and huckster. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep. 11. i. 11. 522* The estates.. irritated the Prince of Orange by huckstering about subsidies. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pict. xxi. 336* A dunghill of vanity for chapmen to huckster over.

2. *trans.* To traffic in, in a petty way; to retail or expose for sale (esp. in small quantities); to bargain over. Also, to adulterate. *lit. and fig.*

1642 *T. HILL Trade of Truth 37* This graduall Huckstering up the purity of truth. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng. 111. Wks. (1847) 502/2* Some who had been called from shops and warehouses.. to sit in supreme councils and committees.. fell to huckster the commonwealth. 1677 *GALE Cyt. Gentiles 111. 19* Such as huckstered and made merchandise of Christ. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discont. Wks. 1842 1. 129* The sealed fountain of royal bounty, which had been infamously monopolized and huckstered. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul (1883) 541* The deceitful workers who had adulterated and adulterated the word of God. 1898 *HUMANITARIAN XI. 357* A man.. huckstering cheap lollipops to the small fry of the Board Schools.

† **Hucksterage**, *Obs. rare-1.* [See *-AGE*.] **Huckstering**, bargaining, trafficking.

1641 *MILTON Reform. 11. (1851) 68* The gentle and benevolent mediocrity of Church-maintenance, without the ignoble Hucsterage of pidding Tithes.

Hucksterer. [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *v.* + *-ER*!]. One who hucksters; a retail dealer, a petty trafficker.

1724 *SWIFT Consid. etc. in Fraud Detected (1725) 161* Those Hucksterers, or Money-jobbers, will be found necessary if this Brass Money is made current. 1862 *T. C. GRATAN Beaten Paths 11. 146* They become mere hucksterers of wit, the retail dealers in a commodity for which there are few wholesale houses. 1874 *MOTLEY Barneveld 11. xvi. 192* A venal hucksterer of his country's liberties.

Hucksterness, *-tress*. [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *sb.* + *-ESS*.] A female huckster or petty trafficker.

1611 *COTGR., Regratiere*, an Hucksteresse; also a Regrateresse. 1811 *Morning Post 30 Aug. in Spirit Pub. Yrnl. (1812) XV. 312* The hucksterness.. threw one arm frantically over Mr. B's head. 1857 *HAWTHORNE Ho. Sev. Cables 11. (1883) 56* The immemorial lady.. reduced now, in that very house, to be the hucksterness of a cent-shop.

Huckstering (*hw'kstərɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *v.* + *-ING*!]. The action of the verb **HUCKSTER**; petty trafficking; sordid dealing; haggling.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt. xxi. 13* Base huckstering of holy things. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace 111. Wks. 1111. 335* The spirit of huckstering and barter. 1838 *FROUDE Hist. Eng. 111. xiii. 89* From the wholesale purchases of the corndaler to the huckstering of the wandering pedlar. 1883 *Manch. Exam. 27 Nov. 5/2* The process of diplomatic huckstering by correspondence.

Huckstering, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That hucksters; trafficking, hawking, haggling.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 175 A broking and huckstering penne. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, Northumbld. ii. 308 Huckstering Husbandmen, who properly may be termed Knaves in grain. 1808 COBBETT *Fol. Reg.* XIII. vi. 202 We know you to be a huckstering nation. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 106 Half way up. I found an old huckstering woman and a boy in great trouble.

† **Hucksterize**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. HUCKSTER sb. + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To deal with as a huckster; to adulterate. b. *intr.* To play the huckster.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 21 There are such who hucksterise the word, adulterate, sophisticate the word. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 614 Hirelings that hucksterize and deal deceitfully about the Word of God.

Huckstery (hʊk'stəri). Forms: see HUCKSTER. [f. HUCKSTER sb. + -Y.]

1. The trade or business of a huckster; the place in which he carries on his trade; *plur.* the goods dealt in by him (cf. *groceries*).

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 141 Heo hab holden hoxterye [C. vii. 233 hucksterye] his Elleuene wynter. 1612 CORN. *Regretement*, a. mending, or tricking vp of old things for sale; hucksterye. 1806 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. Pref. 20 In the very shops and huckteries of our remotest towns and villages. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 280 A dealer in various articles, which... we shall call huckteries.

2. Petty bargaining, haggling; stickling.

1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 243 A more slow and delicate digestion doth loath all things, as it were with much huckstery. *Ibid.* 308 Great eaters, and those who are brought up with dainty huckstery, are... notably lean.

3. *attrib.*

1824 GALT *Rothelan I.* i. vi. 55 Under the pent-house of a huxtry shop. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 4/3 The huckstery scheme of the Indian Government, spoken of as the Durand Treaty.

Huck-backt: see HUCK sb.¹

Hud (hʊd), sb.¹ Obs. exc. dial. Also 5-6 ?hudd(e, pl. huddes. [Origin uncertain.

It has been conjectured to be a dial. form of HOOD, corresp. to the current pronunc. of *blood*, *food*, and *Sc. wud*=*wood*; but against this there are many considerations, connected with the age, use, and locality of the word, its non-interchange with *hood* in other senses, etc. If it was an (unrecorded) old word, it might be a deriv. of the Teut. root *hūd*, *hūd*, to cover, whence *hide* vb., *hut*, and perh. *house*, *hush*. In sense *hud* is identical with M.Du. *houde* 'tunica, concha, cortex, siliqua, calyx, et spica', cf. *boom-houde* bean-hull (Kilian); but this is a deriv. of *huden*, to hold.

The husk or sheath of a seed; the hull or shell of a fruit; a pod or seed-vessel; † *fig.* an empty person who has 'nothing in him'. (See also quot. 1893.)

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxx. (Tollem. MS.), *pe* stalk [of wheat] is biddippid with leues and huddes [ed. 1535 hulls]. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 84 Ye hoddie peckes, Ye doddie poules, ye huddes, do ye heloue hym? 1578 *LYTE Dodons* vi. xlii. 711 Almondess... blanchod or made cleane from their skinnies or huddes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 87 They have hudds as our beans. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 126 (E. D. S.) *Hood*, the outer coat of a seed. 1790 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hud*, the husk of a nut or walnut. *Gloce.* 1876 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Hud*, a pea-shell. 1882 *JAGO Cornish Gloss.*, *Hud*, or *hull*, a shell, as of a nut. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Hud* (i) The husk of a walnut, skin of a gooseberry, shell of a pea or bean, etc. (3) A finger-stall or finger of a glove.

Hence *Hud v. dial. trans.*, to shell.

1790 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *To hud*, to take off the husk. *Gloce.* 1890 *Berksh. Gloss.* s. v., Get them warnuts huddled. 1893 *S. E. Worc. Gloss.* s. v., I a bin a 'uddin some bannits.

Hud, hood (hʊd, hud), sb.² north. dial. Also 7 hudd(e, 8 hod. [Of uncertain origin and history. It is not certain that senses 1 and 2 are the same word.

Evidently distinct from *Hud* sb.¹ *Hude*, in sense 1, quot. 1483, might be, as to form, northern for HOOD, with which also Kennett and *Craven Dial.* identify sense 2; but it is difficult to see any connexion of sense.]

† 1. A log placed at the back of the fire-place to keep the fire in by night; = HEAD-BLOCK 1. Obs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/1 An Hude. . . *repositio*. a 1500 *Ortus Voc.*, *Repositio*, id est quod tegit ignem in nocte, a huddle.

2. The place behind, or at the back of, a fire-place of the old fashion; the back of the chimney or grate; also = *hud-end* (see 3).

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 122 [To beek or dry osiers] they take the stickes and sette them up an ende, slanttinge them against the huddle, and keepe a good fire under them. 1658 *Burgery Sheffield* (1898) 168 For making two hudds and materials therto 2s. 6d. a 1728 KENNETT in *Laud MS.* 1033 lf. 190 [184] Ye Hod or hood, the back of the Chimney Box called the Hob in Chesh. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 289 (Jam.) A species of clay... of which the country people make what they call, Hudds, to set in their chimnies behind their fires. 1825 BROCKETT *Hud*, the side of the fire place within the chimney. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hood*, *Hud*, the place behind the fire.

3. *Comb.* **Hud-end** (hood-end), each of the two raised flat surfaces of stone or iron at the sides of an old-fashioned fire-place; a hob; *hud-stone*, the stone of which the hud-end is the upper surface, the hob-stone.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, **Hood-end*, corners near the fire, either of stone or iron. 1863 *Mrs. Toogood Yorks. Dial.*, Take the kettle off the fire and put it on the hood-end. 1697 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 343 For setting up bars and **hudstones* in the vestry. 1825 BROCKETT s. v. *Hud*, Pans

not in use are placed on the 'hud-stane'. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Hudstone*, the hob, or hobstone, of the fire-place.

Hud(de, obs. pa. t. and pple. of HIDE v.¹; obs. f. HOOD.

† **Hudder-mudder**, sb. Obs. Also 5-6 hoder-moder, 6 hudder-mother, huddher-mudther, hudder-mutter, hutter-mutter, hutter-muther.

[A reduplicated compound of which the first element appears to be related to HODER v. to huddle; the second is obscure, but in part, at least, onomatopoeic; cf. HUGGER-MUGGER.] Concealment, secrecy, privacy; chiefly in phr. in *hudder-mudder*.

1461 J. PASTON in P. Lett. No. 402 II. 28 He and hys wyfe and other have blavery here of my kynred in hoder-moder [printed hedermoder]. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 69 Alas, they make me shoder! For in hoder-moder the Church is put in faute. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 36 It hydes it not, it lurkes not in corners and hudder-mother. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 245/2 These things thus in hudder-mutter among themselves concluded. 1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 74, I know not yet because it is doone in hudder-mudder. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 The miracles... were not darksome nor done in huddher mudther, but so openly and apparently.

Hence † **Hudder-mudder**, *Hutter-muther v. trans.*, to huddle up, conceal, keep close. Obs.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lys* (1560) A iij, What reason is it, y^t we shulde hutter muther here among a fewe, the thing that was made to be common unto al?

Huddle (hʊd'l), v. Also 6 huddel, 6-7 huddle, 8 huddell. [*Huddle* vb. and sb. are known only from the second half of the 16th c.; the vb., which prob. preceded the sb., has the form of a diminutive and iterative, perh. ultimately from the Teut. root *hūd*, *hūd*, to cover (see *HUD* sb.¹); cf. HODER v., HUDDER-MUDDER, also LG. *huden* to cherish, shelter, as a hen her chickens, iterative of LG. *hūden* to hide. Senses 4 b, c, come close to dialectal senses of Ger. *huden* to do (work) hastily and carelessly, to scamp; cf. *hudelei* slovenly work, scamping. But no satisfactory theory of relationship with these words can at present be offered.

The history and order of the senses is in many respects obscure; see esp. the early quot. under HUDDLE adv. and HUDDLING *pp. a.*]

I. *trans.* † 1. To put or keep out of sight; to conceal or hide, as among a crowd or under a heap; to hush up. Obs.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 12 h, To chop of the head of the sentence, and slyly huddle the rest [orig. qui sententiae caput abscondens astute reliqua subitices]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 103 They... neither can of them selues, neither ought at my hand to be huddled vp in silence. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. xix, Time there doth all in dark oblivion huddle. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 285 (N.) The matter was huddled up, and little spoken of it. 1805 OTWAY *Orphan* iii. i, I do not like this marriage, Huddled i' the dark, and done at too much venture. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 ¶ 15 His merit may pass without notice, huddled in the variety of things. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) III. 329 Huddle up the News.

2. To pile or heap up confusedly; to crowd together closely and uncereemoniously. (In earlier use the sense was sometimes simply, To jumble, mix up in confusion.)

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 252 Shee told mee... that I was duller then a great thaw, huddling iest vp on iest. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* vii. xi. 252 This Genealogie is in this partie much huddled. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Huddle*, to confound or mingle things together, after a confused manner. 1897 HALL *Caine Christian* x, The furniture was huddled about in disorder.

b. Also with *together*, up.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 63/1 That matters might not be huddled and scuffled vppe together confusedly, and without order. 1581 W. CHAMBER in *Confer.* iv. (1584) Eeijh, You confound and huddle them together. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. vi. 25 A heap of wildernesses huddled up together. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 74 Those... Writers... huddle together what ever they meet with in former Authors. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* i. v. 376 The matter would seem to be huddled up in this manner merely to suppress discoveries. 1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 122 A hullet might easily reach them, if huddled together in a flock. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. ii. xlii. 211 Huddling together in grotesque chaos things are utterly diverse.

c. To contract or draw (oneself) together 'all of a heap'; to coil up uncereemoniously.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 264 He chose his ground, on which he huddled himself up, and enjoyed a most profound sleep. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 104 That at least he might not lie huddled up like a cow. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iv, He lay as he had fallen, all huddled.

3. To push or thrust in a disorderly mass or heap, into, out of (etc.) some place.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 20 The obscurity of his burial (huddled into his grave at Langley). 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 367 To whitewash my room and put things in order; a phrase which... means little else than huddling every thing into holes and corners. 1832 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xix, We were huddled out like a flock of sheep, by a file of soldiers with loaded muskets. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 296 They huddled the king's body into a postchaise. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 47 Reform bills... are huddled or juggled through a House of fretful or feverish senators.

b. with *on*: To put on (clothes) hurriedly and 'all of a heap'.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 309/2, 1. huddle on my clothes and get dressed by one. 1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 34 At Twelve She rose, with much ado Her Cloaths were huddled on by Two. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, The Friar... had huddled a friar's frock over his green cassock. 1824 — *S. Roman's* xxii, You must positively go back into your dressing room and huddle your things on as fast as you can. 1888 HELPS *Realism* xv. (1876) 395 His clothes seem to be huddled on anyhow.

4. To drive or push hurriedly, and without order or ceremony; to hurry (a person or thing). ? Obs.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv, I shall huddle him as he does Prayers. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xxv. 101 You have huddled your book too soon to the press. 1685 ROCHESTER *Valentin.* iii. iii, Trembling through Terror lest he come too late They huddle his Dispatch while at the Gate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 353 Let him forecast his Work with timely care, Which else is huddled, when the Skies are fair.

b. with *over, through*: To hurry through, run over, or perform in a hurried slovenly way.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 102 To continue in the Church while a Masse is briefly huddled over. 1696 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Ind.* 167 We presently huddled over a few prayers, according to custom. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 267, I have suffered the post hour to come so nearly on me, that I must huddle over what I have more than appears in the public papers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Mar. 5/4 The solemnities had to be huddled through at express speed.

c. with *up*: To hurry the completion of; to work up, finish up, or compile, in haste and without proper care; to botch up hastily.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 They were huddled and as you know huddled up in more haste then good speede. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist.* iii. lv. (1591) 147 [Himselfe [Vitellius]... huddled up the election of officers [L. festinare comitia]. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* Pref. (1732) 15 Too hasty in huddling up and tumbling out of Books. 1721 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 556, I was in fear lest the post should be gone, and so... huddled up without thinking of the date. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 412 And reading... Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work, And with a well-bred whisper close the scene. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Gladstone (1860) II. 440 She sprang from a compromise huddled up between the eager zeal of reformers and the selfishness of greedy, ambitious, and time-serving politicians.

5. To hug. Now dial.

a 1650 *Ld. Barnard & Lit. Musgrave* 24 in Furniv, *Percy Folio* I. 121 But lie still, lie still, litle Musgreue, and huddle me from the cold. c 1665 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 366 But huddle and cuddle, we'll toy and we'll kiss. 1821 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Huddle*, to embrace. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Huddle*, (i) to embrace, to squeeze, to hug, to cuddle.

II. *intr.* 6. To gather or flock in a congested mass; to crowd together uncereemoniously; to nestle closely in a heap. Also with *together*, up.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 28 Glancing an eye of pity on his losses That have of late so huddled on his backe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 202 Different seasons would have huddled upon each other. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 515 The people came huddling out of the severall Cities... to salute him. 1821 BYRON *Viz. Judgm.* xxvi, The very cherubs huddled all together. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. xv*, The cattle huddled on the lea. 1854 MARY HOWITT *Pict. Calendar* 528 The owl sits huddling by himself, The cold has pierced his body through. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 Coilly huddling up to one another.

† 7. To hurry in disorder or confusion. Obs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xviii. 152 They will runne against things, and huddling forwards fall from high places. 1667 DAYDEN & NEWCASTLE *Sir Martin Mar-all* Epil., As country vicars, when the sermon's done, Run huddling to the benediction. 1707 ROWE *Gold.*, *Verses Pythag.* (R.), Fools huddle on, and always are in haste, Act without thought, and thoughtless words they waste. a 1734 NORTH *Examen* iii. vii. (1740) 522 That the Judges... might huddle in giving their Judgments, and so the Cause look more foul on their Side. 1766 (ANSTEV) *Bath Guide* xiii. 45 How the Misses did huddle, and scuddle, and run.

† 8. Formerly, in the University of Cambridge, To go through in a hurried and slovenly way certain formal exercises in lieu of those regularly required for a degree. Obs.

1798 A. WALL *Senate-ho, Cerem.* 112 If he has not kept the requisite exercises, (viz. two acts and two opponencies) he goes to the sophs' schools, and huddles for that part which he has not kept. At the huddling the father of the college, a bachelor, and a soph, attend. 1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Cambridge* 73 The term huddling not unhappily expressed the indecent accumulation of the... exercises which the candidates... were anciently required to perform.

Huddle (hʊd'l), sb. [app. f. HUDDLE v.]

1. A mass of things crowded together in hurried confusion; a conglomeration.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 24/1 Ill haps come by heapes and by huddels. 1633 ROWLEY *Match Mid-n.* iv. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIII. 73 Randals fortunes comes tumbling in like lawyers' fees, huddle upon huddle. 1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1723) (N.), The famous Stone-henge, one of the wonders of England... is a great huddle of large stones, placed in a circular form. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 156 A mere huddle and conglomeration of chances. 1876 LOWELL *Amongst Bks.* Ser. ii. 1 It gradually grew from a huddle of booths to a town.

b. A confused crowd of persons or animals.

1642 *Vind. King* p. v, A seditious huddle of indigent people. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 132 In such a huddle and mixture of loose People of all conditions. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. xi, It frightened the women, who were all got in a huddle together, out of their wits. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 64 (1822) II. 94 The Walruses... which lie in gigantic huddles upon the ice fields.

2. a. Confusion, disorder; confused utterance. b. Disorderly or indecent haste, hurry, hustle.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentlemen. Usher Plays* 1873 l. 271 O noble Crone, Now such a huddle and kettle neuer was. *Ibid.* 288 Nay, he speaks huddles still, lets slit his tongue. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 149 The next day, the opinions of the Council being demanded in a huddle, and over-ruled by the Consul. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 296 The service was performed... with more harmony and less huddle than I have known it. 1840 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 160 Introduced... not... for mere picturesque effect or ornamental huddle.

† c. A term at shovel-board: see quot. Obs.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 87/1 When the lieutenant and he [the earl] for their disport were playing at slidgrote or shoofleboord. By saint Bride lieutenant (quoth he) there is some mad game in that scroll; but fall how it will, this throw is for a huddle.

† 3. A miserly old person; a hunk. Obs.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 So these old huddles haue ouercharged their gorges with fancie, accompt al honest recreation meere folly. *Ibid.* 106 Though Curio be olde huddle and twang, ipse. *Ibid.* 133 God shield answered this olde huddle, I can haue two seruants of yat price. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* (Mason), How does thy young wife, olde huddle?

† **Huddle**, *a. and adv.* Obs. [f. HUDDLE *sb.* or *v.*] **A. adj.** Huddled, confused, congested.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 162 Mowing with his mouth when hee spake... in his huddle and thicke speech. 1698 *Revengeful Queen* (N.), A suddain, huddle, indigested thought Rowls in my brain. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 21 ¶ 6 The huddle group of those who stand most distant.

B. adv. Confusedly; in a crowding mass; in disorderly haste.

1564 COVERDALE *Lett. Martyrs* 77 Al that was... tumultuously spoken, and... objected of so many, whiche spake oftentimes huddle, so that one could not well heare an other. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* iv. B vij b, He... would not move his foot withall, but huddle he would rouse. c 1580 J. JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. ii. in *Archiv. Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) 308 Old men speake huddell many times on that note [cuckold]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xl. 658 All dangers come huddle together. 1601 — *Pliny* 81 Then no order forward can be kept: the rest thereof shall be set downe huddle by heapes. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* Eij b, I have suitors come huddle, twoes upon twoes.

Huddled (hʊd'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. HUDDLE *v.*] Crowded together without order; all in a heap.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 99 The extreme shift of a huddled exposition. 1683 T. HOV *Agathocles* 6 A numerous huddled Concourse fill'd the place. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 11 That huddled Economy of Dress which passes under the general name of a Mob. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 141 The streets... are very narrow, and the houses mean, low, and huddled. 1870-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* II. ii. The huddled stones of grave and tomb: Some old God's-acre. 1888 TH. WATTS in *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 225/2 He drives the wing—a huddled throng—Back on the centre ships, that steer for flight.

† **Huddle-duddle**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. HUDDLE *sb.* 3.] A decrepit old man.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 3 Those gray beard huddle-duddles and crusty cum-twanges were strooke with such stinging remorse.

Huddlement, [f. HUDDLE *v.* + -MENT.] Huddled condition, huddling.

1859 *Out of the Depths* 188 Withing about in the close huddlement in which they had lain all night. 1898 *Echo* 5 Jan. 2/3 Their rule means the grinding of the faces of the poor, and huddlement in slumdom.

Huddler, *rare*. [f. HUDDLE *v.* + -ER.] One who huddles.

1611 COTGRA., *Brouilleur*, a confounder, iumbler, huddler, disorderly shuffler, or mingler of things together.

Huddling, *vbl. sb.* [f. HUDDLE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. HUDDLE, in various senses: esp. a confused or disorderly crowding together.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 41 By the vntoward huddling of things together, which were at strife the one with the other of them. 1638 WILKINS *New World* II. (1707) 12 What a huddling and confusion must there be, if there were two Places of Gravity. 1841 [see HUDDLE *v.* 3]. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Huddling* (g), an embracing, a cuddling.

Huddling, *ppl. a.* [f. HUDDLE *v.* + -ING.] That huddles: in various senses of the verb.

(Drant's use is perh. founded on the literal sense assigned to *L. satira* of 'hotch-potch, medley'.)

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* A. Next huddling Horace braue in Satyres grace. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iii. (1637) 26 It should be an offence very fearefull if... Judges, Justices, &c. should minister oaths... in such huddling, posting, and unreuerent manner, as that a man can scarce tell what he saith. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 495 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to bear his madrigal. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xvii. The lake discharged itself into the huddling and tumultuous brook. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 28 Oa a sudden yell'd in huddling agitation every tongue.

Hence **Huddlingly** *adv.*, in confused haste.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 42 The property of heate, is to confound and make a medley of all things, shuffling in one thing huddlingly vpon another.

† **Huddon**, *Sc. and north. Obs.* Also 4 hodon. A whale, or large kind of whale.

† c 1370 *John of Bridlington in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 196 Et grandia cete, Anglice hodones [printed hodoves]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 137 Hir bynd partis ar als grete, wele nere, As bene aine heidduyous huddoun, or a quahale. *Ibid.* x. iv. 132 The remanent straucht like a fischis tail, In similitude of huddoun or a quahail.

† **Huddron**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 hudderon. According to Jamieson, A young heifer; in quot. app. the skin of one.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 155 Transporting and carrying forth of this Realme, of Calue-skinnes, huddrons, and Kid-skinnes [Skene 1609 quotes as 'Huddrons'].

Huddroun, *a. Sc. ? Obs.* Also 8 huderon. According to Jamieson, Slovenly. Hence perh. *belly huddroun*, 'slow-belly', sluggish, in Dunbar. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 70 Mony sweir bumbar belly huddroun. *Ibid.* lxxv. 38 My belly huddroun, my sweite hurle bawsy. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 14 (Jam.) A mornings-sleep is worth a foldful of sheep to a huderon duderon Daw.

Hudypeke, var. HODDYFEAK, *Obs.*

Hude, *obs.* form of HIDE, HOOD, HUED.

Hudegeld, var. of HIDEGILD², *Obs.*

c 1290 FLETA I. xlvii. § 20 Hudegeld [significat] quietantiam transgressionis illatæ in servum transgredientem.

Huder, *Hudge*, *obs.* ff. HIBER, HUGUE.

Hudibrastic (hi'dibræstik), *a. (sb.)* [f. *Hudibras*, after such words as *fantastic*, *periphrastic*.] In the metre or after the manner of *Hudibras*, the celebrated mock-heroic satirical poem of Samuel Butler published in 1663-78; burlesque-heroic.

1712 *London Gaz.* No. 4939/3 Merrily translated into Hudibrastic Verse. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 1 July. There is great Hudibrastic vigour in these lines. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 147 A didactic poem of a Hudibrastic character, full of shrewd and pithy phrases.

b. absol. or as *sb.* Hudibrastic language, verse, or style.

1758 J. ELLIS (*title*) The canto added by Maphæus To Virgil's twelve books of *Æneas*. Done in English Hudibrastic. 1775 J. JERVELL *Corr.* (1894) 56 He must indite Hudibrastics to Ooslow.

Hence **Hudibrastically** *adv.*

1873 MASSON *Drum.* of *Hawth.* xvii. 388 The Anti-Covenanters or Malignants are described, Hudibrastically.

Hudous, *obs.* form of HIDEOUS.

Hudsonite, *Min.* [Named, 1842, from the Hudson River, near which it is found.] A black variety of pyroxene, containing much iron.

1842 BECK *Min. N. York* 405 Hudsonite... was found by Dr. Horton in a vein of quartz. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 216 Aluminous Iron-Lime Pyroxene; Hudsonite.

Hue (hiū), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 hiew, hiw, 1-2 hiow, héo, 1-3 hiu, heow, (2-3 hou), 3 heou, heouwe, heuwe, hiev, (howe, ewe, euhe), 3-6 hewe, 3-7 hew, (heu), 4 hu, 4 heuh, heuz, huee, hywe, 4-5 hwe, hye, 4-6 hiewe, (5 huwe, whew), 6-7 hiew, (7 hieu, heiw), 6- hue. [OE. *hiew*, *hiw*, dial. *hiow*, *hiu*, *héo* (infl. *hiewes*, etc.):—WGer. *hiuwj* = Goth. *hiwi* form, appearance, show, Sv. *hy* skin, complexion (:-*hiuj*):-OTent. **hiwjo*^m. Cf. Skr. *chawi* hide, skin, complexion, colour, beauty, splendour.]

† 1. Form, shape, figure; appearance, aspect; species. *Obs.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 721 in *Exeter Bk.*, He... þær mennis hwi onfeng. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Heo [the church of St. Michael] is eac on onsyne utan yfeles heowes. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* I. 12 Æfter his hwiwe [secundum speciem suam]. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gosp. Matt.* xvi. 3 Nu cunne ze tocnawan heofones hwi. a 1100 ÆGAS *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 317/37 *Forma*, hwi. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 He com þa a nedren hwiwe. c 1200 ORMIN 12605 Goddess Gast Inn aness culffress heowe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4225 For þi suetness and þi fair heu. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl.* T. 93 (Harl.) Thus put I out my venym vnder hiewe Of holynes. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xv. (Tollem. MS.), A fayre persone, fayre ygen, fayre face and semely hwe. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 398 [He] Hynt out his suerd, that was of nobill hew. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rldg.) 106/2 Thrice hath Cynthia chang'd her hue. 1653 H. MORE *Confect. Cabbal.* Wks. (1713) 187 In that squalid and horrid hew he sets out this Hyle or First Matter, in the First Day's Creation.

† **b. concretely.** An apparition, a phantasm. *Obs.* a 1000 ÆGAS *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 236/8 *Fantasia*,... *fantasma*, scilicet, uel hwi. c 1420 LYDC. *Assembly Gods* 2049 When I say hit, was hit but a whew, a dreame, a fantasy, and a thing of nought. 1603 *Philotus* cxxii. Eij b, I conjure thee. Be Sanctus of Hewin and hewis of Hell.

2. External appearance of the face and skin, complexion. Also transf. (In late use passing into 3.) *Hide and (or) hue*: see HIDE *sb.* 1 2 b.

c 1205 LAY. 24644 Wimmen wunliche on heowen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3051 Wimmen. Faizer on sijte. And bryte on hewe. 12136 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1213 She was not broun ne dun of hewe. c 1440 GENEYRDES 1677 How fayre of hewe and womanly she was. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 33 Ze ladeis cleir of hew. 1600 J. POKY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 25 The women... contenting themselves only with their natural hiew. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* Portrait 104 The tender hue of female doubt. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 78 Our mental hue depends as completely on the social atmosphere in which we move as our complexion upon the climate in which we live.

3. Colour.

Down to the 16th c. app. exactly synonymous with 'colour'; but it appears to have become archaic in prose use about 1600, for it is included by Bullokar, Cockeram, etc., in their collections of 'Hard Words', and explained as = 'colour'. In modern use it is either a poetic and rhetorical synonym of 'colour', or a vaguer term, including quality, shade, or tinge of colour, tint, and applicable to any mixture of colours as well as to a primary or simple colour.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 73 Seo [smerenes] is brunes heowes & godes stences. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbooc* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Hyt sceal beon hwites hiewes. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Grene ouer alle hewes froen medt eien. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Bertholomeus* 56 Sete with stans of purple hew. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 431 The colour of asure, and hevinliche hewe. 1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* Ded. ¶ iij, With leaves and blossoms of glorious hewe. 1616 BULLOKAR,

Hew, colour. 1694 ADDISON *Poems, Virgil*, The flower it self is of a golden hue. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, In the east, the hues became more vivid. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xiv, On the Earl's cheek the flush of rage O'ercame the ashen hue of age. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 169 Wild flowers of every hue. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 233 The urine is of a fine amber hue, often darker than in health. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 23 The autumnal hues of the Beech are rich and glowing in the extreme. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/2 The hue of health will instantly revisit his sunburnt cheek.

b. Chromatics. Variety of any colour, caused by approach to or slight admixture of another; tint or quality of a particular colour.

1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 43 A phrase or an epithet in a book is a particular hue or shade of a picture. 1861 *Chem. News* IV. 187 Crimson... and... scarlet. The first is a red with a violet hue, and the second is a red with an orange hue. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 32 Hue [means] variety of colour. 1891 HELEN B. HARRIS *Apoll. Aristides* II. 19 The green of its garden with the contrasted hues of the almond and the cypress. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 3/2 Between tone and hue there is sometimes confusion; a colour has both tones and hues. There are, for example, a turquoise hue of blue and a cornflower hue of blue... the first having been influenced by the addition of green, and the second by that of white or black... There may be many hues of a colour and many tones of each hue.

† **Hue**, *sb.* 2 Also 4-5 hu, 4-6 hew, 4, 7 heu, 5 hewe, hui(e), 6-7 huy, (6 *Sc.* hoy). [a. OF. *hui*, *huy*, *heu*, ontry, noise, war-cry, hunting-cry, n. of action to *huer* to hoot, cry, shout, HUE *v.* 2] Outcry, shouting, clamour, esp. that raised by a multitude in war or the chase. *Obs.* exc. in HUE AND CRY, *q.v.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6089 þe Wal[li]sche and Scottes wygal þer here Comen wyth gret noise & hew [v.r. hu]. *Ibid.* 11084 þey... tok þer weye toward Moungu Wyþ mykel noise & cry & heu [v.r. hu]. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 872 A hue for heuen I herde poo. 1423 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 198/2 Wyth outen hewe or cry. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Acclamatio*,... an hue or crie. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 136 Why dost thou... me pursue with cry of hounds, with blast of horn, with ballow, and with hew? 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. liii, Like as a Heard of over-heated Deere... With Hues and Hounds recou'red eu'ry where. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 253 As soon as M. Lally appeared, a hue was set up by the whole assembly, hisses, pointing, threats and every abusive name.

Hue (hiū), *v.* 1 [OE. *hūwan*, f. *hiu*, HUE *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To form, fashion, figure, give an external appearance to; esp. (in later use) to colour. † In early use sometimes, To fashion falsely, feign, pretend. Chiefly in pa. ppl. e: see HUED *ppl. a.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 484 Herodes hiwode hine sylfne unrotne. c 1050 *Supp. Ælfred's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 178/39 *Colorare*, hiwian. c 1050 ÆGAS *Gloss.* *Ibid.* 408/26 *Fingo*, ic hiwize. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28013 Yee leudeis... studis þu your hare to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 39 All that blue heaven which hues and paves The ether. 1839 J. E. READE *Deluge* c. 4 We... watched The sunset hewing the rich clouds.

b. fig. To tinge. 1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* 315 My mynde being surprised with sorrow, and hewed with heaviness.

† 2. To depict, describe vividly. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 424 Part of the principale... I sall haist me to hewe hartlie but hyre.

† 3. *intr.* To take a colour; to become coloured.

1684 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 51 The Liquor begins to hew, and is ready to kern or granulate.

Hue, *v.* 2 Now local. Also 4 huw, 6 hew(e).

[app. a. F. *hue-r* to shout as in war or the chase, to hoot: app. of onomatopoeic origin. The Cornish use may be an independent onomatopoeia.] 1. *intr.* To shout, make an outcry; *spec.* in hunting, and now in the Cornish sea fisheries. Cf. HUE.

a 1250 [see HUING *vbl. sb.* 13... Guy Warrw. (A.) 6728 þe wisest hunt folowþ fast, Huwþ & gredeþ wip gret blast.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 475 By the 1st of James I. c. 23, fishermen are employed to go on the grounds of others to *hue*. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Polc.* 39 Do 'ee 'hue' to the ladies for the life of 'ee. Look to that ground swell.

2. trans. To assail, drive, or guide with shouts.

1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* Bij b, Every Huntsman... is to hew him or backe him into the Couert againe. *Ibid.*, To hewe the Roe lücke in, both with voyce and horn. 1603-4 *Act 1 James I.* c. 23 § 1 It shall... be lawfull... for every such Watchmen, Balcers, Huors, Condors, Directors and Guidors... to enter... any Landes... and there to watch... and to Balke, Hue, Conde, Direct and Guide the Fishermen which shall be vpon the said Sea and Sea Coasts. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 163 As when a lion, coming from the wood... is hūd by dogs and pesants in the night. *Ibid.* 259 Dogs and herds-men looking on And hewing him.

Hue, var. HEO, Hi *pron.* she, they.

Hue, var. HOEX, society of Chinese.

1882 DE WINOT *Egator* 29 Members of a 'Hue', or Chinese secret society.

Hue and cry, *sb.* Also 6-7 hu(e)-on-cry, 7 huoncry, 8 hewing cry. (Often hyphenated.) [Anglo-Norman *hu e cri*, the two words HUE *sb.* 2 and CRY *sb.*, combined in a legal phrase, which was sometimes even treated as one word.

(There is some ground to think that *hue* as distinct from *cry* originally meant inarticulate sound, including that of a horn or trumpet as well as of the voice: cf. quot. 1769 in 2, and Du Cange s.v. *Huesum*; also HORNING.)

1. *Law.* Outcry calling for the pursuit of a felon, raised by the party aggrieved, by a constable, etc. [1292 *Year-bk.* 20-21 *Edu. I.* (Rolls) 339 Les presentors de

la vyle de Hulle aveyt concele Hu e cry e snack expandu. 1292 BRITTON i. vi. § 4 Ou homme serra trové occys. ne beu ne cri ne avera leve. 1502 ARNOLDE Chron. (1811) 90 Ony persone... that wylt not helpe constable, serjeantis and other officers... when hue and crye is made. 1555 in Strype Eccl. Mem. (1721) III. xxvii. 213 For keeping the statutes of hue and cry. c 1575 Balfour's Practicks (1754) 512 The finder sall raise the hoy and cry. 1589 Pappé v. Hatchel (1844) 29 Martin, wee are now following after thee with hue and crye, and are hard at thy heeles. 1598 SYLVESTER Du Bartas li. ii. 1. Imposture 345 He flies, And still looks back for fear of Hu-on-crys. 1609 SKENE tr. Sc. Acts Malc. II. c. 15 § 1 [To be] followed, with huy and cry. 1668 Lond. Gaz. No. 324/3 That Huy and Cry be immediately raised and pursued with diligence. a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) II. 454 He... flies beyond Pursuit of Huon-crys. 1783 COWPER Gilpin 236 Six gentlemen upon the road... They raised the hue and cry:—Stop thief! stop thief!—a highwayman! 1838 DICKENS O. Twist x. But the old gentleman was not the only person who raised the hue-and-cry.

b. A proclamation for the capture of a criminal or the finding of stolen goods.

1601 Nottingham Rec. IV. 256 Searching for suspected persons upon huy and crye. 1657 W. MORICE Coena quasi Kourh Def. xxi. 180 If a hue and cry should issue for such persons as carry the marks of Diotrophes. 1685 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 147 Wm. Haigue Request y^e Secretary that a hue and Cry from East Jersey... might have some force and authority to pass this Province. The Secretary Indorsed it and Sealed it with y^e Seal of y^e Province. 1720 in Ratland Gloss. (E. D. S.) s.v. Hewing cry. For a hewing cry, 2d. 1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales I. 151 No Hue-and-Cry was published, no means taken for my re-apprehension.

c. An official gazette in which particulars about offences committed, offenders 'wanted', etc. are published for the information of the authorities.

In the English Police Gazette the phrase ceased to form part of the title on March 30, 1839, but it is still (1898) so used in that of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

1825 J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 279 Men literally without a name, except it be recorded in the Hue-and-Cry. 1838 DICKENS O. Twist xv. Deeply absorbed in the interesting pages of the Hue-and-Cry. 1898 (title) The Police Gazette, or Hue-and-Cry. Published (by Authority) for Ireland on every Tuesday and Friday.

2. The pursuit of a felon with such outcry.

1648 MAYNE Amorous War i. i. A Hue and Crye of forty thousand. 1722 DE Foe Moll Flanders (1840) 326 The hue and cry was stopped, and the high constable went back again. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. xxi. (1809) 293 An hue and cry, huestium et clamor, is the old common law process of pursuing, with horn and with voice, all felons.

3. generally. A clamour or shout of pursuit or assault; a cry of alarm or opposition; outcry.

1584 POWELL Lloyd's Cambria 152 Set upon them with great hew and crie. a 1619 FOTHERBY Atheism. i. x. § 4 (1622) 105 Whom the Heathens have pursued with such an Hue-and-Crie for most damnable Atheists. 1697 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj. II. 133 Prosecuted by Apparitions, and pursued by Hue and Cryes from the other World. 1846 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. I. 1. i. (1848) 3 note. The public took up the hue and cry conscientiously enough. 1871 SMILES Character v. (1876) 126 When the 'Novum Organon' appeared, a hue-and-cry was raised against it.

attrib. 1870 EMERSON Soc. & Solit. iv. 60 With his... hue-and-cry style of harangue.

Hence Hue-and-cry v., to raise the hue and cry, make an outcry; to pursue with hue and cry.

a 1734 NORTH Exam. (1740) 233 We may hue and cry all over his Book, and hear no Tidings of them. 1830 Gentl. Mag. Nov. 432/1 The Hedge Hog, hue-and-cried, like a felon.

Hued (hiüd), ppl. a. Forms: 1 (3e) hiwod, 2-3 ihewed, 4-7 hewed, 5 huet, 7-hued. [f. HUE v. or sb. + -ED.] Having a hue, coloured. † In early use in a wider sense: Figured, formed, fashioned in outward appearance, including but not confined to colour; also sometimes, falsely fashioned, feigned, simulated, apparent.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. II. 240 Swa micel is betwux þære gehiwdan anlicnysses and þam soðan dinge. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 25 He... biðal swa is an eopel ihewed, he bið wið-uten feire and frakel wið-innen. 1a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 213 So grene as any lek, So yvel hewed was hir colour. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3899 Here huet on his hede as hapis of silke. c 1425 WYNTOUN Cron. vii. v. 192 (Jam.) Chanownys quhyt, For swa hewyd is thare habyt. 1508 DUNBAR Flyingt. v. Kennedye 171 Skin, hewd lyk aue saffron bag. 1615 MARKHAM Eng. Housew. (1660) 113 Malmseys be full Wines, pleasant, well hewed and fine. 1877 L. MORRIS Epic Hades II. 228 Till all the sordid Earth was hued like heaven. 1890 Spectator 15 Mar. What richly hued birds.

Hued, obs. f. hewed, pa. pple. of HEW. Hue-holl: see HICKWALL. Huel: see WHALE, WHEAL. Huel, obs. pa. t. of HOLD v.

Hueless (hiü-lës), a. [f. HUE sb. + -LESS.] † 1. (In OE. and ME.) Formless, shapeless.

a 1100 Agr. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 318/24 Deformis, hiwleas. a 1200 Ibid. 538/1 Deformis, heowleas.

2. Colourless, pallid.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 242 Hu hiwleas hie beoð. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 923 Olyuer... Pat hewles was of semhlant; for he bar many a wounde. 1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw. (1603) 65 The Empire resembled a bloodlesse, yea a huelesse bodie. 1817 COLERIDGE Sibyll. Leaves Poems 1828 II. 325 Thin and hueless as a ghost.

Hence Huelessness, absence of colour.

1861 W. BARNES in Macm. Mag. June 130/2 Huelessness, which is called black.

Huelp, obs. pa. t. of HELP v.

Huer (hiü-ur). Now local. [f. HUE v. + -ER 1: cf. f. hueur.]

† 1. Hunting. One who is employed to rouse or drive deer with noise and shouting. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hewar that fetteth the wyndelesse in hunting, hueur. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 125 Hewers set round the Coverts to make a noise on every side.

2. Fishing. One who directs seine-fishing from high ground by the sea. Chiefly used in the Cornish pilchard fishery. Cf. BALKER.

1602 CAREW Cornwall 32 b. They... are directed in their work, by a Balker or Huer, who standeth on the Cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course of the pilchard. 1603 [see HUE v. 2]. 1616 SIR R. LOYD Diary in Lis-more Papers (1886) I. 135 Agreed with yong davies... to be our hewer there the next season... if God bless me wth a plentiful flyshing he is to be further considered. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1862) II. iii. ii. 313 Mea... called huers, who, with brooms in their hands, gave signals where the nets were to be extended. 1864 MRS. LLOYD Ladies Pola. 7 Watching the movements of the 'Huer' who was signalling, with green branches in his hands, to the off shore fleet of boats. 1883 Times 18 May 7 Another relic... is... an ancient horn blown by the 'huers' when the pilchards were first sighted.

Huer, obs. f. WHERE. Huerds: see HURDS.

Huere, var. HER pron. Obs., their. Huer-myde, var. WHEREMID Obs., wherewith. Huer-oppe, var. WHEREUP Obs. Huet, obs. f. WHAT.

Huf(e), Huff(e): see HOOF, HOVE.

Huff (huf), v. [Huff vb. and sb. appear late in the 16th c.; the vb. being somewhat the earlier. The formation was evidently imitative of the sound of a blast of air through an orifice: cf. the earlier use of HUFF int., and the parallel puff.]

In Preston's Cambryses (c 1570), Huff, Ruff, and Snuff are the names of three ruffians; connected possibly with sense 4 of the vb., 3, 4 of the sb. See also HUFF-SNUFF. HUFF-NOSED appears to be an early derivative.]

† 1. intr. To blow, puff. Obs. exc. dial.

1583 STANHYURST Æneis iii. (Arb.) 86 Too se in what quarter yt huffeth: How stands thee wind blast... he marketh. 1598 WYBLEY Armorie, Ld. Chandos 8; So Æolus huffs, so billows big arise. 1624 MIDDLER Game at Chess iv. ii. My conscience is becalm'd rather. I'm sure there is a whirlwind huffs in mine sky. 1705 DE Foe Jure Div. i. 9 His stormy Godship [Æolus] Huffs about the Skies With Two and Thirty pointed Deities. 1881 Isle of Wight Gloss., Hough, to breathe hard. 'Gwine up-hill makes me huff.'

† 2. trans. To blow; esp. to blow or puff up; to inflate, cause to swell; to raise or erect by inflating or the like. Also fig. Obs. Cf. HUFF-CAP.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 39 The said windste within the earth, able to huffe vp the ground. 1613 SYLVESTER Elegie Sir M. D. Hill 138 Lest I, Too-puff with knowledge, should be hufft too-hie. 1649 G. DANIEL Trinacra, Hen. V, cxcviii, Barmy Brains huffs vp the rotten Paist Made apt to mould. 1670 COVELL Diary (Hakluyt Soc.) 256 A sheet of fire, which... hufft my hat and vest like a mighty gust of wind. 1677 GILPIN Demoul. (1897) 77 Huffing them up with a confidence that they are above the temptation. 1718 BR. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft 9 They can huff up their Bellies, that they may seem much swell'd. 1719 D'URFEY Pills V. 269, I Will that Butchers Huff their Meat.

† 3. intr. To swell, swell up. Obs. exc. dial.

1656 W. D. Gate Lang. Unt. xxiii. § 285 A wart, a wen... a bunch huffing up. 1670-8 LASSELLS Voy. Italy II. 127 A world of shirt huffing about his wrist. a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) I. 168 They huff and swell, Like Pillerers full of what they steal. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT Nat. Hist. 79 Cochinele... being held... in the Flame of a Candle... huffs and swells. 1868 ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss., Huff, to become swollen and puffy, as the flesh where a blow has been received.

† b. To effervesce. Obs.

1707 SLOANE Jambica I. p. xxviii, Syder, Beer, and Ale do not keep well here; they huff and fly in this strange climate.

† 4. intr. To puff or swell with pride or arrogance; to speak arrogantly or insolently; to storm, bluster, 'talk big'; to 'bluff'. Also to huff it. To huff and ding: see DING v. 5. Obs.

1591 HORSEY Trav. (Hakluyt Soc.) 238 The burgermeister... hufft therat, saieinge they would pass with their shipping in sight of the Queen of England's power. 1598 FLORE, Scornubbiare, to chafe... to huffe and snuffe. 1677 GOV. Venice 300 After they had baul'd and huffed a good while one against another, they fell at length to Cuffs. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE Seneca's Mor. (1702) 257 A Man may... Huff it out, and yet be rotten at Heart. 1682 BUNYAN Holy War 109 He refused, and huffed as well as he could, but in heart he was afraid. 1719 D'URFEY Pills (1872) VI. 249 The Pedlar began to huff, And said his Measure was good. a 1734 NORTH Exam. II. iv. (1740) 264 He... walked about well-dressed, huffing and swaggering.

5. intr. To swell with anger or irritation; to get out of temper, take offence. Also † to huff it.

1598 B. JOHNSON Ev. Man in Hum. i. ii. And still you huffe it, with a kind of carriage As void of wit, as of humanity. 1611 CORYAT's Crudities Panegy. Verses, For which let not our carping Criticks huff. 1678 RYMER Tragedies 12 Did ever man huff with such a parenthesis? a 1703 BURKITT On N. T., Acts viii. 31 Some would have huffed at it as a rude affront. 1840 MARYAT Olla Podr. (Rldg.) 323 The... woman has huffed, and won't trust me.

6. trans. To hector, bully; to scold, chide, storm at. (Cf. mod. colloq. 'to blow up'.)

1674 S. VINCENT Eng. Gallant's Acad. 79 If he cannot have as much as he demands, presently huffs the good-natured man his Father. 1747 RICHARDSON Pamela I. 144 And she has huffed poor Mr. Williams all to-pieces for pleading for me. a 1784 MRS. PIOZZI in Boswell Johnson (1848) 160/2 note, I asked him, if he ever huffed his wife about his dinner? 1822 W. IRVING Brachb. Hall (1845) 60 Quarrelling with his bread and butter and huffing the waiter. 1862 MAS. SEWELL Patience Hart xxii. 151 It seemed no use to huff him; he only got the bolder.

b. To drive to, into, off, do out of, etc. by huffing or hectoring.

1681 in Select. Jr. Harl. Misc. (1793) 461 They can huff and over-awe him to things most opposite to his judgment. 1685 H. MORE Paralip. Prophet. 370 As for that gross Arianism... it was huffed off the Stage betimes. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT Ess. 150 No man cares to be Huff'd and Hector'd out of it. 1709 MRS. MAXLEY Secr. Mem. (1736) IV. 215 If... Caesar [was to be] huffed into Compliance!

c. To treat with arrogance or contempt.

1676 D'URFEY Mad. Fickle v. ii. You shall be hufft and cufft, and flip'd and kick'd, Sirra, if you talk of private Rooms. 1786 BURNS Two Dogs 88 How huff'd, and cuff'd, and disrespectit! 1859 J. C. FAIRBAIRN Hymns & Poems 92 Alcmena's son advanced, the beast in scorn Huffed the uplifted club and brandished spear. 1882 SPURGEON Serm. XXVIII. 123 Pilate had huffed it off with the pert question [etc.].

7. To offend the dignity of, as by discourtesy or want of attention; to cause to take offence, put into a huff. Chiefly in passive.

1814 MAD. D'ARBLEY Wanderer III. 190 Which huffed me a little, I own. 1825 BROCKETT, Huff, to offend. 'She's easily huffed.' 1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. IV. x. I. 495 Serene Highness of Heidelberg was much huffed; Kaiser dreadfully so. 1864 MARY EYRE Lady's Walks S. France xvii. (1865) 193 She felt huffed at any supposing anything so vulgar. 1887 Times 31 Aug. 5/1 The Prince contrived to huff M. Stambouloff in his second interview with him.

8. Draughts. To remove (an opponent's man) from the board as a forfeit for deliberately or neglectfully failing to take with it a piece that is en prise. The removal was (and is still sometimes) marked by blowing on the piece. (Called in Sc. to blow or blow, in Ger. blasen, F. souffler une dame.)

R. Holme uses 'huff' for the taking of the men at draughts in the ordinary progress of the game; Halliwell has also 'In Chess, to remove a conquered man from the board'. Evidence for these uses has not been found, but Du. blasen 'to blow' is used in chess, draughts and backgammon.

1688 R. HOLME Armoury III. 264/2 If a Man [at Draughts] may leap over his Adversaries Man's Head to a Void square, that Man is Huffed, that is he is taken up as a slain Man. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. At... Draughts to Huff is to take up and blow off a Man, that the Adversary by oversight let slip from taking another. 1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 74 You may decline huffing an adversary's piece. 1857 Chambers' Inform. People II. 710/2 If a player omit to take a man when it is in his power to do so, his adversary can huff or blow him—that is, either take the man, or insist upon his own being taken.

9. slang. (See quot.)

1832 Examiner 845/1 Johnson huffed, as it is called, the murdered man; that is, threw his arms over his victim's shoulders, and took the money from his pockets... Johnson buffed and Fare robbed the deceased.

† 10. To scare away by calling huff! [HUFF int.]

1621 AINSWORTH Annot. Gen. (1639) 58 The fowles came downe upon the carkeises: and Abraham huffed them away. 1650 TRAPP Comm. Gen. xv. 20 The fowls that came down upon them... Abrams huffing of them away.

Hence Huffed ppl. a.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas i. ii. 949 Thy huff'd, puff'd, painted, cur'd, pur'd, wanton Pride. 1871 Daily News 21 Sept., The Generals who blunder... should be scored off and placed aside, like the huffed pieces of the draughtboard.

Huff (huf), sb. [See HUFF v.]

† 1. A puff of wind; a slight blast. Obs.

1600 MAIDES Metam. II. in Bullen O. P. I. 126 This takes fier like touch powder, and goes off with a huffe. 1668 H. MORE Div. Dial. v. xxix. (1713) 496 An Huff of Phancy, which ignorant giddy Men may call the Spirit. 1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v. Pigeon, The little huff of wind thrown in from the Powter [pigeon] gives them heat and mirth.

fig. 1679 DRYDEN Troilus Pref., If they be in a calm, 'tis in vain for him to be in a huff.

2. A gust or sudden swell of anger or arrogance.

1599 SANDYS Europa Spec. (1632) 47 Some of the ministers of Spaine in the huffe of their pride have not bene able to hold in. a 1716 SOUTH Serm. (1737) VII. xii. (R.), An anger that is but as the spleen of a wasp, a short pester and huff of passion. 1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. VI. ii. II. 15 Early in the Spring, a difficult huff of quarrel... had fallen-out with his neighbour of Saxony.

b. A fit of petulance or offended dignity caused by an affront, real or supposed; esp. in phr. in a huff, to take huff.

(The quots. before 1757 are doubtful and may belong to prec.: this sense is not in J.)

1684 Roxb. Ball. (1886) VI. 171 Jockey be wondred at Moggie's strange huff; But Moggie was jealous, and that was enough. 1694 DE LA PAYNE Diary (Surtees) 45 Upon which, in a great huff, he left the college. 1757 WASHINGTON Lett. Writ. 1889 I. 426 Every petty person must... be caressed or otherwise takes huff, thinks his merit and wisdom slighted. 1778 MISS BURNAY Evelina xxiv. She went out of the room quite in a huff. 1836 T. HOOK G. Gurney I. 4 Sir Charles having taken huff at my not being named after him. 1855 BROWNING Fra Lippo 338 You'll not mistake an idle word Spoke in a huff by a poor monk. 1869 C. GIBSON R. Gray xxxi, I wish... I hadna bene sae ready to take the huff at him on Saturday.

† c. (?) A hectoring, a bullying. Obs.

1773 N. FROWDE Life etc. 13 Many a sour Look from my Uncle, and many a Huff and Blow from his Wife.

† 3. Inflated opinion of oneself, and its display; arrogance, bluster, bounce, brag. Obs.

1611 COTGR., Palmer les cheveux des orgueilleux, to quell or abate, the huffe of the proud. 1658 J. HARRINGTON Prerog. Pop. Govt. (1700) 231 Away with... this huff of Wisdom maintain'd by making faces. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables cxviii. (1714) 135 A Spaniard was Wonderfully upon the Huff about his Extraction. 1697 CREECH Manilius

11. 73. The School's simplicity, the Court's Address, The Soldier's Huff.

†4. One puffed up with conceit of his own importance, valour, etc.; one who blusters or swaggers; a hector, a bully. *Obs.*

1667 *SOUTH Sermon*. (1823) i. 374. A company of lewd, shallow brain'd huffs. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 91. No man is Valiantier than our Huff in civil Company, and where he thinks no danger may come of it. 1678 *Advice to Soldier in Harl. Misc.* i. 479. To receive the laws of honour from the hectors and huffs of the town. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 130. Every Silly Huff [is call'd] a Captain. 1713 *DARRELL Gentlem. Instructed Suppl.* to 1st Pt. viii. § 6. 91. This young Huff commanded a Sergeant to pay him respect.

†5. A puffing up or artificial raising. *Obs.* 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & C.* 51. A better purchase than the Italian huffe of the shoulder [cf. *huff-shoulders* in 9].

6. *local.* (See *quots.*)

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* *Huff*, light paste enclosing fruit or meat whilst stewing, so called from its huffing or puffing up in the operation. Generally made with yeast. *Gloss.* 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* *Huff*, light pastry, or pie crust.

7. *Draughts.* An act of 'huffing': see *prec.* 8.

1870 HARVEY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Draughts* 110. The act of 'huffing' is not reckoned as a move; a 'huff and a move' go together. *Ibid.* It is called 'standing the huff' when a player instead of taking the man which is *en prise*, makes some other move. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v. A huff is still accompanied by a blow on the piece.

8. = HUFF-CAP B. 1. *dial.*

1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2). *Huff*, in Wiltshire it signifies strong beer. 1866 R. B. MANSFIELD *School Life Winchester Coll.* 180 (Farmer) Washed down by libations of huff. 1891 *WRENCH Winchester Word-bk.* *Huff*, the strong beer brewed in College.

9. *Comb.* †huff-cod, a kind of pea, ?one with a swollen pod; †huff-gale, a strong wind; †huff-shoulders, elevated shoulders (cf. 5); so †huff-shouldered *adj.*, having such shoulders.

*1680 *Enquiries* 2/2. The Rose Pea, the Horn Pea, large *Huffcods. 1783 STANVHURST *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 110. Too stay for a better passage, for a prosperous *huffgale. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xvi. 162. In the Island Tapohrana, High 'huff-shoulders' are in fashion. 1590 [TARLTON] *News Purgat.* (1844) 119. *Huffe shouldered and of a wrinkled visage. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 21. Rough and huff-shouldered.

† *Huff*, *a. rare.* [perh. for *hufft*, *huffed*, f. *HUFF v.*] Offended, out of temper; huffed.

1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lassies* v. i. This little huff-bluff Hector will let no body lie with your family but himself. 1727-38 *GAY Fables* ii. 1. 87. Reynard grew huff. Says he, This sneer from you I little thought to hear.

† *Huff*, *int. Obs.* [Of same origin as *HUFF v.*]

1. A sound to scare away birds, etc.: = *shoo*!

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b. Cry huff, huff, huff, and make the fowle to spryng.

2. An exclamation attributed to a swaggerer or bully, esp. when introduced on the stage.

*1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 491. Her xal entyr a galavnt bus seyng: Hof hof hof, a frysch new galavnt! *1530 *Hickesomer* in *Harl. Dodsley* i. 188. Huff, huff, huff! who sent after me? I am Imagination, full of jollity. 1586 R. W. 3 *Ladies Lond.* ii. in *Harl. Dodsley* VI. 254. Huff! once aloft, and if I may hit in the right vein.

Huff, *obs.* form of *HOVE v.* 1 and 2.

† *Huffa*, *int. Obs.* = *HUFF int.* 2.

1519 *Interl. & Elem.* B j. Make rome syrs and let vs be merry With huffa galand syngie tyrrl on the bery. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 754. *Hic ingreditur Courtly Abuyon cantando.* Huffa, huffa, taunderum, taunderum, tayne, huffa, huffa! *Ch. Col.* This was properly prated, syrs! what sayda? *Court. Ab.* Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyn, heyda! 1610 *Histrio-m.* ii. in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* II. 32. Huffa, huffa, who calls for me? I play the Prodigall child in jollity.

Huff-cap (*hʊfˈkæp*), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. *HUFF v.* + *CAP sb.*, i.e. 'that huffs or raises the cap'.]

A. adj. 1. Of liquor: That goes to the head, heady, strong. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 74. The huffe-capped drink in that house you shal be sure of alwayes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Satyre* Wks. ii. 261/2. Sale of bufcap liquor. 1635 — *Parr* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 212. At the alehouse, huff-cap ale to taste.

2. Blustering, swaggering. *arch.*

1597 *Bp. Hall Sat.* i. iii. Graced with huff-cap terms and thundering threats. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* i. liv. No huff-cap Squire, or Brother of the Blade. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson*. A huffcap hero as ever mouthed and strutted out his hour on the stage.

B. sb. 1. Strong and heady ale; also, a composite drink made from it. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xviii. (1877) i. 295. There is such headie ale and beere in most of them, as for the mightnesse thereof, among such as seeke it out, is commonlie called huffecap, the mad dog, father whoresonne, angels food, dragons milke. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse* G. 5 Wks. (Rldg.) 127/2. [The] ale is strong ale, 'tis huffcap. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *View Devonshire* v. x. (1845) 393. This (the pappest ale that can be drunk) being made into a huff-cap is held to be meat, drink, and cloth for warmth. 1884 *BLACK JUD. Shaks.* xxi. The rascal brewers.. put all manner of abominations into their huff-cap.

†2. A swaggering or hectoring blade; a swash-buckler. *Obs.*

1600 *DEKKER Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 i. 70. I am with child till I behold this huffcap.. when we come in presence His madnesse will be dasht cleane out of countenance. 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* ii. 7. Was not this Huff-cap once the Indian Emperour, and at another time did not he

call himself Maximine? 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruit. Officer* v. v. You have made a fine speech, good Captain Huff-cap!

† **Huffer**, *Obs.* [f. *HUFF v.* + *-ER* 1.] A boastful, swaggering, hectoring person.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. iii. 1034. To be expos'd, i' th' end, to suffer By such a braggadocio huffer. 1664 *COTTON Poet.* Wks. (1765) 9. Because he knew them Huffers. 1694 *STRYPE Cranner* iii. xxxvi. 453. He was no Huffer nor Contender, but of an exceeding peaceable and amicable Spirit. *1797 *MASON Ode to Pinchback* (R.), No longer, England, shalt thou dread Such Presbyterian huffers. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 118. When our generals play the cowards, as the greatest huffers among them will do at times.

† **b.** A quadruped: ? a kind of skunk. *Obs.*

1729 *Wood's Voy.* 96. A little creature with a bushy tail, which we called a Huffer, because when he sets sight on you he stands vapouring and patting with his fore feet upon the ground.

Huffily (*hʊˈfɪli*), *adv.* [f. *HUFFY a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a huffy or peitnant manner; huffingly.

1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* i. xiii. 240. The landlady turned from him huffily. 1880 *Mrs. PARR Adam & Eve* x. 140. 'I shan't forget Mr. Adam's opinion of me for one while', said Eve, huffily.

Huffiness (*hʊˈfɪnəs*). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

The quality of being huffy: † **a.** Boastfulness, blustering, arrogance. † **b.** Readiness to take offence or show oneself offended.

1698 H. MORE in *Glauvill's Sadducismus* (1727) 463. Their understandings being but creaturel huffiness of mind. 1695 J. SAGE *Cypranic Age* (1847) II. 76. A reconciliation between.. huffiness and humility. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do?* iv. xi. That degree of polite culture which gives dignity and cures huffiness. 1883 L. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxvii. 230. He is an amiable youth, but has some.. brusquerie of manner and huffiness.

Huffing (*hʊˈfɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HUFF v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *HUFF*.

† **1.** Inflating with wind; swelling. *Obs.*

1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 85. And winds vaunce fully thy sayls with prospering huffing. 1608 *Haywood Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 v. 200. The seas have left their rowling, The waves their huffing, the winds their puffing.

2. Blustering, hectoring, bullying.

1600 *DEKKER Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 i. 124. He scorn'd all Famagosta when he was in his huffing. 1674 *WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* ii. i. Coyness in a woman is as little sign of true modesty as huffing in a man is of true courage. 1729 *GAY Polly* i. xii. When kings by their huffing Have blown up a squabble. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 468. All his huffings and cuffings from master and mistress.

3. *Draughts.* See *HUFF v.* 8.

1865 *DICKENS Mt. Fr.* i. iv. The huffing of Miss Bella and the loss of three of her men at a swoop.

Huffing, *pp. a.* [f. *HUFF v.* + *-ING* 2.] That huffs: in various senses of the vb.

† **1.** Blowing; puffing; inflating; swelling. *Obs.*

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. v. 109. Th' Ork, Whirl-poele Whale or huffing Physeter. 1614-15 — *Panaretus* 708. If the puffing gales Into the Deep transport her huffing sails. 1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* Pref. High huffing-Shoulders here the Gallants wear. 1670 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* i. 96. Vertigals of whale-bone.. bear out her coats in such a huffing manner, that she appears to be as broad as long. *1687 *COTTON Winter* iii. Aol's huffing brood. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 280. The huffing gusts of the coming tempest. 2. Puffed up, conceited, boastful; blustering, swaggering, hectoring, bullying. 1602 *How Man may Chase* ed. *Wife* iv. iii. A huffing wench.. whose ruffling silks Make, with their motion, music unto love. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xiv. x. 22. The huffing puffs of stoutness and pride. 1735 *POPE Donne Sat.* iv. 201. Huffing, braggart, puff'd Nobility. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 316. The.. huffing, hectoring, basket-hilted adventurer. 1866 *WHIPPLE Char. & Charac. Men* 186. The bluff, huffing, swearing imperiousness of Thurlow.

Huffingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a huffing manner: **a.** Arrogantly. **b.** In an offended way, petulantly.

1611 *COTGER, Guingnois, de guingnois*, huffingly, swaggeringly, aswash. 1693 *Apot. Clergy* Scot. 34. He would treat us very huffingly. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 30. When we deal with occult folk.. huffingly and disrespectfully. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xvi. iv. IV. 323. Leave was at once granted him, almost huffingly.

Huffish (*hʊˈfɪʃ*), *a.* [f. *HUFF sb.* + *-ISH*.]

a. Arrogant, insolent. **b.** Petulant.

1755 *JOHNSON, Huffish*, arrogant, insolent, hectoring. 1796 *Mrs. MARY ROBINSON Angelina* II. 61. If any body has a right to be huffish, 'tis I. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* 430. To return.. a huffish answer. 1885 *Punch* 13 June. It's no use to turn huffish or moody.

Hence **Huffishly** *adv.*, **Huffishness**.

1755 *JOHNSON, Huffishly*, with arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster. *Huffishness*, petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster. 1825 *MOORE Mem.* 26 Oct. (1833) IV. 320. 'Is she indeed?' answered Pizzio huffishly, 'then pray tell her I can be as indifferent as she', and walked away. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 275. The heady huffishness and shifting desperation of foiled ecclesiastics.

Huffie (*hʊˈfɪ*), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [dim. and freq. of *HUFF v.*: see *-LE*.]

1. *trans.* To blow; to fan (a fire); to inflate.

1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 39. Whereby hee.. with gyfts might carrye the Princesse Too braynesick louefits, to her boans fire smouldering huffing. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 39. Jerkin Beef, which is huffed, and slashed through, hung up and dried in the Sun.

† **b.** To raise in relief, emboss. *Obs.*

1638 *Patent* No. 118. 17 July. Embroidering or huffing of guilded leather.. fitt for hangings.

†2. *trans.* To puff up, inflate, or elevate with pride. **b. intr.** To puff, bluster. *Obs.*

*1652 *BROME Damselle* iii. ii. Wks. 1873 i. 426. Let not your fine French Frillery.. Huffe you up to Sovereignty. 1673 *DR. LAUDERDALE in L. Papers* (Camden) III. xii. 14. Another who is about you who yow know hath long huffed at me. *Ibid.* 17. But now he is huffed up that he must appeare a considerable man.

Hence **Huffing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*, blowing, blustering, swelling.

1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 19. Auctoritie.. Too swage seas surging, or raise by blusterus huffing. *Ibid.* iii. 93. Scaped from rough tempestus huffing. *1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 225. When to our huffing Henry there complain'd A griev'd earl. 1689 *State Europe* in *Harl. Misc.* i. 200. Her huffing and prosperous condition may be rendered languishing enough. 1847 C. A. JOHNS *Forest Trees Gt. Brit.* i. 357. The huffing winds which we often experience in summer.

† **Huffer** (*hʊˈfɪə*). *Obs.* [Origin obscure: cf. *HOVELLER*.] (See *quots.*)

1723 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* 23. *Huffer*, one that carries off fresh provisions, and refreshments to Ships. 1808 *Athenaeum* III. 115. Until very lately the huffers, or pilots of Heligoland were under no sort of subordination.

† **Huff-muff**, *Obs.* [f. *HUFF v.* + *MUFF*.] ? A braggart, a blusterer. Also *attrib.*

1600 *WATSON Decacordon* ix. v. (1602) 307. Austrian.. Netherlandian, and such like Germaine bred huff muff forces. *Ibid.* ix. viii. 328. Mauge all the Iesuites Spaniards and huff muffs in the world.

† **Huff-nosed**, *Obs. rare.* [app. f. *HUFF int.*, *v.*, or *sb.* + *NOSE*.] ? That turns up the nose; scornful.

*1550 *BECON Nosegay* Wks. (1560-3) i. 103. The proude Pbarises the galaunt Byshops, the huffe nosed priestes.

† **Huff-puff**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *HUFF* + *PUFF*.] Moved with every puff of wind.

1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 115. A wind fane changabil huff puffe Always is a wooman.

† **Huff-puff**, *a. Obs.* Inflated, puffed up.

1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. v. *Bartas* 12. Huff-puff Ambition, Tinder-box of War. 1618 *Barneswell's Apol.* B j b. A matter of import no doubt, Which huff-puff lungs thus belches out. *1620 L. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1835) 8. Huff-puff some are thus in their proud ambition.

† **Huff-snuff**, *sb. (a.) Obs.* [f. *HUFF v.* + *SNUFF*, in the sense 'offence, resentment'; but largely suggested by the riming of the two words, as in reduplicated formations: see *HUFF v.*]

A conceited fellow who gives himself airs and is quick to take offence; a braggart, hector.

1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* etc. (Arb.) 143. A loftey Thrasoical huf snuffe: In gate al on typtstau's stalcking. 1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (1859) 43. Seeing such a terrible huffe snuffe swering with his dagger in his hand. 1598 *FLORIO, Risentito*,.. a huffe snuffe, one that will soone take pepper in the nose. 1611 *COTGER*. s. v. *Ferré, Mangeur de charrettes ferrées*, a terrible huffsnuffe, scarse-crow, braggadochio. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* ii. ii. 12. Part of the Heavens, which the Philosophers call *via lactea*, and the Huffsuffs, St. James his way.

b. attrib. or adj. Arrogant, hectoring, vapouring.

*1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xlii. 349. The huff, snuff, hunder-sponder, swash-buckling High Germans.

Huffy (*hʊˈfɪ*), *a.* [f. *HUFF sb.* + *-Y*.]

† **1.** Windy, effervescent, puffy. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1765 *BROWNIGG in Phil. Trans.* LV. 227. Like the air of beer, cyder, champagne, and other huffy liquors. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* *Huffy*, puffy, not firm.

† **2.** *fig.* Airy, unsubstantial. *Obs.*

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 44. 53. The way of physiologizing by matter, forms, and qualities is a more huffie and phantical thing. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 74. This Spirit of Charity being an huffy blast of crude Enthusiasm.

† **3.** Puffed up with pride, conceit, or self-esteem; haughty; blustering. *Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Venice* 250. Those.. who before the danger are most huffy and high, as were the Venetians. 1678 *EARL MURRAY in Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. lxxxvii. 151. Lord Cochrane and his brother Sir John talked more huffy then the rest. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 107. Whether the Church of Rome has reason to be so huffy and proud of her Pilgrims and Hospitals.

† **a.** Arrogant, choleric. **b.** Ready to take 'huff' or offence; touchy, pettish.

1680 *BUNYAN Life Badman* (ed. *Virtue*) 524. His natural temper was to be surly, huffy, and rugged, and worse. 1693 *Apot. Clergy* Scot. 35. There is no necessity to appear huffy and out of humour. 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* xv. (1831) 133. It does not become a person in your situation to be so huffy. 1890 *JESSOFF Trials Country Parson* ii. 79. He is apt to be stuck up, and she is very apt to be huffy.

Hufil, *dial.* name of the Green Woodpecker: see *HICKWALL*.

† **Huffy**, *Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. next and *HUFF sb.*] **a.** Swagger; = next B. **b.** (?) A swaggerer.

1620 *MELTON Astrologaster* 32 (N.). Cut their meat after an Italian fashion, where their hat and feather after a Germaine huffy. 1847-78 *HALLIW.* *Huffy*, a swaggerer, *Yorksh.*

† **Huffy-tuffy**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [A riming compound, f. *HUFF sb.* and *TUFF sb.* (perh. in reference to tufts of feathers worn as 'bravery' or finery) + *-Y*.]

A. adj. Swaggering, bragging.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Livh. Gabriell.. came ruffling it out huffy tuffy in his suite of velvet. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 32. Huffy-tuffy youthful ruffling comrades, wearing every one three yards of feather in his cap for his mistress's favour.

B. sb. a. Swagger. b. 'Bravery', finery.
1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* l. xxii, Master Wyldgoose, it is not your huffie tuffie can make mee afraid of your bigge lookes. a 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* iii. ii, This is my Wife. You have lost yours, you say: Perhaps for want Of Huffy-tuffies [printed tusties], and of Gorgets gay.

Hug (hug), v. Also 6-7 hugge. [Appears late in 16th c.: origin unknown.]

Not to be confounded with HUGGE v. to dread, shudder, shrink with fear or cold. Not connected with Sw. *huka*, Da. *sidde paa huk* to squat. In some shades of meaning it approaches Ger. *hugen* to foster, cherish, orig. to enclose or encompass with a hedge; but it is difficult to see how they can be connected.]

I. 1. trans. To clasp or squeeze tightly in the arms: usually with affection = embrace; but also said of a bear squeezing a man, dog, etc., between its forelegs.

1507 DRANT *Horace, Art Poetry* (R.), And hugge, and busse, and culle, and cusse thy darling apische fruite. 1589 *Pappe vs. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Like an olde Ape, hugges the vrbm so in his Concept [etc.]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* iii. i. 252 He bewept my Fortune, And huggd me in his armes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* Introd., The love of apes is such towards their young, that they often kill them by hugging them. 1705 POPE *Jan. & May* 813 He huggd her close, and kiss'd her o'er and o'er. 1786 COWPER *Lett.* 4-5 June, I could have hugged him for his liberality and freedom from bigotry. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii, Dolly threw her arms round her old father's neck and hugged him tight. 1865 BARRING-GOULD *Werewolves* x, 165 Bruin turned suddenly on him and hugged him to death.

b. trans. and fig. To hug one's chains, to delight in bondage.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 214 Staine the Sun with fogge as sometime cloudes, When they do hug him in their melting bosomes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) i. ii. 8 Were many English plants as rare as they are useful, we would hug in our hands what we now trample under our feet. 1710 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i, Now, from my soul, I hug these welcome chains which show you all Busiris. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 6 Servitude that hugs her chain. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 60 As the miser hugs his treasure.

c. fig. To exhibit fondness for; spec. to caress or court, in order to get favour or patronage.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* ii. D's Wks. 1873 iv. 30, I do hug thee, For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 164, I. Wind me into the easy-hearted man, And hug him into snares. 1772 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. i, He...hugged the authors as his bosom friends. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) i. v. 194 The general opinion of barristers condemns the sordid practice of hugging or caressing attorneys. 1836 MACADAY in Trevelyan *Life* i. 451 Mr. Longueville Clarke refused to fight, on the ground that his opponent had been guilty of hugging attorneys [cf. HUGGEARY].

d. fig. To cherish or cling to (an opinion, belief, etc.) with fervour or fondness.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. i While all strive for truth, they hug their own opinions dressed up in her imagery. a 1718 ROWE (J.), Mark with what joy he hugs the dear discovery! 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* *Veiled Prophet*, Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) ii. 23 The Briton in the blood hugs the homestead still. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* v. ii. (1873) 84 There are some, who...hug a sort of spiritual selfishness.

2. refl. + a. To cherish oneself; to keep or make oneself snug. Obs.

1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 429 Here Andronicus hugg'd himself in his privacy. 1745 *Proj. Manning* Navy 10 We hug our Selves over a Glass of Wine, and a good Fire, in a Tavern. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 33 With a Salary of 150 l. per Ann. ...to...hug himself comfortably at Night in his own House with his Bottle.

b. fig. To congratulate or felicitate oneself.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* v. D's Wks. 1873 iv. 77 As a curious Painter, When he has made some admirable piece, Stands off, and then hugs Himself for his rare workmanship. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. xiv. 301 Herod...hugs himself that he had fitted their new King with a short reign. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death* 115 They hug themselves, and reason thus; It is not yet so bad with us. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* i. l. x. 238 We hugged ourselves with the idea that we had done right. 1863 MRS. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 266 He hugs himself upon his power over her. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 32 You...hug yourself as a good patriot for holding it in detestation.

3. absol. (also in reciprocal sense). b. intr. To lie close, cuddle.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 142 To hug with swine, to seeke sweet safety out In vaults and prisons. 1687 *Good Advice* 39 Now Ridly and Hooper hug, and are the dearest Brethren...in the World. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iii. v. I love to see 'em hug and cotton together like down upon a thistle. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. i. 87 'Tis a Bear's talent not to kick but hug.

4. trans. (orig. Naut.) To keep as close as possible to (the shore, etc.); to 'cling to'.

1824 HEBER *Narr. Journ.* (1828) i. 167 The naval tactics of Bengal...always incline to hug the shore as much as possible. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* v, Hugging the Spanish coast. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* ii. xv. 155 It was a lofty headland, and the land-ice which hugged its base was covered with rocks. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, He was hugging the Berkshire side himself, as the other skiff passed him. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 26 Be sure I keep the path that hugs the wall. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* ii. xiii. 24 We hugged the land as we rounded, and dropped anchor outside the bay. 1898 *Daily News* 27 June 4/6 There was no panic, no hugging of cover, such as overtook the troops at Bull Run.

II. north. dial. [It is not clear that this is the same word.] 5. trans. To carry.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Hug, to carry; especially a combrons load. 1825 BROCKETT, Hug, to carry, especially if difficult. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant-Killer* 60 Pokes big enough to hold two or three pigs each, to 'hug' them in. 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 135, I hugged her box up fro' t' station. (In most dialect glossaries from Northumberland to Lincolnshire: not in Sc.)

Hence Hugged, Hugging ppl. adjs.; also Huggingly adv.

1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, Who could look on...and not desire to be...either the hugging or the hugged? 1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 25 Into...a hugging bear He turned him. 1879 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 41 The hugged delusion drear. 1891 G. MEREOTH *One of our Cong.* i. xii. 234 There was an obstacle to his being huggingly genial, even candidly genial with her.

Hug (hug), sb. [f. prec. vb.]

1. A strong clasp with the arms; an embrace of affection; also, a close or rough grasp; the clasp or squeeze of a bear.

1659 *Lady Alimony* ii. Prol. in Hazl. *Doddsley* XIV. 288 Apt for a spousal hug. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, A Hug, an Embrace. a 1732 GAY (J.), Why these close hugs? I owe my shame to him. 1773 GARRICK in Boswell *Johnson* Apr., Johnson gives you a forcible hug, and shakes laughter out of you, whether you will or no. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* vi, Keep at arm's-length, then...I will have no more close hugs. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 201 Bruin raised one arm, and gave the dog a hug that crushed his ribs. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xxxi, She gave his lordship a hug.

2. A squeezing grip in wrestling; esp. Cornish († Devonshire) hug, a special 'lock' of Cornish wrestlers; hence fig. (see quot. 1661).

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* ii. ii, I'll show her the Cornish hug. c 1626 *Dick of Devon*, iv. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* ii. 80 Only a Devonshire hug, sir. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* i. (1662) 197 The Cornish are Masters of the Art of Wrestling...Their Hug is a cunning close with their fellow-combatant, the fruits whereof is his fair fall, or foil at the least. It is figuratively applicable to the deceitful dealing of such, who secretly design their overthrow, whom they openly embrace. 1705 *Char. Smeaker* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) xl. 29 His St. Maw's Muse has given the French troops a Cornish hug, and flung them all upon their backs. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* i. Wks. 1799 1. 67 We don't wrestle after your fashion...we all go upon close hugs or the flying mare. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* ii. 1009 In the 'Cornish hug', Mr. Polwhele perceived the Greek palastral attitudes.

Huge (hūdg), a. (adv.) Forms: 3- huge; also 4-5 hōge, hēug(e), 5-6 hōuge, 5-7 hudge, (4 hōge, hug, hūge, 5 hūge, hōuge, hōgh(e), hōoge, 6 hōudge, hēwge, hōouge). [ME. *hūge*, *hōge*, app. aphetic f. OF. *ahuge*, *ahoge*, *ahōge*, in same sense, of unknown origin.]

It is, however, noteworthy that no connecting link in the form of *hūge* in OFr., or *ahūge* in early ME., has as yet been found.]

1. Very great, large, or big; immense, enormous, vast. A. Of things material or of spatial extent.

a 1275 *Prov. Aylfrd* 709 in O. E. Misc. 138 Burn his lore and gentelerie he amendit huge company. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 31 He brouht with him a deulle, a hōge Geant. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 743 Of hore okez ful hōge a hundreth to-geder. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 236 He...made an hūge fire. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 231 A ful hōge and boystous myneye of dyuerse nacions. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 343 The waues of the hūge floude. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Fishes are in huge numbers here. 1791 COWPER *Uliad* vii. 246 So moved huge Ajax to the fight. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* i. 373 Naples is huge, and populous. 1890 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* 221 The huge fireplace with its dragon-like dogs.

b. Of things immaterial.

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1659 He made so huge an insyrt to his anne dedes. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 671 A gret hug thionir com but bad. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xi. 242 Martha on Marye madeleyne an huge pleynte she made. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 346 For hore luf y^e he shuld nocht hire greue. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1259/1 How wonderful hūge and gret those spirituall heavenly ioyes are. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 3 The Peace...of the Church is a matter of that huge moment, that [etc.]. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 143 [He] took a huge fancy to the wench. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 135 His affliction serves as a measure of the huger affliction of the King.

c. trans. Of persons in reference to their actions or attributes: Of very great power, rank, possessions, capabilities, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3924 Hoger of hert and of her wille, He demeynt well his maners, & be mesure wrought. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* vi. iii. (1554) 150 b, The great Duke so mightie and so huge. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xl. 29 Off Glosyster that huge lord and her. 1858 CARLYLE *Freder. Gt.* ii. xl. i. 116 An only child, the last of a line: hugest Heiress now going.

† 2. Very great in number, very numerous. rare. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 89 Hudge is 3our fais within this fals Region.

† 3. Phr. In huge: hugely, vastly, extensively. (Cf. at large.) Obs. rare.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartias' Judith* i. 101 More than euer Rome could comprehend, In huge of learned books that they yend.

4. Comb. Parasynthetic, as huge-armed, -bellied, -bodied, -boned, -bull, -groun, -horned, -limbed, -proportioned, -tongued, etc. adjs.

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* ii. vi. 201 Huge-tongu'd Pigmy brats. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-obion* xiii. (R.), Many a

huge-groun wood. 1624 MILTON *Paraphr. Ps.* cxiv. 11 The high hugebellied mountains skip like rams. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xv, Huge-boned, aod tall and grim, and gaunt. 1877 BAYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 122 Huge-limbed men.

† B. adv. Hugely, immensely. Obs.

1450-70 *Golgros & Gau.* 498 Yone huse is sa huge hie. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 11 Tombs are made so huge great, that they take vp the Church. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Lessening of them, who have done huge well. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 290 Many are huge concerned to shift off the conviction of this truth.

† Hugeful, a. Obs. [f. prec. + -FUL.] Huge. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv. xxxviii. (1859) 65 Hugefull peyne, and labour.

Hugely (hūdgli), adv. [f. HUGGE a. + -LY².] In a huge manner; very greatly, extremely; immensely, vastly, enormously.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Thre Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 134 *Wyclif Gen.* xvii. 2, I shal multiplye thee ful hugeli. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 192 Marriage...is hugeli pleasant to god. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* ii. xviii, When any member of the bodye is vehemently and hougly styred. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* for Year i. ii. 19 The man was hugely rich. 1710 STERLE *Taller No.* 266 P 2 They love one another hugely. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) ii. 121, I like him hugely. 1858 CARLYLE *Freder. Gt.* i. iv. 1. 33 A...hugely ingenious old gentleman. 1871 R. ELLIS *Caullus* x. 12 Our prator...could hugely Mulct his company.

Hugeness (hūdgness), [f. HUGGE a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being huge; extraordinary greatness of bulk; immensity, vastness.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 52 Of such anoper herde 3e nere, nowar þar 3e hau gone, Of Strengþe, of schap, of hugenys. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), þe whale is icleped Cete for hugeness of his bodie. 1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Apr.* (Emblem), The hugeness of his imagination. 1616 SURL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 649 Yet is the oake accounted the King of the forest...in respect of his largeness and hugdeness. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 29 The hugeness of its few distinct parts strikes the eye with uncommon grandeur. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 346 A dread waterspout had rear'd aloft its hungry hugeness.

Hugeous (hūdgəs), a. (adv.). [f. HUGGE a. + -OUS.] = HUGGE.

a 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* 48 He made his hawke to fly, With hugeous showte and cry. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arh.) 49 The hugious herpes of stones of the Pyramides of Egypt. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* i. (1673) 27 Then the hugous great Turk Came to make us more work. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) vi. liii. 242 They should all have taken it as a hugeous favour. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xiv, My master is close by...beside the hugeous oak. 1885 DOBSON *Sign of Lye* 125 The Squire in transport slapped his knee At this most hugeous pleasantry.

† b. as adv. Hugely, immensely. Obs. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentlem. Dancing-Master* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 56/2, I am hugeous glad.

Hence Huguously adv., hugely; Hugeousness, hugeness.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. v, I love these ballads hugeously. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 75 My mind misgives me hugeously. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* ii. vi, He will have fretted hugeously. 1859 G. MREDDITH *R. Feverel* xxi, His hugeousness seemed to increase.

[Hugesome, a., erroneous alteration of UG-SOME, horrible, dreadful. [Cf. HUGGE v.]]

a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* xxvi. (Parker Soc. II. 205), No tongue is able to express the terrible and hugesome [orig. ed. ugsome] pain and punishment thereof.]

Huggaback, obs. form of HUCKABACK.

† Hugge, v. Obs. [A variant of UGGE.] a. intr. To shudder, shrink, shiver, or shake with fear or with cold. b. trans. To abhor, abominate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/1 To Hugge...abominari, detestari [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 588/2, I hugge, I shrinke me in my bed. It is a good sporte to se this lytle boye hugge in his bedde for colde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 184/26 To Hugge, horrescere. Hence † Hugged ppl. a., abhorred; abominable, ugly.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 138 The stroke lyght on the grete deuyll, soo that hys hugged and soule heed flew to the earth.

Hugge, obs. form of HUGGE.

Hugger (hūgɜɪ), sb.¹ [f. HUG v. + -ER¹.] One who hugs. b. dial. A porter or carrier (*Whitby Gloss.* 1876).

1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* ii. i, *Bedamore.* Pierre! I must embrace him. My heart beats to this man as if it knew him. *Renault.* I never lov'd these Huggers! 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 Sept. 204/2 Not only are they [serpents] carried in such a way as to prevent their striking, but the 'hugger', as the attendant priest is called, is always present with his whip to guard against an accident.

† Hugger, sb.² Obs. [Cf. HUGGER v.] Con-
tinent; = HUGGE-MUGGER sb.¹.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 250 Hee counselleth...to keepe them no longer in hugger, but to let them...shewe themselves abroad.

Hugger, sb.³ Var. HOOGER, a footless stocking. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 50 Others...wear what they call buggers, and in the Northern parts of Scotland hugger-muggans, that is, stockings with the feet either worn away by long and hard service, or cut from them on purpose. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 289 A lassie frae Yarrow or Ettrick, in worsted huggers.

Hugger (hūgɜɪ), v. Obs. exc. dial. [prob. short for HUGGER-MUGGER v. (But possibly the source of the first element of the compound.)]

†1. *intr.* To be concealed; to lie in ambush. *Obs.* 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 43-4 Such a one they saw there lurking and hugging two hours before.

2. *trans.* To conceal, keep secret; to wrap up. 1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Message* (1626) E, Tell Truth for Shame and Hugger up no ill. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Hugger' t up onny hoo, I's clash'd for time', wrap it up in any shape, I am in a hurry.

†3. *intr.* To become confused or disorderly; to get into confusion. *Obs.*

c 1500 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 603 By Godes blessed mother, Or thei begynne to hugger, For Godes sake looke aboute.

†Hugger-mug. *Obs.* = next A. 1.

1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. wrkg. Provid.* 206 They have taken up a desolate Wilderness to be their habitation, and not deluded any by keeping their possession in huggermug.

Hugger-mugger (hʊˈɡɜːr mʊˈɡɜːr), *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Forms: 6 hukermoker, hoker moker, hocker-mocker, (also 9 *dial.*) huckermucker, hugger mucker, 6-7 hucker mucker, 6- hugger mugger, hugger-mugger, huggermugger. [This is the commonest of a group of reduplicated words of parallel forms and nearly synonymous meaning, including hudder-mudder, Sc. hudge-mudge, and obs. hody-moke. Nothing definite appears as to their derivation or origin, and it is not unlikely that they came from different sources, and influenced each other. An early form, more usual in 16th c., was *hucker-mucker* (*hoker-moker*), the second element of which may have been the ME. vb. *mukre*, *mokere-n* to hoard up, conceal, whence *mukrere*, *mokere* hoarder, miser (cf. sense 1 b). Whether *hucker* had an independent existence (cf. the prec. words), or was merely a riming variation, cannot at present be determined. The change to *hugger-mugger* was phonetically easy and natural, but may have been helped by the influence of *hudder-mudder*, which was app. of different origin.]

A. *sb.*

1. Concealment, secrecy; *esp.* in phr. in *hugger-mugger*: in secret, secretly, clandestinely. Formerly in ordinary literary use, now archaic or vulgar.

1590 MORE *Dyaloge* II. 52 b/4 He wolde haue hys faythe dyuylged and spredde abroad openly, not alwaye whyspered in hukermoker. *Ibid.* iv. 121 b/1 Suche thyngys... these heretyques teche in hucker mucker. 1530 TAVENER *Gard. Wised.* I. 26 a, It shal be done moche better in open corte, and in the face of al the world, then in hugger mugger. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 129 The wordes of the Lordes Supper... were not spoken to hocker mucker... but playnely, openlye and distinctly. c 1590 in *Acc. & Pap. relating to Mary Q. of Scots* (Camden) 114 Secreatlie demeaned, or handled in hugger mucker, or ruffild up in hast. 1601 HOLLAND *Phily* II. 563 Say that this is done in secret and hucker mucker. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 84. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* III. i. There is no way but to clap up in secret in hugger-mugger. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 123 In Hugger-mugger hid. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 314 The good old lady... took him into hugger-mugger in her closet, where she usually had some good pye or plum cake. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 91 The resolution that the voting in Committee shall take place in 'hugger-mugger'. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. iv. 226 The trial was all mystery, hugger-mugger, horror.

b. One who keeps things hidden or in secret; a hoarder or miser. (*erroneous use.*)

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 289 Nor is the New Yorker a hugger-mugger with his money. He does not hide up his dollars in old stockings, and keep rolls of gold in hidden pots.

2. Disorder, confusion; a medley, muddle.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 A hugger-mugger of meddlesom beings all at jars. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 174 Huggermugger was the type of his [L. Hunt's] economics. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* II. (1876) 54 Muddle flies before it, and hugger-mugger becomes a thing unknown. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.* s.v., My plectes bin aw i sich a huckermucker I'm... asheemed of annybody gooin' in 'em.

B. *adj.* 1. Secret; clandestine.

1692 tr. *Sallust* 330 What hugger mugger Funerals of Citizens, what sudden Massacres committed in the very Arms of Parents and Children. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xlv. (1781) VI. 282 No hugger mugger doings! Let private weddings be for doubtful happiness! 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 127 No hugger-mugger doings for me!

2. Rough and disorderly, confused, makeshift.

1840 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xix, I'd rather, ten times over, live hugger-mugger fashion, as we are now. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xii. 213 You find matters... so clumsily set out, that you fare in the style called hugger-mugger. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 203 In a kindly and polite yet very huggermugger cottage. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 315 The household was supplied in a hugger-mugger fashion.

C. *adv.*

1. Secretly, clandestinely; 'in hugger-mugger'. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 392 Thus is the talking of one and of oder As men dare speke it hugger-mugger. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Hugger-mugger*, Closely or by Stealth, Under board.

2. In rough disorder or confusion; in a muddle.

1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* xviii, Hugger-mugger they lived, but they wasn't that easy to please. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 3 May 7 The Reformation... left our Church system, as regards the appointment of the clergy, all hugger mugger.

Hugger-mugger, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To keep secret or concealed; to hush up.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 25 His uncle... had saved a mort of money... and behold, it was all hugger

muggerd away. 1862 N. Y. *Tribune* 1 June (Bartlett), That is a venial offence, to be hugger-muggerd up. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant-killers* 105 That... plunder... which... you keep hugger-muggerd up in... your cave. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 3/1 For two years the City Corporation tried to hugger-mugger this nasty little incident out of sight.

2. *intr. a.* To proceed in a secret or clandestine manner; *esp.* to meet or assemble in this manner.

b. To go on in a confused or muddled way.

1805 MORN. *Herald in Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1806) IX. 356 It's a shame to hugger-mugger on without making a little figure now and then. 1862 N. Y. *Tribune* 25 Feb. (Bartlett), Listening to key-hole revelations, and hugger-muggering with disappointed politicians. 1879 McARTHUR *Donna Quixote* III. vii, She won't stand much more of you and me hugger-muggering together. 1887 M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* I. viii. 110 Let the whole lot hugger-mugger together—old maids, Jesuits, saints, sinners.

Hugger (hʊˈɡɜːr). [f. HUG v., HUGGER *sb.* 1: see -ERY.] The action or practice of hugging; *esp.* the practice of courting an attorney, etc. with the view of obtaining professional employment.

1804 L. T. REOE *Ess. Exam. Laws Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 65 The barrier [of etiquette] is now removed by the eagerness of barristers to procure business by flattery and courting attorneys who have the distribution of it—this is distinguished by the curious appellation of hugger. 1810 L. CAMPBELL in *Life* (1881) I. 249 We lived together very amicably, notwithstanding a few jealousies and rumours of hugger. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 511 With the most ludicrous exultation and self-hugger. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 269 Though hugger and undue familiarity with attorneys are forbidden by the etiquette of the Bar, yet there is no canon of the profession against hugger of parliamentary agents.

Huggin, *dial.* Also *huggan-on*. [cf. HUCK *sb.* 1, HUCK-BONE.] The hip-bone, *esp.* of a horse or cow.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 28 His Ribs elevate and round near the Huggon or Haunch-bones. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 205 From his huggin or hip bone to the root of his tail, 2 ft. 1 in. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Huggan, the hipbone of a horse or cow. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Huggon, the hip-bone of a horse. 1885 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Huggin, the hip. I was always a poor shortwaisted thing, my huggins came up so high.

Hugging (hʊˈɡɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUG v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb HUG.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xxii. (R.), They... pour'd a flame Of love, about their lord: with welcomes home, With huggings of his hands. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 55 They were Apes huggings, which smother with their imbracings. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 193 After a hugging battle of forty minutes. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Remin. W. C. Clergyman* iv. 125 There was... no hugging of children, no hand-shaking with friends.

Hugging ppl. a., **Huggingly adv.**: see HUG v.

Huggle (hʊˈɡl), *v.* Now *dial.* [f. *iterative* of HUG v.] To hug.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 97 So he haue his pretie pussie to huggle withall, it forceth not. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 221 She taketh it into her armes, she hugheth it in her bosome, and kisseth it. 1675 TENGE *Diary* (1825) 10 The women... hugging the water-men about the necks. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 513 Putting out his arms to huggle the old lady round the neck. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Huggle, to hug, embrace. 1886 in S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*

Hence †**Huggle-my-buff**, cant name of some drink. Cf. HUGMATEE.

1756 W. TOLDEY *Two Orphans* IV. 79 Dry gin... in every dose of huggle-my-buff, or hot-pot.

Huggo, obs. f. HOGO. **Hughe**, **Hughe**, **Hughely**, obs. ff. HUG, UGLY. **Huginess**: see under HUGY.

Hugly, obs. f. UGLY.

†**Hugmatee**. *Obs.* [? from phrase *hug-me-tye*.] Cant name of a kind of ale.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Pref.* 33 He is better skill'd in the Catalogues of Ales, his Humty Dumty, Hugmatee, Three-Threads, and the rest of that glorious List, than in the Catalogues of MSS. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 218 (D.) No hugmatee nor flip my grief can smother.

Hugsome, var. UGSOME.

Huguenot (hiˈɡɛnɒt), *sb.* (a.) Also (6 huge-, 7 hague-, hugunot), 7-8 hugonet(t), 7-9 hugonot. [a. F. *Huguenot*, a word of disputed origiu; according to Hatz.-Darm. (who cites the form *eiguenots* from *Chron. de Genève* of 1550), a popular alteration of Ger. *eidenosaz* (Du. *eedgenoot*), confederate, under the influence of the personal name *Hugues*, Hngh.] A member of the Calvinistic or Reformed communion of France in the 16th and 17th c.; a French Protestant. In French, orig. a nickname, said to have been imported from Geneva; in English, chiefly a historical term.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 72 Except a number of rebellious hugenots. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* Wks. (Rtdg.) 234/2 There are a hundred Huguenots and more Which in the woods do bold their synagoge. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 89 For in Paris they... call any Prince Huguenot, who dares onely say, That Nostre Dame is but a darke melancholike Church. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1761) I. 496 The French King had lately obtained... advantages over the Huguenots. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 12 The Huguenots had pillaged the shrine; the Revolution swept it away altogether. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 359 Some... took part in the massacre of the Huguenots. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 21 Mahn... gives no fewer than fifteen supposed derivations of the word Huguenot.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or belonging to the Huguenots.

1682 *News fr. France* 10 The King is resolved to make

his Hugonot Subjects grow weary either of their lives, or of their Religion. 1683 LOCKE in *Ld. King Life* (1830) II. 202 A man may be saved in the Presbyterian, Independent, or Hugonot Church. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* Pref. (1881) 5 A Huguenot engineer directed the operations at the siege of Namur. 1896 *Prospectus of Huguenot Society of London*, Founded in 1885. Objects. 2. To form a bond of fellowship among some of those who desire to perpetuate the memory of their Huguenot ancestors.

Hence **Huguenotic** (hʊˈɡɛnɒtɪk) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Huguenots; **Huguenotism**, the religious system or doctrine of the Huguenots; Calvinism.

1611 COTGR., *Huguenotterie*, Huguenotisme, Calvinisme. 1859 tr. *Lamartine's Mary Stuart* App. 150 Huguenotism was drowned in blood. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 272 He questioned whether some of the brachycephalic skulls [in Denmark] were not Huguenotic.

†**Hugy**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 hogy, 5-7 hugy, 6-7 -ie, 6 hougry, -ie, hudgy, 8 hugery. [f. HUGGE *a.* + -Y. Cf. *dusk*, *dusky*, *murk*, *murky*.] = HUGGE.

c 1420 LVDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1095 An hogy myghty hoost. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 174 An hugy ryuer rennyng by the Cite wallis. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* 1. lxxxvii. 109 b, Whence this roaring of the hougry waues? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 113 His hugy bulk on sev'n high volumes roll'd. 1728 VANBR. & CIA. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, He has hugy business with you.

Hence †**Huginess**, hugeness.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 169 The hougienesse of the labor. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Schism* 1026 This mighty Fish, of Whale-like huginess.

Huh (hʊ), *int.* A natural utterance, expressing some suppressed feeling.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III. ii, There's gold for thee! huh, let her want for nothing, master doctor. 1733 FIELDING *Miser* iv. xiii, Huh! now would some lovers think themselves very unhappy. 1814 *Maneuvering* I. i, Married! huh—is it marriage you're talking of?

|| **Huia** (hiˈiɑ). Also *hui* (hiˈi). [Native Maori name derived from the bird's peculiar whistle.] A New Zealand bird, *Heteralocha acutirostris*, the tail feathers of which are highly prized by the Maoris as ornaments.

1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. New Zealand* I. 91 (Morris) The hui is a black bird about as large as a thrush, with long thin legs and a slender semi-circular beak. 1883 RENWICK *Betrayed* 36 One snow-tipped hui feather graced his hair. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 5/2 The 3d stamp [of New Zealand] bears specimens of the great hui, a bird whose feathers are worn by Maori chiefs, as a sign of rank.

Huid, Sc. f. HOOD. **Huide**, obs. f. HIDE v. 1 **Huif**, Sc. f. HOOF; obs. pa. t. of HEAVE; obs. f. HOVE v. 1

†**Huik**, *v.* Sc. *Obs.* [Used in Sc. bef. 1600. The phonology is somewhat difficult, but the sense appears to connect it with the family of OE. *hygan*, Goth. *hugjan*, ON. *huga*, to employ the mind, take thought, consider.] *trans.* (with *simple obj.* or *obj. clause*) To regard, consider, give thought to.

1590 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 92 Huiking na harme sa thay may be posses in wardlie welth. *Ibid.* xxi. 13 Your silver beis na langer huikit. 1573 DAVIDSONE *Commend. Vprichtnes, Disc. Estaitis* (Jam.), Lament sen he is gone, That huikit nathing for thy health. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 419 Quha huikis not, nor luikis not Quhat eftirward may cum. *Ibid.* 1132 Promitting, unwitting, 3our hechts 3on neuir huiked.

Huikstery, var. HUCKSTERY.

Huill, obs. Sc. f. HULL.

Huing (hiˈɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUE v. 2 + -ING 1.]

Shouting, hooting; *spec.* the rousing of a deer from its lair, or driving it with shouts towards the huntsman or a net. Also the directing of fishermen. See HUEB.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1264 Huan ich min huing to beom sende. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hewing of a dere, *hove*. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 The galloping of horse, the blasting of bornz, the halloing and hewing of the huntsmen. 1616 Sir R. BOYLE *Diary in Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 151 Of his 2011 for this seasons hewing he is paid vijl ster.

Huir, obs. Sc. f. WHORE. **Huird**, Sc. var.

Hoard, **Huire**, obs. f. HIRE.

†**Huisher**, **husher**, now as Fr. || **huissier** (wisye), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 huscher, 5 hoschere, 5-6 huisshe(e), hussher(e), 6-7 husher, huisher, 7 hushier, 7- huissier. See also USHER. [a. OF. *huissier*, *huscier*, mod. F. *huissier*, f. h. *uis* door: -pop. L. **ustium* for *ostium* door.] = USHER.

13... *Sir Tristr.* 632 þe huscher bad him fle. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 þei schal be huscheris & portars. 1426 LVDG. *Pilgr. Life* Man (E. E. T. S.) 2809 That I myghte ben an huissier, Or at the gate a porter. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxh.) 277 To ij. of the gentelmen hoscheres. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 71 Arnoldo Chollerton yeoman huissiere. 1571 *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 65 Ryc' Marlow... will not tary here as hussher and teache wrytinge. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xxiv. xlv. 539 His sergeants or huissiers [*licitors*] marching afore. c 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *4 Plays in One Induct.*, Prologues are hushiers here before the wise. 1627 R. ASHLEY *Almansor* 10 An Huissier of his Chamber. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* 1. v. 153 When... hatred of idolatri is the huisher of Sacriledge. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 173 Four Hushers, with Battouns headed with iron went before him. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Europe* II. 185 (Stanf.) The huissier... announced the wife of an ambassador. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE *Dante, Inferno* 70 note, The Huissiers which Benvenuto Cellini heard.

Hence †**Huisher v. trans.**, to usher, precede.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 8 A public officer called Accensus

should hush him before and the Serjeants or Lictors follow after behind.

† **Huisht**, *a.* Obs. var. of **HUSHT** or **WHISHT**, silent. (Cf. **HUSHT** *int.*)

1576 **FLEMING** *Pomol. Epist.* 248 He y^t might by authority, commaunde al men to be huisht and silent.

Hence † **Huishtly** *adv.*

1548 **UDALL**, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvi. (R.), I shal then speake vnto you huishtlie and without wordes.

Hult, obs. form of **HOOT**, **WHITE**.

|| **Huitain** (wit^hin). Also 6 **huiteine**. [*a.* **F. huitain** (15-16th c. in **Hatz-Darm.**), *f. huit* eight.] A set or series of eight lines of verse.

1589 **PUTTENHAM** *Eng. Poessie* ii. x[i]. (Arb.) 102 In a huiteine he that putteth four verses in one concord and foure in another concord [etc.]. 1881 **SAINTSAURV** in *Academy* 15 Jan. 40 The tendency of a sonnet is to split into a huitain and a sixain.

Huk (k^hah, var. of **HOOKAH**).

Huke (biuk), *sb.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **huyke**, 5-6 **hewk**, 5-7 **huk**, 5- **huke**; also 6-7 **huik**, 7 **huicke**, **huyke**, **hoyke**, 9 *Hist.* **huque**. [*a.* OF. **huque**, **heque** a kind of cape with a hood; in med.L. **huca** (13th c. in **Du Cange**), MDu. **hūke**, **hūike**, **heuke**, Du. **huik**, MLG. **hoike**, LG. **hoike**, **heuke**, **heike**, **hokke**, **hōk**, E.Fris. **heike**, **heik**, **haike**, **hoike**. Ulterior origin obscure. See also **HAUK**.]

A kind of cape or cloak with a hood; 'an outer garment or mantle worn by women and afterwards by men; also subsequently applied to a tight-fitting dress worn by both sexes' (**Fairholt Costume**).

1415 in **Nicolas Test. Vest. 1. 187, I will that all my hopolands [and] huykes not furred, be divided among the servants.**

1418 **E. E. Wills** (1880) 37 Also a Hewk of grene and other mally parted.

1423 **JAS. I** *Kingis Q.* xlix, An huke sche had vpon hir tissew qahite.

c. 1440 [see **HAUK** sb.]. 1529 **SKELTON** *E. Rymmyng* 56 Her huke of Lyncole grene.

1530 **FALSGR.** 231/1 **Hewke**, 1616 **BULLOKAR**, **Huke**, a Dutch attire covering the head, face, and all the body.

a. 1626 **BACON** *New Atl.* (1627) 24 A messenger, in a rich huke.

a. 1657 **LOVELACE** *Poem.* (1864) 210 Like dames i' th land of Luyck. He wears his everlasting huyck.

1694 **Dunton's Ladies Dict.** (N.), The German virgins . . . put on a straight or plain garment, such a one as they in some places call a huke.

1834 **PLANCHÉ** *Brit. Costume* 181. 1854 **MISS YONGE** *Cameos* (1877) 11. xxxvi. 370 When not in armour, she wore a huke, or close-fitting gown.

b. Applied to the Arab **haik**: see **HAUK** 2.

1630 **J. TAYLOR** (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), The richer sort [of women] doe wear a huyke, which is a robe of cloth or stuffe plated, and the upper part of it is gathered and sowed together in the forme of an English polid, with a tassell on the top.

1660 **F. BROOKE** *Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 269 (Cairo) They [ladies] go all as 'twere masked and covered with an Huke that hides their face.

Hence † **Huke v. trans.**, to cover with or as with a buke; to veil, cloak.

1613 **H. KING** *Half-penny Wit* (ed. 3) Ded. (N.), I will . . . throw some light vail of spotlesse pretended well-meaning over it, to buke and mask it from publicke shame.

Huke, obs. form of **HOOK**, **HUCK**.

Hul, obs. form of **HILL**, **HULL**.

Hulan, obs. var. of **UHLAN**, a (Polish) lancer.

† **Hulch**, *sb.* and *a.* Obs. [Origin obscure.

The identity of meaning between **hulch**, **hulch-back**, **hulch-backed**, and **hunch**, **hunch-back**, **hunch-backed**, suggests that the two groups are connected; but the relations between them are at present undetermined. That they are mere phonetic variants seems to be negatived by the chronology; for while all the members of the **hulch** group are in Cotgr. 1611, only **hunch-backed** is known to be possibly of similar age.

hunch-back being of the 18th, and **hunch** of the 19th c. (See **HUNCH** v.) Cf. also **hunch-backed**, s.v. **Huck** sb.; **huck-backed**, s.v. **HUCKLE** sb.; **hulch-backed** below.]

A. sb. A hump. Hence **Hulched** *a.*, humped.

1611 **COTGR.**, **Bosse**, also, a hulch in the backe. **Bosse**, swollen, risen, hunchie, hulched, puffed vp.

Ibid., **Gibbasse**, a great bunch, or hulch-like swelling. **Gibbe**, a bunch, or swelling; a hulch; any thing that stands poking out.

B. adj. or *attrib.* **Hunched**. Also in comb. **Hulch-backed** *a.*, hunch-backed, hump-backed; also *transf.* of round-backed tools.

1611 **COTGR.**, **Gibbar**, a kind of slender, and long-nosed Whale, that hath a hulch backe. *Ibid.*, **Gibbeux**, hulch, bunched, much swelling, imbossed.

Ibid. s.v. **Pacquet**, *Il porte son pacquet* . . . (said of one that is hulch-backed). 1653 **UQUHART** *Rabelais* i. xxvii. 130 Little hulchback't demiknives.

1685 **COTTON** *Tr. Montaigne* III. 243 A man with a hulch back. 1688 **R. HOLME** *Armoury* II. vii. 315/1 The other [is] an Hulch or round backed Cleaver.

1708 **MOTTEUX** *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) p. lxiii, Little hulch-back'd *Esop.*

Hence † **Hulch v. trans.**, to make 'hulch' or humped; to 'bundle' *up*.

1676 **ETHEREGE** *Man of Mode* III. iii. 1, I hate to be hulched up in a coach; walking is much better.

† **Hulchy**, *a.* Obs. or *dial.* Also 8 **hulgy**. [*f.* **HULCH** sb. + *y.*] **Humpy**, hump-backed.

1632 **SHERWOOD**, **Hulchie**, **gibbeux**. a. 1693 **UQUHART** *Rabelais* III. xviii. 142 The uneven shruming of her hulchy Shoulders.

1768 **ROSS** *Helenor* 25 (Jama.) An ugly hulgie-backed, cankered wasp. *Ibid.* 78 And of a worldly hulgy-back get free.

† **Hulck-backed**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [perh. an error for **hulch-backed**; but cf. **huck-backed**, s.v. **HUCK** sb. 1; also **HULK** sb. 2 4.] = **HULCH-BACKED**.

1656 **W. D. tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.** § 289. 79 They that are bottle-nosed: also the hulck-backed, swollen-throated.

VOL. V.

Huld (e: see **HILD** v., **HOLD** *a.* and *v.*

|| **Huldee**, **huldi** (hʊldi). *East Ind.* [Hindi, etc.] The name in various East Indian vernaculars of the plant *Curcuma longa*, the tubers of which yield turmeric; also of the powdered turmeric itself.

1832 **G. A. HERKLOTS** *tr. Customs Moosmans India* 97 A day or two . . . before the application of huldee to the bridegroom.

1834 **MEDWIN** *Angler in Wales* II. 335 Hindus, who besmear their persons and clothes with a red dye called huldee.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 905 A compound made with huldee, soap, etc.

† **Hulder**, *Obs. rare.* Ger. † **hulder**, holder is 'elder'; but **Ascham** mentions *elder* as another tree; it is possible therefore that **hulder** is a misprint for *hulver* holly; others suggest *alder*, *dial. ouller*.

1545 **ASCHAM** *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 125 Hulder, black thorne, Serues tree, Beche, Elder, Aspe, and Salowe, eyther for theyr wekenes or lyghthenesse, make holow, starting, studding, gaddynge shaftes.

Hule, ME. *dial.* *f.* **HILL** v., to cover, hide.

c. 1350 **Will. Palerne** 97 How heritly the herdes wif hules pat child. c. 1450 **Myrc** 1872 Wyth þre towayles and no lasse Hule þyn auter at thy mass.

Hulur, -our, variants of **HOLOUR** *Obs.* **Hulfer**, obs. *f.* **HULVER**, holly. **Hulgy**, var. **HULCHY**.

† **Hulk** (hʊlk), sb. 1 *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 **hulo**, 4- **hulk**; also 4 **helk**, 4-6 **hulke**, 5 **hollek**. [*OE.* **hulc** hut, prob. going back to an earlier ***huluc**, a dim. formation from ablaut stem **hul-** of *helan* to cover; cf. **HULL** sb. 1, **HOLE**, **HOLL**.]

1. A hut, shed, bovel. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a. 1000 *Laus of Ethelred* II. c. 3 § 2 Gyl fe . . . hæbbe oððon hulcworhtne, oððon zeteld zeslagen. c. 1000 **ÆLFRIC** *Hom.* I. 336 He wolde genealecan his hulc.

c. 1050 *Suppl. Ælfrie's Gloss.* in **Wr.-Wulcker** 185/13 **Tugurium**, hulc. 1388 **WYCLIF** *Isa.* i. 8 As an hulke in a place where gourdies wexen.

1388 . . . *Wisd.* xi. 2 Thei maken litte housis [vrr.] housis, ether hulks; housis, ether helkis in desert places.

1391 in **Foxe** *A. & M.* (1570) 559/1 In a chappel not hallowed, but accurset sheperds hulke.

14 . . . *Nom.* in **Wr.-Wulcker** 726/23 *Hoc tugurrium*, a bolle. 1827 **CLARE** *Sheph. Cal.* 32 Shepherds, that within their hulks remain.

† 2. A hiding-place; or † hiding, concealment.

c. 1330 **R. BAUME** *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8288 Hengist . . . had don hem skulke in wodes, in hilles, to crepe in hulke.

3. A hull or husk (of fruit, grain, etc.); an outer covering or shell. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1398 **TAEVISA** *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxv. (Bodl. MS.), De schale [of an acorn] wip be cornel and be hulke.

1688 **R. HOLME** *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Hulk, hull, or pill is . . . any covering of fruit that is thin skinned or easily cut.

1707 **J. STEVENS** *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 223 Blown Bladders, nothing but Hulk and Air. a. 1796 **PEGG** *Derbitisms*, Hulk, a hull, or husk.

Hulk (hʊlk), sb. 2 Forms: 1 **hule**, 5-7 **hulke**, (6 *Sc.* **houk**), 7- **hulk**, (7 **hulck**, 9 *dial.* **helk**). [*OE.* **hulc**, corresp. to med.L. **hulcus**, -um, -a; ME. **hulke**, corresp. to OF. **hulke**, **hulque**, **houque**, **hurque**, **hourque** (fem.), a flat-bottomed transport-ship with prow and poop rounded (Godef.); MDu. **hulke**, **hulke**, mod.Du. **hulck**, MLG. **hulke**, **holke**, **holke**, OHG. **holcho**, MHG. **holche**, **hulke**, mod.G. **holk**, **hulk**, **hulk**: a word of early diffusion among the maritime peoples of Western Europe, of uncertain origin, conjecturally referred to Gr. **ὄλκας** a ship that is towed, hence a ship of burthen, a trading vessel, merchantman.]

1. A ship. In an *OE.* glossary = **L. liburna**, a light, fast-sailing vessel. But usually, in ME. and later, A large ship of burden or transport, often associated with the carrack. *Now arch.* and in vague sense = 'big, unwieldy vessel'.

c. 1000 *Latin Laus of Ethelred*, *De Inst.* Lond. c. 2 (13th c.) in **Schmid Gesetze** 218 Si adveniat ceol vel hulcus.

c. 1050 *Suppl. Ælfrie's Gloss.* in **Wr.-Wulcker** 181/28 **Liburna**, hulc. c. 1420 **LYDG.** *Assembly* Gods 83 No shyp . . . keruell, boot ner barge, Gret karyk, nor hulke.

c. 1440 **Promp. Parv.** 252/2 Hulke, shype, hulcus. 1480 **CARTON** *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 302 Grete carrikkes, hulkes, galeyes and shippes.

1513 **DOUGLAS** *Æneis* x. v. 123 The mekle houk hym bayr was lryton callit.

1528 **W. TOWSON** in **Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 120 Two hulkes of Dantzich, the one . . . a shippe of 400 tunnes.**

1611 **COTGR.**, **Hourque**, a Hulke, or huge Fly-boat. *Ibid.*, **Oulque**, a Hulke.

c. 1620 **Z. BOVO** *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 22 Eight persons were in Noah's hulke together.

1670 **COTTON** *Esperson* III. ix. 441 One might . . . have call'd these prodigious Hulks (which were each of them of two thousand Tun) floating Cities, rather than Ships.

1730-46 **THOMSON** *Autumn* 126 The sooty hulke Steered sluggish on.

1885 **RUNCIMAN** *Shippers & Sh.* 91 A vast gloomy hulke hove up on his port bow.

fig. 1637 **GILLESPIE** *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iv, These are the best wares which the bigge hulke of Conformity . . . hath imported amongst us.

† 2. The HULL of a ship. *Obs.*

1632 **J. HAYWARD** *tr. Biondi's Eropea* 39 The Galley . . . her hulke painted over with sparkling vermilion.

1687 **A. LOVELL** *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 110 These Saigues are like great Barks, having a round hulke.

1829 *Nat. Philos.* Prelim. Treat. 38 (U. K. S.) The back of its shell resembles the hulke of a ship.

3. The body of a dismantled ship (worn out and unfit for sea service) retained in use as a store-vessel, for the temporary housing of crews, for quarantine or other purposes; also applied to vessels specially built for such purposes. (See also **SHER-HULK**.)

1671 **DAYDEN** *Even. Love Pref.*, The hulke of Sir Francis Drake. 1681 **COTTON** *Wend. Peak* 75 Moor'd up with a Chain, Like Drake's old Hulk at Deptford. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1756/1 The Hulk rides very securely within, and is . . . employed in Careening one of His Majesties Ships. 1694 *Ibid.* No. 3017/3 Yesterday was Launched . . . a new Hulk named the Chatham Hulk, which exceeds all that has been before built of that kind. 1727-41 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.*, Hulks, are large vessels, having their gun-decks from 113 to 150 feet long, and from 31 to 40 feet broad . . . Their chief use is for setting masts into ships, and the like. 1776 **L. MCINTOSH** in **Sparks** *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 163 We sunk a hulke in the channel of the river. 1817 **J. EVANS** *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 467 Those vast ponderous Hulks devoted to the purposes of quarantine.

fig. 1883 **STEVENSON** *Treas.* Isl. I. iii, I'm a poor old hulke on a lee shore.

b. A vessel of this kind formerly used as a prison. Usually *pl.* (See quot. 1864.)

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 284 Major Semple . . . and another convict . . . were lodged on board the hulks at Portsmouth.

1834 **MEDWIN** *Angler in Wales* I. 151 The sentence of death . . . would be commuted for—the hulks. 1864 **CHAMBERS** *Bk. of Days* II. 67/2 It was as a means of devising a severe mode of punishment short of death that the Hulks on the Thames were introduced, in 1776. . . These prison-ships have sometimes been constructed for this special purpose, and yet the term 'hulk' remains in use as a short and easy designation.

1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 7/5 Prison life . . . was very unlike what it now is . . . the hulks were sinks of iniquity.

attrib. 1897 **P. WARING** *Old Regime* 60 In the moment which succeeded the hulk-warder's words. *Ibid.* Achieving . . . a very bad 'hulk report' for himself.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A big, unwieldy person.

1597 **SHAKS.** 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 19 Harrie Monmouth's Brawne (the Hulke Sir Iohn). a. 1656 **BP.** *Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 22 The hulke of a tall Brabanter, behinde whom I stood . . . shadowed me from notice.

1828 **CRADEN** *Dial.*, **Helk**, a large, heavy person. 1859 **G. MEREOTH** *R. Fevers* xi, There is something impressive in a great human hulke.

1894 **CROCKETT** *Raiders* 58 Think shame of yerself, ye great hulke.

b. A bulky or unwieldy mass (of anything).

1818 **SCOTT** *Fam. Lett.* 17 Jan. (1894) II. xiv. 11 The wind has not stirred a stone of the ugly hulke of stone and lime.

1828 **CRADEN** *Dial.*, **Helks**, large white clouds, indicative of a thunder-storm. 1853 **KANE** *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 546 These huge ice hulks.

Hulk, sb. 3 *local.* *Mining.* [*Goes with* **HULK** v. 2] An excavation made in removing the 'gouge', etc.

1847-78 **HALLIW.**, **Hulk**, an old excavated working. *Derb.* † **Hulk**, v. 1 *Obs.* rare. [*f.* **HULK** sb. 2.] *intr.*

To hide, lie concealed.

c. 1330 **R. BRUNNE** *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15888 Al þat ilke day he sculked, Among þe pouere men he hulked.

Hulk (hʊlk), v. 2 [*app.* a variant of **HOLK** v. to hollow out.]

† 1. *trans.* To disembowel. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a. 1611 **BEAUM.** & **FL.** *Philaster* v. ii, And with this swashing blow . . . I could hulke your Grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd, Like a Hare at a Poulterers.

1688 **R. HOLME** *Armoury* II. ix. 188/1 [To] **Hulk**, or **Pannch**, is to open the Hare, and take out her Garbage. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 302 Take up the Hare, and hulke her.

a. 1855 **FORAY** *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1854 **MISS BAKER** *Northampton Gloss.*, **Hulk**, to take out the entrails of a hare or rabbit.

2. *Mining.* To remove the 'gouge' or softer part of a lode before blasting or breaking down the harder part.

1881 **RAYMOND** *Mining Gloss.*, **Dahu**, to cut ahead on one side of a face, so as to increase the efficacy of blasting on the remainder. Also called *to hulke*.

Hulk (hʊlk), v. 3 [*f.* **HULK** sb. 2]

I. 1. *trans.* † a. To condemn to 'the hulks' (see **HULK** sb. 2 3 b). b. To lodge (sailors, etc.) temporarily in a hulke.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 453 The poacher was taken, tried, hulked. 1836 **E. HOWARD** *A. Reffer* xxix, They were hulked on board of the Pegasus.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 390/2 The Cherbourg authorities don't 'hulk' their seamen as we do in narrow, dirty, old-fashioned hulks.

II. 2. *intr.* To act, hang about, or go in a clumsy, unwieldy, or lazy manner. *dial.*

c. 1793 **Spirit Pub. Trils.** (1799) I. 76 Before I'd dance attendance upon you . . . till four or five o'clock in the afternoon, while you lie hulking in bed.

a. 1825 **FORAY** *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., It is said of a lazy lout, who has nothing to do, and desires to have nothing, that he goes *hulking* about from place to place, seemingly watching for opportunities to pilfer.

3. (With *up*). To rise bulky or massively.

1880 **BLACKMORE** *Mary Anverley* I. vi. 65 This is the chump of the spine of the Wolds, which hulks up at last into Flamborough Head.

1892 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/4 The working man is getting his body back again into good condition. . . He is hulking-up, as we say.

Hulkage, <

Hulkish, *a. rare*. [f. *HULK* sb.² + -ISH.] Pertaining to the hulks: see *HULK* sb.² 3 b.

1800 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Trnls.* (1801) IV. 14 By this plan felons may be moralized, better, than by the hulkish scheme of reformation so long practised.

Hulky (hʊlki), *a. colloq.* [f. *HULK* sb.² 4 + -Y.] Like or of the nature of a hulk; bulky, unwieldy, hulking.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T. s.v.*, A great hulkey fellow, an overgrown clumsy lout. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 789 That he may place his huge hulky heels on your fender. 1872 *Geo. Eliot Middlem.* lvi, I want to go first and have a round with that hulky fellow who turned to challenge me.

Hull (hʊl), *sb.¹* Forms: a. 1 hulu, 2-3 *hule, (? 3) 4-6 hul, 4- hull, (4 hulle, 5 holl). b. 4-5 hole, 5 hooole, 8- hool, Sc. 8-9 hull, hule (ii). [OE. *hulu* husk, from ablant grade *hul-* of *helan* to cover: cf. OHG. *hulla*, Ger. *hülle* covering, cloak, etc.: -**hulja*, and OHG. *hulsa*, Ger. *hülse* (-**hulsi*, **hulsi*), hull of beans or pease. The normal Eng. descendant of OE. *hulu* is *hull*; but dialectally the *u* was lengthened in ME. to *ō* (see *Luick Engl. Lautgesch.* §§ 506, 536) giving *hooole*, mod. dial. *hool*, Se. *huil*, *hule* (ii).]

1. The shell, pod, or husk of pease and beans; the outer covering or rind of any fruit or seed.

a. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulcker Voc.* 127/38 *Culliola*, hutehula. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 71 Man covetith to be fild wip þes hulis (v.r. hollis). 1495 *Travis's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxiv. (W. de W.), Beens etc wyth the hullys (Bodl. MS.) hols ben harde to defye, but... when the hull is awaye it clensyth. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* x. (1636-34 Take... Jordan Almonds, and beat them in a Morter with the huls and all on. a. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xviii. 145 The Bean is not seen till... its swad or hull be shaled. 1847 O. BROWNSON *Two Brothers* Wks. VI. 327 The mere hull without the kernel. 1853 *MORFITT Tanning & Currying* 75 The horse-chestnut. The huls, as well as the young fruit, also contain tannin.

b. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 69 þis some covetith to fülle his bell wip þese holes. 1398 *Travis's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxx. (Bodl. MS.), Some greynye and sede... is ingendred in coddess and holes as it fareþ in benes. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 242/4 Hooole, or huske (S. hole, P. holl), *siliqua*. 1724 *RAMSAY Treat. Alise.* (1733) I. 115 1½ kind of corn it has it's hool. Mod. Sc. Pea-hulls, bean-hulls, gresel huls.

b. collectively. The cuticle of grain; bran.

c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 105 Take whete, and Bray it in a morter, that al þe hole holl be awaye. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 206, I take all the hull or bran out of the flour.

2. a. The core of an apple. b. The encompassing calyx of certain fruits.

1883 *Mrs. ROLLINS New Eng. Bygonies* 180 Others [apples], mild and fine-grained, were relishable close up to the hulls. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 461 We miss the hollow, thimble-like cavity which is seen on turning a raspberry upside-down after pulling it from its 'hull'.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that encases or encloses; a covering, envelope; the case of a chrysalis; pl. clothes, garments.

a. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* i. ix. What hadst thou been without thy blankets, and bibs, and other nameless hulls? 1845 - *Cromwell* ix. cciii. (1871) IV. 136 No hulls, leathern or other, can entirely hide it. 1850 - *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 90 They, across such hulls of abject ignorance, have seen into the heart of the matter. 1878 *EMERSON Sovereignty Ethics in N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 405 The poor grub... casts its filthy hull, expands into a beautiful form with rainbow wings.

b. 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xvi, I've rive frae off ye'r hips the hool. Mod. Sc. (Mother undressing child) Now, out of your hulls!

b. The encompassing membrane of the heart; the pericardium.

a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxviii. 18 Hope nicht... fray ane haint... out of his hull. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* v. i, My heart out of his hool was like to loup. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* xxvi, Poor Leezie's heart maist laip the hool.

4. † a. A hut or hovel. *Obs.* b. A sty or pen for animals. *north. dial.* (Cf. *HUL* sb.¹ 1.)

a. 1225 *ANC. R.* 100 Leswe pine tichenen bi heordmonne hulen of ris & of leaues. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 185/19 An Hul for hogs, *porcile*. 1637 in *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., Tho. Hartley holdeth a cottage at will and a swine hull next the Church lane. a. 1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (1862) 42 (ibid.) Two steps there go up to his hull. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hull*, a place in which fowls, etc. are confined for the purpose of fattening. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., Pig-hull, rabbit-hull.

5. 'The house or building of a grinding wheel' (*Sheffield Gloss.*).

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 289 Internally the building is divided into hulls, and these into troughs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 75/1 In the dust of a 'hull' of grinding 'troughs'. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 Many protective 'hulls' are necessary to this handicraft.

Hull (hʊl), *sb.²* [Of obscure origin: not known before c. 1550; possibly the same word as *HULL* sb.¹, but decisive evidence is wanting.]

It has been conjectured by some to be identical with the 15-16th c. *HOLL* (sb. 2), corrupted as early as 1591 to *HOLD* (sb. 2); but, beside the phonetic difficulty, this appears nearly always to mean the internal cavity of the ship (so *Dn. schepshol*; cf. *HOLE* sb. 6), and not to be applied like *hull* to the external framework. There is an equivalent sense of *HULK* sb.², which, however, is not known before c. 1630, and thus does not help the explanation of *hull*. The following is app. the only quot. which favours the connexion of the word with *holt*, *hole*, *hold*.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 243/1 Hooole of a schyppe (K., P. holle), *carina*.]

1. The body or frame of a ship, apart from the masts, sails, and rigging.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xxi. Gja, Till suche time as ye can see the shippe, or rather the very hull next to the water. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 By the hull is meant, the full bulke or body of a ship without masts or any rigging from the stem to the sterne. 1766 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 14 We discovered by her Hull she was a Christian Frigate. 1742 *WOODROOFE* in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. 11. xvii. 77 The russian government build hulls after the dutch manner fit for shoal water. 1869 *SIA E. REED Our Iron-Clad Ships* ii. 24 Modes of... disposing the armour upon the hulls of our iron-clad ships.

† b. A dismantled vessel; = *HULK* sb.² 3. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxv. 154 A certain ship... Afterward that he had taken the spoyle of the same, heve left the Hull in keepinge. 1666 *London Gaz.* No. 59/3 We saw the Admiral made a Hull, and three of the Enemy were fired.

2. Phrases. a. To lie at († a, on, to) hull (cf. A-HULL): = *HULL* v.² 1. Also to lie hull, try a hull, strike (a) hull, in kindred sense. b. Hull down: so far away that the hull is invisible, being below the horizon. So hull out: with the hull above the horizon. c. Hull-to = A-HULL.

a. 1556 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 98 We lay at hull about an hour after. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxi. 73 All this time the shippes laye a hull. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee. 1634 *BRETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) i. 12 In stormy weather they take down their masts, and fish, the vessel lying at hull. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. West* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 181 He strooke sayle and lay to hull. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., To strike a Hull, is to lie closely or obscurely in the sea in a storm. 1773 N. FAWCETT *Life* etc. 122 Let the Ship drive with the Tempest, and at length, to try a Hull. 1828 J. H. MOORE'S *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 184 When she lies hull, that is, with all her sails furled. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To strike hull in a storm, is to take in her sails and lash the helm on the lee side of the ship, which is termed to lie a-hull.

b. 1775 *DALRYMPLE in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 395 The vessel was hull down when they came aboard. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 318 As soon as she was hull out I made sail. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 283 Exclaimed, 'She is hull down', meaning that... the convexity of the sea between us and the ship was greater than the height of the body of the vessel. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq.* 180 They were hull-down to us behind life's ocean, and we but hailed their topsails on the line.

c. 1744 *London Mag.* 142 Some of the Weathermost Ships were, at Night, Hull-to. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman-ship* II. 252* Hull-to, the situation of a ship when she lies with all her sails furled; as in trying.

† Hull, sb.³ *Obs.* [cf. *HULVER*.] Holly.

1557 *TUSSER 100 Points Husk* xlii, Get Inye and hull, woman deck up thyne house. 1573 - *Husk* xviii. (1878) 46 To plots not full ad bremble and hull. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 74 Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things in her hull tree.

Hull (hʊl), *v.¹* Forms: see *HULL* sb.¹ [f. *HULL* sb.¹] *trans.* To remove the hull, shell, or husk of; to strip of the outer covering.

1398 *Travis's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Pollenta is come isode ipeled and holed (v. 1495 hullyd) and ischeled wip frothing of handes. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Take Whyte Peseyn, and boole hem in þe maner as men don Caboges. 1544 *PAER Regim. Lyf* (1553) D vij b, To eate harly hulled. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 346 Take... good Bay-berries, hulled well. 1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* ii. 14 They cannot afford to pick or hull their nuts. 1781-5 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 310 (T), The male will hull the seeds for his consort with his bill. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict.* s.v. *Hule*, To hule peas. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov., Two contrivances, one for irrigating, the other for hulling rice.

b. *transf.* † (a) To shed (teeth). (b) To pick (fruit) from the encompassing calyx.

1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4442/4 A yellow Dun Stone-horse... now hulling his Teeth. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser.* Stony hill, He brought the strawberries to Amy... and stood near while she... hulled them.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose the hulls. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Take whete... an stampe with a pestel tyl it hole.

Hence *Hulling* *vbl. sb.*, also *Comb.* in *hulling-machine*, -mill.

Hull (hʊl), *v.²* [f. *HULL* sb.²]

† 1. *intr.* *Naut.* Of a ship: To float or be driven by the force of the wind or current on the hull alone; to drift to the wind with sails furled; to lie a-hull. *Obs.*

1558 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 130 We lost our maine saile, foresaile, and spretsaile, and were forced to lye a hulling. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iv. 438 There they hull, expecting but the aide Of Buckingham, to welcome them ashore. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 If that split... then hull, which is to beare no saile. *Ibid.*, They call it hulling also in a calme swelling Sea, which is commonly before a storme, when they strike their sailes lest she should beat them in peeces against the mast by Rowling. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 100 We were forced to... hull (lye with our head to the wind without any saile). 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxi. (1737) 92 What a devilish Sea there Runs? She'll neither try, nor hull.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. ii. Wks. (Ridge) 45/2 He may hull up and down in the humorous World a little longer. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* ix. viii. 239 The fish... hulled too and fro with the waves, as if it had beene halfe dead.

2. *trans.* To strike (a ship) in the hull with cannon shot.

1726 *SHREYOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 203 We had not a man killed or wounded, although the enemy often hulled us. 1776 W. HEATH in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 277 The Phoenix was thrice hulled by our shot. 1894 *CLARK RUSSELL Good Ship Mohock* II. 128, I did not know but that the Mohock had been hulled and was sinking. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 6/3 The Spaniards say that the hulling of the vessel was accidental.

Hull, *obs.* form of *HILL* v.¹, to cover.

Hullabaloo (hʊləbəloo), *sb. (int.)* Also 8 hollu-ballo, 9 halloo-, halla-, holla-, hulla-balloo, -boloo, halli(e)-, hollibaloo, hille-, hilli-, hally-, huria-, hulabaloo, hillebalow. [Of recent appearance in print, and of still unsettled form; it appears first in Sc. and north. Eng. writers and vocabularies.]

It is app. the interj. *halloo*, *hullo*, *hilloa*, with riming reduplication, thus, *halloo-balloo*! The conjecture has been made, but without any evidence, that it was orig. a wolf-hunting cry, and contained the French words *bas le loup*! (Cf. *BALOW*, *BALOO*.)

Tumultuous noise or clamour; uproar; clamorous confusion. Also *fig.*

1762 *SMOLLETT Sir L. Greaves* vii, I would there was a blister on this plaguy tongue of mine for making such a hollu-ballo. 1800 *SOUTHEY* in *C. C. Southey Life* II. 81 One day there was a hullabaloo (I never saw that word in a dictionary...) in the stables. 1804 - *Lett.* (1856) I. 260 You must come as soon as our hullabaloo is over. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 597 Those 'Cheap Publications', about which they have made such a hullabaloo. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Hallu-balloo, hallie-balloo, a great noise and uproar. Renfr.; Hillebalow Roxb.; Hille-bulloo Angus; Hille-bulloo Fife.* 1825 *BROCKETT, Hallabaloo, Hillebaloo*, a noise, an uproar. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. xiii. 100 What a halloo-boloo the hunters sometimes caused! 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* viii. vi, The truth of all this hullabaloo was that Rigby had a sly pension. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* ii. xxiii. (1888) 265 There's no knowing what hullabaloo they might make! 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* xiii. 312 When the movement started, there was a terrible hullabaloo.

b. as *int.*

a. 1845 [see *HULLOO*]. 1897 R. ABBAY *White Mare White-stonecliff* 147 That lazy crew... Would sleep till the porter cried 'Hullabaloo, Hullabaloo, The abbot is waiting in chapel for you'.

Hence *Hullabaloo* v. *intr.*, to make a hullabaloo.

1867 *MISS BROUGHTON Cometh up as a Fl.* I. v. 54 When I die there'll be a great splash of tears and hullabalooing.

Hullar, var. *HOLOUR* *Obs.*

Hulled (hʊld), *a.* [f. *HULL* sb.¹ and 2 + -ED.]

1. Having a hull or husk (of a particular kind).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husk* i. (1586) 28 b, Barley.. yf it be Winter seede it is harder hulled.

2. Of a ship: Having a hull or body (of a particular kind).

1893 *Daily News* 1 May 4/4 The gracefully hulled three and four-masted schooners.

Hulled (hʊld), *ppl. a.* [f. *HULL* v.¹] Stripped of the hull or husk.

1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxvii. 22 If thou bete togidere a fool in a morter, as hoolid barli smynde there vp on the pestel. 1656 *RIDLEY Pract. Physick* 38 Decoction of hulled barley. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 122a Oats and barley deprived of their first pellicle, and known under the name of groats and of hulled barley.

Huller (hʊlə), [f. *HULL* v.¹ + -ER.] One who or that which hulls; *spec.* a machine for separating the hulls from seeds.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Hulling (hʊlɪŋ), [f. *HULL* sb.¹ + -ING.] Outer covering; an outer garment (cf. *HILLING*).

1434 in *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 242/2 Her hulling of black, red and green. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xvi, The Husks, and Hullings. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Hullings*, husks, or shells; chaff. Also, hullings or coverlets.

Hullo, **hulloa** (hʊlə), *int.* [Cf. *HALLO*, *HILLO*, *HOLLO*.] A call used to hail a person or to excite his attention.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. ix, Hullo, who's there? 1882 *MRS. RIDGELL Daughters & B.* III. 57 Hulloa, you sir!

† **Hulloock** (hʊlək), *Naut. Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A small part of a sail let out in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

1553 *WILLOUGHBY in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 269 Then we spred an hulloock of our foresaile, and bare roome with her. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Seeing the storm decreaseth, let vs trie if she will endure the Hulloocke of a Saile, which sometimes is a peece of the nizen saile or some other little saile, part opned to keepe her head to the sea. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxiii. (1737) 94 She'll bear the Hulloock of a Saile.

Hullook, *obs.* form of *HILLOCK*.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlv. (1869) 133 Toward an hullook.

Hullooo (hʊlə), *int.* A variant of *HALLOO*.

1707 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* II. v. 53 Hullooo then, go on, run on; Hullooo! See who cares first, you or I. a. 1845 *HOOO Forge* II. xxiii, Hullooo! Hullooo! And Hullobaloo! *Hull(o)ur*, -owre, var. *HOLOUR* *Obs.*

Hully (hʊli), *a. rare* -o. [f. *HULL* sb.¹ + -Y.] Having or abounding in hulls or husks.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Hully*, full of hulls. In *AINSWORTH, JOHNSON*, and in mod. *Dicts.*

Huloist, **Hulotheism**: see *HYLOIST*, -THEISM.

Hulpe, *obs.* pa. t. and ppl. of *HELP* v.

† **Huls**, *v.* *Obs.* rare -1. ?

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 56 And every puls, Ther lond is cold, is heruest now to huls [*cum strepit uicere*].
Hulster (hul'stər), *sb. dial.* Also **holster**.
 [Cf. OE. *heolstor*, f. *hel-an* to cover, conceal, and see **HOLSTER**.] A hiding-place, a retreat.

[a 1000 *Satan* 101 Nazan we þæs heolsters þæt we us gehydan mazon.] 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Hulster*, ... a hold or retreat. 'This rubbish is only a hulster for snails'. T. Q. Couch. 1882 *Jago Cornwall Gloss.*, *Holt*, or *Holster*, a lurking place, a place of concealment.

† **Hulster**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To hide.
 c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6146 There I hope best to hulstred be And certeinly sikkest niding is vnderinthe humblest clothing. [1616 *BULLOKAR*, *Hulstred*, hidden.]

Hult, *obs.* form of **HILT sb.**

† **Hulve**, *Obs.* (See quot.)

1764 *G. Jacob's Compl. Cri-keeper* (ed. 6) 114 The Trunk or Hulve [to] convey the Water in the Common Sewer.

Hulver (hul'vər), *Obs. exc. dial.* Also **5 hol-vyr**, **hulvere**, **-wur**, **-uyr**, **6 -war**. [In late ME. *hulvere*, app. the same as ON. *hulfr*, which is explained by Vigf. as 'dogwood'. The ulterior history of the word, and the question of its relation to *holly* or *holm*, are undetermined.]

Holly. *Knee hulver*, Butcher's Broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*. *Sea hulver*, Sea Holly, *Eryngo*.

c 1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 129 Betwix an hulvere and a wodebide. 14. *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) xl, *Holvyr* and *Heyvy* mad a gret party. Ho xuld have the maystri. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/1 *Hulwur*, tre (K., P. *huluyr*), *hulmus*. 1578 *LYVE Dodoens* iv. 1viii. 519 *Sea Holme*, or *Huluer*, and *Sea Holly*. *Ibid.* vi. xxiv. 701 In Englishe it is called *Holme*, *Holly*, and *Huluer*. 1819 *H. BUSK Vatriad* iv. 719 The skirt of hulver and the screen of spruce. c 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hulver*, *holly*. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 225/1 The *holly*, in Norfolk, called *hulver*.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hulver bush*, *tree*; *hulver-head*, *-headed a.* (see quots.); *hulver oak*, the *holm-oak*.

1538 *TURNER Libellus, Ruscus*, ... an *Huluar* tre. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* iii. xxx. 1159 The .Jlex. might be called *Holme Oke*, *Huluer Oke*, or *Holly Oke*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxiv. xiii. (R.), Touching the *Holly*, or *Hulver-tree*. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hulver-head*, a silly foolish fellow. 1785 *GOOSE Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hulver-head*, silly, puzzle-pated. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hulver-headed*, stupid; muddled; confused; as if the head were enveloped in a hulver bush.

† **Hulwort**, *Herb. Obs.* The name of a plant. c 1265 *Voc. Names PL* in *W. Willeker* 555/1 *Pulegium*, *puliol*, *hulwort*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App., *Hulwort* is *Potium*. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Tencrium Potium*, *Cat-Thyme*, *Hul-wort*, *Poly Germander*.

Huly, var. **HOOLY**, *Sc.*, gently, tardily.

Hum (həm), *v.* Also 4-7 **humme**, 5 **home**, 6 **homme**. [Known from end of 14th c.; echoic; cf. MHG. *hummen*, mod.G. dial. *hummen*, *hommen*, early mod.Dn. (Kilian) *hummen* = *hemmen* to hem, emit voice; also *Bum v.* and *Ger. hummen*, *brummen*, Dn. *brommen*, expressing the same or similar sounds, all with the characteristic labial-nasal m. See also **HUMBLE v.**]

1. *intr.* To make a low continuous murmuring sound or note, as a bee or other insect; also said of a top or wheel in rapid rotation, a bell vibrating after being struck, etc.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 124 Yf that they [bees] humme. 1573-80 *BARET Abr.* H 717 To Humme like a Bee, *bombilo*. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxviii. (1645) 310 Trembling bells...hum a great while longer then others. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 157 The gnat...is sometimes heard to hum about our beds at night. 1783 *CRABBE Village* i. The dull wheel hums doleful through the day. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* vii. 13 Bees cluster and hum.

2. *intr.* To make a low inarticulate vocal sound; esp. to utter such a sound in expression of dissent or dissatisfaction, or of approbation or applause.

13. *Erkenwald* 281 in *Horstmann Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 *Pen hummyd* he þat þer lay. And gefe a gromyng. c 1532 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 917 A chorle hommeth or grudgeth. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. vi. 42 The cloudy Messenger...hums; as who should say, you'l rue the time That clogges me with this Answer. 1687 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. Hist. Soc.) vi. 142 Upon which the Rabble hummed. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Sprat Wks.* III. 11 When the preacher touched any favourite topic in a manner that delighted his audience, their approbation was expressed by a loud hum, continued in proportion to their zeal or pleasure. When Burnet preached, part of his congregation hummed so loudly and so long, that he sat down to enjoy it. 1893 *J. S. WINTER Aunt Johnnie* II. 93 He hum'd at the cutlets and he psaw'd at the salad.

b. To sing with closed lips without articulation. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1226, I home and I hast, I do þat I may, With mery tene þe trebilly to syng. c 1640 *F. HAWKINS Youth's Behav.* (1663) i Sing not within thy mouth, humming to thy self, unless thou be alone. *Mod.* She was singing, or rather humming, in a low tone.

c. To make an inarticulate murmur in a pause of speaking, from hesitation, embarrassment, etc. Usually in phr. *to hum and ha* (*haw*): see **HA v.**, **HA w.**

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* ii. 1150 (1199) Al rosy hewed tho woxe she, And gan to hum. 1530 *PALSGR.* 588/2 He hummeth and haeth and wyll nat come out withall. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 165 Hum and stroke thy Beard. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry* iv. i, Do you stand Hummiug and bahing now? 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones*

viii. xi, Don't stand humming and hawing, but speak out. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xiii. ii. V. 30 Robinson apologetically hums and habs. *trans.* 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. ii. 1161 [You] never hum'd and bah'd Sedition. a 1680 — *Rom.* (1759) II. 103 A fifth-monarchy man...hums and habs high Treason.

3. To give forth an indistinct sound by the blending of many voices, etc.; hence (*colloq.*) to be in a condition of busy activity, to be all astir.

1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 632 The city swarms intense. The public haunt...warm with mixed discourse, Hums indistinct. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* iii. xviii. The heaven hums with many a cheering sound. 1842 *TENNYSON St. Sim. Styl.* 37, I scarce can hear the people hum About the column's base. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 1/3 [In] the expressive nomenclature of the Far West, Hong-kong 'just hums' all the time. 1893 *R. KIPLING Many Inuent.* 29 The whole country was humming with doctois. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 5/1 The report that he had plenty of money, and would make things hum at the club.

4. *trans.* To utter with humming; to sing with closed lips and without articulation.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. One gives nods and hums what he would speake. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 7 Then [she] would hum over Two or Three Notes. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. ii, Low humming...Some ancient Border gathering song. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xv, The bees...hummed forth their drowsy satisfaction.

b. *To hum and ha*: see after 2 c.

† 5. To greet with a hum; to hum up, down, to express approval or disapproval of, by humming.

1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* viii, Such as are most humm'd and applauded there. 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 43 By casting and ranting I'll hum all their Gigs. 1692 *tr. Sallust* 42 All humm'd him down and call'd him Enemy and Parricide. 1733 *Revolution Politics* iii. 55 Here the whole Council humm'd him up, and approved of the same.

6. To bring (into a specified state) by humming. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 181 The busy bee hath humm'd himself to rest. 1871 *J. C. JEFFERSON Ann. Oxford* II. iii. 24 Such 'hummers', as those who hummed James the First into good contentment with himself.

Hence **Hummed** (hʊmd), *ppl. a.* (in sense 4).

1849 *H. MAYO Pop. Superst.* (1851) 156 Singing the words to M. de Puysegur's mentally hummed air. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 338/2 A hummed song of the country.

Hum, *v.* 2 *arch.* [Short for **HUMBUG**, *v.*] *trans.* To impose upon, hoax, take in, humbug. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1751 *Student* II. 288 How were people of learning and good understanding hum'd out of their money and judgment. *Ibid.* 290 Pray let them be hum'd if you please. 1765 *Meritriciad* 26 She hums by turns, the Vetran, and the Pop. 1782 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett. to S. Crisp* Aug. You and I know better than to hum or be hummed in that manner. 1805 *W. HUNTER in Naval Chron.* XIII. 24 Admiral Saunders had hummed me about my promotion. a 1845 *Hoop Spring* i, How couldst thou thus poor human nature hum? Hence **Humming vbl. sb.**

1807 *M. PENNINGTON Life Eliz. Carter* I. 32 That species of false wit which is now called quizzing and was formerly known by the equally barbarous term of humming.

Hum (həm), *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 **humme**, 8 **hummm**. [Cognate with **HUM v.** 1 It is doubtful whether sense 3 belongs here.]

1. A low continuous sound made by a bee or other insect, also, by a spinning top, machinery in motion, etc. (Distinguished from a *buzz* by not being silant.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xl. x. (R.), One of them [bees] raiseth all the rest with two or three big hums or buzzes. 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 189 The Mosquito...not only wheals, but domineers by its continual Hums. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 44 The sullen hum of those nocturnal insects. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Relig. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 100 The hum of the mill. 1893 *PEEL Spen Valley* 156 The busy hum of the spinning-wheel.

b. The indistinct sound produced by the blending of distant voices or noises; a murmur; in quot. 1625, a 'buz' of rumour.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. Prolog. 5 From Camp to Camp...The Humme of cyther Army stilly sounds. 1625 *B. JONSON Staple of N. v.* i. The last hum that it made, was, that your Father, And Picklocke are fall'n out. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xxvi, A busy hum of voices from the tribunal. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 189 The hum of expectation sounding louder and louder.

2. a. An inarticulate vocal murmur uttered with closed lips in a pause of speaking, from hesitation, embarrassment, or affectation. (Usually in phr. *hums and ha's* (*haws*): see **HA sb.** 2, **HA w.** 4)

1469 *J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 607 II. 347 He wold have gotyn it awaye by humys and by hays, but I wold not so be answered. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* ii. 1. 74 These Shrugs, these Hum's, and Ha's. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2 There were many very proper Hums and Pauses in his Harangue. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. v, After some hesitation, and many hums and ha's. 1852 *R. S. SURTEES Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 141 After sundry 'hums', 'indeeds', 'sos', etc.

b. A similar sound uttered as an expression of applause or approbation, or of mild surprise or dissent.

1653 *Noctes Hibernæ* i. 8 The greatest praise unto the Preacher comes from the Attentive Hearer's tears, not hummes. 1689 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. S.) vi. 134 Whereupon there was a tumultuous hum, or acclamation, made by the bystanders. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1871) II. 641 The hum with which William's speech had been received, and the hiss which had drowned the voice of Seymour. 1877 *T. A. TROLLOPE*

A Peep behind Scenes xix. 277 There arose a little hum of approbation from all present.

c. A singing in a low tone with the lips closed, without articulation; an indistinct murmur.

1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* iii. ii, Lord B. Would I could charm her! Host. Trundle will do it with his hum. 1711 *E. WARD Quix.* I. 381 No sooner did the Goat-herds find, Antonio by his Hum inclin'd To sing a Song. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Elmhurst*, An echo, which returns a hum, or clap with the hands. 10 or 12 times.

II. † 3. A kind of liquor; strong or double ale. *Obs.* (Cf. **HUMMING ppl. a.** 2 b.)

1616 *B. JONSON Devil an Ass* i. i, Strong-waters, Hum, Meath, and Obarni. a 1621 *FLETCHER Wild Goose Chase* ii. iii, Would I had some hum. 1670 *COTTON Voy. Irel.*, The best Cheshire hum be e'er drank in his life. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hum*, or *Humming Liquor*, Double Ale, Stout, Pharaoh. 1719 *D'URNEY Pills* (1872) I. 311 To get us stout hum, when Christmas is come. *attrib.* 1629 *SIBLEY Wedding II* (N.), Sold For physic in hum-glasses and thimbles.

III. *Comb.* † **hum-cap** = sense 3 (cf. **HUFF-CAP**); **hum-note**, a musical note of the character of a hum. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hum-cap*, old, mellow and very strong Beer. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 155 The hum-note of this great bell was too deep for a scientific test.

Hum, *sb.* 2 [Short for **HUMBUG sb.**] A piece of humbug; an imposition, a hoax. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1751 *Student* II. 288 What a delightful Hum had we about a poor man's getting into a quart bottle. 1753 *GARRICK in Scots Mag.* Oct. 517/2 'Twas all a hum. 1799 *COLBRIDGE Lett.* (1895) 270 The Bristol Library is a hum, and will do us little service. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 415 Is Homer a hum, and the Iliad a hoax? 1885 *Punch* 5 Sept. 114/2 Political honesties all a big hum.

Hum (həm), *int.* An inarticulate exclamation uttered with the lips closed, either in a pause of hesitation or embarrassment, or as expressing slight dissatisfaction, dissent, etc. (Cf. **HEM**, **H'M**, **UM**.)

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 158, I cry'd hum...But mark'd him not a word. 1598 — *Merry W.* iii. v. 141 Hum; ha? Is this a vision? 1847 *LYTTON Lucretia* I. Prolog. Hum! do you still miss your mother? 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* i. xxxi, I have a a—hum—a spirit, sir, that will not endure it.

Human (hiū'män), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 5-6 **humayn** (e, 5-7 **humain** (o, 6-8 **humane**, 8- **human**. [a. F. *humain* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = It. *umano*, Sp. *humano*; — L. *hūmān-us* of or belonging to man, human, a derivative of the same root as *homo*, *homin-em* man. The stress was orig. as in OF. on the last syllable, but, in accordance with Eng. usage, was at an early date shifted to the first. The spelling *humane* remained, however, down to the beginning of the 18th c. (in *Dicts.* to c 1730), when *human* (of which isolated examples occur in 17th c.) was substituted in the senses following, leaving **HUMANE** with distinctive pronunciation as a distinct word. Cf. the history of **DIVERS**, **DIVERSE**.]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of man.

a. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 This creature thenue made man, and nature bumayne comuue. c 1475 *Parthenay* 951 Neuer humain ey saw to it egal! c 1566 *J. ALDAY tr. Boastuau's Theat. World* B, Others have bewailed...the humane calamities. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 762 They think that all the gods are of humane shape. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* To Rdr., Our humane frailties. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 1 The Contemplation of Humane Life. 1758 *S. HAYWARD Serm.* xiii. 370 The devil...knows humane nature.

b. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 604 Conceal'd from Human Eyes. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* Introd. 5 The Structure of the human Body. 1799 *WORDSW. Lucy Gray* ii, Beside a human door. 1814 *BYRON Lara* ii. xxii, Is human love the growth of humau will? 1878 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 202 Human nature is not led for so long by lies.

2. Of the nature of man; that is a man; consisting of men.

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aesop* vi. xii, Iupiter loued the humayn lygnage. c 1500 *Melusine* i. 15 Thou shalt...dey as a naturel & humayn woman. c 1566 *J. ALDAY tr. Boastuau's Theat. World* Biv, All humane creatures. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 320 Humane Sacrifices were offered to Diana. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 1146 By degrees, The human blossom blows. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 340 The calamities of the human race. 1807 *Ibid.* XVII. 553 To make a mere experiment on a human subject. 1858 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 54 Wherever human beings are concerned.

b. *Astrol.* Applied to those signs of the zodiac, or constellations in general, which are figured in the form of men or women.

1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1679 *MOXON Math. Dict.*, *Humane Signs*,...those Signs of the Zodiac, which have, as it were, the form of Man, as Gemini, Virgo, Aquarius, and the first half of Sagittarius;...also such Asterisms without the Zodiac, as are usually represented in humane shape, as Perseus, Andromeda, Cassiopea, Cepheus, Orion, etc. Polomy [says]...Whoever has neither the Lords of his Geniture, nor the Ascendent, in Humane Signs, will himself be a stranger to Humanity, or of churlish savage behaviour. 1819 *WILSON Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v., The Lord of an eclipse being in any human sign, its evil effects will fall on mankind.

3. Belonging or relative to man as distinguished from God or superhuman beings; pertaining to the sphere or faculties of man (with implication of limitation or inferiority); mundane; secular. (Often opposed to *divine*.)

a. a 1533 *LD. BEBVERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B vj b, 56-2

I have used in this wrytyng, the whiche is humayne, that that diuers tymes hath bene used in diuinitie. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 189 Past thought of humane reason. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 392 There are two natures in Christ, one diuine . . . the other humane. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 320 Humane and Diuine learning. 1709 PORA *Ess. Crit.* 527 To err is humane, to forgive diuine. 1639 T. BRUGES tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 183 The diuine disposings agree not alwayes with humane purposes. 1712 W. ROBERTS *Voy.* 255 In all human probability. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 1 An authority which seemed more than human. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 154 To . . . Pass off human lisp as echo of the Sphere-song out of reach.

4. Having or showing the qualities or attributes proper to or distinctive of man. (In quot. 1727 = HUMAN.)

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 260 He was very human, and sent the poor Seamen Presents. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 184 Every prison visitor has been conscious, on first conversing privately with a criminal, of a feeling of surprise at finding him so human. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* Introd. 91 Ye . . . Who believe, that in all ages Every human heart is human. 1839 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* II. i. v. (1886) 140 The coming of a diuine faith made worship humaner and more spiritual. *Ibid.* III. i. 230 The ideal of manhood He [Christ] created . . . remains the regnant ideal of man, the humanest men being the men who realize it.

5. Comb. a. with another adj., denoting a combination of qualities, as *human-angelic* (of the nature of a human 'angel'). b. parasynthetic, as *human-bounded*, *figured*, *headed*, *hearted* (sense 4; hence *heartedness*), *sixed* adjs.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnol.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 256 No Human-bounded Mind Can comprehend Love unconfin'd. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. ii. The human-angelic species. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 196 A human-figured stick. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiii. The human-hearted man I loved. 1857 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* (1858) I. 343 Human-headed birds. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Ephes.* 246 The humanheartedness of the Father. 1880 VERN. *Lee Belcaro* ii. 33 This Niobe group, twice human-sized.

B. sb. A human being, a man. (Formerly much used; now chiefly *humorous* or *affected*.)

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gg vij b, No man among men, nor human among the humans. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiaw.* v. 441 Mars . . . smear'd with the dust and blood of humans, and their ruin'd wals. 1652 KIRKMAN *Cleric & Lovia* 83 Among you earthly humans. 1839 MARYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 211 Of all the humans, you're the one I most wish to see. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* I. iii. 31 They [looks] are not mere theorists, like poor humans, but simply investigators of fact. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* ix. 54 Gibbie fell to . . . hugging him [the dog] as if he had been a human.

+ *Humanate*, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. *hūmānāt-us*, pa. pple. of *hūmānāre* to make human, f. *hūmān-us* HUMAN.] Made human; converted into human flesh.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 369 That the breade is humanate or incarnate.

So + *Humanation*, incarnation.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 185* The humanation of our Saviour. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 179.

Humane (*hūmān*), a. [A common earlier spelling of HUMAN, which became restricted after 1700 to a particular group of senses; the form and mod. stress seem to show more immediate association with L. *hūmānus*: cf. *germane*.]

1. Characterized by such behaviour or disposition towards others as befits a man. + a. Gentle or kindly in demeanour or action; civil, courteous, friendly, obliging. Obs. (passing gradually into b.)

c 1500 *Melusine* xx. 111 Be meke, humble, swete, curtoys & humayne, both vnto grete & lesse. 1530 PALSGR. 316/1 Humayne, courtoys or belonging to the nature of a man, humayn. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 149 Thinhabitantes enter-tained their very friendly [margin] Humane people. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 387 The people are very humane, ingenious, eloquent and pleasant. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 489 Humane civility. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 469 That humane address and sweetness.

b. Marked by sympathy with and consideration for the needs and distresses of others; feeling or showing compassion and tenderness towards human beings and the lower animals; kind, benevolent. (In early use not clearly distinguishable from a.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1270 As his martiall valour is humane (φιλάνθρωπος), so his humanitie is valorous. a 1774 PEARCE *Serm.* IV. xiv. (R.), Christianity (the most compassionate and humane religion in the world). 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. xv. 124 The humane spirit of the law, which supposes every man . . . innocent till proved . . . guilty. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captiv. & Escape* 79 The jailer here . . . was the most humane man in that situation I ever knew. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* viii. (1877) 159 It is just in man to be merciful . . . to be humane is human. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 480 The humane and enlightened measures of Henry IV.

c. *Humane Society*: title of a society for the rescue of drowning persons.

The Royal Humane Society was founded in 1774. 1776 *Minutes Soc. Recov. Persons app. drowned* 8 May. That this Society in future be distinguished by the name of 'The Humane Society'. 1782 R. A. BROMLEY (title) *Serm.* for the benefit of the Humane Society, on Luke viii. 52. 1784-95 W. HAWES (title) *The Transactions of the Royal Humane Society*, from 1774 to 1784, with an Appendix. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxxx. The apparatus Of the Humane Society's begin-ning. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 219 The men of the Humane Society . . . came hurrying, with their apparatus for re-suscitation. 1896 VIOLET HUNT in *Cosmopolis* Sept. 617, 'I

chose the darkest place, farthest from the Humane Society's drags'.

2. Applied to those branches of study or literature (*literæ humaniores*) which tend to humanize or refine, as the ancient classics, rhetoric, and poetry; hence, elegant, polite. (See HUMANITY 4.)

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 269 Edward Grant . . . the most noted Latinist and Grecian of his time. He was well skill'd in all kind of humane literature. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 174 To learn Humane Learning; that is to say, to understand the Greek Poets and Orators and to write well in that Tongue. 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 2 An uncommon Mastery in the more humane and polite Part of Letters. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. v. Thou art acquainted, doubtless . . . with the Humaner Letters. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. in Italy, Reviv. Learning* ii. 71 note. The word Humanism has a German sound, and is in fact modern. Yet the generic phrase *umanità* for humanistic culture, and the name *umanista* for a professor of humane studies, are both pure Italian.

Humanely (*hūmānli*), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a humane manner; + courteously (obs.); kindly, compassionately, benevolently.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 139 The king humanlie receives him . . . and honorablie sends him home. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. i. 10 If they would yeelde vs but the superfluitie . . . wee might guesse they releued vs humanely. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxviii. 213 We shall herein act humanely, and like good friends. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 311 Humanely hear, and answer my demand. 1848 LIFE *Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 287 Show the British people that you are equally humanely disposed with themselves. (See also HUMANLY.)

Humaneness (*hūmānēs*), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being humane.

1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 455 So much forbearance and humaneness. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Vauvenargues* 25 The large and rational humaneness of the new time.

Humanhood, rare. [See -HOOD.] Human character or position in the scale of being.

1847 W. MACCALL *Elem. Individualism* ix. 90 To benefit humanity by being faithful to his humanhood. 1894 *Church Union* (N.Y.) Mar., Oh, for a Christly humanhood that will relegate sexhood to its legitimate sphere.

Humanics, rare. [irreg. f. HUMAN + -ICS pl. suffix.] The subject or study of human affairs.

a 1864 COLLINS is cited by Webster.

Humaniform (*hūmānifōrm*), a. [ad. L. type **hūmāniform-is*, f. *hūmānus* HUMAN: see -FORM.] Of human form, anthropomorphic; in quot. Attributing human form to the Deity, anthropomorphic. So + *Humaniformian*, one who attributes human form to God, an anthropomorphite.

1550 HUTCHINSON *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 164 This image is in our souls, not in our bodies: as I have proved in my confutation of the Anthropomorphites, or humaniformians. 1644 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 277 The error of the Humaniformians. 1889 *Amer. Antiquarian* Jan. 11 All religion being more or less anthropomorphic, or humaniform.

Humanify (*hūmānifai*), v. [f. HUMAN a. + -FY.] trans. To make human. Hence *Humanification*, a making, or representing as, human.

1649 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Pref. Wks. 1861-2 III. 211 For His own Son to be humanified, and being man to be crucified. 1860 H. B. WILSON in *Ess. & Rev.* 186 The humanifying of the Divine Word. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 490 The humanification of the physical forces.

Humanish, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat human or human-looking.

1837 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 511 It had a humanish kind of head and body. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 490 Cæsar's horse with humanish feet.

Humanism (*hūmāniz'm*), [f. HUMAN a. + -ISM, after *humanist*. Cf. Ger. *humanismus*.]

+ 1. Belief in the mere humanity of Christ: cf. HUMANITARIAN sb. 1 a. Obs.

1812 COLERIDGE *Omniaria in Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 377 A man who has passed from orthodoxy to the loosest Arminianism, and thence to Arianism, and thence to direct Humanism.

2. The character or quality of being human; devotion to human interests.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 241 More consonant . . . to truth, as well as to an enlightened spirit of humanism. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 242 The Homeric Mercury . . . exceeds in humanism . . . the other Olympian gods. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 119 With kindly humanism they countenanced Our emulation of diuine escapes Thro' sense and soul. 1888 *Amer. Anthropol.* Jan. 12 According as he [mao] raises his intellectual and moral nature to the levels of a higher and higher humanism.

3. Any system of thought or action which is concerned with merely human interests (as distinguished from divine), or with those of the human race in general (as distinguished from individual); the 'Religion of Humanity'.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 76/2 The Philanthropic Humanism soon gave place to a higher Humanism, which began to spring out of the ardent study of the ancient classics. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 25 Comitism or Positivism, or, as it might be called, Humanism. 1877 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) II. 249, I neither admit the moral influence of theism in the past, nor look forward to the moral influence of humanism in the future. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* 128 Altruism . . . overshadows the Egoism on which rests the morality of individual men, and already shows occasional symptoms of fading into a higher Humanism. 1897 *Spectator* 25 June 853/1 From the strictest Roman Catholicism to the nakedest Humanism.

4. Devotion to those studies which promote human culture; literary culture; esp. the system of the Humanists, the study of the Roman and Greek classics which came into vogue at the Renaissance.

1832 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 276 note, *Die Gelehrten Schulen*, etc., i.e. Learned Schools, according to the principles of genuine humanism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTAR *Titel's Hist. Relig.* 91 Greek humanism and Greek philosophy. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Introd. Eng. Hist.* vii. 105 When the Middle Ages drew to a close with the humanism of Italy. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Aug. 220 We talk of knowing Greek and Roman antiquity . . . which is what people have called humanism. 1885 SYMONDS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 700/2 Petrarch . . . was even less eminent as an Italian poet than as the founder of Humanism, the inaugurator of the Renaissance in Italy. 1885 *Academy* 5 Sept. 144/1 The humanism of Erasmus and More, once planted in England, grew there as it did abroad. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* I. iii. § 2. 46 The early humanism of France was clouded and lost in the tempests of the Hundred Years' War.

Humanist (*hūmānist*), [ad. F. *humaniste* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *umanista* (Ariosto *Sat.* vii): see HUMAN and -IST.]

1. A student of human affairs, or of human nature; formerly, sometimes, + a secular writer (as distinguished from a *divine*).

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 11 The Humanist, I mean him that affects the knowledge of State affaires, Histories [etc.]. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vi. § 36 (1740) 449 What a Discovery is it . . . that Vice rag'd at Court? Is it not the Hackney Observation of all Humanists? 1863 MAS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 215 The ample wisdom and bland morality of such a humanist as Shakespeare.

2. One devoted to or versed in the literary studies called 'the humanities'; a classical scholar; esp. a Latinist, a professor or teacher of Latin. *arch.* (Sometimes by early writers opposed to 'divine'.)

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* To Rdr., Considering the expositors drift to consist in deliuering a direct order of construction for the releefe of weake Grammatists, not in attempting by curious deuise and disposition, to content courtly Humanists. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 74, I might repute him as a good humanist, but I should ever doubt him for a good deuine. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 2 Antiquaries, Poets, Humanists, States-men, Merchants, Diuines. 1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 512 The humanists cannot agree about the first city-founder. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 397 One Mr. Andrew Bruce, humanist in the Old College. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 283 Jeremy Taylor . . . was a rare Humanist. 1755 JOHNSON, *Humanist*, a philologer; a grammarian: a term used in the schools of Scotland. 1817 J. BROWN *Gospel Truth Stated* (1831) 70 What he was for a humanist . . . his translation of his own work . . . into good Roman Latin will abundantly testify. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 366 In 1620 he [the Master of the grammar School] . . . was nominated grammarian or humanist in King's college.

3. *Literary Hist.* One of the scholars who, at the Revival of Learning in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, devoted themselves to the study of the language, literature, and antiquities of Rome, and afterwards of Greece; hence, applied to later disciples of the same culture.

1670 LASSELL *Voy. Italy* II. 361 Of this town was Cælius Rhodiginus . . . and Bonifacius Bonifacii, another learned humanist. 1764 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 455 The humanists of the fifteenth century revived the knowledge of the ancients. 1870 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* 135 Milton lived in antiquity as much as any fifteenth-century humanist. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Struass* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 140 Hutten had united in him the culture of the humanist and the energy of the enthusiast. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Equality* 80 Milton was born a humanist, but the Puritan temper mastered him. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 378 A society of beaten-minded Humanists under the presidency of . . . Pomponius Laetus.

attrib. 1881 G. W. KITCHIN in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 412/2 Italy, that holy land of Humanist enthusiasm. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2033 Among the humanist predecessors of the Reformation. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Service of Man* (1889) 152 His superior culture and humanist sense of the 'becoming'.

4. *Theol. Hist.* (See quot.)

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 76 *Humanists*, a class of thinkers which arose in Germany towards the end of the eighteenth century, originating chiefly from the diffusion of the writings of Rousseau . . . Their system . . . usually called *Humanism* . . . sought to level all family distinctions, all differences of rank, all nationality, all positive moral obligation, all positive religion, and to train mankind to be men, as . . . the highest accomplishment.

Humanistic, a. (sb.). [f. prec. + -IC.]

Pertaining to or characteristic of the humanists or classical scholars of the Renaissance; classical. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 287 A collision between the new and humanistic method [of instruction] . . . and the old modes, was inevitable. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 753 Erasmus, the most brilliant representative of humanistic culture at the beginning of the sixteenth century. 1885 *Pater Marius* II. 128 The Church was becoming [in the latter part of second century] humanistic, in a best and earliest Renaissance. 1896 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* 252 With the accession of humanistic ideas, he [Pater] had gradually lost all belief in the Christian religion.

+ B. sb. pl. *Humanistica*: Humanistic or classical studies or writings. Obs.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 2 Pomey's Onomasticks, and Tachard's Lexographicks, and Rapin's Critical Humanistics . . . are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar.

Humanistical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HUMANISTIC; pertaining to classical studies.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 1. 70 His [Sir Thomas More's] Humanistical Pamphlets. *Ibid.* 11. To Rdr. 49 Their [Jesuits'] boasting Monopoly and bragging Tyranny over Humanistical Schools. *Ibid.* 111. *Crit. Hist.* 107 Master of Rhetoric and Poetry in the famous Trivial School of Humanistical Studies at Jena.

Hence **Humanistically** *adv.*, in relation to humanism or classical studies; from the point of view of the humanist.

1886 A. SETH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 423/2 The teaching of the school of Chartres, humanistically nourished on the study of the ancients. 1890 *Athenæum* 26 July 117/3 This may be humanistically true.

Humanitarian (hiu'mæniti-riän), *sb.* and *a.* [f. HUMANITY, after unitarian, trinitarian.]

A. sb. 1. Theol. a. One who affirms the humanity (but denies the divinity) of Christ.

1810 Moore *Diary* 30 Jan. The sect of the Humanitarians. Parr. more shocked as a grammarian at the word than as a divine at the sect. 1819 M. STUART *Lett. to W. E. Channing* 144 Now [in New England] there are scarcely any of the younger preachers of Unitarian sentiments who are not simple Humanitarians.

b. An anthropomorphite: see quot.

1844 R. BALMER *Lect. & Disc.* (1845) 1. 193 The opinion of the humanitarians or anthropomorphites as they are called... that the Deity possesses a material body.

2. One who professes the 'Religion of Humanity', holding that man's duty is chiefly or wholly comprised in the advancement of the welfare of the human race; applied to various schools of thought and practice.

1831 Fraser's *Mag.* IV. 54 Herder... in his work, entitled, the *History of Humanity*, is merely what may be termed a Humanitarian. 1844 Blackw. *Mag.* LVI. 589 M. Pierre Leroux, most distinguished of the Humanitarians, the last sect which figures on the scene, bidding for disciples. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 4) 400 The fifteen rules or doctrines of the Humanitarians. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1038/1 Humanitarian, a name applied... to such parties as profess the 'religion of humanity'... the spontaneous perfectibility of the human race.

3. One who advocates or practises humanity or humane action; one who devotes himself to the welfare of mankind at large; a philanthropist. Nearly always contemptuous, connoting one who goes to excess in his humane principles.

1844 LD. ASHAURTON in *Croker Papers* (1844) III. xxiii. 18 The most mischievous men of our day are our conceited political economists and our ultra humanitarians. 1851 GALLenga *Italy* II. 1. 20 The patriot merged into the humanitarian. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxvii. 213 Who can stand being called 'humanitarian and abolitionist'? 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 84 A man cannot be too really humane, but the typical humanitarian is only sentimental.

B. adj. 1. Holding the views or doctrines of humanitarians; held or practised by humanitarians (in the senses, A 1, 2).

1846 WORCESTER cites *Church Observer*. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 4) 413 The Humanitarian solemnization of Matrimony. 1886 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* V. 180/2 The original Calvinism of the race had changed to Arianism, and he himself became humanitarian in his Christology.

2. Devoted to humanity or the human race as an object of worship.

1861 GOLDS. SMITH *Lect. Progr.* 4. I am not aware that so much as the rudiment of a new religion has yet been actually produced, unless it be the Humanitarian religion of M. Comte.

3. Having regard to the interests of humanity or mankind at large; relating to, advocating, or practising humanity or humane action; broadly philanthropic. Often contemptuous or hostile.

1855 MOTLEY *Deut. Rep.* (1861) I. 219 However open to criticism upon broad humanitarian grounds. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 58 Pecksniff presents himself as a humanitarian philosopher. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/3 These are the aims of the Humanitarian Movement, and with their realisation will come the regeneration of the race. 1897 F. N. MAUDSLAY *Volunt. v. Compuls. Service* 33 All the nonsense of humanitarian sentimentalists.

Hence **Humanitarianism**, the system, principles, or practice of humanitarians (in any of the senses above); **Humanitarianize** *v. trans.*, to make humanitarian.

1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1890) I. 11 His [Priestley's] transition from Low Arianism to Humanitarianism. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 84 The puerile whimpering of an effeminate humanitarianism. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 364 Specious but most mischievous humanitarianism, and self-exalting but hollow philanthropy. 1865 GLAISTONE *Farew. Addr. Edinburgh Univ.* 27 A still deeper trace of humanitarianism lay in the transportation of the family order into heaven. 1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 10 July 10/4 Persons who desire to humanitarianize capital punishment.

Humanitary (hiu'mæniti-ri), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ARY. Cf. F. *humanitaire*.]

1. Of or relating to humanity or the human race. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* III. viii. 323 Individual and humanitarian regeneration.

2. Of or relating to humanity or humane action; philanthropic, humanitarian.

1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* I. i. iv. 40 After fifty years of humanitarian zeal.

+ Humanitian (-i-jän). *Obs.* Also 6-ioian. [irreg. f. HUMANITY + -AN, by association with *logician*, etc.] One versed in the 'humanities'; a classical scholar; = HUMANIST 2.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 40/2 Oliver Eustace, a student of the civil and canon law, a good humanician, and a proper philosopher. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii. I have read history, I am a little humanician. 1606 HOLLAND *Sucton.* Annot. 18 A deep Scholler and great Humanician as we speake, and whom the Greekes call Philologon. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 103 The said Robertson was an exact Grammarian and Humanician.

Humanity (hiu'mæniti). [a. F. *humanité* (older form *humēnēte*, *humanitē*, 12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *hūmānitāt-em*, f. *hūmānus* HUMAN.]

1. Connected with human.

1. The quality or condition of being human, manhood; the human faculties or attributes collectively; human nature; man in the abstract.

1430 LYOG. *Hors. Shepe. & G.* (Roxb.) 15 When he [Christ]... Took the clothing of our humanity. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 3 b. The humanite or manhood of our lord. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 39. I have thought some of Natures Iouerney-men had made men, and not made them well, they imitated Humanity so abominably. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 317. I would change my Humanity with a Baboon. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 9 The abstract idea of man, or, if you please, humanity, or human nature. 1773 L. MONBOUO *Lang.* (1774) I. Introd. 2 Without the use of reason and speech, we have no pretensions to humanity. 1834 W. INDIA *Sketch Bk.* I. 23 One of the numerous specimens of rough-spun humanity peculiar to the sea-coast. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. (1878) 206 A... regenerative process... which contemplates the whole humanity, body as well as soul. 1898 *New York Voice* 5 May 6/3 They denounced slavery as a sin, asserted the humanity of the blacks.

b. pl. Human attributes; traits or touches of human nature or feeling; points that concern man, or appeal to human sensibilities.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* II. iv. 124 The fair humanities of old religion. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* IV. cxix. 178 In the exercise of their calling, the distinctions of society disappear, and poor human nature is stript to its humanities. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 122 Individuals with a happy nature and an instinct for the humanities of life.

2. The human race; mankind; human beings collectively.

1579 LVL. *Euphues* (Arb.) 42 Vnlesse he be false, or that he be an enemy to humanity. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 The greatest part of Humanity is lost in Earth, and their Souls so fixed in that grosser moiety of themselves (their Bodies). 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 271 Each shore appeared pleasing to humanity. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* I. 53 Their Services to humanity are very great. 1892 WASTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 109 Each nation contributes something to the fulness of the life of humanity. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 247 The inhabitants... came—a brown mass of naked humanity—down the steep cliff path.

II. Connected with humane.

3. The character or quality of being humane; behaviour or disposition towards others such as befits a man. + a. Civility, courtesy, politeness, good behaviour; kindness as shown in courteous or friendly acts, obligingness. (Cf. HUMANE 1 a.)

1382 WYCLIF *a. Macc.* iv. 11 Bi cause of humanitye or curteisie. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 483 II. 147. I beseeche you, schewe the brynger of this letter sum humane and worsschipe. 1530 H. RHOODES *Bk. Nurture* 138 In *Babees Bk.* 86 To prate in thy maysters presence, it is no humanitye. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 21 July, I did wth my L. Treasurer... where his Lordship used me with singular humanity. 1694 STAYE *Cranmer* (1848) I. Pref. 31 William Peyt of the Inner-Temple... did with great humanity communicate unto me his collection of excellent papers. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* xxvi. 198 The keeper... with his former unconstitutional and ambiguous humanity.

b. Disposition to treat human beings and animals with consideration and compassion, and to relieve their distresses; kindness, benevolence; = HUMANE-NESS. (In earlier use not clearly separable from a.)

1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 36 O noble Markys, youre humanitye Assureth ys to yeeve vs hardinesse. 1531 ELVOT *Gov. II.* viii. Humanitye... is a generall name to those vertues, in whome semeth to be a mutuall concorde and loue, in the nature of man. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 21 Ther is commended humanitye, for that they are redy to relieue the want of their brethren. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 76 The vertue of humanity, that is, of being ready to shew love to man, as he is man. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 97 Treat the prisoners... with humanity. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 501 Great tenderness of heart, and humanity of disposition. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 224 The English laws against Popery... were so much mitigated by the prudence and humanity of the Government.

c. pl. Instances or acts of humanity; + courtesies (obs.); kindnesses, tendernesses.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 51 Though thou seemed as enemy... 31t we found mair humanities and pleasures than damage by thy cunning. 1847 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxviii. So are our gentle natures interwined With sweet humanities. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 925 All the courtesies and humanities of generous warfare. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 18 Blended graces and beauties, and humanities which are found... in all churches, but not in each separate man.

4. Learning or literature concerned with human culture: a term including the various branches of polite scholarship, as grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and esp. the study of the ancient Latin and Greek classics. a. sing. (Still used in the Scottish Universities, in the sense of 'the study of the Latin language and literature').

This (=15-16th c. It. *umanità*, F. *humanité*) appears to

have represented L. *humanitas* in its sense of 'mental cultivation befitting a man, liberal education', as used by Aulus Gellius, Cicero, and others; hence, taken as 'literary culture, polite literature, *litteræ humaniores*'; but it was very often, in scholastic and academic use, opposed to *divinity*, as if = secular learning.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 121 a/2 He floured in double science... that is to saye dyuynyte and humanyte. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 255 Hauynge... sum knowledge of letters of humanitie. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 97 By reason of prophane literature and humanity opposite unto sacred letters. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2. 20 There doe arise three knowledges, Divine Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Humane Philosophy, or Humanitie. 1679 PRANCA *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 43 He... went to Lisbon, and taught Humanity in the English Colledge there. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE'S *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. x. 440 In this University [Edinburgh] are taught Divinity, Philosophy... Oratory, Humanity. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxv. (1840) II. 547 Nicholas the fifth... established public rewards at Rome for composition in the learned languages, appointed professors in humanity. *Ibid.* 550 Rodolphus Langius... a tolerable Latin poet... opened a school of humanity at Munster: which supplied his countrymen with every species of elegant learning. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit. I.* v. 1. § 27. 348 Lectures in humanity, that is, in classical literature, were, in 1535, established in all colleges of the University of Oxford. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 269 The 'Professor of Humanity' has his place in... official lists as if there were nothing antiquated or peculiar in the term. 1865 GLAISTONE *Glean.* (1879) VII. 10 The study, of which Greek learning is the main... as well as the most arduous part, made its way, under the well-deserved name of Humanity, to the very head of the Faculty of Arts. 1869 SIA A. GRANT *Address Students Univ. Edin.* 2 Nov. Latin, not altogether without reason called 'Humanity' in this University, is the greatest of all keys to the history, the thoughts, and the mind itself of civilized man. 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C. C. C.* ii. 58 (O. H. S.) The first Professor of Humanity [in C. C. C., Oxford] was Ludovicus Vivès, the celebrated Spanish humanist.

b. pl. (Usually with the; = Fr. *les humanités*.)

1702 WOODROFFE *Daniel's 70 Weeks* Ep. A iij b. What Philosophy, what Humanities, what Law, what Divinity did not his Discourses still infuse? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. I have been bred in Paris, and learned my humanities and my *cursum medendi*. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 92 An Eton captain... critically learned in all the humanities. 1885 SIA F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* iv. (1890) 108 Neither would I have you neglect the humanities. I could wish that every one of you... could enjoy in the originals Homer, and Virgil, and Dante, and Rabelais, and Goethe. 1886 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 147 The teaching of the Humanities and of the Hebrew.

5. attrib. and Comb. a. in sense 4.

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 496 Some out of the Canonists, some out of the Schoolmen... most of all out of Humanity Bookes, wherein you be prettily seene... As for Diuinity, there appeareth no great knowledge in you. 1688 FULMAN in *Fowler Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 38r note, Ludovicus Vivès lodged in C. C. C., and by Tradition, was Humanity Reader to the Coll. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 129, I was a year at the Humanity classes.

b. in sense 3 b.

1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 384 To tell the humanity-men to look at home for slaves to free. *Ibid.*, Colonel Wodehouse... opposed this humanity-scheme. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 109 The humanity-mongers, who deny the necessity and lawfulness of inflicting capital punishment.

Humanization (hiu'mænizē-shən). [f. next + -ATION.]

The action or process of humanizing, or condition of being humanized: **a. in sense 1 of the vb.**

1836 COL. WISEMAN *Sc. & Relig.* I. iii. 184 Advancing... in this road to humanization... their jabbering resolved itself into articulate sounds. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 100 This degrading humanization of the Deity. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 113/2 The complete humanization of nature.

b. in sense 2 of the vb.

1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 93 Learning and humanization quickly followed. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. Iv. 427 Those diversions... which... promote the humanization of our manners. 1876 MAUDSLAY *Phys. Mind* vi. 366 There is not a being born into the world who does not carry in his nature the cultivation of his epoch, marking, so to speak, its stage of humanization. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Equality* 65 Great elements in our humanisation.

Humanize (hiu'mæniz), *v.* [ad. F. *humaniser* (16th c. in Littré), f. *hūmān-us*: see -IZE.]

1. trans. To make or render human; to give a human character to, imbue with human qualities; to turn into, or represent in, the form of man; to conform to human nature or use.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1270 Socrates... hath humanized as I may so say, Philosophy, and attributed it to humane reason. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Domes-day* v. (R.), When humaniz'd our Saviour did remaine. 1676 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v. Before the Christian religion had, as it were, humanized the idea of the Divinity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. x. (1864) IX. 338 The cloister... must humanise itself that it may represent man. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 671 It is clear that the Fijians humanized their gods.

2. To make humane; to civilize, soften, refine; to imbue with gentleness or tenderness.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polesander* II-iv. 235 The wilder people... were somewhat humaniz'd by our conversation. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 132 My faithful Tears... shall flow To humanize the Flints on which I tread. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *To Humanize*, to make gentle, tractable and familiar. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 164 If blacks were humanized, instructed in arts and sciences, husbandry and commerce. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. ii. 33 The Evangelical precepts... distinctly humanized the way in which war was carried on.

+3. intr. To act as a human being. *Obs. rare.* 1655 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers* Orac. 163 By Divinizing one gets Respect; by Humanizing, Contempt.

4. *intr.* for *pass.* To become humanized, to grow humane.

a 1790 FRANKLIN (Webster 1864), Humanizing by degrees, it [the law of nations] admitted slavery instead of death [as a punishment]. 1862 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sister Mercy* 28 Some few of them (boys) were observed to humanize considerably under the intercourse.

Hence **Humanizing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1655 [see 3]. 1816 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Waterloo* II. xvii, The love of peace and humanizing art. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxi, A fresh centre of instruction, humanizing, disciplining... to hundreds of little savage spirits. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 145 Love... has exercised a humanizing if not a strengthening influence on the world.

Humanized (*-aid*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED* 1.]

1. Made or represented as human (see *prec.* 1). *Humanized lymph* or *virus*: vaccine lymph or virus modified by being communicated to a human being in vaccination.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 19 The humanised head being sometimes bearded, and sometimes not. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 322 The humanized aspects of the external world. 1880 DR. CAMERON in *Parl.* 11 June, Guarantee against the propagation of those human diseases occasionally invaccinated with humanised lymph.

2. Made humane; civilized, refined (see *prec.* 2). 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 298, I live... in liberal and humanized company. 1851 GALENGA *Italy* 331 Notions... no longer suitable to our refined and humanized age.

Humanizer. [f. as *prec.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which humanizes.

1776 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. 324 Orpheus... the... humanizer of the... savage Thracians. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 36 The first humanizer of men was their worship.

Humankind (*hiu'mān'kai'nd*). [Properly two words, *human kind*; now commonly written as one, after *mankind*.] The human race; mankind.

1645 COWLEY *To Sir W. Davenant* 16 So much more thanks from humane kind does merit The Poets Fury than the Zealots Spirit. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 640 A knowledge both of books and human kind. 1738 YOUNG *Love Fame* vii. (1757) 162 The world their field, and humankind their prey. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* xi. 222 All humankind will be gathered hereafter into one universal empire.

Human-like, a. [f. *HUMAN* + *LIKE* a.] Like that which is human, resembling the human; like a human being, man-like.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 239 The human-like figure of their hands and feet. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life of Nelson* I. 15 No other animal has so humanlike an expression in its countenance. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 198 Their natives are, some humanlike, and some of great gigantic grace. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii. 172 The mare uttered a sort of human-like scream.

Humanly (*hiu'mān'li*), *adv.* In 5-8 also humanely. [f. *HUMAN* a. + *-LY* 2.]

1. After the manner of man, in accordance with human nature; by human means, by man.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Thou shouldst rather think Divinely of Man, then Humanely of God. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 4 Humanly Instituted and Determined. 1824 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II. 155 Is Sunday, not divinely speaking, but humanly, a blessing? 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 83 So that I perish humanly 'twill please Me humanly to die. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 318/1 Judges are humanly fallible and subject to prejudice.

2. Within the range of human experience or power; from the standpoint of man.

1581 PETTIZ *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 4 The true pleasure (to speak humanely) is y^t which naturallic giveth pleasure to all persons. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxvi, Every accident... that may happ'n humanly to the affairs of men. 1707 FAENIO *Peterborough's Cond.* 54. 55 [The deed] was thought humanely impossible. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 55 p. 8 There is no Question, humanly speaking, but these great Ends will be brought about. 1833-4 J. G. BUTLER *Bible-Work* II. 54 Under circumstances never humanly matched.

3. With the feelings distinctive or worthy of man; with human kindness. (In earlier use, Courteously, in a friendly manner: cf. *HUMANE* 1.)

1485 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 64 The gowdwyff ful humanly to hyt spowse gave gownys. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 79 The king of England... prays him to desist and to returne... The Scots king returns... humanly and gentillie, confiding in his promises. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* iii. 77 Modestly bold, and humanly severe. a 1845 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* iv, I think of her. Gently and humanly. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 93 If he had not felt intensely and humanly.

Humanness (*hiu'mān'nes*). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Human quality: = *HUMANITY* 1.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1805) 400 It leaves all the echoes... far behind, in number, distinctness, and humanness of voice. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 226 The naive innocence of the child's untainted humanness. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 78 Faces drop humanness without becoming recognizably bestial.

Humano-, used as combining form of *I. hūmānus* HUMAN: = 'humanly...', 'human and...'; as *humano-solar*, *-aurine*.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 350 The cherub, or humano-aurine apparition. 1828 — *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) II. 14 The great humano-solar divinity of Paganism.

Humate (*hiu'mēt*), *sb. Chem.* [f. *HUM*-10 + *-ATE* 4.] A salt of humic acid.

1844 PETZOLDT *Lect. Farmers* 93 Salts, denominated humates. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 227. 237 From the solution of humates or ulmates contained in the soil.

† **Humate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. hūmāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *hūmāre* to bury.] Buried, interred.

1511 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) V. 24 That my body be humate byfore the v tapurs under the crucifix. 1518 Will of Hopkinson (Somerset Ho.), My body to be humate & berid.

† **Humation.** *Obs.* [ad. *L. hūmātiō-em*, f. *hūmāre* to bury.] Burial, interment; inhumation.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 137 Give them Humation Build them a Monument. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lanc.* II. (1662) 117 Lancashire gave me Breath, And Cambridge Education. Middlesex gave me Death, And this Church my Humation.

Humayn (e, obs. ff. *HUMAN*, *HUMANE*. **Hum-ber**, obs. ff. *HUMMER*, var. *UMBER*, the grayling.

† **Hum-bird.** *Obs.* [f. *HUM* sb. or *vb.-stem* + *BIRD*.] = *HUMMING-BIRD*.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 31 As she flies, she makes a little humming noise like a Humble-bee: wherefore shee is called the Humbird. 1646 SIA T. BAOWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 315 The Humbird, not much exceeding a Beetle. 1668 B. BULLIVANT in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 168 The Hum-bird I have stow with Sand. 1819 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* iv, Some from the hum-bird's downy nest.

Humble (*hūmb'l*), *a.* 1. Forms: 3-6 umble, 4- umble, (4-5 humbyll, 5 ounbbylle, 6 humbul). See also *HUMIL* (E. [a. OF. *umble*, *humble* (12th c. in *Littre*)] - *L. humil-em* low, lowly, small, slight, mean, insignificant, base, f. *humus* ground, earth. The *h* was originally mute as in *F*; the pronunciation (*vmb'l*) has prevailed down to the 19th c. See also the doublet *HUMIL* (E.).

1. Having a low estimate of one's importance, worthiness, or merits; marked by the absence of self-assertion or self-exaltation; lowly: the opposite of *proud*. a. Of persons.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Ure lord god almighti... burch his grace made of þo euele manne good man, of þe orgeluis umble. c 1286 CHAUCER *Par. T.* p. 686 Humble folk ben cristes freedees. c 1430 LYDG. *Hors. Shepe*, & G. 79 Vnto the wolffe contrarye of nature... is this ounbbylle best [sheep]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 194b, Neither to wanton nor to humble. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 7, I am a humble Sutor to your Vertues. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 130 Christ was humble, they are proud. c 1718 PRISON *Solomon* III. 875 Thy sum of duty let two words contain. Be humble, and be just. 1852 ROBERTSON *Sermon*. Ser. III. xviii. (1882) 241 God... places the humble consistent follower and the broken-hearted sinner on a level. *Mod. A* humble follower of the Master.

b. Of qualities, attributes, actions, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 68 (124) She hym thonkyd of in humble chere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 64 There ben louers of such a sort, That feignen hem an humble port. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxi. 130 (1845) 154 His umble service we pray you allow. 1552 Bk. *Comm. Prayer, Morn. Pr.*, I praye and beseeche you... to accompany me wyth a pure heart and humble voyce. 1662 *Ibid.*, *Gen. Thanksgiving*. We thine unworthy servants do give thee most humble and hearty thanks. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. 1, I... spoke in the humblest accent. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 95 There can be... in my humble opinion, no doubt on the subject. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 475 He... made the humblest professions of fidelity.

c. Used formally, esp. in subscriptions to letters, in addressing a person regarded as one's superior.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 768, I nereere heed me lady ne maistrise But humble seruant to your worthynesse. 1414 ROLLS *Parl.* IV. 22/2 Oure sovereign Lord, youre humble and trewe lliges that ben come for the Communie of youre lond. 1550 *Faston Lett.* No. 76 I. 99 Sheweth and piteously comylethnyne youre humble trewe obeisantes Commes. 1471 *Ibid.* No. 670 III. 8 Your humblyst seruaunt, J. of Gelston. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 169 Your Majesties most faithful and most humble subject and servant, Ormonde. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6, I am really, Sir, Your most affectionate Friend, and most humble Servant, Lz. Wa. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 p. 8 The humble Petition of Penelope Prim, Widow. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 32 Madam Mechlin, your humble. 1806 SURA *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 117 His coldness has driven them from his mansion to that of your humble servant. 1808 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 55, I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, your faithful humble servant, Wm. Pickney.

2. Of lowly condition, rank, or estate; of modest dimensions; modest, unpretentious.

c 1386 Humble bed [see *HUMBLEBED*]. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6148 Sikerest hyding is undirneht humblest clothing. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 46 An humble page. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 162, I am from humble, he from honored name. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* A iij, A man of an obscure and humble condition. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, She retired to her humble bed. 1852 G. LONG *Prof. Caesar's Comm.* 9 An humble friend, a man unknown to fame. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intro. 38 A church or oratory of humble character. *Mod.* The duties of a humble station.

† b. Of local situation: Low-lying, not elevated.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 13 In humble dales is footing fast, the trode is not so tickle. 1681 COTTON *Woud. Peak* 82 Upon a Terrass, as most Houses high, Though from this prospect humble to your eye. 1729 S. SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 40 The Rivers Rea and Isis, which break out... in the County of Oxon... draw their original from so humble a Plain, that there is scarce any Declivity sufficient for their Current. *Ibid.* 75 Water is conveyed with more Ease into the humble Plains below.

c. Of plants: Low-growing. (Now often with some fig. notion of a.)

1658 WILLSFORD *Secrets Nat.* 53 These Dewes... being observed much more... upon the humble shrub, then upon trees. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 601 It is a smaller and more humble plant than the *G. sanguineum*. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. x. § 24. 102 Lichen, and mosses (... for the most part humblest of the green things that live). *Mod.* The species are mostly of humble growth.

d. *Humble plant*: the common Sensitive plant.

1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* 80 That all Vegetables (as well as the Sensitive and humble Plants) have this latter kind of Sensation, as well as Animals. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 114/1 The Humble Plant will fall of its own accord, when you come near it. 1796 MARSHALL *Garden*. xix. (1813) 341 Humble plant is one of the sensitives, the property of which is to close its leaves or drop them upon being touched. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Humble Plant, *Mimosa pudica*.

3. *Comb.* parasynthetic, as *humble-minded*, *-mouthed*, *-spirited*, *-visaged* adjs.; whence *humble-mindedness*, etc.; quasi-advb. in *humble-acting* adj.

1573 *New Custom* I. ii. in *Harl. Dodsley* III. 16 The humble-spirited is termed a fool or a lout. 1580 SIONEV *Arcadia* (1622) 136 Humble-heartednes and harty earnestnesse. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 34 Like humble visag'd suters. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 107 Yare meek, and humble-mouth'd. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 442 p. 3 Whether the Ambitious or Humble-minded. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 34 A serious humble-acting Christian. 1893 *Athenaeum* 24 June 790/2 His truthfulness was not less conspicuous than the humblemindedness of which it was the parent.

Humble, a. 2: see *HUMMEL* a.

Humble, v. 1 [f. *HUMBLE* a.]

1. *trans.* To render humble or meek in spirit; to cause to think more lowly of oneself.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 137 Loue's a mighty Lord, And hath so humbled me. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cii. 14 If they shall be truly sensible of thy punishments, and humbled for their sins. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 39 An account of the lowliness of our own origin, if it cannot amuse, will at least serve to humble us. 1879 CHR. ROSETTI *Seek & F.* 161 When we ask to be humbled, we must not recoil from being humiliated.

2. To lower in dignity, position, condition, or degree; to bring low, abase.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iv. xx, The prowde shall be allway humbled. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 472 All humbled on your knees. 1611 BIRCH *Text.* xxii. 24 Because he hath humbled his neighbours wife. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 311 Though the purity thereof is much subject to be humbled. 1694 KAY *Dissol. World* II. v. (1732) 245 The highest Mountains may be humbled into Valleys. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. vi. 478 To humble the Church was the king's next step. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 34 A French soldier is not to be humbled in the opinion of his countrymen or of himself. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 The Catholic League [was] humbled in the dust.

3. *refl.* To render oneself humble; to assume a humble attitude; to do obeisance, bow. *arch.*

[Cf. *med.L. se humiliare*, *pr. adorationem inclinare se*, *genua flectere* (Du Cange).]

c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 4965 Toward Mahoun he humbled him pan. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 111 Our king hath... humbled him in such a wise To hem that were of none emprise. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A viij b, A grete lady took of her hood and humbled herself to a taylour. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 24 b, The army... humbled them selves mekely before the croce. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 807 All the people did humble themselves, laying earth upon their heads. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 254 margin, How far Charles V. humbled himself to the pope. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, Let us humble ourselves under God's hand.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1590 GREEKE *Fr. Bacon* xvi. 2 Great potentates... Think that Prince Edward humbles at your feet. 1635 *Tom a Lincolne* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 236, I... have made princes stoop and kings to humble when I have frowned. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 3/2 The charities... in many cases do not go to the most needy, 'who will not humble to ask for them'.

† 4. *trans.* To offer humbly. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* iv, I, Let us attend to humble our best thanks for These high favours.

Hence **Humbled** (*hūmb'ld*) *ppl. a.*; **Humblingly** *adv.*, in a humbling or humiliating manner.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* iv. (R.), Through the lowliness and humblying of myselfe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 5 The common executioner... Falls not the axe vpon the humbled neck, But first begs pardon. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 317 Of melting humblings. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 145 The prayers and cries of his humbled people in their humbling circumstances. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 1 Mar. 1820/2 They should meet with no whining self-humblyings. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* (1839) II. 310 Selfishly timid, humblying dependent. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxviii. 215 On this occasion the English government and public have made a humbling spectacle.

† **Humble, v.** 2 *Obs.* [app. of same origin as *MHG.*, *I.G.* and *mod. Ger. hummelen, hummeln*, 'bombilare', *mod. Du. hommelen* to hum, buzz, 'bombilare, bombum edere, ut fucus, apis, etc.' (Kilian). Cf. *HUMBLE-BEE*.] *intr.* To rumble; to mumble; to hum or buzz as a bee. Exemplified chiefly in *Humbling vbl. sb.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 531 Lyke the last humblyngze After a clappe of oo thundringe. 1552 LATIMER *Sermon*. (Parker Soc.) 144 It is better to say it sententially one time, than to run it over an hundred times with humbling and mumblyng. 1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 19 A great hurly burlye the wyndblasts Woud keepe... wyth wonderous humbling. *Ibid.* 31 Lyke bees... That flit in soonbeams, and toyle with mutters humbling. 1617 MINSHED *Ductor*, To Humble or humme like a Bee.

Humble, v. 3: see *HUMMEL*.

Humble, sb. Obs. Only in *pl.* humbles. An occasional spelling of *UMBLES* (itself a later form of *NUMBLES*, OF. *nombles*), the inwards of a deer or other beast.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiv. 106, *Lacy*. What have you fit for breakfast? *Margaret*. Butter and cheese, and humbles of a Deere. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 203 The humbles was ever my dogges feed, which by the wessell was hanged on the barre in the chimney, for his diet only. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 1 Without telling . . . who has the Humbles, who the Haunch, and who the Legs of the last Stag.

† **Humble**, app. a popular corruption of HOMILY. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 65 He. slubbers vp his seruice, and he can not read the humbles.

Humble, obs. form of HUMBLT.

Humble-bee (hʊmbl'bi). Also 5 humbul-, -yl-. [Known only from the 15th c.; but possibly an old word, representing an OE. **humbo-bio*: cf. OHG. *humbar*, *humpal*, MHG. *humbe*, *hummel* (masc.), Ger. *hummel* fem., *hummelbienen*, the large wild-bee, MLG. *homele*, *hummelbe*, *homelebe*, MDu. *hommel* (m. and f.), Kilian *hommel*, *bommel*, 'bom-bilins, fucns, et crabro', Du. *hommel* masc. a drone-bee, Da. *humlebi*, Sw. *humla* (from LG.).

The *b* in OHG. and MHG. makes it somewhat doubtful whether the sb. was orig. derived from the root of *hummen* to Hume; but there can be little doubt of the subsequent association of *hummel* with the dim. vb. *hummen*, or of *humle-bee* with HUMBLE v.]

A large wild bee, of the genus *Bombus*, which makes a loud humming sound; a humle-bee.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 26 In Juyll the greshop & the humbylbee in the meadow. c 1470 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 The humbul-be [v. r. *hombull-be*] haundyit a borne-pype. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 767/30 *Hic tabanus*, a humbylbee. 1547 *Boobos Introd.* Knoul. ii. (1870) 126 Lyke the hussing of a homble be. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 171 The homie-bags steale from the humble Bees. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 260 The Humble-bee is almost as large as the humming-bird. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 57 Humble-bees alone visit red clover, as other bees cannot reach the nectar.

b. *altrib.* † **humle-bee orchis**, the Bee Orchis. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. ci. § 3. 163 The Humble Bee Orchis hath a few small weake and shorte leaues.

† **Humbledory**. Obs. [Cf. *humle-bee*, *drumle-dore*, *-drone*, Du. *hommel* a drone, and DOR sb.] A drone.

1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlviii. 153 Not to lye in corners lyke humbledories, catyng up the honey of the bees.

Humblefication, *nonce-wd.* [f. HUMBLE a.1 + -FICATION.] A making (oneself) humble.

1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 120 The Prospectus . . . has about it a sort of unmanly humblefication.

[**Humblehede**, a reading in some Chaucer MSS. for *humle bed*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 682 (Ellesm. MS.) From humble bed to roial magesteie Up roos he Iulius the Conquerour. (So *Harl.*, *Hengw.*, *Camb. MSS.*; *Corp.*, *Petw.*, *Lans.* Fro humlebede and fro Roial Maileste.)

† **Humble-jumble**. Obs. *rare*. [A riming formation on JUMBLE.] A confused jumble.

1550 CRANMER *Answ. to Cardiner* v. (1551) 361 A confusion, an humle iumble or hotch potch.

Humblely, obs. form of HUMBLT.

Humblement, *nonce-wd.* [f. HUMBLE v.1 + -MENT.] Humiliation.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1854) 293 In whom was perfected all sacrifice, All penalty, all humblement, all death.

Humbleness (hʊmbl'nes). [f. HUMBLE a.1 + -NESS.] The quality of being humble.

1. Meekness, lowliness, humility.

1388 WYCLIF *Heb. Prol.*, He knowynge her pride, and schewinge his owene humblenesse [later MSS. *humelnesse*]. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* iv. lxxv. 54, I here with al humblenesse salnte her. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* viii. 33 In his humblenesse is his judgment exalted. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 125 With bated breath, and whispering humblenesse. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1864/3 With all humbleness and Duty we desire . . . to approach the Throne of your Sacred Majesty. 1823 MOORE *Loves Angels* in. 208 Thus in humbleness they trod, Abashed, but pure before their God. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 448 Hence the humbleness there always is in Christian dignity.

2. Unpretentiousness, modest character.

1808 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 386 A daring humbleness of language and veneration. 1812 SHELLEY in *Hogg Life* (1858) II. 140 If the humbleness of their quality is no objection. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. ii, Earth's coarsest bread, the gardes's homeliest roots . . . His short repast in humbleness supply.

Humble pie.

† 1. = UMBLE PIE, a pie made of the 'umbles' or inwards of a deer (or other animal). Obs.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 203 To season Humble-Pyes. [1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* 241 Robin helped him largely to numble-pie . . . and the other dainties of his table.]

2. To eat humble pie: to be very submissive; to apologize humbly; to submit to humiliation.

[From HUMBLE a., perh. with jocular reference to sense 1 here. Cf. to eat *meat-pie* (Lincolns.) to me, repent.]

1830 *Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* App. 432 'To make one eat humble pie'—i.e. To make him lower his tone, and be submissive. It may possibly be derived from the *umbles* of the deer, which were the perquisite of the huntsman; and if so, it should be written *umblie-pie*, the food of inferiors. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s. v., To eat humble pie, to be very submissive, *var. dial.* 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* i. xiv. 136 You must get up and eat humble pie this morning, my boy. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xlii, 'The scornful Dog,' had to eat wormwood pudding and humble pie. 1871 J. C. JEAFFRE-

son *Ann. Oxford* i. xiv. 224 The town had . . . to eat a considerable amount of humble pie. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* ii, Trying to think what was the very humblest pie I could eat.

b. In other analogous expressions.

186a SALA *Seven Sons* II. ix. 217 The staple in the bill of fare was Humble Pie. 1895 *Times* 9 Jan. 4/1 To sue for peace when further resistance becomes hopeless is a kind of 'humble pie' that fate has condemned all vanquished nations to swallow from time immemorial.

Humbler (hʊmblər). [f. HUMBLE v.1 + -ER.] One who or that which humbles.

1611 COTGR., *Abbaissur*, an abaser, . . . humbler, bringer downe of. 1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 25 It is also an humbler for siade. 183a *Examiner* 293/1 Such a doughty humbler of the pride of the insolent nobles.

† **Humblesse**. Obs. Also 4 umblesse, 5 humbles, -is(se). [a. OF. *humblesse*, f. *humble*: see HUMBLE a.1 and -ESS². In ME. stressed on second syllable; by Spenser on first: cf. *richesse*, *riches*.] Humbleness, humility.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 55 Vmblesse and pes good feith the emperice. c 1374 — *Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. 63 (Camb. MS.) Thow shal defowe thy-self thow umblesse of axynge. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* i. iv. (1869) 3 Wber inne weren stikked twelue degrees of humblesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 26 And with faire fearefull umblesse towards him shee came. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Viet.* l. lxxv. And with proue umblesse her feet's dust doth weare. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Nativ.* iv. 2 The strawy bed Where Mary, queene of Heaven, in bombless lay.

† **Humblesso**. Obs. [An affected nonce-formation on prec., after such It. or Sp. forms as *capriccio*, *capricho*.] An obeisance; a show of humility. 1599 NASH *Lenen Stuffs* 55 He kissed his hand thrice, and made as many Umblesses ere hee would finger it.

† **Humblete**, obs. by-form of HUMILITY.

c 1400-30 Chaucer's *Par.* T. P. 35 (Harl. MS.) to werkynge of alle maner humblete [6 texts *humylite*].

Humbling: see under HUMBLE v.1 and 2.

Humblok, obs. form of HEMLOCK.

Humbly (hʊmblɪ), *adv.* Also 4-6 umb-, -liche, -li-, -le-, -lie. See also HUMILY. [f. HUMBLE a. + -LY²: cf. *simple*, *simply*, etc.]

1. In a humble manner; with humility, meekly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* li. 1670 (1719) Lok þat ye pouke hombely [v. r. *humbely*, *vmbely*] Hem alle þre. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 1041 Oppon vs arm ys beued a layde, & humblyc answered þe kyng. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1837 The Troiane full umbly tolde hym anon. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & P.* (1868) 34 These sayd parys moche humbly with grete shamefastnes, a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 345 With greet reverence and that ful humbly. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. 14 Walking humbly before the Lorde. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 279 Tyrone . . . kneeled at the doore humbly on his knees for a long space. 1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* v. (R.), Off he is heard to threat, and humbly oft to pray. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. 39 He who walks humbly with Nature will seldom be in danger of losing sight of Art.

b. Used formally in addressing a superior.

1483 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 44 Humble praying your good mastership to take no displeasure with me. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 230 Moste humbly beseeching your highnes . . . that I maie have a sure saufe conduite. 1639 MARQ. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 58, I shall humbly craue leuie to ade this to your self. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 2, I do humbly propose . . . that another . . . be erected.

2. In a low or lowly position or condition; modestly; unpretentiously.

1746 TOM THUMB'S *Trav. Eng.* 105 Near an Acre of Pasture Ground, . . . sank gently down for several Hours, till at last it humbly settled about seventeen Yards below. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 292 John Bart, humbly born, and scarcely able to sign his name.

3. Comb.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 97 As . . . humbly minded and demeaned a Gentlewoman, as I have ever [known]. 1802 D. A. CLARKE in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 668 The meek and humbly-clad Sisters of St. Francis.

Humboldtite (hʊmbɔlt'itilɪt). *Min.* [Named 1825 after F. H. Alexander von Humboldt, a famous German traveller (1769-1859): see -LITE.] A variety of melilite, often found in large crystals.

1826 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* II. 251. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 325 Humboldtite, in right-square prisms. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 280 Humboldtite occurs in cavernous blocks of Somma.

Humboldtine (hʊmbɔlt'itain). *Min.* [f. (1821) as prec.: see -INE.] Hydrous oxalate of iron, found usually in capillary crystals.

1822 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* V. 193 A new mineral, discovered . . . near Billin in Bohemia has been named Humboldtine. 1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 76 Humboldtine, . . . blackens in the flame of a candle.

Humboldtite (hʊmbɔlt'itɪt). *Min.* [f. as prec.: see -ITE.] 1. = prec.

2. A synonym of datolite. Obs.

1823 in *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* Ser. ii. V. 134, I would propose to call it Humboldtite after that eminent philosopher, to whom natural science is so much indebted. 1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Min.* 28 Humboldtite; oxalate of iron.

Humbug (hʊmbug), *sb.* (a.) *collog.* [A slang or cant word which came into vogue c 1750.

(An earlier date has been given in several Dictionaries, on the ground of the occurrence of the word in the title of F. Killigrew's *Universal Jester*, which the *Slang Dictionary* dates 'about 1735-40'. But the earliest ed. of that work is dated by Lowndes 1754; see below.)

Many guesses at the possible derivation of *humbug* have been made; but as with other and more recent words of similar introduction, the facts as to its origin appear to have been lost, even before the word became common enough to excite attention. Cf. the following:

1751 (Jan.) *Student* II. 41 There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which though it has not even the 'penumbra' of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion! . . . I will venture to affirm that this Humbug is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine, make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it!

† 1. A hoax; a jesting or befooling trick; an imposition. Obs.

1751 *Student* II. 129 That exalted species of wit which is now practised by gentlemen of the brightest parts under the elegant denomination of a Humbug. *Ibid.* 287 (article) Of the Superlative Advantages arising from the use of the new-invented Science, called the Humbug. 1754 EARL ORREBY *Lett. in Connoisseur* No. 14 ¶ 3 Single words, indeed, now and then broke forth; such as *odious*, *horrible*, *detestable*, *shocking*, *Humbug*. This last new-coined expression, which is only to be found in the nonsensical vocabulary, sounds absurd and disagreeable, whenever it is pronounced. 1754 *Ibid.* No. 42 ¶ 4 Our pretenders to wit. . . . When they talk of Humbug, etc. they seem to be jabbering in the uncouth dialect of the Huns. ¶ 1754 F. KILLIGREW (title) *The Universal Jester*; or a pocket companion for the Wits; being a choice collection of merry conceits, facetious drolleries, etc., clenchers, closers, closures, boo-mots, and humbogs. 1755 J. SHEPBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 333 He delighted greatly in the humbug, a species of wit that was then newly produced in this enlightened age. 1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* I. 108 Sprightly Humbogs and practical Jokes. a 1799 TWEDDELL *Rem.* xxxi. (1815) 167 (Jod.) It was, to be sure, a very facetious humbug.

2. A thing which is not really what it pretends to be; an imposture, a deception, fraud, sham.

1751 *Student* II. 41 This peace will prove a confounded humbug upon the nation. 1831 *Cal's Tail* 20 A mere catch-penny humbug. 1884 LD. R. CHURCHILL in *West. Daily Press* 11 July 3/4 The whole legislature of the Government had been a gigantic humbug, a stupendous imposture, and a prodigious fraud.

3. Deception, pretence, sham; used interjectionally = 'stuff and nonsense'!

1825 J. GEORGE *View Law Joint Stock Comp.* 58 The writer would have thought it the acmé of humbug. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. XI. 53 In fact, to borrow a coarse word, the mere impersonation of humbug. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. iv, A government of statesmen or of clerks? Of Humbug or of Humdrum? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xxii. 160, I believe a notion is growing prevalent that half what is said and written about the dangers of the Alps is mere humbug. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 209 Humbug! come along! It's a shame to leave such claret as that.

4. A person that practises deception; an impostor, a 'fraud'.

[1763 in Mackenzie *Royal Masonic Cycl.* s.v., The brethren of the Venerable Society of Humbugs met at brother Hallam's, in Goodman's Fields from 1763.] 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 7 So essential a Familiar as the Humbug. 1807 to *Sheridaniana* 211, I think, father, said he, that many men who are called great patriots in the House of Commons, are great humbogs. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 9, I denounce the race as humbogs. 1860 L. STEPHEN *Vac. Tour* 272, I boldly informed my companions, and tried to persuade myself, that another half-hour would take us to the top; but I secretly felt that I was a humbug. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 300 He is at least a man among men, and not a humbug among humbogs.

5. A kind of sweetmeat. *dial.*

1825 [Remembered in comoo use in Gloucestershire]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Humbug*, . . . also applied to a kind of sweetmeat. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xliii, He had provided himself with a paper of humbogs for the child—'humbogs' being the north-country term for certain lumps of toffy, well-flavoured with peppermint. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

6. (See quot.)

1850 [In use in Norfolk for holding cows or horses]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Humbug* (*Manege*), a nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose. Used with bulls and other refractory bovines. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 328, 412, 458.

7. *Attrib.* or *adj.* Of the nature of or characterized by humbug or imposture; humbugging.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xxvi, A pun I do detect, 'Tis such a paltry, humbug jest. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley lxxviii, No humbug sort of devil-may-care and bad-luck-to-you kind of chaps.

Humbug (hʊmbug), *v.* [f. HUMBUG sb. In 18th c., and still dialectally, stressed *humbug*.]

1. *trans.* To practise humbug upon; to trick and make a jest of; to impose upon, hoax, delude.

1751 *Student* II. 41 'Did you observe how the Colonel Humbug'd his Grace last night?' 'These theatrical managers humbug the town damably!' 1754 F. WEBBER *Def. Rector Exeter Coll.* 43 Thus had the poor Rector the Mortification to find himself, in the modern Phrase, humbugg'd, that is, if I understand the Word, trick'd and made a Jest of. 1762-97 T. BAYDRES *Home Travels* I. 85 Now we're humbugg'd, you plainly see. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 182 John Bull loves to be humbugged, and they are enemies to themselves who write, speak, or seek truth. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Home Wks.* VI. 298 Even we have been humbugged by this Pagan rascal. 1885 F. ANSTEV *Tinted Venus* i. 4 That isn't it! . . . Don't try and humbug me.

b. To hoax or cajole into (doing something); to cheat out of (something).

1761 *Meretriciad* (1765) 21 What could a knight see in thy ugly face to be humbug'd of fifty pounds of lace? 1813 *Sporting Mag.* 218 The gentle reader humbugged into the belief. 1882 MRS. RAVEN'S *Templ.* I. 346 Does she humbug herself into that belief, as neatly as she humbogs you?

c. To change or transfer by trickery.
 1821 COMAE *Wife* III. 354 Your tricks... never cease To humbug health into disease. 1805 *Forum* (N. Y.) Jan. 561 The good things they have humbugged out of the charities.
 2. *intr.* To practise humbug; to be a humbug; 'to fool about'.

1753 HAWKSWORTH *Adventurer* No. 100 ¶ 7 I... could... humbug with so much skill as... to take in a knowing one. 1778 H. BACON *Epit. Humbugging* 6 Of worth and of wisdom the trial and test is—mark ye, my friends!—who shall humbug the best. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xliii (Farmer), She was always ready to help him, provided, as she told him, 'he didn't humbug'. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* II. vi. Where are we? We're humbugging about... getting a bit nearer the town. 1882 FREEMAN in *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 259 Why do we go humbugging, and bothering, and asking him to help us?

Hence **Humbugging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Humbuggable** *a.*, capable of being humbugged, gullible; whence **Humbuggability**. **Humbugger**, one who humbogs or practises imposture; a humbug, impostor. **Humbuggery**, **Humbuggism**, the action or practice of humbugging; humbug, imposture.

1798 in *Spirit Pub. Frls.* (1799) II. 361 A learned dissertation on the 'humbuggability of its inhabitants. 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 488 That any reasonable man ('humbuggability as the animal is) can have been so humbugged. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 581 The easiest, most good-natured and most humbuggable of all two-legged animals. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Frl.* No. 11 All the Wit... and all the Fun of all the 'Humbuggers of the Age. 1767 G. CANNING *Poems* 56 Such is the heart our Humbugger conceals. 1842 S. LOYRA *Handy Andy* xviii. 157 I'll strangle you... you humbugger. 1831 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* 386 The Jennerian vaccinic scheme... should counteract the virulence... which the past inoculating 'humbuggery had failed to effect. 1892 *Voice* (N. Y.) 25 Feb., Hypocrisy and humbuggery are openly declared to be the only traits that entitle a man to political support. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Frl.* No. 11 ¶ 6 The never enough to be admired Art of 'Humbugging came into Vogue. 1793 'A. PASQUIN' *Life Earl Barrymore* 67 Lord Barrymore was the most apt and successful person in beginning and pursuing a social species of imposture called humbugging, I ever sat with or observed. 1864 BUATON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 22 A kind of calm insolence essential to great success in the function called humbugging. 1803 *Morn. Herald* in *Spirit Pub. Frls.* (1804) VII. 276 In hopes the Town Will gulp him down With good 'humbugging sauce, Sir! 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Riv. Sports* (ed. 3) § 406 There were then no skulkers, no humbugging apologies. 1842 MOORE in *Mem.* (1856) VII. 311 By dint of sheer 'humbuggism.

Humbuzz. *dial.* [*f.* HUM *v.* + BUZZ *v.*]

1. A local name of the cockchafer.

1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* I. 124 What are there called humbuzes, by the Londoners cock-chafers. c. 1820 Mrs. SHAWOOD *May-bee* 13 William had caught another may-bee, or cockchafer, or humbuz (for so that insect is called in different places).

2. A thin piece of wood with a notched edge which is swung round rapidly by a string, and emits a loud humming sound, like the flight of a cockchafer; a bull-roarer.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

Humdrum (*hʊmˈdrʊm*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 humdrum. [Found c. 1550; app. a reduplicating formation from HUM *v.*; it is doubtful whether the second element had any distinct connexion with DRUM *sb.*]

A. adj. 1. Lacking variety; of a routine character; commonplace; monotonous; dull.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Dvi. Because I rather use a new making of distinction, than þe old accustomed Humtrum distinction. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 400/2 A very hum-drum marriage this. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 9 ¶ 6 The Hum-Drum Club... was made up of very honest Gentlemen, of peaceable Dispositions, that used to sit together, smook their Pipes, and say nothing 'till Mid-night. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 30 Dec., We had rather a hum-drum evening. 1823 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 158, I am writing in a sad, humdrum vein. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* Note C (1873) 313 A plain humdrum Sermon.

† 2. (*adj.* or *adv.*) Without decision or distinction; undecided. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 132 He... divides *ius* into *ius naturale*, and *voluntarium*; which may signifie either of them, or both together hum drum. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 112 Shall we (quoth she) stand still hum drum, And see stout Bruin all alone By numbers basely overthrown? 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 58. 3/3 Your Wiser Rival... Neer stood Hum Drum, with Shilly Shally.

B. sb. 1. A humdrum person; a dull, monotonous, commonplace fellow.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum.* i. i, By gadslid I scorne it, I, so I doe, to be a consort for every hum-drum. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 66. 2/2 A Plodding Hum-Drum, A Scollar that's Grum. 1812 *Religionism* 59 Heed not the lazy benefited hum-drums. 1894 BLACKMORE *Percy Cross* 158 There are none but hum-drums, and jog-trots.

2. Dullness, commonplaceness, monotony; dull monotonous talk; with *a* and *ppl.*, A humdrum saying, conversation, debate, etc.

1727 *Art Speaking in Publick* 71 (Jod.) Still in the same key to the tune of humdrum without either division or variety. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxii. 191, I am frequently forced to go to my harpsichord and silence his humdrum. 1840 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Marriest* xxiii, To stand listening for an hour together to mamma's humdrums. 1854 W. COVE *Lett. & Frls.* (1897) 62, I have been to bear a debate, or a hum-drum, in the House of

Lords. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ii, She was living with some intensity, and escaping humdrum.

† **b.** in *ppl.* Dullness; = DOLDRUMS 2. *Obs.*

1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1867) I. 140, I fear my epistle will... give you the hum-drums.

Hence **Humdrummery**, **Humdrumminess**, **Humdrumness**, the quality or state of being humdrum; humdrum action. **Humdrumish** *a.*, characterized by humdrum, monotony, or dullness; whence **Humdrumishness**.

1732 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* I. 385 Their two eldest daughters are beauties... but not entertaining, so we passed that day hum-drumish. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 414 His 'discretion and taste'... mean humdrumishness and humbug. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 52 The deity still that illumed my humdrummery, My Magnus Apollo was Robert Montgomery. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 2/3 A sort of humdrumness that seemed to steal into the ship's inner life. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 636/2 Plain men, of... fair capacities, and an unsurpassable humdrumness of nature and deportment. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 72 To break out of orthodox humdrumness.

Humdrum, *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To proceed in a humdrum, monotonous, or undecided fashion. Also to humdrum *it*.

1733 SWIFT *Lett. to Sheridan* 27 Mar., I humdrum it on... endeavouring to write, but write nothing, merely out of indolence and want of spirits. 1825 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 223 If you stand hum-drumming [etc.]. 1862 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) II. 108 We are humdrumming on as usual. 1894 A. D'HERISTAL *Discord. Life* xii. 99, I cannot humdrum with him in the Darby and Joan style.

Hence **Humdrumming** *ppl. a.*, monotonous, commonplace.

1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 14 He is none of those humdrumming Authors. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 189 To the humdrumming round, Wherein most men are bound, He furnishes pleasant variety.

Humdudgeon (*hʊmˈdʒʊdʒən*). Also **humdurgeon**. [*Cf.* HUM *sb.* 2 and DUDGON *sb.* 2] (*See* quot. 1785.)

1785 GOSSE *Diet. Vulg. T.*, Hum Durgeon, an imaginary illness; he has got the hum durgeon... nothing ails him except low spirits. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xiii, I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a scart on the pow. 1827 — *Two Drovers* ii, I mean down to the Clachan to see if the lad Harry Waakfelt is out of his humdudgeons yet. 1827 LYVTON *Pelham* lxxx, His ravings and humdudgeon will unman all our youngsters.

Humean, **Humian** (*hiūˈmiən*), *a.* Also **Hume'ian**. [*f.* personal name Hume: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to the philosophical system or doctrine of David Hume (1711-76). So **Humianism**, the philosophy of David Hume; **Hu'mist**, an adherent of this.

1800 LAMA *Lett.* (1888) I. 115 The cursed philosophical 'Humeian indifference. 1866 *Reader* 24 Mar. 296 The old Humeian dogma, that 'no amount of testimony can render a miracle credible'. 1884 J. H. STIRLING in *Mind* Oct. 540 Its general nature is understood, and the peculiar Humian point of it seen into. 1858 W. R. PIRIE *Ing. Human Mind* II. iv. 209 It is substantively 'Humeism though the conclusion may be somewhat differently argued out. 1884 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 425/3 The expansion of Humism by the Mills and their school. *Ibid.* 20 Dec. 800/1 The influence of the encyclopaedists in France and of the 'Humists in England.

Humect (*hiūmekt*), *v.* Now rare. [*ad.* L. *humectare* (more correctly *ūm-*), *f.* (*h*)*ūmectus* moist, wel, *f.* (*h*)*ūmē-re* to be moist: see HUMID, HUMOUR. *Cf.* F. *humecter* (16th c., Rabalais).]

1. *trans.* To moisten, wet.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. xi, It humecteth the body, or maketh it moyster and better. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's *Bk. Physicke* 18/1 Humect an other peece of clothe in rayne water. 1670-88 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 94 Many springs humect it from the Appennine hills. 1765 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/2 On the falling of rain that humects the earth, there arises a grateful smell. 1853 SAVER *Pantroph.* 139 The other half of this seasoning serves to humect the quenelles which you have taken beforehand.

2. *intr.* To become humid or moist.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Leuery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 613 This Salt... easily humects, and dissolves into a liquor.

Hence **Humecting** *ppl. a.*, moistening.

1612 ENCH. *Med.* 57 Neither oile nor any other humecting thing. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 42 By its general humecting quality, water is distinguished from aqua philosophorum.

Humectant (*hiūmektānt*), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *humectant-em*, pres. pp. of *humectare* to HUMECT.]. *a. adj.* Moistening, wetting. *b. sb.* *Med.* A diluent.

1659 H. MOAZ *Immort. Soul* II. iv. (1662) 162 Which Fumes, if they be grosser and humectant, may raise [etc.]. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 562 Those medicines... supposed capable of dissolving that tenacity, denominated Diluents, Humectants, and Attenuants. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Humectant...* In surgery, the substance for retaining moisture in a water dressing.

† **Humectate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *humectāt-us*, pa. pp. of *humectare*.] Moistened, wetted. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 The white neckes schalle be humectate or made wette with golde.

Humectate (*hiūmektēt*), *v.* Now rare. [*f.* L. *humectāt-*, ppl. stem of *humectare* to HUMECT.]. = HUMECT 1. Hence **Humectating** *ppl. a.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 13 Divided into sluces, to humectat the bordering soil. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. xxxv. (1645) 370 When we eate, nature draweth a moysture

into our mouth, to humectate our mente. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Copal*, A warming, resolving, and humectating power. 1855 *Househ. Words* XII. 449 To humectate the evening breeze on the Pincian Hill.]

Humectation (*hiūmektāˈʃən*). [*a.* F. *humectation* (14th c. in Littré) or *ad.* late L. (*h*)*ūmectāt-iō-em*, n. of action *f.* (*h*)*ūmectāre* to HUMECT.]

1. The action or process of moistening or wetting; irrigation; the condition of being moistened or wet.

1544 PHARR *Pestilence* (1553) Lijb, Ther vpon folowed the excessive humectacyon or moistning of mans body. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* vi. iii. (1639) 363 The Humectation or moistnes of the uvula. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 407 If... the humectation exceeds the evaporation, the body at length wets through. 1849 COL. WISEMAN *Ess., Sense v. Science* (1853) III. 589 The requisite degree of humectation.

b. Old Chemistry. (*See* quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Humectation*,... in Pharmacy and Chymistry, the moistening of a mixt Body in order to prepare it for some Operation, or for the more easy drawing out of its best or finest Parts.

c. Path. (*See* quot.)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Humectation*,... The term has been applied in the same sense as oedema or serous infiltration.

† 2. Liquefaction. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Aleh.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Vessells broade for Humectation. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 255/1 Humectation... is the concretion of a vapour into water, or liquefaction of a solid Body, as Metal.

† **Humectative**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* L. *humectāt-*, ppl. stem of *humectare* to HUMECT + -IVE.] Tending to moisten.

1640 *Erotomania* 321 The... Diet... ought to be somewhat more Humectative, and lesse Refrigerative. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 181 Lubricated with humectative aliments.

† **Humectator**, *Obs.* [*f.* HUMECTATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which moistens; a moistener.

1669 M. N. *Med. Medicinæ* 283 Their Humectators and Coolers in Hecticks.

Humective, *a.* and *sb.* rare. [*irreg. f.* HUMECT *v.* + -IVE. *Cf.* *adaptive*.] *a. adj.* = HUMECTATIVE. *b. sb.* = HUMECTANT *sb.*

1633 A. H. *Parthenia Sacra* 218 (T.) These fountainwaters have an humective and vegetative virtue within them. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 593 Emollients, aperitives... humectives, and absorbents.

Humefy, var. HUMIFY (after L. *humefacere*).

Humelich, -lie, -ly, var. HUMILY, humbly.

Humeral (*hiūˈmərəl*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* late L. **humeral-is*, used as *sb.* neut. (*h*)*umerale* covering for the shoulders, *f.* (*h*)*umerus* shoulder. *Cf.* F. *huméral* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. 1. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the humerus or upper arm in man, or to the homogenetic bone in other vertebrates.

e.g. *Humeral artery, muscle, vein. Humeral clincure*, a belt of bones bearing the pectoral fin of a fish, by some considered homogenetic with the humerus.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 901 It lyeth vnder the foresaide humerall veyne where the Median or Common veyne ariseth thereout. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 162 Humeral or Shoulder-affectations. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Humeral Muscle*, the Muscle that moves the Arm at the upper End. 1760 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 659 The danger of wounding the humeral artery. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 190 The scapula... divides at its humeral end into an acromial and coracoid process.

2. Of or pertaining to the shoulder or shoulders. *Humeral veil* (*Eclt.*): an oblong vestment of silk worn round the shoulders in various rites and enveloping the hands when holding sacred vessels.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 71 On the credence he will place the humeral veil. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 415/2 The use of the humeral veil at Benediction is strictly prescribed in several decrees of the Congregation of Rites.

3. Of or belonging to the part called HUMERUS in insects or other invertebrates.

a. Belonging to the humerus or femur of the fore-leg of an insect, or to the second joint of the pedipalp of a spider.

b. Belonging to the anterior corner of the thorax in *Diptera*. *c.* Pertaining to the exterior front angle of the elytrum in *Coloptera*.

1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 169 Humeral spot on the elytra. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 620 In the Homopterous Hemiptera the three axes may be readily traced, but the humeral plate... is more irregular in shape. *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 333 Humeral angle (*Angulus Humeralis*), the exterior basal angle. 1880 CAMPBELL *Frl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83. 154 The humeral joint of each palpus.

B. sb.

1. *Eclt.* † *a.* A part of the Jewish sacerdotal vestment, worn on the shoulder. *Obs.* *b.* = *Humeral veil* (A. 2).

1641 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. 14 These chains wherewith the breast-plate and humeral were tied.

2. The second joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider (*Cent. Dict.*).

Humero- (*hiūˈmərə*), used as combining form of L. *humerus* shoulder, in the sense 'pertaining to the humerus and (some other part)', as *humero-abdominal*, -*cubital*, -*digital*, -*dorsal*, -*metacarpal*, -*olecranal*, -*radial*.

1884 FLOWER in *Frl. Anthropol. Inst.* Nov. 17 The humero-radial index which forms one of the most important differences between the skeleton of the Andamanese and the European. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Humero-cubital*, relating to the upper arm and the forearm. *Humero-cubita*,

articulation, the elbow-joint. *Ibid.*, *Humero-olecranal*, relating to the humerus and the olecranon.

† **Humorous**, *a. Obs. rare*—^o. [ad. L. type **humerosus*, *f. humerus* shoulder.] 'That hath great shoulders' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

|| **Humerus** (*hiū'mērŭs*). Pl. -i. [L. (more correctly *umerus*) = shoulder, (rarely) upper arm.] *Anat.* The bone of the upper arm, extending from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint; the homogenetic bone in other vertebrates.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 51 b. The same bone in Latin is called *Humerus*, which in English is shoulder. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Humerus*, the Shoulder; the Shoulder-bone or first Bone of the Arm. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, At the lower end of the humerus are two processes, covered each with a cartilage. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 295 Sockets for lodging the round head of the arm-bones, the humeri. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 89 The humerus is cylindrical, longest in Pelicans.

b. Applied by Cuvier to the proscapula, by Owen to the mesocoracoid, of fishes.

1854 OWEN in *Circle Sc. Org. Nat.* i. 176 In the salmon . . . The radius, after expanding to unite with the humerus, the ulna, and the radial carpal, sends a long and broad process downwards and inwards.

c. The third joint of the anterior pair of legs of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 369 *Humerus*, the third and elongated joint of the Brachium, answering to the Femur in the legs.

d. A corneous plate on the exterior front angle of the elytrum in *Coleoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 619 If you carefully extract one [wing] from the stag-beetle . . . the first thing that will strike you, upon examining the base, will be the plate . . . called by Chabrier the *humerus*.

e. Applied by some to the anterior corner of the thorax, the 'shoulder', of an insect; by Walker, to the subcostal or submarginal vein of the forewing of certain *Hymenoptera*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Humest, var. *UMEST*, *Obs.*, nppermost.

† **Humet**, *sb.* ¹ *Her. Obs.* Also 6 h(e)umette. (See also *HAWMED*.) [? a. OF. **heumet* dim. of *heume* the bar of the helm or rudder.] A fess or bar so couped that its extremities do not touch the sides of the shield.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 121 The field is d'Ermine, iij Humettes gules. The Humettes borne in the armes before described. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 172 That tearme Humet is very new. 1594 WYRELY *Armorie* 86 In Ermins shield three hamets be bare.

† **Humet**, *sb.* ² *Obs.* [? f. L. *hum-us* ground; or ? the same as prec. which is figured as a long rectangle.] A slab of stone, as a tombstone, placed upon the ground.

a 1645 HABBINGTON *Survey Worc. in Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 482 On a humet or ground tombe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 94/1 A Taylor sitting upon a square Table (Stone or Humett, as some term it).

† **Humet**, *a. Obs.* Also errone. humid (cf. *HAWMED*). An abbrev. of *HUMETTY*.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentrie* II. v. 47 This is called Humet by reason it is severed from the sides of the Escoccheon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v.*, Bloom, in his Heraldry, gives you a Fesse of this Form, which he calls, *Fesse Humid.* 1766 [see *HUMIDITY*].

† **Humetted**, *a. Her. Obs.* = next.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 183 Cheuerons are borne crenelly, quarterly, counterly or transmuted, humetted, or trunked.

Humetty (*hiū'mēti*), *a. Her.* Also -é, -ee. [f. *HUMET* + *y* = Fr. -é.] Said of an ordinary (as a cross, fesse, chevron, etc.) of which the extremities are couped or cut off so as not to reach the sides of the escutcheon.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 1 b, Thys Crosse . . . beyng humette and ragueled. 1766 PORY *Heraldry Dict.*, *Humet* or *Humetty*. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 189 Azure a chevron, humetty between three covered cups or. 1868-82 CUSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 61 The Cross humetty, or couped, as its name implies, has its extremities cut off.

Humgruffin (*hūm'grōfin*). [A made-up word, from *hum*, *gruff*, *griffin*.] 'A terrible or repulsive person' (Davies).

1844 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* II. *St. Cuthbert*, One horrid Humgruffin, who seem'd by his talk, And the airs he assumed, to be cock of the walk.

† **Humh**, *int. Obs.* [An inarticulate sound, more exactly *h'mh* (with aspirated *m*).] = *HUMPH int.*

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Year* E iij, Hee only shooke his head at this, and cried hum!

Humian: see *HUMANE*.

Humic (*hiū'mik*), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *humus* ground, mould + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to humus or mould. *Humic acid*, an acid found in humus or derived from it by boiling with an alkali.

1844 PETZOLD *Lect. Farmers Agric. Chem.* 93 A substance . . . which has been called humic acid. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* viii. (ed. 3) 148 Mr. Staring . . . has attributed the general scarcity of human bones in Dutch peat . . . to the power of the humic and sulphuric acids to dissolve bones.

Humicubation (*hiū'mikubē'jōn*). [ad. L. type **humicubation-em*, *f. humi* on the ground + *cubatio*, *f. cubare* to lie down.] Lying down on the ground, esp. as a sign of penitence or humiliation.

1656 BRANHAM in *Hobbes Lib. Necess.*, & *Chance* 145 VOL. V.

Fasting and Sackcloth, and Ashes, and Tears, and Humicubations, used to be companions of Repentance. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 195 That fasting be not divorc'd from its primitive society of watchings, humicubations, sorrowings. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 255 Frequent watchings, humicubations, and the like.

Humid (*hiū'mid*), *a.* Also 6-7 humid. [a. F. *humide* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *humid-us*, more correctly *umid-us*, *f. umere* to be moist.] Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, or mist; moist, damp.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 58 The rane . . . is an exalatione of humid vapours. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotomena* 54 Such musick, as . . . drew humilid lamentations from the driest eyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 193 The humid Flours, that breathd Thir morning Incense. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii. Those mouldering walls and humid floor. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 14 Ireland is more humid than England.

b. In mediæval physiology, said of elements, humours, etc.

1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 Because the Braines are colde and humide. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ix. 200 The complexion of a woman . . . is more humide then the complexion of a man. 1809 *Med. Jynl.* XXI. 199 When the choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine, and melancholic temperaments, are said to be occasioned by a humid and dry, hot and cold constitution.

c. Said of a chemical process in which liquid is used.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem. I.* 411 It is a reduction in the humid way. 1816 J. SMITH *Paurorama Sc. & Art* II. 480 Crystallization is of two kinds, the dry and the humid; . . . the humid crystallization refers to fluids and gases holding solids in solution. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 373 Iodine does not act sensibly in the humid way.

d. Of diseases: Marked by a moist discharge.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 507 The French [usually express this difference] by those of humid and dry gangrenes. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 484 Laminated Humid Scall.

Hence **Humidly** *adv.*; **Humidness**, moistness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Humidness*, moisture. 1886 C. GIBBON *Clare of Claremede* II. xi. 172 There was . . . fear in her humilid bright eyes.

† **Humidate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *humidat-*, ppl. stem of *humidare*, *f. humidus* HUMID.] *trans.* To make humid or moist; to moisten.

c 1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne Cij b*, Immoderat slepe and sluggishnes doth humidate and make lyght the brayne. 1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Humidate*, to moisten.

Humidify (*hiū'midifai*), *v.* [f. HUMID *a.* + *-FY*.] *trans.* To render humid or moist; to moisten, damp. Hence **Humidifer**, an apparatus for rendering the atmosphere moist.

1824 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 109/1 Lacy's Patent Humidifier. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Abnanc Comp.* 25 Air-heating, cooling, and humidifying apparatus for workshops. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 470 Potted plants . . . sufficed to humidify the air.

† **Humidious**, *a. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. L. *humid-us* HUMID + *-IOUS*.] Moist, wet, watery.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World's Eighth Wond.* 45 Wks. II. 62/1 The great humidious Monarch tells him plaine 'Twere best he iogd from his commanding Maine.

Humidity (*hiū'miditi*). Also 5 humedite, vmydite, humidite, 5-6 humidite(e, etc. [a. F. *humidité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *humiditāt-em*, *f. humidus* HUMID.]

1. The quality or condition of being humid; moistness, dampness.

Relative Humidity (of the atmosphere) in *Meteorol.*, the amount of moisture which it contains as compared with that of complete saturation at the given temperature.

c 1450 BURGH *Scoties* 1906 Flor Chaung of Complexioun by drynesse or humydyte. 1524 BOORDE *Dietary* xviii. (1870) 277 All manner of fleshe the which is inclyned to humydyte. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 129 By reason of the humidity of the Northerne wind, which here is the moystest. 1729 S. SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 207 This Hygrometer . . . the use whereof is to find out precisely the Humidity and Sicity of the Air. 1780 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 380 The relative humidity of the atmosphere, as indicated by a hygrometer. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 58 A day of average humidity in England.

2. *concr.* Fluid matter that makes a body humid; moisture (diffused through a gas as vapour or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); damp.

1412-20 LYOC. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. (MS. Digby 230), After bat ver hap made out of be roote The humydyte kyndely to ascende. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Aiv b, Blud . . . is very nere like humidite whiche is as fundation of lyfe. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 260/1 Death . . . cometh . . . when through want of Refrigeration the Radical Humidity is consumed and dried up. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gualacum*, The watery Humidity call'd Phlegm. 1893 SIA R. BALL *In High Heavens* 277 When the heat was greatest . . . the air was . . . largely charged with humidity.

b. *pl.* The humours and juices of animals and plants. (Cf. *HUMOUR sb.* 2.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 22 Another maner fleisch per is bat is glandelose . . . & his luament is bat he turne humedites [B. vmydites], bat is to sele moistnes to her heete. 1691 WOOD *At. Oxon.* (R.), Imbibing the superfluous humidities of the body. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pomegranate-tree*, This Mould . . . and its Salts . . . will . . . penetrate the Roots of the Pomegranate-Trees, by Means of the Humidities which draw them thither.

† **Humiferous**, *a. Obs. rare*—^o. [f. L. (*h*)*ū-mifer* containing moisture, *f. stem of* (*h*)*ūm-ere*,

(*h*)*ūm-idus*, (*h*)*ūm-or*: see *-FEROUS*.] 'Waterish, that brings moisture' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Humific** (*hiū'mifik*), *a. rare*—^o. [ad. late L. (*h*)*ūmific-us* moistening, *f. as* prec. + *-fic-us* *-FIC*.] 'Causing moisture' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Humifuse (*hiū'mifūs*), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *humifusus*, *f. humi* on the ground + *fusus*, *pa. pple. of fundere* to pour, extend, spread.] (See quot.)

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Humifusus*, applied to the stalk of vegetables when it runs or stretches along the surface of the ground, but without sending out roots: *humifuse*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Humify (*hiū'mifai*), *v. rare*. Also 8 humefy. [ad. late L. (*h*)*ūmificare*, *f. (h)* *ūmificus* moistening (see *HUMIFIC* and *-FY*.)] *trans.* To render humid; to moisten. So **Humification**, moistening.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 229 To refresh the thirst a little by the dregs of humification. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 22 The earth, which is humified either by rain, or the dew. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) I. ix. 89 Marcasites and pyrites . . . by being humefied with water or air, contract this heat.

† **Humil**, -ile, *a. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 -yll, 6 -yle, -ill. [ad. L. *humilis* humble; in 16th c. F. also *humile*, 12th c. *humele*.] Humble.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 1, September, the humyll moneth suette, Quhen passyt by the hycht was off the hette. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* ix. 4, I repent my synns with humill hairt contrit. 1533 GAU RICH *Vay* 24 He that hes perfit twiff in hime [God] he is humil, and redy to serwe eueric man. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* x. (1870) 225 Andrew Borde . . . doth surrender humyle commendacyon. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 96 Humill men sall inheret the eird.

b. Of a plant: Of lowly growth.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 32 The Balme tree . . . his lowe and humile kinde of growth.

† **Humile**, **humily**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 -yle, -yll, -ill. [In 15th c. *humilye*, *a. F. humilier*, ad. L. *humiliare* to humble (see *HUMILIATE*); in 16th c. usually *humil*, -ile, after prec. adj.] *trans.* To humble, to humiliate.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 226 b/1 The herie contryte and humylyed. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. i. 167 He is excessuely humylyed. *Ibid.* IV. xxi. 260 Therefore they ought to fere & them humyle before god. 1523 LD. BERNES *Froiss.* I. ccxi. 255 A care that greatly humiled the kynge's courage. 1533 GAU RICH *Vay* 43 Quhow the sone of God humilith hime of his hie maieste. 1562 WINST. *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 33 The potent Spirit of God mot humylyl your bertis.

Humiliant (*hiū'miliānt*), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *humiliant-em*, pres. pple. of *humiliare* to HUMILIATE.] Humiliating.

1844 MAS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* III. By my perciplency of sin and fall And melancholy of humiliant thoughts.

Humiliate (*hiū'miliēit*), *v.* [f. *humiliat-*, ppl. stem of late L. *humiliare*, *f. humilis* HUMBLE *a.* 1 Cf. F. *humilier*.]

† 1. *trans.* To make low or humble in position, condition, or feeling; to humble. *refl.* To humble or abase oneself, to stoop; sometimes, to prostrate oneself, to bow. *Obs.*

1533-4 in *Suppression Monasteries* (Camden) 22 We be . . . set in comfote to humylyate our selves as prostrate afore your highnes. 1577 tr. *Fisher's Treat. Prayer* (R.), For God his wyll is, that we should humiliate and delect our selues in the sight of his maieste. 1602-3 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 20 Such a religious man may not . . . humiliate himselfe to execute the rite of homage. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. i. iv. (1676) 121 How much we ought to . . . examine and humiliate our selves, seek to God, and call to him for mercy. 1656 BLOUNT, *Humiliate*, to make low or humble. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* I. xvii. 128 They might well fear, lest all the States of Germany humiliated, or joynted to those of the Emperour, he might come and redemand some Towns amongst them. 1776 S. J. PRAET *Pupil of Pleas* II. 17 He whom indigence and the strokes of ill-fortune have not . . . humiliated.

2. To lower or depress the dignity or self-respect of; to subject to humiliation; to mortify.

1757 [see *HUMILIATING ppl.a.*] 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 570 The luxury of individuals often . . . humiliates those who miss its delights. 1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) III. 66, I have . . . to complain of my counsel . . . for humiliating me. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 113 Mere donations . . . humiliate as much as they relieve. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3, 362 The country was humiliated by defeat. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seck & F.* 161 When we ask to be humbled, we must not recoil from being humiliated.

Hence **Humiliated** *ppl.a.*

1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 81 Bateman was at that period in a humiliated state of mind. 1810 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 25 What a spirit would be kindled throughout groaning and humiliated Europe! 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 280 The humiliated tillers of the soil.

Humiliate, *a. and sb.* [ad. late L. *humiliat-us*, *pa. pple. of humiliare* (see prec.)]

A. adj. † *a.* Humiliated, humbled (*obs.*). *b.* Belonging to the order of Humiliates.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 81 They would be more humiliate and dejected. 1880 *Litr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VII. 689 A female order of Benedictines, known as humiliate nuns, or nuns of Blassoni.

† *B. sb.* (*With capital H.*) One of an order of monks and nuns who affected great humility in dress, behaviour, and occupation. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 554 Nor were those wylie Humiliates regardless of choosing a delicate

plot... where hee built a goodly Abbey of their Order. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Humiliates*, a Religious Order, instituted about the year 1166 by certain persons exiled by Frederick Barbarossa.

Humiliating (hūmī-lī-ē-tīng), *pp. l. a.* [f. HUMILIATE *v.* + -ING.] That humiliates; that lowers one's dignity or self-respect; abasing, mortifying.

1757 *Herald* I. ix. 147 To have demanded so humiliating a sacrifice of decorum. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. (1859) I. 345 Bankruptcy is perhaps the greatest and most humiliating calamity which can befall an innocent man. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1887) 320 The most humiliating of these events was the loss of Minorca. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Europe* v. (1894) 127 A retreat... would have been... humiliating.

Hence **Humiliatingly** *adv.*, in a way that humiliates.

1782 H. ELLIOT *Let. in Life* viii. (1868) 250, I was very humiliatingly treated. 1842 R. ANDERSON *Regeneration* (1871) 99 How humiliatingly and sharply it convicts and reproves!

Humiliation (hūmī-lī-ē-ti-ōn), [a. F. *humiliation* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *humiliatio-nem*, n. of action from *humiliare* to HUMILIATE.] The action of humiliating or condition of being humiliated; humbling, abasement. Formerly often = humbled or humble condition, humility.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 406 The ferthe [manere of humylyte] is whan he nys nat sory of his humiliacion. 1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* iv. 18 Eneas knelyd down on bothe his knees, bi grete humylyacyon of herte. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Tha war ordanit also for our humiliatioun, instructioun and spiriutal exercitioun. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 110 Receiving penitents... having first before this washing testified their humiliation by fasting and prayer. 1648 *Shorter Catech. Westminster Assem.* (1718) § 23 Christ, as our Redeemer, executeth the offices of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King, both in his estate of humiliation and exaltation. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 1. 65 Yes, said Prudence, it is an hard matter for a man to go down into the valley of Humiliation, as thou art now, and to catch no slip by the way. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 353 On the 10th, We kept a day of Fasting and Humiliation. 1771 JUNIUS *Let.* xlii. 221 Where will the humiliation of this country end? 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* vi. (1852) 162 As His Incarnation was the humiliation of His Godhead, so was His death the humiliation of His earthly nature. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* xiii. (1876) 273, I think 'humiliation' is a very different condition of mind from humility. 'Humiliation' no man can desire; it is shame and torture.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 79 Many voluntary humiliacyons in y^e waye to perfyte mekenes. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xiv. 123 Nor would he pay the least regard to the humiliations and supplications of some among them. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1887) 383 Incensed by multiplied wrongs and humiliations.

Humiliative (hūmī-lī-ē-tīv), *a.* [f. L. *humiliat-*, *pp. l. stem* of *humiliare* to HUMILIATE + -IVE.] Having a humiliating quality.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 23 Of these two... the first mentioned may be termed the depressive or humiliative.

Humiliator (hūmī-lī-ē-tōr), [Agent-n. in L. form, from *humiliare*.] One who humiliates.

1850 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rigveda* I. 135 The humiliator of his enemies. 1890 in *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/6 That he was 'a grovelling humiliator of his distinguished race'.

Humiliatory, *a.* [f. as HUMILIAT-IVE + -ORY.] That tends to humiliate.

1872 RUSKIN *Aratra Pentilici* iii. 80 Of the impotence, take but this one, utterly humiliatory, and... ghastly example.

† **Humilist**, *Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *humilis* HUMBLE + -IST.] = HUMILIATE *sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Humilites*, the Humilists; Gray Friars of the Order of St. Bennet.

† **Humilitude**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *humilis* HUMBLE + -TUDE.] Humility.

c 1386 SIR H. SIDNEY in *Let. Abp. Ussher* (1686) App. 26 High Humilitudes take such deep root in the minds of the Multitude. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. iv. (1852) 127 With a sagacious humilitude he consented.

Humility (hūmī-lī-ti), [a. F. *humilité* (earlier *umilitet*, 11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *humilitat-em*, f. *humilis* HUMBLE.]

1. The quality of being humble or having a lowly opinion of oneself; meekness, lowliness, humbleness: the opposite of *pride* or *haughtiness*.

c 1375 SHOREHAM 117 Thor3 clenness and humylyte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 And with full great humilite He suffreth his adversite. 1419 R. HOLME in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 65 With all subjection and humilitee We recomend us to your roial Majestee. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 4 Thow that... Gabriell send... On to the mayd of maist humilite. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 43 *stage direct.*, Enter Coriolanus in a gowne of Humility, with Menenius. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 99 That is true humility to have a meane esteeme of himselfe out of a true apprehension of Gods greatness. 1757 HUME *Ess.*, *Passions* (1817) II. 175 Humility... is a dissatisfaction with ourselves on account of some defect or infirmity. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. I. (1876) 52 The humility which acknowledges present insufficiency.

b. with *pl.* An act of humility of self-abasement.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* (1747) 51 With these humilities... they satisfied the young king. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 32 All the tricky humilities of the ambitious candidates for the favorable suffrages of the judicious Public.

2. Humble or low condition, rank, or estate; unpretentiousness, humbleness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Humilitie*, low estate, baseness. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. 8 But how will a Person of his Pride and Pedigree, relish the Humility of this Apartment? 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistonia*, I made a sort of apology for the humility of the fare. c 1838 DE QUINCEY *Shaks.* Wks. 1863 XV. 37 His course lay... through the humilities of absolute poverty.

3. A local name of several N. American birds of the family *Scolopacidae*.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. viii. (1865) 34 The Humilities or Simplicities (as I may rather call them) bee of two sorts, the biggest being as big as a greene Plover, the other as big as birds we call Knots in England. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Humility*, otherwise called Simplicity, a sort of Bird in New England. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 256 The Humility is so called because it speaks the word humility, and seldom mounts high in the air.

† **Humilness**, *Obs. Chiefly Sc.* [f. HUMIL *a.* + -NESS.] Humbleness, humility.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cxvii. With dredefull humylnesse. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 479, I shall assiste you with all humylnesse. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 75 Hartlie thankfulness... We offer the Lord, with lawlie humilnes.

† **Humily**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 *humelich*, -ili, -yly, -ely, 4-6 *humly*, 5 *hummyly*, *home-liche*, *homly*, 6 *hum(e)lie*, *humilye*. [f. HUMIL *a.* + -LY.] In 16th c. only *Sc.* It was united with the form *humby* by the intermediate *humly*.] = HUMBLY.

1735 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 578 He him thankit humyly. c 1380 *Sir Ferum*, 2050 Pe duk aunswerede þat mayde fyre, humelich & fayre. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 200 Homliche on hir heued heor hondus þei leyed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 20 For he... is cumin full humly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* XII. xiv. 121 Streik furth my handis humlie. 1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 6096 Full humilye he techet vs. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 104 Humlie I the exhort.

Humil (hūmī-l), *Chem.* [f. HUMUS + -IN.] A neutral substance existing, according to Mulder, in black humus.

1844 PETZOLDT *Lect. Farmers Agric. Chem.* 93 To this the name *humine* or *humus* coal has been applied. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 20 The organic vegetable matter consists of humin and ulmin, and of acids derived from humus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Humil*,... the material in turf which is neither acid nor alkaline.

† **Humiserpent**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *humī* on the ground + *serpent-em*, *pr. pp. l. of serpēre* to crawl.] Crawling on the ground. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. ii. 3 He is *ex face plebis*, humi-serpent; of the lowest of the people.

Humism, -ist: see under HUMEAN.

Humistratus (hūmī-strā-tus), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *humistrāt-us* (f. *humī* on the ground + *strātus* spread) + -OUS.] 'Spread over the surface of the ground' (Gray).

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Humite (hūmī-tē), *Min.* [Named, 1813, after Sir Abraham Hume, of London.] A fluo-silicate of magnesium, long considered a variety of chondrodite, but now, on crystallographical grounds, made a distinct species.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen*. 45 *Humite*, is a substance mentioned by Bournon. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 353 *Humite* has been described... as belonging to the prismatic system. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 37 Twins of *humite* occur, twinned in two ways.

Humlie, *humblie*, *Sc.* [f. HUMMEL *a.* + -Y.] A hummel or polled cow. Also *attrib.*, as *humlie-cow*. In quotes. 1818, 1825-80 *transf.*

1813 J. HEADRICK *Agric. Surv. Forfarsh.* 439 (Jam.) A great proportion of the permanent stock are humlies, that is, they have no horns. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* IV. I gat the humlie-cow, that's the best in the byre. for ten pund Scots. 1818 E. BURL'S *Lett. N. Scotl.* II. 104 *note*, In the days of our grand-fathers the lower class of Highlanders, were... denominated *humblies* from their wearing no covering on their head but their hair. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Humlock*, *Humlie*, 'a polled cow; also a person whose head has been shaved, or hair cut'.

Humlock, variant of HEMLOCK.

† **Hummel**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [= MLG. and mod. G. *hummel* wild bee, drone, *Dn. hommel* drone, = *humbe* in HUMBLE-BEE.] A drone; a lazy fellow. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 18 Wyld haschbaldis, baggarbaldis, and hummellis.

Hummel (hūm'l), *humble* (hūm'b'l), *a. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: a. 5 *hommyl*, 6 *homill*, *hommil*, 8-*hummel*, (8 *humml*). b. 7 *hum-bell*, 6-*humble*. [Corresponds to LGer. *hummel*, *hommel* hornless beast (hence draught-ox); cf. *hummelbock*, *hummelgeisz* a hornless goat, *humlich*, dial. *homlich* hornless, Bav. *humlet* hornless. The earlier history of the word has not been traced: there may be radical connexion with HAMBLE to mutilate.]

1. Of cattle: Hornless, 'dodded'.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 164 Quhen uncouth ky fechtis among thaimself, gif ane of thaim happens to be slane, and uncertane quhat kow maid the slaughter, the kow that is homill sail beir the wyte. 1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Let. in Wodr. Scot. Misc.* (1844) 438 When we got it, it was but a Dun humble kow. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isles, Ostig Wks.* X. 415 Of their black cattle, some are without horns, called by the Scots, *humble cows*. *transf.* 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 886 The lop-ear [in the zebu] is a decidedly 'hummel' characteristic.

2. Of corn or grain: Awnless. *Hummel corn*, 'a term applied to the lighter grain of any kind, or that which falls from the rest when it is fanned' (Jam.); hence used *attrib.* 'mean, poor'.

1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 35/2, vii chaldre of hommyll corne. a 1605 *Burrell Diary* in *Dailyell Fragm. Scot. Hist.* (1798) 36 The ait mailt 10 lih. the boll, the humbell corne 7 lih. the boll. 1799 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Berwicksh.* IV. 386 The... hinds... receive 10 bolls oats, 2 bolls barley, and 1 boll peas, which two last articles are called hummel corn. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) 87 A hummelcorn discourse.

† 3. Broken, chapped, kibed. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 128 In case of humble-heels he applied it sodden in oile.

Hummel, *humble*, *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *g* *homil*, *humel*. [f. *prec. adj.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive of the horns: see HUMMELED. 2. To remove the awns from (barley). See also quot. 1893.

1800 *M.S. Poem* (Jam.), Thair's bear tae hummil. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 30 (Jam.) My heart dunt-duntit like a man humblin bear. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Homil*, to humble or remove the awns from barley... In breaking stones for macadamised roads, to *humel* means to break the lumps into smaller sizes preparatory to their being made the requisite size by a smaller hammer.

Hence **Hummelling**, -eling *vbl. sb.*

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 465/2 Barley requires care in thrashing, to break off all the awns close to the grain... It is often necessary... to effect this by another operation... called *hum-meling*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 386 A barley aveller or hummelling machine... for the purpose of rubbing the horns or awls off barley... leaving the kernels clean.

† **Hummel-bummel**, *Obs.* [Cf. HUMBLE *v.* 2 and BUMBLE.] An imitation of mummeling.

1537-41 LYNDSEAY *Kittes Confess.* 44 And mekle Latyne he did mummill, I hard na thing but hummill bummill.

Hummelled, -eled (hūm'ld), *humblled* (hūm'bld), *a. north. dial.* Also *g* *homilt*, *humelt*. [f. HUMMEL *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of cattle: Hornless, 'dodded'.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Humbled*, hornless; spoken of cattle and sheep. 1863 Mas. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.* Some of his cows are Hummelled. 1880 *Echo* 4 Oct. 4/1 Mr. Horatio Ross killed what is called a 'hum-melled' stag, a very remarkable rarity—that is, being full-grown without horns.

2. Of barley: Deprived of the awns.

† 3. Broken, chapped, kibed. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxi. § 10. 42 To beale kibed or humbled heeles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 38 If one lay them very hot to kibed or humbled heeles, they will cure them.

Hummeller, -eler (hūm'ler), [f. HUMMEL *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which hummels; *spec.* a machine for removing the awns from barley.

1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Cycl.*, *Barley Hummeller*, an instrument for separating the awns of the barley plant from the seed. 1849 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 421/2 In some cases the thrashing-machine itself is made the hummeller, by employing an iron fluted cover to the drum. 1864 J. WILSON *Farming* 161 When barley is thrashed, it is first carried by a separate set of elevators... into a hummeller, in which it is freed from the awns.

Hummer (hūm'er), *sb.* 1. Also 7 *humbr*. [f. HUM *v.* 1 + -ER.] A thing or person that hums.

1. An insect that hums; also, a humming-bird.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. Abraham 606 The Swallow's silent, and the lowest Hummer, Leaning upon the earth, now seems to slumber. a 1694 M. ROBINSON *Autobiog.* (Mayor 1856) 7 Swarms of night enemies, the gnats, and hummers. 1796 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* I. 737 The hummer is a night bird, peculiar to the mountainous deserts of Peru... a strange humming [is] made in the air by the rapidity of their flight. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxiv. 379 The wasp and hornet... are strenuous hummers. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazonas* vi. (1876) 105 Save the hummers, beautiful plumage is rare.

2. A person that hums; one that utters 'hum!'

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 107 Thot' he never sung in Form... he was, nevertheless, a great Hummer. 1820 [see HAWER]. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. 279 To vindicate Dinna's name from the hummers and hawers.

3. A person or thing characterized by extreme activity, energy, etc.; see HUM *v.* 3, and cf. *bouncer*, *thumper*. (*colloq.* or *slang*.)

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, She's a Hummer, such a Bona Roba, ha, ha, ha. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* IV. ii, Odd! she's a Hummer! 1888 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Evening Disp.* 18 Dec., The Franklin county divorce court is a hummer, but it cannot compete with the similar court in Chicago, where a record of six cases an hour has just been made. 1892 *Current Lit.* (U.S.) Apr. 577 The woman of to-day is what is tritely known as a 'hummer'.

† 4. *slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hummer*, a loud Lie, a Rapper. [Cf. 'a humming lie' in HUMMING *pp. l. a.*]

† **Hummer**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [f. HUM *v.* 2 + -ER.] One who 'hums' or hoaxes; a humbugger.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 261 The hummer when he hath told a lye with a grave face. 1778 H. BROOKE *Epil. Humbugging* 17 Our hummers in state, physic, learning, and law.

Hummer (hūm'er), *v. dial.* Also 7 *humbr*. [Iterative of HUM *v.* 1: cf. *batter*, *twitter*.] *intr.* To make a low humming or murmuring sound: see quot. b. *trans.* To murmur, mutter. Hence **Hummering** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. l. a.*

1629 LOWTHER in 13th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII, Through Scotland the people in church... use a humming kind of lamentation for their sins. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius*

of this Isle 632 The humming of Gnats. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. Words 103 To Hummer, to begin to neigh. 1684 Last Speech of T. Semple in Cloud Witnesses (1810) 282 He never opened his mouth more but hummed and rose up and went his way. 1781 J. HUTTON Tour to Caves Gloss., Hummer, to make a low rumbling noise. a 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hummer, in our use means the gentle and pleasing sound which a horse utters when he hears the corn shaken in the sieve. a 1860 J. YOUNGER Autobiog. xix. (1881) 227 Jamie hummed some sort of assent. 1884 Chamb. Jnl. 9 Feb. 86/1 That pretty low 'humming' sound so common with pet horses.

Hummie. *Dockers' colloq.* [? Related to hummock or hump.] See quot.

1887 19th Cent. XXII. 486 (*Dock Life of East Lond.*) With timber, a growth on the back of the neck called a 'humie', the result of long friction, is needful to enable a man to balance a plank (in discharging cargoes) with any degree of comfort.

Humming (hʊmɪŋ), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. HUM v.1 + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HUM, q.v.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/1 Hummyng (S. hunnyng), *reuma.* 1530 KYNGSMYLL Let. 15 Apr. (MS. in P. R. O., S. P. Hen. VIII, § 150. 138 h). The hummyng hacking and darke setting furthe of Gods word. 1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb. iv. (1586) 176 b. At the doore of the Hyve... you heare a great huzzing and humming within. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 49 b. Gentlemen, This Humming is not at all becoming the Gravity of this Court. It is more fitting for a Stage-Play, then for a Court of Justice. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 148 ¶ 1 The Gentleman... has... practised Minuet-steps to his own Humming. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 129 The drowsy humming of the bees.

Humming, *vbl. sb. 2*: see HUM v.2

Humming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That hums; that makes or gives forth a low murmuring sound; † that hums approbation.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1 *Trophies* 349 With sudden flerk the fatal hemp lets goe The humming Flint. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 125 That... endeavour at Wit, Fun, or Quibble, so much admir'd by the Humming Tribe. 1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* (R.). The humming prey, Regardless of their fate, rush on the toils inextricable. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 504 The vernal balminess of the humming Sycamore.

b. Said of sounds.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. l. 390 Grounde Iuic... put into the eares, taketh away the humming noyse... of the same. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii. The scallie beetles... That make a humming murmur as they flie. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 539 The earth swelled with a dismal humming noise. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 17 The musiquitoes... Their humming songs kept me in dread.

c. Sometimes hyphenated to its noun, forming a quasi-compound denoting a particular kind of the thing in question, as *humming-bee*, *-top*, *-wheel*.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xl. 326 We... shut into a great Receiver a Humming Bee. 1837 Hood *Ode to my Son* ii. Thou human humming-bee, extracting honey from ev'ry blossom. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 123 The Parcae... at their humming-wheel. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* 18 Battledores, humming-tops.

2. Of extraordinary activity, intensity, or magnitude; brisk, vigorous, energetic, 'hooming'; very large; 'thumping', 'stunning'. *slang or colloq.*

(In some cases, referring to the hum which accompanies busy activity; but it is doubtful if this is the origin in all.)

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iii. 183 Caught in a humming lie. 1684 J. H. EPIL *Lacy's Sir H. Bufoon*. With such, Ben. Johnson's humming Plays prevail. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor Epil.* He'd have a humming chance. 1733 — *Quixote in Eng.* III. iv. You seem to drive a humming train here. c 1777 H. WALPOLE *Marg. Notes Chesterf. Wks.* in *Trans. Philobib. Soc.* (1867-8) XI. 59 Humming is a cant word for vast. A person meaning to describe a very large bird said, It was a Humming Bird. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii. He received a humming knock on the back of his head. 1896 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 22 July 5/4 In the humming city, in the backwoods, in the swamps where the sentinel walked his lonely round... the thoughts... of men were that day directed to Robert Burns.

b. Of liquor: Strong; † causing a humming in the head; † effervescing, frothing. *colloq.* (Cf. HUM sb.1 3.)

1675 DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* I. ii. A Tub of humming stuff would make a Cat speak. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Wks.* 1784 II. 315 A bowl of humming punch. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of L.* 11. 48 My humming brown ale. *advb.* 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* IV. ii. The wine was humming strong.

Humming-bird. Any bird of the large family *Trochilidae*, the species of which make a humming sound by the rapid vibration of their wings.

They are all of very small size, and are usually brilliantly coloured. They are peculiar to America, ranging from Alaska to Patagonia, but most frequent within the tropics.

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 198 There is a curious bird to see to, called a humming bird, no bigger than a great Beetle. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 60 That which we call the humming bird, much less than a Wren, not much bigger than an humble Bee, never sitting, but purring with her wings, all the time she stays with the flower. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 446 Yet by some object ev'ry brain is stirr'd; The dull may waken to a humming-bird. 1769 E. BANGROFT *Guiana* 166 The Black Trochilus, or Humming Bird, is the smallest of the whole tribe, being not bigger than the top of a man's finger. 1877 BRYANT *May Even.* IV. The humming-bird, that, in the sun, Wandered from bloom to bloom.

b. *attrib.* Humming-bird bush, *Æschynomene montevidensis*, a South American leguminous shrub much frequented by humming-birds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); humming-bird flower, name for

various flowers frequented by humming-birds; humming-bird hawk-moth (sphinx), a species of hawk-moth (*Macroglossa stellatarum*), whose flight resembles that of a humming-bird.

1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 405 *Digitalis Mariana Persica Jolio*, This I take to be the Humming Bird Tree. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 244 Humming-bird hawk-moth. 1834 SELBY in *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 40 A large moth hovering, in the manner of the Humming-bird Sphinx, in front of the flowers. 1893 BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 115 Several times I shot by mistake a hummingbird-hawk-moth, instead of a bird. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 103 *Passiflora* sp., *Abutilon* sp. and many more are 'humming-bird flowers'.

Hummock (hʊmɒk). Forms: a. 6 hammock, 6-g hammock. β. 6 hommocke, hommocke, 8 hommocke. γ. 7 hummock, (9 -uck). δ. 7-8 hommac(o). [Orig. a nautical term: source obscure.

The ending in -ock suggests a dim. like *hillock*. But the stem *ham-, hom-, hum-* remains unexplained. Assuming it to be *hum-*, it may be compared with HUMMIE, LG. *humpel, humpel, humpel*, a small height or eminence, a hump, Sc. dial. *humplock* 'little rising ground', and Eng. *hump*. But *hummock* could not be derived from *hump*, since the latter does not appear till 140 years later. The earliest form recalls another nautical word HAMMOCK; but comparison of the two words will show that neither form nor sense-history favours any connexion (exc. perh. that the factitious *hommaco*, *hummock*, may have been in imitation of *hammaco*, *hammock*.)

1. A protuberance or boss of earth, rock, etc., usually conical or dome-shaped, rising above the general level of a surface; a low hillock or knoll.

a. *orig.* 'A name given by mariners to a hillock, or small eminence of land resembling the figure of a cone, and appearing on the sea-coast of any country' (Falconer *Marine Dict.*, 1769, s.v. *Hommo*).

a. 1556 W. TOWSON in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 104 Right above that into the land a round hammock and greene which we took to be trees. 1599 HAKLUYT Voy. II. II. 58 The sayd land seemed unto vs as if it had been a great number of shippes vnder saile, being in deed nothing els but the land which was full of Hammocks, some high some lowe, with high trees on them. 1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 180 We came to an anchor in the bay of Atacames, which on the wester part hath a round hammock.

β. 1555 R. GAINSH in Eden *Decades* 351 Vpon the mayne are foure or fyue hygh hylles rysynge... lyke round hommockes or hyllocks. 1556 W. TOWSON in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 105 A round green hommocke which cometh out of the maine. 1645 G. BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 38 Horn-head, being a Hill with two hammocks at the top, in fashion somewhat like unto two horns.

γ. 1608 W. HAWKINS in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 378 A hammock... boare of us N.E. 1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 238 This island... is a round hammock, conteyning nat a league of ground, but most fertile. 1748 ANSON's Voy. II. ix. 228 On this land we observed two remarkable hammocks, such as are usually called paps. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 110 Do you see your marks now? Yes, I have the two trees on with the hammock. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 295 note. This island has the appearance of a very lofty... rock... with a hammock on each side of its base.

δ. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 114 These Islands made in four Hommockes, like Hay-cocks, when I saw them. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas 15 High Land, with Hillocks, and one remarkable Hommacoe like a Sugar-loaf.

b. (In Colonial and U.S. use.) A piece of more or less elevated ground, esp. in a swamp or marsh; *spec.* in the southern U.S., an elevation rising above a plain or swamp and often densely covered with hardwood trees; a clump of such trees on a knoll.

The local form in Florida and adjacent states is *hammock*.

a. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 28 Dec. in *Stark Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 13 The hammocks of live-oaks and palmettos are generally surrounded either with swamp or marsh. 1766 *Ibid.* 24 Jan. 49 We observed on the north-end of the lake a hammock of oak. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 283 A few spots of hammock or upland, are found on this island. 1884 *Times* 15 Apr. 8 Florida lands are ordinarily classified as pine lands, hammocks (lands covered with hard woods), and swamp lands.

β. 1636 Boston *Rec.* (1877) II. 9 A parcell of marsh land in which there stands 3 hammocks, with Pyne trees upon the south side of the marsh near the water. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 229 note. Excepting the few hammocks near the sea, which are oak land. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 117 Twenty miles of these green fields, interspersed with hammocks or islets of evergreen trees. 1839-40 W. LIVING WOLFERT's R. (1855) 220 When Florida was ceded by the Spaniards... the Indians... retired... [into the] intricate swamps and hammocks, and vast savannahs of the interior.

γ. 1650 R. WILLIAMS *Lett.* (1874) 195 A moose which was killed upon one of your hammocks by Fisher's Island. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* (1877) 25 By marks of great trees, hammocks, or rocks, each man knows his own. 1766 H. LAURENS in *Darlington Mem.* (1849) 438 I thrice visited the River St. John... exploring the swamps and hammocks, pine barrens, and sand barrens. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 12 The island Amelia, which is... to be known by a detached hammock of trees on the south side. 1869 in COUES *Birds N. W.* 478 The nest was a simple hollow in the ground, in a grassy hammock, in the centre of a marshy spot. 1872 C. J. MAYNARD *Birds Florida* 29, I was walking in a narrow path through a hammock, which lies back of the old fort at Miami [Florida].

c. A sand hill on the sea shore.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 197 In 1773 the... boundary of the Sand Hommocks remained nearly the same... but now... the sand hommocks had established themselves. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Hommocks*, in Engineering, are used by Mr. Smeaton to denote sand hills thrown up by the tide. 1888 Boston

(Mass.) *Transcript* 7 July 5/5 This chart gives height of sand hills [on Sable Island] as 150 feet, when in no instance could Mr. Macdonald find a hummock having an elevation of eighty feet.

d. *Geol.* An elevated or detached boss of rock. 'Navigators use the word hummock to express circular and elevated mounts, appearing at a distance; I adopt the word from them' (Richardson, 1808, as below).

1808 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 218 To these may be compared the stratified basaltic hummocks so profusely scattered over our area. *Ibid.* 221 It will hardly be asserted that these hummocks were originally formed solitary and separate as they now stand. 1829 GLOVER's *Hist. Derby* I. 51 Detached portions or hummocks of coal measures. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 500 The trap... reappearing here and there in hummocks. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 162 The flat-domed hummocks of rock, produced in this way are termed sheep-backs.

e. 'A protuberance raised upon any plane of ice above the common level' (Scoresby); 'a lump, thrown up by some pressure or force, on an ice field or floe' (Sir J. Ross).

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 17 A portion of ice rising above the common level, is termed a hummock. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 51 Many of the hummocks of the ice were at least twenty feet high... Some of these hummocks seemed to be of recent production. 1835 SIA J. ROSS *Arctic Exp.* xxix. 404 We proceeded over the level of the sea of ice, and, passing some hummocks, arrived at the desired cape. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 74 At the margins of the floes, where their ragged edges have come into grinding contact, the ice is piled up into ridges... These are the 'hummocks'. 1878 A. H. MARSHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* xxii. 308 The hummocks proved most formidable impediments to our advance.

f. *gen.* A boss-like protuberance rising irregularly from any surface; a knoll, hillock, or small piece rising abruptly above the general level, and causing inequality of the surface.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1873) 493 The lava streams are covered with hummocks. 1854 THOREAU *Walden, Spring* (1863) 339 Jumping from hummock to hummock. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* ix. v. II. 503 The ground... was thrown into hummocks like great molehills. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* I. vii. 255 Hummocks of hard earth varying between two and three feet in height.

g. *transf.* A hummock-like mass or lump.

1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 186 One of those yellow hummocks [polar bears] goes slumping up and down his cage.

2. *attrib.*, as *hummock-land* (see 1 b a, quot. 1884, and HUMMOCKY 1, quot. 1766), *-ridge*, *-soil*, etc.

1775 ROMANS *Florida* 15, I shall then treat of them by the names of pine land, Hammock land, savannahs, swamps, marshes, and bay, or cypress galls. *Ibid.* 17 The hammock land so called from its appearing in tufts among the lofty pines. *Ibid.* The true hammock soil is a mixture of clay and a blackish sand, and in some spots a kind of ochre. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxii. 274 To avoid the accumulation of snows and hummock-ridges. *Ibid.* xxvi. 338 Such ice I have seen 36 feet in height; and when subjected... to hummock-squeezing, 60 and 70 feet. *Ibid.* II. i. 16 Under the hospitable lee of an inclined hummock-slab.

Hence **Hummocked** (hʊmɒkt) *ppl. a.*, thrown into hummocks; hummocky, uneven. **Hummocking**, the forming of hummocks on an ice field.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 122 The elastic material corrugated before the enormous pressure: then cracked, then crumbled, and at last rose... This imposing process of dynamics is called 'Hummocking'. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 447 It is a rugged, hummocked drive.

Hummocky (hʊmɒki), *a.* Also 8 **hammocky**, **hummocky**. [f. prec. + -Y.]

1. Abounding in or characterized by hummocks; having the surface rising irregularly in hummocks;

1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* in *Stork Acc. E. Florida* 69 That which is called hammocky land is generally full of large evergreen and water-oaks, mixed with red-bay and magnolia. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 211 East Florida... being such a swampy hammocky country. 1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 536 Such fields as exhibit a rugged, hummocky surface. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy. Explan.* Terms p. xvi, *Hummocky ice*, ice so uneven and rough as to be impassable or nearly so on foot. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* I. vii. 256 This rugged and hummocky road.

b. *fig.* Uneven like hummocky ground.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. 410 The verse is so 'hummocky' that no conclusions could be drawn from it respecting the number of syllables in a word.

2. Of the form or nature of a hummock or boss-like eminence.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 193 The opposite point of the crescent, gradually retires with hummocky projecting points, indenting the grassy marshes. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 71 Innumerable hummocky peaks [of ice] were on every hand, some of them reared to the height of 30 or 40 feet. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* II. 21 Even the projecting masses of rock... present a rounded hummocky aspect. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 5/1 A firm winding among hummocky hills. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 83/1 These grayling lie... sometimes... in the hummocky waves above sunken rocks.

|| **Humum** (hʊmʊm). [Corruption of Arab.

حَمَم hamum hot bath (HAMMAM). (Arab. حَمَم hamam, humum means 'coal, fuel, ashes'.)] An Oriental bathing establishment; a Turkish bath; a HAMMAM.

A bathing establishment called 'the Hummums' is said to have been established in Covent Garden in 1631; it subsequently became a hotel.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 Found them in an Evening, bathing themselves in a secure Hummum. 1688 SIR J.

BRANSTON *Autobiog.* (Camden) 368 Sir Charles Scarborough... advised taking the Northall waters... bleeding in the arms, and the hummums, which are bathing or sweating. 1701 *Postman* 15 Nov. Adv't., The Hummums in Covent Garden having been neglected... whereby several Persons of Quality have been disgusted and have left off coming thither to sweat and bathe. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 347 p. 10 It is also our Imperial Will and Pleasure, that our good Subjects the Sweaters do establish their Hummums in such close Places. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 12 May, My wife went to the Hummums (it is a place where people get themselves cupped). 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes of Colot* Wks. 1812 III. 100 In Covent Garden, at the Hummums, now I sit. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 98 A complete hummums, or pile of buildings devoted to hot and cold baths. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xiv. I. got a late hackney chariot and drove to the Hummums in Covent Garden.

Hummyl, -ly, obs. ff. HUMIL, -LY.

Humoral (hiū'mōrāl), *a.* Also 8-9 humoral. [*a. f. humoral* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. type *hiūmōrāl-is, *f. hūmor* HUMOUR: see -AL.]

1. *Med.* Of or belonging to, consisting of, or containing, any of the humours or fluids of the body.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. viii. iii. 80 Apostemes engendered in the knees, hote, and colde... wyndy, and humoral, or full of water. 1605 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 2 Pestilential Miasms, insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the Body. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 20, I found this Tumour not to be humoral. 1878 T. BAYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 15 Products which emanate from textural and humoral waste.

b. Of diseases: Caused by (or attributed to) a disordered state of the humours.

1547 BOORDE *Brv. Health* cxlii. 52b, The putrified or humoral fever. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 86 Their old Men... subject to Palsies... and humoral Diseases. 1797 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict. s.v. Flux*, The humoral Flux or Diarrhoea. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 44 In hysteria, and humoral asthma.

c. Relating to the bodily humours; applied esp. to the ancient medical doctrine (which continued in vogue till the 18th c.), that all diseases were due to the disordered state of the humours.

1793 BECOOES *Lett. Darwin* 119 The loose analogies of the humoral pathology. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 313 Groundless hypotheses, originating in the humoral doctrines of Galen. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 68 Terms and phrases from the humoral physiology long exploded. 1898 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* ix. ii. § 2 (ed. 3) II. 179 The humoral pathology of the ancients.

+2. *gen.* Of the nature of, or containing, 'humour' or moisture; humid; fluid. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 162 That moist evaporation taken from the more watery part of humoral or mercurial things.

+3. Full of humours or fancies; whimsical: = HUMOROUS 3. *Obs.*

1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 84 Certeyne idle brayned humoral persons.

Hence **Humoralism**, humoral pathology (see 1 c); **Humoralist**, a believer in humoral pathology; **Humoralistic** *a.*, of or belonging to the humoralists.

1846 WORCESTER CILES CALDWELL for *Humoralism*. 1847 CRAIG, *Humoralism, Humoralist*. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 11 On the one hand the humoralist, on the other the neuropathist. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 371 The term 'purifying the blood'... is sufficiently suggestive of their function as viewed from the pathological stand-point of the old humoralist. *Ibid.*, As the accepted pathology has been humoralistic or otherwise.

Humoresque (hiū'mōrē'sk), *sb.* *Mus.* [*ad. Ger. humoreske*, *f. L. hūmor* HUMOUR: see -ESQUE.] A composition of a humorous or capricious character.

[1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 758 *Humoresque*, a title adopted by Schumann for his Op. 20 and Op. 89, No. 2... Heller and Grieg have also used the term for pianoforte pieces... There is nothing obviously 'humorous' in any of these, and the term 'caprice' might equally well be applied to them. Rubinstein also entitles his Don Quixote 'Humoreske', but the 'humour' is there of a much more obvious and boisterous kind.] 1889 GREGG in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/1 One of my earliest works... a Humoresque in four parts.

Humoresque, *a.* [*f. HUMOUR sb.* + -ESQUE.] Of a humorous style.

1896 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* 149 The... few purely fantastic poems of recent times which have... kept up the old tradition of humoresque literature.

Humoric (hiū'mōr'ik), *a. Med.* [*f. L. hūmor* HUMOUR + -IC. Cf. *f. humorique*.] Belonging or relating to a fluid or 'humour', as in *humoric bruit*, *sound* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Humoric*... has been applied to the sound produced by percussion on the stomach when distended with air and fluid.

Humorific (hiū'mōr'if-ik), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -IFIC.] Producing humour.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 136 Is there some one humoric point common to all that can be called humorous?

Humorism (hiū'mōr'iz'm), [*f. L. hūmor* HUMOUR, after *humorist*. In mod. *f. humorisme*.]

1. *Med.* The doctrine of the four bodily 'humours' (see HUMOUR sb. 2 b), and their relation to 'temperaments' and to diseases.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* LV. 468 Sometimes Humorism... seems to be favoured. 1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 246 By Galen, Humorism was first formally expounded... Four elementary fluids... sufficed to explain the varieties of natural temperament, and the causes of disease. 1887 *Sat.*

Rev. 13 Aug. 218/1 The dusty old lumber of the temperaments theory—the Humorism of the past.

2. The characteristics of a humorist (see HUMORIST 2); humorous style or manner.

1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 July, The very soul of Swift—an intense half self-deceived humorism.

Humorist, humorist (hiū'mōrist), [*a. f. humoriste* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. mod. L. and It. *humorista*, *f. L. hūmor* HUMOUR: see -IST.]

+1. A person subject to 'humours' or fancies (see HUMOUR sb. 6); a fantastical or whimsical person; a faddist. *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 Some base humorists. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. DXXXI. 332 Turbulent and contentious humorists. 1640 Bp. HALL *Episc.* III. v. 242 Our late humorists give power of excommunication... to every Parish-Presbytery. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 477 p. 1, I am... looked upon as an Humorist in Gardening. I have several Acres about my House, which I call my Garden, and which a skilful Gardener would not know what to call. 1718 OCKLEY *Saracens* II. Intro. 7 All Humorists, Bigots and Enthusiasts. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. § 12 A humorist is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased with little things, who sets his heart much upon matters of very small importance. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 Indulging his own tastes and fancies... he became... a sort of humorist.

2. A facetious or comical person, a wag; a humorous talker, actor, or writer; in mod. use esp. one skilled in the literary or artistic expression of humour. (See HUMOUR sb. 7.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.*, *The Stage*, To turn an actor, and a Humorist. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 203 Men love to be Merry... and prefer the Conversation of Humorists before that of the Serious. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 114 The Athenians liked a humorist, and a humorist Socrates... showed himself to be. 1871 *Athenaeum* 24 June 775 Swift was an inimitable humorist... Pope a consummate wit. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 110 Delight in blending the pathetic with the ludicrous is the characteristic of the true humorist.

b. fig.; also attrib.

1833 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iii. § 34. 133 The pinnacled roofs set with their small humorist double windows, as if with so many ears and eyes, of Northern France. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Fawn* xxxii, Those old humorists with gnarled trunks and twisted boughs, the olives.

+3. One given to humouring or indulging. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 349 You may be supposed... to be rather their humorist in no only respect of their hier, then anie their approoved martialist to manage these matters, in any right reverend regard of their honours. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prind.* vi. 28 Man is the greatest Humorist and Flatterer of himself.

4. = HUMORALIST.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Humoristic (hiū'mōr'istik), *a.* [*f. prec.* + -IC.]

1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a humorist: see prec. 2. (Sometimes loosely = HUMOROUS 4; *f. humoristique*, *Ger. humoristisch*.)

1818 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 147 By right of humoristic universality each part [in Rabelais and Sterne] is essentially a whole in itself. 1847 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 121 Dickens seems to me... to be rather a sketcher of humoristic characters... than himself a humorist. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. Carlyle 195 The universal tone of humoristic cynicism.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) Humorous writings. (*nonce-use*.)

1886 TUPPER *My Life as A.* 30 Off... schoolboy literaria... let me save here... one or two of my trivial humoristics.

2. = HUMORALISTIC: cf. prec. 4.

Humorize (hiū'mōr'iz), *v.* [*f. HUMOUR* (or *L. hūmor*) + -IZE.]

+1. *intr.* To agree or comply with the humour of a person or thing. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Fynnal.* III. 148 His clothes doe sympathize, And with his inward spirit humourize.

2. To speak or think humorously; to make humorous remarks or reflections.

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Lett. to Mr. T. H.* 24 Euerie iching-eared congregation will... be served with an humorizing Discourser. 1884 *Art Mag.* Mar. (Cent.), He had a little 'mental twist' which caused him to moralize and humorize over life in a fashion quite his own.

Humorology (hiū'mōr'ölōdji), *nonce -wd.* [*f. L. hūmor* HUMOUR + -(O)LOGY.] The doctrine of the humours.

1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. Interch. xlii. 340 Oh men ignorant of humorology! more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 664/1 Of humorology, psychology, Pantagruelism... we shall dissertate hereafter.

Humorous (hiū'mōr'əs), *a.* Also 6-8 humorous, 7-9 humorous. [In sense 1, perh. a. obs. *f. humereux* damp, full of sap (16th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. (*h*)iūmōrōs-us moist, wet, *f. hūmor* moisture, etc. In other senses, from Engl. senses of HUMOUR. For the spelling and pronunciation see HUMOUR sb.]

+1. Moist, humid, damp: see HUMOUR sb. 1. *Obs.* (In first quot. with play on sense 3.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 31 He hath hid himself among these Trees To be consorted with the Humorous night. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xlvii, The humorous Foggies. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Illyad* xxii. 186 All founts, wells, all deeps humorous. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 214 Every lofty top, which late the humorous night bespangled had with pearls.

+2. Pertaining to the bodily humours (see HUMOUR sb. 2); of diseases, Caused by a disordered state of the humours: = HUMORAL 1. *Obs.*

1578 BUCHLEY *Lett. to Hatton* 21 Apr., in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 268 Only the withdrawing of some one tooth that is touched with some humorous cause. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 268 In all the three Degrees of Difficulty in Breathing... some Humorous, some Nervous, some mix'd. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 10 (1734) 60 Other chonical and humorous Distempers. 1831 J. MONISON in *Morisoniana* 382 Small Pox Virus, inherent... in proportion to the state of your own humorous affections.

+3. Subject to, influenced by, or dependent on humour or mood; full of humours or fancies; fanciful, capricious, whimsical, humoursome; odd, fantastic. (Of persons, actions, etc.) *Obs. or arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 177, I that have beene loves whip! A verie Beadle to a humorous sigh. 1602 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I, You know that women oft are humorous. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 71 The fluctuaty motions of the humorous multitude. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 151 Built upon the sands of humorous novelty, not on the rock of holy antiquity. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 p. 1 Pall'd Appetite is humorous, and must be gratify'd with Sauces rather than Food. 1823 VALPERGA III. 42, I am self-willed, sullen, and humorous.

+b. Moody, peevish, ill-humoured, out of humour.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 278 The Duke is humorous. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. 10 Be not Angry with him... too often, lest he count thee humorous. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Dis.* 250 Those that are of uncharitable, humorous, peevish, contentious and fiery spirits. 1693 PENN *Fruits Solitude* (ed. 2) § 18. 9 He is humorous to his Wife, he beats his Children. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 Mr. Roebuck... is as cantankerous and humorous (in the old Shakesperian sense) as Cassius himself.

4. Full of, characterized by, or showing humour or drollery (see HUMOUR sb. 7); facetious, jocular, comical, funny. (Of persons, actions, etc.)

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), Others [tell us] that this... alludes to the story of the satyr Marsyas... which I think is more humorous. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* p. xiv, Whatever Person would aspire to be completely witty, smart, humorous, and polite. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 216 Mr. du Vernet... drew up the following humorous letter... to the Moon, desiring her not to shew herself next Monday. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 230 A taste for the humorous is... independent of national difference. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. ii, The Western American is always humorous.

Humorously, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY².] In a humorous manner. a. Capriciously, fantastically; peevishly. *arch.* b. Facetiously, jocosely.

1603 CHETTEL *Eng. Mour.* Garm. B.iii, Too humorously affected to the Roman government. 1611 COTGR., *Biz-gearment*, odly, humorously, fantastically. a 1686 CALAMY (J.), We resolve rashly, silyly, or humorously, upon no reasons that will hold. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 127 Then follows the procession, most humorously described. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 180 His humorously plaintive laments. 1895 R. F. HORTON *Teaching of Jesus* 40 How humorously perve the human mind is in arguing against its chief good.

Humorously, [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being humorous. a. Fancifulness, whimsicality. *arch.* b. Facetiousness, jocularly.

1611 COTGR., *Bizarretrie*, fantasticalnesse, toyishnesse, humorouslynesse. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Confer.* III. (1705) 91 It must be extream humorouslyness to deny a Providence in them. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Humorouslyness*, comicalness, fullness of pleasant, fantasticalness. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 456 There was... such a good-natured humorouslyness, in his countenance. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 333 He had not lost the humorouslyness which had procured for him the sobriquet of 'Laughing Tam'.

Humour, humor (hiū'mar, yū'mar), *sb.* Also 4 *umour*, -or, 4-6 *humure*, 5 -ore, 5-6 -oure. [*a. AF. (h)umour*, *F. (h)umor*, -ur, mod. *f. humeur* (= It. *umore*, Sp. Pg. *humor*) = L. *hūmōr* -em, more properly *hūmōr-em* fluid, moisture.

For the spelling of Honour; *humour* is now usual in Great Britain, *humor* in U.S. The English formations, *humoured*, *humourless*, *humoursome*, are here spelt like the *sb.* and *vb.*; but the derivatives formed on a Latin type, as *humoral*, *humorist*, *humorous*, are spelt *humor* as in L. *hūmōrōsus*, etc. (This agrees with Johnson's use.) The pronunciation of the initial *h* is only of recent date, and many still omit it, esp. in the senses under II: see H (the letter).]

I. Physical senses.

+1. Moisture; damp exhalation; vapour. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 8 As a tree, that is ouer plautide vp on watris, that at the humour [L. *ad humorem*, 1388 moisture] sendith his rootes. — *Eccles.* xxxviii. 29 The humour [L. *vapor*] of the fyr brenneth his flesh. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 790 That dicke wold drie vp humours of thy londre. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 f. 52 The skie hangs full of humour and I thinke we shall have raine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 262 To walke vnbraced, and sucke vp the humours Of the danke Morning. 1670 in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 228 At Christmas last we could hardly find humour enough in the ground to plant. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 129 Redundant Humours thro' the Pores expire.

2. Any fluid or juice of an animal or plant, either natural or morbid. (Chiefly in mediæval physiology; now rare or arch.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 132 He yuelþ þe kueade humours ine þe bodye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 105 When humours been to abundant in a wight. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxviii. 160 Nother in marche nor in aperyll the trees that theenne haue habondaunce of humore ought not to be felde a doune. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 34 The

humour or ioyse which droppeth out of the branches of the date trees. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldy* iii. xi. (1660) 149 Either true and natural blood, or...some kind of hot humour that is to it instead of blood. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Aspera*, The Wind-pipe...being besmeared with a fattish and mucous Humour...to make the Voice smoother. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Mistletoe*, A fattish seed...enclosed with a viscid, glutinous humour. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 639 The cold bath...occasions an excessive flux of humours towards the head. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 198 Cold as marble...solid as iron...because there are no humours or lymph in their constitutions.

b. *spec.* In ancient and mediæval physiology, one of the four chief fluids (*cardinal humours*) of the body (blood, phlegm, choler, and melancholy or black choler), by the relative proportions of which a person's physical and mental qualities and disposition were held to be determined: cf. 4, and see TEMPERAMENT. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

† *Black humour*, black choler or melancholy (*obs.*). 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 166 Blood is moost kyndely unmoir, answeringe to be love of God, þe opere uniors in man answeren to þee oþer loves. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. vi. (Add. MS. 27944), Pere þeþ foure humours, Blood, Flewme, Colera and Melencolia. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 84 He answered me that choler was the cause of my sickness, and that hee gaue me those purgations to auoide this humour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 235 Besieged with sable coloured melancholie, I did commend the blacke oppressing humour to the most wholesome Physicke of thy health-giuing ayre. 1618 DECAUNE *Sir W. Raleigh* 52 Two Physicians...being come, could tell nothing of what humor the said sickness was composed. 1695 MARO. HALIFAX *Lady's N. Year's Gift* (1756) 37 If your Husband should be really sullen...let the Black Humour begin to spend itself, before you come in. 1881 R. ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 32 According to Hippocrates, the human body contained four humours; blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile.

c. With allusion to the mental qualities or disposition held to arise from these 'humours'.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 31 *Amil.* Is he not jealous? Des. Who, he? I think the sun where he was borne, Drew all such humors from him. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* cxi. One that drew Sour humors from his mother.

† d. Used for the peculiar constitution or quality (e.g. saltiness, sourness) of a material substance. *Obs.*

1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon*, 166 Along the Sea side...lye heaps of Sand, upon which the people pour water till it contract a saltish humour from the sand. 1729 S. SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 72 To wonder how Sea-Water shall be thus stripped of its pristine Humour.

3. One of the transparent fluid or semi-fluid parts of the eye, viz. the *aqueous humour* in front of the iris, and the *vitreous humour*, which fills most of the space between the iris and the retina; formerly including also the denser *crystalline lens*. 1398-1615 [see CRYSTALLINE a. 6]. 1643 [see AQUEOUS a. 1 b]. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) i. xxx. 239 [The ray] falling...upon the Superficies of the Vitreous Humour. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxv. § 166. 286 The...globe of the eye consists of four coats...these coats enclose three humours. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. 1. 50 A perfect dioptric apparatus. This consists of the aqueous humour, the crystalline humour or lens, and the vitreous humour. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 227 The two humours are separated by the...crystalline lens, denser...than either of the humours.

II. Senses denoting mental quality or condition.

4. Mental disposition (orig. as determined by the proportion of the bodily 'humours': see 2 b); constitutional or habitual tendency; temperament.

1475 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 154 In my loue was neuere desaitte, Alle myn humours y haue opened hir to. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 212 Thus Ile curbe her mad and headstrong humor. 1639 T. BRUGIST *Camus Mor. Relat.* 156 You know the severe humour of my Lord. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 222 Being of a bold and courageous humour. 1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 220 Having found our humours to be inquisitive and generous, he studied all ways of gratifying them. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* i. 1, The corporal is the lieutenant's countryman and knows his humour. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. i. 56 A fine old country gentleman...with the genuine hearty humour of the race.

† b. *transf.* Character, style, 'vein'; sentiment, spirit (of a writing, musical composition, etc.).

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* iv. 14 Of the like Lunaticall humour are your epistles. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 40 The understanding of the conceit and the humour of the words. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2119/4 Several Overtures or Sonattas, containing Variety of Humors, as Grave Aires, Minnettes, Bores, &c. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 256 The Bass is made in France, to the Humour of the Harp.

5. Temporary state of mind or feeling; mood; temper.

1525 in *Thoms Anecd. E. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 11 Hackle-witt and another...in a madd humour...coyted him downe to the bottoine of the stayres. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 229 Was euer woman in this humour woo'd? Was euer woman in this humour wonne? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 50 With smyles that all sad humors chased. 1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 97 The whole Company was in a very good humour. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. ii. (1692) 4, I do not work the present Humor of too many in this Nation. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 26 ¶ 1 When I am in a serious Humour. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., We were by this time weary and disgusted, nor was our humour much mended by our inn. 1884 FAE *Eustace* 33 That's why you are in such a bad humour.

† b. Mood natural to one's temperament; habitual frame of mind. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON (*title*) Every Man in his Humour. 1599

— (*title*) Every Man out of his Humour. 1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Pickle* iii. i, Every man in his humor, and let the World rub.

c. An excited state of public feeling. Now rare.

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 99 It was not fite to stirre up humours in Spaine. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Lib.* i. iii. (1810) 46 The taking of this great Lord breeds unsetled humors in these parts. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 423 These tymes, and the affairs transacted in them, give motion to all sorts of humours in the nation. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xxi. II. 27 The humours of the people, set afloat by the parliamentary impeachment...broke out in various commotions. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xv. vi. VI. 21 Friedrich is deeply unaware of the humour he has raised against himself.

6. A particular disposition, inclination, or liking, esp. one having no apparent ground or reason; mere fancy, whim, caprice, freak, vagary.

(In this sense very frequent in late 16th and early 17th c., and ridiculed by Shakspeare and Ben Jonson.)

1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Mariall's Treat.* Cross 94 They needed no more for halloving of a Church, but a sermon, and prayers, in which peradventure (that I may feede your humor) they made the signe of a crosse with their finger. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 23 These are complements, these are humours. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. iv. *Cob.* What is that humour? *Cas.* It is a gentlemanlike monster, bred, in the speciall gallantry of our time, by affectation; and fed by folly. 1611 [TARLTON] *Fests* (1844) 45 How now, dog, saies Tarlton, are you in your humours? and many daies after it was a by-word to a man being drunke, that he was in his humours. 1634 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 334 The humours of those men that do not conform. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxiii. 334 A wise man discards the predominancy of all humors...for he is to live the life of reason, not of humor. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) I. 88 And have you really burnt all your plays to please a humour? 1770 BURKE *Speech*. *Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 129 All which had been done...was the effect not of humour, but of system. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xi. 91 The Squire receives great sympathy...in his antiquated humours, from the parson.

b. An inclination or disposition for some specified action, etc.; a fancy (to do something); a mood or state of mind characterized by such inclination. Const. † of (*obs.*), for, or infin. with to.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 30 My chiefe humour is for a tyrant. 1598 — *Merry W.* ii. i. 133-4 And this is true: I like not the humor of lying: hee hath wronged mee in some humors. 1599 — *Hen. V.* ii. i. 63, I haue an humor to knocke you indifferently well...and that's the humor of it. 1660 WYCHERLEY *Gentlem. Dancing-mast.* iv. Wks. (Ritdg.) 59/2, I am in a pretty humour to dance. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 1, I am not in Humour for telling a Tale. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 261 The humour of blaining the present, and admiring the past. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 205, I am in no humor to reason. 1833 LAMB *Elia Ser.* ii. *Barrenness Imag.* *Faculty Mod.* *Art.* Since the humour of exhibiting began. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. xxi, People very strongly in the humor for fighting.

c. pl. Moods or fancies exhibited in action; vagaries; fantastic, whimsical, odd, quaint, or humorous traits. (Now associated with sense 7.)

1566 R. COX (*title*) *Acteon and Diana*; with a Pastoral Story of the Nymph Oenone, followed by the several conceited humours of Bumpkin, the huntsman, Bobbinal, the shepherd [etc.]. 1667 PEYS *Diary* 9 Sept., The sport very good, and various humours to be seen among the rabble. 1674 S. VINCENT *Ing. Gallant's Acad.* Ded. A iv, To shew the Apish Fashions, and ridiculous Humors and Conversations of some of our Town-Gallants. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 208 Observe the humours of a Country-Christening, and you will find no Court in Christendom so ceremonious. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Praise Chimney-sweepers*, Rochester...could not have done the humours of the scene with more spirit than my friend. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xxi. (1879) 263 Mariners...who had come ashore to see the humors of Election Day.

7. a. That quality of action, speech, or writing, which excites amusement; oddity, jocularity, facetiousness, comicality, fun. b. The faculty of perceiving what is ludicrous or amusing, or of expressing it in speech, writing, or other composition; jocose imagination or treatment of a subject.

Distinguished from wit as being less purely intellectual, and as having a sympathetic quality in virtue of which it often becomes allied to pathos.

1682 tr. *Gladius Voy. Bengala* 142 The Cup was so closed, that 'twas a difficult matter for us to open it, and therefore the General gave it to us on purpose, to divert himself with the humour of it. 1709 SHAFESB. (*title*) *Essay on the Freedom of Wit and Humour*. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 ¶ 3 Writings which once prevail'd among us under the Notion of Humour. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, The priest...shew'd some humour in his face. 1728 — *Intelligencer* No. 3 Humour...in its perfection is allowed to be much preferable to wit, if it be not rather the most useful and agreeable species of it. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* ix, Wit raises human nature above its level; humour acts a contrary part, and equally depresses it. a. 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1855) 63 The happy compound of pathos and playfulness, which we style by that untranslatable term humour. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind.* 132 Humor in its first analysis is a perception of the incongruous. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 585 The strange deficiency of humour which Milton shared with the Puritans generally. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 3 That modulating and restraining balance-wheel which we call a sense of humor.

III. 8. Phrases.

a. Out of humour: displeased, vexed, in an ill humour; out of conceit or satisfaction with. (Cf. out of temper.) So † in humour (*obs.*).

1660 WYCHERLEY *Gentlem. Dancing-m.* iv. Wks. (Ritdg.) 59/2 *Don.* You seem to be out of humour...*Hip.* For my sake be in humour. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 23

The fall of...a Glass, or some like accident, puts them in, or rather quite out of humour. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 108 ¶ 2 Out of Humour with my self, and at every Thing about me. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* *Self-Deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 481 Who would choose to be put out of humour with himself? 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 24 The Cardinal is observed to be out of humour.

b. GOOD HUMOUR, ILL HUMOUR: see these and their derivatives in their alphabetical places.

IV. 9. Comb., as † humour-brethren (sense 2 b); humour-blind (sense 2), humour-loving (sense 7) adjs.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox agst. Libertie* 465 Then th' humor-brethren all, hot, cold, and wet, and dry, Falne out among themselves, augment his miserie. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 54 Humour-blind, greasy-heeled, and broken-winded horses. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/4 A light heart and a humour-loving imagination.

Humour, humor, v. [f. HUMOUR sb.]

1. *trans.* To comply with the humour of; to soothe or gratify by compliance; to indulge.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 52 To humour the ignorant call I the Deare the Princesse kill'd a Pricket. 1590 — *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 84 The fellow finds his vaine, And yielding to him, humors well his frensie. a. 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 302 Humouring our taste with dainties. 1689 WOOD *Life* 31 Aug. (O. H. S.) III. 309 The quakers...have been since humour'd in their nonsense, excused from oaths [etc.]. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mamm. W. Ind.* 131 If you please and humour her properly, she will make and mend all your clothes. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* i. xi. 314 Acquiring popularity by humouring the present temper of the nation.

2. *fig.* To comply with the peculiar nature or exigencies of (something); to adapt or accommodate oneself to; to act in compliance or agreement with; to fit, suit (*with* something).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 13 To lidge off a tune at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete, humour it with turning vp your eie. 1648 MILTON *Sonn.* to *Lauces*, The man That with smooth air couldst humor best our tongue. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 Our British Gardeners...instead of humouring Nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 188 The path is continually winding to humour the position of the mountains. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 758/1 The dunces, with simple credulity, would swallow all this; the smarter freshmen, tittering, would humour the joke. 1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xv. (1857) 8r In reading this stanza we ought to humour it with a corresponding tone of voice.

† 3. *intr.* To exercise one's humour or fancy; to imagine, devise. *Obs.*

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* iii. ii, All the day he humours up and down How be the next day may deceive his friend.

† 4. ? To imitate a person's humour. *Obs.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 17 [He] had not so bad a hand at Humouring and Personating, but that several believed, it was the Tyrant himself.

† 5. *trans.* ? To give a particular character or style to (cf. prec. 4 b). *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 123 This Song was well humor'd by the maker, and well remembered and sung by yuo.

b. To give a particular turn or slight direction to.

1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 136/5 To let the stream bear them [flies] on...without that...undefinable humouring of them which an angler occasionally gives. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 263 The patron humoured his boat nearer in.

† Humourable, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. HUMOUR sb. + -ABLE: cf. fashionable.] Pertaining to or depending on the humours (see HUMOUR sb. 2).

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 297 That humourable and occasional cause in the Spleen.

Humoural: see HUMORAL.

Humoured, humored (hū'mərd, yū'mərd), a. [f. HUMOUR sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Having a (specified) humour or disposition. (Now only in comb., as GOOD-HUMoured, etc.)

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* i. i. 6 Some men (being naturally humoured thereunto) do prooue better soldiers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. (1652) 150 He that mads others, if he were so humored, would be as mad himself. 1751 EARL ORREARY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 103 The free humoured Rabelais.

† 2. Fancied, imaginary (cf. HUMOUR v. 3). *Obs.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 462 Another (transported by this humoured Charon)...trembles at his supposed sights of the Divell.

3. Complished with, indulged.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* xi, The breeding of most Kings hath been ever sensual and most humour'd. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* ii. ii. i. (1737) II. 117 The most humour'd and indulg'd State.

† Humourish, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. HUMOUR sb. + -ISH.] Liable to humours; fanciful, fantastic. 1667 L. STUCLEY *Gospel-Glass* xxxiv. (1670) 365 Humourish, peevish lovers.

Humourist, -ous: see HUMORIST, -OUS.

Humourless, -orless, a. [f. HUMOUR sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of humour. Hence Humourlessness.

1847 CRAIG, *Humorless*. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 279 One of these humorless sublime utopias. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 308/2 That total inability to see yourself as others see you...the child of humorlessness.

Humoursome, humorsome (hū'mərsəm), a. Also 7-8 humersom(e). [f. as prec. + -SOME.]

1. Subject to or full of humours; fanciful, capricious, fantastic; peevish, ill-humoured: = HUMOROUS 3.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* To Rdr. Aiva, Confusion of so great seriousness with so humoursome mirth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents i. iv. § 24 The Divine Will, not a meer arbitrary, Humoursome, and Fortuitous thing, but Decency and Fitness itself. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* ii. 130 Abundance of People think to distinguish themselves by humoursome Singularities. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 267 This Gentleman is very particularly odd and humoursome. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Dice Wks.* XI. 294 Every day he grew more fretful and humoursome. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* vi. (1879) 112 With the humoursome gesticulation of a little imp. 1863 E. J. MAY *Stranges of Netherstrange* viii. 76 Well, there, women are, forsooth, humoursome beings.

2. Disposed to humour or indulge any one; indulgent. (*nonce-use*.)

1876 T. EDWARD in *Smiles Sc. Natur.* xiii. 275 He seemed to be most friendly, and humoursome to the little rabbit.

Humoursomely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a humoursome manner: see prec. 1.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1662) 25 Humoursomely and foolishly done. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 4. 107 A thing intelligible, but humoursomely expressed. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xvii. 183 To trifle thus humoursomely with such a gentleman's moments.

Humoursomeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being humoursome; capriciousness of humour.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1662) 22 (*heading*) The factious Humoursomeness of the Atheist. 1750-1 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* III. 24 Nothing will so effectually . . . get the better of any humoursomeness (a strange word) as to the discipline of a school. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. iv. 25, I never blame a Lady for her humoursomeness, so much, as . . . I blame her Mother. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 445 All the weaknesses, humoursomenesses, and contradictions which are presumed in the situations.

Hump (*hʌmp*), *sb.* [This word, with its whole family, is of late appearance, and seems to have taken, c 1680-1720, the place of the earlier *crump* (CRUMP *a.1*, *sb.1*). It is first exemplified, 1681, in the comb. *hump-backed* = the earlier *crump-backed*. So *hump-back*, *hump-shoulder*, *-shouldered*, corresponding to earlier forms with *crump-*, are known before HUMP *sb.*, which is not in Phillips-Kersey 1706, Bailey 1721-53. HUMP *v.* is of much later appearance.

(*Humphish* in H. CROSSE *Vertues Commun.* (1603) Lij b, is an evident misprint for *humpish*.)

Hump agrees in form with LG. *hump*, *humpe* portion, piece, hunk (of anything), Du. *homp* lump, hunch, thick piece, early mod.Du. *hompe* fem. 'pars abscessa', *hompe broods* 'cuneus panis' (Kilian 1599). But these words always mean a hunch, hunk, lump, or thick piece, cut or broken off something, not a protuberance upon it like 'hump'. Cf. however LG. *humpel*, *humpel*, height, knoll, knob, hump of a camel, etc. The late appearance of the words in all the langs. leaves the question of their origin and relationship undetermined. See Kluge, s.v. *Humpe*, Franck, s.v. *Homp*. The English *hump-backed* in 1681 might be taken as a mixed form uniting *hunch-backed* and *crump-backed*, since these were both in earlier use. (Cf. HUNCH.)]

1. A protuberance on the back or other part of the body, formed by a curved spine or a fleshy excrescence, and occurring as a normal feature in certain animals, as the camel and bison, or as a deformity in man. Also applied to other kinds of protuberances in animal and plant life.

1709 *Tailor No. 75* p. 6 The eldest Son of Philip . . . being born with an Hump-back and very high Nose . . . These several Defects were mended by succeeding Matches; the Eyes were open'd in the next Generation, and the Hump fell in a Century and half. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iv. 100 The rider sits behind the hunch or hump. 1764 LLOYD *Cobbler Cripplegate's Let.* (R.), 'Tight stays they find oft end in humps. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 20 The breed of the nris, or those without an hump . . . the breed of the bison, or the animal with an hump. 1839 PHAED *Poems* (1864) I. 199 With a gash beneath his cloited hair, And a hump upon his shoulder. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperni Whale* 24 At this point (the sperm whale has) a large prominence of a pyramidal form called the 'hump'. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 20 The thickenings which project outwardly may appear in the form of knots, humps, spines, or ridges.

b. A hump-backed person. *nonce-use*.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. 137, I saw a little Hump [*petit bossu*] with long Fingers. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lii. 2 In the curule chair a hump sits, Nonius.

c. The flesh of a bison's hump used as food.

1807 in *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1808) XI. 41 Humps have long been a favourite dish at the splendid entertainments of the great Lords . . . in India. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* iv. 'Yonder!' cried St. Vrain; 'fresh hump for supper!'

2. *transf.* A rounded boss of earth, rock, etc.; a hummock.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 409 The Athenian troops . . . mounted Epipolæ, and reached the top, where it rises into a rocky hump called Euryelus. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. viii. 58 Climbing vast humps of ice. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playger. Europe* vii. (1894) 158 The rounded dome . . . forms the southern hump of the Viescherhorn.

3. A fit of ill humour or vexation; sulks, *slang*. (Cf. HUMP *v.* 1. Quot. 1779 is of doubtful meaning.)

1727 DE FOE *Protest. Monast.* 4 Under many Hardships and Restrictions, many Humps and Grumps. 1873 *Lang. Dict.* s.v. A costermonger who was annoyed or distressed about anything would describe himself as having 'the hump'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 1/3 Well, my boy, you've evidently got the hump . . . but you must give up that sort of thing when I'm here. *Mod.* It fairly gave me the hump.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hump-curer*, *meat*, *rib*; *hump-shaped* adj. See also HUMP-BACK, -BACKED, -SHOULDER, -ED.

1807 in *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1808) XI. 42 A mandate to Calcutta, enjoining the principal hump-curer, to buy up all the humps that could be had. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 98 The hump meat afforded them a repast fit for an epicure. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xiv. 262, I found that it was the 'hump-rib'. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 13/2 The water is collected on a hump-shaped hill called the Knoll, and descends . . . to the village.

Hump, *v.* [f. HUMP *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make humped or hump-shaped; to hunch. (Also with *up*.) *Hump the back* (fig.), to show vexation or sulkiness.

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxii. It got into a dark corner, growling and humping its back. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lassies Langley* ii. 67 Frank had been used to hump up his back, and put his head on his arms and be comfortable.

1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xxvi. 288 The cats humped themselves in readiness for hostilities. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 851/1 She . . . tumbles her ringlets over her eyes, humps her back, and makes her shoulders look sulky. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xliii. Sal humped up the shoulder . . . and turned sharply away from him.

b. *absol.*

1884 STOCKTON *Lady or Tiger?* etc. 108 He [the racoon] . . . come a humpin' inter the house. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. iv. 79 Danvers humped, femininely injured by the notice of it.

c. *trans.* To round (a surface).

1896 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 734/2 The 'humping' or rounding of scissors.

2. To hoist or carry (a bundle) upon the back: chiefly to *hump one's swag* (*blucey, drum*), to shoulder one's bundle. *Austral. slang.*

1853 W. HOWITT *Two Years Victoria* xiii. (1855) I. 226 He 'humped his swag', in diggers' phrase, that is, shouldered his pack. 1888 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* i. xi. 142 We put it up roughly . . . with pine saplings. The drawing in was the worst, for we had to 'hump' the most of them ourselves. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 1/3 He humped his load up country a bit.

3. *refl.* To gather oneself together for an effort; to exert oneself, make an effort; also, to pride or fancy oneself. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*). *U.S. slang.*

1835 in W. T. PORTER *Big Bear* etc. (1847) 126 (Farmer) He was breathin' sorter hard, his eye set on the Governor, humpin' himself on politics. 1883 *Philad. Times* 15 Aug. (Cent.), Col. Burns said, 'Now you all watch that critter hump himself'. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 4/7 When the weather of St. Andrews 'humps itself' it can equal the feats of the weather in Montana. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 25 Feb. 263/1 Grit makes the man, the lack of it the hump; Therefore, young man, take hold, hang on and hump.

4. *trans.* To give (one) 'the hump': see prec. 3. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch-bk.* On some fashionable French novels (ed. 2) I. 177 Did he not hump me prodigiously, by letting fall a goblet, after Cellini?

Hence *Humping* (*hʌmpɪŋ*).

1878 [see 1 c]. 1896 SIR E. M. THOMPSON in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XVI. 215 A humping of the shoulders or back to a degree that almost amounts to deformity.

Humpback, *hump-back*, *sb.* (a.) [See HUMP *sb.* In this combination, as in *hump-shoulder*, *hump* may be taken as an adj.: cf. the earlier *crump-back*, under CRUMP *a.*]

1. (*hʌmp-back*.) A back having a hump; a humped back.

1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. Wks. (Rtdg.) 373/1 Who'd think that little hump-back of his should have so much brains in't? 1709 [see HUMP *sb.* 1]. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 64, I have never met with one, Bull, Ox, or Cow . . . with a high Hump-back. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 128 Those who are deformed with hump-backs bear the greatest share of reputation.

2. (*hʌmp-back*.) A person with a humped back; a hunchback.

1712 tr. *Arab. Nts.* xcix. (ed. 2) III. 125 He march'd along as they did and follow'd Humpback. 1715 *Ibid.* clxxiv. (ed. 3) V. 67 That Hump-back is not dead. 1854 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 139 Humpbacks and cripples. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on the Floss* II. iii. An ill-natured humpback.

3. = *humpback whale*: see B.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 Both the Finbacks and Humpbacks are shaped in Reeves longitudinal from Head to Tail on their Bellies and their Sides. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 232 The Humpback is seldom molested by whales.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (*hʌmp-back*). Having a hump on the back; hump-backed. **Humpback whale**, a whale of the genus *Megaptera*, so called because the low dorsal fin forms a characteristic hump on the back.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 The Bunch or humpback Whale, is distinguished from the right Whale, by having a Bunch standing in the Place where the Fin does in the Finback. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 211 Whales of the 'humpback' species.

Hump-backed, *a.* [See HUMP *sb.* This is the first exemplified word of the *hump* group: cf. the earlier *crump-backed*. The stress shifts according to construction.] Having a humped or crooked back; hunched. Also *transf.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/8 She has been formerly much galled under the Saddle, hump-backed under the Pillon-place. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 439 This prince [Richard III.] was of a small stature, hump-backed. 1769 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, He . . . has the misfortune to be hump-back'd. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mait* 23

There by the humpback'd willow. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 56 It might be hump-backed Vulcan.

Humped (*hʌmpɪd*), *a.* [f. HUMP *sb.* + -ED.] Having a hump (or humps); hump-backed, hunch-backed; having the back or shoulders rounded (in a huddled or cramped posture).

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 102 p. 3 A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see, but a little unfortunate in a hump back. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. v. If the back be humped, the man is deformed. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 241 Thorax convex above, the anterior part humped. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. ii. 28 He wanted an audience as hotly as the humped Richard a horse. 1886 *Art Age* IV. 40 Its gables and humped roof are picturesque enough to please any artistic mind. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Gold. Age* 45 The humping peacock squatted humped on the lawn.

Humph (*hʌmf*), *int.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 *hemph*. The inarticulate syllable 'h'mf', used:

† a. app. as a signal: cf. HUMPH *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. i. Truly a good Conscience is a great Happiness; and so I'll pledge you, hemph, hemph.

b. as an expression of doubt or dissatisfaction. Also *sb.*, as a name for this utterance.

1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* i. ii, Humph! . . . her lips are of the brightest. 1824 SCOTT *Redgamlet* Let. ii, A half articulated 'humph!' which seemed to convey a doubt. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 75 My Uncle received this intelligence with a 'Humph'. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, 'Humph!' says the eagle. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 86 His humph of assent was rendered by a slight modulation strongly emphatic.

Humph, *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To utter an inarticulate 'h'mf'.

† a. as a signal. *Obs.*

1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, I desire you to humph . . . and look back at me.

b. as an expression of doubt or dissatisfaction.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xlv, After humphing and considering over a particular paragraph. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 70 Some of the polite Frenchmen humphed, and shrugged their shoulders.

Humphrey. *To dine with Duke H.*: see DINE *v.* 1 b. *So to have Duke H. as host.*

1693 *Humours of Town* 29 To make the World think he has been at a good Meal, when Duke Humphrey was his Host.

Humpiness: see HUMPHY *a.*

Humpless (*hʌmp-ləs*), *a.* [f. HUMP *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no hump.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iii. 80 Blyth sums up emphatically that the humped and humpless cattle must be considered as distinct species. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxxiii. 363 The cattle . . . are mostly of a hornless and humpless breed.

† **Hump-shoulder**. *Obs.* [See HUMP *sb.* Here, as in *hump-back*, *hump* may be taken as an adj. Cf. the earlier *crump-shoulder*, *-shouldered*, under CRUMP *a.*] A shoulder raised into a hump. So † **Hump-shouldered** *a.*, having a hump-shoulder, round-shouldered, 'crump-shouldered'.

a 1704 T. BROWN in *Collect. Poems* (1705) 40 The Duke of Luxemburg, who was Hump-Shoulder'd. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1750) 27 His crooked Leg and hump Shoulder.

Humpty (*hʌmpti*), *a.* [app. f. HUMP *sb.*, or *humpt*, HUMPED, but the formation is anomalous, and may have arisen out of next word.] Humped, hump-backed. Also *Comb.*, as *humpty-backed* adj. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Humpty*, hunch-backed. 1889 H. M. STANLEY in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/8 The humpty western flank [of a mountain] dipped down . . . into lands that we knew not by name as yet. 1898 *Daily News* 2 May 6/5 Humpty backed (as they call it in that region).

Humpty-dumpty (*hʌmpti dʌmpti*), *sb.* and *adj.* Also 7 *humtee dumtee*, -y. [It is doubtful whether the word is the same in senses 1 and 2: in sense 1 the name may have been concocted out of HUM *sb.* 1 3; in sense 2 it is evidently formed from *hump* and *dumpty*, though this would naturally give *humpy-dumpty* (cf. HUMPY *a.*), and the intrusive *t* is not clearly accounted for.]

A. *sb.* 1. A drink made with 'ale boiled with brandy' (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700).

1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ.* Lond. 135 (Farmer) He answer'd me that he had a thousand such sort of liquors, as Humtie Dumtie, Three Threads. 1699 [see HUGMATEE]. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xiv, They drank humpty-dumpty, which is ale boiled with brandy.

2. A short, dumpty, hump-shouldered person. In the well-known nursery rime or riddle (quoted below) commonly explained as signifying an egg (in reference to its shape); thence allusively used of persons or things which when once overthrown or shattered cannot be restored.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Humpty-Dumpty*, a little humpty dumpty man or woman; a short clumsy person of either sex. 1810 GAMMER *Gurton's Garland* Part III. 36 [Not in Ritson's ed. c 1760, nor in the reprint of that in 1810] Humpty dumpty sate on a wall, Humpty dumpty had a great fall; Threescore men and threescore more, Cannot place Humpty dumpty as he was before. 1843 HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes Eng.* 113 [giving prec. version adds] *Note.* Sometimes the last two lines run as follows: All the king's horses and all the king's men, Could not set Humpty Dumpty up again. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* July 39 To try the game of Humpty-Dumpty and to fall. 1872 'L. CARROLL' *Thro' Looking-Gl.* vi. 114 'It's very provoking', a Humpty Dumpty

said, '...to be called an egg—very!' 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 193 She... could not, by all the miracles of millinery, be made other than a humpty-dumpty. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 3/1 Now that the Education Humpty-Dumpty has tumbled off the wall, and is hopelessly poached for the present year, and all the king's horses and all the king's men can't set him up again, the life has gone out of Parliament.

(In the nursery rime or riddle there are numerous variations of the last two lines, e.g. 'Not all the king's horses and all the king's men could [can] set [put] Humpty Dumpty up again [in his place again, together again].')

B. adj. Short and fat. Also allusively referring to the Humpty-Dumpty of the nursery rime.

1785 [see A. 2]. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Humpty-dumpty, short and broad, 'He's a life humpty-dumpty fellow'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 6/3 To set the humpty-dumpty conversion firmly on its legs.

b. Applied to a mechanical rhythm, as in the nursery rime.

1887 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iv. (1890) 128 The same humpty-dumpty measure of eights and sixes.

Humpty (hʊmpti), *sb.* **Australia.** Also **humpey**. [ad. native Austral. *ompi*, to which 'has been given an English look, the appearance of the huts [of the aborigines] suggesting the English word *hump*' (Morris, *Austral. Eng.*)] A native Australian hut. Hence, applied to a very small and primitive house, such as is put up by a settler.

[1846 C. P. HODGSON *Remin. Australia* 228 (Morris) A 'gunya' or 'umpee'.] 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* 16 Lo, by the 'humpty' door, a smockless Venus! 1877 *Rep. Secretary Pub. Instruct. Queensland* for 1876. 64 The school building [at Mount Brisbane] is a slab humpty. 1890 *BOLDWOOD Squatter's Dream* xx. 247 He's in bed in the humpty.

Humpty (hʊmpti), *a.* [f. **HUMP** *sb.* + *-y*.] Having or characterized by humps; marked by protuberances; humped; hump-like.

1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. iv. (1737) 12 This Isle Bossart (or Humpty Island). 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 207 Your genius is humpy, decrepid, and hagged. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abridged ed.) I. Foreword 8 The bellowing of the humpy herds. 1888 *Co-operat. News* 4 Aug. 783 As the cars ascend and descend the humpy road. 1895 W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life Freeman* I. 249 Round humpy hills rising abruptly out of it.

Hence **Humppiness**, humpy condition.

1888 in *Chicago Advance* 16 Aug. Its back presented the odd look of 'humppiness' or 'a row of lumps' along its length. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 5/1 Sleeves which, for humppiness and volume, excel even modern absurdity.

† **Humster**. *Obs.* [f. **HUM** *v.* 1 + *-STER*.] One who expresses approval by humming (see **HUM** *v.* 1 2).

1670 *EACHARD Conit. Clergy* 34 To have the right knack of letting off a jogue, and of pleasing the humsters.

Humstrum (hʊmstrʊm), [f. **HUM** *v.* 1 + **STRUM** *v.*, the comb. being favoured by the jingling effect of the whole: cf. *heller-skelter*, *hurry-scurry*.] 1. A musical instrument of rude construction or out of tune; a hurdy-gurdy.

1739 *GRAY Let. to R. West* in *Mason Mem.* (1807) I. 185 Cracked voices... accompanied by an orchestra of humstrums.

1763 B. THORNTON in *Ann. Reg.* 245 note, This instrument [hurdy-gurdy] is sometimes called a hum-strum. 1779 *WEDGWOOD* in *Smiles Life* xviii. (1894) 232 My girl is quite tired out with her miserable hum-strum [spinnet]. 1821 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 246, I... sat at my old humstrum, and boggled through a given number of Bach's fugues.

2. 'Music, esp. indifferently played music' (Ogilvie 1882).

Hum-trum: see **HUMDRUM**.

Humulin (hiʊ'mi:lin), *Chem.* [f. **BOT. L.** *Humul-us* (*lupulus*), the hop.] The bitter aromatic principle of the hop; lupulin.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Humure, *obs.* form of **HUMOUR**.

|| **Humus** (hiʊ'mʊs), [L., = mould, ground, soil.] Vegetable mould; the dark-brown or black substance resulting from the slow decomposition and oxidization of organic matter on or near the surface of the earth, which, with the products of the decomposition of various rocks, forms the soil in which plants grow.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 474 That stratum called *humus*, which... serves as a basis to the vegetable kingdom. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 15 It was usual, formerly, to attribute the carbon or charcoal of plants to their absorption of the humus existing in the ground. 1881 *DARWIN Earthworms* Introd. 5 Year after year the thrown-up castings cover the dead leaves, the result being a rich humus of great thickness.

b. attrib., as *humus acid*, soil.

1881 *DARWIN Veg. Mould* v. 242 The several humus-acids, which appear... to be generated within the bodies of worms during the digestive process. 189a *Blackw. Mag.* July 99 The species of *Palaequin* require a humus soil.

Humyle, *-yll*, *-yly*, *obs.* f. **HUMBLE**, **HUMBLY**.

Hun (hʊn), *sb.* [OE. *hūne*, *hūnas*, = ON. *Húnar*, MHG. *Hünen*, *Hünen*, Ger. *Hunnen*, med. L. *Hunni* (*Chunni*, *Chuni*), believed to represent the native name of the people, who were known to the Chinese as *Hiong-nu*, and also *Han*.]

1. One of an Asiatic race of warlike nomads, who invaded Europe c. A.D. 375, and in the middle of the 5th c., under their famous king Attila (styled

Flagellum Dei, the scourge of God), overran and ravaged a great part of this continent.

1900 *CYNEWULF Elene* 21 (Gr.) Werod samnodan Huna leode and Hreogotan, foron fyrdhwate Francan and Hunas. *Ibid.* 22 Huna cuning. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 226 The Companies or Armies of Huns, wandering up and down with most swift Horses, filled all things with slaughter and terror. 1728 *POPE Dunciad* iii. 90 The North... Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 346/2 Under Heraclius (610-641) many of the Huns embraced Christianity. After that period their name is no longer mentioned in History. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I. i. (1874) 16 Like the Huns, as scourges only.

2. *poet.* (and in U.S. vulgarly) A Hungarian.

1802 *CAMPBELL Hohenlinden* vi, Where furious Frank, and fiery Hun, Shout in their sulphurous canopy. 1890 *Daily News* 28 June 5/4 The Huns who are here [Pennsylvania] said to be creating a widespread dissatisfaction. They are engaged chiefly as labourers in the mines and ironworks.

3. *transf.* A reckless or wilful destroyer of the beauties of nature or art; an uncultured devastator: cf. 'Goth', 'Vandal'.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxxii, Visiting an awful Ruin in the company of a Romp of one sex or a Hun of the other. 189a *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 2/2 The marauding Huns whose delight it is to trample on flowers, burn the underwood, and kill the birds and beasts.

Hence **Hun-like** *a.*, like a Hun, impiously destructive; **Hunnian**, **Hannic**, **Hunnian**, **Hunnish** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or like the Huns.

1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 226 These Hunnian horses elsewhere he calleth them Hunnian horses. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. 143 Dyed... With Genoese, Saraceno, and Hunnish gore. 1865 J. BALLANTINE *Poems* 139 A thousand Hun-like hands are On her Ark of glory. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 621/1 Attila is described as having been of true Hunnish type. 188a *Ibid.* XIV. 601/1 A Hunnic party.

Hunch (hʊnʃ), *v.* Also **hunch**. [Of obscure origin: but cf. **HUNCH** *v.* If sense 3 belongs to the same word as 1 and 2 (which is doubtful), the sense-development may have been 'to thrust or shoot out', 'to cause to stick out', and hence 'to form a projection or protuberance'.

It is noteworthy that the first trace of sense 3 appears, not in the simple *hunch* *vb.* or *sb.*, but in the comb. *hunch-backed* substituted in the 2nd Quarto of Shakespeare's *Richard III* (1598) iv. iv. 81, for the earlier and ordinary 16-17th c. word *hunch-backed*, which the 1st Quarto and all the Folios have here, and which all the Quartos and all the Folios have in the parallel passage i. iii. 246. This substitution of *hunch-backed* in the 2nd Quarto might be thought to be a mere misprint of the one *Qo*, but it is retained in all the five subsequent Quartos 1602-1634; and the word appears again in 1635, and becomes frequent after 1675. Then we have *hunch back* 1656, to *hunch the back* 1678, *hunchback* 1712, *hunch back* 1718, and finally, *hunch sb.* c. 1800. Johnson 1755-87 knew only *hunch vb.* (in our senses 2 and 3) and *hunch-backed*. With these words must be considered *hunch sb.*, *hunch back*, and *hunch-backed*, in the same senses, given by Cotgr. 1611, which are thus earlier than the *hunch* group, except for *hunch-backed* in the Shaks. *Qos.*; also the forms *hutch back*, *hutch-back'd*, *hutch-shouldered*, found 1624-1667. We have further to compare the somewhat similar case of **HUMP**, where *hump-backed* is known earlier than *hump sb.* or *vb.*, or *hump-back*.]

1. † *intr.* To push, thrust, shove. Also *fig.* to 'kick against' a thing; to show reluctance; to spurn. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautont.* iv. v. (1607) 215, I will doe thee some good turne... without any hunching [ac. *ubens*]. 1619 J. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 17 Would we then hunch at a little holly paines? 1621 *BF. MOUNTAGU Diatribæ* 52 *God*... will send such curst Cowes short hornes, and keepe them from hurting, though they hunch. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 15. ix. § 3 (1669) 145/1 Conscience is as much huncht at, and spighted among sinners, as Joseph was among the Patriarchs.

2. *trans.* To push, shove, thrust. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1659 in *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* (1864) XVI. 77 [Her husband] did so hunch and Pinch her, that she Could not Lift her armes to her head. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 148 Hunching and Justling one another. 1670 *COVEL Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 204, I have been caryed in when Turkes have been huncht away. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *To Hunch* one, to give him a Thrust with the Elbow. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* iii. iii, Then Jack's friends begun to hunch and push one another. 'Why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down?' 1715 *LAOV COWPEA Diary* (1864) 43 A world of shouldering and hunching People. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 8 A great overgrown... boy, who would be hunched and punched by everybody. 1755 *JOHNSON, Hunch*, to strike or punch with the fist. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xviii. xii. 136 You are stontly hunched aside, by the huge carcase of a panting fellow. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hunch*, to shove; to leave up. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lunley the Painter* xi. 79 [The dog] hunching his large person heavily against her.

II. 3. *trans.* To thrust out or up, or bend, so as to form a 'hunch' or hump; to compress, bend, or arch convexly.

1678 *DYKES & LEE (Edipus* i. 6 Thy crooked mind within hunch'd out thy back. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 70, I was hunch'd up in a Hackney-Coach with Three Country Acquaintances. 1858 *HUGHES Scouring White Horse* iv. 62 Peter... kept pulling away at his forelock, and hunching up his shoulders. 1863 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) I. 215 Shutting his eyes and hunching himself up on the seat with hands clenched. 189a *EMILY LAWLESS Grania* II. 7 He sat... hunched up, with his knees and his chin together.

b. intr. ? To 'set one's back up'.

1873 *MISS THACKERAY Old Kensington* xv. 126 'Non-sense', said G., hunching up sulkily.

Hunch (hʊnʃ), *sb.* [In sense 1 from **HUNCH** *v.*; in sense 2 app. deduced from *hunch-backed*. Sense 3 may belong to a distinct word; this, although known only from 1790, is found in vulgar use before 1830 in southern and northern dialects, in West Indies, and in New England. Cf. also **HUNK** in same sense, exemplified from 1813.]

1. The act of 'hunching' or pushing; a push, thrust, shove. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), When he quaffing doth his entrails wash, 'Tis call'd a hunch, a thrust, a whiffe, a flash. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 473 Suppose... you should give him a good hunch with your foot. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hunch*, a lift, or shove.

2. A protuberance; a hump. (As to the late appearance of this see note to **HUNCH** *v.*)

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 103 The common draught cattle of India are distinguished by... a large hunch, or protuberance, above the shoulders. 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 36 His back carried a huge hunch. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 144 Camelus... back with fleshy hunches. 1833 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 306 The old birches have on their crooked stems great hunches and wens.

3. A thick or clumsy piece, a lump, a hunk.

1790 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hunch*, a great hunch; a piece of bread. *South.* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Frml. W. Ind.* (1834) 359 Another bit of cold ham... I ordered Cabina to give her a great hunch of it. 1823 E. MOORE *Suffolk Words* 180 *Hunch*, a good big slice, or lump, of bread or meat. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hunch*, a large slice of any thing, as bread and cheese. 1828 *WEBSTER, Hunch*,... 2. A lump... as, a hunch of bread; a word in common vulgar use in New-England. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* xxiii, A hunch of ewe-milk cheese.

Hunch, *a. dial.* [? f. **HUNCH** *v.*] That shrivels or pinches (with cold).

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hunch-weather*, cold weather, which makes men hunch up their shoulders, and animals contract their limbs, and look as if they were hunch-backed. 1897 R. E. G. COLE *Hist. Daddington* 149 They [hops]... suffered from the 'cold hunch springs'.

Hunchback, *hunch-back*. [f. **HUNCH** *sb.* + **BACK** *sb.*]

1. (hʊnʃbæk) A hunched back.

1718 *BF. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft* 248 A Man with a Hunch-back higher than his Head. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iii, One Lautrec, a man with hunchback, or natural deformity.

2. (hʊnʃbæk) = **HUMPBACK** *sb.* 2.

1712 tr. *Arab. Nts.* cxviii. (ed. 2) IV. 35 The Story of the little Hunch-back. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 186 A hunch-back... about fourteen years of age. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. vii. 240 The only bearable hunch-back of my acquaintance is Richard the Third.

3. *attrib.* **Hump-backed**.

1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 181 The hump-back or hunch-back whale... with a larger hump than the sperm whale.

Hunchbacked (hʊnʃbækt), *a.* [See **HUNCH** *v.*] Having a protuberant or crooked back.

1598 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 81 (2nd *Qo*) That foule hunch-back'd [Fols. and 1st *Qo.* hunch-back'd] Toad. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 145 The babe... was now grown hunch-back'd. 1678 *DYKES & LEE (Edipus* iii. i, To take that hunch-backed monster to my arms! 1711 *DENNIS Refl. Ess. Crit. (R.)*, As stupid and as venomous as a hunch-back'd toad. 1809 *Med. Frml.* XXI. 283 A third... is very much hunchbacked. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xix.* IV. 410 The hunchbacked dwarf who urged forward the fiery onset of France.

Hunched (hʊnʃt), *a.* Also **huncht**. [f. **HUNCH** *sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.] Having or bowed into a hump; hump-backed; *fig.* apt to 'set one's back up', 'stuck-up'.

1656 *CHOICE Drolleries* 51, I love thee for thy huncht back, 'Tis bow'd although not broken. 1769 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 213 A very singular variety of perch: the back is quite hunched. 1804-6 *VO. SMITH Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 141 Imitating a drunken man, or a clown, or a person with a hunched back. 1859 *TENNYSON Guinevere* 41 If a man were halt or hunch'd, in him... Scorn was allow'd as part of his defect. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* I. 146 They do say... that they're strange, and huncht, and proud. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* i. iii, He was hunched, as if with age or weakness.

Hunchet. [f. **HUNCH** *sb.* 3 + *-ET*.] A small 'hunch' or lump.

1790 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hunchet*, a diminutive of hunch. 189a *Mas. Caosse Red-letter Days* I. 89 A hunchet of cheese.

Hunchy (hʊnʃi), *a.* [f. **HUNCH** *sb.* + *-y*.] Having a hunch; humped, humpy.

1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* v, I'm a little hunchy villain and a monster, am I? 1881 R. B. WATSON in *Frml. Linn. Soc.* XV. 404 Eleven... strong, but narrow hunchy ribs.

† **Hund**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* [OE. *hund* *sb.* neut. = OS. *hund*, OHG. *hunt*, Goth. (*hund*), pl. *hunda*, the original Tent. word for 100:—*pre-Tent.* **kntō-m*, Skr. *catām*, Gr. (*ἐκατόν*), L. *centum*, OWelsh *cant* (mod. *cynt*), OIr. *clt*, Lith. *szimtas*, OSlav. *četo sīto*, Russ. *sto*. In Gothic this primary form is found only in the plural *twa hunda*, *þrija hunda*, etc., which is also its ordinary use in OHG. *zwei hunt*, *drei hunt*, though *ein hunt* occurs late. In OE. *hund* was common in the sing. as well as the pl. In ME., *hund* appears to have become obsolete early in 13th c.]

1. = HUNDRED (OE. and early ME.).

c.893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 4 Senatum dicitur was an hund monna, þe heora æfter fyr[s]ite wære þreo hund. c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 37 Mið penningum tucum hundum [Ags. G. mid twam hundred penegon]. c.1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 6 Hund sestra eles. *Ibid.* 7 Hund mittena hwætes. c.1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 298 On prim hund dazum & fil & syxtizum dazum. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ysaia. i. witeþeðe ueale hund wintra er þis were. *Ibid.* 93 For were twa hun manna. c.1205 *Lav.* 83 For hire weoren on ane daze hund þousunt deade.

2. The element *hund-* was also prefixed in OE. to the numerals from 70 to 120, in OE. *hund-seofontig*, *hund-eahtatig*, *hund-nigontig*, *hund-twentig*, *hund-endlyftig* (-ælfstig), *hund-twelfstig*, some of which are also found in early ME.

[No certain explanation can be offered of this *hund*, which appears in OS. as *ant-*, Du. *t-* in *tachtig*, and may be compared with *hund* in Goth. *siunt-hund*, etc., and Gr. *κνντα*.]

c.893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 1, iiii hundwintrum und hundesatizum. c.1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1747 Wærfaest hæle wintra hæfde twa hundentizig. and file eac. c.1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 92 Hund-tentizig geara wæs Abraham. c.1100 in Cockayne *Shrine* 85 Hundentizig and twentiz. c.1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 12 Hu ne forlaet he þa nizgon and hundnizgoniz on þam muntum? c.1160 *Haltan Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 22 Oððe seofen hundseofentiz sidan. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 On þrahsipe bie wuneden two and sixti wintre, and sume hund seuenti wintre fulle.

Hund, obs. form of HUND.

† *Hundfold*, a., adv., and sb. Obs. Also *hundfold*. [*f.* HUND + *-fold*, *-fald*, *-fold*.] = HUNDREDFOLD.

c.1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 338 Hundfeald getel is fulfremed. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Hundfold mare is cristes eie. *Ibid.* 147 Heo sculen underfon hundfald mede.

Hundred (hundred), sb. and a. Forms: a. 1-hundred, 1-ræd, 3 *Orm.* hundredd, 3-5 hundred, 3-7 hundreded, 4 hundreded, 4-6 hundred, e-ryd, 5-6 hundreded, -ryd; 3-4 hund-, hond-, hundret, 4 hunderet, -it, 4 hund-, hondird, hundyrd, 4-8 hunderd, 5-urd, -yrt, hunderd, -ert(e). β. 1 hundræð, -ræð, 4-ræp(e), (-richt), 4-5-rith, 4-7-reth, hundreth, 5 hundrethe, 5-6-ryth(e), 6 hundereþ, honderyth, -dreth; 6 (9 dial.) hundredth. γ. (Chiefly Sc.) 3-5 hundre, 4 hondre, 4-hunder, 5-6 hundir, -yr, 9 dial. hunner. [OE. *hundred*, pl. *-red*, *-redu*, neut. = OFris. *hunderd*, *-erd*, *hondert*, OS. *hunderod* (MLG. *hundert*, MDu. *hondert*(d), Du. *honderd*), late OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *hundert*, ON. *hundrað* (pl. -öð) (Sw. *hundra*, Da. *hundrede*), corresp. to a Gothic type **hunda-rap*, lit. the tale or number of 100 (-rap, -röp, related to *rapjan* to reckon, tell, *rapþ* reckoning, number). Other OE. words for 'hundred' were HUND (q.v.), and *hund-tentig* = ON. *hó teger*, OHG. *zehanzug*, *zehanzö*, Gothic *taihuntithund*, *taihuntaihund*. The word *hundrað* in ON. orig. meant 120; later, 120 and 100 were distinguished as *hundrað tolftrítt* 'duodecimal hundred' and *hundrað þrjátítt* 'decimal hundred'. In English the word has been usually applied to the decimal hundred, but remnants of the older usage remain: see sense 3. The *hundrath*, *-reth* forms are from ON., as are prob. *hundre*, *hunder*, etc.: cf. Sw. *hundra*.]

1. The cardinal number equal to ten times ten, or five score: denoted by the symbols 100 or C.

a. As sb. or quasi-sb., with plural.

(a) In singular. Usually a (arch. an) *hundred*, emphatically *one hundred*; in phrases expressing rate, the *hundred*.

In (*upon*, *at*, *for*) the *hundred* (in reckoning interest, etc.); now usually expressed by 'per cent.'

The construction (when there is any) is in OE. with gen. pl., later with *of* and a pl. noun. In mod. Eng. this is limited to definite things (e.g. *a hundred of the men*, *of those men*, *of them*); except in the case of measures of quantity, e.g. *a hundred of bricks*, we do not now use this constr. before a noun standing alone (e.g. *a hundred of men*), but substitute the constr. in b. But *a hundred* is construed with a plural verb, e.g. *a hundred of my friends were chosen*; a second hundred were then enrolled.

c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 28 Hundræð scillinga [*Rushw.* G. hundred denara; *Ags. Gosp.* an hund penega]. c.1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxix. [xc.] 10 Peah þe heora hundred seo. c.1200 *ORMIN* 6078 All swa summ ilc an hundredd iss full tale. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 6977 It was na folk þam might wit-stand, þat an hundreth might for-chace. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 309 Twyes syxe tymes ten, that ys to a hundredeth and twenty. c.1540 *Pilgr. T.* 50 in *Thynne's Animadoe* (1865) App. i. 78 A-mongst an hundreth. of thes religyuse brethern. 1553 *GRESHAM* in *Burton Life* (1839) I. 132 To lett upon interest for a xii monethes daye, after xliii upon the hundred. 1575-85 *Aap. SANOV'S Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 203 The lender not content to receive less advantage than thirty at the hundred. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* III. 91 For gaine of fifty in the hundred. 1648 *NETHERSOLE Self-condemned* I. Aijb, Not one of an hundred of them could tell. 1663 *GERRARD Counsel Divb.* About one hundred of Leagues. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 159 'Tis above a hundred to one against any particular throw. with four cubical dice. 1737 *Pope Hor. Ep.* I. vi. 75 Add one round hundred. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Apr. 9/4 Tickets fabricated by the hundred.

(b) In plural: *hundreds*. [OE. *hundred*, -u, neuter, ME. *hundreds*.]

In *Arith.* often *ellipt.* for the digits denoting the number of hundreds: cf. *units*, *tens*.

c.1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 40 Hi ða seton hundredon and fiftigon. c.1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr. Wülfker 176/26 *Centurias*, retalu, uel heapas, uel hundredon. c.1275 *LAV.* 27830 Of alle þan hundredes þat to-hewe were. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 8886 O quens had he [Solomon] hundrets seuen. c.1380 *Wyclif Last Age Chirche* in *Todd Three Treat.* p. xxvi, Two and twenty hundridis of zeiris. c.1425 *Craft Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 28 So many hundrythes ben in þe nounbre þat schal come of þe multiplicacioun of þe ylike 2 articuls. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 118 a, His place is the voyde space next above hundredes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 110 Governours of thousands, hundreths, fifties and tens. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* III. 78 Great store of red Deare .. which the Princes kill by hundreds at a time. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* III. (1878) 52 One fly deposits hundreds of eggs. 1876 *Digby Real Prop.* I. 3 The body of invaders is a regular army .. divided into 'hundreds' of warriors. *Mod.* Some hundreds of men were present.

(c) After a numeral adjective, *hundred* is commonly used as a collective plural, with the same construction as in (a). (Cf. *dozen*.)

c.1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 303 Pritiz sidon seofon beoð twa hundred & tyn. a.1200 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656 7 11 Sex hundred wintra. c.1200 *ORMIN* 6071 Þurh tale oft fower hundred. c.1205 *LAV.* 613 Six hundred of his cnihtes. c.1340 *Cursor M.* 13345 (Fairf.) Þe folk him folowed .. be many hundre & thousande. c.1460 *Battle of Otterbourne* 260 Of nyne thousand Ynglyssh men fyve hondert cam awaye. 1668 *HALE Pref. Rolfe's Abridgim.* 3 These many hundred of years. 1719 J. T. *PHILLIPS tr. Thirty Four Confer.* 105 He deluded many hundred of Women [mod. many hundred w., or hundreds of w.]. 1782 *COWPER Loss of Royal George* II, Eight hundred of the brave. *Mod.* He lost several hundred of his men in crossing the river.

b. As adj. or quasi-adj., followed immediately by a plural (or collective) noun.

In OE. sometimes used as a true adjective, either invariable (like other cardinal numbers above *three*), or declined in concord with its sb. The use in later times may be regarded either as a continuation of this, or as an ellipsis of *of* before the noun. The word retains its substantival character so far as to be always preceded by *a* or some adjective (numeral, demonstrative, possessive, relative, or interrogative). Either the sing. or the collective pl. is used, as in a, (a), (c). Cf. *dozen*, which has precisely parallel constructions.

c.975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark vi. 37 Mið penningum twæm hundredum. c.1000 *Ags. Gosp.* *Ibid.* Mid twam hundred penegon. c.1200 *Vices & Virtues* 113 Swo manize hundred wintre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2342 An hondred kniztes. c.1300 *Cursor M.* 22747 Þe hundret and þe þusand knyghtes. c.1340 *Ibid.* 10399 (Fairf.) These hundrid shepe that were ther. c.1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xii, Three hundrythe pownde Of redy monay. c.1470 *HENRY Wallace* I. 126 Scwne .. Qnbar kingis was cround vij hundry 3er and mar. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 83 Nine hundreth thousande poundes. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 256 A whole hundreth Popes in a rowe. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 5 Within a few hundreth yeeres after Christ. 1665 *HOOKER Microg.* 216 A hundred and twenty five thousand times bigger. 1782 *COWPER Loss of Royal George* vi, With twice four hundred men. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* IV. xxxii, Many a mountain chain which rears Its hundred crests aloft. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* x. 325 After one hundred millions of favourable instances .. the hundred-million-and-first instance should be an exception. *Mod.* The hundred and one odd chances.

(b) Phrase. *The Hundred Days*, the period of the restoration of Napoleon Bonaparte, after his escape from Elba, ending with his abdication on 22 June 1815.

c. The cardinal form *hundred* is also used as an ordinal when followed by other numbers, the last of which alone takes the ordinal form: e.g. 'the hundred-and-first', 'the hundred-and-twentieth', 'the six-hundred-and-fortieth part of a square mile'.

2. Often used indefinitely or hyperbolically for a large number: cf. *thousand*. (With various constructions, as in 1.)

a.1300 *Cursor M.* 17031 He has a hundret sith Dublid þis ilk pan. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vi. 11 An hundred of ampolles on his hat seeten. a.1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 131 God rewardeth the her in this worldly lyff, hundret sithe more after the departinge out of this world. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. iv. [v.] 2 A ser getrar wondir And mair dreidfull to cativis be sic hundir. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 12 That one growing misorder breed not an hundred. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Antients* 66 Altered into a hundred severall fashions and shapes. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* p. xlvii, How can she acquire those hundreds of Graces and Motions, and Airts? 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiii, You and Mr. Sedley made the match a hundred years ago. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 5/1 The hundred and one forms of small craft used by the Chinese to gain an honest livelihood.

3. In the sale of various commodities, often used for a definite number greater than five score; see *quots.*: esp. *Great or long hundred*, usually = six score, or a hundred and twenty.

1469 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 102 Salt fishe for Lent .. at 204 [sic, but ferret] to the hundred. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 12 The number of the C. of shepe .. in some countrey the great C where .vj. Score is accounted for the C. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw.* II (1876) 61 Of some manner of fish the hundred containeth six score, and of some other sort, nine score. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 260/2 Ling, Cod, or Haberdine, have 124 to the Hundred. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, Deal boards are sixscore to the hundred, called the long hundred. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 279 To take from ten to twenty thousand mackerel a-day at a price not exceeding ten shillings the hundred of six score, or a penny a-piece. 1859 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 16 Fresh herrings are sold from the vessel by the long hundred (130). 1886 *Glasgow Her.* 13 Sept. 4/2 A mease [of herring] .. is five hundreds of 120 each.

4. Elliptical uses. a. = HUNDREDWEIGHT.

1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 203 An hundred is not iust 100, but is 112 pounce. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* IV. (ed. 2) 322 Three hundred Weight of Coals make but a hundred of Coaks. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 37 This Ram is only four hundred and a half.

b. A hundred of some other weight, measure, or quantity.

1538 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 152 Payd for ij hundryth of bords to make y^e Church coffir .iiij^l. viij^d. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 258 An Hundred of Lime, being 25 Bushels, or an hundred Pecks. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 214 Oak is worth sawing 25. 8d. per hundred, .. That is the hundred Superficial Feet. 1875 *BEAFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 367 Books of gold leaf contain twenty-five leaves. Gilders estimate their work by the number of 'hundreds' it will take (meaning one hundred leaves) instead of the number of books.

c. A hundred pounds (of money).

1543 *BECON Policy of Warre* Wks. (1560-3) 1. 139 The preste .. maye dispende hundres yearlye, and do nought for it. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, [He] may dispend some seven or eight hundred a year. 1728-49 [see *COOL* a. 7]. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 11 June, I'll bet a cool hundred he swings before Christmas. 1806 *Suar Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 150 It .. contained three bank-notes for one hundred each. 1855 *Cornwall* 257 Laying out a few hundreds. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 421 Faith and I have three hundred a year between us.

d. A hundred years, a century. Obs. exc. dial.

a.1656 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 298 Even in the second hundred (so antient .. this festivity is). 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 638 Since the last year of the last 'hunner'.

5. In England (and subseq. in Ireland): A subdivision of a county or shire, having its own court; also formerly applied to the court itself: cf. *COUNTY* 1. 4. *Chiltern Hundreds*: see *CHILTERN*.

Most of the English counties were divided into hundreds; but in some counties *wapentakes*, and in others *wards*, appear as divisions of a similar kind. The origin of the division into hundreds, which appears already in OE. times, is exceedingly obscure, and very diverse opinions have been given as to its origin. 'It has been regarded as denoting simply a division of a hundred hides of land; as the district which furnished a hundred warriors to the host; as representing the original settlement of the hundred warriors; or as composed of a hundred hides, each of which furnished a single warrior' (Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. v. § 45). 'It is certain that in some instances the hundred was deemed to contain exactly 100 hides of land' (F. W. Maitland). The hundred, OHG. (Alemannisch) *hundert*, *hunte*, was a subdivision of the *gau* in Ancient Germany; but connexion between this and the English *hundred* is not clearly made out.

c.1000 *Laus of Edgar* 1. (title) *Þis is seo zæradnyss, hu mon þæt hundred healdan sceal.* *Ibid.* c. 3 And se man þe þis forsitte, and þæs hundredes dom forsaec .. 955 *Man þam hundrede xxx peniga, and æt þam æfteran cyrre syxtiz penega, half þam hundrede, half þam hlafofre.* c.1000 *Laus of Ethelred* 1. c. i. § 2 Nime se hlafofre twegen getreowe begenas innan þam hundrede. 1214 WILL. MALMESB. *Gesta Reg.* 11 § 122 Centurias quas dicunt hundrez, et decimas quas thetbingas vocant instituit [Elfredus]. 1392 BRITTON I. i. § 13 En counteez et hundrez et en Court de chescun fraunce teneant. *Ibid.* III. § 7 De americe nul homme en court de baroun ne en hundred. c.1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II 469 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 344 And these assisours, that comen to shire and to hundred Dammeth men for silver. 1450 J. PASTON *Petit.* in *P. Lett.* No. 77 I. 107 In the courtes of the hundred. 1465 *MARG. PASTON* *Ibid.* No. 510 II. 201 Endyttyd .. by the enquest of Fourhoo hundred. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 20 In Yorkshire ben xxij hundredis. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vii. 409 There is .. in every hundrethe one head countable. 1588 *FRAUNCE Lawyers Log.* I. xii. 52. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* I. ii, Thy sire, constable Of the hundred. 1656 *EVELYN Mem.* 8 July, [Dedham] a clothing town, as most are in Essex, but lies in the unwholesome hundreds. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit.* I. 7 (D.) From hence [Tilbury Fort] there is nothing for many miles together remarkable but a continued level of unhealthy marshes called The Three Hundreds, till we come before Leigh. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. Introd.* IV. 215 As ten families of freeholders made up a town or tithing, so ten tithings composed a superior division, called a hundred, as consisting of ten times ten families. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxx, On a visit in the Hundreds of Essex. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. v. 96 The union of a number of townships for the purpose of judicial administration, peace, and defence, formed what is known as the *hundred* or *wapentake*. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. 3 It is impossible to trace the exact links of connexion between the hundreds of warriors who constituted the sub-divisions of the Teutonic army and the territorial hundred of later times; there can however be no question that the two are connected. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 38 Whereas by law the inhabitants of the hundred or other area in which property is damaged by persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together are liable in certain cases to pay compensation for such damage, and it is expedient to make other provision [etc.] .. § 5 .. the amount required to meet the said payments shall be raised as part of the police rate. 1888 *Act 51 & 52 Vict.* c. 41 § 3 There shall be transferred to the council of each county .. The making, assessing, and levying of county, police, hundred, and all rates. *Ibid.* § 100 The expression 'division of a county', in this Act, includes any hundred, lathe, wapentake, or other like division.

b. A division of a county in the British American colonies or provinces of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, which still exists in the state of Delaware.

1621 *Ordin. Virginia* 24 July in *Stith Hist. Virginia* App. iv. 33 The other council .. shall consist for the present, of the said council of state, and of two burgesses out of every town, hundred, or other particular plantation. 1637-8 in *Archives of Maryland* III. 59 Whereas the west side of St. Georges river is now .. thought fit to be erected into a hundred by the name of St. Georges hundred. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I.

21 Power to Divide the said Countrey and Islands, into Townes, Hundreds and Counties. 1888 *Bayer Amer. Comm.* 11. xlviii. 224 note. In Maryland hundreds, which still exist in Delaware, were for a long time the chief administrative divisions. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 210 At certain intervals . . . houses were put up, the occupants of which formed a guard . . . for the population of the Hundreds.

†c. Proverb. Obs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 76 What ye wan in the hundred ye lost in the sheere. 1625 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 307 Taxes, and Imposts upon them [merchants] doe seldome good to the Kings Renewen; For that that he winnes in the Hundred, he leese in the Shire. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (R. T. S.) 207 They are Mr. Penny Wise-pound-foolish, and Mr. Get-i-th Hundred-and-lose-i-the Shire.

†B. A game at cards. Obs. (Cf. CENT 2.)

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* i. ii. Their glad sons are left seven for their chance. At hazard, hundred, and all made at sent. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 277 As we do of card kings in playing at the hundred.

7. *Hundreds and thousands*: a name for very small comfits.

c 1830 [Remembered in use]. 1894 G. EGERTON *Key-notes* 137 Little cakes with hundreds and thousands on top.

8. *Comb. a.* In sense 1 (or 2). (a) attrib., as *hundred-work*, sawyers' work paid for by the hundred (square feet); (b) in adj. relation with a noun in the plural, as *hundred-eyes*, name for the plant *Periwinkle* (*Vinca*); *hundred-legs*, a centipede; also with a noun in the singular, forming adjectival compounds, in sense Having, containing, measuring, etc. a hundred (of what is denoted by the second element), as *hundred-foot*, *-franc*, *-leaf*, *-mesh*, *-mile*, *-petal*, *-pound* (e.g. a *hundred-franc piece*, a *hundred-pound note*); so *hundred-pounder*, a cannon firing shot weighing a hundred pounds each (see *POUNDER*); (c) parasyntetic, as *hundred-cited*, *-footed*, *-gated*, *-headed*, *-hued*, *-leaved*, *-throated*, etc., adjs.

1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes*, *Theseus* II. 237 Minos, the King of *hundred-cited Crete. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 264 A *100-foot shaft. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 12 The Scolopendra or *hundred footed insect. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* ix. 622 Thy *hundred-gated Capitals. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxviii. 131 The hundred-gated Thebes. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 266 The *hundred-handed Briareus. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Clen cabes*, *hundred headed thistle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 83 To bring forth these *hundred-leafe Roses. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 345 The petals of the *Hundred-leaved Rose. 1808 BENTHAM *St. Reform* 50 A bone breaking *hundred mile road. 1692 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2831/4 Lost . . . an *Hundred Pound Bag. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 Mortar-piece, a *hundred pounder. 1842 TENNYSON *Vis. of Sin* 27 As 'twere a *hundred-throated nightingale. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 239 Some Sawyers claim it as a Custom, to have half Breaking-work, and the other half *Hundred-work.

b. In sense 5. *Hundred-court*, in *Eng. Hist.* the court having civil and criminal jurisdiction within a territorial hundred; †*hundred-man*, OE. *hundredes-man*, the constable or officer of the hundred, = *HUNDREDER* 1; †*hundred-mote*, the assembly of the hundred, the hundred-court; †*hundred-penny*, a tax or payment anciently levied in a hundred.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 508 Unless he could not in the Century, or *Hundred-Court obtain any Remedy. 1789 W. HURTON (*title*) History of the Hundred Court. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 104 The hundred court was entitled to declare folk right in every suit. a 1000 *Laws of Edgar* i. c. 2 Gyf neod on handa stande, cyðe hit man þam *hundredes-men, and he syððan þam teoðing-mannum. *Ibid.* c. 4 Buton he bæbbe þæs hundredes mann[es] gewitnyssa, oððe þæs teoðingmannes. 1235-54 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 210 Et namiat cum hundredmanno in hundredo. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 102 On analogy . . . we may fairly maintain that the original hundred-man or hundredes-ealor was an elected officer, and the convener and constituting functionary of the court which he held. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The Hundred also had its Court, named the *Hundred or Folc-Mote. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 3. 125 The Charter was . . . sworn to at every hundred-mote. 1889-95 *Charter in Wetherhal Register* (1897) 30 Et omnes terræ ad eam pertinentes . . . sint quiete . . . de *hundredpeni et de thethingpeni et de legerwite. 1893 *Rolls Parli.* I. 115/1 Libri et quieti ab omni Scotto . . . et de Hidagio . . . Hundredespeny, Borchaspeny, Thethyngpeny.

Hundred (as ordinal): see *HUNDREDTH*.

†*Hundredaghte*. Obs. rare. In *4 hundredaghte*. [app. an analogical formation after *þrittagte*, *xixtagte*, for OE. *þritigðe*, *sixtigðe*.] *Hundredth*; *hundredfold*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Po þet byeþ ine spoushed . . . habbeþ þet þrittagte frut. Po þet byeþ in wodewe-hod habbeþ þet xixtagte frut. Po þet lokeþ maydenhod habbeþ þet hondredagte frut. . . . Po þet ved þet vil into þe guode londe fructefide of one half to þe þrittagte, of oþer half to xixtagte and of þe þridde half to þe hondredagte.

Hundredal (hʊndrədāl), a. [f. *HUNDRED* 5 + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a territorial hundred.

1864 *Collect. Archæol.* I. 12 Single manors having a hundredal franchise were often called hundreds. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 564 The ancient towns in demesne of the Crown . . . possessed a hundredal jurisdiction. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 93 The relation of the manorial to the hundredal Courts is curious.

Hundredary (hʊndrədəri). [ad. med.L. *hundredarius*; see next and *-ARY*.] = *HUNDREDER* 1.

VOL. V.

1700 SIR H. CHADNEY *Hertfords.* (1826) I. 15 The Chief of them [Freemen] were Sheriffs, Hundredaries, and other Judges and Ministerial Officers in their several Counties. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1892) I. ii. ii. § 5. 238 Next in order was the Centenarius or Hundredary, whose name expresses the extent of his jurisdiction. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 343 Every county had still its shire-mote, every hundred its hundredary, every tithing and parish its wardens.

Hundreder, -or (hʊndrədər, -r). Also 5-6 *hundrythar*, *hundredour*, *hunderder*. [f. *HUNDRED* 5 + *-ER* 2; in med.L. *hundredarius*. Cf. *centenarius*, *centener*, *CENTENIER*.]

1. The bailiff or chief officer of a hundred; the hundred-man.

[1285 *Act 13 Edw. I.* c. 38 Quia etiam vicecomites hundredarii et ballivi liberatum consueverunt gravare subditos suos. 1315 *Rolls Parli.* I. 343/3 Qe les Executions de Brefs qe vendront as Viscontes soient faites par les Hundreders, conuz & jurez en plein Conte.] 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 239 I. 330 The Kyng [Hen. VI.] beyng then in the place of Edmond Westley, hunderdere of the seyde town of Seynt Albones. 1501 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 38 That Sheriffes, Coroners, Hundreders, Burgesses, Serjeants, and Beadles, have their Courts within every their particular limits. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1672) *Hunderder*, . . . signifies also him that hath the Jurisdiction of a Hundred, and holdeth the hundred Court . . . and sometimes it is used for the Bayliff of an Hundred. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 50 Twelve freeholders were chosen; who, having sworn, together with the hunderder, or presiding magistrate of that division, to administer impartial justice, proceeded to the examination of that cause. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 45 § 38 Nothing in this Act shall take away . . . any right or privilege of the hundredor or hereditary sheriff of the hundred of Cashio.

2. An inhabitant of a hundred, especially one liable to be impanelled on a jury.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 159 All these that is at the end of the names ar Hundrythars. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 3 The shireffe . . . shall retorne in euery suche panell . . . six sufficient hundredours at the least. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 157 a. In a plea personally, if two hundredors appear, it sufficeth. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxv. (1739) 42 In raising of Forces one hundred were selected *ex singulis Pagis*, which first were called Centenarii, or Hundreders, from their number. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ix. 161 To oblige the hundredors to make hue and cry after the felon. 1818-48 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. viii. 406 note. The trial by a jury . . . replaced that by the body of hundredors. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 288 In order that all the hundredors may have an interest in the pursuit of thieves, it is otherwise decreed. Half shall go to the hundred.

†3. A centurion. Obs.

c 1550 CHEKE *Mat.* viii. 8 As Jesus cam into Capernaum, yer cam an hunderder vnto him and sued vnto him.

Hundredfold (hʊndrədfəld), a., adv., and sb. Forms: see *HUNDRED*; also 2-4 -fold, 3 -feald, 3-4 -feld(e, 4 -foold, -uald, 4-6 -folde. [f. *HUNDRED* + *-FOLD*. Cf. ON. *hundraf-falda*, MHG. *hundertvvalt*, Ger. *hundertfalt*, -fältig. OE. bad *hundfald*.]

A. adj. A hundred times as much or as many. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 203 He shal for þer-to-yes hundredfold mede. c 1200 ORMIN 19903 He wolde . . . Hiss mede zeldenn hundredfold Forr hisse gode dedess. 1552 HULOET, *Hundreth folde, centuplex*.

B. adv. A hundred times (in amount). a 1200 *Moral Ode* 54 He bit scal finden eft þer and hundred fald mare. *Ibid.* 247 Per is fur þet is undret fald hattre þene bo ure.

b. Now always a (an) *hundredfold*.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1189 He that alle thyng may welde, Dowbled his peyne an hondred felde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Þet god wolde yelde an hondreduald al þet me yeaue. c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Mare acceptable . . . þan if he gafe him a hundreth fald so mykyl. 1797 GOODWIN *Enquirer* I. ix. 82 It diminishes them a hundred fold. 1840 MACAULAY *Est.*, *Ranke* (1854) II. 135 Armies which outnumbered them a hundredfold.

C. sb. 1. A hundred times the amount or number.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Eower weldede scal eft beon imeten eower mede, and bi hunderafdale mare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17055 (Cott.) But o ioi an hundret fald, he dublid þe bi sang. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvi. 12 Isaac . . . sowide in that lound, and he fonde that zeer the hundryd foold. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. xiii. 158 He shal haue an hundred-folde of heuene-ryche blisse. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 8 Some an hundred fold, some fifty fold, some thyrti folde. 1655 MILTON *Sonn.*, *Massacre Piedmont*, That from these may grow A hundredfold, who . . . Early may fly the Babylonian woe. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lit. to Prior* 6 May, Seed . . . which indeed produced one hundred fold.

2. A local name for Lady's Bedstraw, *Galium verum*, from its numerous crowded blossoms.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 100 As the flowers are exceedingly numerous and clustered, our common people call the plant A *Hundred-fald*.

Hundredth (hʊndrədθ), a. and sb. (Also 4-6 *hundreth*, 4 *hundret*, -re, -ride, 5 *hondred*, 7 *hundred*). [f. *HUNDRED* + *-TH*. Of late formation: OE. had no ordinal from *hund* or *hundred*; ME. sometimes used forms identical with the cardinal, as is still done dialectally.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal *HUNDRED*.

A. adj. 1. Coming last in order of a hundred successive individuals.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1021 Hundreth, centum, centenus . . . centesimus. 1570 LEVINS *Manit.* 88/4 V^o Hundreth, centesimus. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), On the six hundredth year of that just man, The second month, the

seventeenth day began That horrid deluge. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 14 The one hundred generation. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 103 Extending to the hundredth milestone.

2. *Hundredth part*: one of a hundred equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23140 Þe hundret [Gölt. hundreth], F. hundre, Tr. hundride] part i mai noght mele. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 71, I sawe therof not the hondred part. a 1600 HOOKER (J.), We shall not need to use the hundredth part of that time. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 213 Not above a four or five hundredth part of a well grown Mite. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 111 [He] has not power left . . . by the hundredth part sufficient to hold together this collection of republics. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 39 Compressed . . . so as to have bulk about a hundredth part less.

B. sb. A hundredth part.

1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 124 Divided . . . by a Vernier division into hundredths of an inch. 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 40 We will therefore call this distance 12 hundredths. 1861 *MILL Utilit.* ii. 26 Ninety-nine hundredths of all our actions are done from other motives.

Hundredweight (hʊndrədwt), [f. *HUNDRED* + *WEIGHT*. The plural is unchanged after a numeral or an adj. expressing plurality, as *many*.] An avoirdupois weight equal to 112 pounds; prob. originally to a hundred pounds, whence the name. Abbreviated cwt. (formerly C.).

Locally it has varied from 100 to 120 lb.; 'in the United States a hundredweight is now commonly understood as 100 pounds' (*Cent. Dict.*).

[1542 see *HUNDRED* 4.] 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. i. (1877) II. 4 Such [horses] as are kept also for burden, will carie foure hundred weight commonly. 1672 *PETTY Fol. Anat.* (1601) 53 The said quantity of Milk will make 2½ C. of Raw-Milk-Cheese, and a C. of Whey-Butter. 1702 T. BROWN *Tr. Fraser's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 65 [She] could as soon fly with a Hundred Weight of Lead at her Heels. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 303 An anchor-shank weighing some hundredweights. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A (ed. 2) 564 The Jersey local hundred weight consists of 104 Jersey pounds, and the Guernsey hundred weight of 100 Guernsey pounds. 1895 *Times* 6 Mar. 10/6 The hundred-weight of certain kinds of cheese was 112 lb. and of others 120 lb.

attrib. 1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Saints & Sinners* 253 Hundredweight blocks of silver bullion.

†*Hune*. *Naut. Obs.* Also 7 *Sc. huin*. [In Layamon, app. a. ON. *hūn-n* knob at the mast-head; in later use prob. a. F. *hune* (from Norse) in same sense. Cf. *HOUND* sb. 2.] = *HOUND* sb. 2.1.

c 1205 LAV. 28978 Seil heu drogen to hune. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xviii. 93 Vp went our sailis, taunit to the huins. 1764 VEICHT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 286 The main-top-mast had great pieces carried from it, from the hunes down to the cap, at the head of the main-mast.

Hune, var. of *HONE* sb. 2. Obs., delay. *Hunframe*, var. UNFRAME Obs., evil, disadvantage. *Hunfysh*, obs. f. *HOUNDFISH*.

Hung (hʊŋ), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of *HANG* v.]

1. Suspended, attached so as to hang down, etc.; see the vb. Often with qualification, as *well*, *ill*.

1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 97 Annettel, a thing hung about the neck. 1678 QUACK'S *Acad.* 6 A Tongue well hung. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Ct. 26 June, The carriage is . . . well hung. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 393/4 In all hung window sashes means should be adopted to permit both the sashes being removed.

b. Of meat: Suspended in the air to be cured by drying, or (in the case of game) to become 'high'.

1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 349 Country-labourers, accustomed to feed usually upon hung Beef. 1774 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 106 Old ewe-mutton, hung-meat, and household bread. 1833 MARRATT *P. Simple* xliii. A piece of hung beef, and six loaves. 1863 *Morn. Star* 1 Jan. 5, I have heard Dr. Hill's evidence as to hung game being unwholesome and unfit for food.

2. Furnished or decorated with hanging things.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 16 All ber masts and tacklings hung with paper Lanterns. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 33 They [peas] grew rapidly and were very well hung. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 385 At the larger houses of entertainment were to be found beds hung with silk.

†b. Having pendent organs. Obs.

1641 *BEST Farn. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 Hunge tupples are such as have both the stones in the codde. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 32 They cut off his genitories, (and they say he was hung like an ass). 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1998/4 A large Hound Bitch . . . pretty well hung, all white. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* *Well-hung*.

Hung (hʊŋ), pa. t. and pple. of *HANG* v.

†*Hungar*. Obs. [a. Ger. *Ungar*, med.L. *Hungarus* Hungarian.]

1. A Hungarian.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Istine* II vj a, A while after, himself was overcome by the said Hungars.

2. A gold coin of Hungary. Also *Hungar-dollar*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. ii. 29 Hungar-dollars, which are refined to the standard of Hungarian gold. 1684 T. SMITH *Acc. City Prusa* in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 442 Zecchines and Hungars for Gold, and Spanish Dollars and Zalotts for Silver . . . pass current among them. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, Hungar*, or *Hongre*, a gold coin struck in Hungary; and also a money of account, worth about a crown sterling.

Hungarian (hʊŋgəriən), a. and sb. [f. med.L. *Hungaria* HUNGARY.] A. adj.

1. Of, belonging to, or native of Hungary. Applied to things orig. made or reared in Hungary, as *Hungarian horse*, *H. leather*; *Hungarian balsam*,

the resinous product of the Carpathian pine, *Pinus Mugho* or *Pumilio*; *Hungarian bowls*, a kind of amalgamating machine, orig. used in the gold mines of Schemnitz; *Hungarian machine*, a hydraulic machine on the principle of Hero's fountain; see *quot.*; *Hungarian water*, Hungarian water.

1600 J. POSEY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 48 The Hungarian coin is round. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 415 The Hungarian miles are the longest upon earth. 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ep. to Julian* Wks. 1705 II. 92 Such Carbuncles. As no Hungarian Water can Redress. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* *Hydraulics* II. 17 (U. K. S.) The Hungarian machine, so called from its having been employed in draining a mine at Chemnitz, in Hungary, produces its action by the condensation of a confined portion of air produced by the descent of a high Column of water contained in a pipe. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 322 1/2 Hungarian Lilac will shortly be in bloom.

† 2. Thievish, marauding; needy, beggarly (with play on *hungry*: cf. B. 2; see Nares). *Obs. slang.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 23 O base hungarian wight: wilt y^e the spigot wild? 1608 *Merry Devil* Edmonton (1617) Divb. Come yee Hungarian pilchers, we are once more come under the zona torrida of the forest.

B. sb.

1. A native or inhabitant of Hungary, a Magyar; a Hungarian horse; the language of Hungary.

1553 (*title*) A dialogue of comfort against tribulation, made by Syr Thomas More Knyght, and set forth by the name of an Hungarian. 1615 in *Devon* *Iss. Excheq. Jas.* I (1836) 318 One other gray gelding, instead of one of the Hungarians given to the Queen. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § 2. 4 The Hungarian (language), used in the greatest part of that Kingdom. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 83 Fresh invasions of the Saracens, to whom were now added the Hungarians from the north.

† 2. (With play on *hungry*.) A hungry person, a great eater: cf. A. 2. *Obs. slang.*

1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 110 A monstrous eater. Invited . . . unto a gentleman, Who long'd to see the same hungarian, And note his feeding. 1608 *Merry Devil* Edmonton (1617) Cij, Away, I . . . must tend the Hungarians. 1632 D. LUTTON *London* III. 12 The middle Ile [of St. Paul's] is much frequented at noone with a Company of Hungarians, not walking so much for Recreation, as neede.

† Hungarian (*hʊŋgær'rik*), a. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Hungaricus*: cf. HUNGARY.] = HUNGARIAN A. I. *Hungarick fever*: an old name for typhus fever.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 327 Hungarick fever, which is . . . malignant and contagious. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 472/2 It is good against a Hungarick Fever, which is a kind of sweating Sickness.

† Hungarianish, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ISH.] = HUNGARIAN.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* Lij a, By his wife of the Hungarish race hee had one sonne.

Hungary (*hʊŋgəri*). [ad. med.L. *Hungaria* (F. *Hongrie*), f. *Hungari*, *Ungari*, *Ungri*, *Ugri* (cf. UGRIAN), med.Gr. *Οὐγγροι*, Ger. *Ungar-n*, names applied to the Hungarians, who call themselves Magyars.] The name of a country and kingdom of central Europe, now forming, with several dependent provinces, the eastern or trans-Leithan division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Used attrib. as in *Hungary water*: see *quot.*

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. vi. Your bottle of Hungary water to your lady. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Queen of Hungary Water*, a Spirit of Wine fill'd with the more essential part of Rosemary-flowers. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Hungary Water*, . . . a distilled water, denominated from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first prepared; . . . made of rosemary flowers infused in rectified spirit of wine, and thus distilled. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 129 Hungary waters . . . were brought to recover the gentleman.

Hungry, obs. form of HUNGRY.

Hunger (*hʊŋgər*), sb. Forms: 1 *hungor*, 1-5 *hungur*, 1- *hunger*; (also 3 *hounquer*, (*Orm.*) *hunnerr*, 3-5 *unger*, 4 *hungire*, -*yr*, *hongerir*, *hounquer*, 4-5 *honger*, -*yr* (e, 4-6 *hungre*, -*ir*, *honger*, *hounquer*, 5- *hongre*, -*ir*). [OE. *hungor*, -*ur* = OS. *hungar*, MDu. *honger* (Du. *honger*), OHG. *hungar*, (MHG., Ger. *hunger*), ON. *hungur*, (Sw., Da. *hungur*): -OTeut. **hungeru-s*; cf. Goth. *huggrian* to hunger: the actual Goth. sb. was *hūhrus*, corresp. to an OTeut. **huyhrus*; these imply pre-Teutonic **huykru-*, **kyhrú-*. Cf. Lith. *kankā* torment, *kėikti* to ache, Gr. (gloss) *κέρκει* = *νεύει*: see Kluge, and Zupitza *German. Culturale*.]

1. The uneasy or painful sensation caused by want of food; craving appetite. Also, the exhausted condition caused by want of food.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lviii. 15 [lxx. 14] Hungur þrowiað. a 900 *Cunsewulf* Crist 1660 in *Exeter Bk.* Nis þær hungor ne þurste slep ne swar lezer. c 1050 *Snpph. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 179/3 *Fames*, nel þopina, hunger. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 7 3 Wrecce men sturuen of hunger. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 221 On helle is vnger & þerst. c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 2/54 For strong hungour be cride loude. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 88 Till ner for bunyre þe gaste he jaldre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4608 3e bot fede þow with frute at flays noȝt þoure hongr. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 8 What needest meet there where shall be no hunger? 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 35 After that he would never eate nor drinke, but pynded away for hunger and sorow. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* 1614) 836 Yery patient of labour and hunger, feasting if they have where-

with . . . and fasting other-whiles. 1791 *Mas. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* II. A repast which hunger and fatigue made delicious. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do* I. iii, I have the hunger of a wolf.

b. personified or represented as an agent.

c 1000 *Andreas* 1089 (Gr.) Hungres on wenun blates beoð-gastes. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 288 Fedde hunger þeorne With good Ale. 1393 *Ibid.* C. ix. 177 Honger have mercy of hem, and lete me geve hem benes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 862 Some perishing in the devouring jaws of the Ocean, and others in their self-devouring Mawes of Hunger. 1774 *GOLOS. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 125 Hunger is a much more powerful enemy to man than watchfulness, and kills him much sooner. 1894 *H. DRUMMOND A Scent Man* 251 The parent of all industries is Hunger.

c. Proverbs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 39 Some saie, and I feele, hunger pereth stone wall. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 62 *marg.*, Hunger is the best sauce. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. i. 210. 1608 *Torsell Serpents* (1658) 780 Hunger breaketh stone-walls, and hard need makes the old wife trot. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 12 Had they not so good a sauce as hunger. 1719 *De Foa Crusoe* II. ii, Hunger knows no friend.

2. Want or scarcity of food in a country, etc.; dearth; famine. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlii. 30 Hunger fondeþ ealle eorþan. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 7 Mann-cwealmas beoð and hungas. . . and eorþan styrunga. a 1046 O. E. Chron. (MS. C) an. 976 On þys gear we se micca hunger on Angel cygne. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2150 Ghe ðer thu childer bar, Or men wurð of ðat hunger war. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 441 In his dayes fil a greet hunger in þe lond of Israel. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cii. (1482) 83 The englyssh peple that were escaped the grete hunger and mortalyte. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Swearing* II. (1859) 78 God . . . sent an universal hunger upon the whole country. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* iv. 147 These calamities began with hunger. 1847 *W. E. FORSTER* in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 196 When we entered a village [in Ireland] our first question was, 'How many deaths?' 'The hunger has been there', was every-where the cry.

3. *transf. and fig.* Strong desire or craving.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 45 b, That cursed hungre of golde and execrable thirst of lucre. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 4 The insatiable hunger of many hath vayed . . . their understanding. 1860 *Geo. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* I. v. This need of love—this hunger of the heart. 1880 *TENNISON Battle Brunanburh* xv, Earls that were lured by the Hunger of glory. 1889 *RUSKIN Præterita* III. 43 A fit took me of hunger for city life again. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 8/3 This so-called 'land hunger' might prevail in parts of Ireland where the possession of a small piece of land was absolutely necessary.

† erroneously for *hungry*, HUNGRY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5094 (Cott.) Fine yeir o þis hunger tide [other MSS. *hungre*, -*ry*, -*ery*]. c 1300 *Ibid.* 20121 (Edin.) Naked and hunger [other MSS. *hungry*, *hongry*] sco clad and fed. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1934 Pe hunger and þe thirsty.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Of, belonging to, connected with, or characteristic of hunger, as *hunger-den*, -*pain*, -*pinch*, -*wolf*, -*world*. b. instrumental, as *hunger-beaten*, -*driven*, -*greedy*, -*mad*, -*pinched*, -*pressed*, -*stricken*, -*stung*, -*worn* adjs.; *hunger-pine* vb. c. objective, as *hunger-giving*. d. parasynthetic, as *hunger-gutted*, -*paunched* adjs.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolaner's Prim.* (1880) 87 Because, that I was 'hunger-beaten, I chaw'd a bit. 1843 *CARLILE Past & Pr.* III. ii, The Atheist world, from its utmost summits of Heaven and Westminster Hall . . . down to the lowest cellars and neglected 'hunger-dens of it, is very wretched. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Hymn* St. Lewis the King 489 In rags, and 'hunger-driven. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 5/2 The fearlessness of the hunger-driven birds. 1607 *TORSSELL Four's Beasts* (1658) 373 Satisfying his 'hunger-greedy appetite. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 67 Art thou with th' injury of a meal so tooke? So 'hunger-gutted? 1805 *CARV Dante, Inferno* I. 44 With his head held aloft and 'hunger-mad. 1820 *KEATS Isabella* lix, Seldom felt she any 'hunger-pain. 1598 *ROWLANDS Betraying Christ* II Like 'hunger-paunched wolues prone to devour the lambe. 1855 *BROWNING Fula Lippo* 127 Admonition from the 'hunger-pinched. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* I. viii. (1647) 11 Being well 'hunger-pinched . . . [he] ran away from the rest of the Christians. 1610 *Chester's Tri.*, *Envie* 28 A rich man 'hunger-pin'd with want. a 1756 *COLLINS Ode Pop. Superst.* *Highl.* 164 'Hunger-pest Along th' Atlantic rock undreading climb. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* i. Wks. 1861 I. 161 Hath any gentleman the 'hunger-worm of covetousness? 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xliii, Many 'hunger-worm outcasts close their eyes in our bare streets.

e. Special combs.: † *hunger-bane*, death by hunger, starvation; so † *hunger-baned* adj., starved; † *hunger-bedrip*, a kind of BEDRIP or harvest service at which the lord gave the tenants food; *hunger-belt*, a belt worn round the abdomen, and continually tightened to alleviate the pangs of hunger; † *hunger-bond*, necessity arising from famine; *hunger-flower*, a species of Whitlow-grass, *Draba incana*, so called because it grows in 'hungry' soils (*Cent. Dict.*); *hunger-grass*, the grass *Alopecurus agrestis*: see *hunger-weed*; *hunger-house*, a place in which cattle are kept for some time before being slaughtered; a pinning-house; *hunger-rot*, † (a) a disease in cattle resulting from scanty feeding; (b) a miserly wretch (*dial.*); *hunger-trace*, a flaw in the feathers of a hawk caused by improper or scanty feeding while the feathers are growing; *hunger-weed*, a name for *Ranunculus arvensis* and *Alopecurus agrestis*, corn-field weeds, found especially on clayey soil.

1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* I. 3 Nor . . . that they . . . for lacke of strength die with 'hunger-bane. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Exam. Par.* I. Cor. 12 We beyng there were 'hunger-baned and famished. c 1300 *Custumals Battle-Abbey* (Camden) 54 Ad quatum precarium, quod vocatur 'Hunger-bedrip. 1846 *STOKES Discov. Australia* II. xii. 395 Mr. Pasco . . . had obtained from them a 'hunger belt, composed of wallaby furs. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. 7/1 'Tis a device of savages to cheat an empty stomach, and is called 'the hunger belt'. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 763 Deden for he, for 'hunger bond, fezer ut into egypte lond. 1839 G. TAYLOR *Memo. Surtees in Surtees' Durham* IV. 69 He went instantly to the 'hunger-house, and set it at liberty. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/6 In two instances the pinning-lairs or hunger-houses are within the shops or open directly into them. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 54 Also 'hunger rotte is the worst rotte that can be . . . cometh for lacke of meate, and so for hunger they eate suche as they can fynde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 140 Against the Winter rotte, or hunger rotte, you must provide to feede them at home in Cratches. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hunger-rot*, a penurious, griping wretch. 1828 *Sir J. S. SEBRIGT Observ. Hawking* 7 Young hawks should be plentifully fed, for if they are left one day without food, the 'hunger-traces will appear. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* iv. 42 note, The plumage will bear . . . 'hunger-traces', a flaw on the shaft and web of every feather in the body, especially the wings and tail, often occasioning them to break off at the place injured. 1793 *MARTYN Flora Rust.* II. 56 It (Corn Crowfoot) has the name of 'Hungerweed. 1894 *Times* 21 May 12/1 That most pestilent of weeds, the slender foxtail, blacknet, or hungerweed, *alopecurus agrestis*, is already in ear and flower in corn-fields.

Hunger (*hʊŋgər*), v. Forms: 1 *hyngtran*, *hingrian*, (*hyncgrian*), 3-5 *hungre-n* (4 *hongre*-, *hengren*-, 5 *hungry*, 6 *houngrir*-, -*re*, *hungre*), 4-*hunger*. [OE. *hyngtran* (later *hingrian*) = OS. *gi-hungrian*, Goth. *huggrian*, f. *hungur*, HUNGER sb. Cf. also OHG. *hungaran*, -*arin*, MHG. and Ger. *hungern*, MLG., MDu. *hungeren*, MD. and Du. *honger*; OFris. *hungera*; ON. *hungra*, Da. *hungre*, with a different verbal form. The normal mod. repr. of OE. *hyngrian* would be *hinger*; in ME. this was assimilated to the sb. *hunger*.]

† 1. *impers.* as in *it hungers me* (= Goth. *huggreip mik*, ON. *mik hungur*, OHG. *mih hungrit*): 'there is hunger to me', I am hungry. (In OE. with accus. or dat.) *Obs.*

950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 35 Seðe cymes to me ne hyncgreð hine. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* *ibid.*, Ne hingrað þone þe to me cymð. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *ibid.* I. 166 Ac siððan him hingrode. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 214 On schal enur hungren. c 1300 *Havelok* 654 Him hungrede swithe sore. 1375 *BARROUR Bruce* xiv. 432 Thame hungreit alsua weill sar. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvi. 252 Eet this when þe hungreþ.

2. *intr.* To feel or suffer hunger, be hungry.

a 900 *CUNSEWULF Crist* 1354 in *Exeter Bk.*, þonne ge . . . zefon hingrendum blaf. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke vi. 91 Eadige synd ge ðe hingrað nu. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12943, I wat at þou has fasted lang and hungres [Trin. hongrest] nu. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. x. 37 Thenne mihti hengen on heowe. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 6151, I hungred and yhe me fedde. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* vi. 3 This, that Dauid dide, whanne he hungrede. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 253/1 Hungryn, or waxyn hungry . . . *esurio*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 28 They must hunger in frost, that will not worke in heete. a 1612 *DONNE Biadvaters* (1644) 129 If he had not hungred till then, his fasting had had no vertue. 1783-94 *BLAKE Songs Exper.*, *Holy Thursday* 15 Babe can never hunger there. 1885 N. T. (R.V.) *Matt.* iv. 2 When he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he afterward hungered [1611 was . . . an hungred].

3. *transf. and fig.* To have a longing or craving; to long for; to hanker after. (With *indirect pass.*)

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 113 Þi erysin gredly hungryn to se vanytees. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* v. 6 Blessed are they which hunger and thirst for [1539 after] rightewesnes. 1563 *WINGET Wks.* (1890) II. 12 The peple hongerit throw inlake of the heuline and necessary fluid of Godis Word. 1700 *FARQUHAR Constant Couple* iv. iii, Hell hungers not more for wretched souls, than he for ill-got pelf. 1737 *WATERLAND Rev. Doctr. Eucharist* vi. 161 The Word was made Flesh; which consequently is to be hungered after for the sake of Life. 1856 *Mas. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* vi. 455 Whom still I've hungered after more than bread. 1873 *HELPS Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1875) 143 If, over and above this necessary repete, you hunger for praise.

† 4. *trans.* To have a hunger or craving for; to desire with longing; to hunger after. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. v. 6 Eadige synt þa ðe riht-wisnesse hingrað [esuriunt iustitiam] and þyrstað. 1382 *WYCLIF ibid.*, Blesid be þei þat hungren and þristun riht-wisnesse. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 113 Þi mowth hungreth gredly delacyces. . . Þi erys hungryn gredly newe tydynges. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 444 Spiritually they hungered it, spiritually they tasted it.

5. To subject to hunger; to starve, famish; to drive or force by hunger (*to, into, out*, etc.).

1575 *GASCOIGNE Dulce Bellum* cxxii, The Prince to Zeland came himselfe To hunger Middleburgh. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 313 It could not be won be na force except thay war hungret out. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 119 Their pasture will hunger our beasts that are used to better keepinge. 1727 P. WALKER *Life Peden* 56 (Jam.) Christ minds only to diet you, and not hunger you. 1803 S. PERGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 58 note, In the north they say of one who keeps his servants on short commons that he hungers them. 1858 *KINGSLEY Ode to N. East Wind*, Hunger into madness Every plunging pipe. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 12 May 5/7 The Mahdi spent five months in hungering out Obeid.

b. *transf.* To deprive of strength by want of any kind; to 'starve'. ? *Obs.*

14. . *Iter Camerac.* c. 23 in *Scott. Stat.* (1844) 700/2 (red) (Skinner's) hunger per lethir in default of graith pat is to say alam eggis and ohr thingis.

Hunger-bit, *a.* = next.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxxiv. 20 The Lions shall be hungerbit, and pinde with famine much. 1671 MILTON P. R. II. 417 Lost in a Desert here and hunger-bit. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 202 Furious Panthers.. hunger-bit.

Hunger-bitten, *a.* 'Bitten' or pinched with hunger; famished, starved.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 34 When every man for lack is hungerbitten. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 12 The hunger-bitten Client to distresse. 1816-17 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 322 A hunger-bitten and idealist philosophy.

Hungered (hʌŋgəd), *a.* [Partly aphetic form of A-HUNGERED, partly pa. pple. of HUNGER v. 5.] Hungry; famished, starved.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xlii. 116 Beseged & hungröd. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 21a. He ete whansomer he was hungered. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 636 The pepill salbe hungerit hail of Spiritual fide. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 21 The courier.. bid the hunger'd eat. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maitland*. i. 1. 4 To get food when I'm hungered. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tour-nam.* 713, I am hunger'd and half-anger'd. *Mod. Sc.* A pür hunger't creatur.

¶ **A hungered, an hungered**: improperly divided forms of A-HUNGERED, ANHUNGERED, *q.v.*

1398, etc. [see A-HUNGERED, ANHUNGERED]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 164 Nor.. let them goe a hunger into the Pastures. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND xliii. 1 trust that supper is ready, for I am an hungered.

Hungerer (hʌŋgərə), [*f.* HUNGER v. + -ER.] One who suffers hunger; one who longs or craves. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxii. 6 And voide he shal make the soule of the hungerere. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham's Down* II. 6 A hungerer after loaves and fishes. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Grace before Meat*, Nothing in Milton is finer than the temperate dreams of the divine Hungerer. 1842 CROLY *Hist. Sk.* 90 The thwarted hungerer for office takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics; and is the radical.

Hungering (hʌŋgərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* HUNGER v. + -ING.] The action of the verb HUNGER; craving, longing.

1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1707) 1 An Earnestness and Hungering after Novelty. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 115 He findeth hungerings and thirstings after him. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iv. France has begun her long Curriculum of Hungering. 1891 *Athenaeum* 10 Jan. 51/1 The insane hungering after quarterings.

Hungering, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING.] That hungers; hungry.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 pa hingrizendan he zefyllep mid godum. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cvii. 9 Hungrand saule he filled with gode. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlv. 5 He gifis mete til hungirand. a 1882a ROSSETTI *House of Life* vi. The half-drawn hungering face.

Hence **Hungeringly** *adv.*, hungrily, longingly. 1884 ARCH. FORBES in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* I. 156 Tidings which peoples awaited hungeringly or tremblingly.

† **Hungerland**, *Obs.* [perh. = Hungary: cf. also HUNGERLIN.] In quot. *attrib.*

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. iv. Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish quelloff ruffs.

Hungerless, *a. rare.* [*f.* HUNGER *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from hunger.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxi. 148 Sad and sorrowful tho' hungerless.

† **Hungerlin**, *Obs.* [? A corruption of HUNGERLAND.] 'A sort of short furred robe, so named from having been derived from Hungary' (Nares').

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. i. i. It was a quaint difference the Ancients did put 'twixt a Letter and an Oration, that the one should be attird like a Woman, the other like a Man.. A Letter or Epistle should be short-coated and closely couched: a Hungerlin becomes a Letter more handsomely then a gown. 1658 BURBURY *Hist. Chr. Alessandra* 212 The Cardinal followed her Majesty, who had on a man's Hungerlin of plain black Velvet with a band, and an upper safeguard for women of a dark grey colour, without which she would have lookt like a man.

Hungerly (hʌŋgəli), *adj. Obs. or arch.* [*f.* HUNGER *sb.* + -LY.] Hungry-looking; having a hungry, starved, or famished look.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vii. 107 Ich can nat hym discryue, So hongerliche and so holwe heruy hymself lokede. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 99 Owre men were enforced to departe from thense more hungerly then theye came. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 177 His beard grew thine and hungerly. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 55 The linkmen of London.. are poor, lean, hungerly, brisk, and knowing.

Hungerly, *adv. Obs. or arch.* [*f.* HUNGER *sb.* + -LY.] In use a variant of HUNGRILY. Very frequent 1550-1650.] Hungrily; greedily.

1557 BURROUGH in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1886) III. 156, I sawe them eate rocke weedes as hungerly, as a cowe doeth grasse when shee is hungry. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 262, I feed Most hungerly on your sight. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. 36 The Vandale boy caught it first, and hungerly thrust it hot into his mouth. 1861 LD. LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 36 Hungerly our ears Wait the melodious murmurs of a harp.

† **Hunger-starve**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* HUNGER *sb.* + STARVE v.] *trans.* 'To starve with hunger'; formerly in regular use where the simple 'starve' is now usual.

1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 28 Min eye wolde .. Ben hunger storven also faster, Till eft ayein that he her see. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 351 If it were not.. should not all kinde of cattell.. perishe, and be hunger starved? 1587

GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxi. 499 It is written.. I will hunger-starve all the Gods of the Gentiles. 1610 *Histrio-m.* vi. Giv b, Though Famine hungerstarue yet heauen saues.

So **Hunger-starved**, †-starven *ppl. a.*; † **Hunger-starving** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* liiij b, Accompanied with hunger staruen treweldes. 1578 J. STOKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 17 The vnmerefull and hungerstaruen Souldiers. 1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 35 To save us from hungerstarving. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* i. i. 13 Such hungerstarven trencher poetrie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 100, I in that hungerstarving feare, fed upon the expectation of my doubtfull reliefe. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Matt.* xv. 27 Those that are hungerstarved are glad to feed upon hedge-fruit. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 17 The Hungerstarv'd, the Naked, and the Lame. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 345 They were indeed hungerstarved. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iv. 123 This tattered, and seemingly hungerstarved, Body of Cavalry. a 1879 J. S. BREWER *Eng. Stud.* (1881) 434 Wolves and foxes.. hungerstarved, swept down from the neighbouring forest.

Hungry, *obs. form of HUNGRY.*

† **Hungil**, -ill. *Obs. local.* [In 1450 *houndgill* :-OE. type *hundgild 'dog-payment'.] A payment under the Forest Laws on account of dogs.

In quot. 1621 app. a fine for not expediting them, = FOOT-GILD; but otherwise explained by Marshall.

1450 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 195/1 Thomas Cateby.. hath.. lxs. of houndgild silver yerly.. by the hands of oure Receivour of oure Duchie of Lancastre. 1621 N. RIDING *Rec.* (1894) I. 38 As touching the expediting of dogs they saye that the laste yeare there was about the summe of xiiij^l x^s collected within the said libertie by the graves of Pickeringe, for hungill. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Horsant, Hungil-Money*, a small tax which is still paid (though the intention of it has long ceased) by the townships on the north side of the Vale, and within the lathe or weapontake of Pickering, for horsemen and hounds kept for the purpose of driving off the deer of the forest of Pickering from the corn-fields which bordered upon it.

Hungre, *obs. form of HUNGER, HUNGRY.*

Hungrify (hʌŋgrɪfaɪ), *v. nonce-ud.* [*f.* HUNGRY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make hungry. So **Hungrifying** *ppl. a.*, appetizing.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxxii, The hungry and hungri-fying potato. 1887 - *Springhaven* xv, There was Mr. Cheeseman.. amid a presence of hungri-fying goods.

Hungrily (hʌŋgrɪli), *adv.* [*f.* HUNGRY *a.* + -LY.] In a hungry manner; with hunger or craving; longingly; greedily.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 122 Thanne cam coueityse.. And armed hym in anarice and hungurliche lyued. 1693 DRYDEN, *junt. in Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 357 When on harsh Acorns hungry they fed. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Loyal Odes* viii. 42 So hungurly you every thing devour. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* xiv, He.. ate hungurly.

Hungryness (hʌŋgrɪnəs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being hungry; greediness; longing.

1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Hongrynesse, sayn, appetit a manger. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 186 That her wormes might eat and forget their hungrynesse. 1661 J. CHILMORE *Brit. Bacon*. 118 Some Rivers overflowing their banks enrich more, and others less, according to the fatness or hungryness of their water. 1837 HOWITT *Riv. Life* vi. xiv. (1862) 561 A determined expression of fresh-air hungryness.

† **Hungryness**, *Obs. rare-1.* [*f.* *hungry-ous *adj.* (*f.* HUNGRY *a.* + -OUS) + -NESS.] = prec.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph. Prol.*, When was excessive riotous banquetting.. more outrageously vsed, and the pores hungryness lesse refreshed, than now?

Hungry (hʌŋgri), *a.* Forms: 1 hungriz, 1-6 hungriz, 3 (*Orm.*) hungriz, 3-6 hougrie, 4-6 hunge, hongry, 4-7 hungery, 5 hongarye, 5-6 hungary, 6 hongrye, -ie, 6-7 hungrie, 4-hungry. [OE. *hungry*, -reg = OFris. *hungerig*, *hongerig* (MDu. *hongerich*, MLG. *hungerich*, Du. *hongerig*, OHG. *hungerag*, -ereg (MHG. *hungere*, Ger. *hung(e)rig*): -WGer. type *hungrag-, *f.* *hungry*-HUNGER *sb.*: see -Y.]

1. Having the sensation of hunger; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having a keen appetite.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 37 Huoenne ðec we sezon hungriz vel hyngrende? [*Agos. Gosp.* *hingrizende*.] a 1000 *Guthlac* 737 in *Exeter Bk.*, Oft he him ætæd helle bonne hy him hungrize ymb hond fluzon. c 1200 ORMIN 616 þe birrþ fedenn hungriz mann. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23084, I was hungre, yce gaf me fode. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 53 He hath fillid hungry men with goode thingis, and he hath left ryche men voyde [1526 TINDALE, He hath filled the hungry with goode thinges]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxviii. 175 An hungry wolfe. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* vi, Hungry dogs will eat dirty puddings. *Ibid.* (1867) 75 Hungry flies hyste sore. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 139 As hungry tykis 3e thristit for his blude. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 125 The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed. 1650 TRAFF *Comm. Lev.* xvii. 13 Though hee bee as hungry as a hunter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 89 How hungry soever he may be, he never stoops to carrion. 1855 LONGF. *Hiauw.* viii. 227 The hungry sea-gulls.. Clamorous for the morning banquet.

b. Said of the belly or stomach.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xvi, When the bely was empty and sore hungry. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 82 b, Scarcie in meate, and the bely alway somewhat hungry. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 734 Bread and salt aswageth an hungrie stomach. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 87 A hungry belly may call for more meate.

c. *transf.* Indicating, characteristic of, or characterized by hunger; belonging to a hungry person.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 266 Certaine Arabians lead here a miserable and hungry life. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 194 Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xv, The.. flocks and herds Who had survived the wild beasts' hungry chase. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, His shining eyes darted a hungry look. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., A hungry eye sees far.

2. a. Of times or places: Marked by famine or scarcity of food; famine-stricken. ? *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2136 Quan ðo hungri zere hen forð-cumen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5094 (Gött.) Fiue zere of his hungry tyde. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) In the sowre hungry tyme. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. x. 206 Helden (full) hungry hous and hadde much defaute. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 29 When thou art hording vp thy foode, Against these hungry dayes.

b. Of food: Eaten with hunger or keen appetite. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Hungry meale, peredia.* 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 104 We shall.. make a good honest, wholesome, hungry Breakfast. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* cviii. 4 First should a tongue.. Fall extruded, of each vulture a hungry regale.

3. a. Of food, etc.: That does not satisfy one's hunger; that leaves one hungry. Hence *fig.* Unsatisfying, insufficient. Now *rare*.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* III. 234 Y^e wil not be content with a hungry supper. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. lxvii. § 12 Their discourses are hungry and vnpleasant. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 260 To feed upon their owne hungry store. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 128 Shrimps.. tho' but a hungry sort of Food, they are mightily esteemed. 1865 *Fall Malt* G. 8 Aug. 10 In Lucian's time they found it rather hungry fare.

b. Causing or inducing hunger; appetizing. *rare.*

1611 CORVAT (*title*) Cruditie hastily gobbled vp in five Moneths Trauells.. newly digested in the hungry aire of Odcombe, in the County of Somerset. 1681 PENN *Ac.* *Pennsylv.* in R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* vii. 109 A skie as clear as in Summer, and the Air dry, cold, piercing, and hungry. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. vii, There are wood-cocks for supper.. It was such a hungry sermon. *Mod.* We found it a very hungry place; the children had their appetites wonderfully sharpened.

4. In special collocations.

† **Hungry evil** (sickness), a disease in horses characterized by insatiable hunger. † **Hungry gut**, (a) the *intestinum jejunum*, the part of the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum, so called because it is supposed to be usually found empty after death; also *fig.*; (b) in quot. 1552, a person with hungry guts, a glutton. **Hungry rice**, a grain allied to millet, *Paspalum exile*, much cultivated in West Africa. † **Hungry worm** (see quot. 1737).

1552 HULOET, *Hungry gutte, enurio.* *Ibid.*, Hungry scines, bulimia, bulimia. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 184 To satisfie the hungry gut of their ravenous appetite. 1598 FLORIO, *Digiuno*,.. a gut in mans bodie called the hungry gut, because it is alwayes emptie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 296 The Hungry Evil.. is a very great desire to eat, following some great emptiness or lack of meat. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 101 The common People imagine them troubled with what they call the Hungry Worm under the Tongue.. There is no such Thing as the Worm under a Dog's Tongue. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 818 *Paspalum exile* is a native of Sierra Leone.. cultivated.. for its small seeds, and called *Fundi* or *Fundungi*, which signifies *Hungry Rice*. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry IV. Afr.* 526 *Fundi*, fundangi, hungry rice, Sierra Leone millet.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Having or characterized by a strong desire or craving (*for*, *after*, *of*, *any* thing); eager; greedy; avaricious. a. of persons, their attributes, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 De hodede.. sholde.. fede mid godes worde þe hungry soule. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cvii. 9 He.. fulfid hungry soules of godes. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. II. 188 Aren none hardur ne hongryour þan men of holy church. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 14 Hongrie of fether Knoweladge. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 6 Hungrie after charge, spoyle and gaine. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* III. vii. 357 A hungry and tyrannical Magistrate. 1813 SHELLEY Q. *Mab* vi. 137 That.. the exulting cries.. Might sate thine hungry ear. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* vi. 266 Classes of eager youths hungry for intellectual food.

b. of things.

1650 COTCR. (ed. Howell) *Of Fr. Lett.*, The French is a hungry language, for it deuours more consonants than any other. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XII. 18 The hungry flame deuours the silent dead. 1845 HOOO *Mermaid* *Illegare* xxx, He was saved from the hungry deep by a boat. 1886 TRAILL *Shaftesbury* iv. (1888) 52 The conveyance of prize-money.. into Charles's always hungry pocket. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 5/1 Now and again a column of flame shot out.. and stretched a hungry arm at the building.

6. Lacking elements which are needful or desirable, and therefore capable of absorbing these to a great extent; 'more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them' (J.); esp. of land, etc.: Not rich or fertile, poor; of rivers: Not supplying food for fish. † Applied formerly also to 'hard' waters and acrid liquids, wines, etc.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 24 The land.. which is nought and yeelees not his fruite, is called leane, barren, hungry. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 395 The more Fat Water will beare Soape best; For the Hungry Water doth kill the vntuous Nature of the Soape. 1649 BLUTHEN *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 157 Thy Sets may neither root in stiffe-binding Clay: nor hungry Sand. 1703 *Art of Vintners & Wine-C.* 17 To meliorate the taste of hungry and too eager White Wines. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 6 Carps in all hungry springing waters being fed at certain times will come up, and take their meat almost from your hand. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 9 Flat tracts of hungry pasture ground. 1890 *Whitby Gaz.* 24 Jan. 3/3 Food was not plentiful in

the river anywhere, and Goathland beck was certainly the hungriest part of the stream.

b. *fig.* Jeune; barren, sterile.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxv. 8 A cold and hungry imagination.

c. *Min.* 'A term applied to hard barren vein-matter, such as white quartz (not discolored with iron oxide)' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

7. *Comb.* + *hungry-looking*, *hungry-looking* adjs.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 54 ¶ 12 A lean hungry-looking rascal.

Hunk (hʌŋk), *sb.* [Known only in the 19th c., and not frequent in literature before 1850. It is identical in form and sense with West Flem. *hunk* (*een hunk* brood of vleesch a hunk of bread or meat; *een hunk* aan den bedelaar geven to give a hunk to the beggar; De Bo *Westvl. Idiotikon* 1892). Franck would connect this with Du. *hunk*, HUNK²; but the connexion of sense is not obvious.]

1. A large piece cut off (e.g. from a loaf, cheese, etc.); a thick or clumsy piece, a lump; a hunch.

a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 42 Hunks of bacon all around were spread. 1826 *Corresp. fr. Wiltshire* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 117 Cottage children .. munching their 'hunks' of bread, smeared with butter.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 94 Munching two enormous hunks .. of cold meat and bread. 1861 SALA *Dutch Dict.* xv. 232 A leg [of mutton] cut up in hunks and handed round. 1891 RASHDALL in *Colleges Ox.* 156 It became usual for men to go to the buttery for a hunk of bread and a pot of beer.

2. (*Sc. dial.*) A sluttish, indolent woman; as a 'nasty hunk', a 'lazy hunk' (Jamieson 1825).

[Possibly a distinct word; Jam. suggests connexion with HUNKER v.]

Hence **Hunker**, a cutter of hunks. (*nonce-wd.*)

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. The butchers .. seem to have been taking lessons from the live-collop hunkers of Abyssinia.

Hunk, *sb.*² and *a.* U.S. [a. Du. *hunk* goal, home, in a game; of Frisian origin: cf. W.Fris. *honne*, *honck* 'house, place of refuge or safe abode' (Japix); E.Fris. *hunk* 'corner, nook, retreat, home in a game' (Doornkaat-Koolman).]

A. *sb.* (*local*, New York) In children's games: The goal, home, or den; as 'to reach hunk'; 'to be on hunk'; contr. 'to be hunk' (*Cent. Dict.*).

'A word descended from the Dutch children, and much used by New York boys in their play' (Bartlett 1860).

B. *adj.* In a safe or good position or condition, all right.

1850 N. Y. *Tribune* 30 Dec. (Bartlett). Now he felt himself all hunk, and wanted to get this enormous sum out of the city. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s.v., *To be hunk* or *all hunk* is to have reached the goal or place of meeting without being intercepted by one of the opposite party, to be all safe.

† **Hunker** (hʌŋkər), *sb.* U.S. ? *Obs.* [app. f. HUNKS *sb.* + *-ER*.]

Remembered by Mr. W. J. Stillman as familiarly used c 1840 at Shenectady N. Y., 'to designate a surly, crusty, or stingy old fellow, a curmudgeon'. But some would refer it to HUNK *sb.* as 'one who sticks to his post, or home'.]

In U.S. politics: A conservative, one opposed to innovation or change; a nickname first used in the State of New York about 1845.

1849 N. Y. *Evening Post* 11 July (Bartlett). He is now the leader of the hunkers of Missouri. 1856 *Househ. Words* 9 Aug. 86/1 *Hunker* is derived from a popular nickname for a self-satisfied, surly rich man; a descendant of Old Hunks in fact. 1859 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* 268 Egypt, the hunker conservative of antiquity. 1864 *Boston Commonwealth* 3 June. The judge, a white-haired old man, well preserved, and a stickler for law and precedent and a 'hunker'.

Hence **Hunkerism**.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* 365 All this fossil hunkerism is to linger thirty or forty years. *Ibid.* 328, I resolve hunkerism into indolence and cowardice, too lazy to think, and too timid to think.

Hunker (hʌŋkər), *v.* *Sc.* [Origin obscure: it has the form of an iterative from a stem *hunk-*. Cf. MDu. *hucken*, *huk* (Verwijs and Verdam), MLG. *hūken*, Du. *hniken* (Franck), ON. *hika*, mod.G. *hocken* (Kluge) to sit on the hams or heels, to squat. These words point to an original ablaut series *heuk-*, *hūk-*, *huk-* (*hok-*); from this *hunk-er*, might perh. be a nasalized derivative. ON. *hak-ra* to crouch may be a parallel form; Du. *hunker* to hanker, is not connected.]

intr. To squat, with the haunches, knees, and ankles acutely bent, so as to bring the hams near the heels, and throw the whole weight upon the fore part of the feet.

1768 ROSS *Helene* II. 81 Upo' the ground they hunker'd down a' three. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 179 Tir'd wi' the steep, an' something dizzy, I hunker'd down. a 1801 R. GALL *Tint. Query* 177 Then hunkering down upo' her knees, Poor Hornie o' her milk to ease. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* III. He appeared .. with his hands on his knees 'hunkering' a little.

b. *transf.* To cower or squat in a lowly manner. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 210 A wee bit Cot, Bare, hunkering on some lanelly spot.

Hunkers (hʌŋkəz), *sb. pl.* *Sc.* [Connected with prec. vb.: cf. the Du. phrases *op de hukken* or

hurken gaan zitten (Verwijs and Verdam), Ger. *in der hocke sitzen* to squat, which have a similar relation to the verbs *hukken*, *hurken*, *hocken*.] In the phrase *on one's hunkers*, in a squatting position, as defined under HUNKER v.

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recl. VI. III, Wi' ghastly ee, poor Tweedle-dee Upon his hunkers bended. 1808 A. SCOTT *Poems* 48 Two paddocks sat, Exchanging words in social chat; Cock on their hunkers, facin' ither. 1882 STEVENSON *Merry Men* II, I got a glisk o' him mysel', sittin' on his hunkers in a hag. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* July 337 'We cannot set king Charles back on his throne .. by sitting here on our hunkers admiring the sea views.'

Hunks (hʌŋks), *sb.* Also *hunk*. [Known soon after 1600; but not in Dicts. before Kersey's ed. of Phillips, 1706. Origin unknown: it has the appearance of a quasi proper name or nickname, like *Old Grumbles*, *Bags*, *Boots*, and the like. (An Icel. *hunkur* cited by Lye is imaginary.)]

A term of obloquy for a surly, crusty, cross-grained old person, a 'bear'; now, usually, a close-fisted, stingy man; a miser. (Generally with *close*, *covetous*, *niggardly*, or other uncomplimentary epithet.)

1602 DEKKER *Satiroom*. Wks. 1873 I. 201 *Blun*. Come you shall shake — *Tucca*. Not handles with great Hunks there, not hands. a 1627 MIDDLETON *No Wit, no Help* v. ii. Now is Mercury going into the second house near unto Ursa Major, that great hunk. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Glass* II. iv. 'Twas to blind the eyes of the old hunk. c 1650 BATHWAT *Barnabes Rill*. II. (1818) 71 There the beares were come to town-a: Two rude hunk, 'tis troth I tell ye. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii. [He] makes a very pretty show in the World, let me tell you; nay, a better than your close Hunks. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* I. ii. A jealous, covetous, old hunk. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hunks*, as a *meer Hunk*, i.e. a base, covetous wretch, a pitiful, niggardly fellow. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fane* IV. 224 The veriest Hunk in Lombard street. c 1730 *Royal Remarks* 2 The Antediluvian Genery, or the old Hunkes their Descendants. 1756 EART ORSERV in *Connoisseur* No. 129 ¶ 2 They all think me a close old hunk. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Old Benchers* I. T. C. was a close hunk—a hoarder rather than a miser. 1831 TRELAUNEY *Adv. Younger* Son I. 53 To say nothing to the old hunks about the past. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 190 One fellow comes and borrows my money, and goes out and calls me a stingy old hunk because I won't let him cheat me.

Hunkster, *rare*. [f. HUNKS + *-STER*, in *huckster*, etc.] = prec.

1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 143 As if you were the greatest of hunksters and never gave but unavoidable dinners.

Hunne, var. UNNE v., to grant. **Hunne**, *-en*, var. HEN adv., hence. **Hunner**, *Sc.* f. HUNDRED.

Hunnian, **Hunnic**, etc.: see HUN.

Hunny, **Hunsh**, *obs.* ff. HONEY, HUNCH v.

Hunsup, corrupt form of HUNT'S-UP.

† **Hunt**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hunta*, 2-6 *hunte*, 4-5 *honte*, 4-6 *hunt*. [OE. *hunta* hunter, huntsman (also hunting-spider) agent-n.:—OTeut. type **huntu-*, app. from a weak-grade of the same root as HENT (—**hantjan*), not exactly represented in the other Teut. langs. From its form, *hunta* is an old word, not a derivative of *hunting* HUNT v., but app. rather its source.

The ablaut-stem **hent-*, **hant-*, **hunt-* is identical in sense, and in origin evidently closely akin to *hent*, *hanp*, *hump*, in Gothic *hūpan* to seize, capture, *fra-hūpan* to capture, *hūpan* captivity, and OHG. *hunda*, OE. *hūd* booty. But the interchange of *h* and *t* (—pre-Teut. *t* and *d*) is difficult to account for. On an apparent pre-Teut. change of *nt* to *nd* in these and some other words, see Prof. Napier in *Mod. Quart. Lang. & Lit.* July 1898, 130; cf. Brugmann *Grundr.* ed. 2, I. § 701.]

A hunter; a huntsman. (In quot. 1000, a hunting-spider.) *Common Hunt*: see quot. 1707.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 144 Wip huntian bite, blace snezlas on hantre pannan gehyrste. c 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 Ða hundes warent swarte .. & here hundas ealle swarte .. & hi ridone on swarte hors. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ðe denel .. hentede us also hunte driued deor to grune. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 357 Alle þe hontes schulde come wiþ her houndes. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 629 in *Babees Bk.* 320 A halpeny þo hunte takes on þe day For every hounde, þo sothe to þay. 1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. I. I. Aij. The hungry hunte muste haue it all. 1575 *TURBEVILLE Bk. of Venerie* 127 Then the chiefe hunte shall take his knyfe and cut off the deares ryght foote. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Frasny's Anticomm. Ser.* & *Cymt.* 30 Would you buy the Common Hunt, the Common Cryers, the Bridge-Master's .. Places? 1797 CHAMBERLAIN *Pres. State Eng.* 357 He [the Lord Mayor] hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is, The Sword-Bearer. The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord-Mayor's Recreation abroad. The Common Cryer. The Water Bailiff. 1807 Dec. 17 *Journal* 84, *Common Council of London*, fol. 135 b, Motion thereupon made that the Office of Common Hunt be abolished, and eventually carried.

Hunt (hʌnt), *sb.*² [f. HUNT v.]

1. The act of hunting. a. The act of chasing wild animals for the purpose of catching or killing them; the chase.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Julian* 236 In 3outhhede .. he a day til hwntis zede. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Knt.'s T.* 1770 Ther nas no Tygre in the vale of Galgopheye .. So cruel on the hunte. 1537 [see *Hunt*'s v.]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. II. 1 The hunt is vp, the morne is bright and gray. *Ibid.* II. III. 19 Echo mock't the Hounds, .. As if a double hunt were heard

b. *transf.* To cower or squat in a lowly manner. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 210 A wee bit Cot, Bare, hunkering on some lanelly spot.

Hunter (hʌntər), *v.* *Sc.* [Origin obscure: it has the form of an iterative from a stem *hunk-*. Cf. MDu. *hucken*, *huk* (Verwijs and Verdam), MLG. *hūken*, Du. *hniken* (Franck), ON. *hika*, mod.G. *hocken* (Kluge) to sit on the hams or heels, to squat. These words point to an original ablaut series *heuk-*, *hūk-*, *huk-* (*hok-*); from this *hunk-er*, might perh. be a nasalized derivative. ON. *hak-ra* to crouch may be a parallel form; Du. *hunker* to hanker, is not connected.]

intr. To squat, with the haunches, knees, and ankles acutely bent, so as to bring the hams near the heels, and throw the whole weight upon the fore part of the feet.

1768 ROSS *Helene* II. 81 Upo' the ground they hunker'd down a' three. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 179 Tir'd wi' the steep, an' something dizzy, I hunker'd down. a 1801 R. GALL *Tint. Query* 177 Then hunkering down upo' her knees, Poor Hornie o' her milk to ease. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* III. He appeared .. with his hands on his knees 'hunkering' a little.

b. *transf.* To cower or squat in a lowly manner. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 210 A wee bit Cot, Bare, hunkering on some lanelly spot.

Hunkers (hʌŋkəz), *sb. pl.* *Sc.* [Connected with prec. vb.: cf. the Du. phrases *op de hukken* or

at once. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 133 Why a Hare, towards the end of the hunt, is often difficult to be killed. 1869 TROLOPE *He knew* etc. I. 5 [He] could not have ridden a hunt to save either his government or his credit.

b. *fig.* and *gen.* Pursuit, as of a wild animal; the act of strenuously seeking or endeavouring to find something; a search, esp. a diligent search. Also with *adv.*, as a *hunt-up*.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. III. 3 I heard my selfe proclaim'd, And by the happy hollow of a Tree, Escap'd the hunt. 1697 tr. *Cicero D'Annay's Trans.* (1706) 52 They were now upon the Hunt for him. 1764 *FOOTE Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 347 It is three months ago since I got the first scent of it, and I have been ever since on the hunt. 1818 JAS. MILL *Erit. India* II. v. viii. 659 On the hunt for appearances of guilt. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 194, I went off then on a new hunt for lodgings.

2. *concr.* a. A body of persons (which may include also horses and dogs) engaged in, or associated for the purpose of, hunting with a pack of hounds; also, a hunting association.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 159 For feare of raungers, and the great hunt. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 27 The common hunt, though from their rage restrain'd .. Grin'd as they pass'd. 1762 in Eg. Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1833) Intro. 14 The Orders of the Tarpoley Hunt, November 3rd 14th, 1762. 1789 BURNS *Poems* Ded. To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsemen* Pref. (1809) 55 They might ere now have belonged to the first hunts in the country. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 134 Foxes .. have been poisoned .. to the great annoyance of the hunts established in that county. 1837 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* I. 7 She .. is looked upon as a privileged person, a pet of the hunt. 1889 *Report. P. Wentworth* I. 56 To withdraw his subscription to the Hunt.

† b. That which is hunted; game killed in hunting: = CHASE *sb.*¹ 4. *Obs.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 17 In the which .. is great quantitie of hunt and flying fowles. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 90 Boyes weel go dresse our hunt.

c. The district over which a pack of hounds hunts. (Cf. CHASE *sb.*¹ 3.)

1857 in *Art Taming Horses* xi. (1859) 178 The celebrated 'Haycock' [inn] .. standing .. in the middle of the Fitzwilliam Hunt. 1882 *Field* 28 Jan. 1003 Every landowner within the hunt should be careful to preserve foxes. *Mod.* The property is situated within the Heythrop hunt.

3. *Change-ringing*. (See quot. and cf. HUNT v. 7.)

1684 R. H. *School of Recreation* 93 In all Peals upon five Bells there are two Hunts, to wit, a whole and an half-Hunt. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 462/2 The First, or Treble Bell, it is termed the Hunt, and the Second Bell the half Hunt, because they run from the round Ringing, through all the change of Bells backwards and forwards, before they come to round Ringing againe.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hunt-breakfast*, *dinner*, *servant*; *hunt-wary* adj.; † *hunt-beast*, a beast of the chase; *hunt-sergeant*, an officer of Massachusetts in the colonial and provincial period, who had charge of the hunts (carried on with hounds) for hostile Indians; † *hunt-spear*, a hunting-spear.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 480 He ordanit .. That na hunt beist with schutting could be slane. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. M's Wks. (Ritldg.) 263/2 Ascanius .. Bearing his hunt-spear bravely in his hand. 1706-7 *Acts Prov. Mass. Bay* (ed. Goodell) I. 599 Persons who shall .. have them [hounds] at all times in readiness to attend the hunt serjeant. a 1831 CLOUGH *Ess. Class. Metres*, *Actaeon* 4 Artemis .. alone, hunt-wary, Unto a dell .. her foot unerring Had guided. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v. It was at the Hunt dinner. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* xi. 183 Scarlet-coated, many with the Brocklesby hunt button. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* II. 5 Horses, hounds, and hunt-servants have never been better turned out. 1897 *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov. 9/3 A hunt-breakfast was given to the followers of the East Kent foxhounds.

Hunt (hʌnt), *v.* Forms: 1 *hunting*, 2-3 *hunten*, *hunen*, 3-7 *hunte*, 4- *hunt*; (also 3-4 *hont* (e), *hounte*, 4 *hownte*, *Sc.* *hwnt*, 4-6 *hount*, 5 *honte*). [OE. *huntingan*:—OTeut. type **huntuŋjan*, stem of f. **huntu-*, OE. *hunta*, *Hunt* *sb.*¹]

I. 1. *intr.* To go in pursuit of wild animals or game; to engage in the chase. Also of animals: To pursue their prey.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Collog.* in Wt. Wülcker 92/11 Ne canst þu hunting buton mid netum. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 172 Gif him pince þæt he huntize, georze him georne wið his synd. c 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 Ða sægon & herdon fella men feole hundes huntien. c 1205 LAV. 1432 3e huntied i þes kinges fride. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 256/5 Ase he hountede In a dai In foliife j-nous. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3519 Esau went for till hunt. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (Bodl. MS.), Some [beasts] huntet þe nygt. a 1400 *Octoniar* 891 To hounty yn ech mannys boundes Hyt was bys wone. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III (1883) 3 [He] sente for the Mayre and Aldermenne of London to hym .. too haue them hunte and bee mery with hym. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 201, I have beheld them instructing their young ones, how to hunt. 1774 GOLOSUM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 270 The dog kinds .. love to hunt in company. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 One day the son went forth to hunt.

b. With prepositions (*after*, † *to*, † *at*, *for*). (Now blending with 3 a.)

c 1200 ORMIN 13467 Patt te33 sholdeenn hunttenn Acc noht wip hundess aftter der Acc aftter menn wip spellless. c 1385 CHAUCEER *L. G. W.* 981 *Dido*, Only wilde bor .. That they han huntid to in this foreste. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 Grete plenteie of wyldte bestes for to hunt at. c 1450 *Mervin* 183 Yo do nought elles .. but hunte after the hare through the felde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b. When ye hunt at the Roo. 1697 DAMPIER

Voy. I. i. 9 Walks out into the Woods, and hunts about for Pecary, Warree, or Deer. 1771 *Glossm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 136 Training them up to hunt for fish.

fig. 1567 *Gude & Godde B.* (S. T. S.) 184 Sa thay think to bleir your E, And syne at 30w to hunt.

2. trans. To pursue (wild animals or game) for the purpose of catching or killing; to chase for food or sport; often *spec.* to pursue with hounds or other tracking beasts. Also said of animals chasing their prey.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* 1. 576 Ic asende . . mine huntan, and hi huntiað hi of ælcere dune and of ælcere hylle. c 1275 *Lav.* 1423 Corineus was to wode iware for hunt deor wilde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidas* 86 He went to hunt þe auld bestis, as he was wont. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xii. vi. (Bodl. MS.), Scheo [the owl] huntet and etet nyies and reremyesse. *Ibid.* xiii. Swalewes þat fleep in þe aiere huntet flies. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. 11. al for 103 þat þu huntet aboute. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 Sathanas & his mynysters, whiche daily hunteth to take thy soule. 1549 *Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Par. Thess.* 3 We hunted so littel for rewarde at your handes. 1722 *Wollaston Relig. Nat.* ix. 211 Hunting after knowledge which must perish with them. 1830 *DE QUINCEY Bentley Wks.* VI. 171 Hunting backward, upon the dimmest traces, into the aboriginal condition of things. 1862 *Mrs. Wood Mrs. Hallib.* 1. iii. 15 Spending all his superfluous minutes hunting for a house. 1895 *Law Times C.* 3/1 The Judge and Master Macdonell hunted through the White Book, and unearthed a rule sufficiently elastic.

3. fig. and gen. a. intr. To search, seek (after or for anything), esp. with eagerness and exertion.

c 1200 [see 1 b]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Heo huntet efter pris. a 1240 *Ureishun in Cott. Hom.* 203 Hwuder schal ich fleon hwon þe deouel huntet efter me. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 119 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Hit is al for 103 þat þu huntet aboute. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 Sathanas & his mynysters, whiche daily hunteth to take thy soule. 1549 *Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Par. Thess.* 3 We hunted so littel for rewarde at your handes. 1722 *Wollaston Relig. Nat.* ix. 211 Hunting after knowledge which must perish with them. 1830 *DE QUINCEY Bentley Wks.* VI. 171 Hunting backward, upon the dimmest traces, into the aboriginal condition of things. 1862 *Mrs. Wood Mrs. Hallib.* 1. iii. 15 Spending all his superfluous minutes hunting for a house. 1895 *Law Times C.* 3/1 The Judge and Master Macdonell hunted through the White Book, and unearthed a rule sufficiently elastic.

b. trans. To go eagerly in search of, search for, seek (esp. with desire and diligence); to endeavour to capture, obtain, or find.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidas* 126 And þi gud dedis causis me, As þou me huntis, to hunt þe. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 19 He neuer huntit benefice, Nor catchit was with Conatice. 1648 J. BRAUMONT *Psyche* 1. ccxxxv. He therefore through close paths of wary hast Hunts his escape. 1753 J. BARTRAM in *Darlington Mem.* (1849) 195 Next morning . . we hunted plants till breakfast. 1894 *Baring-Gould, Deserts S. France* 1. 140 It [the truffle] is hunted regularly by trained dogs.

c. To follow (as a hound does); to track.

1599 E. K. *Ep. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* In regard wherof, I scorne and spue out the rakehellie route of our ragged rymers (for so themselves vse to hunt the letter). 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. 1. 11 That path . . Which when by tract they hunted had throughout At length it brought them to a hollow cave. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* ii. 368 'They hunt old trails' said Cyril 'very well; But when did woman ever yet invent?' 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. xxiii. 477. I hunted the seams still farther up the glacier.

4. trans. To pursue with force, violence, or hostility; to chase and drive before one; to put to flight; to chase or drive away or out.

c 1240 *Cursor M.* 13658 (Trin.) þei huntid him as a dogge Rist out of her synagoge. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2414 *Phyllis*, So huntith hym the tempest to and fro. 1484 *CAXTON Curiall* 3 She is by force hunted away. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxxix. [cxli] 11 A malicious and wicked person shal be hunted away and destroyed. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* li. 110 To hunt them forth lyke theeweys. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 31 The Lord would hunt her out of it. 1808 *SCOTT Life Dryden* iv. He might lay his account with being hunted out of society. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 25 They are hunted by 'the bobby' from place to place.

b. fig. To pursue with injury or annoyance; to persecute, pester, worry.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 387 But hunger hunteth me. 1678 *OTWAY Friendship* in *F. II. i.* He hunts and kisses you when he is drunk. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 38 When . . I choose to hunt a Monsieur for my own particular amusement. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Barb. Faun* (1879) II. viii. 90 These pests . . had hunted the two travellers at every stage of their journey.

5. To scour (a district) in pursuit of game; spec. to make (a district) the field of fox-hunting; hence, *fig.* to search (a place) thoroughly and keenly for something which one hopes to find there; to examine every nook and cranny of.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 174. I wulle flore thy lordes tene, Honte hys foresters and grene. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 121 The Citizens have free libertie of hunting a certeyne circuite aboute London. 1712 *SWIFT Let.* 28 Oct., I must now go hunt those dry letters for materials. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* 1. 101 Let us hunt the waterfalls higher up. 1875 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Riding Recoll.* i. (1879) 9 When he [Sir R. Sutton] hunted the Cotswolds country. *Mod.* I have hunted the house for it, but cannot lay my hands on it.

6. To use or employ in hunting; to ride (a horse), direct or manage (hounds), in the chase.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 117 The time of teaching a Gray-hound. . . Some hunt them at ten months, if they be males, and at eight months, if they be female. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 44656 The Owner . . to certify, that his Horse was constantly Hunted the last Season. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* 1. 83 To rear, feed, hunt, and discipline the Pack. 1857 *LO. MALMESBURY Mem. Ex-minister* (1884)

II. 80 In consequence of his always hunting his pointers down wind. 1875 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Riding Recoll.* i. (1879) 6 He hunts one pack of his own hounds in Northamptonshire. 1880 *in Horse & Hound* 24 Aug. 516-2 Horses described as 'hunters' . . must have been hunted, and be capable of being hunted.

7. Change-ringing. To alter the position of (a bell) in successive changes so as to shift it by degrees from the first place to the last (*hunting up*), or from the last to the first (*hunting down*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 92 So by turns, 'till every Bell being hunted up and down, comes into its proper Place again. *Ibid.* 96 Whatsoever Bells you follow when you Hunt up, the same Bells in the same order you must follow in Hunting down. 1880 C. A. W. *TROYTE in Grove Dict. Mus.* 1. 334 The bells work in regular order from being first bell to being last, striking two blows as first and two as last; this is called by ringers 'hunting up and down'.

8. To call upon (a person) to fill up or drink off his glass: = CHASE v. 1. 4.

1780 *BARNATYNE in Mirror* No. 76 p. 11 Umphraville received a slap on the shoulder from one of the company, who at the same time reminded him that he was hunted. My friend . . thanked the gentleman . . for his attention, and drank off his bumper.

II. Phrases.

9. Hunt down: to chase (an animal) until caught or killed; to run to earth, to bring to bay; *fig.* to pursue and overcome or destroy; also, to pursue until one gets possession or mastery of. (See also 7.)

a 1710 *ADDISON (J.)*, We should single every criminal out of the herd, and hunt him down. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) 1. 291 Errors, popular or not, are lawful game, and free to every one to hunt down. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 217 Refusing to spy out and hunt down little congregations of Nonconformists. 1877 E. R. *CONNER Bas. Faith* iv. 150 Let us . . try to hunt down this fugitive question.

10. Hunt out: to expel or drive from cover or shelter by hunting or persistent search; to track out; to arrive at or discover by investigation.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 128 Except he hath taken flight into Dalmatia, from whence (notwithstanding he lurk for a season) we intend to hunt him out. 1590 *SPENSER State Irell. Wks.* (Globe) 666/1 Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times, languages, monuments, and such like, I doe hunt out a probability. 1781 W. *BLAKE Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 15 Or Spain, which will hunt out their master, or their master's horse distinctly from all others. 1881 J. *TAYLOR Scot. Covenant.* (Cassell) 128 To assist the soldiers in hunting out and butchering the hapless fugitives.

11. Hunt up: to prosecute the search for, until one finds; to pursue with eager investigation; to 'look up' (what is not found without energetic search). (See also 7.)

1791 W. *BARTRAM Carolina* 488 They enter . . with a view of chasing the roebuck, and hunting up the sturdy bear. 1817 J. *BRADBURY Trav. Amer.* 265 If he finds them within three or four miles of his house, he thinks himself fortunate; but it sometimes happens that he is two days in 'hunting them up', as they term it. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vii. (1886) 20 [He] employed his time in hunting up all the old students that he had known formerly. 1884 J. A. H. *MURRAY in 13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 20 In . . hunting up earlier quotations for recent words.

12. To hunt CHANGE (sb. g), to h. COUNTER (adv. i), to h. in COUPLES (sb. i b), to h. the FOIL (sb. 4), to h. at FORCE (sb. 1 22 a), to h. RIOT, to h. at the VIEW: see these words.

1630 J. *TAYLOR (Water P.) Navy Land Ships, Huntsman-ship* Wks. 1. 93/1 Allaye, Relye, Foreloyning, Hunt-cownter, Hunt-change, Quarry, Reward, and a thousand more such Utopian fragments of confused Gibberish.

III. 13. Comb. † hunt-counter, (in Shaks. Folio) app. taken as one who hunts counter or traces the scent backward; but the Qos. have 'you hunt counter', i. e. you are on the wrong scent, you are off the track, which Nares and Schmidt accept; † hunt-smock, one who 'runs after' women.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 102 You 'Hunt-counter, hence: Auant. 1765 *JOHNSON Note*, Hunt-counter, that is blunderer. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* ii. i. Your rambling 'hunt-smock' feels strange alterations.

b. In names of various games, as hunt the fox, hunt the hare = fox and hounds, hare and hounds (cf. Fox sb. 16 d, HARE sb. 3 b); hunt the slipper, a parlour game in which all the players but one sit in a ring and pass a slipper covertly from one to another, the remaining player standing in the middle and seeking to get hold of it; hunt the squirrel, an outdoor game in which one player is chased by another who must follow all his windings in and out of a ring formed by the remaining players; also called cat and mouse; hunt the whistle, a game resembling hunt the slipper, in which the seeker is blindfolded and has a whistle fastened to his dress, which the other players blow at intervals.

176a in W. L. C. *Etoniana* xii. (1865) 179 [A list of Games popular at Eton in 1762 comprises] 'Hunt the dark lantern (known also as Harrow). a 1600 in *Strutt Sports & Past.* iv. iv. 487 When we play and 'hunt the fox, I outrun all the boys in the school. 1825 *BROCKETT, 'Hunt-the-hare*, a game among children—played on the ice as well as in the fields. 1766 *GOLOS. Vic. W.* xi. Last of all, they sat down to 'hunt the slipper. 1885 *Athenaeum* 16 May 635/3 The courtiers, playing at 'hunt the slipper' in a very

decorous manner. 1897 *Daily News* 5 May 5/3 When the game of hunt the slipper was broken off for the day, the Committee . . took the evidence of Mr. Lionel Phillips. 1742 H. *WALPOLE Lett. to H. Mann* 8 Oct., The raising of the siege of Prague, and Prince Charles and Marechal Maillebois playing at 'hunt the squirrel, have disgusted me. 1883 *NEWELL Games Amer. Childr.* cxvii. (Cent.). 1757 *FOOTE Author* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 148 We ben't enough for 'hunt the whistle, nor blind-man's buff.

Hunttable (hʊntəb'l), a. [*f.* HUNT v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being hunted.

1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* I. i. 27 I've shot and hunted every beast, I think, shootable and hunttable, from a humming bird to an elephant. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/4 Every hunttable stream in the kingdom is repeatedly visited by [otter] hounds during the summer.

Hunted (hʊntəd), ppl. a. [*f.* HUNT v. + -ED¹.] Chased, pursued: see the verb.

1633 P. *FLETCHER Purple Isl.* xi. xxxi. A hunted Stag, now weluigh tir'd. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xxix, There, like the hunted quarry, dwell. 1882 *OUIDA Maremma* 1. 121 She had sympathy with the hunted, not with the hunters.

Hunter (hʊntər), n. [*f.* HUNT v. + -ER¹.]

1. A man who hunts. a. One engaged in the chase of wild animals; a huntsman.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1481 Esau wilde man huntare, And Jacob tame man tiliere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 780 The hunters in the regne of Trace. c 1420 *Autors of Arth.* v. The hunters thay haulen, by hurstes and by hoies. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. ii. b. The hunter shall reward hem then with the hede. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. iii. 21 A goodly Ladie clad in hunters weed. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Ret.* (1857) 11. 639 Last Saturday 9 highwaymen met and robb'd 7 hunters, near Ingerstone, in Essex. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* 1. 37 When Nimrod hold, That mighty Hunter, first made War on Beasts. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* xvi. (1869) 581 In a population which lives on the produce of the chase, each hunter requires on an average 50,000 acres.

b. fig. and gen. One who hunts or searches eagerly for something; a seeker. (Most freq. in comb., as *fortune-hunter, place-hunter*.)

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. pr. iii. 12 (Add. MS.) We scorne swiche raiuners and hunters [Camb. MS. hunters] of foules(e) piuges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 b. The hunter of mannes soule. 1542-5 *BRINKLOW Lament.* 6 b. Whore hunters and robbers of Goddes glorie. 1796 *BURKE Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 52 They are the duke of Bedford's natural hunters; and he is their natural game. 1811 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) 1. v. 157 Are you a good motto hunter?

c. Mil. (tr. Ger. *jäger*, Fr. *chasseur*.)

1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) xcii. 428 Besides the hussars, the king has a small body of men whom they call hunters, who are reputed the most faithful couriers in his army. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 443 Lieutenant-colonel de Stockhausen had . . posted himself in the Solling with his hunters and cannon.

2. A horse used, or adapted for use, in hunting.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2296/4 A milk white Mare above 14 hands . . a very good Hunter. 1786 *Mrs. Piozzi Anecd. Johnson in Boswell* (1831) I. 512 He certainly rode on Mr. Thrale's old hunter. 1882 *PEBOOD Eng. Journalism* xvi. 120 The dash and decision with which, upon a thoroughbred hunter, he rode to hounds.

b. A dog used in or adapted for hunting.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. i. 97 The valued file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle, The House-keeper, the Hunter. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2037/4 To be sold 14 Couple of Harriers, very good Hunters, and have good Mouths. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 6/6 A very close hunter, and a fine hound to boot.

3. An animal that hunts or chases its prey; spec.

a. = hunting-spider (see HUNTING ppl. a. b); **b.** A large species of cuckoo (*Piaya pluvialis*) found in Jamaica (*Cent. Dict.*).

1658 *ROWLAND Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 1058 Spiders . . others live in the open air, and from their greediness are called hunters or wolves. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 188 The Beast that reigns in Woods, First Hunter then. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 133 The most formidable of these insects appears to be the 'hunter ant'.

4. = Hunting-watch: see HUNTING vbl. sb. 3 b.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1268 A hunter, engraved, enamel dial, 1½ inches diameter. 1884 F. J. *BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 122 Hunter. [is] a watch case that has a metal cover over the dial.

5. attrib. and Comb. **a.** in sense 1, as *hunter-boy, -craft, -crew, -goddess, -spear, -train, -troop, -warrior*; *hunter-like*, seeming adjs.; **b.** in sense 2, as *hunter action, -breeder, -breeding, -fancier, -horse, -steed*; **c.** in sense 3, as *hunter ant* (see 3).

1823 in Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 15 A 'hunter-boy' blew horn beneath it. 1856 H. H. *DIXON Post & Paddock* i. 2 An old 'hunter-breeder's' confession. *Ibid.* 7 The Shropshire men . . are more careful, both as to pedigree and style, in their 'hunter-breeding'. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scalp Hunt.* v. Different tricks known in 'hunter-craft'. 1838 *MISS PARDOE River & Desert* II. 53 Dedicated to the 'Hunter-Goddess. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iv. 240 The 'Hunter-Horse, Once kind Associate of his sylvan Toils. 1555-8 *PHAER Æneid* i. BJ. 'Huntierlyke her bow she hare, her lockes went with the wynd. 1483 *Caith. Angl.* 192/2 An 'Hunter spere, venabulum. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* 23 When the habits of the 'hunter state predominated over those of the pastoral, venison was more eaten than the flesh of . . sheep. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* xi. 1003 Young Orontus bestrode a 'hunter steed. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 357 The busy 'Hunter-Train mark out the Ground.

d. Combinations with hunter's, in specialized senses: as *hunter's beef, pudding* (see *quots.*); † *hunter's mass* (cf. Ger. *jägermesse*), 'a short mass said in great haste for hunters who were eager to start for the chase' (Nares); *hunter's*

moon, a name for the full moon next after the HARVEST MOON (q.v.).

1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 55 A hump of beef is best spiced and cured, as 'hunter's beef' is made at home. 1895 COPELEY *Wits, Fitts, & Fancies* 60 A Gentleman pray'd him to say a 'Hunters Masse' (meaning a bribe Masse). 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 The Country People call this the 'Hunters-Moon'. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 171 There can, therefore, be but two full moons in the year which rise during a week almost at the same time as the sun sets; the former, occurring in September, is called the Harvest-Moon; and the latter, in the month of October, being in a similar predicament, is termed the Hunter's Moon. 1845 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 45 This plum-pudding... This precious faculty of not losing anything from waiting, has made it be named emphatically 'Hunter's Pudding, Pudding de Chasseur.

Hunterian (hʌntɪəriən), a. [f. proper name Hunter + -IAN.] Of or belonging to John Hunter (1728-1793), a famous Scottish surgeon and physiologist, or his elder brother William Hunter (1718-1783), an anatomist and obstetric surgeon; esp. in Hunterian (also Hunter's) canal, *Hunterian chancre* (see quot.), investigated by John Hunter. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 224 That most of the Hunterian theories about it were always false. 1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* III. s.v., Hunterian Museum, consisting principally of Collections in Natural History, the Fine Arts, and Antiquities, now the property of the Glasgow University. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* ix. 220 The Hunterian law of arrested development is not confined to vegetable and animal structure. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Chancre*, The Hunterian or hard chancre being the local manifestation of syphilis. 1886 *Ibid.*, *Hunter's canal*, a triangular canal giving passage to the femoral artery and vein and the internal saphenous nerve.

Hunterite (hʌntəriɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1859, after Rev. R. Hunter of Nagpore; see -ITE.] A synonym of CIMOLITE.

1859 HAUGHTON in *Phil. Mag.* IV. xvii. 18. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 457.

Hunteth. *Obs.* Forms: 1 huntop, -ap, 3 huntup, huntup. [OE. *hūntōð* masc. f. *hūnt-ian* to hunt + suffix -ōð = -Oteut. -ōþuz = L. -ātus (*vē-nātus*).] Hunting; the chase.

c.900 *Charter of Denevulf* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 162 His men beon gearwe, 3e to ripe, 3e to huntode. c.1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxv. 28 Isaac infode Esaus for his huntode. c.1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 112 Huntadon gestreon getacnad. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure fo farod on huntod. 1297 R. GLOUC. 8539 Vor to wende an huntop in þe nywe forest.

Huntlite (hʌntliɪt). *Min.* [Named after T. S. Hunt, an American scientist + -LITE.] Native arsenide of silver, from Silver Islet, Lake Superior.

Hunting (hʌntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUNT v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb HUNT. a. The action or practice of chasing game or other wild animals, either for profit or sport; the chase; venery.

c.1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in Wright *Voc.* 5 Hwæt dest þu be þine huntunge? c.1205 LAY. 21342 He hæfod bihalues Baðen his huntunge bihalued. c.1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 349/148 Pat þis child scholde wende An huntingue. c.1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Blasius 60 þe president Til huntynne has his knychtis sent. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1899) 4 The studye of the huntynge and hawkynge is a sloful cure. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 194 b, The king being on huntynge in the forest of Wyched. 1696 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Ind.* 134 No other Island... has better hunting. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 112 Constans... was pursuing in the adjacent forest his favorite amusement of hunting. 1781 BECKFORD (*title*) *Essays on Hunting*. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 330 What they call 'hunting' in America is not hunting in our sense, but shooting; either ordinary shooting, or drives for big game.

b. With a and pl. A hunt, a chase.

1550 *Rit. Eccl. Dunelm.* (Suttees) 118 Of hūntvngvm. c.1420 *Antiqu. of Arth.* iv. Suche a hunting in a holt, aw nozte to be hidde. 15... *Chevy Chase* I. A woeful hunting once there did In Chevy-chase befall. 1611 SPARSHOTT *Hist. Gl. Brit.* viii. iii. (1632) 399 That upon the Lords Sabbath, publicke Faïres... Huntynge, and all secular actions should not be exercised. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 263, I saw, in one of these Huntynge, above a Dozen of Deer killed. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xx. 609 Services to be rendered in the royal huntynge.

c. The chasing of their prey by animals. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 4 As whelp of lyoun rorynge in his huntynge. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 202 These Spiders... are nothing so eager of hunting as they are in Italy.

d. The action of chasing, pursuing or searching; a pursuit or search. Also with *adv.* as *hunting-up*.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 4 a, Then will they ronne... a whore huntynge after their false prophetes. 1589 L. WRIGHT (*title*) *The Hunting of Antichrist*. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 A hunting out of the causes. a.1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hunting*, decoying, or drawing others into Play. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* 403 The driving of Cattle improperly, usually termed *bullock-hunting*. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxiv. 204 A hunting-up of faults.

e. Change-ringing. (See HUNT v. 7.)

f. 2. *concr.* Game killed in hunting. (Cf. VENISON.) *Obs.*

c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 19 Haue, etc, fader, of myn huntynge. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 709 Pindus... did daily give unto him the greatest part of his hunting.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. General: Of, belonging to, used or worn in, adapted for, or engaged in hunting, as *hunting-bit*, *boot*, *bout*, *cap*, *clothes*, *coat*, *country*, *craft*, *cry*, *day*, *dress*, *excursion*,

frock, *gear*, *habil*, *hat*, *horse*, *javelin*, *knife*, *language*, *nag*, *net*, *party*, *place*, *pole*, *saddle*, *season*, *shirt*, *spear*, *spur*, *staff*, *sword*, *term*, *tide*, *toil*, *voyage*, *whip*; for the accommodation of huntsmen, as *hunting-camp*, *house*, *lodge*, *lower*, or of horses used in hunting, as *hunting-stable*.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3217/4 A white Leather Side Saddle, and 'Hunting-Bit'. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 83 Beasts... either for public 'Hunting-bouts, or for the Shows in the Amphitheatres. 1770 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 370 The Indians... have their 'hunting-camps and cabins all along the river. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* lv. xiii. 282 Comming in his 'hunting-clothes. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4439/4 An Estate... situated... in... a good 'Hunting Country. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii. Each... Knew 'hunting-craft by lake and wood. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* (ed. 1) ad. fin. There the thin weasel with faint 'hunting-cry Follows the mouse. 1859 - *Enid* 165 Wearing neither 'hunting-dress Nor weapon. c.1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 482/2 (MS. Coll. Arms) Ofte boldeth he an bonde swerdes, howes, and 'huntingere. 1711 'Hunting-habit [see HABIT sb. 3]. 1881 Mrs. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* III. vi. 83 If a hunting-habit be properly cut it will require no shooting. *Ibid.* 253 That 'hunting-hats frequently fall off. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Equus*, *Venator equus*, a 'hunting horse. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2187/4 The keeping of Hunting-Horses. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 277 Guides who will... oftentimes find out 'Hunting-Houses, and other Lodgings at night. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* lv. xiii. 282 In his hand he held his 'hunting-javelin. 1824 Mrs. GORE *Fascia*. 92 His girdle was garnished with horn-handled 'hunting-knives. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 6 A solitary Indian 'hunting-lodge, built with branches of trees. 1846 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 253 The old manorial Hall... is cut down into a villa, or a hunting-lodge. a.1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 81 Like a 'Hunting-nag, [he] leaps over what he cannot get through. 1788 W. BLAKE *Hunt. Excurs.* 3 His annual 'hunting party. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 96 Buildings into which Beasts were brought, which they called 'Hunting-Places. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1271/4 A Black Gelding... having on him a 'hunting Saddle, and a hlew Saddle-Cloth. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 96 In the Canons of the Synod called *Quinisextus*, the 'Hunting-Shews were prohibited. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvii. A battle-axe, a 'hunting-spear. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 148 A pair of 'hunting spurs parcel gilt. a.1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Fas.* III. Wks. (1711) 42 Sir Alexander Boyd... struck the reverend governor with a 'hunting-staff upon the head. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleus* 359 That all the old echoes hidden in the wall Rang out like hollow woods at 'hunting-tide. 1753 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. II. 113 An Eminence, where now stands an 'Hunting-tower of Brick. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1842/8 A long 'Hunting-Whip, with an Ivory handle. 1859 *Art. Taming Horses* ix. 149 Every hunting-whip should have a lash, but it need not be long.

b. Special Combs.: hunting-box, a small house for occupation during the hunting season (see BOX sb. 2 14); hunting-case, a watch-case with a hinged cover to protect the glass (orig. against accidents in hunting); hunting-coal (see quot.); hunting-crop, a straight whipstock with a leather loop for insertion of a thong or lash (CROP sb. 7 c); hunting-field, the field or ground on which a hunt, esp. a fox-hunt, is going on; also, the body of mounted huntsmen following the hounds; hunting-flask, a flask for liquor, carried during hunting; hunting-jug, a jug adorned with figures of huntsmen, horses, dogs, stags, etc.; hunting leopard, the Cheetah (*Felis jubata*), which is tamed and used in hunting in India; + hunting mass = hunter's mass (see HUNTER 5 d); + hunting-match, a hunt taken part in by a number of persons; + hunting oath, a bold or outspoken oath such as a huntsman might utter; hunting-piece, a picture representing a hunting scene; hunting-pudding = hunter's pudding (see HUNTER 5 d); hunting-seat, a country-house reserved for occupation during the hunting season; hunting-shirt U.S., a blouse or shirt originally made of deerskin and highly ornamented, worn by trappers, hunters and travellers on the Western frontier (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*); hunting-song, a song sung during a hunt, or relating to hunting, usually characterized by melodic phrases imitating the sound of a hunting-horn; also applied to an instrumental composition of the same character; + hunting tail, a horse's tail cut in the manner practised with horses used for hunting; hunting-watch, a watch having a hunting-case to protect the glass.

1821 BYRON *Juan* v. lx, Babel was Nimrod's 'hunting-box. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 131 The old admiral has a hunting-box in the neighbourhood. 1883 *Standard* 16 Jan. 2/4 'Hunting coal was what was left after general workings. 1857 'Hunting-crop (see CROP sb. 7 c). 1881 Mrs. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* 218 A short hunting-crop without a lash would do. 1890 BOLDEWELL *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 Light hunting crops having slender thongs. c.1680 DR. YORK in J. Taylor *Scot. Covenant.* (Cassell) 117 There would never be peace in Scotland till the whole of the country south of the Forth was turned into a 'hunting-field. 1846-83 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* lxxxii. (ed. 7) 218 Each in turn first and foremost the hunting field led. 1859 *Art. Taming Horses* i. 22 [His] equestrian performances on the course and in the hunting-field. *Mod.* He lost his life accidentally in the hunting-field. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* vii, He has a 'hunting-flask usually about him,

which contains as good medicine as yours to the full. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 2 The 'hunting Leopard, or Indian Chittah. 1881 *Hunter Gaz. Ind.* IV. 619 The cheetah or hunting leopard must be carefully distinguished from the leopard proper. 1597 *Jas. I. Demonol.* I. v. 18 Like a Papist Priest, dispatching a 'hunting Masse. 1845 NEALE *Mirror Faith* 15 King Oswald beareth hunting-masse. a.1637 B. JONSON *Discon.*, *Socrates* Wks. (Rtdg.) 764/2 What neede wee know any thing... more then a horse-race, or a 'hunting-match. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.*, Not daring to propose a hunting-match. 1563-87 FOXE *A. M.* (1631) III. x. 206/1 Swearing and raging with an 'hunting oath or two. 1765 H. WALPOLE in *Lett. Cress Suffolk* (1824) II. 314 Huge 'hunting-pieces in frames of all-coloured golds. 1785 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscretions* (1786) IV. 26 She was famous for making 'hunting puddings. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 P 2 A Traveller... who had... lost his 'Hunting-Seat. 1740 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 79 A house built by one of the Grand Dukes for a hunting-seat. 1775 J. TRUMBULL in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 32, I have ordered our Commissaries... to send to your camp all the 'hunting-shirts they can procure. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 419 The hardy backwoodsman, clad in a hunting-shirt and deerskin leggings. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Poems* (1790) I. 254 'Hunting-song. 1846-83 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (ed. 7) Intro. 9 An inappropriate introduction to a new edition of these Hunting Songs. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2163/4 A brown bay Mare... with a 'Hunting-Tail. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii. A gold 'hunting-watch... capped and jewelled in four holes.

Hunting, *vbl. a.* [f. HUNT v. + -ING.] That hunts: see the verb. (In quot. 1340 *absol.* as sb.) a.1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxiii. 6 Fraþe snare of huntand. 1682 T. A. CAROLINA 21 One hunting Indian. 1859 *Art. Taming Horses* viii. 134 Hunting farmers and hunting country surgeons. *Ibid.* ix. 148 The 'Napoleons' of hunting ladies. 1887 ABNEY *White Mare* *Whitstonecliff* 173 The huntingest squire in the huntingest shire.

b. In special collocations (often hyphenated): as hunting-cog (see COG sb. 2 1); hunting-man, a man addicted to hunting; hunting-spider, a spider that hunts its prey instead of lying in wait for it.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 199 Not unlike a hunting Spider. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 352 It is a useful precaution... to give the wheel what is called a hunting-cog; that is, one cog more than what will answer to an exact division of the wheel by the trundle. This being done, every cog... will take the next staff or round behind the one which it took in the former revolution. 1859 *Art. Taming Horses* i. 21 Almost every distinguished horseman and hunting-man in the three kingdoms. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 1 As well as a hunting-man knows his country.

Hunting dog, hunting-dog. [f. HUNTING *vbl. sb.* and *vbl. a.*]

1. A dog used for hunting game. *Hunting Dogs*, a northern constellation, *Canes Venatici*.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 25 The people of the bronze age possessed a larger hunting-dog. 1868 LOCKYER *Gilliam's Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 We must notice the Hunting Dogs, above Berenice's Hair. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5/1 Our old friend the hunting dog.

2. A name for two animals of the dog tribe which hunt their prey in packs. a. The Hyena-dog or Painted Hyena (*Lycan*) of South Africa. b. The Dhôle or wild dog of India.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 371/1 The animal... he describes under the name of *Lycan*, the *Hunting Dog*. 1866 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 89 The latter animal (Dhole)... is sometimes termed the Hunting Dog in compliment to its powers. 1883 W. H. FOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 439/1 *Lycan pictus*, the Cape Hunting Dog... is very distinct externally from all the other Canids.

Hunting-ground. [f. HUNTING *vbl. sb.*] A district or tract of country adapted for hunting, or in which hunting is practised.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 61 Tribes seated on... hunting-grounds abounding so much with game, that they have a regular and plentiful supply of nourishment with little labour. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 18 All the fastnesses, defiles, and favourable hunting grounds of the country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. 64, 72 Thousands of Hampshire peasants were driven from their homes to make him a hunting-ground.

b. *fig.* A place (book, etc.) made the scene of any kind of hunt or search, or containing a supply of something for which one hunts.

1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 133/3 The *Moyen de Parvenir* was a favourite hunting-ground of the author of *Tristram Shandy*. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/5 The hunting ground of pickpockets.

c. *Happy hunting-ground(s)*: those expected by the American Indians in the world to come; hence, the future state. Also *fig.* a favourable place for hunting, collecting, or making acquisitions.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 249 They will see the happy hunting-grounds, with the souls of the brave and good living in tents in green meadows. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* v, That he may send them to the happy hunting grounds also. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* I. 6 At the present moment England is the happy hunting-ground of the swindling fraternity.

Hunting-horn.

1. A horn or bugle on which signals are blown in hunting.

1694 LD. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* 160 The Huntsmen... having their great Brass Hunting-horns about their necks. 1846-83 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* lxxxiii. (ed. 7) 266 Diana it proved, who her hunting horn blew. 1879 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 748/1 The hunting horn finally adopted differs from the orchestral horn in consisting of an unbroken spiral of three turns.

2. On a side-saddle, the second pommel on the

near side, against which the left knee presses; first introduced for use in hunting; the leaping-head. (See HORN sb. 21b.) Also *hunting-horn crutch, leaping-horn*.

1854 *Art Taming Horses* viii. 117 The third or hunting-horn pommel must be fitted to the rider. *Ibid.* ix. 143 With the hunting-horn crutch the seat of a woman is stronger than that of a man, for she presses her right leg down over the upright pommel, and the left leg up against the hunting-horn. *Ibid.* 144 Ladies' saddles ought invariably to be made with what is called the hunting-horn, or crutch, at the left side.

Huntress (hʌntres). [*f.* HUNTER + -ESS.] A female hunter.

1. A woman (or goddess) who hunts or engages in the chase.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1489 And ther with al Dyane gan appeere With bowe in honde right as an huntresse. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxi. A lady dwell'd in that forest, and she was a grete huntresse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 27 In those same woods ye well remember may How that a noble huntresse did wonne. Belpheobe was her name. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 544 The Huntress Cynthia and her Train. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 2 Mrs. Alse Copswood, the Yorkshire Huntress. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* x. § 11. 405 His sweetheart, became Maid Marian, and dwelt a virgin huntress in his company.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (of women and animals).

1604 DEKKER and *Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 127 V're a good Huntress, Lady, who ha found your Game already. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 201 But, if the capricious Fly took wing, and pitch'd upon another place behind our Huntress, then would the Spider [etc.]. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* II Every woman is, by nature and instinct, more or less a huntress of men.

2. A mare used or adapted for hunting.

1858 TROLOPE *Dr. Thorne* iv. If you insist on calling the old pony a huntress. 1885 BASAAR 30 Mar. 1270.1 Brown cob, pretty, quiet to ride or drive, good huntress.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *huntress fashion, guise, -maid, -queen, -wise; huntress-like adj.*

1573 TYNNE *Æneid* xi. (1584) Sijb. In Thracian huntress-wise. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 119 A sylvan train the huntress-queen surrounds. 1783 I. RITSON *Homers Hymn Venus* 7 Whether Latona, or the huntress-maid. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* i. 318 See I from her shoulder slung in a huntress fashion the bow.

Huntsman (hʌntsmæn). [*f.* *hunt's* genitive of HUNT sb. + -MAN. Cf. *craftsman.*]

1. A man who hunts, a hunter.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 The one which the Huntsman vseth. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. v. 1. 145 Goe lide the huntsmen wake them with their homes. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby* 1513 32 The Indians and Huntsmen, who have no settled habitation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 570 The dextrous Huntsman wounds not these afar, With Shafts. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* vii. He waved his huntsman's cap on high. *fig.* 1808 SCOTT *Hunting Song* iv. Time, stern huntsman! who can baulk?

2. *spec. a.* The manager of a hunt; a man whose business is to take charge of the hounds and direct the pursuit of game; esp. the man in charge of a pack of hounds for fox-hunting.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. Induct. i. 16 Huntsman I charge thee, tender wels my hounds. 1616 SURFEL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 700 Now if it fall out that the huntsman haue not earth dogs readie taught, hee may traine them in this manner. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 274 Just as a huntsman casts off his hounds. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 111 Huntsman, lead on! behind, the clust'ring Pack Submits attend. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 133 Dick Knight, the late crack huntsman of Lord Spencer. 1883 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (ed. 7) 230 note, Joe Maiden was Huntsman to the Cheshire Hounds.

b. (See quot.)

1810 *Ann. Reg.* 620 Each gang of slaves [in Honduras] has one belonging to it, who is styled the huntsman... His chief occupation is to search the woods... to find employment for the whole.

3. *Comb.*, as *huntsmanlike adj.*; also *huntsman's cup, Sarracenia purpurea*, and *huntsman's horn, S. flava*, North American plants so called from their pitcher-shaped leaves; the latter also applied to the leaves themselves (Miller *Plant-n.*).

1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 20 At every fence the leading pair pop over in huntsmanlike fashion.

Huntsmanship. Also *7* huntmaanship. [*f.* *prec.* + -SHIP.] The position, office, or business of a huntsman; the art of hunting.

a 1631 *DONNE Love's Exch.* Poems (1633) 224 At court your fellows every day Give th' art of rhyming, huntmaanship, or play, For them, which were their own before. 1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dh. Florence* iii. i. This... must force him to forsake the groves And Dian's huntmaanship. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthum.* (1650) 228 To beetoken his Huntmaanship, hee holdeth in his hand the skin of a wilde Beast.

† **Huntsmaster**. *Obs.* [*f.* *hunt's* + MASTER, rendering Ger. *jägermeister*.] The master of the hunt; an officer who directs a hunt.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2727/2 Prince Maximilian continues under his Confinement, and the Hunts-master the Sieur de Molke, with his Brother, under a close Imprisonment.

Hunt's-up. Also *7* (9 *dial.*) *hunsup*. *Orig.* the hunt is up, name of an old song and its tune, sung or played to awaken huntsmen in the morning, and also used as a dance. Hence allusively: a. A song sung or tune played to rouse any one; an early morning song.

1537 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII* (1890) XII. i. 206 In formation against John Hogen, who, going about the

country with a 'crowde' or a fiddle, sang a song with these words, 'The hunt is up', etc. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Thai dancit al cristyn meunis dance, the north of scotland, huntis vp, the comount entray [etc.]. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 13 With 'Hunts vp', every morning plaid. 1574 *RICH Dial. Mercury & Sold.* Iij b. Unless you some times make ita to geve your paramours the hunte is up under the windowes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iv. 34 Hunting thee hence, with Hunt v-svp to the day. a 1625 FLETCHER *False One* iv. ii. They came to play you and your love a hunsup. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 61 The Pythagorean Huntsup, or Morning Musick, which wakened and roused their dull Spirits. 1888 LOWELL *To a Lady playing on Cithern*. The horns of Oberon Blow their faint Hunt's-up from the good-time gone.

† b. In phrases denoting speech or action calculated to rouse or disturb a person's feelings (cf. *to lead one a dance*); hence, a disturbance, uproar. *Obs. of dial.*

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. i. My spiteful Dame, I'll pipe ye such a hunsup Shall make ye dance a tipvaes. a 1625 — *Woman's Price* III. iii. I would... in her hearing Begin her such a hunsup-up. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. Poet. Wks. (1765) II I'll play these Rake-hells such a Hunts-up. 1828 *Craven Dial.* *Hunsup*, a clamour, a turbulent outcry.

Huntswoman. [*f.* HUNTSMAN.] A huntress; a woman who rides to hounds.

1621 LADY WROTH *Urania* 470 An excellent hors-woman, and hunts-woman she was. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1842) I. 302.

Hunx, obs. f. HUNKS. **Huny**, obs. f. HONEY.

Hunyn, obs. f. ONION. **Huo**, obs. f. WHO.

Huon pine (hiw'ŋn pɔin). [Named from the river Huon in the south of Tasmania.] A large evergreen coniferous tree (*Dacrydium Franklinii*) found in Tasmania; also its timber.

1820 C. JEFFREYS *Van Diemen's Land* 28 (Morris) On the banks of these... rivers, and the harbour, grows the Huon Pine (so called from the river of that name, where it was first found). 1832 BISCOPFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 23 Huon pine is by far the most beautiful wood found in the island. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 992.

Huur, **huork**, obs. forms of HUR, WARK.

Hup, **hupp** (hʌp), *int.* A call to a horse, a. to quicken his pace; b. (*Sc.* and *north.*) to turn to the right or away from the driver: the opposite of *hie*.

1733 FIELDING *Dou Quix.* Eng. II. xii. Gee, gee, boys, hup! 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hup*, used to a horse in order to make him quicken his pace. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 164/1 To go from you. *Hup* is the counterpart to *hie* in the southern counties... in towns *haap* is used where *wynd* is heard, and *Hup* bears a similar relation to *rane*. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (Ed. Alden) 4 'Hupp!' and a stroke of the whip were given to Jess.

Hence **Hup v. a. intr.** To shout *hup!* to urge on a horse. b. *trans.* To direct or turn (a horse) to the right; = HAP v. 4

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii. Touchwood was soon heard 'hupping' and 'geeing' to the cart. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 180/1 The horses are then hupped sharp round from you. *Ibid.* 181/2 [See *Hie v.*]. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 125 To lay two 12-yard ridges together, by hupping, or turning to the right hand at the ends.

Hupaithric, for *hypethric* = HYPETHRAL.

1818 SNEILEY *Rev. Islam* vii. xii. That spacious cell Like an hupaithric temple wide and high.

Hupe, **huppe**, obs. ff. *HIP sb.* 1 and *v.* 1 (= hop). **HOOP sb.** 1 **Hypostasis**, for *HYPOSTASIS*. **Hup-pil**, **huppil**, obs. ff. *HIPPLE*, little heap.

Hur, obs. f. or var. *HER pron.*; var. *HURR*; obs. f. *WHORE*. **Huracan**, obs. f. *HURRICANE*. **Hur-bur**: see *HURR-BURR*. **Hurburle**, obs. f. *HURLY-BURLY*.

Hurcheon (hɜːtʃən). Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *hircu(u)n*, 5 *hurchon*, -yn, *hyrchoun*, 6 *hurcheon*, *hyrchen*, 6- *hurcheon*, 8-9 *hurchin*, 9 -ent. [*a.* ONF. *herichon*; OF. *herigon* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *hérisson* (in Hainault *herichon*, *hurchon*, Picard *herichon*, *irichon*):—pop. L. **hēriciōn-em*, f. *hēricius*, late form of *ēricius* hedgehog. See also *URCHIN*.]

1. A hedgehog.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibleseu*, in Wright *Vol.* 165 *Yrizoun*, an hircoun. 1398 *TRAVISA Barth.* De P. R. xiv. lvii. (Tollm. MS.). Also hirconis (1535 *yrchins*) and hares flew to holow stones. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 639/11 *Hic erinacius*, hurchon. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 151 I saw the hurcheon and the hair. Wer happing to and fro. a 1605 — *Flying w. Polwart* 336 With hurchions eatand hips and haws. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, Hurchent, Hurchin. 1893 *Heslop Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hurchin*, *Hurchon*, the hedge hog.

transf. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 179 Hard hurcheon, birpland, hippit as an hartow. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sundown* 55 The wizened auld hurcheon.

attrib. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit wemen* 107 With his hard hurcheon skyn sa beklis be my chekis. 1790 BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* i. The meikle devil... Haul thee hame to his black smidde, O'er hurcheon hides.

2. A mischievous person; an urchin.

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recit. vii. ii. Hurchin Cupid shot a shaft That play'd a dame a shavie.

Hure(k)le, var. *HURKLE*. **Hurd**, -e, obs. ff. *HERD*, *HOARD*. **Hurdace**, -as, -eys, -ice: see *HURDIS*. **Hurden**: see *HARDEN*.

Hurdies, sb. pl. *Sc.* [Origin unknown.] The buttocks; the hips. Also *fig.* the rump, the end or 'tail' of anything.

1535 *LYNDESAI Satyre* 4363 Of hir hurdies scho had na hault. 1623 *Elgin Session Rec.* in *Scotsman* (1898) 31 Jan. 2/7 There was hille justice in Elgin that suffered them [two witches] to leve so lang unhet bath their hurdies. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 36 His gawky tail... Hung o'er his hurdies wi' a swirl. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 163 The long rows of cow's hurdies. 1895 — *Men of Moss Hags* xl. 290 He was sitting on his hurdies in the shallows.

† **Hurdie**, **hurdice**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 -ys(e), 5 -as, -ace, -eys, -yce, -esse, 5 *hourdeys*; (4) *hardes*. [*ME.* *hurdis*, etc., a. OF. *hourdis*, -is, earlier *hordeis*, -is, mod.F. *hourdis* (mod.L. *hurdicium*, *hordecium* Du Cange):—L. type **hurdāticum*, f. OF. *hurder*, *horder*, *hourder* (late L. *hurdāre*), f. OF. *hurt*, *hourt*, *hourd* palisade, a. OHG. *hurt* (pl. *hurdi*), Ger. *hürde* hurdle, cogn. w. ON. *hurð*, Goth. *haurds* door: see next.]

A palisade, orig. of hurdles or wicker-work.

13. *Coerd L.* 3969 The Sarezynes, armyd, forth lepe Upon the wallles the toum to kepe, Stout in touret, and in hurdis [*rime vys*]. *Ibid.* 6127 Her houses brende and her hurdis: Gret smok ther aros, I wis. a 1352 *MINOT Poems* (ed. Hall) x. 14 Paire hurdis, paire ankens, hangid pai on here. c 1400 *Melayne* 1600 A nobill hurdas ther was graythede. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* II. xviii. They... Sette their bastyles and their hurdeys eke, Rounde about to the harde wall. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 169 Thai lyin in ful sympyl hurdeys And lykly for to be deed for cold. 1489 *CARTON Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 They made hurdeys or obstacles full thykke of thornes.

Hence † **Hurdised** (*hurdeysed*) *pp.* a., palisaded. c 1450 *Merlin* 604 With-ynne the baillie were v. toures... the fithie was gret and high, and well hurdeysed a-boute with-ynne and with-out.

Hurdle (hɜːdl), sb. Forms: a. 1 *hyrdel*, (*hyrpil*), 3 *herdel*, 4-5 *hirdel*, 4-6 -dle, 4-7 *hurdel*, -ell, 5 *herd*, -hyrd-, *hirdyl*, -yll(e), -el, -ill, *hurdull*, 5-6 *hyrd*-, *herdell*, *hirdil* (1, *herdyl*), -le, (*horthell*), 6- hurdle. β. 5-6 *hardyll*, 6 -yll, -ell, 6-7 *hardel*, 6-8 -le. [*OE.* *hyrde!*:—OTeut. type **hurdilo-z*, deriv. of a primitive represented by Goth. *haurds*, ON. *hurð* door, OHG. *hurt* (MHG. *hurt*, pl. *hürte*, *hürde*, Ger. *hürde*, MDu., Du. *horde*), wickerwork, hurdle:—OTeut. **hurdil-s*, pre-Tent. **krytis*: cf. L. *crātis* hurdle, Gr. *kupria* wickerwork, *kúprr*, *kúprrs* fishing-cree, cage, Skr. *krt* to spin, *crt* to fasten together.]

1. A portable rectangular frame, orig. having horizontal bars interwoven or wattled with withes of hazel, willow, etc.: = wattle; but now often an open frame with light horizontal bars crossed by uprights, and strengthened by a diagonal bar, like a field gate: used chiefly to form temporary fences, sheep-pens, etc.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 600 *Cratemi*, flecta vel hyrpil. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 430 *Pa* forlet se wælhreowa casere ðone halgan lichaman uppon ðam isenan hyrde. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 371/30 *Crates*, hyrdilas. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4788 Mid hor owe honde hit rered verst an chircu Of herdes and of jorden as hii coupe wurch. 1462 *MARG. Paston in P. Lett.* No. 436 II. 85 He schall mak yow as many hyrdyllas as ye ned for yowyr fold. 1521 in *Archæologia* (1834) XXV. 437 Pd. to the said Thomas for v dussen hardylls vsj. viijd. 1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 70 Ye shall drie them on hurdells of Oziers made like Leticte windowes. 1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Hurdles, made in form of Gates, either of spledect Timber or of Hazle Rods... either serve for gates in Enclosures or to make Sheepfolds or the like. 1745 *Pococke Trav.* II. i. lx. 129 The houses of the village... are made of hurdles, covered with clay. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* Mar. (1888), *Hurdles*... six feet long, three and a half feet high, made of hazel-rod closely-wreathed, the upright rods called sails and the long rods wreaths. 1880 H. STEWART *Shepherd's Man.* 27 As the crop is eaten, the line of hurdles is moved along the field until the whole is consumed.

b. A frame of this kind used as a barrier to be cleared in races.

1833 [see 3, *hurdle sweepstake*]. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Riv. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1284 The hurdles were stout black wattles, which will bend but not break; and were placed, the first near the distance post [etc.].

c. A kind of frame or sledge on which traitors used to be drawn through the streets to execution. (This remained part of the legal punishment for high treason till 1870, when it was abolished by Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23 § 31.)

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi. (MS. Digby 230), Egistus was... dempt... On an hirdel naked to be drawe Thorzoute he toum... And aftir ful hize enhonged on a tree. 1450 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 115 To do drawe the body of a grette traytour... upon an hurdill by the stretes of your Citee of London. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. ii. (1877) I. 222 Drawing from the prison to the place of execution upon an hardle or sled. 1634 *FORO P. Warbeck* III. i. Let false Audley Be drawn upon an hurdle from the Newgate To Tower-hill. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. vi. 92 Usually (by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law) a sledge or hurdle is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. i. Many a wretch has rid on a hurdle who has done less mischiefe. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. ii. He'll be drawn on a hurdle to be half hanged.

d. *Fortif.*, etc. A wattled hurdle, used to lay upon marshy ground or across a ditch to provide a firm passage, etc., or, often covered with earth, to stop up a breach, to strengthen a battery, or to protect a work or position from the enemy's fire.

13... *K. Alis*. 6104 [6088] (Bodl. MS.) Of hirdles & brigges by madden flores And so hy wenten in to be mores. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 15 He laid certayne plaunckes and hurdelles over the diches. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II.* xxiv. 137 The trestles muste be garnished with hirdellis for to make the aleies and weies to go ouere. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 97 Theye made a greete trenshe... coveringe the same with hurdels... the dogge tyger chaunses fyrste into this pitfaul. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* Hurdlers, or Clays, in Fortification, are made of... Twigs of Willows, or Osiers, being 5 or 6 Foot high, and from 3 to 4 Foot broad. They are interwoven very close together, and usually laden with Earth... to render Batteries firm. 1853 STOCQUELIER *Milit. Encycl.* s.v., Hurdles are constructed in nearly the same manner as gabions, excepting that the picquets are placed in a straight line instead of a circle.

2. Applied to various things formed, like a hurdle, of crossing bars or grating.

† a. A sieve, strainer, or colander. † b. Applied to a snow-shoe. c. *Hat-making*. 'A grid of wood or wire, on which a bunch of felting hair is laid for bowing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. *Salt-making*. (See quot. 1886.) e. The stick used in the game of lacrosse.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Paste*, To be drained upon a Hurdle or Grate, and passed through the Hair-Sieve. 1727 *Ibid.* s.v. *Cedre*, To be taken out, and drain'd in a Cullender or Hurdle. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 39/1 Those who walk over the Snow... wear upon their Feet hurdles made of Twigs and small Ropes... the broadness of which keeps them from sinking in the Snow. 1837 WHITROCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 293 (*Hatter*) When the workman is bowing he works at a 'hurdle', or thin boarded bench with several longitudinal chinks to suffer the dust, &c. to pass through. 1886 CHESHIRE *Gloss.* Hurdle, salt-making term. A table or platform of wood planks running along each side of the pans, for the purpose of receiving the salt when drawn out of the pans. 1887 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 258 (*Lacrosse*) The 'stick', or 'hurdle',... consists of a piece of white ash.

3. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) *hurdle-fence*, *-maker*, *-rod*, *-stake*, *-wall*, *-work*; *hurdle-wise* adv.; (sense 1 b) *hurdle-jumping*, *-leaping*; (sense 1 d) *hurdle-revelment*, *-work*; *hurdle-house*, a wattle house; *hurdle-man*, (a) a man who looks after hurdled sheep or lambs (see quot. 1880); (b) a man who runs in hurdle-races; *hurdle-race*, a race in which the contestants have to jump over hurdles; so *h. racer*, *h. racing*, *h. handicap*; *hurdle-wood*, wood used for wattling or making hurdles.

1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* xx. xi. 160 The "hurdle fences of oysiers. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 160 A moveable hurdle-fence. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/6 The Thames "Hurdle Handicap. a 1879 J. S. BREWER *Eng. Stud.* (1882) 445 London... is still [9th c.] the old town of "hurdle-houses and whitewash. 1883 *Standard* 12 Feb. 2/6 Prudhomme has taken kindly to "hurdle jumping. 1894 *Times* 11 Sept. 16/7 Wire netting has taken the place of sheep hurdles. I have not made a hurdle for quite 15 years, and... the race of "hurdlemakers is as extinct as the race of sawyers. 1880 A. C. GRANT *Bush Lett. Queensland* 459 'Toothless, ragged, old grannies', muttered the "hurdleman. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 H. W. Baiger is our hurdle man, and he won the 120 yards hurdle championship first in 1888. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xiv, Lord Glenlivet... broke his neck at a "hurdle-race. 1897 M. H. HAYES *Points of the Horse* (ed. 2) xxv. 247 She [a mare] showed herself to be the best chaser and "hurdle-racer of her time. 1840-70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1282 "Hurdle racing came into vogue above fifty years ago... We by no means assert that hurdle leaping, as an organised sport, had not been before practised. 1821 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* I. 50 The bricks, "hurdlerods and earth say... 'Here dwell vanity and poverty'. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Light of Ages* i. to Hindu villages with their "hurdle-surrounded houses. 1833 *Sporting Mag.* Dec., "Hurdle sweepstakes of 5 guineas each, for horses not thorough-bred. 1611 COTGR., *Hurdle*,... covered with hurdles, or with reed wrought "hurdle-wise. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 160 In four or five years... the Willow rises to gallant "Hurdle-wood. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 127 To form a species of "hurdle-work above the fascines. 1866 *Reader* 22 Sept. 307 Huts... having a framework of piles and stakes, with wattle or hurdle-work of small branches woven between the upright piles.

Hurdle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To construct like a hurdle; to wattle. 1598 FLORIO, *Aggratticare*,... to make grater-wise, to make like a hurdle, to hurdle.

2. To enclose or mark off with hurdles. Also with *out*, *up*, *round*.

1632 SHERWOOD, To hurdle, make vp, hedge, close with hurdles. 1770-4 A. YOUNG in A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 145 They are usually hurdled off in the same manner as turnips. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 107 A field of rape, hurdled out. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/1 To hurdle off a fresh portion [of meadow] for the ewes every day.

† 3. To bush-harrow. *Obs.*

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* ix. 42 A yet worse Contrivance it was, to Till Land with a Hurdle made of Vine Twigs [Virg. *Georg.* i. 95 Vineasque trahit crates]... This Harrowing and Hurdling.

Hurdled (*hɜːdld*), *ppl. a.* Also 6 hartholed. [f. HURDLE sb. or *v.* + ED¹ or 2.]

1. Constructed of or with hurdles; wattled.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 39 b/2 A hartheled wall, or ratheled... *paries craticinus*. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xiii. lxxiii. The folded flocks are pent in hurdled grates. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 186 Shepherds pen thir Flocks at eve In hurd'd Cotes. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 265 As he tends his fleecy charge, or late consigns them to their hurdled cots! 1832 J. BAKER *St. Herbert's Isle* 79 A hurdled panoply his front displays.

2. Enclosed with hurdles.

1632 SHERWOOD, Hurdled, hedged, made vp or covered with hurdles, *clôté*, *hordé*. 1830 MARSHALL *King's Own* xxxv, Sheep, dragged from the hurdled crowd. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 Clover, aftermath, or hurdled vetches.

Hurdler (*hɜːdlər*). [f. HURDLE sb. + -ER¹.]

1. One who constructs hurdles; a hurdle-maker.

1874 T. HARVEY *Far fr. mad. Crowd* II. i. 1 A thriving hurdler and cattle-cub-maker.

2. One who runs in hurdle races.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 3/2 The hurdles are more likely to fall to Cambridge, whose representative, Pollock, is now, perhaps... the best hurdler in the country. 1894 *Times* 16 July 7/4 The Yale hurdlers seem more quick and active than their English rivals.

Hurdum, *obs. form* of WHOREDUM.

Hurdpenny, *obs. form* of HEARTHPENNY.

Hurds: see HARDS.

Hurdy-gurdy (*hɜːrdiˈɡɜːdi*). [app. a riming combination suggested by the sound of the instrument. Cf. HIRDI-GIRDI, uproar, disorderly noise.]

1. A musical instrument of rustic origin resembling the lute or guitar, and having strings (two or more of which are tuned so as to produce a drone), which are sounded by the revolution of a rosined wheel turned by the left hand, the notes of the melody being obtained by the action of keys which 'stop' the strings and are played by the right hand; thus combining the characteristics of instruments of the bowed and the clavier kinds. b. In recent times, applied popularly to any instrument having a droning sound and played by turning a handle, as the barrel-organ.

1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 10 Dec. Receive this incorrect epistle... not for its wit or its beauty; for it has no more pretence to either than a hurdy gurdy has to harmony. 1764 O'HARA *Midax* i. 7 A slightly clownish and sturdy! Hum!—plays, I see, upon the hurdy-gurdy. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan., Hetty went as a Savoyard, with a hurdy gurdy fastened round her waist. 1785-96 GOSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hurdy gurdy*, a kind of fiddle... at present it is confounded with the humstrum. 1807 T. YOUNG *Course Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. xxvii. 399 The vielle, or monochord, commonly called the hurdy gurdy, has frets which are raised by the action of the fingers on a row of keys. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1876) 261 A Savoyard boy... with a hurdy-gurdy and a monkey. 1879 A. J. HINKINS in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 759/2 The Hurdy Gurdy was the prototype of the Piano Violin, and all similar sostenente instruments. *transf.* and *fig.*: 1863 LONGE, *Wayside Inn*, *Birds Killingworth* xviii, And hear the locust and the grasshopper Their melancholy hurdy-gurdies play. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 27 Perpetual grinding at the hurdy-gurdy of long-dead grievances.

2. (More fully *hurdy-gurdy wheel*.) An impact wheel driven by a tangential jet of water which issues under pressure from a nozzle and strikes a series of buckets on the periphery. *U.S.*

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 86 An eight-stamp mill, run by a 'hurdy-gurdy' wheel 8 feet in diameter, using 75 inches of water under a pressure of 75 feet. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Represent. Prec. Metals* U. S. 628 The actuating power of the derrick is, generally, a hurdy-gurdy. This is a peculiar kind of impact wheel made to utilize water under high pressures.

3. A crank or windlass used for hauling trawls in deep-sea fishing.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 196 Trawl-winch or hurdy-gurdy.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* i. 8 Airs... such as the hurdy-gurdy players... grind so piteously before cottage doors. 1891 DK. ARGVLL in 19th *Cent.* Jan. 12 The famous formula that geology saw 'no trace of a beginning, no symptom of an end'... may be called the great hurdy-gurdy theory.

Hence **Hurdy-gurdyist**, a hurdy-gurdy player.

a 1845 HOOD *Town & Country* viii, Two hurdygurdists, and a poor Street-Handel grinding at my door. 1865 MISS MULOCK *Domestic Stor.* 335 He made friendships with blind pipers, Italian hurdy gurdyists.

† **Hure**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 3 *huyre*, 5 *hwyr*, *hvyr*, *huwyr*, *huer*. [a. OF. *hure* hair of the head, head of man or beast (12th c. in Littré), in mod.F. a dishevelled head of hair, head of certain animals; cf. med.L. *hūra* 'pileus villosus' (Du Cange), early mod.Du. *hure* 'caput apri aut cerui' (Kilian), OSP. *hura* for conjectures as to the origin, see Diez.]

1. A cap.

c 1290 *Beket* 2075 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 166 Pare wende forth on of heom and is huyre [v.r. hure] of him drou3 And is mantel a-non after-ward. c 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 Ther sit an old cherl in a blake hure. c 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 59 Vpon his heuede sat an gray hure. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 259/2 Hwyr, cappe (v.r. hvyr, hure; *tena*. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 376 Y hed lener þe sight of that than A Scarlet hure. 1482 [see HURRA].

2. The head of a boar, wolf, or bear.

[1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald. Gloss.*, *Hure* is the French term for the head of a wild boar, bear, wolf, or other such like wild animal; but not for those of lions, or other creatures said to be noble.] 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 65 Of the wild boars... only the hure or head was served up. 1851-2 THACKERAY *Philip* I. xiii. 289 You never knew that you yourself had tusks, little eyes in your hure; a bristly mane to cut into tooth-brushes.

† **Hure**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 2 *hwure*, *hur*. [OE. *huru*, of obscure origin. Cf. Sw. *huru* how.] a. At least, least of all; anyhow; at any rate; with a negative: Even. b. Certainly, especially.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 20 Se Estmere is huru fiftene mila brad. c 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* viii. c. 9 (Schmid) Be emhite oððe huru be Ealra Halsena massan. c 1175

Lamb. Hom. 45 Þet þu heom ze fe rest la hwure þen sunne dei. *Ibid.* 131 Ne prophete ne patriarche ne hure Sancte iohannes baptiste. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ne kepeð he wið na mon & hure wið his famon.

c. Often doubled, *hure and hure* (*hurend h.*).

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Pes lare and laze swiðe acodele þurh mannefa[ld]d senne and hur and hur þurh false godes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Habbe we hurend hure mild-schipe of duce. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 11 And hure and hure of opres songe Hi heolde plaiding swiþe stronge.

Hure: see EURE, EWER², HER *prons.*, HIRE, HOUR, OUR, WHORE.

Hureaulite (*hūˈrɔɪlɪt*). *Min.* [Named, 1825, from *Hureaux* in France: see -LITE.] Hydrous phosphate of manganese and iron, occurring in minute red crystals; found at Hureaux near Limoges in France, and at Branchville in Connecticut.

1831 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* XIX. 371 The Hureaulite... is in minute crystals the size of a pin-head. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 561.

Hurican, *-ano*, *obs. forms* of HURRICANE.

Hurin (*hiˈwɪn*). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Hura*, the name of a genus of tropical American plants + -IN.] 'A crystallizable substance, insoluble in water, found in the juice of *Hura crepitans* or Sand-box tree' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

[1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 292 Of Hurina.]

† **Hurk**. *Obs.* *rare*—[a. OF. *hurque*, *hourque*, var. of *hulque* HULK².] = HULK sb.²

1598 FLORIO, *Lurchio*, a hulke, a hurk, a crayer, a lyter.

Hurkaru, **hurkorah**, var. HIRCARRA.

Hurkle (*hɜːkl*), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4 *hurkel*, 5 *-kil*, *-cle*, 6 *-hurtle*, (6 *hirkle*, *hurkul*, 7 *hurekle*, 9 *dial. hircle*). β. 8-9 *dial. hurple*, *hirple*, *hurtle*. [app. closely related to M.L.G., L.G., and Du. *hurken* to squat, held by Dutch etymologists to be an intensive formation with -k suffix from MHG. *hāren*, dial. Ger. *hauern*, *hāren* to squat, sit bowed together; cf. also Fris. *horcken* 'contrahere membra ut calefant'. The Eng. verb has an additional dim. or intensive suffix -le. The dialect forms in β appear to be phonetic variants; yet those in *hurp*, *hirp* suggest connexion with ON. *herpa-s* to be contracted with cramp: see HIRPLED.]

1. *intr.* To draw the limbs and parts of the body closely together, esp. with pain or cold; to contract the body like a beast in a storm; to cower, crouch, squat; to shrink, shudder. Said also of the limbs: To be contracted or drawn together.

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 150 Þat oþer burne watz abayst of his broþe wordes & hurkelez down with his hede. *Ibid.* 406 Cubites fyftene eow þe hyzest hylle þat hurkled on erþe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 504 A litill brid, in-to his arme floze, And þar hurkles and hydis as scho were hand-tame. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij. a, The haare... hurcles yppon hir houghis ay. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiii. 135 Hurckling with his heade to his shoulders. 1611 COTGR., *Enchafoin*... one that, through cold, hurkles like a cat. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 78 Sometimes she hurkled down upon her Heels, nay, and sat down. a 1790 *Song in Scot. Ballads* (1790) II. 47 While I set hurklen in the ase. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 23 The hare... Hind the dead thistle hurkles from the view. 1881 *Leicester-sh. Gloss.*, *Hircle*, to crouch; contract the body; nestle up close. 1883 *Almshouse Gloss.*, *Hurcle*, to cower down, to squat... In some parts the word is *hurple*, or *hirple*.

β. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hurple*, to stick up the back, as cattle under a hedge in cold weather. 1811 WILLIAM W. RIDING *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hurtle*, to contract the body into a round form, as through pain, severe cold, etc. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hurple*, to shrug or stick up the back as an animal does in inclement weather when standing under a hedge... Written also *Hurple*, *hurkle*, *hurtle*.

† 2. *trans.* To crouch down upon; to brood over. *Obs. rare.*

1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 249 Covering them [eggs] with a little sand or dust to cause them keepe their naturall heate, instead of hatching and hurkling them.

Hence **Hurkled ppl. a.**, contracted or drawn together, bowed together. **Hurkling ppl. a.**, contracting, crouching.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying iv. Kennedie* 186 With hurkland banis, holhand throw thy hude. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 105 With hurkilt hude over a weil nureist neck. 1853 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Feich the cattle up. They look hurkled.

Hurl (*hɜːl*), *v.* Also 4-5 *hourle*, 4-6 *horle*, (9 *dial. horl*, *hull*). [Akin in form and (in branch 1) in sense, to L.G. *hurleln* to toss, sling, throw, precipitate, thrust, push, dash: cf. also mod.Du. *horrel* a push, a jog. The connexion of the other senses is doubtful; but sense 10 agrees with mod. E. Fris. *hurleln* to roar or bluster as the wind; cf. Upper Ger. *dial. hurlen* to roll, rumble as thunder. None of these continental words can be traced back even to the Middle period; and they are generally connected with the onomatopoeic *hurr* expressing rapid motion. In early ME. there appears to have been frequent confusion of *hurl* and *hurtle*, partly scribal, but largely through contact of sense in the notion 'dash'; similarly also of *hurl* and *hari* to drag; in later times there seems to have

been association with *whirl*, esp. in *hurlpit*, *hurl-pool*, *hurlwind*.]

I. Referring to motion.

1. *intr.* To move, or be carried or driven with violence or impetuosity; to rush impetuously; to dash. *Obs.* or *arch.*

(The first quot. is doubtful; it may be *hurt* or *hurtle*.)

[a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Iðe worlde þrunge, mid a lutel hurlunge [*MS. T. hurlinge*] 3c muhten al uor-leesen, ase þeo wrecches iðe worlde, þet hurred togederes & to-brokeð hore uetles, & schedeð hore clennessen.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23932 Ði leme leuedi vs light emell, Ðat he mot haucles hurl to bell. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 376 Water..wonez þat stryede, Hurlid to vch hous. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* xxi. 13 He .. hurlide hidir and thider bitwix the hoondis of hem. — *Matt. vii.* 25 Flodis camen, and wyndis blewen and ruscheden [*v. hurliden*] in to that hous. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1365 Maydons for mornynge hade þere mynde loste, Hurlid out of houses. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iii. x. 39 A huge peple we se Of Ciclopes cum hurland to the port. 1585 *Jas. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 Zour wordis to be cuttit short, and hurland ouer heuch. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* 1. ii. 20 We rolling climb, then hurling fall beneath. 1728-46 *THOMSON Summer* 450 The very streams.. impatient, seem To hurl into the covert of the grove. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xvii. Its waters were seen hurling clear and rapid under their silvan canopy.

† b. *app.* identified or confused with *hurtle*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1198 When helmes and hard stele hurlid to-gedur. *Ibid.* 6638 Moru hurlid down hedstoupis to þe hard vrthe! 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. ii. He hurred vnþir sir Tristram, & smote hym clene from his sadel. 1609 *Spenser's F. Q.* i. iv. 16 Suddaine vpriseth.. The royall dame, and for her cooche doth call: All hurlen [*ed. 1590 hurlen*] forth, and she with princely palse, As faire Aurora in her purple pall.

† c. *app.* associated or confused with *whirl*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 271 He [Jonas] glydez in hy þe giles.. Ay hele ouer hed, hourlande aboute. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* 1. 21 Mens mindes.. They hurling come and goe, like fish at baits.

2. *trans.* To drive or impel with impetuous force or violence. (In early use the passive was = sense 1.)

c 1305 *Judas Iscar.* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 þe see him hurlede vp and down: as a liþer clot. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 139 O firste moeynyng cruel firmament With thy diurnal swiegh that.. hurlest al from Est to Occident. 1535 *COVERDALE Jonah* i. 4 The Lorde hurled a grete wynde in to the see. 1688 *S. SEWALL Diary* 28 Nov. (1878) l. 237 Scarce any sleeping all night, things in the Cabbin were so hurled to and again. 1735 *POPE Prolog.* Sat. 87 Pit, Box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurld. 1884 *A. J. BUTLER Coptic Ch. Egypt* 1. 179 Ann hurled his troops and his engines in vain against the solid walls of Babylon.

b. *refl.* To throw oneself impetuously; = 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10680 þai hurlid hom full hard with hor hore dyntes. 1886 *STOKES Celtic Ch.* (1888) 257 The Scandinavians hurled themselves.. upon England.

† c. *app.* identified with *hurtle* and *whirl*. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Luke* vi. 49 Flood was hurld to that hous .. His hous.. in to which the flood was hurld [*v. hurlid*]. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 16 [The monster Eury] hurling her hideous taile About her cursed head. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* iii. 76 When you come euen to the brim of the ditch, you shall hurle your horse suddainly vpon that side which is from your aduersary.

3. *trans.* To throw or cast with violence (from some position); to precipitate, throw down, overthrow. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1350 *WILL. PALMER* 1243 Hetterly bope hors & man he hurled to þe grounde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10208 He hurlit of helmys, bedis within. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 222 He hese hurled for [f]ro þe highnes he haunted. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 123, I xal hovrie of yowr hedes. c 1585 *R. BROWNE Answ. Cartwright* 1 Let vs shortly gather vp his vntueths.. and hurle them out by manifest and known markes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 532 An Earthquake, that hurled downe Temples and Pallaces. 1757 *GRAY Desc. Odin* 93 Till wrap'd in flames, in ruin hurld, Sinks the fabric of the world. 1805 *A. DUNCAN Mariner's Chron.* IV. 63 One of those by the pump was suddenly torn away by a breaker.. and hurled into the abyss. 1821 *BYRON Heav. & Earth* iii. 668 The first.. hath been hurld From his once archangelic throne. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. l. 632 Raised to power and hurled from it. 1855 *Ibid.* xvi. 111. 674 A mine exploded, and hurled a fine German battalion into the air.

refl. 1673 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 529 Hanging a great stone about their neckes.. [they] hurle themselves into the Sea. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Player.* *Europe* viii. (1894) 186 The grand glacier.. hurled itself madly downwards.

4. To throw or cast (a missile, projectile, or the like); to project; to fling.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2294. Oure pepill.. hurled out arowis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 238/1, I hurle, I throwe a thyng. I holde the a peny that I hurle this stone ouer yonder house. 1603 *CHARLETON Chor. Gigant.* 46 Profaning the Lord's Day with hurling the Ball. a 1735 *LO. LANSLOWNE Beauty & Law* 47 The Sire Omnipotent prepares the brand.. Then flaming hurle it hissing from above. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* ii. 21 Hector and Ajax hurl their lances at each other. 1874 *GARRN Short Hist.* i. § 3. 20 Leaping on horse-back, he hurled his spear into the target temple.

† b. *generally.* To throw, cast, toss; to 'throw' in wrestling. *Obs.*

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1684) III. 679 Here is a Testament in my hand, if I hurl him in the Fire and burn him, have I burned Gods Word, or not? c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiv. 150 A heavenly veil she hurls On her white shoulders. 1611 *BEADM. & FL. Knt. Burn. Festle* iii. ii. Why, Nell, I saw him wrestle with the great Dutchman, and hurl him. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 539 Flesh-pottage, which they hurle by handfulls into their mouths. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* (1660) 92 Pull it all in pieces, and hurl in a good quantity of currants. 1650 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 148 Though hee hurl the rod into the fire after all is done.

VOL. V.

C. absol.

1530 *PALSGR.* 588/2 He can hurle as far by hande as some man can do with a slynge. 1611 *BIBLE Num.* xxv. 20 If he.. hurle at him by laying of waite that he die.

d. *spec.* To play the game of 'hurling'.

1766 *Mrs. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 285 The Mob used to hurle there on every St. James's Fair-day. 1780 *A. YOUNG Tour Irel.* l. 365 Sometimes one barony hurle against another, but a marriageable girl is always the prize. 1836 *W. H. MAXWELL Capt. Blake* I. xi. 1.. danced, hurled, and was happy. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. pl. Bk. IV.* 563 The Irish custom of horsing a girl, and then hurling for her, that the winner may marry her. 1857 *TRENCH Proverbs* ii. (ed. 4) 34 note, 'The man on the dyke always hurle well'; the looker-on at a game of hurling, seated indolently on the wall, always imagines that he could improve on the strokes of the actual players.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To throw out or forth with force; to utter (words, threats, etc.) with vehemence; to dart (rays, a glance, etc.).

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ii. 29 For golden Phoebus.. From fiery wheeles of his faire chariot Hurlid his beame. 1604 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 l. 44 His spirit hovers in Piero's court, Hurling about his agill faculties. To apprehend the sight of Melida. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iv. 86 Jove, brandishing a star, which men a comet call, Hurlt out his curled hair abroad. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 669 Hurling defiance toward the vault of Heav'n. 1792 *J. BARLOW Conspir. Kings* 86 Truth's blest banners, o'er the regions hurld. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. vi.* ix. 11. 221 Hurling a glance at Grumkow. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* vii. 189 The accusations that may be hurled at you.

† 6. To drag or pull with violence; = *HARL* v. 1. (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

c 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 211 When menne horlith ham here and there, *Nego* savith ham fram care. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10311 He.. Pestoyt hym.. by his fete euynd, Hard by the here of his horse taile, And hurlit hym with bethyng purgh þe hoole ost. c 1440 *Antours of Arth.* (Douce *MS.*) 187 þey hurle [*Arth. MS. hurlun, Thorne. MS. harle*] me vn-hendely. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 20 In yre thai hurlit him heir and thair. 1663 *R. BLAIR Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 22 The new creature was assaulted, hurled and holed as a captive.

† 7. To jostle; = *HURLE* v. *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxxiv. 21 For that that 3c hurliden [*1382a* punchedin, *Vulg.* impingebatis] with sidis, and schuldris.. alle sike beestis.

8. To wheel or drive (a vehicle, or in a vehicle, esp. one that goes heavily). (Also *intr.*) *Sc.* and *north.*

a 1745 *MESTON Poems* (1767) 126 Ne'er hackney hurld On better wheels in the wide world. 1786 *BURNS 'Sir, Yours this moment',* If on a beastie I can speel Or hurl in a cartie. 1795 *Fortnight's Ramble* 18 Their shopmen .. are hurling their whisks along the villages. a 1810 *TANNABILL Poems* (1846) 16 Now and then we'll hurl in a coach. 1893 *Northumbid. Gloss.* *Hurl*, to wheel, to trundle. 'Where ye gan ti horl yor goods' (i.e. hoops?)

† II. 9. *intr.* To strive, contend; see *HURLING* *vbl. sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurlyn, or debatyn, *incursor.* † III. 10. *intr.* To roar or bluster as the wind; to howl; see *HURLING* *vbl. sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 589/1, I Hurle, I make a noyse as the wynde dothe, *je bruyt.* *Ibid.*, The wynde hurled so sore that none of us coude put here an other. c 1535 *Hye Way Spytell Hous* 101 in *Harl. E. P. P.* IV. 27 The sharp north wynd hurled bytterly. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic.* *Ec.* xxi. 76 The shrugging Ayre about thy Temples hurles.

IV. 11. *dial. (intr.)* To be chill, to be pinched with cold (*Craven Dial.* 1828).

Hence *Hurled ppl. a.*

1638 *F. JUNIUS Paint. of Ancients* 231 When.. finding of fault begins to interrupt our worke, it is impossible that the force of our hurled invention should keepe her course.

Hurl (*hūrl*), *sb.* [*f. HURL* v. Various groups of senses have arisen independently from different senses of the vb., and are practically distinct words.]

I. 1. The action or an act of hurling; a forcible or violent cast or throw.

1530 *PALSGR.* 233/1 Hurle or throwe with a stone, *comp. de pierre.* a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xii. 93 The darting Hurle, or slinging Casts of the Vulcanian Thunderbolts. 1695 *CONGREVE Taking of Namur* viii. Beholding Mountain on Mountain thrown! With threatening hurl! that shook th' Æthereal Firmament. 1813 *LO. THURLOW Poems* 24 With weak and idle hurl Their darts had sped.

2. The stick or club used in the game of hurling; in quot. 1791, a lacrosse-stick.

1791 *W. BARTRAM Carolina* 370 A company of young fellows.. came in.. with rackets or hurls in one hand. *Ibid.* 508 Each person having a racquet or hurl, which is an implement.. somewhat resembling a laddle or scoop-net, with a handle near three feet in length, the hoop and handle of wood, and the netting of thongs of raw hide, or tendons of an animal. 1858 *O'CURRY Mann. Anc. Irish* (1873) II. 359 He would give his ball a stroke of his hurl.. he would throw his hurl at it.

II. 3. ? The rush (of water); swirl. *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 319 þe pure poplande hurle plays on my heued. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1154 þe wavis of þe wild see apon þe wallis betis, þe pure poplande hurle [*v. r. perle*] passis it vmbry. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* II. xviii. 109 A sea that had.. Lost the early snappish and worrying hurl put into it by the first of the dark blast.

4. A downward rush; esp. a violent and noisy rush of stones, etc. down a steep slope. *Sc.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39, I herd many hurils of stannirs & stanis that tumlit doune with the land rusche. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 262 Distempered feare brought him downe upon me with a rushing hurle. 1866 *W. GREGOR Banfish.* *Gloss.*, *Hurl* (t) a quantity of any hard material thrown down, or falling down in confusion and accompanied

with noise; as 'A hurl o' stanes cam doon on's back'.. In a *hurle*, means in a confused mass, accompanied with noise. (2) The noise caused by any hard material thrown down, or falling down of itself.

† 5. *Diarrhoea.* *Sc. Obs.*

1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie* 194 It is wittin.. thow hes the hurle behind.

III. 6. A ride in a cart or other wheeled vehicle, a drive. *Sc.*

c 1440 *CARLYLE Early Lett.* (Norton) II. 144 We will not let you want a *hurle* up and down in the coach. 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 236 I'll take a hurl wi' ye as far as the Harrow.

IV. † 7. Strife, contention; commotion, tumult.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurl, or debate, *sedicio.* 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 36 Making a hurle [*tumultuante*] to be thrust from his place. 1587 *FLEMING Conth. Holinshed* III. 1028/1 About the same time that this rebellion.. began in the west, the like disordered hurles were attempted in Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 358 In this hurle a great part of the Christian armie.. was speedily transported over the river. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. iv. 23 They all went out in a hurle.

8. *Sc.* 'The act of scolding; sometimes expressed, a *hurl of a flyte*' (*Jam.*).

? a 1800 *H. Blyd's Contract* 6 (*Jam.*) She ga' me sic a hurl I never gat the like o't.

Hurl, *var.* of *HARL* *sb.* 1

Hurlbarrow. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*f. HURL* v. 8 + *BARROW* *sb.* 3.] A wheelbarrow.

1680 *FR. SEMPELL Banishm. Poverty* 86 My guts rumbl'd like a hurle-barrow. 1737 *RAMSAY Scot. Prov.* (1750) 60 It is kittle for the cheeks when the hurl-barrow gies o'er the brig of the nose. 1810 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm* d III. (1827) 114 Hurlbarrows, filled.. W' saxepe laifs. 1893 *Northumbid. Gloss.*, *Hurl-barra.*

Huribat. Also 5-6 hurlebatte, 7 whorlebat, 7-8 whirlbat. [*app. f. HURL* v. + *BAT* *sb.* 2] The earlier instances are mostly in translations, in which it is used to render two quite different words, *aclys* and *cestus*, the latter *app.* through doubt as to its meaning. Cf. the following:

1696 *KENNETT Rom. Antig.* (1713) 255 The *cestus* were either a sort of leathern guards for the hands, compos'd of thongs and commonly filled with lead or iron to add force and weight to the blow: Or, according to others, a kind of whirlbats or bludgeons of wood.]

† 1. A weapon, ? some form of club; in 1616 c. *Lat.-Eng. Dictionaries*, glossing *L. aclys* (*aclys*) a small javelin. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 105 Pleying at þe two hande swerd, at swerd & bokelere, & at two pyked staf, at þe hurlebatte. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Wyk) v. xviii. 220/1 In playes of hethen men.. as in playnge at the swerde & bokeler, at the staffe twohandswerde hurlebat in tourmentes. 1548 *Elvor Dict.*, *Aclys*, a kynde of weapon, used in olde tyme, as it wer an hurlebatte. 1565-73 *COOPER The saurus, Aclys*, a kynde of weapon tyed by a string, much lyke a hurlebatte. *Ibid.*, *Adides* [*i.e. aclydes*], short battes of a cubit long and a halfe, with pykes of yron, and were tied to a line, that when they were throwne, one might plucke them againe: Hurlebatte. 1634 *Withal's Dict.* 377/2 Hurlebatte having pikes of yron in the end, *adides*. 1656 *BLOUNT, Hurlebatte* (*adides*). See *Whorlebatte*.

† 2. Used to render *L. cestus* *CESTUS* 2, partly through misapprehension of its meaning: see quot. in etym. *Obs.*

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* v. iv. 773 Flinging the coit of brasse; yea, and as some say, at hurl-bats and fist-fight. 1609 — *Ann. Marcell.* xxx. ix. 392 The moving of his armes, laying about him as if they had been fighting at hurlebatte [*vblut cestibus dimicantium*]. 1621 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met. v.* (1666) or Innumicub with hurle-bats [*cestibus invictis*]. 1634 *Withal's Dict.* 265/2 A whorle-bat, an instrument of Leather covered with lead, to buffet one another, *cestus*. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 506 He rejected them, as Dares did the whirlbats of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus [*Æneid* v. 400-420]. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* vii. 167 Where him his royal whirlbat nought availd.

3. The bat or stick used in the Irish game of hurling; = *HURL* *sb.* 2.

1820-29 *CALLANAN Convict of Clonmell* in *Hayes Ballads Irel.* l. 347 At my bed-foot decaying My hurlbat is lying.

Hence **Hurlbatting**, († **Whirlbatting**), contending with hurlbats.

1744 *J. PATERSON Comm. Milton's P. L.* 208 The valient youths exercised themselves, at running, whirlbating, quoiting, jumping and wrestling.

Hurl-bone, a late var. **WHIRL-BONE**.

Hurlecan, -cano, *obs.* *f. HURRICANE*.

† **Hurled**, *a. Obs.* [*f. HURL-FOOTED*.] Deformed or distorted, as a club-foot.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 315 His hede is like a stowke, hurlyd as hoggys. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. v. 264 Statesmen sometimes must use crooked shoes, to fit hurld feet. 1647 — *Good Th. in Worse T.* x. (1841) 119 He himself had hurled or crooked feet.

† **Hurlement.** *Obs.* Also 7 hurli-. [*f. HURL* v. + *MENT*.] Rush, violence; confusion, disturbance.

1585 *T. WASHINGTON T. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xiii. 48 b, The Indelles.. with a greute hurlement and fury entred into the Citie. 1612 *HAYWARD Ann. Eliz.* (Camden) 63 In the very heat of these hurlements, the Englishe burnt one of the milles beyond the water. 1613-18 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 200 King Edward.. discovering both this accident, and the hurlement made by the change of place, slackes not to take advantage thereof.

Hurler (*hūrlər*), [*f. HURL* v. + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who hurle or throws with violence.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 768/1 Bi and by one hurled at him again. And anon as he saw that, what borsous (quoth he). I se wel ye be hurlers or of counsaile with y^e hurlers all the wole maynye of you. 1579-80 NORTH *Plintarch* (1676) 461 Darters, Bow-men, and Hurlers with Slings. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 276 This cursing Shimei a hurler of stones. 1873 SYMONS *Grh. Poets* vi. 168 Supreme hurler of the thunderbolt.

2. *spec.* One who plays either game of HURLING. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 74 The Hurlers are bound to the observation of many laws. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 25 A player...ran with [the ball], followed by the whole pack of hurlers.

b. (See *quots.*)

1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 139 (Cornwall) Saxa...equibus septem vel octo aequa inter se distantia...Hurles vicini vocant. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 192 The neighbour inhabitants terme them Hurlers...perswaded, they had bene men sometimes transformed into Stones, for profaning the Lord's Day, with hurling the Ball. 1797 MATON *West. Count.* i. 269 The Hurlers are three singular and large circles of stones. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* Pref. 54 In the Parish of St. Clare in Cornwall, are three circles of stone called the Hurlers.

3. One who contends or strives; one who creates a disturbance.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurlere, or debate maker.

4. One who wheels a barrow or cart. *Sc.*

1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peeblesh.* 209 [The peat] is taken up by the women wheelers (*hurles*). Two hurlers commonly suffice to spread the peat dug by one man.

Hurlet. *rare.* [? f. HURL sb. 2, or = HURLEY 2.] ? A small hurlbat.

1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* i. 305 The hurley, or hurlet, being an effective and desperate weapon. 1865 tr. *Senchus Mor* in *Anc. Laws Irel.* i. 139 The toys of children must be restored in one day, viz.,...hurlets, balls, and hoops.

† **Hurlewayn.** *Obs.* Also *helwayne, hellwain.* In *Hurlewaynes kin, meyne*, supposed to be the same as F. *maisnie Helleguin*, med.L. *familia Harlequini* (see HARLEQUIN): The name of a rural sprite or hobgoblin formerly supposed to haunt hedges, etc.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* i. 90 Oper hobbis 3e hadden of hurlewaynis kynne. Refusynge the reule of reales kynde. 1400 BERYN 8 Leyd wt & lustis all, to such nyce Iapis As Hurlewaynes meyne in every hegg that capes. 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 135 Ware where you walke for feare of bull-beggars...helwayne, the fire-drake...Tom thumbe, hobgoblin...and the rest. c. 1605 MIDDLETON *Witch* ii. ii. Why, Hoppo, and Stadlin, Hellwain and Puckle!

Hurley (hū'li). Also *hurly*. [f. HURL v.]

1. The Irish game of 'hurling'; hockey.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* i. 256 The great game in Kerry, and indeed throughout the south, is the game of 'Hurley'. *Ibid.* i. 104 Playing 'hurly' on the surface of the waters. 1861 N. A. WOODS *Pr. Wales Canada* 129 La Crose, a species of burley, except that to the end of the stick is attached a small purse net, in which the ball may be caught, and so carried to the goal. 1893 [see HURLING vbl. sb. 2 b].

2. The stick or club used in this game; a hockey-stick; a club or cudgel of the same shape.

1825 [see HURLET]. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* i. 257 The players...are arranged...in two opposing ranks, with their hurleys crossed, to await the tossing up of the ball. 1887 *Standard* 10 Sept. 3/6 'Hurleys' are made of ash, and are used for playing the national game of that name. 1891 *Fall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 5/1 Mr. Dillon was welcomed by a numerous concourse of Nationalists, carrying torches and hurleys.

3. The ball used in 'hurling'.

1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xxi. 206 They were contending to drive a hurley, made out of the round knob of a flapper-joint.

† **Hurley-hacket.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 hurly hacket. [cf. HURL v., HURLY 2.]

1. A sport consisting in sliding down a steep place in a trough or sledge, as in the modern tobogganing.

1529 LYONESAY *Complaynt* 176 Sum gart hym raiffell at the rakkat: sum harld hym to the hurly hacket. 1870 SCOTT *Lady of L. v. note ix.* (ed. 2) 411 The boys of Edinburgh, about twenty years ago, used to play at the hurly-hacket on the Calton-hill, using for their seat a horse's scull. *attrib.* a 1861 R. RAE in *Hunter Biggar & Ho. Fleming* iii. 21 Fancy leads me back to some...Tremendous hurley-hacket rowe.

2. Applied contemptuously to an ill-hung carriage. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xv. I never thought to have entered ane o' their hurley-hackets.

Hurley-house. *Sc.* [cf. HURL sb. 4.] 'A large house fallen into disrepair or nearly in ruins' (Jam.).

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvii. I now wish that I could have left Rose the auld hurley-house and the riggs belonging to it.

Hurl-footed, a. ? *dial.* [cf. HURLED a., and mod.Du. *horrel-voet* club-foot.] Club-footed.

1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 240 We...do well remember, that Nicolas Reeks...was born hurl-footed in both Feet, and a Cripple.

Hurling (hū'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. HURL v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb HURL.

1. Throwing, casting: esp. with violence.

1388 WYCLIF *Baruch* iv. 33 Babiloyne made ioie in thi hurling down, and was glad in thi fal. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1889) 5 By hurlyngge and drawyngge of stones. 1573-80 BARET *Abv.* H 743 A dart more vehement by the stroke and hurling. 1641 HINDS *J. Bruen* xxxviii. 120 The play at Dice, the property whereof is, by casting and hurling here and there.

2. a. A game, once very popular in Cornwall, played by two parties whose object is to hurl or carry a ball to a distant goal or to their own part

of the country; the same as the Welsh *Knappan*, and closely akin to Hand-ball.

c. 1600 NOROEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornu.* 291 The Cornish men as they are stronge, hardeye and nymble, so are their exercises violent, two especially, wrastling and hurling. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 73 b, Hurling taketh his denomination from throwing of the ball. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 279 This plaie is vsed in Wales, and the halle is called *Knappan*,...and our ancient cozens the Cornishmen haue the selfe same exercise among them yet obserued, w^{ch} they call hurling. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 171 The 2 Counties of Devon and Cornwall are on Munday next to meet at a hurling (a sport they haue with a ball). 1781 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 314 Hurling, their favourite diversion, at which limbs were usually broke...is now hardly heard of [in Cornwall]. 1826 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* 11. 1008 Cornish Hurling...is now scarcely ever practised.

b. In Ireland, the same as hockey.

1527 *Galway Stat.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 The hurlinge of the liull balle with bockie stickes. 1780 A. YOUNG *Your Irel.* 305 Hurling is a sort of cricket, but instead of throwing the ball in order to knock down a wicket, the aim is to pass it through a bent stick, the ends stuck in the ground. 1893 LE FANU *70 Years Irish Life* 129 'Hurling', or 'hurley', as it is now called, was formerly the chief game in Ireland.

c. *attrib.*, as *hurling ball, match, tournament.*

1780 *New Ann. Reg.*, *Manners Nations* 64 All will pay her a visit after mass for a hurling match. 1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* i. 306 Hurling-balls. 1888 *Pail Mall G.* 24 Apr. 6/2 Returning from a hurling tournament near Ennis.

† 3. Strife; commotion, disturbance, tumult. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 231 Kyng Henry and be chapitre of Caunterbury was rebel agensst hym. In þat horlyng he made it as þey he knewe it not. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurlyngge, or styfle, *incurcio*. c. 1440 *Partonope* 2000 And in this hurlyng Partonope With bys swerde a stroke smote he. 1570-6 LAMBEARD *Peramb.* Kent (1806) 406 That Taxe of money whereof I haue before spoken... the only cause and fountaine of all that hurling, as they termed it.

† b. *Hurling time*, a time of tumult or commotion: applied by the old chroniclers to Wat Tyler's rebellion in the reign of Richard II. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxix. 264 In the iiij yere of kyng Richarde regne the communes arisen vnt in dyuerse partyes of the reame...the whiche they callid the hurlyng time. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 531 In this season also, called the hurlyng tyme, the Commons of Norfolk & Suffolke came vnto y^e Abbey of Bury, & there slewe one of y^e Kyngis iustycis, callid Iohn Caundysse. 1658 GURNALL *Chron. in Arm.* ii. 233 There are great complaints of what men haue lost in these hurling times.

† 4. The violent rushing of wind; the sound of this, roaring or blustering (of the wind); rolling of thunder; grumbling or rumbling of the bowels.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxviii. (1495) 712 Newe whete...hedyth swellynge and ventosyte and hurlyngge and kurlynge in the wombe. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4794 Pare was hurling on hize as it in hell ware. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 46 Yf the herynge place be hurte...than comme the defenesse, or it semeth hyssynge, hurrellyngge, syngeynge, or suche other. 1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* ii. (Arb.) 53 In corneshocks sindged with blasterus hurling Of Southwynd whizeling. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 15 They heare the whiddering Boreas bolde, With hiddeous hurling, rolling Rocks from hie. 1668 GLANVILL *Blow at Mod. Sadduc.* 99 The sign of its approach was an hurling in the Air over the House.

5. The wheeling of a barrow; driving in a cart. *Sc.*

Hurling, *ppl. a.* [f. HURL v. + -ING 2.]

1. Rushing, impetuous, violent: sometimes esp. referring to sound; sometimes associated with *whirling*.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 413 Pe arc houen watz on byze with hurlande goze. c. 1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 277 God did send a tempestuous hurling wind. c. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastynan's Theat. World* G viij, By the which meanes groweth such a hurling noyse. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* i. v. 133 These are but wild and hurling (Obs. whirling) words, my Lord. 1790 A. WILSON *Discours.* *Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 98 Some dreadful hurling noise I heard.

† 2. Struggling, conflicting. *Obs.*

1528 PAVNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Pb. The one labourer the to be losed and to go out: the other withstandeth and byndeth...Wherefore a hurlyng moyngye is caused in the bodye indurynge gnawynge and inflation in the bealy.

Hurlock (hū'lek), *local.* Also 9 hurluk. A hard kind of chalk.

1598 NOROEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Msex.* ii. 18 About the towne is a kinde of chalke, which they call Hurlocke, a stonie Marle, more fit to make lime then to soyle the grounde. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hurlok*, hard chalk. *Beds.* 1892 J. LUCAS *Kalm's Eng.* 340 The harder kind of chalk which is here called Hurlock.

† **Hurplit**, var. f. **WHIRLPIT** *Obs.* = whirlpool.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxix. xxxii. 734 Two of them [horses]...were swallowed up of the deep hurplits.

† **Hurpool.** *Obs.* [cf. HURLWIND.]

1. An obs. variant of **WHIRLPOL**.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1564) 48 b, Against Cardinal Poule, and beyng vehement...said thus in the midst of his heate, o Poule, o hurle Poule, as though his name declared his euil nature.

2. A whale or sea-monster: = **WHIRPOOL** 2.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 8 b/2 A hurpoule, *pistrix*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 160/42 A Thirpoule, balena. A Hurpoule, idem. 1598 FLORIO, *Capitio, Capidolio*, a kinde of great whalefish, or hurpoule.

† **Hurlwind.** *Obs.* [From a confusion of HURL v. and WHIRL v.] = WHIRLWIND.

1509 BARCLAY *Shepp of Folys* 51 b, As coy and styl As the hoile wynde [1570 whirle wynde] or clapper of a mylle. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 102 In a hurlewind of conceit. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* ii. 1 When our Lord would take up Elias by a hurle wynde into heaven. 1640 G. SANDYS *Crucif.* (1649) 13 No sudden hurl-windes shall your bodies cast On trembling Earth.

Hurly 1 (hū'li). [f. HURL v.: cf. HURLING vbl. sb. 3.] Commotion, tumult, uproar; strife.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 206 Amid this hurly I intend That all is done in reuerend care for her. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. xxvii. 301 In this hurly and uprore [tumult]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 844 All things being thus in a hurly and out of order. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scott.* 74 Oft in the hurly of the winter storm. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 16 Amid the hurly and the din. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 203/1 The wind screamed...Pokeberry squatted ignominiously in the fierce hurly.

Hurly 2 (hū'li). *Sc. and dial.* [f. HURL v.] A porter's barrow, a hand-cart.

1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Hurly*, a large kind of wheelbarrow used by porters. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Hurly*, (2) a long, low cart with two wheels. 1892 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* (1893) II. 10 Bill had a lot of luggage on a hurly.

Hurly-burly (hū'li, bū'li), *sb., a., and adv.* Also (with or without hyphen) 6 howrly burlei, horl(e)y borl(e)y, hurly burle, hurlei burley, whorle borle, whourlburly, 6-7 hurli(e) burli(e), -ly(e), -ley, 6- hurley burley. [Known from c. 1540. The phrase *hurling and burling* occurs somewhat earlier. In this, the first word is HURLING vbl. sb., sense 3, 'commotion', and *burling* seems to have been merely an initially-varied repetition of it, as in other 'reduplicated' combinations and phrases which express non-uniform repetition or alternation of action. *Hurly-burly* holds the same relation to *hurling and burling*, that the simple HURLY 1 holds to HURLING vbl. sb. 3.]

But *hurly-burly* cannot, with present evidence, be considered a direct formation from *hurly*, since the latter has not been found before 1596. It is difficult to establish any historical contact with Fr. *hurleburle* a heedless, hasty person (Rabelais a 1535), or the Ger. *hurleburle* adv., precipitately, with headlong haste (see Littre & Grimm).]

A. sb. Commotion, tumult, strife, uproar, turmoil, confusion. (Formerly a more dignified word than now.)

c. 1530 LO. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 240 Than the archbyschop answered hym agayne right sbarlye; and so there began much hurlyngge and burlyngge in the court.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wynd.* ii. E ij b, Hyscomons, whome...he perceyued in a hurly burly...and ready to make an insurrection. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* Prayers (1848) 506 For thy sake suffer I all this hurly-burly. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 231 In this tyme of insurrection, and in the rage of horly borley. 1552 T. BARNABE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 201 This whorle borle of takinge of our shippes. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 14 Such as are desperate doo rage with more hurlyburly and greater beady-nesse. 1580 BARET *Abv.* B 1346 Whourlburly that riseth of a soudain and great feare. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. i. 3 When the Hurly-burly's done, When the Battaille's lost, and wonne. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. § 18. 81 Nor could such a Deity ever have any quiet enjoyment of himself, being perpetually filled with tumult and Hurlyburly. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* i. 5 What can this hurly-burly, this helter-skelter mean? Jove looks confounded surly!—Chaos is come again. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 429 Avoid low expressions: such as 'Topsy turvy, hurly burly, pellmell'. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1863 VI. 43 In the very uttermost hurly-burly of the storm. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* i. II. 158 The voices which make themselves heard above the 'hurly burly'.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Malt.* x. 63 These hurly burlyes the deuill shall rayse agaynst the gospell. 1575 *Brieffe Disc. Troub.* *Frankford* (1846) 67 By occasion of our strifes and hurly burles. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. xxix. 63 These so great sturres and mutinous hurliburlies [tantum concitum turburum]. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 73 English Examples of Onomatopoeia...By imitation of sound, as to say, a hurliburly, signifying a tumult or uproar. 1764 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* Ser. ii. I. 40, I have...given up all public hurly-burlyes, but enjoy the recital of them very well. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* i. 114 Those Rector hurries and hurlyburles, now so sad to me.

B. *adj.* Characterized by or attended with commotion, tumult, or disturbance; tumultuous.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 78 Newes Of hurly burly Innouation. 1648 *Persecutio Undecima* 11 In the hurlyburly days of queen Elizabeth. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. v. What has *con furia*—*con strepito*—or any other hurlyburly word whatever to do with harmony? 1815 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 28 Nov. (1894) I. xi. 350 A hurly-burly sort of performance.

† C. *adv.* In commotion, tumultuously; in confusion; confusedly. *Obs.*

a 1563 BECON *Flower godly Prayers* Wks. (1563) ii. 186 b, Albeit the powers of this world...come together hurly burly...against the Lorde and his anointed. ? 1600 *Distracted Emp.* ii. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 187 Offices are like huntinge breakfasts gott Hurlye burlye, snatch with like greedynes. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Siege Iernu.* 37 Wks. (1630) 14/1 They hurly burly all things overturn'd. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 106 We set out...without any Order at all, all hurly burly.

Hurly-burly, v. *Obs. or arch.* [f. *prec.*]

† 1. *trans. a.* To hurl or bandy about. b. To throw into confusion or uproar. *Obs.*

1550 BAILE *Apol.* 48, I approve...the grounde of a vow...and not the name of it, as it hath bene hurly-burlyed in

Antichristes kyngdom. 1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 214 This hurly-burly all the town, Makes Smith and Harris prattle.

2. *intr.* To make a hurly-burly or uproar.

1598 Florio, *Garbugliare*, to garbolic, to hurli-burle, to turniole. 1614 T. FREEMAN *Rune & great Cast* i. Fiv. Still more and more conceits come flocking in And in my braines do Hurly-burly it. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 13 The red-haired hurlyburly Scotch professor.

Hurmon, obs. form of HIREMAN.

Hurn, obs. and s.w. dial. f. RUN v.

Huron, obs. var. of HERN *poss. pron.*

Huronian (hiurō'nian), *a. Geol.* [f. *Huron* + -IAN.] Of or belonging to Lake Huron in North America; a term applied by Sir W. Logan to a division of the archæan series of rocks as found in Canada; but now abandoned by most geologists.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 142 The Azoic rocks of Canada are divided by Logan into the Laurentian, and the Huronian, comprising a narrow band on the borders of Lake Superior and Lake Huron. 1885 *Lycell's Elem. Geol.* xxviii. (ed. 4) 458 The strata called the Huronian by Sir W. Logan are of vast thickness.

Huronic (hiurō'nōn), *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] An impure felspar found in spherical masses in the vicinity of Lake Huron.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 384. 1868 DANA *Min.* 485.

Hurpeny, obs. form of HEARTHPENNY.

Hurr (hūr, hūr), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [Echoic: cf. HARR.] *intr.* To make or utter a dull sound of vibration or trilling; to buzz as an insect; to snarl as a dog; to pronounce a trilled r.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xii. xii. (Tollem. MS.), By continual flappinge of wynges he [the gnat] makeþ noyse in be eyer, as þouge he hurred [quasi stridet]. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 254/x Hurreon, or bombon as bees. (K. hurray, or bumbyn as ben). *bombizo*. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47 R is the Dogs Letter, and hurreth in the sound. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1774) 72 And, where no hope of gain is, huffe and hurr, And bark against the moon, as doth a cur. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Hurr*, to snarl like a dog.

Hence **Hurring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1883 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 47 These skyes lowd rumbled with ringing thunderus hurring. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 73 Heare eke they hurring and their churring song. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xxxi. (1632) 402 A fagot flame with hurring sounds.

† **Hurr**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] 'A thin flat piece of wood, tied to a string and whirled round in the air' (Halliwell). Also called **hurle-bone**.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/x An Hurre bone (A. A. Hurre), *giraculum*. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* *ibid.*, *Giraculum*, a chyld's whyrle, or a hurre.

Hurr, obs. var. HER *pron.*

Hurrah (hurā, hūrā), **hurray** (hurā, hūrā), *int. and sb.* Also 7- hurra, 8 hurree, whurra, 9 hooray, (hooray), || hourra. [A later substitute for HUZZA (not in Johnson, Ash, Walker; in Todd 1818), perh. merely due to onomatopoeic modification, but possibly influenced by some foreign shouts: cf. Sw., Da., LG. *hurra*! Du. *hoera*! Russ. *urā*! whence *F. hurra*; F. *hourra* is from Eng. MHG. had *hur*, *hurrd*, as interjections representing rapid whirling motion (cf. *hurren* to rush), whence also a shout used in chasing. According to Moriz Heyne in Grimm, *hurrah* was the battle-cry of the Prussian soldiers in the War of Liberation (1812-13), and has since been a favourite cry of soldiers and sailors, and of exultation. In English the form *hurrah* is literary and dignified; *hooray* is usual in popular acclamation.]

A. *int.* A shout expressive of approbation, encouragement, or exultation; used esp. as a 'cheer' at public assemblies or the like.

1716 ADDISON *Drummer v. i. Coach*. The same good man that ever he was. *Gard. Whurra*. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* I. ii. Hurra, hurra, bravo! 1845 HIAST *Com. Mammoth* etc. 80 Hurrah for brown Autumn! hurrah! hurrah! 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xiv, Captain Hedloff flung up his helmet, and cried, 'Hurty! Hurty! Long live King Giglio!' 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xi, 'Hooray!' cried the man. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. xxi, There goes the gong... Hooray!

B. *sb.* 1. A name for this shout.

1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 301 Our Capt. ordered all his Guns to fire; at which they all of them (which were about twenty) fil'd the very Heavens with Hurras and Shouts. 1694 in Wood *Life* I Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 472 The prisoners in Lancashire are discharged... a great hurray followed. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* III. xxi, Wild jubilee and loud hurra Pursued him on his ventures way. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.* W. Hastings (1887) 636 An European warrior who rushes on a battery of cannon with a loud hurrah. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 106 They can do the hurras, the placarding, the flags—and the voting, if it is a fair day.

2. Representing *F. hourra*, Russian *urā*: The shout of attack of the Cossacks; whence, by extension, an attack.

1847 SCOTT *Napoleon V.* 383 Platow with his Cossacks made a charge, or, in their phrase, a hurra, upon the French. *ibid.* lxxv. Wks. 1870 XV. 113 The enemy had made a hurra upon Marmont. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 77 The best way they have of making a 'hurra' upon their enemies. *ibid.* 375, I think we could get up such a 'hurrah' of water-borne Cossacks.

3. *Hurrah's nest*: a confused or disorderly mass; a state of confusion or disorder. U.S.

1829 LONGE in *Life* (1891) I. 164 A queer looking Dutchman, with a head like a 'hurra's nest'. 1840 R. H. DANA *Two Years bef. Mast* II, Everything was pitched about in grand confusion. There was a complete hurrah's nest. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Hurra's Nest*, a state of confusion. A woman's word. 1889 S. W. MITCHELL in *Century Mag.* Aug. 503/x The old lumberman pointed. to a 'hurrah's nest' (a mass of leaves left by a freshet in the crotch of the divergent branches of a bush) half-way up the slope—on it was coiled a large rattlesnake.

Hurrah, **hurray**, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To shout 'hurrah'!

1798 BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 443 Lord Edward heard the noise and the mob hurrying. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 252 The Grenadiers were hurrying on their left. 1889 BESANT *All in Gard.* Fair II. i. The people would crowd to look upon him and to hooray.

2. *trans.* To receive or encourage with shouts of 'hurrah'!; to 'cheer', as at a public gathering.

1832 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 12 May (1884), He had been hurrahed by the mob. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 592 He stood upon an old wall, and hurrahed the people on.

Hence **Hurrahing**, **hurray** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 26 Apr. 257/2 Such a man is fond of hurraings and shoutings. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iv, Through hurrahing streets. 1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* xi. (ed. 3) 241 If there is no hurrahing, there is much jubilation.

Hurr-burr, [perh. for *hoar-bur*; cf. **HARDOCK**.] A local name for the Burdock.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 694 *Arctium Lappa*. Burdock, Common Burr, Clott-burr, Hurr-burr. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 224.

Hurre, obs. f. HER *pron.* **Hurrea**, obs. f. HURRAH. **Hurrelynge**, obs. f. HURLING.

[**Hurre**, error for **HURL** *sb.* and *v.*]

† **Hurrer**. *Obs.* Also 5 hurer, 6-ar, 8 hurrier. [f. HURE *sb.* cap + -ER I.] A maker of, or dealer in, hats and caps; = HABERDASHER *a.*

1403 *Close Roll & Hen. IV* b, Johannes Spark, hurer. 1482 *Rolls Parli.* VI. 223/2 No. .Hurer, Capper or other. put .eny Huers, Bonettes or Cappes..to be fulfilled or thikkeat at eny suche Mille. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 301 Hat Marchantes or Hurers. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 304 The Cappers and Hat-Merchants, or Hurers, being one Company of Haberdashers. 1766 ENTICK *London IV.* 127 The haberdashers..were anciently known by the name of hurriers and milliners.

Hurricane (hʊrɪˈkeɪn, -kən), *Forms:* a. 6 furacane, furicano, 6-7 furacana, 7 foracane, furicane. β. 6haurachana, 6-7 (9) hurricano, 7 harau-, harou-, haracana; her(r)-i-, hery-, hira-, hire-, hyrra-, hyrri-, (hurle-, hurli-), (h)uracano. γ. 6-7 uracan, 7 heri-, huri-, (hurle-, oran-), urycan; harau-, haura-, heri-, heuri-, herocane, harycain, 7-9 hurrican, 7- hurricane. [a. Sp. *huracan*, OSp. **furacan*, Pg. *furacán*, from the Carib word given by Oviedo as *huracan*, by Peter Martyr (as transl. by R. Eden) as *huracan*. Thence also It. *uracano* (Diez), F. *ouragan*, Da. *orkaan*, Ger. Da., Sw. *orkan*. The earlier Eng. forms reflect all the varieties of the Sp. and Pg., with numerous popular perversions, *hurricane* being itself one, which became frequent after 1650, and was established from 1688. Earlier use favoured forms in final -ana, -ano, perh. deduced from the Sp. pl. *huracanes* (but words from Sp. were frequently assumed to end in -o).]

1. A name given primarily to the violent wind-storms of the West Indies, which are cyclones of diameter of from 50 to 1000 miles, wherein the air moves with a velocity of from 80 to 130 miles an hour round a central calm space, which with the whole system advances in a straight or curved track; hence, any storm or tempest in which the wind blows with terrific violence.

a. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 21 These tempestes of the ayer (which the Grecians caule *Tiphones*..) they caule *Furacanes*.. violent and furious Furacanes, that plucked vppe greate trees. 1587 HAKLUYT *f. Travels* 31d Voy. (1878) 73 Their stormes..the which they call Furicanos. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden To Rdr.*, Stormes in the West Indies cald the Furicanos. 1632 HEYWOOD and Pt. Iron Age IV. Wks. 1873 IV. 405 With the tempests, gusts, and Furicanes, The warring windes, the billowes, rocks, and fires.

b. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 183 (fr. Oviedo) Great tempestes which they caule Furacanos or Haurachanas..ouerthrowe many howses and great trees. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 758 note, A Catch perished at Sea in a Herycano. *ibid.* 903 Jamaica, is extremely subject to the Uracani.. terrible gusts of Winde. *ibid.* 910 Oviedo reporteth of a Huricano or Tempest. 1617 RALEIGH and Voy. *Guiana in Discov. Guiana* (Hakluyt Soc.) 187 That night...a hurlecano fell vppon vs. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xx. 130 The winds are..stark mad in an hurricano. 1643 HOWELL *Parables* 15 An Hauracana, that Indian gust. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 337 Cast away..in a great hyrracano. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Huracano* or *Herocane*..an impetuous kind of Whirlwind. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 76 Plagues, Fires, and Hurricanoes. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. (1690) 109 A storm or hurricano.. makes a strange havoc where it comes. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 108 All at once the hurricano ceased.

γ. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 313 [1854, II.

220] This word Vracan, in the Indian tongue of those Ilands, is as much to say, as the ioyning of all the four principall winds together. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* etc. (1638) 159 The Hurican of the Sea. 1617 RALEIGH and Voy. *Guiana in Discov. Guiana* (Hakluyt Soc.) 187 Not half a quarter of an hower before the hurlecan. 1634 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* 26 Wee doubted a Hero-cane, a Tempest of thirtie dayes continuance. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 22 The devil, whom they call 'Tantara', ..appears often unto them specially in a haracane. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 144 It's feared as a Harry-Cain. 1651 OGILEY *Æsop* (1665) 169 Bright Zephyre.. Did bring a Heuricane To rend her. 1665 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 374 Prodigious stormes called Tuffons or Hurricanes. 1682 WOOD *Life* 31 May (O. H. S.) III. 17 A prodigious hericane that broke bows and armes of trees. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. v. 94 No Tempests, no Tornados, or Hurricans. 1699 *ibid.* II. iii. 65 Hurricanes had never been known at Jamaica when I was there. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 74/x At eight the sky became obscured, and it blew a hurricane. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xix. § 807, I have never seen a typhoon or hurricane so severe.

2. *transf.* and *fig. a.* A violent rush or commotion bringing with it destruction or confusion; a storm or tempest of words, noise, cheers, etc.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii, Each guilty thought to me is A dreadful hurricane. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. xx. (1669) 480/2 This short Calm went before a sudden Hericano of Persecution. 1677 CLEVELAND *Poems* Ep. Ded., He with Hurricanes of wit stormeth the sense. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upstart* Wks. 1730 I. 74 Don't you hear what a cursed hurricane they make? 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 25 Such an hurricane of riot and debauchery. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 79 The loud hurricane of Pennsylvanian eloquence. 1882 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/4 A hurricane of cheers burst forth from the excited crowd.

† b. A large and crowded assembly of fashionable people at a private house, of a kind common during part of the 18th century. (Cf. *DRUM sb.* 1 10, ROUT.) *Obs.*

1746 R. WHATLEY *Christian p. vii. note*, A confused meeting of Company of both Sexes on Sundays is called a Hurricane. 1746-7 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 447 Tomorrow I go to St. James's..and finish at the duchess of Queensberry's, who is to have a hurricane. 1779 MRS. BARBAULD *Wks.* (1825) II. 22 There is a squeeze, a fuss, a drum, a rout, and lastly a hurricane, when the whole house is full from top to bottom. 1805 E. DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 271 Entirely absconded from plays, balls, routs, drums, hurricanes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 'Of or belonging to a hurricane', as *hurricane cloud*, *force*, *month*, *season*, *violence*; 'that has been visited by a hurricane', as *hurricane ground*, *tree*; *hurricane-bird*, the frigate-bird; *hurricane-deck*, a light upper deck or platform in some steamers; so *hurricane-decked a.*, having a hurricane-deck; *hurricane-house*, a shelter at the mast-head for the look-out man, sometimes made with a cask, a 'crow's nest'; also, a kind of round-house built on the deck; *hurricane-lamp*, a lamp so constructed that it will not be extinguished by violent wind. b. Instrumental, as *hurricane-swept adj.*

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 786/1 Before gales Frigate-Birds are said often to fly low, and their appearance near or over land is supposed to portend a hurricane. *Note*, Hence another of the names, 'Hurricane-Bird'. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 378 The 'hurricane' character of the gale began to change. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1868) 46 The promenade or 'hurricane-deck'. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 97 They are..stowed..on the hurricane deck. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4/2 The wind blew from the west with 'hurricane force'. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 307 We..travelled chiefly through pine land, and some 'hurricane ground. *Note*, Tracts of wood formerly destroyed by hurricanes are so called. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 122 To the main-mast is attached..about 100 feet above the deck, a structure resembling a water cask, called a 'hurricane house'. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* II. (1856) 20 A little hurricane-house amidships contained the one galley that cooked for all hands. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/1 A 'hurricane lamp' was swinging in the corridor. 1662 GERBIE *Princ.* 9 The West-Indian 'Herican-like-windes'. 1745 R. ACHARY *Import. Cape Breton* 5 A safe retreat..in the 'hurricane' months. 1812 J. JAY *Corr.* (1893) IV. 364 Those who sail in 'hurricane seasons and latitudes. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 337 They had passed over a boggy place..upon an old 'hurricane-tree'. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 3/8 Soon the wind was blowing with 'hurricane violence'.

Hence **Hurricane** *v.* a. *intr.* to make a 'hurricane' or commotion; b. *trans.* (a) to blow upon as a hurricane; (b) to spend in a 'hurricane' (sense 2 b). **Hurricane** *v. intr.*, = prec. a. † **Hurricane** *adj.* a. *nonce-wd.*, hurricane-like.

1684 BUNYAN *Holy War* 319 They..fall forthwith to hurricaning in Man Soul, as if now nothing but whirlwind and tempest should be there. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 318 The Ambient Air from the high Tops..hurricanes us with such dismal chilling gusts. 1706 VANBROUGH *Mistake* IV. Wks. (Rtdg.) 452/1 A sort of convulsive—yes, hurricaneous—um,—like, in short a woman is like the Devil. 1746 R. WHATLEY *Christian p. vii.* The idlest Day of the Seven, to be slept, debauched, or journeyed, or hurricaned away. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 529 Storm-demon, that would otherwise hurricanize over the world.

† **Hurricane**, *sb. Obs.* [See **HURRICANE**.]

1. An early form of **HURRICANE** (q.v., 1 B).

2. Applied by Shakspere and Drayton to a waterspout.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 2 Rage, blow You Cataracts, and Hytticano's spout. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. v.* II. 172 The dread-

full spout, Which Shipmen doe the Hurricano call. 1627 DRAYTON *Agricolat* etc. 167 Downe the shower impetuously doth fall, Like that which men the Hurricano call.

Hurricane (hʊˈrɪkən), *v. rare.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To whirl or drive as a hurricane.

1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. Introd. (1852) 237 After the persecution which then hurricane such as were non-conformists unto that establishment. 1868 LONGP. G. COREY I. ii. Ab, poor New England! He who hurricane the house of Jacob is making now on thee One last assault.

Hurried (hʊˈrɪd), *pp. a.* [f. *HURRY v.* + -ED.] Driven or carried along, done or performed, with a rapidity due to pressure or want of time; characterized by hurry or excited haste; full of haste; hasty.

1667 MILTON P. L. v. 778 All this haste Of midnight march, and hurried meeting here. 1711 SWIFT's *Lett.* (1767) III. 191 One cannot see him otherwise here, he is so hurried. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 52 Snatched in the whirl, the hurried navy flew. 1801 MED. *Frnl.* v. 538 The patient lay with a short, hurried, and rattling respiration. 1829 D'ISRAELI 6 July in *Croker Papers* (1884), I seize a hurried moment to acknowledge the receipt of your two notes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 406 A hurried embrace was exchanged.

Hence **Hurriedly** *adv.*, in a hurried manner, hastily; **Hurriedness**, hurried condition.

1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xix. Oft his beating fingers went hurriedly as you may see your own run over the ivory key. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx. He could not speak harshly, but he spoke hurriedly. a 1834 SCOTT cited in Worcester for *Hurriedness*.

Hurrier (hʊˈrɪə), [f. *HURRY v.* + -ER.]

1. One who hurries (in various senses).

1611 COTGR., *Tracasseur*, a restlesse trotter, or hurrier vp and downe; a fond busie bodie. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Udall* xvii. 346 Mars... (That horrid hurrier of men). 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 72 A world of capricious external hurriers.

2. **Coal-mining.** A workman engaged in conveying the corves of coal from the face of the working to the bottom of the shaft.

1825 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* 4 The corves... were drawn to the shaft of the pit by several other men called hurriers. 1864 SMILES *Engineers* III. 127 The men... were all supplied with safety-lamps—the hewers with Stephenson's, and the hurriers with Davy's. 1893 *Daily News* 5 July 5/1, 78 miners, 45 hurriers, 20 pony drivers, and four hangers on.

Hurriish, *v. trans.* To drive with the cry 'hurriish'.

1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Trev. Hold* II. xviii. 264 When he was put to hurriish the crows away from the land. 1884 *Upton Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hurriish*, to drive cattle.

Hurrisome (hʊˈrɪsəm), *a. dial.* [f. *HURRY v.* + -SOME.] Inclined to hurry; hasty.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hurrisome*, hasty; passionate. *Devon.* 1884 JESSOP in *10th Cent. Mar.* 404 You gentlemen of the towns are too hurrisome as we say, for us lumbering swains. 1888 MRS. NOTLEY *Power of Hand* II. xxvi. 60 Don't be too hurrisome, Mr. Oliver; let me go on quiet-like.

Hurrock (hʊˈrɒk), *Also -aok. Obs. exc. dial.* The part of a boat between the sternmost seat and the stern.

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 185 He [Jonah] watz flowen. In-to be bohem of be bot, & on a brede lyggde, On helde by be hurrock. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Camden) 234 O boy, that fled to on of the Flemysch shippis, and hid him in the horrok [MS. C.C.C. hurrok]. 1866 T. EDMONSTON *Shetland & Orkney Gloss.*, *Hurrock*, that part of a boat between the after-thoft and the stern.

Hurroo (hʊˈrɔ), *int. (sb.)* A cry expressive of triumph or exultant excitement.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Hurroo*, a halloo. 1891 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (O.) *Dispatch* Oct. 29 They came with wild whoop and hurroo carrying their prize on their shoulders.

So **Hurroosh** (hʊˈrɔʃ). 1888 R. KIPLING *Plain T. fr. Hills* (1891) 31 There was a wild hurroosh at the Club.

Hur(r)oo'sh, *v.* (Cf. *HURRISH v.*)

1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* 41 You might as well try to hurroosh one chicken off a rafter and not scare the couple that were huddled beside it.

Hurry (hʊˈrɪ), *sb.* Also 6-7 *hurrey*, -ie. [Hurry sb. and vb., with the exception of a doubtful ME. instance of the latter, are known only from end of 16th c.; it is uncertain which of them has priority etymologically, and the order of sense-development is not clear. In the earliest cited instances the sb. is identical in sense with HURLY; so *hurry-burry* with *hurly-burly*. With these cf. also mod. Du. *herrie*, *hurrie*, agitation, bustle, disorder, tumult. The earliest cited instances of the vb., on the other hand, go with branch II of the sb., and point to more immediate onomatopœic origin, the element *hurr* being naturally used in various languages to express the sound of rapid vibration, and the rapid motion which it accompanies. Thus MHG. and Ger. *hurren* to whirl, Sw. and Norw. dial. *hurra* to whirl, whizz, whirl round, Da. *hurje* to whirl, Icel. *hurr* hurly-burly, noise.]

I. +1. Commotion or agitation, physical, social, or political; disturbance, tumult. (With or without a and *pl.*) *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livdy* xxxviii. 3003 The tumult still encreased, and the multitude was all up on a hurrey. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vi. 4 The present peace, And quietness of the

people, which before Were in wilde hurry. 1625 FLETCHER & SHURLEY *Nt. Walker* II. ii. What thousand noises pass through all the rooms? What cries and hurries? 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ep. Ded.* C. In a turbulent Sea, where there is nothing but a Chaos of hurry, and confusion. 1762 WESLEY *Frnl.* 6 Sept. A poor man began to make some tumult. But many cried out, 'Constables, take him away'. They did so, and the hurry was over. 1843 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen Ser.* II. xx. 433 In the south of Ireland, the rebellion of 1798 is designated by a term, indicative of the confusion attendant on an insurrection. The people call it 'the hurry'.

+ b. *concr.* A confused crowd, a mob. *Obs. rare.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1896) III. 54 For all your Pharoas, your Ptolomies... your Caesars... with all the hurrie (if I may so terme them) of your insuite Princes, Monarchs, Lords, Medes... Persians, Grecians, and Barbarians. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 30 The Pavement sounds with trampling Feet, And the mixt Hurry harricades the Street.

+ 2. Mental agitation or disturbance; excitement; perturbation. (Also with *pl.*) *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livdy* IX. xxiv. 331, I will for my part set all presently in a hurrie (terrore implebe). 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 162 Void of all material passions, and terrestrial hurries. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 146 There is nothing like Hurrying the Body, to divert the Hurry of the Mind. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. ii. 10 They thought it advisable that I should not be admitted into her presence, till the hurries she was in had subsided. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Feb. He found nothing now remaining of the disorder, but too much hurry of spirits.

II. 3. Excited, hasty, or impetuous motion; rush. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 596/2 The motion of the Heaven, or of the Stars... might in the first case... both have begun, and be continued by the hurry of some Air. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 74 Strange uncertain Hurries of Opake Masses hither and thither. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) I. 125 My Heart is upon the Hurry. 1805 MED. *Frnl.* XIV. 530 The hurry and vigour of circulation [of the blood] are greater than at any future period. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Paul Revere* 73 A hurry of hoofs in a village street.

+ b. A strong impulse. *Obs. rare.*

1693 C. MATHER *Invis. World* (1862) 188 Grievous and Pulling Hurries to Self-Murder are none of the smallest outrages, which the Devil in his Temptations commits upon us.

4. Action accelerated by some pressure of circumstances, excitement, or agitation; undue or immoderate haste; the condition of being obliged to act quickly through having little time; eagerness to get something done quickly. (See also 5.)

1692 DRYDEN *St. Eumenius's Ess.* 77 To enjoy themselves equally in the hurry of Business, and the Repose of a Private Life. 1700 T. BROWN *Tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 23 With what Hurry and Swiftmess is the Circulation of London perform'd? 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 156 The imprudent hurry with which the first overtures from France were accepted. 1803 MED. *Frnl.* X. 101 Much hurry of business prevents R. S. from entering further into the other queries. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 370 Surprised at the extent and hurry of the preparations. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 188 There is no hurry in the designs of God.

b. Qualified by *no* or *any* (with negative implication): Need or occasion for hurry.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 434 Sometimes he said that there was no hurry, and sometimes that he was too weak. *Mod.* Is there any hurry?

5. Phrases (from 4). a. *In a hurry*: In haste due to pressure, want of time, or excitement; in urgent haste.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 42 The other had no sooner got his Gun, but in a hurry he fires upon him; but not taking good aim, did not do any execution. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 202 He was in a great hurry to get his spirit-sail-yard fore and aft. a 1773 CHESTER, in J. Trusler *Princ. Politeness* (1790) 61 A man of sense may be in haste, but he is never in a hurry... To be in a hurry is a proof that the business we embark in is too great for us. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 129 This instrument, though far from complete, having been constructed in a hurry for the purpose of a first experiment. 1805 MED. *Frnl.* XIV. 124, I drew it up in a hurry, intending to transcribe it. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 114 While the sun shines, such an enterprise must make hay in a hurry. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 53 What a hurry you are in!

b. *Not... in a hurry*, not very soon; to be in *no hurry*, to have plenty of time, to take one's time. (*collog.*)

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 109 The late Mr. T... whose like we shall not see again in a hurry. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiltz.* (1873) II. viii. 595 Believing that little can be done they are in no hurry to do it. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 110 Not yet liberated, nor likely to be so in a hurry.

6. Technical and specific uses.

a. A small load of hay or corn. *dial.* (cf. *HURRY v.* 6). b. One of the 'spouts' which allow coal to rush down from cars (running on a timber framework) into the hold of a ship; *pl.* the whole framework or 'stath'. c. *Dramatic Music.* A tremolo passage played on the violin or other instrument to accompany an exciting scene. d. Dr. Lodge's proposed term for a unit of acceleration (in *Physics*), i.e. an acceleration of one foot per second in a second.

1659 DEDHAM *Rec.* (1894) IV. 5 No Inhabitant of this Towne shall... cutt any grasse in any of the Canon meadows... upon the penaltie of forfeiting ten shillings for every Load or hurry of haye so cutt. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Hurry*, a small load of hay or corn. 1794 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 329 In this stath are fixed five hurries or spouts... the hurries or spouts lie with an inclining slope of about forty-five degrees. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* xii. 70/1 Then the wrongfull her comes in to two bars of quick music, (technically called 'a hurry').

1879 LOOGE *Elem. Mech.* 21 note, Suppose... we... call the unit of velocity a 'speed'... If a name were... wanted for the unit of acceleration, or one speed per second, it might perhaps be called a 'hurry'. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* 231 The 'hurry' is generally played as a preparation for the culminating point of a dramatic incident... during stage struggles or like exciting actions.

7. Used *adverbially*: With hurry.

1796 SCOTT *Will. & Helen* xxxvii. And, hurry! hurry! off they rode.

8. *Comb.* (from sense 1).

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xxvi. 8 Those... that heard an hurrie-nois in the aer (made by the Angels likely).

Hurry (hʊˈrɪ), *v.* Also ?4 *horye*(n). [See *HURRY sb.* (The order of senses is uncertain: possibly sense 3 was the earliest, as app. in the sb.)]

1. *trans.* To carry, convey, or cause to go with excessive haste, under the influence of external pressure or of excitement. Frequently with *along*, *away*, *down*, *up*, *in*, *out*, etc.

(It is not certain that the first quot. belongs to this word.) 173... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 883 He zongne men... by be hondez hym hent & horyed him with-inne.]

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 904 A second fear... Which madly hurries her she knows not whither. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.*, Sir J. Oldcastle Evij b, To Thickets feld then was Oldcastle hurried. 1676 tr. *Guillattiere's Voy. Athens* 289 Caverns, into which the poor Shepherds hurry their Flocks upon any alarm. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 214 My master was seized and hurried away to a prison. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 148, I rushed out of the house, not knowing whither my steps were hurrying me. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 6 We commonplace beings are hurried along in the crowd.

b. To carry or drive with impetuosity or without deliberation to some action, conduct, or condition of mind.

1595 SHAKS. *John v. i.* 35 Wilde amazement hurries vp and downe The little number of your doubtfull friends. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 104 Those raging and unruly passions, which hurry the wicked up and downe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 2 The poor People... are furiously hurried into actions... destroying all foundations of Law and Liberty. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 18 Drinking hurries Men on to the worst of Vices. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 97 To hurry you into an act of unjust aggression.

+ c. To drive (anything) with rapid or impetuous motion. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 278 Exhalations... hurried about with a most violent motion. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* iv. (1722) 370 A Comet's Atmosphere is a very stormy Fluid wherein Masses of Opake Matter are continually hurried about.

2. *intr.* To move or act with excited haste, or with an evident or apparent effort at speed; to press on without leisure or with great or undue haste. With *advs.* as in 1. *Hurry up!* make haste, increase your speed. (*collog.*)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 140 Desperately he hurried through the streete. 1591 — 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 53 Lienes, Honours, Lands, and all, hurrie to losse. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* iii. Wks. 1836 I. 32 Gastly amazement... Shall hurry on before, and usher us. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 74 Near enough to hear them... and to see their Troops hurry from one place to another. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 49 At sun-set all must hurry inside the gates. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 47 They hurried off to obtain relief. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. (1872) 259 Nature never hurries, never takes leaps, never wearies. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 74 The fresh water hurrying onward to the sea. 1890 *Acrobats & Mountebanks* 72 'Walk in, walk in! ladies and gentlemen', cries the showman... 'Walk in, walk in! Hurry up!'

+ 3. *trans.* To agitate, disturb, excite; to molest, harass, worry. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. *HURRY sb.* 1.

1611 COTGR., *Harass*,... harried, molested, hurried. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* I. 171 Then must the conscience be hurried with her owne piercings. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 380 As those savage Beasts do delight to kill, hurry, oppress, tear and eat the Blood of their fellow Creatures. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 232 So under the influence of the imagination as to have their sleep hurried with visions. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iv. 63 Her form wasted, her spirits were hurried. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., I've been very much hurried this morning; for I've just heard of the death of my old friend T.

4. To urge or excite to greater speed; to hasten the action, motion, or progress of; often, to hasten unduly.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 154 ¶ 2, I hurried my habit, and got it ready a week before the time. 1761 HUMPH. *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 175 The Commons... now hurried on as much as they formerly delayed, the disbanding of the armies. 1836 WESTM. *Rev.* Apr. 176 Indeed, the conclusion [of the drama] appears to be somewhat hurried up. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 55 Nor is there any good to be got in trying to hurry man or beast in Spain. 1889 MRS. WALFORD *Stiff-necked General*. 190 Shall I ring and hurry up the tea? *refl.* 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* v. You needn't hurry yourself. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* I. There was no reason why the express should hurry itself.

5. To put away, on, out, forth, etc., hurriedly or hastily.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 208 Lady Roseville hurried away a tear that would start unbidden. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Frnl.* 9 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 256 Hurrying on my clothes. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, Ere His tongue could hurry forth his fear. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 650 When the glottis is once opened... the stutterm... is glad to hurry out as many words as he can.

6. *north. dial.* To transport or convey (= *DRIVE*

v. 5 b; e.g., to drive a cart, drive coal). *spec.* in *Coal-mining*. To transport (the coal) from the face of the working to the bottom of the shaft (see HURRIER 2); also *absol.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hurry* (1) to bear, lead, or carry anything away. *North.* 1883 *Alnoudbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Hurry*, to draw or move a cart. A horse hurries coals, &c. 1898 *Cleckheaton Guardian* 21 Oct., Joel B., son of the deceased, said he hurried for his father.

Hurry-burry, *sb.* (*adv.*) *Sc.* [Reduplicated extension of HURRY: cf. HURLY-BURLY.] Tumult, confusion or bustle caused by excitement, hurly-burly. *b.* as *adv.* Tumultuously.

1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed Poet. Wks.* (1846) 127 To read the King's Birth-day's fell hurry-burry. ? a 1800 *Christmas Baring* in J. Skinner *Misc. Poet.* (1800) 125 (Jam). The hurry-burry [that] oow began. 'W' routs and raps frae man to man. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 116 (Jam). Hurry hurry runnin' loupin'. 1832-53 A. RODGER in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 65 I'll just tak' ye at your word, An' end this hurry-burry.

† **Hurry-curry**. *Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [A jingling formation from *hurry* (see esp. HURRY v. 6); perh. with reference to *L. currus* chariot. Cf. also HARRY-CARRY.] ? A swift car or curricule.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 45 The sunne was so in his mumps vpon it... that hee had thought to have topied his burning carre or Hurrie currie into the sea.

† **Hurry-durry**, *sb.* *rare.* = HURRY-BURRY.

1734 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 389 Mrs. Clayton designs having her assembly... so we must prepare for hurry-durry; but as it will be the only agreeable crowd, I think it may be borne once a week. 1774 *Ibid.* Ser. II. 11. 41 Whilst we are enjoying sweet peace in this delightful place, the world is in a hurry-durry.

† **Hurry-durry**, *a.* *Obs.* [Cf. HURRY *sb.* 1.] A sailor's epithet applied to rough, boisterous, foul weather. Hence *fig.* in quot. 1676.

1674 *State Papers, Domest.* (P. R. O.) CCCXIV. No. 90 The wind was at east and blew hard and, as the seamen terme it, was thick hurly durry weather, which is wind and raine. 1676 WYCHEALEY *Pl. Dealer* i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 105/2 1 *Sail*. Nay, there's no more dealing with him, than with the land in a storm, no near — 2 *Sail*. 'Tis a hurly-durry blade. Dost thou remember... when I welcomed him ashore, he gave me a box on the ear, and called me fawning water-dog? 1693 R. GRIFFITHS *Let. to Sir J. Trenchard* (P. R. O.). We have mett with very foule hurly-durry weather and much raine.

† **Hurry-durry**, *int.* *Obs.* An exclamation of impatience or indignation.

1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* III. I. I will not stir from the door, that I resolve — hurly durry, what, shut me out. *Ibid.*, Hurry durry—good for nothing! 1682 MRS. BEHN *Roundheads* III. How dost do, Nacky? hurry durry! I am come, little Nacky. *Ibid.* IV. ii. What my Nicky Nacky! Hurry Durry! Nicky Nacky in the Plot?

Hurrying (*hʊˈrɪjɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. HURRY v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. HURRY: † a. Harassing, disturbance, molestation, worrying (*obs.*). *b.* Hastening under excitement or pressure.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vii. (1712) 108 Under most grievous hurrying and tortures of the body. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* (Contents). The nimbleness of Ghosts in their hurrying of Body. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 343 For all Hurrying, Hunting, Oppressing and Killing. 1816 BAYON *Ch. Har.* III. xxiv, Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro.

Hurrying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That hurries; that hastens under pressure or excitement; moving with excited haste.

1751 EARL OAREBY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 183 They were written in a careless, hurrying manner. 1801 *Med. Tril.* V. 164 A hurrying message was brought, requiring Mr. C.'s attendance to a young man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 352 Courts and alleys... alive with hurrying feet and anxious faces. 1873 BLACK *Fr. Thule* VII. The clouded and hurrying sky.

Hence **Hurryingly** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxv. 257 Going out of one apartment, hurryingly, as I may say, into another. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 729 They went till unobscur'd the porches shone; Which hurryingly they gain'd, and enter'd straight.

Hurry-scurry (*hʊˈrɪskʊˈrɪ*), *adv., adj., and sb. colloq.* Also **hurry-skurry**. [f. HURRY v. + SCURRY v.: the jingling combination has the effect of a reduplicative formation; cf. *helter-skelter*.]

A. adv. With the hurry and confusion of persons, etc., running in diverse directions; in disorderly haste, pell-mell.

1750 GRAY *Long Story* 63 Each hole and cupboard they explore. Run hurry-scurry round the floor. 1798 COLE-RIDGE *Poems, Mad Ox* xiv, The victor ox scoured down the street, The mob fled hurry-scurry. 1833 LONGE, *Ontre-Mer* *Fr. Wks.* 1886 I. 125 Away went horse and rider at full speed, hurry-scurry, up hill and down. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHURST *Cream Leicestersh.* 138 A whistling coal train drove these horsemen hurry-scurry out of its way.

B. adj. Characterized by hurry and commotion. 1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 4 We made a hurry-scurry dinner at the Smack at the ten-gun battery. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Dec. It must be a mighty hurry-scurry life! 1836 DISRAELI *Let. Knollymede* 154 That volatile effusion which is the hurry-scurry offspring of ignorance and guile. 1863 *Bradford Advertiser* 18 July 5/2 Then hurry-scurry retreat; men tumbling over one another for fear.

C. sb. Hurry and confusion; the hurrying and disorderly rushing of a number; a 'rush'.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xlvii. 296 Why should not we women, after all, contrive to make hurry-scurries? 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Burney* 20 July. The close of the season is always hurry-scurry. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 134 While our dinner was preparing, an alarm was beat in the camp, which occasioned a great hurry-scurry in the courtyard. 1852 R. S. SURTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxvi. 371 All was now commotion and hurry-scurry inside and out. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 488 This is the age of progress. No... it is the age of hurry-scurry. We have all run ourselves out of breath.

Hurry-scurry, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To move or proceed with hurry-scurry; to run or rush in confused and undignified haste.

1771 FOOTE *Maid of B. III.* Wks. 1799 II. 227 Out bolted the Squire, and hurry-scurried away. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* I. (Chandos) 6 She was among those busy wives, Who hurry-scurry through their lives. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 7/4 Having to hurry-scurry about the platform in search of a vacant seat.

2. *trans.* (*nonce-use*.)

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The paste is hurry-scurried into pie, pudding, or tart.

Hurse-skin, *var.* or *erron.* f. *huss-skin*: see HUSS *sb.*

Hurson, *obs.* *Sc. f.* WHORESON.

Hurst (*hʊˈst*). Forms: 1 *hyst*, 3- *hurst*, (4 *hurst*, 5 *hirste*, 6 *hyst*, 6- *hirst*). [OE. *hyst*:—O. Teut. type **hurst*-2, whence OHG., MHG. *hurst*, G. dial. *horst* 'heap, cluster, thicket, top of rock, sandbank' (Flügel); MLG. *horst* hill, wooded or bushy eminence, small wood, LG. *horst*, *host*, a bushy piece of land surrounded with marsh, a wooded eminence, EFris. *hōrst*, *horst*, *hōst*, thicket, copse, sandy eminence (prob. formerly overgrown with brushwood); MDa. *horst* (Kilian *horscht*, *horst*) thicket of brushwood. In the forms *hursht*, *-hirst*, *-herst*, a frequent element in place-names, as in *Hawkhurst*, *Chislehurst*, *Ferniehirst*, *Amherst*. (So *-horst* in Du. and LG.)

Icel. *hryst* rough place, barren rocky place, Norw. dial. *rust*, *ryst*, little wood, thicket, clump of alders and dwarf birch, wooded tract on a mountain, lateral ridge of a mountain, Færøese *rust* ridge, show similarity of sense, but are difficult to connect phonologically.]

1. An eminence, hillock, knoll, or bank, esp. one of a sandy nature.

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 61 (Gr.) Swayce ic eom wraðre þonne wermod sw þe her on hystum heawese stondeð. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 300/18 Upon þe hexte hurste of al þe hulle æt laste þe him fond. *Ibid.* 473/378 Huy lokeden heom bi-side and seigen an heigh hurst Swiþe feor in þe se. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 419 At Nemyn in Norþ Wales a litel ilond þere is, þat hatte Bardeiseie. Men luyeth so longe in þat hurste, þat þe eldest deiþeþ furst. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xi. vii. 56 Thai hard hillis hirstis for to eir [colles, atque horum asperrima pascunt]. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Goss*, *Hirst*, a bank or sudden rising of the ground. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xxxviii. note. We are bound to drive the bullocks, All by hollows, hirsts, and hillocks.

b. A sandbank in the sea or a river; a ford made by a bed of sand or shingle.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. i. (Tollem. MS.). It is harde and most perel to falle and smyte on hurstes of grauel (*arenarum obstaculi*) hid in þe sea under water. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 384 The. Cyttie dothe suffer the Thames to geather a great hurst or bank. 1805 *State, Fraser of Fraserfield* 192 (Jam.) If there would be a ford or hirst in the water. 1820 J. CLELAND *Glasgow* 113 To remove the ford at Dambuch and some other prominent hirsts. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., A bed of shingle in the Severn is called a *hurst*.

2. A grove of trees; a copse; a wood; a wooded eminence. (The last variety of sense, found in mod. dialects, may be the primary one.)

The OE. quots. are of uncertain sense. 822 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 458 In hyst, sciofingden, smad-hyrt. 858 *Ibid.* 438 Stanehtan denn, et illa silva, sand-hyrt nominatur quae pertinet to wassingwellan. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3370 Braunches so hegh, the helde to her hirste alle holly at ones. The hegheste of iche a hirste. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-odb.* II. 27 Each rising hurst Where many a goodlie oake had carefullie been nurst. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 4b, *Hurst* or *hirst* signifieth a wood. 1825 BROCKETT, *First Hurst*, a woody bank. 1827 J. HODGSON *Northumbld.* II. I. 100 note, Scraggy hirsts of hazel. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 72 In hursts that house the hour.

b. Her. 'A charge representing a small group' of trees, generally borne upon a mount or base' (Cassell).

1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Hurst*, a wood, or thicket of trees.

II. Technical senses. (The connexion of these with the prec. is doubtful.)

3. The frame of a pair of millstones.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss.* *Douglas* s. v., Mill-hirst, is the place on which the Crubs or Crubs (as they call them) ly, within which the mill-stone hirsts, or hirsills. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Mill*. The hurst or round frame... containing the lower mill-stone... and the upper one. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Hurst*, the frame on which a run of millstones is placed. A husk.

4. The ring of the helve of a trip- or tilt-hammer, which bears the trunnions.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 336 The centre... or axis of the hammer, is supported in a cast-iron frame... called the hirst. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hurst*.

III. 5. *Comb.* *hurst-beech*, the Hornbeam; *hurst-frame* = sense 4.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 336 To form a pillar of solid timber; on the top of which the hirst-frame... is placed, and firmly held down by the four bolts, which descend through all the platforms, and have secure fastenings in the solid masonry beneath. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Hurstbeech*, *Carpinus Betulus*. 1879 PAISON *Plant-n.*, *Hurst* or *Horst* or *Horse-beech*, the hornbeam.

Hurt (*hʊˈt*), *sb.* Forms: 2-7 *hurte*, 4 *hirt*, *hourte*, 5 *hort*, *hurth*, 5-6 *hurt(e)*, 4- *hurt*. [app. a. OF. *hurte* (mod.F. *heurte*) shock of collision, stroke, blow, f. *hurter*, *heurter*: see HURT v. Cf. also later F. *heurt* 'shocke, push, or dash; violent meeting or conflict; a knock or knocking together' (Cotgr.). It. *urto* a push, thrust, shock; also (from French) *MIIG. hurt* and *hurle* shock of encounter, MDu., Du. *hort* thrust, push, shove. The sense 'injury' is a purely Eng. development: see HURT v.]

† 1. A knock, blow, or stroke causing a wound or damage. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 1837 Heo leopen to Brutus folke, þer heo hurtas duden. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe... bi þe herde hurtas and þe unwurde wowed ðæt he for us... þolede. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12401 He ne lefte for swerd ne oper hirt þat vntil Arthur stirt. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6526 He. Gird him to gnuil with mony grym hurt. 1590 SIA J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 23 b. Of the great disordering of horses with the hurts of our English arrows. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius*, *Goth. Wars* II. iv. 43 Synthes by a hurt of a Lance upon his right hand, was disabled. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 126 You admire this tower of granite, weathering the hurts of so many ages.

2. Bodily or material injury, esp. that caused by a blow or stroke; a wound; a lesion; damage.

c 1205 LAV. 8178 þa wes his hurte æðe. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie derueth more þen deð a muchel iðe hele. c 1375 *Sir Beues* (MS. E) 1691+5 He was so flemynt for hys hurte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 357 A fare jung man... Clengand þi hirtis þat are sare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 463 Herbes... To heele with youre hurtas hastily. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 Instrumentis... for to serche woundes and hurtas. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 30 b, Sometime it killeth a man, and there appeareth no wound without neither any hurt within. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 115 My very Friend hath got his mortal hurt In my behalfe. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* III. xvi. 267 A Gentlemans child... had a hurt on the ancle, wherein a callus was grown. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Bolts*, *Fender-Bolts*... are struck into the uttermost Beeds or Wales of a Ship to save her Sides from Bruises and Hurts. 1794 LD. HOOD 12 July in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 436 note, I am truly sorry to hear you have received a hurt, and hope... it is not much. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. (1871) II. 193 He ordered his own surgeon to look to the hurts of the captive.

3. *gen.* Injury of any kind inflicted or suffered; harm, wrong, damage, detriment.

(In first quot. *fig.* from 2.)

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 282 þi salue hit is, 3if þu hit luuest, agean soule hurtas. c 1460 *FOOTSCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xviii. (1885) 154 To þe kynges gerd harme and hurt off his said seruantes. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, That... causeth heresies & errors, and so is great hurte to fayth. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 150/1 Sir Nicholas Bagnoll was called to answer such hurts as were objected against him. 1588 J. UDALL *Diatriphes* (Arb.) 11 They do euer with their preaching, more hurte than good. 1666 PEYVS *Diary* 7 Oct., But [I] do not think that all this will redound to my hurt. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 123 It is safer to do some men hurt, than to do them too much good. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, What hurt can it do you?

† 4. Hurtful or noxious quality or action. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 786 At what time they are very swift, quick, nimble, and of most certain hurt, more dangerous and more venomous in their bitings.

Hurt (*hʊˈt*), *sb.* *Her.* Also *hurte*, *heurte*.

[a. F. *heurte* (a 1558 in Godef.): 'heurtes, small Azure balls, teamed (in Heraldry) hurts on men, and tongue-moles on women' (Cotgr.). Cf. F. *hurt* mark left by a blow, and quot. 1572.

The English heraldic writers generally identify this with HURT *sb.*, a bilberry; but (since the bilberry is not known as *hurt* or *heurt* in French) it is evident that this can be correct only if *hurt* and *hurtleberry* took their names from the heraldic word (or from the blue mark of a blow).]

A roundel azure: usually held to represent a hurtleberry.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 10 Seuen signes, or tokens whiche are figured in Armes round... 4. Is of Azure, and is termed a *Hurte*. 7. Is of Purple, and is to be called a *Wounde*. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* III. viii. (1660) 138 These appeare light-blew... they are indeed a kind of fruit or small round berry, of Colour betwixt Black and Blew... In some places they are called... Hurts or Hurtle-berries. *Ibid.* IV. xix. 352 If they [Roundels] be Light-blew then we call them Hurts. 1766 POKNY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Hurts* or *Hurts*, roundlets of the Azure Colour, so termed by none but English Heralds... These being blue, some will have them to signify Bruises or Contusions in the Flesh, which often turn to that colour. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* IV. (ed. 3) 73 Roundels... are distinguished... by their several Tinctures, they are... The Hurte, az.

Hurt (*hʊˈt*), *sb.* *Now dial.* Also 6 *hurte*, 7 *heurt*. See also WHORT. [Known to us from 16th c., but the fuller name *hurtleberry* appears c 1450; the relation between these, and the origin of both, are uncertain; no cognate name appears in other langs. See prec.] = HURLEBERRY.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 267 Rawe crayme... eaten with strawberyes or hurtas. 1610 [see HURT *sb.*]. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 During Sommer there are

either Strawberries, or Mulberries, Raspises, hurts. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Tral. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 121 Small red Berries, much like Raspises. 1705 BEVERLEY *Virginia* ii. 7 13 (1722) 113 There are three Sorts of Hurts, or Huckleberries, upon Bushes, from two to ten Foot high. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 521/2 Vendors of wild strawberries, and 'hurts'.

b. Comb., as hurt-gatherer.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 5/2 The true region of heath and hurtle-berries, and here you will find the hurt-gatherers busily engaged in small groups and parties.

Hurt (hūrt), v. Pa. t. and ppl. hurt. Forms: 2 (3rd sing.) hert, 3 (Orm.) hirtenn, 3-6 hurte, (3-4 horte, 4-5 hirt); 5- hurt. Pa. t. 3-4 hurte, (4 herte, hirt, Sc. hwrt), 5- hurt; also β. 4 hirtide, 5 hurtid, 5-8 (9 dial.) hurted. Pa. ppl. 3 hird, 3-5 i-, yhurt, 4 hirt, yhurt, 4-6 hurte, 4- hurt; also β. 5 hurtyd, 5-9 hurted. [app. a. OF. *hurte-r* (now *hurter*) to bring into violent collision, 'to knock, push, jar, jolt, strike, dash, or hit violently against' (Cotgr.). The phonology is not altogether clear; but app. the word was adopted early enough for OF. *u* to be treated as OE. *y*, becoming *i* in north and midl., and in the south remaining *ū*, which later became *ī* as in *hurt*, OE. *hyrst*; the variants in -er, -or, are mainly due to the disturbing influence of *r* upon the preceding vowel: cf. the historical forms of *dirt*, *first*, *gird*, *third*, *worse*, etc.

OF. *hurte* = Fr. *urter*, lt. *urtare*, is of obscure origin; in Darmesteter's opinion 'probably Germanic'. As, however, no corresponding Germanic word is known, Diez suggested a possible derivation from Celtic, comparing Welsh *hwrd* ram, push, *hwrd*, *hwrdio* to push: but see Thurneysen *Keltomanisches* 81. MHG. and MLG. *hurten* to rush into collision, MDu. *hurten*, *horten*, Du. *horten* to jolt, jostle, push, are from French, and were orig. words of the tournament.]

I. Transitive uses.

†1. To knock, strike, dash (a thing against something else, or two things together); in quot. 1400, to run (a ship) aground. (= HURTEL v. 1.) Obs.

c. 1200 ORMIN 11370 Swa patt tu nohtit ne shallt tin fot Uppe be stanes hirtte. c. 1205 LAV. 1878 Heo hurten heora hafden. a. 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Acts xxvii. 41 (MS. Banister) Whanne we felden into a place of granel... thei hurten the schippe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/2 To Hurte, *allidere*, col., *elidere*, *illidere*. 1510 *Cheshire Pl.* xii. 118 'That thou hurt nether foot nor knee. 15... *Miller of Abington* in *Wright Anecd. Literaria* (1844) 110 Against a fourme he hurte his shin. 1634 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1825) I. 136 The Elizabeth Dorcas... being hurt upon a rock at Scilly... lost sixty passengers at sea.

†2. To knock, strike, give a blow to (so as to wound or injure). Obs. (In later instances blending with sense 3.)

13... *Coer de L.* 4715 Stones and stokkes they threw down; Some off the Crystenes they herte. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1045 Whan burgh be body hurte was Diomedes. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10387 Pen be kyng at hym caupit with a kene speire, Hurt hym full hidusly, harmyt hym sore. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 560 Thone hurted the other soo harde that thei felle down almost bothe to the erthe. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxvii. [lxvi.] 216 They dyd let fly thei quarrelles, wherwith they hurted many. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 280 [He] fell upon him, got him down, and having hurt him in several places, thrust him out of Doors.

3. To cause bodily injury to (by a blow or otherwise); to wound; to give bodily pain to.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5833 Hii velle & to brusede some anon to depe, & some ymaymed, & some yhurt. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3940 Iacob was pan hurt wel sare pe maister sinu of his the. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Marcus* 82 He hwrt rycht sare his hand. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xii. I have foughten with a knyght... I am sore hurte and he bothe. c. 1566 J. ALOAY *tr. Boastuani's Theat. World* K v. My shoe is newe, faire and well made, but you know not where about it doeth hurt and grieve me. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 39 Hee that striketh a Wall may hurt his Knuckles. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Raud.* (1812) 1. 7, I have been found guilty of killing cats I never hurted. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* i. iv. No more hurt in the loins than I am. 1885 TENNYSON *North. Cobbler* iv. Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurted my hock.

b. To injure (a thing) physically; to do harm to, damage.

1382 *Wyclif Rev.* ix. 4 It is conaundid to hem, that thei shulden not hirt hay of the erthe. 1481 CAXTON *Godefrey* clxxxiii. 266 They mocked oure peple... and more asprely defended them self and hurted thengyns. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Hush.* i. (1586) 44 b. Hurle out all the stones and suche things as may hurt the Sythe. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 167 It is a common saying in Ireland, that the very dryest Summers there never hurt the land. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. Which shall greatly hurt the fruits of the earth.

4. gen. To injure, do harm or mischief to; to affect injuriously, be prejudicial or detrimental to; to wrong, inflict injury upon.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 He tobrekð, 3if he ani god wille haðð, forðan he hert his gode wille. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 98 Hwo haueð ihurt te, mi deore? a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28107 Wit flitt, wit brizil, strine and sturt, Myn euen-cristen hane i hurt. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Pro.* 424 That ye hym nevere hurt in al his lyve. c. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 22 Vnleful curse hirtit not him þat is notid þer wip. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 78 It is the man among all oure ennyes, that... more hath hurted vs. 1533 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 25 To be thus prejudiced and hurted of our said toll. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1676 Among them

be a spirit of phrenzie sent, Who hurt their minds. 1726 31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 96 Both parties equally hurted her. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxii. Tressilian... had much hurt his interest with her. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 9 Innocent delusion, it amuses you and it doesn't hurt us.

5. To give mental pain to; to grieve, distress, vex, offend.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 6 Happy is he thatt is noott hurte by me. — *Mark* xiv. 27 All ye shalhe hurtt thorowe me thys nyght. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iii. v. When we are thrown out of this state, or deprived of any thing requisite to maintain us in it... we are always hurt. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. i. I own I was hurt to hear it. 1815 WELINGTON *Let. to Ld. Hill* 9 May in *Gurw. Desp.* XII. 368, I consider the transactions too recent... to write a true history without hurting the feelings of nations, and of some individuals. 1879 MISS BATES *Egypt. Bonds* I. ix. 221 How mortified and 'hurt' poor Fred would have looked.

II. Intransitive and absolute uses.

†6. intr. To strike, dash (on or against something); to come into collision. In first quot. fig. To come or hit upon a thing; in quot. c. 1500, To make a rush at a person. Obs.

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 176 Nu we hurted [v.r. hitte], leoue suster, to the uerde dole. *Ibid.* 186 A child, 3if hit spurned o summe þing... me bet þat þing bet hit hurted on. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4666 Schipes... þat on vn-to toþer hurte. 1382 *Wyclif John* xi. 9 If ony man schal wandre in the day, he hirtith not. 1388 — *Jer.* xiii. 16 Bifor that 3oure feet hirted at derk hillis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430 b/2 The Schippe where the kyng was in hurted and smote twyes ageynst the roche. c. 1500 *Melusine* v. 25 Whan Raymondyn cam ayenst the said bore... the bore anoone hurted to hym. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xli. 99 Arrows... headed with a flint stone, which is loose, and hurting, the head remaineth in the wound.

7. absol. To cause injury, do harm (physical or otherwise); to cause or inflict pain.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 367 Cupide, which maie hurt and hele In loves cause. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii. 13 It might hurt in no degre. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xi. 9 They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountaine. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xix. 97 Orators... though they have great power to hurt, have little to save. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Fourfold Aspect* ii. How that true wife said to Poetus... 'Sweet, it hurts not!'

8. intr. for pass. To suffer injury or pain. (Now only colloq.)

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 24 When rightwise failes, hortet na lime. 1545 ASCHAM *Toph.* ii. (Arb.) 109 If that wyll not serue, but yet youre finger hurteth, you must take [etc.]. *Mod.* Does your hand still hurt?

Hurt (hūrt), ppl. a. [Pa. ppl. of HURT v.] Injured, wounded, etc.: see the verb.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7166 The Troiens... Helit þere hurt men burgh helpis of leches. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 287 The hole is saaf, the hurte is forte cure. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The wounde is bounde... begynnyng for the party opposite to the hurt place. 1617 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lisbon Papers* (1886) i. 178 For curing my hurt leg, 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 140 The balm of hurt minds. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxviii. 220 In rather a hurt voice.

†b. *Hurt majesty*: = LÈSE-MAJESTÉ. *Sc. Obs.* c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 159 Paule, as for hurte maieste, [Nero] Syne efitir had hedit suld he. 1488 *Sc. Acts Jas.* IV (1597) § 4 They that... committis the crime of hurt-majesty against his Hienesse.

†**Hurtberry**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. HURT sb.³ + BERRY.] = HURTLBERRY.

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 246 Hurtberries: In Latine Vaccinia, moles wholesome to the Stomack, but of a very astrigent Nature.

Hurted (hūrtəd), ppl. a. Now dial. [f. HURT v. + ED.] = HURT ppl. a.

1643 I. STEER *tr. Exper. Chyrurg.* vi. 26 Lest they should flow to the hurted part. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Burn*, Apply it to the hurted Part.

Hurter¹ (hūrtər), [f. HURT v. + ER¹.] One who or that which hurts or injures.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Hurtaris of the common well. 1597 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 181 Hurters and mutilators of ministers. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no King* v. i. I shall not be a hurter if no helper. 1834 A. W. HARE *Serm.* II. xvii. 319 The great and fatal hurter, Death.

Hurter² (hūrtər), Forms: 4-5 hurtour, -ur(e), hortour, 6 horter, 8- hurter. [ad. F. *hurtoir*, in 1375 *hurtoir* (Godef.), f. *hurter* to strike, HURT v.]

1. The shoulder of an axle, against which the nave of the wheel strikes; also, a strengthening piece on the shoulder of an axle.

1300-1 Durham *MS. Burs. Roll*, Sellis, hurtur, bukli, cingulis novis empt. c. 1310 *Ibid.*, xvj Clutis et j Hortour empt. pro Carect. Prioris, xiiij. 1349-50 *Ibid.*, vij Hortours pro Carectis... de proprio ferro faciendis. 1404 Durham *MS. Sacr. Roll*, j hortour. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 48 To the Smith of Pittington for makeinge a clasppe and a horter to the great bell. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, Hurter, in Artillery, a flatted iron fixed against the body of an axle tree, with straps to take off the friction of the naves of wheels against the body. 1825 BROCKETT, Hurter, the shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Hurter... 2. (Vehicles.) A buttin-piecc on an axle.

2. a. A beam fixed on a gun-platform, to stop the wheels of the gun-carriage from injuring the parapet. b. A wooden or iron piece fastened to the top rails of the lower gun-carriage or chassis,

either in front or behind (counter-hurter), to check the motion of the gun.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 326 Platforms... Sleepers, Hurters, Planks, Pickets. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 80 In laying a gun-platform the first thing to be done is to fix the hurter, which may be a piece of timber 7 or 8 feet long, and 7 inches square, or a strong fascine may be used... The hurter should be placed perpendicular to the axis or central line of the embrasure. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 56 Two short hurters, each 3 feet x 6 inches x 6 inches, are also provided to prevent the gun carriage running up too far.

Hurter³. *local*. [f. HURT sb.³.] A gatherer of hurtleberries. (Common in Surrey.)

†**Hurtfoot**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. HURT v. + FOOT sb.] That which hurts the foot.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest Pref.*, The common Stone hath his panic and vocable [if I may so say] hurtfoote, for that it is in moving... and journeying the footes pain and griefe.

Hurtful (hūrtfʊl), a. [f. HURT sb.¹ + -FUL.] Having the quality of causing hurt or injury; harmful, injurious, detrimental, prejudicial, pernicious, mischievous, noxious, noisome.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 b. The beestes... not noysom or hurtfull. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 27 b. The most dangerous, violent and hurtfull kind of lightning is called Fulmen. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 62 Thales... called vice the hurtfullest thing in the world, because that... it marreth and destroyeth all. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 162 To certain actions, there are annexed by Nature, divers hurtful consequences. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87 p. 5 It is. Advantageous to Many, and Hurtful to None. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 272 note, The vulgar and hurtful error of considering the Church as a corporation.

Hurtfully (hūrtfʊli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a hurtful manner; injuriously.

1552 HULOET, Hurtfully, *noctue*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Malicieusement... hurtfully. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 40 There are ways of making common water violently and hurtfully operative upon Humane Bodies. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. ii. 328 The sight was of a kind to press hurtfully upon the imagination.

Hurtfulness (hūrtfʊlnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hurtful, injuriousness.

1611 COTGR., *Maliciastie*,... shrewdnesse, curtnesse, hurtfulness. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xi. (1678) 271 The hurtfulness of Thunder. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 6 Sensible of the vanity and hurtfulness of filling the world with too many Books. 1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Ed.* IV. 260 The folly and hurtfulness of the proposal.

Hurting (hūrtɪŋ), vbl. sb.¹ [f. HURT v.]

1. The action of the verb HURT; injury, damage, hurt. (Now usually gerundial.)

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 344 Of keorunge, oðer of hurtunge. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 9 He hild me fra horteunge. 1382 *Wyclif Dan.* vi. 23 Noon hirtynge is founden in hym. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 77 Malice in hurting without cause. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 150 With as little bruising or hurting the fish as... diligence will enable you to do. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* II. ii. 203 If by hurting be understood the doing mischief wantonly.

†2. Stumbling; also concr. a stumbling-block.

1382 *Wyclif Esch.* iii. 20 Y shal putte an hirtynge before hym. 14... in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 God wole sende to the aungels to kepe the fro hirtynge.

Hurting, vbl. sb.² dial. [f. HURT sb.³ + -ING¹.] Gathering of 'hurts' or hurtleberries.

1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* x. 204 Among the labouring people... to go gathering whortleberries is to go 'a-hurting'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 5/7 'Hurting' is a process which involves nothing worse than the picking of the hurt, otherwise known as the hurtle-berry, or common bilberry.

Hurting, ppl. a. [f. HURT v. + -ING².] That hurts; injurious.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xviii. 328 Its hurting and terrifying power. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/2 Dignity and self-respect, without any hurting haughtiness.

†**Hurtle**, sb.¹ *Obs. or dial.* [? related to HURT sb.¹, or to F. *hurt* a blow, the mark of a blow: see HURT sb.².] A swelling upon the skin.

1599 T. MIOUET *Silkwormes* 74 Vpon whose palmes such warts and hurtles rise As may in powder grate a nutmegge thick. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. v. (1738) 188 A vast number of Tubercles and little Hurdles. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hurtle*, a spot. *Heref.*

†**Hurtle**, sb.² *Obs. rare*. = HURT sb.³. HURTLBERRY: see also WHORTLE. Comb. Hurtle-tree, the dwarf shrub that bears the hurtleberry.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1229 *Vaccinia nigra* the blacke Whortle or Hurtle is a base and lowe tree or woodie plant. a. 1630 in *Risdon Surv.* Devon § 312 (1810) 322 Taw... Whose sides are stor'd with many a hurtle tree.

Hurtle (hūrtl), sb.³ *poet. and rhet.* [f. HUR-TLE v.] The action or an act of hurtling; dashing together, collision, conflict; clashing sound.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* v. 10 (MS.) The elements... had wag'd Tremendous hurtle. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* ix. 835, I flung closer to his breast... And, in that hurtle of united souls [etc.]. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* II. x. 310 The hurtle of the arrows.

Hurtle (hūrtl), v. Now only literary or arch. Also 4 hortel, 4-7 hurtel, 5 hurtul. [app. a diminutive and iterative of HURT v., in its original sense of 'strike with a shock'.]

Palsgrave (1530) and Cotgrave (1611) give a F. *hurteller* 'to trample on with the feet', which corresponds in form; but this appears to be a late formation.

Sometimes confused with *hurt*; but the essential notion in *hurtle* is that of forcible collision, in *hurt* that of forcible

projection; if, however, I *hurl* a javelin at a shield and strike it, I also *hurtle* the one against the other; hence the contact of sense.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To strike, dash, or knock (something against something else, or two things together); † to knock or thrust down with force or violence; † to run (a ship) aground.

a 1225 [see *HURLING* vbl. sb.]. *a 1325* [see *hurled* below]. *1382* WYCLIF *Gen.* xxv. 22 But the litil children . . weren hurtlid togidere. — *Acts* xxvii. 41 Whanne we felden into a place of grauel . . thei hurtliden [v.r. hurten, *1388* v.r. hurtliden, Vulg. *impigerunt*] the schipp. *c 1386* CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1758 He foyneth on his feet with his tronchon And he hym hurtleth [so *Cambr.* and *Harl. MSS.*; other *MSS.* hurteth] with his hors adoun. *1388* WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 17 Where euer be takith hym, he hurtliþ [1388a birtith, v.r. hurtliþ] hym doun. *1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxviii. There he . . pulled away thre sheldes and hurtled doun many knyghtes. *1884* CHILD *Ballads* ii. xli. 378 *note*. The horse was not sure-footed and hurtled his rider against a tree.

2. To strike or dash against; to come into collision with.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5789 Eithir hors hurtled othir. *c 1430* *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xix. (1866) 185 We . . comitte þee þat . . pou hurtle alle þilke so cruelliche. *1848* LYTTON *Harold* ix. vi. His emotions . . so hurtling one the other. *1881* JUDD *Volcanoes* iv. 68 The ragged cindery masses hurtling one another in the atmosphere.

b. fig. To assail, attack (in words).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. i. 20 (Camb. MS.) Thow werest wont to hurtlyen and despyren hir with manly wordes [vulgaribus incessere verbis]. *1804* W. TAYLOR in *Robbers Mem.* (1843) i. 519 Not the theologian whom Gregory Blunt hurtles.

3. To drive violently or swiftly; to dash, dart, shoot, fling, cast. App. often confounded with *hurl*. By Spenser, *erroneously*. To brandish, wave.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 42 His harmefull club he gan to hurtlethye. *a 1678* MARVELL *Verses* iii. An arrow, hurtled ere so high. *1832* Mrs. BAWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 l. 190 Such a curse on my head. . . From the hand of your Zeus has been hurtled along. *1851* C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* iv. ix. Whom grand mischance . . Down to this horrible den has hurtled forth. *1881* *Roy's Own Paper* 17 Dec. 184 Pieces of ice are being belched forth or hurtled into the air with a continued noise.

II. Intransitive senses.

4. To strike together or against something, esp. with violence or noise; to come into collision; to dash, clash, impinge; to meet in shock and encounter. (Also fig.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4787 Hard roches and stanes Sal strik togider, alle attanes. . . And ilkan agayn othir hortal fast. *c 1374* CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 130 (Camb. MS.) Ryht so as voys or sounn hurtleth to the Eeres and commoueth hem to herke. *1388* WYCLIF *Jer.* xli. 12 A strong man hurtlide agens a strong man, and bothe fellen doun togidere. *1413* *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 Two fendes . . madden them for to hurtlen agayn a pylere. *c 1450* *Merlin* 155 They hurtled togider with their bodies and sheldes and helmes. *c 1477* CAXTON *Jason* 57 The ship . . hurtlyd again the grounde in suche a random and force that hit was all to broken. *c 1540* tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) i. 55 To traine his enemie farder from the sea beefore they hurtled together in fighte. *1600* FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xli. 101 Together hurtled both their steedes, and brake Eache others necke, the riders lay on ground. *1833-4* ALISON *Europe* lxxviii. 54 (1849-50) XIII. 122 His strength was unequal to hurtling against their immense masses. *1874* GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 Its fauns dancing on the sward where knights have hurtled together.

5. To emit a sound of collision; to clatter: said esp. of the clatter, rattle, or rustle of a shower of missiles, or things in motion; hence, to move with clattering or clashing; to come with a crash.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fylis* (1874) II. 115 Thy throte hurtlyth, thy wordes, and thy syght Theyr naturall offyce shall vnto the denye. *1601* SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 22 The noise of Battel hurtled in the Ayre. *1761* GRAY *Fatal Sisters* i. Iron-sleet of arrowy shower Hurtles in the darken'd air. *1814* SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. 166 The arrows hissed—the javelins hurtled by. *1826* E. IRVING *Babylon* i. iii. 248 The sixth thunder audibly hurtles in the heavens. *1880* JEFFRIES *Hodge & M.* ii. v. 118 The rain hurtles through the branches. *1888* BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxii. 589 The tempest of invective and calumny which hurtles round the head of a presidential candidate.

6. To dash, rush, hurry; esp. with noise.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. xiii. He hurtled aboute, and kest his shelde nfore. *1590* SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 16 All hurtlen [ed. 1609 hurlen] forth. *Ibid.* viii. 37 The Gyaunt . . Came hurtling in full fiers, and forst the knight retyre. *1599* NASH *Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 16 Gangs of good fellows that hurtled and bustled thither. *1824* HAWTHORNE *Wonder Bk.*, *Gorgon's Head* (1879) 43 They hurtled upward into the air. *1873* in *Mem. Alice Cary* 240 Pell mell the men came hurtling out. *1893* *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hurtle*, to hurry. 'The clud's gan hurtlin along the hill side.'

Hence Hurtled ppl. a.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlv. 15 [cxlv. 14] Our Lord . . dresceþ vp alle þe hurtled. *1833* Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 l. 146 Shake The hurtled chains wherein I hang. *1850* BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 118 With one acclaim, a forest of right hands Rose through the hurtled air.

Hurtleberry (hū'tl'beri). Also 5 *hurtil*-, 6 *hurtile*-, *hurtle*-, 7 *heurtile*-.; see also WHORTLEBERRY. [app. a derivative of *HURT* sb.3, q.v.]

The fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or the shrub itself; the whortleberry or bilberry; also applied to other species of *Vaccinium*, and to the allied American genus *Gaylussacia* (HUCKLEBERRY).

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 82 Of Strawberies & hurtleberies with the cold loncate. *1513* *Bk. Keruyng* A ij a in *Babees Bk.* 266 After mete, peres, nottes, strawberies, hurtleberies, & hard chese. *1562* TURNER *Herbal* ii. 61 a. Bleberies or hurtle berries. *1634* W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 15 In other seasons there bee Gooseberries, Bilberies, . . Hurtleberries, Currants. *1716* B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) i. 114 He perceived they were gathering of Hurtle-Berries. *1772-84* COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1879 The berries found here were hurtle-berries, heath-berries, part-ridge-berries. *1884* *Health Exhib. Catal.* 157/2 Preserved Lingon, a genus of Hurtleberry found in Sweden.

b. Comb., as hurtleberry-tree.

1589 FLEMING *Virg.*, *Ecl.* ii. 32 You O baytrees will I crop, and hurtleberry trees.

Hurtless (hū'tl'less), *a.* [f. *HURT* sb.1 + -LESS.]

1. Free from hurt; unhurt.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 102 Ert þou noȝt hurtles and hale? *c 1586* CRESS *PEMBROKE* Ps. xci. vi. On lionet shalt hurtlesse soe, And on the dragon tread. *1681* W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 750 Hurtless or not hurt, *illacius*. *1876* G. MACDONALD *T. Wingfield* iv. 34, I shall be hurtless, nor here, nor there.

2. Causing no hurt or injury; harmless.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Arg't., The boucherye of hurtles heastes. *1580* SIDNEY *Ps.* xxiv. ii. He that hath hurtles hands. *1605* B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. ii. They had neuer . . Beene murderers of so much paper, Or wasted many a hurtlesse taper. *1697* DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 1101 Hurtless blows he makes. *1775* Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii. Modest hurtless flowers. *1881* G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* III. xiii. 236 The beads came pelting down in a cataract of hurtless hail.

Hence **Hurtlessly** *adv.*, without hurt, harmlessly; **Hurtlessness**, harmlessness, innocence.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Innocence*, hurtlesnesse. *1580* SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1622) 12 Your neighbours haue found you so hurtlesly strong. *Ibid.* iii. 235 Hoping that the goodnes of their intention, and the hurtlesnesse of their sexe shall excuse the breach of the commandement. *1611* MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* i. ix. (1668) 47 The Art of Angling . . having ever been most hurtlesly necessary, hath been the sport or Recreation of Gods Saints.

Hurling (hū'tl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HURTLE* v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb *HURTLE*; clashing, collision, conflict; † a charge, onset; dashing, rushing, darting, etc.: see the verb.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 166 Mid a lutel hurling [*MS.* T. hurtling] 3e muhten al vor leosen. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 27931 Hurling o sculder. *1387* *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 153 Noyse and hurtlyng to gidre of armys was iherd. *1413* *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 At the hurtlyng hit seied as theyr brayne sturt out. *1600* SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 132 Kindnesse . . Made him giue battell to the Lyonnesse: Who quickly fell before him, in which hurling From miserable slumber I awaked. *1670* MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1851) 33 Amaz'd at the strangeness of those new Sea Castles . . the hurling of Oares, the battering of fier Engines. *1814* CARY *Dante, Inf.* xxiv. 146 Sharp and eager driue on the storm With arrowy hurling o'er Picens's held. *1892* *Fall Mall G.* xi Oct. 2/2 Useful points in his letter . . obscured in the hurling of his abusive rhetoric.

Hurling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That hurtles: see the verb.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems, Genile Armour* ii. 45 Clatt'ring shields, and helms, and hurtling steeds. *1851-5* BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 41 A hurtling storm of multitudinous arrowy rounds. *1897* *Fortn. Rev.* July 139 Devoutly crossing themselves as every hurling shell burst near.

Hence **Hurlingly** *adv.*

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. x. 217 The day of the Lord . . in which the heavens shall pass hurtlingly away.

Hurt-sickle. [tr. med. *L. blaptisecula*, f. *Gr.* βλάπτειν to hurt + *L. secula* sickle.] A name for the Corn Bluebottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*), which grows among corn, and is apt to injure the edge of the sickle with its hard tough stem.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Niva, Blew bottell. . . Sume herbaries call it baptisecula, or blaptisecula; because it hurteth sickles, whiche were ones called of olde wyrters seculae. *1578* LYTE *Dadoes* ii. xii. 161 This floure . . may also be called Hurte Sickle. *1597* GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxl. 594 In English it is called blewte bottle . . and hurt sickle. *1598* FLORIO, *Barbarance*, blew bottle, corn floure, or hurt sickle. *1829* *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 124 *Centaurea Cyanus*. . . blue bottle, knapweed, hurt sickle or corn flower.

Hurtsome, *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. *HURT* sb.1 + -SOME.] Hurtful, injurious.

a 1690 A. SHIELDS *Faithful Contend.* (1780) 108 (Jam.) Their entry was hurtsome to the cause. *1887* *North Star* 26 May 3/4 The letter . . in your issue of yesterday, is likely to prove hurtsome to the subscription list.

Hurty (hū'ti), *a. Her.* [f. *HURT* sb.2 + -Y.] Charged with (an indefinite number of) hurts; semé of hurts.

1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* *Gloss.*, *Hurty*, charged with hurts, or semé of hurts, that is, strewed over with hurts.

Hus, *obs. form of HOUSE, US, USE.*

Husband (hū'zband), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hūsbanda*, -bunda, 2 *husbonde*, -bunde, 3 *husebunde*, *housbonde*, 3-4 *husebonde*, (4 -boonde), 3-5 *hosebonde*, (3 -baunde, 4 -bunde), 4 *hos(e)-band(e)*, *hosebonde*, -bunde, 4-5 *hosbond(e)*, 4-6 *husbond(e)*, *housbond(e)*, *housband(e)*, 4-7 *husbande*, 5 *housbunde*, (*hosbon*), 6 *husz-bande*, 6-7 *houseband(e)*, (7 *husband*), 4- *husband*. [Late OE. *hūsbanda*, -bunda, f. *hūs* house + late OE. *þōnda*, *bonda*, *bunda*, *a. ON.* *bōndi*, peasant owning his own house and land, freeholder, franklin, yeoman; earlier *būandi*, *bōandi*, orig. pres.

ppl. of *būa*, *bōa* to dwell, have a household; but the OE. use answered immediately to ON. *hūs-bōndi*, a man of this rank in his capacity as head or master of the household. In ME. often with connective *e*, as in *husewif*, *HOUSEWIFE*.]

I. †1. The master of a house, the male head of a household. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 28 Ne sitte ge on þam fyrmestan setlum þe læs þe . . se husbonda [*Hatton MS.* husbunde] hate þe arisan. *a 1100* O. E. *Chron.* an. 1048 An his manna wolde wician æt anes bundan huse his unðances and ge-wundode þone husbunden and se husbunda ofsloh þone oðerne. *c 1200* *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde, ne noder of oðer. *a 1240* *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 þe husebonde, þat is wit, warned his hus.

2. A man joined to a woman by marriage. Correlative of *wife*.

c 1290 *Beket* 193 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 112 Is wif gret Ioie made with hire housebonde. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 10158 Anna . . ionchm had til husband. *1382* WYCLIF *Matt.* i. 16 Joseph, the husband of Marie. *c 1450* *Merlin* 20 Thyn hosbonde and thow were at debate. *1548-9* (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Wilt thou haue this man to thy wedded houseband? *1590* SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 68 Thou hast no husband yet, nor I no wife: Giue me thy hand. *1631-5* W. SALTONSTALL *Picturæ Loguente* F vij, Her mouth is drawne into so narrow a compasse that she will not speake a broad word, but calls her husband hisband. *1638* FORD *Fancies* v. ii, Hisband, stand to thy tackling, hisband like a man of mettle. *1765* BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xv. (1809) 442 By marriage, the husband and wife are one person in law. *1842* TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 47 As the husband is, the wife is.

b. *transf.* The male of a pair of the lower animals; a male animal kept for breeding.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 47 A Bull is the husband of a Cow, and ring-leader of the herd. *1697* DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 253 Whom to reserve for Husband of the Herd. *1804* H. DRUMMOND *Ascend Man* 379 The apathy and estrangement between husband and wife in the animal world.

†c. Applied to the male in dioecious plants; also to a tree forming the prop or support of a vine. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 24 a, Of trees, wherin . . there is found Mariage, with some manifest difference of bothe kyndes, that excepte the housebande Tree, doe leane . . vpon the women Trees. . . Thei would elles . . waxe barrenne. *1796* PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 59 The husband, as we may call it, being a tree of some kind, and I suppose the elm chiefly, the grape could never ripen kindly.

II. †3. One who tills and cultivates the soil; a cultivator, tiller, farmer, husbandman. In early northern use, app. applied spec. to a manorial tenant, the *villanus* or villen of other districts. Cf. *HUSBANDLAND*. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 388 Fox is hire to name . . husebondes hiren haten, for hire harm dedes. *1230* *Cart. Mon. de Ramseye* i. 426 Gilbertus Copsi . . dat domino Abbati dimidiat marcam, ut Henricus Koc filius suus fiat housebonde de sex acris terrae. . . Abbat in Depedale. *c 1290* *Beket* 2428 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 176 Of seriaunz and of squiers and opere housebondes i-nowe; And þe simple men þe þe londe. *c 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 168 Do com . . burgeis & merchant, & knyght & squiere . . hosbond & sergeant, & tak of þam homage. *c 1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 127 A housband a-gane our lay Telyt his land one sownday. *1494* FAIRFAX *Chron.* vii. 421 In this yere . . fell so excedyng rayne in the monethes of Iulij & August, that husbondys myght not brynge in theyr lytle store of corne. *1513* DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 53 The routis of the lauboreris Or rurell husbandis. *1532-3* *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Preamb., All the Tillers, Husbondes and Sowers of the Erthe. *1697* DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 578 When Husbands haue survey'd the last Degree, And utmost Files of Plants, and order'd ev'ry Tree.

†b. In later times esp. with qualifying epithet as in 5. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 93 þe kyngdom of hevene, seiþ Crist is lyke to a good husebonde. *1540-1* ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1550) 153 b, The Romaines beeyng good husbondes . . overseyng theyr tyllage and husbondry. *1613-16* W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iii. Wks. 1772 l. 81 With shrubs that cloy ill husband's meadow-ground. *1723* CAREW's *Cornwall Life* (1769) p. xvi, He was accounted . . the greatest Husband, and most excellent Manager of Bees in Cornwall. *1733* TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* Pref. 5 The Proverb . . That once in seven Years, the worst Husbands have the best Corn.

4. The manager of a household or establishment; a housekeeper; a steward. Also a title of various public functionaries: see *quots. Obs. exc. in spec. applications.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 574 in *Babees Bk.*, Now speke y wyll of tresurere, Husbonde and houswyf he is in fere. *1475* SIA J. PASTON (to his Mother) in *P. Lett.* No. 762 III. 130, I purpose to leeffe alle heer, and come home to yow, and be yowr hosbonde and balyff. *a 1483* *Liber Niger in Housh.* Ord. (1790) 69 This hathene proved by many olde yeres husbondes and yett myght there be made alweyes of a husshell xxix loves. *1613* SIA H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 240 The King hath a proper Court . . for all things touching his reuenues, called the Exchequer. The Judges whereof are called Barons, or housebands for the Kings Reuene. *1695* *Act 7 & 8 Will. III.*, c. 13 § 2 It shall . . be Lawful for the Royal African Company of England, to bring to His Majesties Tower of London . . such Gold as shall be Imported by them, the Husband of the said Company first making Oath before the Warden [etc.]. *1737* *List Govt. Officers in Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* ii. 65 Officers . . belonging to the Custom-House . . The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consign'd from the Plantations on Account of the Duty of 4 and half per Cent. *1833* *Rep. Sel. Committee Munic. Corporat.* 319 Is there any other fee paid to you as town's husband [at Hull]? *(1886 Times 3 Aug. 6/3)* 'Hus-

band to the East India Company', a functionary whose duty seems to have been to look after the interests of his employers in their relations with the Custom House.]

b. Ship's husband: an agent appointed by the owners to attend to the business of a ship while in port, esp. to attend to her stores, equipment, and repairs, and see that the ship is in all respects well found. Now little used, the duties being generally performed by a 'Marine Superintendent'.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Husband of a Ship*, a Person whose Office it is to see a Ship's Cargo entered, landed, laid up in Warehouses, etc. for the Merchants. **1756** ROLT *Diet. Trade, Husband of a ship*, or the ship's husband. **1774** COLMAN *Man of Business* iii. 159 The Ship's husband desires to speak with him. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 629 To furnish an exact statement of disbursements to the Ship's Husband. **1839** 36 *Years Seaf. Life* 44 One of the brothers, who acted the part of working partner, or as it was called ship's husband. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Ship's husband*, a part owner, or other person appointed as a manager to look after and provide stores, provisions, or assistance for a ship when in port. **1878** SIR F. KELLY in *Law Rep.* 4 Exch. Div. 22 A ship's husband has the authority of the ship's owners to procure a charter party, and to make contracts for their benefit.

5. With qualifying epithet: One who manages his household, or his affairs or business in general, well or ill, profitably or wastefully, etc. Most commonly *Good husband*: One who manages his affairs with skill and thrift; a saving, frugal, or provident man; an economist. (Cf. *HOUSEWIFE*.) Now rare or arch.

c. 1510 Robin Hood i. 180 Or elles thou hast hen a sorry housband. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 67 When I call... a pynche penny, a good husbunde, a thrifty man. **1597-8** BACON *Ess.* Honour (Arb.) 68 A man is an ill husband of his Honour that entereth into any action, the failing where in may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can Honour him. **1656** JEA. TAYLOR *Let. in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 79 You see what a good husband I am of my paper and ink. **1719** DR. FOE *Crusoe* i. xvi. I had been so good a husband of my rum, that I had a great deal left. **1895** M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund at Bury* 119 The next abbot was a had-husband to the Abbey.

† b. absol. = good husband in prec. Obs.

c. 1400 Gamelyn 13 He had ben wide-where but non husbonde he was. **1530** PALSGR. 233/1 Husbunde, a thrifyng man, *mesnager*. **1577** FENTON *Gold. Ep.* 129 If he bee a husbunde of that hee hath, they will say hee is couetous.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. in sense 2; (*a*) appositive, as *husband-lover*, *-soldier*, *-tree*; (*b*) objective and obj. gen., as *husband-beater*, *-hunting*, *-slayer*; (*c*) *husband-ripe a.*, ripe for a husband, of marriageable age. **b.** in sense 3, as *husband-field*, a cultivated field; **† husband-town**, a farm; **† husband weed**, agricultural or rustic clothing. See also *HUSBANDLAND*, *-LIKE*, *-MAN*.

1892 *Daily News* 2 May 2/4 The en-tout-cas is... not quite so large this year as it has been in some previous seasons, and the long handles facetiously called "husband-beaters," have quite disappeared. **1811** SCOTT *Don Roderick* xxxix. The sable land-flood from some swamp obscure, That poisons the glad "husband-field with dearth. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 15 July. I must make you acquainted with my sister Tabby's progress in "husband-hunting. **1823** BYRON *Juan* xi. lxxxix. Some sage husband-hunting countess. **1682** MRS. BEHN *City-Heiress* 20 Oh hideous, a "Husband-Lover! **1557-8** PHARR *Æneid* vii. Sijh, One daughter... Now "husbandripe, now wedlocke-ful, of lawful yeeres. **1897** *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 458 The Danaides, spring-nymphs as well as "husband-slayers. **c. 1375** Sc. Leg. *Saints, Ninian* 86/1 Pe knyght... In til a "husband ton bat nycht To slepe and ese hyme can dycht. **c. 1470** HARDING *Chron.* ccxli. *nole* (Harl. MS.) Many goode villages and husbunde townys. **1553** "Husbande tree [see 2 c]. **c. 1475** Rauf *Coilyear* 593 Ane man in "husband weid.

Husband (hʊzˈbænd), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. I. trans. To till (the ground), to dress or tend (trees and plants), to manage as a husband-man; to cultivate.

c. 1420 [see *HUSBANDING vbl. sb. 1*]. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 93 A good ground... well husbanded bringeth out great plenty of hye eared corn. **1590** R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 9 To husband this farme, your master must keepe viii persons. **1652-62** HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 33 Husbunding the Vallies which lie nearest to them. **1737** BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 25 Till such Time as the Ground be dug up and husbanded. **1876** L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. (1877) 95 The grain scarce husbanded by tilling hands Upon the sunlit plain.

b. fig. To cultivate (the mind, etc.).

1639 T. BAUGHS tr. *Capnus' Mor. Relat.* 197 So dexterously to husband the minde of Rogat, that he will worke him to condescend unto his desires. *Ibid.* 271 Whether it were that he ill husbanded the mind of [him] or whether this woman changed it.

2. To administer as a good householder or steward; to manage with thrift and prudence; to use, spend, or apply economically; to make the most of; to economize; also, to save, lay by a store of.

a. material things. **c. 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 254/1 Husbondyn, or wysely dyspennynd worldly goodys. **1574** HELLOWES *Gueard's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 312 The office of the husbnd is, to husbnd y' goods and of the wife to governe the familie. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmes* II. 135/1 That his majesties... revenues [be] well husbanded and looked unto. **1613-18** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 106 This Archbishop so husbanded the Kings businesse, that... hee yielded an account vnto him, that [etc.]. **1687** A. LOVELL tr.

Thevenot's Trav. i. 166 A Jar of Brandy, which we husbanded as well as we could. **1748** Anson's *Voy.* iii. ii. 309 We were obliged to husband our ammunition. **1857** C. BAONTE *Professor I.* ii. 36 Husbunding my monthly allowance.

b. immaterial things.

1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 59, I will labour so to husband the stock that God hath left in my hands, that I may returne my soule better then I received it. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* i. vii. (1647) 7 If they had husbanded this occasion. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 105 For human Weal, Heav'n husbands all Events. **1836** *Johnsoniana* 246 Garrick husbanded his fame.

c. with out: to economize (a thing) so that it may last out; to eke out.

1760-a GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xviii. The Dutch frugally husbanded out their pleasures. **1770** — *Des. Vill.* 87 To husbanded out life's taper at the close.

† 3. To husband it: to do household or farm work. *rare. Obs.*

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat. iii.* i. 74 Good Saturne selfe... was not so clad of yore... Husbunding it in work-day yeomanrie.

II. 4. trans. To provide or match with a husband; to mate.

1565 [see *HUSBANDING vbl. sb. 3*]. **1602** ROWLANDS *Gossips* (1609) 4 I am husbanded with such a Clowne, "would pul a merrier heart then mine is downe. **1608** DAY *Hum. out of Br.* i. i. (1860) 6 Wine it for them, you shall not husband me. **a. 1845** HOOD *To Sylv. Urban* vii. Parishioners, — hatched, — husbanded, — and wived. **1875** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* ii. ii. I am not... so amorous That I must needs be husbanded.

5. To act the part of a husband to; to become the husband of, to marry.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 126 You shall as easie Prove that I husbanded her bed in Florence, Where yet she neuer was. **1605** — *Lear* v. iii. 70 That were the most if he should husband you. **1843** TAIL'S *Mag.* X. 139 Husbunding his means, with the hope of ultimately husbunding a wife. **1880** G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 248 He had been ready to perform the duty of husbunding a woman.

b. fig. To 'espouse' (an opinion).

1883 H. H. BANCROFT *Centr. Amer.* vi. I. 318 *nole*, Nor should I deem it wise in me to husband a doctrine on this or any other palpably unprovable proposition.

6. To husband it: to act or play the husband.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* ii. ii. Say, we desire to husband it with you.

Husbandable, a. rare. [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

a. Capable of being economically used. **b.** Fit for husbandry or cultivation, cultivable.

1611 COTGR., *Mesnageable*, husbandable. **1619** *Time's Storehouse* 12 (L.) Neither were they permitted to tarry longer then a year in a place to till or make it husbandable.

Husbandage. [f. *HUSBAND sb.* + -AGE.] The commission or allowance paid to a 'ship's husband'; see *HUSBAND sb.* 4 b.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132, *Husbandage*, the managing owners allowance or commission.

Husbanded, ppl. a. [f. *HUSBAND v.* (or *sb.*)]

1. Cultivated; tilled.

1578 LYTE *Doctores* iii. lix. 399 The husbanded Hoppe beareth his flowers or knoppes ful of scales. **1616** SURFL. & MARK *Country Farme* 294 The husbanded or tame figgetree. **1636** FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* v. 56 Better husbanded land. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lii. In Gardens, Vineyards, Orchards, and other like husbanded grounds.

2. Carefully managed, used sparingly, economized.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 394 A better husbanded strength might be truly more advantageous.

3. Provided or matched with a husband, mated.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 297 Thinke you, I am no stronger then my Sex, spring so Father'd, and so Husbanded? **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 61 The ill Wived, or ill Husbanded Wretches might here be comforted.

Husbander. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who husbands, economizes, or saves up.

1897 MAX PEMBERTON in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 267/1 Wonderful men are these cooks, the husbanders of wonderful fortunes.

Husbandhood. [f. *HUSBAND sb.* + -HOOD.] The position or relation of a husband.

1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elmsere* xii. Husbandhood, fatherhood, and all the sacred education that flows from human joy. **1894** *Woman's Signal* II. No. 27. 5/1 The commonest feelings of humanity, of husbandhood and of fatherhood.

† Husbandrically, adv. Obs. nonce-wd. Economically: cf. *HUSBAND sb.* 5.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. 50 Husbandrically provided.

Husbunding, vbl. sb. [f. *HUSBAND v.*]

1. Cultivation, culture, tillage (of soil or plants).

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 469 Oon good poynt of husbunding. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. (1617) 188 Land which for want of tillage and husbunding brought forth briars and thistles. **1616** SURFL. & MARK *Country Farme* 153 Describing the manner of husbunding and tilling of the Earth. **1605** Sir T. Roe's *Voy. E. Ind.* in G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. India 330 Salads, which the soyl brings forth without husbunding. **1703** MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 65 For the husbunding of these Mountains, their manner was [etc.]. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar. 5/1 Waiting for the produce of their husbunding.

2. Economical and thrifty use (of anything); the action of saving or storing up.

c. 1420 [see 1]. **1597** 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. i. 205 For the husbunding of my witt I put it out to interest, and make it returne two pamphlets a weeke. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 The riches of a prince consist not in the abundance of revenues, but in the thrifthe husbunding thereof. **1708** *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452/1 The Curing, Salting, Drying and Husbunding of their Fish. **c. 1842** LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 7 For the

husbunding of manures and their increase. **1872** *Globe* 5 Aug. A careful husbunding of the elements of wealth.

3. Mating with a husband.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 251 O Atalanta, thou at all of husband hast no need, Shun husbunding.

Husbunding, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That husbunds; sparing, economical, parsimonious.

1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 275 The husbunding politicians and peace-praters.

† Husbundize, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. *HUSBAND* + -IZE.] *trans.* To administer as a steward, to economize; = *HUSBAND v.* 2. (Cf. *husbandrize*, *husbandry vb.*, also used by Blithe.)

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* i. 4 He also made... all the creatures subservient to man, and man to husbundize the fruits of the earth, and dresse, and keepe them for the use of the Creature.

Husbandland. [f. *HUSBAND sb.* or *ON. hús-bóndi* in its sense of 'freeholder' + *LAND*.] An old Northumbrian and Lowland Scotch term for the holding of a 'husband' or manorial tenant, = yardland, virgate; the land occupied and tilled by the tenants of a manor, in contradistinction to the demesne lands.

As this holding normally consisted of two bovates or oxgangs, the word was sometimes taken as = this quantity of arable land.

[**c. 1290** *Libre de Calchou* (1846) 461 Habent villam de bolden in qua sunt viginti octo terre husbondorum, quarum quilibet solebat reddere per annum vijs. et viij. d. . . et faciendo talia servicia [etc.]. **1321** *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 6186 Willelmus Alsilwyr pro i. toft' et i. bovett' de terra domini et ij. bovett' de terra husbond' reddit iij. li. **1414** *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 264 Uoam terram vocatam Husbondeland. **1567** *Surv. Long Houghton* in *Bateson Hist. Northumbld.* II. 370 Before the partition of this towne, every tenant had, besyd his husband lande, certayne parte of the demayne lands; every husband lande was at the yearly rent of xxij'. **15...** *Acts Parlt. Scotl.* I. 198 Item xijj akker of land is callit ane oxgang. Tu ox gang is ane husband land. **1633** Sc. *Acts Chas. I. c. 5* Tenaedowne ane stent upon everie Plough or Husband Land, according to the worth, for maintenance . . . of the said Schools. **1860** C. INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* iv. 139 Each tenant of a husbandland kept two oxen. **1883** SEEBOMH *Eng. Vill. Commw.* 61 In the district of the old Northumbria, virgates and half-virgates were still the usual holdings, but they were called 'husband-lands'. **1892** F. W. DENDY *Farms Northumbld.* in *Archæol. Æliana* XVI. 127 The full number of strips in the open arable fields which belonged to each customary homestead in the village, with the meadow and common rights also appurtenant to it, was called throughout England a 'yardland', . . . in the North of England and in Scotland a 'husband land', or a 'whole tenement', and in Northumberland and in the North of Durham a 'farm' or 'farmhold'. **1894** EARL PERCY *Ibid.* XVII. 10 An acre equal to the size of an average husbandland was in the hands of the cottagers. *Ibid.*, Hitherto these holdings have been entered as 'husbandlands'. Here [survey of Lesbury, 1616] for the first time they are called 'farms'. **1895** BATESON *Hist. Northumbld.* II. 424 These husbandlands or farms contained on an average 314 acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture.

Husbandless, a. [f. *HUSBAND sb.* + -LESS.] Having no husband; unwedded; bereaved of a husband, widowed.

1546 BALE *Eng. Violaries* i. (1550) 4 Their vowed wyuelesse and husbandlesse chastyete is altyogther of the deuyll. **1641** EARL STRAFFORD 12 May in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) iii. 1. 269 One Stroke will make my Wife Husbandless. **1790** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) 1. 2 Till husbandless, houseless, without wealth or land, Poor Sentiment closes by walking the Strand. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 246 Sonless mothers thou hast left us, Weeping wives and husbandless.

Husbandlike (hʊzˈbændlɪk), *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + *LIKE a.* and *adv.*]

A. adj. Like or after the manner of a husband (in various senses).

1542 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* i. 3 That, that is aboue good husbandlycke clenlynes, we would bestowe in almes vpon our Christian brethren. **a. 1722** LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 101, I ploughed and sowed the corn in the most husbandlike manner I could. **1845** POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 829/1 In the case of a farm, a promise is implied on the part of a yearly tenant, that he will use it in an husbandlike manner, and cultivate the lands according to the custom of the country. **1898** *Daily News* 21 July 8/6 Mr. Calvert suggested that the plaintiff could have... left his wife at Ostend. The Deputy Judge did not think that would have been very husbandlike.

B. adv. After the manner of a husband.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 100 The man... husband-like, will let nobody insult you but himself.

Husbandly (hʊzˈbændli), *a.* [f. *HUSBAND sb.* + -LY.]

1. Belonging to or befitting a husband; having the character proper to a husband; marital.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 353 He loveth his Church, with more then an husbandly love. **1679** SHADWELL *True Widow* v. 1 I will lead a solid, sober, husbandly life, if you will marry me. **1769** *Oxford Mag.* II. 142/2 The timid offspring of husbandly authority. **1882** MASSON *Carlyle in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 248 How husbandly [he would be] in his looks round to his wife when she interjected one of her bright and witty remarks.

2. Pertaining or appropriate to a husbandman or to husbandry. ? Obs.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlv. (1878) 101 Though neuer so much a good huswife doth care, that such as doe labour haue husbandlie fare. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. vi. 75 The performance of certayne inferior and husbandly services vnto the Lord of the Fee. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* To Rdr., As our English climate and best husbandly experience will admit. **1791** PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.*

LXXX. 80 Old Tusser, in his Account of the Christmas Husbandly Fare.

†b. Of plants: Cultivated, domestic; trimmed. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 78 Ye will as soone stop gaps with rushes, As with any husbandly handsome bushes. 1578 Lyte *Doctores* iv. xviii. 473 The domesticall, or husbandly beanes, do growe in feedes and gardens.

†3. Thrifty, saving, frugal, economical. *Obs.* 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 94 He is very thrifty, and husbandly. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* 1. 7 The course I have formerly prescribed, I hold most Husbandly for his profit. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) 1. 17 He... is nevertheless oblig'd to be frugal and husbandly, and not to lavish... what he has. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 413 Lord Rochester... was working the husbandly point to save the pension.

Husbandly, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In the manner of a good 'husband' (see HUSBAND sb. 5); thriftily, frugally, economically.

1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 75 To know howe honorably & husbandlye the officers handle & minister the kinge's goodes. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* viii. (1878) 16 Some husbandlye thrieth that neuer had wife, yet scarce a good husband in goodnes of life. 1671 N. Riding *Rec.* VI. 161 Two gentlemen named to see the money husbandly employed. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 37 However moderately and husbandly the cause was managed.

Husbandman (hʊz'bændmæn). Pl. -men. Forms: see HUSBAND sb. (In early use often two words.) [f. HUSBAND sb. + MAN: cf. *masterman*, *merchantman*.]

1. A man who tills or cultivates the soil; a farmer. In earlier northern use, app., the holder of a husbandland: cf. HUSBAND sb. 3.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6608 Husbondemen bet tyld lond, & werkmen. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 291 Thomas Jourde of Crofton in Hampsyire husbandman. 1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Husbendam, labourer de vilage, agricole, paisant. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 44 Be there husbandmen there and such others as manure and till the ground? 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 7 They live principally by Hunting, Fowling, and Fishing: their Wives being the Husbandmen to till the Land, and plant their corn. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 8 An Husband-Man, who was at Plow not far off. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 237 In the village of Bolden... there were twenty-eight husbandmen, who possessed each a husbandland, with common pasture. 1834 BRIL. *Hush.* I. viii. 179 After... the adoption of turnips, potatoes, and other esculent roots, into field culture, a new era dawned upon the husbandman. 1885 J. C. ATKINSON in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XII. 363 Proof that... down to the first half of the seventeenth century, the appellation husbandman still distinguished the man of the class next below the yeoman, and that he was literally the holder of the orthodox husband-land consisting of two oxgangs.

fig. 1641 HINOE *J. Bruen* xviii. 83 Such as did sow and plant (as Gods husbandmen) the seeds and roots of grace and truth amongst them. 1838 LYTON *Alice* 174 We are better husbandmen than you who sow the wind and reap the whirlwind.

†b. *Husbandman's dial.*: the marigold. *Obs.* 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 93 This floure [marigold] also of certayne, is named the Husbandmans Diall, for that the same so aptly declareth the houres of morning and evening, by the opening and shutting of it.

†2. A man who is the head of a household; the 'goodman' of the house; the householder: = HUSBAND sb. 1. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 43 Jif the housbonde man wiste in what houre the theef were to cumme. 1400-30 Chaucer's *Sompn.* 7. 60 (Harl. MS.) Syk lay he housbond man [6 texts good man, bond man] whos þat þe place is. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 35 A housbonde man in a howse... a contemplatif man in the churche.

†b. A married man: = HUSBAND sb. 2. *rare.* 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (MS. Bodl. 263) If. 161/1 Husbondmen, in soth, ar most to blame. I trowe ther wyues may hem inouth suffice.

†3. A thrifty man, an economist; = HUSBAND sb. 5. *Obs. rare.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶7 He was an excellent Husbandman, but had resolved not to exceed such a Degree of Wealth.

4. *Comb.* as *husbandman-like* adj. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 25 The work was done in a husbandmanlike manner. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* I. 324 The husbandman-soldier of Rome, with his rude and stern patriotism.

Husbandress, *rare.* [f. HUSBANDER + -ESS.] A woman who husbands or saves up.

1895 W. WRIGHT *Palmyra & Zenobia* xii. 132 She was a husbandress of wealth more than is the custom with women.

†**Husbandrize**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. HUSBANDRY + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat in the way of husbandry, to cultivate, till. *rare.* (Cf. *husbandize*, *husbandry* vb., also used by Blithe.)

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) 58 There will be enough for many years of the other two sorts [of land] remain to husbandrize, and toss and tumble up and down.

Husbandry (hʊz'bændrɪ), *sb.* Forms: see HUSBAND; also 3 husbandrie, 4 hosbondrie, hosbondrye, 5 husbandrye, 6 howsbondry. [f. HUSBAND sb. + -RY.]

†1. The administration and management of a household; domestic economy. *Obs.* (Cf. *HOUSEWIFERY* 1.)

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 463/56 Of oþur þingus ne tok he no þeme, ne to housbondrie. 1332 *Littræ Cantuarienses* (Rolls) I. 356 Poy avoms entremys de hosbondrye. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* in *Entick London* VOL. V.

(1766) IV. 354 The office and charge of him shal be... the husbandry of the same house, in as much as he may goodly oversee. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 25 Lorenzo I commit into your bands, The husbandry and mannage of my house. 1629 N. C[ARPENTER] *Achitophel* 53 The general administration of a family, which we may call husbandry.

†b. *transf.* and *fig.* Management, economical administration, ordering (as of a household). *Obs.*

1536 *Lisle Papers* XII. 70 (P.R.O.), I think you never were better [velvet]; but I will see the cutting out and husbandry thereof myself. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. II. (1636) 86 West India, which hath long injoyed the husbandrie of Ministers. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii. § 12. 63 There is a husbandry of the soul, as well as of the estate.

2. The business or occupation of a husbandman or farmer; tillage or cultivation of the soil (including also the rearing of live stock and poultry, and sometimes extended to that of bees, silkworms, etc.); agriculture, farming.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 387 Merchandise & hosbondrie & oper craftis. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abas. & Lim.* Mon. xiii. (1885) 141 The new husbandry hat is done þer, namely in grobbyng and stokkyng off treis, bushes, and groves. 1534 FITZHEAR. (title) The Boke of Husbndry. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 10 He delyted in husbndrye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 78 b, The vine requirith great husbandry about it. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 19 Those sheepe is the cause of all these mischieues, for they haue driven husbandry out of the cuntry. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 98 The husbandry of sowing clover grass... will here come in most properly. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 128 There is not a more dubious point in agriculture than the difference between the Old and the New husbandry. 1806 GAVETTER *Scotl.* s.v. *Yarrow*, The chief branch of husbandry is the rearing of sheep. 1849 COOPER *Speeches* 51 In 1790 the price of iron and implements of husbandry was double what it is now. *fig.* 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxx. 483 The heart... prepared to receive it by the husbandry of Providence.

†b. Industrial occupation in general. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* Div. Dutch country people toyking at their Husbandrie; women carding of their Hemp, the men beating it. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 21 Live as Abraham and Jacob did, not as Esau, follow some study, follow some good husbandry.

†3. *concr.* (from 1 and 2). a. Household goods. b. Agricultural produce, cultivated crops. c. Land under cultivation; an agricultural holding. d. The body of husbandmen on an estate; the farm tenantry. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 283 Spoones and stooles, and all swich housbondrye. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* III. 9 Ye are goddis husbandrye, ye are goddis byldynge. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. II. 39 All þer Husbandry doth lye on heapes, Corrupting in it owne fertility. a 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 205 How goodly a sight is it when a man looks into the husbandrie, to see the vine full of clusters, to see the furrowes full of corne. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 321 Sir Hugh Plat had a long and tedious task... before the Husbandry would stir. 1697 A. DE LA PYNNE *Diary* (Surtees) 159 The lord or steward of this manour of Broughton... had also a capon of every husbandry, and a hen of a whole cottagry, and a chicken of a half cottagry... To this day some of the chief husbandry fetches their coals and wood.

4. a. With qualifying epithet (*good* or *ill*): Management (profitable or wasteful) of a household or of resources; (good or bad) economy.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 122 By negligence or lacke of good husbandrie. 1573 *New Custom* I. II. in *Harl. Dodley* III. 16 Covetousness they call Good husbandry, when one man would faine have all. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 134 Wars... occasioning much waste of Treasure, put the King to the utmost pitch of good Husbandry. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lovu C. Warres* 355 That old negligence, and ill husbandry in the disposing of money. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study Hist.* II. (1752) 38 The excessive ill husbandry practised from the very beginning of King William's reign. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. x. 75 Good husbandry and frugality are quite out of fashion.

b. Hence *absol.*: Careful management; employment of a thing sparingly and to the best advantage; economy, thrift, profit. (Cf. *HOUSEWIFERY* 1 b.)

1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. 1. 55 Husbondrie and be holden to-gedere. 14... MS. *Cotton. Cleop.* E. iv. If. 35 in *P. Pl. Crede* Notes 38 Also to the buttrey dore þe xij. sundrye keyes in xij. hands, wherein symythe to be small husbandrye. 1552 HULOET, Husbandrye or profite, *utilitas*. 1663 PEPPYS *Diary* 6 June, Every thing [is] managed there by their builders with such husbandry as is not imaginable. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 ¶1 The Ways of Gain, Husbandry, and Thrift. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 265 Reform has no gratitude, no prudence, no husbandry. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 185 In such husbandry qualities he well deserved great commendations. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 143 Pleasure and husbandry boats. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 684 Obligated to manufacture... most of their husbandry tools. 1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 5 No part of husbandry-labour can be carried on without it [timber].

Hence †**Husbandry** *v. trans.*, to apply husbandry to; to till, cultivate. *Obs. rare.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* xii. 71 One Acre of well Manured and Husbandryed Land. *Ibid.*, Consider the vast advantage there will be by Husbanding a little well... One Acre Manured, Plowed, and Husbanded in season, may and doth usually beare as much Corne as two or three ill Husbanded.

Husbandship. [f. HUSBAND sb. + -SHIP.] The action or office of husband.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 314 Such a loving piece of good husbandship as a letter. 1881 *Academy* 2 July 3/3 There was no better portion for his [Arnold's] daughter than the neighbouring convent or the husbandship of one Lorenzo da Fiori. 1892 MAS. *Crosse Red-letter Days* I. 237, I never heard of his being remarkable for anything in the world except for husbandship of the authoress.

Huscarle: see *HOUSECARL*. **Husche**, *obs.* f. *HUTCH sb.* **Huse**, anglicized f. *HUSO*, sturgeon.

†**Huseau**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *housseau* (Cotgr.) 'a course drawer worn over a Stocking instead of a Boot' (cf. OF. *houel*, in Godef.), dim. of OF. (and F. dial.) *house*, *huse*, *huse boot*.] Some kind of boot or legging.

Husens in the first quot. is app. an error for *husens* = *husians*, for which *husians* in Cowell is again an error, copied by Minshew and Phillips. But cf. Sc. *Husion*.

1464-5 *Act & Edw. IV.* c. 7 Que nulle persone Cordewaner... face, ascuns solers galoges ou husens ouveque ascun pike ou polein qe passera la longueur... de deus poutz. *Ibid.*, Ascuns solers husens on galoges [Rolls *Parli.* V. 566/2 Shoes, Galoges or Botes... Shoes, Botes or Galoges]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Husians*, cometh of the French (*housiaux*) I. *oree*, a boote. It is used in the Statute, an. 4 Ed. 4. ca. 7. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Husians* (old Word), a kind of Boot or Spatterdash of course Cloth. 1720 STRAYE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xii. 212/2 (tr. Act 1464-5) Any Shoes, Galoshes, or Huseaus.

Husel, *hushel*, *obs.* ff. *HOUSE*.

Husewif, **Husefry**, *obs.* ff. *HOUSEWIFE*, -RY.

Hush (hʊʃ), *sb.* 1. A local Sc. name for the Lamp-fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*). Also hush-bagaty, hush-padle (cf. *COCK-PADDLE*).

a 1605 POLWART *Flying w.* *Montgomery* 746 Hush padle, lick ladle. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hush*, the Lump, a fish.

Hush (hʊʃ), *sb.* 2. [f. *HUSH v.* 1] Rare before the 19th c., but then (perhaps following Byron) in extensive use in prose and poetry.]

1. Suppression of sound, imposed or enforced; silence (where noise has been or might be); stillness, quiet.

1689 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas.* II (O. H. S.) 274 At the very instant was a hush. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) III. 285 Where the shrill trumpets never sound, But one eternal hush goes round. 1816 BACON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvii, It is the hush of night. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* x. v, A dead hush lay like a heavy air over the multitude. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, A certain awful hush pervades the ancient pile, the cloisters, and the churchyard. 1877 BLACK *Green Fast* xxvi, The hush of evening had fallen over the birds. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 3/1 There are moments of solemn hush between the verses of the hymn.

b. Suppression of discussion; the hushing-up of a scandal, etc.

1898 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/5 The distinguishing feature of the Board was a policy of 'Hush'.

2. An utterance of 'hush'!

1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* xii. (1894) 282 A scarce audible hush seems to be whispered throughout the region.

Hush (hʊʃ), *sb.* 3. *north. dial.* [Echoic. Goes with *HUSH v.* 2 Cf. Ger. *husch* sudden or swift motion, sudden shower of rain.]

1. The sound made by water flowing swiftly but smoothly.

1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 242 In his ears was the hush rather than rush of the water over the dam.

2. A gush or rush of water; spec. in *Lead mining*, an artificial rush of water from a dam, to wash away the surface, etc.: see *HUSH v.* 3 Hence *hush-dam*, *hush-gutter*: see quot. 1821.

1821 W. FORSTER *Treat. Strata Newcastle to Cross Fell* (ed. 2) 283 Where the sloping ground to be hushed, is of any considerable length, from the hush-dam down to the bottom of the slope, the reservoir must contain a considerable quantity of water... to carry down the great quantity of rubbish which the water will raise in a long hush-gutter. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hush*, a sudden bursting out of water, a gush. *Ettr. For.* 1861 *Durham Chron.* 13 Sept., The 'hushes' from the lead mines, which had done so much harm to the fish. 1893 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hush*, a great rush of water. This is produced artificially... so as to bare the surface of the rock in order to discover indications of ore in the face of a hill side.

Hush (hʊʃ), *a. arch.* [A later modification of *HUSHT a.*, after the introduction of *HUSH v.* 1 and *int.*] Silent, still, quiet, hushed.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. II. 508 The bold windes speechlesse, and the Orbe below As hush as death. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 22 At night when all was hush. 1666 PEPPYS *Diary* 22 July, Walked through the House, where most people mighty hush, and, methinks, melancholy. 1702 *Mouse grown a Rat* 31 Vou... are hush in his Cause, that you may be able to speak in your own. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. iii, The owl has seen him, and is hush. 1841 LONGF. *Frithiof's Homestead* 29 Hush sat the listening bench.

Hush (hʊʃ), *v.* 1 Also 7 *whosh*. [Found first in 16th c.; app. in its origin a back-formation from *HUSHT a.*, which was in much earlier use, and appears to have been, from its final *t*, at length treated as a pa. pple.: see *HUSHEN*. A verb *HUSHT* (q.v.) of the same form as the adjective is recorded in 16th c. dicties.]

1. *trans.* To make silent, still, or quiet; to impose silence upon; to silence, quiet.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* in 4 *Supplic.* (E.E.T.S.) 83 Yf they were of God, they woulde... not be hushed with an acte in parliament. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v.* I. 110 My dutie hushes me. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii, Which..

(like the Word of God) in one instant hushes outrageous tempests into a sudden stillness and peaceful calm. 1775 *Pope's Odes*. xiii. 3 A paucity of silence hush'd the shady rooms. 1799 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv. To... hush the sailor's fearful groan. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 152 The very birds... hushing their own strains, listened in charmed silence. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxi. The little child awoke... Charley... began to walk about hushing it. 1883 STEVENSON *St. Charles* 35 Hushing their talk.

b. with *up, down*, as intensive additions.
1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (ed. Cassell) 21 Thus would Diabolus hush up and quiet the town of Mansoul. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 4 If he would hush down the waves of heresy as he had restored peace to the waters of the Mediterranean. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona* xiv. Pages hushed their laughter down.

2. *transf. and fig.* To reduce to tranquillity, to suppress (anything disturbing or disquieting); to allay, lull, pacify. Also with *up*.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 178 The matter was whosht up with the conclusion of the marriage. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* i. i. Wilt thou then Hush my cares thus? 1784 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 427. I do sincerely congratulate you, that the disturbance is hushed. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. lviii. There's a rumour which I fain would hush. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 233 The quarrel between the baronage and the Church... was hushed in the presence of a common danger.

3. Usually in phr. *hush up*. To suppress talk, mention, or discussion of; to procure silence concerning; to keep from getting known.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 125 Resolved to have all things hush up. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 ¶ 5 It had indeed cost him a Hundred Pounds to hush the Affair. 1737 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. v. The thing was hushed up, and never known at court. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 207 Either the Envoys have not written... or their communications are hushed up. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 165 What is vulgarly called hushing the transaction. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 225/2 Opportunities for a suspicious matter being improperly hushed up.

4. *intr.* To become or be silent, quiet, or still. Also *collog.* with *up*.

1561 [see HUSHING *ppl.* a.]. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxix. v. But I doe hush, why do I say thus much? 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* iii. ii. Wks. (1875) 318 All hush to bed. 18... LOWELL *Sonnets* xx. Let praise hush. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* xvii. iv. O, let us hush and hear His holy word. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* To hush up, to cease speaking, to be silent, to hush. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 3/3 Mr. Gladstone rose as Leader of the House, and everyone hushed to hear his decision.

Hence **Husher** (in 7 whoosher), one who hushes or quiets.

1699 TORRIANO, *Ninnatrice*, a rocker, a stiller, a luller, a whoosher or a dandler of children asleep.

Hush, *v.* 2. Now *dial.* [A modification of the natural utterance *sh!*: cf. *Shoo*. Cf. Ger. *hushen* in same sense.] *trans.* To scare or drive off (birds, etc.) with cries of 'hush!' or 'sh!'.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii. She hush't him thence, he sung no more, But... flew towards the shore. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 409 Whilst David was hunted up and down like a partridge, and hushed out of every bush. 1880 ANTRIM & DOWN *Gloss.* *Hush*, to drive a flock of fowl, saying at the same time, 'Hush, hush'. Sometimes *Whush*, or *Wheschoo*.

Hush, *v.* 3. *north. dial.* [Echoic. Cf. HUSH *sb.* 3.] *trans.* To send or let forth (water) with a rush; *spec.* in *Lead mining*, to send a rush of water over a sloping surface, in order to uncover ore, and separate it from the earth and stones in which it is embedded, or for similar purposes. Hence **Hushing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.*

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 364 Which gives it [the River] the Colour of Water hushed from Lead-mines. 1799 *Mining lease* in *Barneval & Cressw. King's B. Rep.* IX. 507 With full power... to do all other things (hushing only excepted) as might be necessary. 1821 W. FORSTER *Treat. Straits Newcastle to Cross Fell* (ed. 2) 282 note. Considerable quantities of float ore have been procured at Greengill mine, in Alston-moor by Hushing. 1828 CRADEN *Dial.* *Hush*, to detach, by force of a running stream, earthy particles from minerals. 1878 CUMBERLAND *Gloss.* *Hush*, ... to wash away soil from mines or quarries by a rush of water. 1886 W. M. EGGLESTONE *Wearside Names* 73 The earliest method of searching for lead ore was by collecting the water in dams and hushing the surface of the ground where metalliferous veins existed. 1887 *North Star* 26 Oct. [He] had promised... that he would have a stop put to the hushing process.

Hush (*hʊʃ*), *int.* [app. a later form of HUSHT *int.* 1: cf. *Sh!* It might also be taken as imperative of HUSH *v.* 1.] A command to be silent or quiet; silence! = *Sc.* *whisht!*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* *Hush*, *Hush*, *Hush*, peace, or he still. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 94 No more you petty Spirits of Region low Offend our hearing: hush. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 125 'They employ'd themselves while the Bills were reading, about—' 'Hush, hush'. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. 'Hush, they are pilgrims', whispered Viraldi. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 225 Silence! Hush! what noise was this?

Hushaby (*hʊʃəbi*), *int., v., and a. dial.* [f. HUSH *v.* 1 or *int.* + *by* in *by-by*, BTE-BYE¹, child's name for 'sleep' or 'bed': cf. also *lullaby*, *rockaby*.]

A. *int.* (or imperative of *vb.*) Hush! and go to sleep; a word used in lulling a child.

1796 *Mother Goose's Melody* 15 Hush-a-by baby On the tree top, When the wind blows The cradle will rock.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Hushie-baw-Babbie*, the cradle-song to babes. 1864 Miss YONGE *Trial* I. 66 'It is one constant hush, hushaby', he said; 'it would make one sleep pleasantly!'

B. *vb. trans.* To lull to sleep with 'hushaby'. 1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix. (1882) 23/2 Hushabying a baby as wouldn't be hushabied.

C. *adj.* 'Tending to quiet or lull' (*Eclectic Rev.* cited in Worcester 1846).

Hushed (*hʊʃt*), *ppl. a.* Also 7-8 *hush'd*. See also HUSHT. [Historically a continuation of the earlier *adj.* HUSHT, but treated as the *pa. ppl.* of HUSH *v.* 1, after the appearance of the latter.] Reduced to silence; silenced, stilled, quieted.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 15 Vouchsafe me, theod, your hush'd observances. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. i. No more; but hush'd as Midnight Silence go. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 7 The Air was hushed, the Multitude attentive. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vii. 183 No brethren of Saint Dominic inhabit the hushed and empty cells. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/6 All spoke in hushed whispers.

Hence **Hushedly** (*hʊʃdli*) *adv.*, in a hushed manner.

1851 G. MEREDITH *Poems*, Song, Hushedly, mournfully, mistily up to the shore. 1892 LE GALLIENNE *Love's Worship*, In morning meadows I have knelt to thee, In noontide woodlands harkened hushedly.

Husher = *usher*: see HUISHER.

Hushful (*hʊʃfʊl*), *a. rare*. [f. HUSH *sb.* 1 + -FUL.] Full of or pervaded by silence or stillness; tending to hush to rest. Hence **Hushfully** *adv.*, with suppression of noise, silently.

a 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* (1874) 7 Hushfully falls the soft, white, windless snow. 1884 W. SHARP in *Harper's Mag.* June 17 The tide's faint ripples creep Along the brown sands hushfully. 1889 M. CAIRD *Wing of Arael* I. vii. 110 Harry found himself alone in the hushful twilight.

Hush-hire, *rare*. = HUSH-MONEY.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 426 Their noble disinterest rejected all hush-hire.

Hushing (*hʊʃɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. HUSH *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of hush *v.* 1; the action of rendering still, silent, or quiet; the whispering of *sh!* as in enjoining silence. *Hushing up*: see HUSH *v.* 1 3.

1813 L. HUNT *Poems, To T—B— Esq.*, With thousand tiny hushings, like the swarm of atom bees. 1831 [POT] *Assassins Paradise* 41 But whisper'd hushings checked the words that broke. 1849 Mrs. PEABODY in *Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 338 She believed that it was better for all, even for the criminals, that there should be no hushings-up.

Hushing, *vbl. sb.* 2: see HUSH *v.* 3

Hushing, *ppl. a.* [f. HUSH *v.* 1 + -ING²] That hushes: see the verb.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Y iij b. The tunable notes of the pretty birds among the hushing woodes of the hilles. 1800 L. HUNT *Robin Hood Poems* 141 The coffin was strip'd of it's hiding pall, Amidst the hushing choirs. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 119 When a God gives sign, With hushing finger. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 183 More vocal through the hushing night.

Hence **Hushingly** *adv.*, in a hushing manner; with the sound *sh!* as in enjoining silence.

1833 RICHIE *Wand. by Loire* 10 The echo of our measured, tiptoe tread ran hushingly round the vault. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. i. 6 The waves... laid themselves hushingly upon the sands, as if to caution us to silence.

Hushion (*hʊʃən*), *Sc.* Also *hoeshion*, *hoshen*. [Possibly a popular formation from HUSEAU.] A stocking without a foot; a hogger, hugger.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Sensons* 118 Some w^l wallets, some w^l weights, And some w^l hushions caprin Right high. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv. She dights her grunzie w^l a hushion. 1890 *Songs of Nursery in Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) II. 121 Hushions on her bare legs.

Hush-money. [See HUSH *v.* 1 3.] Money paid to prevent disclosure or exposure, or to hush up a crime or discreditable transaction.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 9, I expect Hush-Money to be regularly sent for every Folly or Vice any one commits in this whole Town. 1731 SWIFT *Poems, To Gay* 107 A dextrous Steward, when his Tricks are found, Hush-money sends to all the Neighbours round. 1845 (16 Apr.) BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* (1868) 150 This bill... is hush-money given that they may not proclaim to the whole country... the sufferings of the population. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 214 He had been forced to pay hushmoney to informers.

Hush-shop, *local*. [f. HUSH *v.* 1 or *a.*, in reference to the quietness of its operations.] A house for the clandestine sale of drink; an unlicensed drink-shop. (See *quot.* 1865.)

1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 108 In short, it was a hush-shop. 1854 FRASER'S *Mag.* L. 287 The Sunday is spent... in the beer-shop, or gin-shop, or hush-shop. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irish* I. 15 note. The term 'Hush Shop'... 'hush' signifying that the company frequenting such places were expected to conduct themselves as orderly as possible, that no alarm might be given to parties in authority.

Husht (*hʊʃt*), *int.* 1 Now *dial.* Also 6 *hul(s)ht*. [app. a variant of HUSHT *int.*, q.v.] = HUSH *int.*

1387-8 (ed. 1531) T. USK *Test. Love* i. v. (ed. Skeat I. 90). Thus, after jangling words, cometh husht! pees! and be stille! 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Bat*, a word of reproche: as tush: tut. Sometime of silence, as husht. 1598

FLORIO, *Citto*, a word to bid children holde their peace, as we say whusht, husht. 1611 CORRA, *Hautiche*,... husht, whist, ist, not a word for your life. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 155 Husht, poor weeping Mary. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.*, *Husht*, hush!

Husht, *int.* 2. [Cf. *HIST* *int.* 2.] A cry to frighten off or drive away an animal.

1853 W. B. BARKER *Lares & Penates* 285 As soon as the dog seizes the bird, the master calls out, *Husht! Husht!* throwing a stone or any thing he can at him to make him let go the bird.

Husht (*hʊʃt*), *a. arch.* Also 5 *hussht*, *hushte*, *hoscht*. See also HUSHED. [In 15th c. texts, *hussht*, *hushte*, varies with HUST, *huyst*, and WHIST, derived from the corresponding interjectional forms, to express the state which these enjoin or produce. As an *adj.*, *husht* gave rise to a *vb.* and *sb.* of the same form; but it appears to have been at length felt as a *pa. ppl.*, as if *hush-t*, from which feeling there arose a new verb HUSH; under the influence of this, the original *adj.* itself passed into the *pa. ppl.* *hush'd*, HUSHED, of which it is now treated as a variant spelling.] Silent, still, quiet; later, Reduced to silence, rendered silent.

1400-30 Chaucer's *Knt's T.* 2123 (Harl. MS.) When pey were sette and hussht [Six-text, *hust*, *huyst*] was al be place. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 813 All was hoscht and styll. 1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I can make my chyldre hushte whan me lyst, though he krye never so fast. 1599 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 458 Euen as the wind is husht before it raineth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 80 Husht Winds the topmost Branches scarcely bend. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* i. 72 The husht billow.

† **Husht**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—*v.* Also 6 *whosht*. [f. HUSHT *int.* 1 or *adj.*: cf. HUST, WHIST, WHISHT *vbs.*, and see HUSH *v.* 1 a. *trans.* To still, to hush. b. *intr.* To be still or silent.

1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I husht, I styll, *je repayse* and *je recoyse*. Declared in 'I husht'. 1554 HULOET, Husht or kepe silence, *reticere*... *sileo*. 1598 FLORIO, *Tasentare*, to whosht, to still, to put to silence, to hold ones peace.

Husht, *sb.* [f. HUSHT *int.* or *a.*: cf. HUSH *sb.* 2.] Silence, quiet, hush.

1566 DRANT *Wail Hierim*. Kvij, He that was proude and bare him hys mouth syt in hushte alone. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. i. Even in the husht of night.

† **Hushtness**, *Obs.* [f. HUSHT *a.* + -NESS.] Silence, stillness.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* (N.), A generall hushtnesse hath the world possest.

Hushy (*hʊʃi*), *a.* [f. HUSH *sb.* 3 + -Y.] That is characterized by the sound *hush*.

1803 MISS ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 97 The hushy sound (if I may be allowed to coin that epithet) of the sea-shore.

Husk (*hʊsk*), *sb.* 1 [Late ME. *huske*, of uncertain origin.

A common word since c. 1400, of which no earlier trace has been found. Conjectures have been offered of its relationship to Ger. *hülse*, Du. *hulze*, *huls*, which (notwithstanding the identity of sense) appear to be historically and phonetically untenable, and of its ultimate derivation from *hūs* 'house', which is perhaps possible: cf. for the form, *chink*, *dalk*, *halk*, *holk*, *polk*, *stalk* (and see Kluge, *Stammbildung*. § 61); for the sense, LG. *hūske* = Ger. *hüschchen*, 'little house', in E. Fris. also, core (of an apple); 'case' (e.g. spectacle-case), 'paper bag'; also MDu. *hushkijn*, *hushken*, Du. *hushken*, 'little house', core (of an apple); Ger. *gehäuse*, 'case, capsule', etc. The connexion of Norwegian *husk* 'piece of leather used to enlarge a shoe-last', is quite uncertain.]

1. The dry outer integument of certain fruits and seeds; *esp.* the hard fibrous sheath of grain, nuts, etc.; a glume or rind; *spec.* in U.S., the outer covering of an ear of maize or Indian corn.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cliv. (1495), Codde and an huske hyght Siliqua. c. 1400 MAUNDVE, xxi. (1839) 188 As the Note of the Haselle hath an Husk with outen. *Ibid.* (Roxh.) 94 Pe maces er be huskes of be nutmegge. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 254/2 Huske of frute, or oþer lyke, corticillus. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 81 The huske whiche is about the grayn. 1548 UNALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xv. (R.), To fil his bealie... with the vera huskes and coddes, wher-with the hogges were fedde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xv. 16 The huskes [Wycl., *lind*, COVERD. *coddis*, *coddess*] that the swyne ate. 1631 WIDDOOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 36 The Chesnut... is covered with a sharpe huske, and within it hath a red huske. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 156 Carret seeds are like a cleft of a Coco-Nut Husk. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Verdegreaire*, The Husks of pressed Grapes. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 87 The malt is parched until it has acquired a slight tinge of yellowness on the husk. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xiii. 29 The women who in Autumn Stripped the yellow husks of harvest.

† b. The calyx or involucre of a flower. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 210 Whyche flour yf he se yt not yet spryge oute of the huske. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Husks*, among botanists, the part which a flower grows out of... Of these there are several kinds, as bulbous or round husks, bottle husks, middle husks, foot husks, hose husks.

c. Husks collectively, husky matter.

1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 233 By about the twenty-fourth day the wine was ready for clearing of the husk. *Ibid.* 234 The sweet wine had already no husk in it.

2. Applied to animal coverings or shells: † a. The coriaceous wing-case of an insect; an elytron.

Obs. b. The shell or case of a chrysalis; or a cocoon. † arch. c. In Georgia, U.S., an oyster shell.

1554 HULOET, *Byttel flye* with a blacke huske. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 488 Euerie one [silkworm] shutting vp himselfe in his scale or huske, which they make

and build up in two daies. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 226 A good bait is the young brood of Wasps or Bees, baked or hardened in their husks. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 187 Several of them flew away in Gnats, leaving their husks behind them in the water floating under the surface. *Ibid.* 215 They seem covered, upon the upper side of them, with a small husk, not unlike the scale, or shell of a Wood-louse. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1830) 228 This [chrysalis] also in its turn dies; its dead and brittle husk falls to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 11, I saw the dragon-fly Come from the wells where he did lie. An inner impulse rent the veil Of his old husk.

3. *techn.* Applied to a frame of various kinds: see *quots.*

1688 R. HOLME *Artnoury* III. 100/2 Husk is a square Frame of Moulding... set over the Mantle Tree of a Chimney between two Pillasters. 1873 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Husk, the supporting frame of a run of millstones.

4. *transf. and fig.* The outside or external part of anything; mostly in depreciatory sense, the mere rough or worthless exterior, as contrasted with the substantial inner part or essence.

1547-64 BADLOWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 98 That... the bitterness & hardness of his (Death's) rough husk should hinder vs from the sweet taste of such a comfortable kernell. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iii. 10 A few husks of reason. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* xvi. 39 Their acquiescing in God's choice should be the pith and kernel of the precept, and the setting up of a King only the husk and shell of it. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 85 Bashfulness and apathy are a tough husk, in which a delicate organization is protected from premature ripening. 1861-8 LOWELL *Emerson* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 355 He... gave us ravishing glimpses of an ideal under the dry husk of our New England. 1887 W. H. STONE *Harveian Oration* 21 The mere reproduction of the dry husks of thought termed words.

b. Applied to the human body.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 62 May not our soul... challenge a good share of our time... or shall this mortal husk engross it all? 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 102 It is a matter of perfect indifference to me what becomes of this little ugly husk of mine, when once I shall have 'shuffled off this mortal coil'.

† c. Applied to a person. *Obs.*

1601 MARSTON *Passion & Kath.* i. 76 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) II. 138 You keep too great a house... You same drie throated husks Will sucke you vp. *Ibid.* iv. 39 *Ibid.* 183 *Br. Lu.* How like you the new Poet Melidius? *Br. Sig.* A slight huffling spirit, a Corke, a Huske.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* (from 1), as *husk-porridge*; *husk-like* adj.; 'in the husk', as *husk corn*, *nut*; *husk-hackler*, 'a machine for tearing corn-husks into shreds for stuffing for mattresses, pillows, cushions, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1687 S. SEWALL *Diary* 3 Oct. (1878) I. 191 Husk Corn. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 60 Flowers with valves like grasses, and husk-like calyxes. 1851 MAS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* 1. 1002 To see the people swallow hot Husk-porridge which his chartered churchmen stir. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 5/2 The husk nuts piled on the top.

Husk (hʊsk), *sb.*² [In sense 1 of uncertain origin; possibly from HUSK *sb.*¹; cf. also HUSK *v.*²; in sense 2 app. a back-formation from HUSKY *a.* 4.]

1. A disease affecting cattle: see *quots.*

a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* in O. C. & F. Wds. (E. D. S.) 62 *Hassacks*, a disease affecting the throat. The result of worms in the bronchial tubes; called also *Hush*, *Husk*, and *Hoose*. 1755 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 247 The husk... is a disease, to which bullocks are very subject, while young... The creature is seized with a short dry cough, by which he is perpetually teized. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Hush.* 230 Some of my hogs... were affected with a violent cough vulgarly called the husk. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 210 In oxen, sheep and swine, the disorders called the foul, the rot, and the husk will be perpetuated from generation to generation. 1892 *Wiltsh. Co. Mirror* 5 Aug. 1/6 Mixture for Pigs... intended to cure Colds, Lameness, Husk, Worms.

2. *Huskiness.*

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* 4 Clearing the husk in his throat with two or three hems. 1887 *Daily News* 23 July 6/7 (It) brings a husk to the father's voice as they shake hands in a last 'good-bye'.

† **Husk**, *sb.*³ *Obs.*, the dog-fish: see HUSS.

Husk (hʊsk), *a. dial.* [app. a back-formation from *husky*; but cf. HASK *a.*] Dry, parched, HUSKY. Also *comb.*, husk-voiced adj.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Husk*. (3) Dry; parched. *Linc.* 1876 LANIER *Poems*, *Clover* 24 Nor Dick husk-voiced upbraids The sway-back'd roan.

Husk (hʊsk), *v.*¹ [f. HUSK *sb.*¹] *trans.* To remove the husk from, to deprive of the husk.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 57 b. The germanes husk millet and eat it with milk. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 567 Pistores were those... who husked and cleansed the bearded red wheat. 1668 FAVER *Acc. E. India* & P. 53 Pepper... when dried it is black, and husked white. 1737 EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) I. 363/1 The children were... husking Indian corn. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 42 The maize is afterwards husked in the field, at leisure. 1880 MISS BIRAO *Japan* I. 138 They are husking rice, a very laborious process.

Husk (hʊsk), *v.*² *local.* [Goes with HUSK *sb.*²] *intr.* Of cattle: To cough as when suffering from the 'husk'. Hence *Husking* *vbl. sb.*

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 135 Sicknes of the Loongs is, a short husking, and thrusting out of the loong withall. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 354 They [hullocks] were all observed to husk soon after being purchased.

Huskanaw, -oy (hʊ'skənə-, -oi), *sb.* [American Indian.] The ceremony or ordeal, formerly in use among the Indians of Virginia, of preparing young men for the duties of manhood by means of solitary confinement and the use of narcotics. So **Huskanaw**, -oy *v.*, to subject to this treatment.

1705 R. B. BEVERLEY *Virginia* III. 332 (1722) 177 The Solemnity of Huskanaw is commonly practis'd once every fourteen or sixteen Years... The choicest and briskest young Men... are chosen out by the Rulers to be Huskanawed. *Ibid.* 179 The Appamattucks, formerly a great Nation, tho' now an inconsiderable People, made an Huskanaw in the Year 1690. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Huskanawing*, a Solemnity practised by the Virginian Indians... It is an Institution or Discipline that all young Men must pass under before they can be admitted to be of the Number of Great Men, Officers, or Cockarouses of the nation. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 444 So much out of his element that he has the air of one huskanowed.

† **Huske**, *Obs.* According to Strutt, An old name for a 'company' of hares.

1801 STUART *Sports & Past.* I. i. (1876) 80 A huske or a down of hares; a nest of rabbits; a clowder of cats.

Husked (hʊskt), *a.* [f. HUSK *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹]

† 1. Furnished or covered with a husk. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis*, etc. *Epit. Ld. Offalye* (Arb.) 152 Three soundest wheateorne with chaffy filthod is husked. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 A small fruit... husked like a Chesnut. 1638 *Hist. Albino & Bellama* (N.), Like Jupiter husk in a female skin. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 205 Though the Corn be like Wheat, and not husked, as all Spelt is.

† b. Having husks (to feed on). *Obs.*

(Referring to the parable of the prodigal son, Luke xv.) 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 3 Lead by John Fox into this wild hogge-field of his husked Saincts. 2. Stripped of the husk; hulled.

1607 TOPSELL *Foierf. Beasts* (1658) 199 Let her see the husked Barley and Scallions, and the fat of a male Goat. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 329 Rice which they sell ready husked. a 1868 MEADE *New Zealand* (1870) 332 Cocoads, husked and opened.

Husken, *a.* [f. HUSK *sb.*¹ + -EN⁴.] Of the nature of a husk.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 419 When these daintie creatures [silkworms] have made them little husken houses.

Husker (hʊskər), *[f. HUSK *v.* + -ER¹.]* One who husks; one who removes the husk of corn; *U.S.*, one who takes part in a husking-bee.

1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* III. When to the board the thronging huskers pour. 1850 WHITTIER *Huskers* 10 From many a brown old farm-house... the merry huskers came.

b. A machine for removing husks.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Corn-husker*. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 365 The automatic husk-husker.

Huskily (hʊ'skili), *adv.* [f. HUSKY *a.* 4 + -LY².] In a husky manner; with a husky voice.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* vii. viii. (1872) II. 337 The ruggedst of human creatures... growling huskily something which we perceive is real prayer.

† **Huskin**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *Huss* (see HUSSITE) + dim. suffix -IN.] A Hussite.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 716/1 The Huskins and Swinglans pursue the Lutheranes. 1533—*Answ. Poysoned Bk.* *ibid.* 1051/2 These Lutherane heretikes, these Huskins, Swinglans; and Tyndalins.

Huskiness (hʊ'skines), *[f. HUSKY *a.* + -NESS.]* The quality or condition of being husky, esp. of having a husky voice, etc.

1793 BEDDOES *Catarrh* 156 The huskiness of the bronchiae. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi. 'I tell no lies', said the butcher, with the same mild huskiness as before. 1871 NARREYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. vii. 893 The patient is warned by the huskiness of his throat.

Husking (hʊ'skin), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. HUSK *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of HUSK *v.*¹; the removal of the husk. *spec.* in *U.S.* The removal of the husk from Indian corn; hence, a party or gathering of the neighbours and friends of a farmer to assist him in husking his corn, usually enlivened with festivities; called also *husking-bee* (see *b.*).

1721 B. LYNOE *Diary* (1880) 132 Fair day; husking at Colo's. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 195 A... machine for husking. 1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* III. The invited neighbors to the husking come. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 1099 A tight, buxom girl... Who can sing at a husking or romp at a shearing. 1884 H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* I. 15 Huskings and spinning bees made work and play shade into each other.

b. *attrib.*, as *husking-ballad*, -*bee* (see BEE¹ 4), *party*; *husking-glove*, -*peg*, -*pin*, articles used in husking Indian corn.

1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 156 The prisoner and the deceased were at a husking frolic. 1809 Husking-bee (see BEE¹ 4). 1850 WHITTIER *Huskers* 13 The master of the village school... a husking-ballad sung. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 186 The... husking-bee, where the lads and lassies sit round laughingly busy under the swinging lantern.

Husking, *vbl. sb.*²: see HUSK *v.*²

† **Husking**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [Cf. HUSK *sb.*² and HUSKY *a.* 4.] Of a cough: Husky, dry, rough.

a 1707 BE. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 19 He had a husking cough, and frequently spit up stones. So I call them, for they resembled cherry-stones.

† **Huskish**, *a.*¹ *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. HUSK *sb.*¹ + -ISH¹.] Of the nature of husks.

1631 R. H. ARYAGNUN, *Whole Creature* xv. § 1. 251 All these huskish Vanities, on which our Frigidall eates.

† **Huskish**, *a.*² *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. HUSK *sb.*² (or ? HUSK *a.*) + -ISH¹.] Somewhat husky.

1718 BATES in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 873 They [cows] first refused their Food; the next Day had Huskish Coughs.

Husky (hʊ'ski), *sb.* Also -ey, -ie. [Supposed to be a corrupted contraction of Eskimo.] a. An Eskimo. b. The Eskimo language. c. An Eskimo dog.

1864 C. F. HALL *Life among Esquimaux* I. 66 Carl Petersen no speak Husky... quick. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 6/3 The Indians were terribly afraid of the Esquimaux, who up there are called Huskies. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 682 The original Newfoundland was but little removed from the native 'hushie', and therefore from the timber-wolf of North America.

Husky (hʊ'ski), *a.* [f. HUSK *sb.*¹ + -Y.]

1. Full of, containing, or consisting of husks; of the nature of a husk.

1552 HULOET, Huskye, or ful of huskes, *siliquosus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 315 Most have found A husky Harvest, from the grudging Ground. 1711 E. WARD *Quir.* I. 70 And made the husky Food go down. 1794 T. STONE *Agric. Surv. Linc.* 74 (E. D. S.) Large ant-hills, producing sour, coarse, husky sedge, or sword-grass. 1810 H. BUSH *Vestriad* IV. 147 Browsing the jagged leaf or husky car.

† 2. Having or consisting of a chrysalis case. (Cf. HUSK *sb.*¹ 2 b.) *Obs.*

1655 G. S. in Hartlib *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 22 Wormes... which after turn into Flies, and so again into other husky Wormes without motion, and from them to other flying Insects. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.*, *Medit.* 1st May, Other families of them have forsaken their husky beds, and exult, and glitter in the warm sun-beams.

3. Dry, as a husk; without natural moisture, arid. *lit. and fig.*

1599 *Soliman & Perseda* I. A ija, A tale wherein she lately hath bestowed, The huskie humor of her bloody quill. c 1694 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. (R.), Cut their dry and husky wax away. a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1752) 152 We had also for the most part very dry husky winds. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 132 Grounds... of a dry, gravelly, husky Nature. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. I, His translation is hard, dry, and husky, as the outside of a cocoa-nut. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 523 The soil becomes dusty, or husky... that is, like a dry sponge. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 441 There was also a possibility that it [tobacco] would become husky from repeated sweatings.

4. Of persons and their voice: Dry in the throat, so that the timbre of the voice is lost, and its sound approaches more or less a hoarse whisper. (An effect of continued speaking, laryngeal inflammation, or violent emotion.)

a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* 343 (E. D. S.) They have in Wiltz a disease on their cows, which they call a hask or husky cough. 1740 DYCHE & PARSON, *Husky*,... spoken of a person that has phlegm sticking in his throat, which occasions him to speak imperfectly. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. 12 Weezy (who, between ourselves, is as husky as hell). 1831 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* 420 A deep husky cough. 1858 LONGE *M. Standish* IV. 122 His voice was husky with anger.

Husling: see HUSTLING *vbl. sb.*²

|| **Huso**. Also anglicized *huso*. [med.L. *huso*, a. OHG. *hūso* = MHG. *hūse*, mod.Ger. *hausen*, early mod.Du. *huys*: cf. HAUSEN.] The great sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, found esp. in the Black and Caspian Seas.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Huso*, the Hausen or Lask, a Fish of a prodigious Bigness, so as it can scarce be drawn with a Team of three or four Horses. 1708 KERSEY, *Huse*, *Huso*. 1721 BAILEY, *Huse*, a Fish, of which is made the white Glew called Ising-Glass. 1774 GOLOSOM, *Nat. Hist.* VI. 282 The Huso, or Isingglass Fish. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. II. 107 There are two noted species of this fish; the one is called the sturgeon by way of eminence, and the other the huso.

Huspl, -el (hʊ'spl), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [a. F. *houspiller* (15th c. in Littré) to maltreat by dragging about and shaking, altered from *hous*, *houssepigner* (13th c.), f. *housse* (see HOUSE *sb.*²) + *pigner*, *peigner* to comb, and therefore properly = 'peigner le manteau, battre' (Hatz.-Darm.)] *trans.* To treat with violence; to maltreat; to despoil; to harass. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 255/1 Huspylyn, or spoylyn... *spolio*, *dispolio*. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 38 When they are most terrified and huspl'd by these Ghosts. 1663 P. HENAY *Diaries* (1882) 143 Y^e quarter Sessions at Clan-roost where y^e Convictors, so called, were huspl'd. 1873 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Huspl*, 'I'll 'uspl yo' children off that causey'.

† **Huss**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 husk(e); 9 hurse. [Deriv. unascertained: the change of *husk* to *huss* appears to be as in Sc. *hush*, *huss*, etc.] The dog-fish, the skin of which was much used by fletchers for smoothing and polishing arrows. Also *attrib.*, as *huss skin* (*huskyn, hurse-skin*).

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 254/2 Huske, fyshe (K., H., husk, fish)... *squamus*. 1530 PALSGR. 233/2 Husse a fyshe, *rou-selle*. 1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Addit. MS. 25097), Huskyns for Fletchers, The skyn yd. 1612 *Rates of Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 328 Skins called... Husse skins for fletchers the skin... *viz.* 1662 *Stat. Ircl.* (1765) II. 415 Husk skins for fletchers, the skin *6d.* 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 286 Buck dress'd... Calif. Huss... Sheep and Lamb Skins. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Horse-skin*, the hard tuberculated skin of a fish, from which shagreen is made.

† **Huss**, *v. Obs.* [An echoic word, parallel to Huzz. Cf. Hoss.] *intr.* To buzz.

1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I husse, I homme or make a noyse, as a fyve dothe. Declared in 'I hosse'. 1547 BOORDE *Introid. Knowl.* ii. (1870) 126 Muche lyke the husyng of a homble be. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 67, I feel a husyng thing go from my head. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 38 We find such a husyng Breez, that sometimes we are not able to ply against it.

Hussar, *h.*, obs. forms of HUSZA.

Hussar (huzā'r), *sb.* Also 6 **hussayre**, -are, 7 **hussare**, (vs(s)aron). [*a.* Hungarian *huszar*, orig. 'freebooter, free-lance', later 'light horseman', ad. OServian *hussar*, also *gusar, kursar, gursar, kursar* pirate, robber, freebooter, ad. It. *corsaro, corsare, Corsair*.]

In the time of King Matthias Hunyady, in the second half of the 15th century, the word became applied to the Hungarian light horsemen, in which application it became known and used in the Western European languages: cf. Pol., Ger. *hussar*, F. *hussard*, in 18th c. *housard, housard*. In a Latin deed of armistice c. 1450, mention is made of 'předones aut Hwzarij hungari', and in other Latin documents of the 15th c. they are called *hussarones, hussarones* (after *předones*), whence occasionally *us(s)arons* in English. (Before the history was known, the word was fancifully derived from Magyar *huss* twenty: see Magyar *Nyelvőr* (Budapest) VI. 24, and Miklosich.)

1. One of a body of light horsemen organized in Hungary in the 15th c., and long confined to the Hungarian army; hence, the name of light cavalry regiments formed in imitation of these, which were subsequently introduced, and still exist, in most European armies, including that of Great Britain.

The dress of the Hungarian force set the type for that of the hussars of other nations, these being distinguished by uniforms of brilliant colours and elaborate ornament, two special characteristics being the dolman and bushy (the former of which is now abandoned in the British army).

1532 R. COPLAND *Vict. agst. Turks in Ames' Typogr. Antig.* (1816) III. 117 The capitayn generall... came... into y^e towne... with... xv. hondred hussayres, lyght horses. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 269 The horsmen of Hungary are commonly called Hussares, an excedyng rauenous and cruell kynde of men. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1610) 739 Hungarian horsemen, such as in time of peace liued by robbing, and are by an infamous name called 'Vsarons'. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 321 The Bashaw himself... being pursued by a Hussar, was taken hold of by him. 1688 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2349/3 The Regiment of Hussars, which the Elector of Bavaria resolved to raise... is now compleat: They are clothed in Red, having Caps with Feathers on their Heads, and Wolfs Skins on their left Shoulders. 1711 VIND. *Sackevell* 20 He appears to me more like a foraging Hussar. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas.* Hope 1. 352 Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce hussars. 1806-16 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. There are also several regiments of hussars in the British service. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* II. xxiv, The bold front presented by Vivian's hussars. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 471 Squadrons of hussars and Hulans were scouring the plain in every direction.

b. **Black or Death Hussar**, one of the 'Black Brunswickers' (hussars with black uniform) who, in the war with France, 1809-13, neither gave nor received quarter; hence *fig.*

1815 SIR C. BELL *Let. to G. F. Bell* 2 July in Lockhart *Scott*, This was a Brunswicker, of the Black or Death Hussars. 1816 SCOTT *Let. to Jas. Ballantyne* *ibid.*, I belong to the Black Hussars of Literature, who neither give nor receive criticism.

2. **transf. and fig.** A skirmisher; a free-lance in literature or debate.

1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1852) I. 473 Your infinitely-infinite monades in infinitely-never single bodies... cannot get the better even of my light armature, my skipping scampering hussars. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 432 He was a mere hussar, who had no steady views to direct him.

3. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *hussar blue, boot, broth, jacket, livery, regiment, saddle, waistcoat, war*, etc.; *hussar-like* adj. and adv.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xi. (1760) I. 67 An Hussar waist-coat, scarlet breeches. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xi, Hussar-like, they skirmish lightly and out of all order. 1774 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 60 A pair of hussar boots laced at the seams. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 211 He wore a deep green hussar jacket. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 521 Hussar saddle, with holsters and furniture. 1861 WHITE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 189 'Hussar broth', red herrings fried in gin. 1895 SIR E. WOOD *Cavalry in Waterloo* Camp. iv. 81 The Brunswick Hussar regiment was now ordered forward from Quatre Bras. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/3 Hussar blue is in much demand.

Hence (*nonce-uds.*) **Hussar** *v. intr.*, to carry on light warfare like a hussar. **Hussared** (huzā'rd) *a.*, made or ornamented like that of a hussar.

† **Hussarian**, ? a Hungarian hussar. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Amongst his countrymen, the High-dutchians and Hussarians. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 111 Sattin or silk waistcoats, hussar'd. 1864 CARLYLE *Frede. Gl.* xviii. xiv. (1872) VIII. 82 A Daun Detachment, hussaring about in those parts.

Hussaw, Hussel, obs. ff. HUSZA, HUSTLE. **Hussif**, dial. f. HOUSEWIFE. **Hussher**, var. HUISHER. **Hussilling**: see HUSTLING *vbl. sb.* 2

Hussite (hū'sait, hūsait). *Ecd. Hist.* [*ad. mod. L. Hussita* (usu. pl.), f. the surname of John Huss, or Hus (an abbreviation of the name of his native village *Husinec*, lit. 'goose-pen', in Bohemia).] A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian religious reformer of the 15th century.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/2 In Boheme the Hussites, in England the wycliffites. 1621 J. TAYLOR

(Water P.) *Motto* 31 Wks. (1630) II. 45/1 Of Romish Catholic, or Protestant: Of Brownist, Hussite or of Calvinist. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi, As at first by those of your tribe they were call'd Lollards and Hussites, so now by you be term'd Puritans and Brownists. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 361/1 There are a few Hussites now in Bohemia.

b. **attrib. or adj.**

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 361/1 The Emperor Sigismund... agreed that the Hussite priests should be tolerated, even at court. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 631/1 In the fifteenth century we find traces of Hussite teaching and Hussite communities scattered throughout the whole of the land.

Hence **Hussitism**.

1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 620 The new doctrine was known as Wyclifism, a term which was only gradually abandoned in favour of Hussitism after the year 1420.

Hussive, Hussle, obs. ff. HOUSEWIFE, HUSTLE. **Hussy, huzzy** (hū'zi), *sb.* Also 7 **hussie**, **huzzie**, 8-9 **hussey**, *Sc. hizzie*. [A phonetic reduction of HOUSEWIFE, *q.v.*]

† 1. The mistress of a household; a thrifty woman: = HOUSEWIFE 1. *Obs.*

1530 *Edin. Burgh Rec.* (1871) 30 Na seruandis [shall] tak vther clathis than thar masteris and husseis and thar houshaldis clathis to wesche. 15... SIR J. MOFFAT *Wife of Auchtermuchty* iii, Dame, ye maun to the pleugh the morn, I sall be hussy, gif I may. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 245 Her being so good a hussey of what money I had left her. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 98 His loud hussey, in her cobbled suit... Screams through the village.

2. A rustic, rude, opprobrious, or playfully rude mode of addressing a woman.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 7 [To a mare] You are mistaken Hussy. 1766 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 47 Then Venus vext, 'Hussie!' said she, 'no more Provoke my anger'. 1684 OTWAY *Albion* v, Yes, huzzy, and you shall be serviceable to me in the matter. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. viii, Hussy, ... I will make such a saucy trollop as yourself know, that I am not a proper subject of your discourse. 1853 READE *Ch. Johnstone* 235 Meg, ye idle hizzy... your pat is no on yet.

3. In some rural districts a mere equivalent of Woman, lass; hence, A strong country woman, a female of the lower orders; a woman of low or improper behaviour, or of light or worthless character; an ill-behaved, pert, or mischievous girl; a jade, minx. Also jocularly or in raillery.

The bad sense was at first mostly with qualification (*light, etc.*), or contextual.

1647 TAAP *Comm. Matt.* xiv. 8 Such another hussey as this was dame Alice Pierce, a concubine to our Edward III. 1648 BE. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 96 The light hussey 'wipes ber mouth' and [says] it was not she. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* i. 8 You talk of paltry husses. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 242 ¶ 3 The young Husseys would persuade me, that to believe one's Eyes is a sure way to be deceived. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 56 No, Miss; you are very light; but I don't say, you are a light Hussy. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 117, I, like a little proud Hussy, looked in the Glass and thought myself a Gentlewoman. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 24 Apr. in *Early Diary*, He... patted my cheek, and genteely called me a little hussey. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 85 Buirly chieles, an' clever hizzies. 1795 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 158 A more... impudent huzzy, is not to be found in the United States. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 70 The naughtier the little huzzy behaved the prettier she looked. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman Rue Cain* x, That bonnetless, bold hussey round that corner.

† 4. A case for needles, thread, etc.: = HOUSEWIFE 3. *Obs.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 159 So I... dropt purposely my Hussey. 1824 SCOTT *Redgannil* ch. xxii, A better rope than the string of a lady's hussey.

5. **Comb.**, as † **hussy-case** = sense 4; † **hussy make** (cf. *housewife's cloth* s.v. HOUSEWIFE *sb.* 1 b).

15... *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) An pair of schetis of ten elne of husy mak. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xxxix, I have seen the Queen, which gave me a hussy-case out of her own hand.

Hence **Hussy** *v. trans.*, to call 'hussy'; **Hussydom**, the realm or aggregate of hussies; **Hussy-ness**, the character of a hussy.

1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* iv. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 309 Mrs. Lo. Begone! Liv. Begone! I won't be so snapp'd. Mrs. Lo. You won't, hussy? Liv. I won't be hussied neither. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1981. 499/1 The blackguardism and hussydom of London. 1881 DORAN *Drury Lane* II. 147 The leaders of fashion and the gaudiest flowers of hussydom.

Hussyf, hussyskep, *Sc. ff.* HOUSEWIFESHIP.

† **Hust**, *int. Obs.* [A natural utterance or 'vocal gesture', enjoining silence. It varies with *hush*, *huish*, *whisht*, *whist*, and *hist*, all having the characteristic element 'st'! 'st!' preceded by the whispered consonant *h* or *hw*, with the connecting vowel *i*, or *u* (*ui*).] See HIST.

As an interjection of command it is in effect identical with a verb in the imperative; nearly all the above variants were so treated, and in course of time developed verbs of the same form. The forms *hush*, *whist* were also in early use as adjs. of condition; thence, by further development, came the *vb.* *hush*, followed by *adj.* and *int.* of the same form.]

A sharp whispered sound enjoining silence: = HIST! ST! HUSH!

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 536 (only in Ellesm. MS.), Vn to Nicholas she seyde stille Now hust and thou shalt laughen al thy fill.

† **Hust**, *a. Obs.* [app. an adjectival use of *Hust int.*, as expressing the state which the *int.* produces: cf. *HUSHT a.*; also *WHIST, WHISHT adjs.*] Silent, quiet, hushed.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 866 (915) When al was hust panne lay she stille and boughete. — *Boeth.* II. met. v. 35 (Camb. MS.) Tho weeryn þe cruel claryounes ful hust [Addit. MS. whist] and ful styll. c. 1385 — L. G. W. 2682 *Hypermetra*, And hust [Fair? hust? Tanner] huste, *Thynne* huste, were alle in argon that ceie. c. 1386 — *Knt's T.* 2123 When they were set and hust [3 MSS. hust, *Harl. hust*] was al the place.

† **Hust**, *v. Obs. rare-0*. [app. derived from *Hust int.*, which can also be taken as a *vb.* in the imperative.] *a. trans.* To reduce to silence, to hush. *b. intr.* To be silent.

1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I huste, I styll, *je repayse* and *je recoyse*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 194/23 Huste, *silere*.

Husting (hū'sting). Usually in pl. **hustings**. Forms: 1, 3 *g Hist.* husting, 3 -eng(e); pl. 3-4 **hustings**, 6 -es, **hoysting** (e)s, 6-7 **hoistings**, 5-**hustings**. [OE. *hūsting*, a. ON. *hūs-ping*, house-assembly, a council held by a king, earl, or other leader, and attended by his immediate followers, retainers, etc., in distinction from the ordinary *þing* or general assembly of the people (the OE. *folc-gemot*, *FOLKMOOT*).]

The *t* is probably due to weakening of the stress on the second syllable; cf. *nostril* from older *nos-pril*. The change may conceivably have already taken place in Danish, as in ON. *estur* for *es þu*.

The form *hoistings* found in 16-17th c. may have been due to association with *Hoist v.*; but there is no evidence that the word was taken to mean 'platform' before 1682; Blount (1656), who suggests a derivation from F. *hausler* (*hausser*) to raise, does so on the ground that it is 'the principal and highest court in London']

* In form *husting*.

1. An assembly for deliberative purposes, esp. one summoned by a king or other leader; a council. *rare* (in general sense). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a. 1030 O. E. Chron. (MS. C) an. 1012 Hi [the Danes] genamon þa ðone hiscop [Ælfheah], læddon hine to hiora hustinge [Land MS. heora hustinge]. c. 1205 LAV. 4766 Belin in Euerewic huld eorlene hustinge. *ibid.* 1544 Octaves ure king i Lundene heold his hustinge. *Pat* hustinge was god; hit wes witenenmot. *ibid.* 12988 þa comen to Lundene al þis leodscipe folc to heore hustinge [c. 1275 to one speaking]. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 149 Ælfeg... proceeded to preach to the hus-tung. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* viii. (1875) 202 They might drag him out into their husting, and threaten him with torture.

** In form *husting*, pl. *hustings*.

2. A court held in the Guildhall of London by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs (or Aldermen), long the supreme court of the city.

The early history of this is in many points obscure. The mention of 'husting's weight' in the charter of Cnut (see 5) suggests that the *husting* had already then become a permanent institution for the transaction of civic business.

The *Hustings* or *Court of Hustings* was formerly a court of common pleas, of probate, of appeal against decisions of the sheriffs, a court of record for the formal conveyance of property, etc.; but it is now convoked only for the purpose of considering and registering gifts made to the City. In the Calendar for 1898 'Hustings' are set down for 31 Tuesdays during the year, although there has been only one meeting since 1885.

c. singular *husting*, *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c. 1100 *Carta civibus London.* § 9 in Schmid *Gesetze* 435 Et amplius non sit miskenninga in hustenge, neque in folkesmote... Et husting seadeat semel in ebdomada, videlicet die lunze. 1c. 1140 *Docmt. of Sale* in Spelman *Gloss.* s. v., Wlfnothus de Walebroc de London vendidit... quandam suam terram... coram omni Hustingo de London, in domo Alfwini. 1212... *Lois de la cite de Lond.* (B. M. Addit. MS. 14252) (Godef.) En la cort le roi, gei es a savoir el husteng. 1237 in A. Thierry *Mon. inéd. du Tiers Etat* I. 805 (*ibid.*) Donné en pleyn hustenge de Londres, devant Andren Beke-rel, adonk meyre de Londres. 1289-90 in Madox *Hist. Exch.* xx. 553 Rex... vult quod Scaccarium suum usque Hustengum Londonie transferatur. 1368 *Charter* in Madox *Formul. Angl.* (1702) 200 In pleno Hustengo Londonie de Communibus placitis. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx, We will give you your lands in full husting. 1888 *Athenæum* 27 Oct., Session of the Court of Husting.]

b. plural *hustings* in same sense as the sing.

c. 1402 *Plumpton Corr.* 5 He haith taken his *exigi facias* de novo & is with us called in the hustings. 1494 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 21 § 2 The Hustynges of London holden for Comen Plees before the Maire and Aldermen. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III Wks. 61/1 In the east ende of the hall where the maire kepeth the hustings [1568 GRAYTON, where the hoyst-inges be kept]. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 349 In London, where their hustings are as the Countie Courts. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Involment*, Entering of any Lawful Act in the Rolls of the Chancery... or in the Hustings of London, or by the Clerk of the Peace in any County. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* III. xi. 355 The highest and most ancient Court, is that called the Hustings... which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. (1809) 89 note, The sheriffs' courts... from which a writ of error lies to the court of hustings, before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 206 Enrolled in the court of hustings. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 585 The Hustings is the supreme Court of London. 1890 *Gross Glid Merch.* I. 125 An alien was to be admitted to the freedom only at the Hustings.

fig. 1883 *Standard* 24 Sept. 5/2 Determined to have their differences out while science is in full hustings.

† b. According to Cowell, a similar court anciently held in other cities: but it is doubtful whether this is the meaning of the passage in *Fleta*.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hustings*,... Other Cities and towns also have had a court of the same name, as Winchester, Lincoln, Yorke, and Sheppey, and others [*Fleta*

ii. lv. Habet etiam Rex curiam suam in civitatibus... et locis... sicut in Hustengis Londoni Winton' Lincoln' Ebor' & apud Shepey & alibi, where the Barons or Citizens have a record of such things as are determinable before them.

*** In form *hustings*, now usually constr. as *sing.*
† 3. The upper end of the Guildhall, where this Court was held; the platform on which the Mayor and Aldermen took their seats. *Obs.*

[1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1738/3 The Common-Hall met... where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen being come down to the Hustings, etc.] a 1734 *NORTH EXAM.* iii. viii. § 22 (1740) 598 When... the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen are come upon the Suggestum, called the Hustings [etc.]. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 603 The royal family returned into the hall, and were conducted to the upper end of it, called the Hustings; where a table was provided for them.

4. The temporary platform from which, previous to the Ballot Act of 1872, the nomination of candidates for Parliament was made, and on which these stood while addressing the electors. Hence, contextually, the proceedings at a parliamentary election.

1719 *D'URFEY PILLS* (1872) II. 242 What tricks on the Hustings Fanatics would play. 1774 *BURKE SP. ELECTORS* *Bristol Wks.* III. 14, I stood on the hustings... less like a candidate, than an unconcerned spectator of a public proceeding. 1796 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1805) 164 In the market place stands the hustings. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 204 One thing the stupidest multitude at a hustings can do. 1850 *H. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* II. v. ii. 231 The Church question was the leading one on the hustings. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* I. 23 An unpopular candidate had frequently to beat a hasty retreat from the hustings.

5. *attrib.*, as *hustings-court*, -day; *hustings-cry*, -movement, -orator, -topic; *hustings court* = sense 2; also, a court of local jurisdiction in Richmond and other cities of Virginia, U.S.; *hustings-weight* (in OE. *hustunges gewiht*), a standard weight for precious metals in the 11th c. (cf. *hustinum pondus* in Du Cange).

[c 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax.* (1865) 533 Duos cyphos argenteos de xij maris ad pondus Hustungie Londonensis.] 1032 *Charter of Cnut* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 37 Mid hundeahitum marcan hwites seolfes be hustunges gewiht. 1598 *Stow Surv.* v. xxvii. (1754) II. 467/1 Troy weight, was, in the time of the Saxons called the Hustings-weight of London. 1671 *F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 281 Some Courts or Hustung days. 1675 *OGILBY Brit. Introd.* 4 The High and Ancient Hustung-Court for Preservation of the Laws. 1837 *DISRAELI Lett.* 21 Nov. in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 75 A second-rate hustung orator. 1844 - *Coningsby* II. i. The hustings-cry at the end of 1832. 1889 *Academy* 1 June 374/3 A hustung court was held in 1885, and again in 1888 [for the enrolment of deeds relating to benefactions to the City of London School]. 1898 *E. W. JAMES Lett. to Editor*, in Richmond and other cities the Corporation Courts, frequently called Hustung Courts, exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Hustung Court of Richmond has appellate jurisdiction in small civil matters coming from the police courts or justices' courts.

Hustle (hvs'l), *v.* Also 8 *hussell*, 8-9 *hussle*. [*ad. Du. husselen, hutselen*, to shake, to toss, MDu. *hutselen* to shake the money in the game of hustle-cap, *El'ris. hüttseln*, to toss about, to move hither and thither, a frequentative of Du. *hutsen*, MHG. *hutsen*; cf. *Do. hutsen*, G. (dial.) *hutsen*, *hutseln* of similar meaning (see *HOTCH*). The stems *hut-*, *hut-* appear in a number of formations in both High and Low German dialects, all implying a shaking movement. The development of sense 2 is exclusively English.]

† 1. *trans.* To shake to and fro, toss (money in a hat or cap, in the game of hustle-cap). Also *absol. Obs.*

1684 *OTWAY Atheist* II. As the boys do by their farthings, hustle them in a hat together, and go to beads or tails for them. 1736 *FIELDING Pasquin* v. Places, requiring learning and great parts, Henceforth shall all be hustled in a hat, And drawn by men deficient in them both. 1755 *JOHNSON, To Hustle*, to shake together in confusion. 1801 *STURTT Sports & Past.* iii. vii. § 15 When they hustle, all the half-pence pitched at the mark are thrown into a hat held by the player who claims the first chance.

b. To shake about.

1851 *S. JUD Margaret* i. ii. She saw a blue-jay washing itself... and hustling the water with its wings.

2. To push or knock (a person) about roughly or unceremoniously; to jostle in a rough or violent fashion; said esp. of a number who subject an individual to this treatment as a method of assaulting or robbing him.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 21, I was hustled by those rebellious rascals. 1798 *Ann. Reg.* 56 Mrs. Deering... was hustled by a gang of pickpockets. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* x. (1886) 31 Two or three... gathered round the fresh comers... apparently with the intention of hustling them. 1879 *SALA Paris herself again* (1880) II. xi. 164 The business of the bludgeon men was to hustle and maltreat people.

fig. 1796 *BURKE Regia. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 234 The proposed fraternity is hustled in the crowd of those treaties. 1883 *Fortu. Rev.* June 784 Liking nothing better than hustling a Dissenter in print.

b. *with complement*: To push, thrust, force in such a way into or out of a certain position or through a certain space. Also *transf.* of the action of the wind, tide, etc.

1755 *Man* No. 21. 3 When the clergyman ended his discourse, the people... directly hussell'd the freethinker into my cart. 1768 *J. BYRON Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 243 The

ship had been hustled through the Granadillos in the night. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 36. 126 The tide sometimes runs so rapidly, as to hustle the ship on shore, before the sails can be made to act. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxvi, Mr. Huckerster was pushed and hustled to the office again. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxvi. 30 My packages... and Indian articles, minerals, fossils... I shall hustle them along. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 3/1 The enormous Budget for 1884 is being successfully hustled through the French Senate. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* v. 242 The husband who had just been hustled into his grave.

c. To urge, impel, push forward (into some action) in a rough unfastidious fashion.

1887 *SIR R. H. ROBERTS In the Shires* ii. 28 He hustles the cob into a canter, and makes for the nearest ford. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Jan., Women hustled into speech on all sorts of subjects, are like flowers planted in water-glasses with their roots exposed to the light.

3. *intr.* To push roughly against. Also *absol.* To crowd together, jostling each other.

1823 *BYRON Juan* ix. lxxxix, Ambassadors began as 't were to hustle round the young man. 1837 *LYTTON Athens* II. 180 Their tall vessels... driven and hustling the one against the other. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 497 The woman will accuse some man of having hustled against her.

b. *intr.* To push or elbow one's way.

1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. xxxv. 346 The... society... that hustles into the churches on public festivals. 1857 *LYTTON Athens* II. 180 Their tall vessels... driven and hustling the one against the other. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 497 The woman will accuse some man of having hustled against her.

4. *intr.* To move hastily, to hurry, to hustle; to work busily, push one's way actively, 'make a push'.

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 84 Haymakers, hustling from the rain to hide. 1836 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxii, The King... had hustled along the floor. c 1867 *EDISON in Temple Mag.* (1897) Sept. 885/1 I've got so much to do, and life is so short, that I am going to hustle.

Hustle (hvs'l), *sb.* [*f. HUSTLE v.*] The act of hustling.

1. The act of shaking together: in *PITCH AND HUSTLE* = hustle-cap, pitch-and-toss.

1715 *State Quacks* 24 Playing at Pitch and Hustle. 1801 *STURTT Sports & Past.* iii. viii. § 15 Pitch and Hustle.

2. The act of pushing or jostling roughly.

1803 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* I. 351 The hustle of anarchy. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. v. iii, A thousand-handed hustle and jostle. 1837 *MRS. SHERWOOD Henry Miller* iii. xi. 216 They clung fast to him, and it would have been impossible for him to have extricated himself without coming to a downright hustle.

3. U.S. Pushing activity; 'push'.

1892 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) July 120 The hustle and stir of our day. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 5/1 With characteristic 'hustle', excursions in the United States have already been organised to Hawaii.

Hustle-bustle, *rare*-1. [*Cf. HUSTLE and BUSTLE.*] A hustle in which there is much hustling or jostling: in quot. *attrib.*

1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* III. 35 A sort of hustle-bustle kind of confusion.

Hustle-cap (hvs'l'kæp). ? *Obs.* Also *hussel-cap*. [*f. HUSTLE v.* (sense 1) + *CAP sb.* Cf. *MLG. hutselen, hüttschen*, MDu. *hutsseeruyssen* as names of similar games.] A form of pitch-and-toss, in which the coins were 'hustled' or shaken together in a cap before being tossed.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 2. 1/2 If He delight at Hustle-Cap to play. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* ii, An excellent hand at a song, hustle-cap, and chuck-farthing. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerbocker* (1849) 167 Youngsters who... squandered what little money they could procure at hustle-cap and chuck-farthing. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chaps. of Fleet* I. 232 We played all night at brag, all-fours, teetotum, hustle-cap.

Hustlement (hvs'l'mént). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *ostel*(e)-, 4-5 *ostil*-, 4-5 *hustil*-, -yl-, 5 (*hostilia*-), 6 *hostil*(e)-, *hustel*-, *ustyl*(l)-, *hussel*-, 7-9 *hustlement*, *dial. hustlement*.

[a. OF. (*h*)*ostillement*, (*h*)*oust*-, (*h*)*ust*-, later *out*- (13th c. in Godef.), furniture, f. (*h*)*ostiller*, mod. F. *ostiller*, to furnish, equip, fit out with tools, f. OF. (*h*)*ostil*, (*h*)*oustil*, mod. F. *outil* tool, and (*h*)*ostille* apparatus, utensil, tool.

M. Paul Meyer holds the OF. word to belong to *hostel*, L. *hospitale*: cf. mod. L. *hostilia* house, dwelling (1265 in Du Cange). Conjectures of derivation from L. *utilis*, *usus*, are nugatory; though the accidental resemblance of later F. *outil* to *utilis* has probably affected the later F. sense, 'utensil, tool'.]

1. Household furniture; chiefly *pl.* articles of furniture, household goods.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pt. v. 33 (Camb. MS.) It nedeth of ful manye helpynge to keypyn the diversyte of presyos ostelmentys [Addit. MS. ostelmentz, ed. 1560 ostelmentys]. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 35 Alle the hustilmentys of Beddyng. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 25 Pewter vessel, cofferys, and tubbes, wid alle other ostilmentys generally. 1548 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 61 All the ustylment within the hows. 1599 *Acc-Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 244 One stece with all other hustlement. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Hustlement*, household goods.

2. *transf.* Lumber; odds and ends, a miscellaneous collection. [*? associated with Hustle.*]

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* Pref. Aijb, Described as being the disregarded pieces and huslement of the Creation. 1773 *Inventury in Cheshire Gloss.* 418 In Lumber or Hustlements as. 6d. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hustlement*, a mixed gathering of persons or things.

Hustler (hvs'lar). [*f. HUSTLE v.* + *ER* 1.]

1. One who takes part in hustling a person; one of a gang of pickpockets who work on this plan.

1825 *KNAPP & BALDWIN Newgate Cal.* IV. 295/2 Known as a hustler.

2. a. U.S. An extremely energetic or 'pushing' person. b. A 'hustling' storm.

1882 *T. G. BOWLES Flotsam & Jetsam* (1883) 245 The sky... had that dull, leaden, greasy look which usually portends a real good hustler. 1886 *Publisher's Weekly* 18 Dec. 965/1 Young man, a 'hustler' in every respect. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 7/2 They have a word here to describe the typical New York man. They say he is a hustler. It... means a person in a condition of nervous hurry, and they are all hustlers here.

Hustling (hvs'lin), *vbl. sb.* 1 The action of the verb *HUSTLE* in various senses.

1760 *J. ADAMS Diary* 2 June Wks. 1850 II. 86, I had no... companions for pleasure, either in walking, riding, drinking, hustling, or any thing else. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 198 Amusing himself with pricking in the belt, hustling in the hat, &c. 1890 *BOLOREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 It [a horse] took a little hustling to prevent his being distanced. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 7/1 The first woman to cross over the divide... She did much 'hustling' in the winter, and she showed a noble pair of mouse antlers as a trophy of her skill with the rifle.

† **Hustling**, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs. rare*-1. [*? Echoic*: cf. *rustle*.] Clashing, hurtingling; ? rustling.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. xii. 7 The hustling in [ed. 1553] hussilling of] his armour dyd rebound And kest a terribl sound [Virgil, *horrendumque intonat armis*].

Hustling (hvs'lin), *pl. a.* [*f. HUSTLE v.* + *-ING* 2.] That hustles, pushing.

1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 11 The low bee-hive bench, the trough of hustling swine. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 4 Jan. 10/5 It... is more like the hustling United States dailies than the other Mexican dailies.

Huswife, etc.: see *HOUSEWIFE*, etc.

Hut (hut), *sb.* Also 7-9 *hutt*. [*First in 17th c.*; a. F. *hutte* (16-17th c. D'Anigné in *Hatz-Darm.*, 1611 in *Cotgr.*), a. MHG., Ger. *hütte*, OHG. *hutta*, *hutte*, hut, perh.:-O'Ent. **hutiā*, f. root *hud-*, *hid-* of OE. *hydan* to hide. A specific HG. word which has passed into LG., Du., and Swedish, as well as the Rumanian langs. and Eng.; perh. as a word of the camp: cf. sense 1 b.]

1. A dwelling of ruder and meaner construction and (usually) smaller size than a house, often of branches, turf, or mud, such as is inhabited by savages, or constructed for temporary use by shepherds, workmen, or travellers. In Australia, applied to the cottages of stock-men: cf. *hut-keeper* in 4.

1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 100 A small hut of fern or straw. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 *Hut*, a small Hovel or Cottage. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* I. ii. 16 The next night came on before we could build more Huts, so we lay straggling in the Woods. 1717 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Abbe Conti* 1 Apr., Their houses are nothing but little huts, raised of dirt baked in the sun. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 337 How many shrink into the sordid hut Of cheerless Poverty! 1775 *JOHNSON Journ. West. Isl.*, *Ostiv* Wks. X. 439 By a house I mean a building with one story over another: by a hut, a dwelling with only one floor. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* II. 219 They proceeded until they came to some Indian huts. 1844 *Fort Phillip Patriot* 11 July 1/3 At head station are a three-roomed hut, large kitchen, wool shed [etc.]. 1893 *Bookman* June 86/1 Dining off black bread... in a Swiss peasant's hut.

b. *Milit.* A wooden structure for the temporary housing of troops.

1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 120 Within the Fort are many small houses or huts which lodge the Soldiers. c 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ix. § 63 Above a thousand Deal-boards, to make huts for the Soldiers. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, *Barack*, is an *Hut* like a little Cottage, for Soldiers to lie in, in the Camp: Formerly those for the Horse were called *Baracks*, and those for the Foot *Huts*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hut*, a Soldier's Lodge in the Field. 1882 *MRS. EWING Story Short Life* ii, The huts for married men and officers were of varying degrees of comfort and homeliness, but those for single men were like toy-boxes of wooden soldiers.

† c. A beaver's 'lodge'. *Obs.*

1722 *D. COXE Carolina* 48 Most Parts of North-America have Beavours; you shall scarce meet with a Lake, where there are not some of their Dams and Huts.

† 2. *transf.* The shell of a tortoise. *Obs.*

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 122 The Tortoise... the Neck reaching as far as the Hut, soft and undefensible. *Ibid.* Index Explanatory, *Callipap*, the Hut of the Tortoise.

3. The back end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hutt*, the breech-pin of a gun. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. cxiii. Sched. B, The Barrels... shall be smoothed in the finished State, with the Breeches in the percussioned State, Huts filed up.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *hut-building*, -circle, -life, -tax, -village; *hut-shaped* adj.: *hut-hold*, the inmates of a hut; *hut-holder*, the occupant of a hut (after *household*, -er); *hut-keeper*, one who keeps or guards a hut; *esp.*, in Australia, one who looks after the huts on a station while the occupants are away at work; hence *hut-keep v.*, *hut-keeping vbl. sb.*; *hut-shooter*, one who shoots from a hut; *hut-urn*, a cinerary urn of the shape of a hut.

1807 *P. GASS Jnl.* 174 We continued at our 'hut-building'. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* 63 There are... other remains of great interest, such, for example, as, the 'Hut-circles'. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 126 Boatman and 'hut-hold' were in bed. 1886 *Belgravia* Feb. 417 Each 'hut-holder... sweeps up and burns all the debris that may have accumulated during the day. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa*

112 We made for a group of 'hut-homesteads and chatted with the inhabitants. 1865 S. SIDNEY *Three Colonies Australia* (ed. 2) 380 (Morris) At every other station I have called at, a woman 'hut-keepers', while the husband is minding the sheep. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* x. 390 'Hut-keepers to remain at home and prevent robbery, while the other inhabitants of the hut were at labour. 1890 Melbourne *Argus* 14 June 4/2 Did I go 'hutkeeping? Did you ever know a hutkeeper cook for sixty shearers? 1882 Mas. EWING *Story Short Life* ii. Simple and sociable ways of living, necessitated by 'hut-life in common. 1857 Birch *Ant. Pottery* (1858) II. 145 The old 'hut-shaped vases of the Alban lake. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Feb. 213/2 The cost..being defrayed by a 'hut-tax. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* ii. (1878) 53 'Hut-urns'..or urns in the form of huts.

Hut (hʊt), *v.* [a. F. *hutter* refl., to make a hut for one's lodging; *f. hute*: see prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To place in a hut or huts; to furnish with a hut or huts; to place (troops, etc.) in huts, esp. for winter quarters.

1654 COTTERELL *Cassandra* III. iii. (1676) 272 Souldiers, who made an end of hutting themselves. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. E.* (1841) III. xxvi. 300 They were obliged to hut their camp, and remain in the open fields till January. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 758 We might have..been hutted..in some deplorable inn. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xiv. VII. 63 He makes his people hut themselves (weather wet and bad). 1879 DIXON *Brit. Cyprus* xiii. 124 Some of the men are hutted, but the officers are still in tents. 1894 J. WINSON *Cartier to Frontenac* 288 In the neighborhood there were a few New England Indians hutted for the winter.

b. *trans.* 'To put up (grain) in the field in a small stack' (Jam.).

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 286 The hutting of grain in the field is mostly had recourse to in late wet harvests. *Ibid.* 794 Gaing and hutting corn.

2. *intr.* To lodge or take shelter in a hut or huts; to go into winter quarters.

1807 WILKINSON in *Pike Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) App. 29 The men solicited me to hut. 1849 SIR C. J. NAPIER in *Life* (1859) 148 Gough may hut, yet that will hardly do I fear. 1881 *Mem. G. Thomson* ix. 126 At the end of the hamlet where we hutted, I observed a neat little fence.

Hence *Hutting* *vbl. sb.*

1805 [see 1 b]. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 526 Not merely trench work, but hutting, cooking, washing. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 5/6 The troops are engaged in hutting with grass from the west bank.

Hut, obs. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *HIDE* *v.*1

Hut(t): see *HOT* *sb.*1 3, a roll for a cock's spur.

Hutch (hʊtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *huche*, (4) *houche*, 4-5 *huch(e)*, *hoche*, 5 *husche*, *huch*, 5-7 *huteche*, (6) *hotoche*, 5- *hutch*. [ME. *huche*, *huche*, a. F. *huche* (13th c. in Littré; also *huge* 12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*); -med. L. *hūtica* ('cista vulgo *Hūtica dicta*', 11th c. in *Du Cange*): ulterior etymology obscure, referred by some to Ger. *hut*, OHG. *huota* care, keeping, *hūten* to watch, guard (see *HEED*). In ME., *huche* ran together more or less with *whuche*, *whiche*: -OE. *hwice* in same sense: see *WHICH* *sb.*]

1. A chest or coffer, in which things are stored.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6230 To ley hyt vp..Ofer yn cofre, ofer yn huche. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hoche, or whyche (S. husch, H., P., hoche, hutchel), cista, archa. 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 257 l. 351 His menyre robbe his chambre, and ryfled his huches. 1495 *Trevisa's Earth.* De P. R. xviii. cv. (W. de W.), Leues of the Lauri tree of Cedres and of Cipresse..put amonge clothes in hutes [Bodl. MS. whuches] saue the clothes..for corrupcyon and etyng of moughtes. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 22 a. To gyue him money out of the comune hute, to bye hym boits and shoues. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* 85 a. An old Vsurer..rakes vp thirty or forty thousand pounds together in a hutch. 1642 J. LANGTON in *Lisnore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 48 Some money was founde..hidd in the hutes of Otmeale. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 5 From the Cistern, it [the malt] is put into a square Hutch or Couch, where it must lie thirty Hours. 1789 *Brand Hist. Newcastle* I. 421 note, Amongst the writings in the town's hutch. 1872 *Rule in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 341/2 The various documents..from the various lockers, and the ancient hutch, or chest in which they are preserved.

fig. 1585 *Abp. Sandys Sermon* xiv. § 28 All knowledge is shut vp..in the hutch of his breast.

† b. Applied to the 'ark of God'. *Obs.*

c.1315 *Shoreham* 51 Ine the calde lawe beren hy The hoche of holy crefte. a.1340 *Hampole Psalter* cxxx. 8 Pou & be huche of pi halighyng. c.1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 85 That Arke or Huche, with the Relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome.

2. A box or box-like pen or 'house' in which an animal is confined, as a rabbit-hutch.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 171 These Ferrets are kept in little hutches, in houses. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 139 They retreat, as the Conies do into their Clappers or Hutches. 1803 J. KENNEDY *Society* 152 A rabbit who had all his life been pent within a hutch. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 70/2 Immediately the calf is born, it is removed to a suitable hutch or crib.

b. A small confined place or compartment occupied by a human being; applied contemptuously to a hut or cabin, or humorously to a small house.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 372 In a very spacious field there are little hutches built of that height as a man may stand upright in them: every one of these is shut with a little gate. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* I. viii. I cannot express what a satisfaction it was to me to come into my old hutch. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 140 The French army..mainly used the 'tente d'abri', a low canvas hutch which was a miserable substitute for the ordinary tent. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 5/1 It is probably cheaper to have

such a private 'hutch' than to pay for five or six seats in the legitimate stands.

3. Technical. a. A salmon coop, crib, or crnie.

b. Short for *bolting-hutch* (see *BOLTING* *vbl. sb.*1 3).

c. A kneading trough. d. A box trap. e. A box for washing ore. f. A box-like carriage, wagon, truck, etc., used for transport purposes in agriculture, mining, etc. g. As a measure: see *quots.*

a. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 28 b, The Sammons principall access is betweene Michaelmas and Christmas..The..more profitable meanes of their taking, is by hutches.

b. 1619 B. JONSON *Pleas. reconciled to Virtue*, The plough and the flail, the mill and the hopper, The hutch and the boulder, the furnace and copper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hutch*. 2. (Milling.) The case of a flour bolt.

c. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Mag.* IV. xix. 146 The next day cast it [dough] into a Hutch, and adde more meal to it.

d. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Hutch*..also a trap made hollow for the taking of Weasels, or such like Vermin alive. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin Killer* 4 Some make vse..of wooden traps, called hutches.

e. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hutch*. 2. A cistern or box for washing ore. *Cornw.*

f. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 42 [They] carry [pease] home in a hutch-wagon, as they call it here [Sandwich, Kent]. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) I. i. 84 Driving a one-horse booby hutch about the streets. 1796 J. BOVS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 54 The carriages used for carrying corn to market, &c. are called hutches, drawn by four horses..They are thirteen feet long..generally three feet wide before, and four behind at the bottom..and twenty [inches] deep. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hutch*, the kind of basket or small wagon, in which coals are brought from the mine. *Lanark. Renfr.* 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hutches* or *Tubs*, small waggons into which the miner loads his coal.

g. 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 140 Dung is..emptied from carts into every third furrow, in small heaps (or hutches), five or six of such hutches being contained in a single-horse cart. 1812 J. WILSON *Agric. Surv. Renfr.* 26 The price of these pyrites or copperas stones, by old contract, was 24d. per hutch, of two hundred weight. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v., The coal hutch is two Winchester bushels. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., Six hutches of coal make a cart-load of about 14 cwt.

4. *attrit.*, as *hutch box* (see 3 a), *trap* (see 3 d).

1744-50 [see 3 f]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 371 The common or hutch trap may be used with effect..where but a few vermin prevail. *Ibid.* 372 The weasel..may be readily caught by hutch or box traps. 1868 *Law Rep. Q. Bench Div.* III. 288 A hutch-box, crib, or enclosed place in connection with a fishing mill-dam.

† **Hutch**, a. *Obs.* [app. a phonetic variant of *HULCH* a.; but cf. also *HUCK*.] Hunched, humped, gibbons: chiefly in *hutch back*. Also in *comb.* in *hutch-back'd*, hump-backed, hutch-shouldered, hump-shouldered.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 115 Some..with crooked legges, and hutch-backes, rather like monsters than men. - *Captives* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. An old bald fellow, hutch-shoulder. 1632 - *1st Pt. Iron Age* III. i. f. j. b. What if Theristes..strid'd to hide his hutch-backe. 1668 H. MORE *Dial.* II. xii. 249 The Acephali..might be nothing but some strong hutch-back'd People.

Hutch, *v.* Also 6 *huch*. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put or lay up in a hutch or chest.

Also *fig.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevard's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 254 To huch up double Ducates, to tell golde. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 719 In her own loins She hunched the all-worshipped ore, and precious gems To store her children with. 1863 Ld. LYTON *Ring Anaisis* II. 213 Hunched among the gray and dewy slabs, in the bloomy bottom of the glen, the old brown mill was crouching by his spectral wheel.

2. To wash (ore) in a hutch (*HUTCH* *sb.* 3 e).

In recent Dicts.

† **Hutchet**. *Her. Obs.* [ad. F. *huchet* (15th c. in *Godef.*), f. *hucher* to call or summon.] A hunter's horn; a bugle.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 36 Beareth Sable, a Cheuron between three Huchettes d'argent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. i. (1660) 384 A Hutchet or Hunters born Argent. 1611 CORGER, *Cornette*, a Bugle, Hutchet, or little Horne. a.1651 FULKE *Worthies, Yorksh.* III. (1662) 224 A Hutchet or Bugle Argent.

Hutchinsonian (hʊtʃɪnsən'iən), a. and sb. [See -IAN.]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to John Hutchinson (died 1737), a writer on natural philosophy, who interpreted the Bible mystically, and opposed the Newtonian philosophy. b. Of or according to Anne Hutchinson (died 1643), an antinomian teacher in New England.

1765 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 9 Oct., Mr. Jones..seems to have totally overthrown the Newtonian Principles. But whether he can establish the Hutchinsonian, is another Question. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* Notes 155 The doctrine of the Hutchinsonian School..which presumes..to teach that the relations of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are merely official in the economy of redemption. 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congreg. Ch. U.S.A.* 215 The Hutchinsonian dispute, in the early days of Massachusetts.

B. sb. An adherent of either of the above.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 528/2 It appears to be written by an Hutchinsonian. 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 30 Aug., Both of these are Hutchinsonians. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2058 A Hutchinsonian in science and learning; he was, nevertheless, chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham College.

Hence *Hutchinsonianism*.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 95/2 Mr. Catcott of Bristol..wrote a defence of Hutchinsonianism in Latin.

† **Hute**. *Obs. rare.* [A variant of *HUX* *sb.*2 The inserted *t* is found also in *AFR. huteys* and the Anglo-L. *hutesium* = *huesium*, OF. *huteis*, *huteys* outcry: its origin is obscure.] Outcry; = *HUE* *sb.*2

[1276 *Act 4 Edw.* 1 (Office of Coroner) Similitur de omnibus homicidiis..levetur Hutesium. 1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 3 Il porount enquire..de huteys a tort levé.] 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 Any outcry, hute, or fresshe suite of or for anie felonie.

Huther-muther, var. of *HUDDER-MUDDER*.

† **Hutit**, *apl. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *huttit*. [See *HOOT* *v.* 2.] Execrated, execrable, abominable.

c.1500 *Roull's Cursing* 47 in *Laing Sel. Rem. Pop. Poetry Scot.*, Filuxis, hyvis, or huttit ill, Hoist, heidwark, or fawin ill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* VII. x. 65 This hutit Goddes [invisum nomen]. *Ibid.* VIII. vii. 33 Onto this hutit monstre, this Cacus.

Hutment (hʊtmənt), [f. *HUT* *v.* + -MENT.] Accommodation or lodging in huts; a hutted encampment.

1889 *Lancet* 30 Mar. 650/1 £14,230 for hutment for increased garrison at Malta. 1895 *Times* 9 Mar. 7/5 A company of infantry from the North Front hutments [Gibraltar]. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/2 A sea of white tents, brown blanket shelters, and nondescript grass hutments.

Hutt, obs. form of *HOT* *sb.*1 (sense 3), *HUT*.

† **Hutte**. *Obs.* [Variant of *HOT* *sb.*1]

1. A clod (of earth).

c.1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* II. 188 With a shelle or hutte [gleba] adoun bem presse.

2. The mass of foam on a boiling surface.

1c.1390 *Form of Curry* in *Warner Antig. Culm.* (1791) 13 Set it over the fire and boile it; and when the hutte arisith to goon over, take it adoun and kele it.

Hutted (hʊtəd), a. [f. *HUT* *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with or consisting of huts.

1778 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 212*/1 Enduring all the necessities of the season, under a hutted camp in the open field. 1885 R. HARTMANN *Anthrop. Apes* 294 A hutted encampment of the Obongo or the Doko.

Huttock, obs. and dial. var. *HATTOCK*.

Huttonian (hʊtʊniən), a. [See -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or relating to James Hutton the geologist (1726-1796), who maintained against Werner the igneous or 'plutonic' origin of unstratified rocks, as basalt, granite, etc.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 206 Deducible from the..Huttonian hypothesis. 1802 PLAYFAIR (title) Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiv. 457 The partisans of the Huttonian or volcanic theory. 1859 J. HAMILTON *Mem. J. Wilson* i. 12 The discussion..between Wernerian and Huttonian theorists.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the geological principles advocated by Hutton.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 202 The leading positions..of the Huttonians. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 196 These two parties are termed volcanists and neptunists: or more familiarly by geologists, Huttonians and Wernerians. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 113 The Huttonians or Vulcanists..advocated an igneous and eruptive origin for the traps, basalts, greenstones, and granites.

Hence *Huttonianism*, the theory of Hutton.

1824 *Athenaeum* 6 Aug. 181/3 Playfair constituted himself the apostle of Huttonianism.

Huus, obs. f. *Houue*. **Huve**, var. *HOUVE*. **Hove**. **Huwe**, obs. f. *HEUGH*, *Hove* *v.*, *HUE* *sb.*1 **Huwyr**, var. *HURE*, *Obs.*

† **Hux**. *Obs. rare.* Also 1 *huse*. [OE. *hux*, *husc* = OS., OHG. *hosc*, of like meaning.] Mockery, scorn, derision. (Only OE. and early ME.)

a.1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2382 (Gr.) Hoc..þone hleoðorwyde husec belezge. c.1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 513/11 *Per hironiam*, þurh hux. c.1205 LAV. 28865 Hux and hoker me warp him on. *Ibid.* 29798 Hu Bruttsisce biscope hine grætte mid huxes.

b. *Comb.*, as *hux-word*. (Cf. OS. *hoscword*.) a.1000 *Andreas* 669 (Gr.) Huscworde hispan. c.1205 LAV. 21682 Mid heore hux worden [c.1275 hokere wordes].

† **Huxen**, **huxon**. [Another form of **hoxen*, *Hox* *sb.*, and *HOCKSHIN*, repr. OE. *hōhsinn* *HOCCH-SINEW*.] The hough or hock of a quadruped; the hough of a man.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1677/4 A dapple Grey Gelding..a white spot above the Huxen of his further Leg behind. 1736-46 PEGGE *Kentishisms* (E. D. S.), *Huxon*, the same as Somers[et] *hucksheens*, i.e. the hocks or hams.

Huxing. [Derivation uncertain; in form a *vbl. sb.* of a *vb.* **hux*, the existence of which is assumed by Ash, and in later Dicts.] A method of catching pike, by means of hooks suspended by lines from bladders.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Huxing of the Pike*, a particular way of taking that sort of Fish. 1727-41 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 46 There is also a method to take pikes with, called Huxing. Take thirty or forty bladders, blow them up, and tie them close and strong; and at the mouth of each, tie a line. At the end of the lines, let hooks be armed..the pike having taken the bait, will bounce about with the bladder, to the infinite diversion of all the spectators; when he is almost spent take him up.

Huxter, etc., obs. forms of *HUCKSTER*, etc.

Huy, var. *Hi* *pron.*; obs. f. *HOY* *sb.*, *HUE* *sb.*2

Huydalgo, obs. pa. pp. of *HIDE* *v.*1 **Huydalgo**, obs. f. *HIDALGO*. **Huyde**, obs. f. *HIDE*. **Huydels**, var. *HIDELS*, *Obs.* **Huyfe**, var. *HOVE* *sb.*3 *Obs.*

Huyghenian (hoi'g'i-niān), *a.* [f. *Huyghen*-s + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Christian Huyghens, a Dutch mathematician and astronomer (1629-95).

Huyghenian eyepiece, a negative eyepiece of an optical instrument invented by Huyghens, consisting of two plano-convex lenses, with their plane sides towards the eye.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Satellites*, The...Huyghenian Satellite, as 'tis called, because discovered first by Mr. Hugen, revolves round Saturn, in about 16 Days. 1837 GORING & PATCHARD *Microgr.* 95 The pictures formed by deep achromatic triplet object-glasses acting with Huyghenian eye-pieces. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 50 The Huyghenian eye-piece... is the best for merely optical purposes.

Huyr (e, obs. ff. HIRE; var. HURE, Obs., a cap. **Huyssenite** (hoi'sē-nit). *Min.* [Named after Huyssen, its discoverer.] A greenish grey mineral, a borate of manganese and iron, from the salt mine at Stassfurt.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Suppl. 799.

Huyt, obs. f. HUST, WHIST. **Huyt**, obs. f. HURD. **Huyte**, obs. f. WHITE.

Huz, north. dial. f. US.

Huzz, *sb.* ? Obs. [Origin obscure. In the northern glossary to J. Hutton's 'Tour to the Caves' 1781, is 'Huzzin, an husk'.] (See quot.)

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 310 The smaller hulls, chaff and huzzes, that is, grains of corn in their hulls, passed thro' this wide wire grate.

Huzz (huz), *int.* [Echoic.] A buzz.

1827 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 20 The sprouts of this twig will rustle out Huzz! While their verdant branch lies buried in the fuzz.

Huzz (huz), *v.* Also 6 **huzz**. [Echoic; see prec.: cf. *whizz*.] *intr.* (rarely *trans.*) To buzz. Hence **Huzzing** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* i. vi. 94 Gnattes... drive the Lions with their stinging and terrible huszng, cleane out of that quartre. 1557-8 PHAER *Eneid* vi. R iij b, As bees... With buzzing feruent noyse. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 320 Whether you heare a great noise and huzzing within [the hive]. 1664 ETHERSOGH *Love in Tub* i. ii, Mrs. Graciana has flung a Squib into his bosom, where the Wild-fire will huzz for a time, and then, crack, it flies out. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* v. i. 67 The waves Huzzing and booming round my sinking head. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 381 Let not your vessel be... stopped close, until, by drawing it off, it be made to leave huzzing and sputtering. 1854 TENNYSON *North, Farmer* (O. S.) xvi, 'Wi' 'is kittle o' steam Huzzin' an' maazin' the blessed fealds wi' the Devil's oan team. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 70 Just as a big dragon fly was huzzing-buzzing in his eye.

Huzza (huzā, huzā'), *int.* and *sb.* Also 6-8 **hussa**, 7 **hussaw**, 7- **huzzah**, **huzzay** (huzē'). [app. a mere exclamation, the first syllable being a preparation for, and a means of securing simultaneous utterance of the final ā.

It is mentioned by many 17-18th c. writers as being originally a sailor's cheer or salute: 'It was derived from the marine and the shouts the seamen make when friends come aboard or go off' (North *Exam.* (1740) 617). It may therefore be the same as *heisau* i. *hissa* i. originally hauling or hoisting cries: see *Heeze* v. quot. 1549 and *Hissa*. (German has also *hussa* as a cry of hunting and pursuit, and, subsequently, of exultation.)

A. *int.* A shout of exultation, encouragement, or applause; a cheer uttered by a number in unison; a hurrah.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* iii. 33 Oh see (says Night) these Rogues sing Huzza! proud of sure success, under my favouring Shroud. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit, Officer* i. i, Huzza then! huzza for the queen, and the honour of Shropshire! 1830 C. WORDSWORTH *Jrnl.* in *Overton Life* (1888) 50 Winchester beat Eton by sixty runs, huzza. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xix, Everybody was shouting, 'Huzza! huzza!... Long live the King and Queen!'

B. *sb.* The shout of huzza; a shout of exultation or applause; a hurrah.

1573 G. HARVEY *Scholar's Love* in *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 115 Whattens now... My youthfulliste hollaes, hussaes, and sahoes, But wretched allases, godheples, and woes? 1665 EVELYN *Diary* i. July, Went on board the Prince... she had 700 men. They made a great buzz or shout at our approach, 3 times. 1679 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1374/4 At his passing over the Bridge, the Castle saluted him with five great Guns, and closed the farewell with three Hussaws, Seamen like. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Sept., Queen's birthday... made a great fire in the evening, many hussas. 1688 *Wood Life* 16 Dec. (O. H. S.) III. 289 Followed with a numerous company, with loud huzzaes. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 220 We saluted each of the other Ships with 3 Huzzas from on board her. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 256 One self-approving hour whole years outwighs Of stupid stagers and of loud huzzas. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 2d Regt. Foot* 65 The battalion advanced with a British Huzza, and the enemy abandoned the redoubt and fled. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin*, xxxix, The chaplain slapped down his cards with a huzzay 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 16 The wild huzza of victory.

† **b.** *allusively*. One given to noisy or riotous conduct; a rake, a gallant. Also **huzza-woman**.

1660-73 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Mast.* i. ii, We are for the brisk huzzas of seventeen or eighteen. *Ibid.*, Tearing midnight rambles, or huzza-women.

c. **Huzzza-men**, men hired to shout 'huzza'.

1715 *Flying Post* 27 Jan., For scores of huzza-men... 140. **Huzzza** (huzā, huzā'), *v.* Also 9 **huzzah**, **huzzay** (huzē'). [f. **HUZZA** *int.*]

1. *intr.* To shout huzzay. Constr. *at. for.*

1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 510 They are Carousing and Huzzaying like mad Devils with their roaring Companions. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. iv. 42 They drink a Health

—Huzzah—to the Prosperity of the Highflood... Ceremony-Monger. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 228 He immediately sets fire to it, huzzas at the explosion. 1802 HOME *Hist. Reb.* v, The populace... who huzza for any thing that brings them together, huzzaed. a 1845 HOOD *Pub. Dinner* ii, Hip, hip! and huzzing, And singing and saying. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Cov. ix, The rustics huzzed for their landlord. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Ribbons*, I huzzay respectfully when they pass in procession.

2. *trans.* To acclaim with huzzas.

1688 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 381 They huzz'd and humm'd them in great abundance. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 P. 5, I... have yet Lungs enough to huzza their Victories. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 339 Some Persons were so impudent (to speak in the canting phrase) as to huzza him. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. xxvi, The brute crowd, whose envious zeal Huzzas each turn of Fortune's wheel. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* i. v. 49 The way of the world, which huzzays all prosperity.

Hence **Huzzaing** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*; **Huzzar**, one who shouts huzza.

1708 W. KING *Cookery* (R.), A caldron of fat beef and stoop of ale On the huzzing mob shall more prevail. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. viii. § 44 (1740) 617 At merry Meetings, good Fellowship in Way of Healths, run into some Extravagance and Noise, as that which they called Huzzaing, an Usage then at its Perfection. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 384 The huzzing multitude. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 426 Shouters, or singers, or huzzers. 1862 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 15 Feb. 6/1 A vulgar huzzar in the mob. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. viii. (1872) III. 298 'These huzzahings only tell me what I have lost!' said the new King.

Huzzard. ? Obs. [? f. **HUZZ** v. + -ARD. Cf. BUZZARD *sb.*, and **huzz-buzz** cockchafer (Chester and Sbrophs.).] A species of fly used in angling.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 299 **Huzzard**... This fly is little known... It is larger than the green-drake, of a beautiful lemon-colour, both body and wings. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* i. 177 Well known to the expert angler... harry long-legs fly, hawthorn fly, huzzard fly.

Huzzie, **huzzay**: see HUSST.

Hv-, a rare ME. spelling of *hu-*, as in *hw = hu*, *How*; *hwt = HUNT*; *hwy = huir*, HURE.

Hw-, a frequent OE. initial element (:-Otent. *hw-*, pre-Tent. *kw-*), for which *wh-* was afterwards substituted; e. g. OE. *hwud*, *hwelp*, *hwistle*, *hwif*, *hwyle* (early ME. *hwuch*), now WHO, WHELP, WHISTLE, WHY, WHICH. All OE. and early ME. words in *hw-* included in this dictionary will be found under WH-.

Hw- also occurs, esp. in early Sc. works, for *hu-* and *hu-*: e. g. *Hw = hu*, *How*; *Hwe = HUE*; *Hwgom = UGSOME*; *Hwick = hwik*, HOOK; *Hwid = huid*, HOOD; *Hwide = huide*, HIDE; *Hwmbale = HUMBLE*; *Hwnt = HUNT*; *Hwou, hwu = HOW*; *Hwre = hure*, WHOORE; *Hws, hwsz = hus, hus*, HOUSE; *Hwyd = huyd*, HID; etc.

Hwy, var. HURE.

Hy, var. HE0, *Hi prons.*; obs. f. HIE, HIGH, I. **Hyacine**, corrupt f. **HYACINTH** (sense 1).

1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. ii. xii. 54 Some deep emurpled as the Hyacine [so ed. 1611; ed. 1590 mispr. Hyacin; rimes vine, wine, incline] Some as the Rubine laughing sweetly red.

Hyacinth (hoi'ā-sin). Also 6 **hiacinte**, **hiacint**, 6-7 **hiacynth**, **hiacynth**, 7 **hiacint**; see also **JACINTH**. [Ultimately ad. Gr. *ῥακινθός* *hiacynth* (flower and gem), of unknown origin, explained in Greek myth as the name of a youth beloved by Apollo: see sense 2. The earliest forms in English were *jacincte*, *jacynct*, *jacynth*, a. OF. *jacincte*, mod.F. *jacinthe* (see **JACINTH**); the more classical form (after L. *hyacinthus*) was introduced in the 16th c. (so also F. *hyacinthe*, now antiquated, acc. to Hatz.-Darm.). In modern usage the gem is called *jacynth* and *hiacynth*, but the latter is the exclusive form for the flower.]

1. A precious stone. **a.** Rendering or representing Gr. *ῥακινθός*, L. *hyacinthus*, ancient name of a precious stone of a blue colour, probably the sapphire. **b.** In modern use, a reddish-orange variety of zircon; also applied to varieties of garnet and topaz of similar colour.

[1230, etc. see **JACINTH**.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Rubines, Hiacinthes, Saphyres, Topases. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 246/1 Dishes of agate, set in gold, and studded, With emeralds, saphyres, hiacynthes, and rubies. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Confection of Hyacinth*, is a thin cordial electuary, composed of divers kinds of precious stones, particularly of that which denomination it bears. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* i. 709 A stone, through which many beautiful hyacynth are... dispersed. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art.* § 207 (ed. 2) 299 Claudian describes the court dress of Honorius as sparkling with amethysts and hyacynth. 1879 KOSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. ii. 267 Zircon and hyacinth possess the formula ZSiO₄.

c. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the name for the colour *tenné* or tawny.

[1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. ii. 12/2 *Jacynthe*.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Tenny* or *Tawncy*, the Herald's term for a bright Colour, made of Red and Yellow mixed;... in the Coats... of nobles 'tis called Hyacinth.

† **d.** A blue or purple fabric: = **JACINTH** i. c. *Obs.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xlv. 12 An holie robe, of gold: and hyacinthe [1388 Wyclif *iacynct*, and purple.

2. A plant. **a.** Rendering or representing Gr. *ῥακινθός*, L. *hyacinthus*, a name among the ancients for some flower; according to Ovid a deep red or 'purple' lily (? *Lilium Martagon*), but variously taken by authors as a gladiolus, iris, or larkspur. (See Bubani *Flora Virgil.* 63.) Now only *Hist.* or *poetic*.

In ancient mythology the flower is said to have sprung up from the blood of the slain youth Hyacinthus, and the ancients thought they could decipher on the petals the letters AI, or AIAI, exclamation of grief (cf. Moschus 111. 6, Ovid. *Mét.* x. 211). Hence many literary allusions; also Linnaeus's specific name for the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xliii. 202 Of the redde Lillie Ouide wryeth this, that it came of the blood of the Boy Hyacinthus... And for a perpetual memorie of the Boy Hyacinthus, Apollo named these floures Hyacinthes. 1595 DANIEL *Sonn.* xxxiv, You are changed, but not t' a hyacin: I fear your eye hath turned your heart to flint. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 16 O hyacinths! for ay your A1 keep still, Nay, with more marks of woe your leaves now fill. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1837) 111. 220 The hyacinth on whose petals the notes of grief were traced.

b. In modern use, the English name of the genus *Hyacinthus* (N.O. *Liliaceae*), consisting of bulbous plants with bell-shaped six-parted flowers, of various colours, usually drooping, arranged in a loose upright spike; esp. *H. orientalis*, a native of the Levant, of which numerous varieties are cultivated for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers. Also applied, with or without qualification, to various allied plants of similar habit, as species of *Scilla*, *Muscari*, etc.

Californian H., the genus *Brodiaea*. **Feathered H.**, *Muscari comosum monstrosum*. **Grape H.**, the genus *Muscari*, esp. *M. botryoides*. **Lily H.**, *Scilla Lilio-Hyacinthus*. **Missouri H.**, the genera *Brodiaea* and *Hesperocordium* (*Hesperanthus*). **Star H.**, *Scilla amena*. **Starch H.**, *Muscari racemosum*. **Tassel H.**, *Muscari comosum*. **Water H.**, a name of *Pontederia crassipes*, a water plant of Florida, etc., with clusters of light-blue or violet flowers. **Wild or Wood H.** (of Britain), *Scilla nutans* (= BLUEBELL 2); (of N. America), *Scilla* or *Camassia Fraseri*. (See *Treas. Bot.* and *Miller Plant.-n.*)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xlviii. 205 There be two sortes of Hyacinths, yet ouer and aboue diuers others whiche are also counted Hyacinthes. *Ibid.* 206 In Englishe also Hyacinthe or Crowtoes. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Tuberous Iris, Hyacinth Zebon. 1728-46 THOMPSON *Spring* 546 Hyacinths, of purest virgin white. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Pierce* ii. iii. 353 Beds of Ranunculus, Hyacinth, and Anemones. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* i. vii, The hyacinth, purple, and white, and blue, Which flung from its bells a sweet peal anew. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Convent Hirschau* 74 A delicious fragrance... as of hyacynth. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 386 Sheets of hyacinth That seem'd the heavens upbreking thro' the earth. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 90/1 Spare bulbs of Grape Hyacynth... might be naturalised in the Grass. 1897 *Daily News* 30 June 8/1 Sir Herbert Maxwell objects to the southern use of the name bluebells, as applied to the flowers that he prefers to call wood hyacynth. 1897 H. J. WEBBER in *Bulletin U.S. Dep. Agric.*, Bot. No. 18 (title) The Water Hyacinth, and its relation to navigation in Florida.

c. *fig. (pl.)*. Hyacinthine locks. (See **HYACINTHINE** 1.)

1768 SIA W. JONES *Solima* 5 in *Poems*, etc. (1777) 1 The fragrant hyacynth of Azza's hair.

d. A purplish blue colour resembling that of a common variety of the flower (see b).

1891 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/8 The new spring colour is called 'hyacinth' and is exactly that of the purple-blue hyacinth.

3. A bird; a kind of water-hen with purple plumage, as the genera *Ionornis* and *Porphyrus*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hyacinth-like* adj.; *hyacinth-glass*, a glass vessel for the water-culture of a hyacinth-bulb; *hyacinth-stone* = sense 1.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* ix, The hyacinth-glasses in the parlour-window. a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 61 A price less hyacinth-stone. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 71 Delicate white blossoms... arrayed in a hyacinth-like form. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 11/1 In 1730 the hyacinth trade experienced its greatest prosperity.

b. esp. in reference to the reddish-orange colour of the gem (1 b), or the blue or purple colour of the flower (2).

1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 381/1 The Odoriferous yellow or Hyacinth Oil. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 29 Hyacinth red—high red with a shade of brown. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* x. 299 The hyacinth-bued hills. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 6/3 The favourite colour... the hyacinth blue, so called by the milliners, notwithstanding the fact that it is more mauve than blue.

Hyacinthian (hoi'ā-si'n-piān), *a.* [f. L. *hyacinthus* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the hyacinth (sense 1 or 2), hyacinthine.

1714 EUSDEN *Crt. of Love* in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 102 Proud Columns... That hewn from Hyacinthian Quarries came 1794 MAS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* i. 5 A profusion of white waving locks... conveyed some idea of their hyacinthian beauty, before age had silvered them over. 1858 CASWALL *Poems* 93 Hyacinthian blue.

Hyacinthine (hoi'ā-si'n-piān, -in), *a.* Also 7-8 -in. [ad. L. *hyacinthinus*, a Gr. *ῥακινθiv-ος*, f. *ῥακινθός* **HYACINTH**: see -INE.]

1. Of the colour of a hyacinth (either the gem (1 a) or the flower). (Chiefly as a poetic or rhetorical

epithet of hair, after *Hom. Od.* vi. 231, κόμας ὑακινθίνους ἀνθεῖς ὁμοίας, 'locks like the hyacinthine flower', which in the next line seem to be compared to gold.)

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Hyacinthine, of Violet or Purple colour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 301 Hyacinthin locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustering. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 274 His hyacinthine locks descend in wavy curls. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 363 Argentine flowers of antimony, hyacinthine glass of antimony. 1863 BATES *Nat. Am.* iv. (1864) 80 The splendid Hyacinthine Macaw (*Macrocercus Hyacinthinus*) is entirely of a soft hyacinthine blue colour, except round the eyes. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 112 Shaking with hilly mirth his hyacinthine hair. 1874 H. D. WESTROFF *Man. Precious Stones* 74 Many fine engravings, and also camei, occur in the essonite, and the hyacinthine garnet. *Ibid.* 93 The hyacinthine sard is a rich variety of this stone which possesses the orange-red tint.

2. Of, made of, or adorned with hyacinths.

1675 HOBART *Odyssey* (1677) 73 From his hair the colour gray she (Pallas) took, And made it like the hyacinthine flower. 1760 FAWKES tr. *Anacreon* xlii. (R.), With hyacinthine chaplet crown'd. 1791 COWPER *Odyssey* vi. 286 His curling locks like hyacinthine flowers. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Sonn.* to Skylark, Hyacinthine bowers.

3. Like the boy Hyacinthus of Greek mythology.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody*, The hyacinthine boy, for whom Morn well might break and April bloom.

|| **Hyades** (hài-àdiz), *sb. pl.* *Astron.* Rarely anglicized **Hyads**. [a. Gr. *ὑάδες*, fem. pl., in popular etymology connected with *ἔννυ* to rain (their heliacal rising being supposed to prognosticate rain), but perhaps f. *ὑς*, *ῥος* swine, the L. name being *suclae* little pigs. With the anglicized *Hyads* cf. F. *Hyades*.] A group of stars near the Pleiades, in the head of the constellation Taurus, the chief of which is the bright red star Aldebaran.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxv. (Bodl. MS.), Hyades bene reynny sterres, for in be risynge of them falleþ moche rayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* iii. viii. 21 Of every sterne the twinkilling notis he. Arthuris huyfe, and Hyades. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. 192 The Pleiads and Hyads make the Seasons, the Dogstar maketh the heat of the Sommer. 1637 HAYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Shining like five of the seven Hyades. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIV. 104/2 Aldebaran and the Hyades form the forehead and eye. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece* (ed. 3) 413 The Pleiads, Hyads, and Orion's strength.

Hyæna, variant of **HYENA**.

|| **Hya-hya** (hài-à-hai-à). [Native name.] The Cow-tree of British Guiana (*Tabernaemontana utilis*): see **COW-TREE** 2.

1824 PENNY *Cycl.* XXXIII. 494/1 The milk-tree, or Hya-hya of Demerara. a 1882 SIA R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 390, I examined in 1830 the juice obtained by incision into the trunk of the Hya-hya tree.

Hyalescent (hài-àl'sent), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὑαλ-ος* glass + *-ESCENT*.] Becoming hyaline or glassy. So **Hyalescence**, the process of becoming or condition of being hyaline.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hyalescence*.

Hyalin (hài-àlin). [f. Gr. *ὑαλ-ος* glass (see next) + *-IN*.] *a. Physiol.* 'The pellucid point which is the first stage of development of the nucleolus of Schleiden' (Mayne). *b. Path.* Recklinghausen's term for the translucent substance found in tubercle; called by Langhans 'canalised fibrin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *c.* An opalescent substance resembling chitin, which is the chief constituent of the wall of a hydatid cyst. (So called by Hoppe-Seyler.)

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hyaline (hài-àlin, -oin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hyalin-us*, a. Gr. *ὑάλινος* of glass or crystal, f. *ὑαλος*, *ὑελος* glass (said to be originally an Egyptian word). Cf. F. *hyalin* (OF. *ialin*).]

A. adj. Resembling glass, transparent as glass, glassy, crystalline, vitreous. (Chiefly *technical*).

Hyaline cartilage, ordinary cartilage, as distinguished from fibro-cartilage or other varieties. *Hyaline degeneration*, a form of degeneration of various tissues in which they assume a glassy appearance.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 174 Sprinkled over with hyaline or glass-colour'd dust. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 117 As below she braids her hyaline hair. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 118 Body oblong, depressed. . . . whitish, hyaline. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 24 The . . . skeleton of the foetus . . . consists at first of hyaline cartilage. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 30 Like the hyaline pavement which John saw in vision. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* April 613 Near the surface of the water . . . the inter-spaces [of the iceberg] lose their dead whiteness, and become hyaline or bluish. 1897 ALLAUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 608 These hyaline or hyaloid degenerations are found . . . in aged dogs.

B. sb. 1. 'A sea of glass like unto crystal' (θάλασσα ὑαλίνη, Rev. iv. 6); hence a poetic term for the smooth sea, the clear sky, or any transparent substance.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 619 On the Æther Hyaline, the Glassie Sea. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* i. 162 Through the clear hyaline the Ship of Heaven Came sailing. 1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midn. to M.* II. Pref. Poem 186 Like halcyon brooding on the hyaline. 1876 BLACKMORE *Crypsis* II. xiv. 215 Meadows . . . fluttered with the pearly hyaline of dew.

2. *Anat.* and *Biol.* *a.* The **HYALOID** membrane of the eye. *b.* Hyaline cartilage (see **A**). *c.* = **HYALOPASM**.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hyaline*, . . . the pellucid substance in cells in process of development.

|| **Hyalino-sis**. *Path.* [See -OSIS.] Hyaline degeneration: see **HYALINE** *a.*

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 325 Hyaloid degeneration, or hyalinosis.

Hyalite (hài-àlit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ὑαλ-ος* glass + *-ITE* (f. *hyalite*): named by Werner 1794.] A colourless variety of opal, occurring in globular concretions.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 297 Hyalite, Müller's Glass, of the Germans. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 36 Known by the names of volcanic glass, glass of Muller, or hyalite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 201 Hyalite occurs in amygdaloid.

|| **Hyalitis** (hài-àlit-is). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ὑαλ-ος* glass + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the vitreous humour of the eye.

1847 in CRAIG. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 975 Hyalitis is not excited by wounds.

Hyalo- (hài-àlo), combining form of Gr. *ὑαλ-ος* glass, used in various modern terms, chiefly scientific and technical: as **Hyalo-clast** (-klast) *nonce-wd.* [after *iconoclast*], a glass-breaker. **Hyalograph** (-graf) [Gr. *γραφος* that writes], 'an instrument for etching on a transparent surface'; so **Hyalography** (-p'grafi) [Gr. *γραφία* writing], 'the art of writing or engraving on glass' (Webster 1864).

† **Hyalomelan** (e), *Min.* [Gr. *μελαν-* black], a name formerly given to glassy varieties of basalt. **Hyalomite** (-mikt), *Min.* [Fr. *hyalomite*, f. Gr. *μικτός* mixed], a mixture of quartz and mica, of granulated texture.

Hyalophane (-fē'n), *Min.* [Gr. *-φανης* appearing], a barium feldspar, found in transparent crystals.

Hyaloplasm (-plæz'm), *Biol.* [Gr. *πλάσμα* moulding, formation], transparent homogeneous protoplasm; hence **Hyaloplasmic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of hyaloplasm.

Hyalopterous (-p'tērēs), *a. Entom.* [Gr. *πτερον* wing], having transparent wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Hyalosiderite (-si-dērēt), *Min.* [Gr. *σίδηρος* of iron: see **SIDERITE**], a very ferruginous variety of chrysolite, occurring in large glassy crystals.

Hyalospermous (-spā'smēs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], having transparent seeds (Mayne 1854).

Hyalotekite (-tē'kōit), *Min.* [Gr. *τήκειν* to melt: see *-ITE*], a silicate of lead with barium and calcium, which fuses to a clear glass. † **Hyalotype** (see *quot.*).

18. MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 106 That redoubt'd *Hyaloclast, Who still contriv'd, by dint of throttle, Where'er he went to crack a bottle!

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 199 He subdivides them into tachylites, or those which are soluble in acids, and hyalomelanes or those which are insoluble in acids. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 65 Analogous to the stanniferous granites, the 'hyalomelanes' and the pegmatites. 1855 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XIX. 362 'Hyalophan' . . . occurs . . . in the dolomite of the Binnen valley. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 346 Hyalophane . . . fuses with difficulty to a blebby glass. 1886 DALLINGER in *J. Microsc. Soc.* Apr. 199 A distinct granular condition becomes apparent in what was the homogeneous 'hyaloplasm'. 1824 *Phil. Mag.* LXIII. 182 'Hyalosiderite' occurs for the most part in crystals. 1851 R. HUNT *Photogr.* ix. 102 Specimens, which they term 'Hyalotypes'. These are positive pictures, copied on glass from negatives obtained upon the same material. Their peculiarity is the adaptation of them for magic-lantern slides.

Hyaloid (hài-àloid), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *hyaloïde*, or ad. L. *hyaloïdes*, a. Gr. *ὑαλοειδής* like glass, glassy, f. *ὑαλος* glass: see **HYALINE**.]

A. adj. (Chiefly *Anat.*) *a.* Glassy, hyaline. *Hyaloid coat* or *membrane*, a thin transparent membrane enveloping the vitreous humour of the eye. *Hyaloid body, humour, substance*: names for the vitreous humour (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *b.* Connected with the hyaloid membrane, as *hyaloid artery, canal, vein* (*ibid.*).

1835-6 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 306/1 The outer capsule formed by the hyaloid membrane. *Ibid.* 553/1 The hyaloid coat . . . is perfectly transparent. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 139/1 There can be no doubt that the vitreous humour is secreted by the surfaces of the hyaloid cells. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* viii. 527 Covered by a thick hyaloid membrane.

B. sb. 1. *Anat.* The hyaloid membrane: see **A**. a. [1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1025 The *Hyaloïdes*, which envelops the Vitreous humour, is perfectly transparent.] 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 138/2 The pigment left by the ciliary body, which . . . rests upon that portion of the surface of the hyaloid. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 272/2 Beyond this hyaloid . . . is the retina.

2. = **HYALINE** **B**. 1.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 31 A picturesque rock, immersed up to its shoulders in a green hyaloid.

|| **Hyaloiditis** (-aitis). [f. *prec.* + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

|| **Hyalonema** (hài-àlonē-ma). [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὑαλο-* glass + *νήμα* thread.] The glass-rope sponge, which roots itself to the sea-bed by a long stem twisted of fine siliceous threads. Hence **Hyalonemid**, a sponge of this family (*Hyalonemidae*).

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 86 The Hyalonemas, or glass-rope sponges. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 64 In the sea of Japan is found a very remarkable sponge, generally known by the name of Hyalonema.

Hyalose (hài-àlōs), *Chem.* [f. as **HYALIN** + *-OSE*.] A dextro-rotatory sugar obtained from the hyalin of a hydatid cyst.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hybern-, incorrect spelling of **HIBERN-**.

Hyblean (hài-blē-ān), *a.* Also **Hyblean**. [f. L. *Hyblæ-us* (f. *Hybla*, Gr. *Ἵβλη*) + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to the town of Hybla in Sicily, celebrated for the honey produced on the neighbouring hills; hence *poet.*, honied, sweet, mellifluous.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 Not the Hyblean Nectar of heauen, whereof, he that drinks, shall neuer thirst againe. 1682 TATE *Ab. & Achit.* ii. 1123 Thronging and busy as Hyblean swarms. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 536 From friendship . . . The Wise extract Earth's most Hyblean Bliss. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 201 Golden and Hyblean eloquence!

Hyblan (hài-blān), *a. rare* -1. = *prec.*

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 190 She'll hear the softest hum of Hyblan bee.

Hybodont (hi-bōd'nt), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Gr. *ὕβος* hump, *ὕβος* hump-backed + *ὀδόντ*, *ὀδοντ-* tooth.]

A. sb. A shark of the extinct genus *Hybodon* or family *Hybodontidae*, with conical compressed teeth.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 589 Intermediate between these (Cestrarionts) and the ordinary Sharks was another family, to which the name of Hybodonts has been given. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 278 note. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 388.

B. adj. Belonging to this family of fishes.

1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 339 The teeth are of what is called the 'Hybodont' form, having a general conical shape.

Hybrid (hài-brid, hi-brid), *sb.* and *a.* Also *7* *hi-*, *hybride*. [f. L. *hybrida*, more correctly *hibrida* (*ibrida*), offspring of a tame sow and wild boar; hence, of human parents of different races, half-breed. Cf. F. *hybride* (1798 in *Hatz.-Darm.*).

A few examples of this word occur early in 17th c.; but it was scarcely in use till the 19th. 'The only member of the group given by Johnson is *HYBRIDUS* *a.*; Ash and Todd have also *hybrid* *adj.*, to which Webster 1858 adds *hybrid* *sb.* As to the ultimate etym. of L. *hybrida* see Prof. Minton Warren in *Amer. J. Philol.* V. No. 4.]

A. sb. 1. The offspring of two animals or plants of different species, or (less strictly) varieties; a half-breed, cross-breed, or mongrel.

Reciprocal hybrids, hybrids produced from the same two species A and B, where in the one case A is male and B female, in the other B is male and A female; e.g. the mule and the hinny.

a. of animals. (In 17th c. only as in original L.) 1601 HOLLAND *Pilny* II. 231 There is no creature ingenders so soon with wild of the kind, as doth swine: and verily such hogs in old time they called Hybrides, as a man would say, halfe wild. 1623 COCKERAM, *Hibride*, a Hog ingendered between a wilde Boare and a tame Sow. 1828 WEASTAR, *Hybrid*, a mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, produced from the mixture of two species. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 232 Grotesque hybrids, half-bird, half-beast. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. 26 The hybrids or mongrels from between all the breeds of the pigeon are perfectly fertile. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrbg. Men* 112 There is a great difference between 'Mongrels' which are crosses between distinct races and 'hybrids' which are crosses between distinct species.

b. of human beings. 1630 B. JOHNSON *New Inn* II. ii, She's a wild Irish born, sir, and a hybride. 1861 J. CRAWFURD in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* (N.S.) I. 357 At the best we [English] are but hybrids, yet, probably, not the worse for that. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 434 Negroes from the Soudan, not such sickly . . . hybrids as you see in Oxford Street . . . but real down-right Negroes halfnaked, black as ebony.

c. of plants. (1788 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* ed. 4) Gloss., *Hybrida*, a Bastard, a monstrous Production of two Plants of different Species.] 1828 [see *a.*] 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 167 No hybrids but such as are of a woody perennial character can be perpetuated with certainty. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 358 Swedes are generally sown first. Hybrids . . . are usually sown next, and white turns the last. 1867 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 306 The common Oxlip found everywhere . . . in England, is certainly a hybrid between the primrose and cowslip.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything derived from heterogeneous sources, or composed of different or incongruous elements; in *Philol.* a composite word formed of elements belonging to different languages.

1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 213 A free resort to grotesque compounds . . . favours the multiplication of yet more grotesque hybrids. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 338, I will tell you what you are, a hybrid, a complex cross of lawyer, poet, naturalist, and theologian! 1874 LISLE *CARRA Jud. Gwynne* II. vii. 163 A remarkable hybrid between a frank . . . bumpkin, and a used up exquisite. 1879 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* 39 Sometimes we find English and Romance elements compounded. These are termed *Hybrids*. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 28 The ancient Romans would not have endured *scientistas* or *scientistas*, as a new type of hybrid.

B. adj. 1. Produced by the inter-breeding of two different species or varieties of animals or plants; mongrel, cross-bred, half-bred.

1775 ASH, *Hybrid*, begotten between animals of different species, produced from plants of different kinds. 1789 E.

DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 143 note. Many hybrid plants described. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Don. Amusem.* 47 These hybrid, or mule productions. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 96. I think there is rather better evidence on the sterility of hybrid animals than you seem to admit. 1865 PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 211 The town inhabitants are at present a very hybrid race, yet fused into a general type.

2. *transf. and fig.* Derived from heterogeneous or incongruous sources; having a mixed character; composed of two diverse elements; mongrel.

Hybrid bill, a bill in Parliament combining the characteristics of a public and private bill, which is referred to a *hybrid committee*, i.e. a committee nominated partly (as in a public bill) by the House of Commons and partly (as in a private bill) by the Committee of Selection.

1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) V. xii. 118 As Saint Paul... did [deal] with those Judaizing hybrid Christians. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 309 Incomplete vaccination... again followed by a sort of hybrid result or modified variolæ. 1837-9 HAL-LAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. 1. § 87. 79 The historians use a hybrid jargon intermixed with modern words. 1859 ERSKINE *May Law of Parl.* (ed. 4) xxiv. 613 Established by a public bill, brought in by the government, but otherwise treated as a private or 'hybrid' bill. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 120 As well executed as such a hybrid scheme can be. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* I. 430 English abounds with Hybrid compounds... words made up from different languages. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* I. xiii. 185 note. In England... Hybrid committees are appointed partly by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection. 1893 *May's Law of Parl.* (ed. 10) 444 Public bills which affect private rights... are termed in practice 'hybrid bills'.

So + *Hybrid*, + *Hybrid* *adjs.* = HYBRID *a.* 1623 COCKERAM, *Hybrid*, whose parents are of divers and sundry Nations. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VIII. 16. I am persuaded the squash... is a hybrid plant.

Hybridation (-t[ə]ʃən). [*f.* *hybridation*, *f.* *hybride* HYBRID: see -ATION.] = HYBRIDIZATION. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 69 Finally, crossing between species, or hybridation, is extremely exceptional among plants and animals when left to themselves. 1882 *American V.* 83 The rejection of the theory of hybridation advocated by some osteiculturists.

Hybridism (həɪˈbrɪdɪzəm, hɪb-). [*f.* HYBRID + -ISM: cf. *F. hybridisme*.]

1. The fact or condition of being hybrid; the hybrid condition in plants or animals as a biological phenomenon.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 110. I have now been three whole months on one chapter [of 'Origin of Species'] on Hybridism. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrig. Men* 147 Here are the phenomena of Hybridism staring you in the face.

b. The production of hybrids; cross-breeding. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 169 Recourse is had to hybridism, when a wild insipid fruit may be possibly improved. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 208 It is, in fact, the instinct of self-preservation, which revolts at hybridism. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Pref. (1884) 13 Inappropriate hybridism is checked by the Law of Sterility.

2. *Philol.* The formation of a word from elements belonging to different languages.

1862 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 5) 480 In seamstress and songstress we find instances of hybridism.

Hybridist. [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] = HYBRIDIZER. 1849 *Florist* 223 By the acquisition of this species, a new field for the hybridist is thrown open. 1850 *Ibid.* 80 Of late the skill of the hybridists has been misdirected to the production of size of blossom and novelty of colour. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 123/1 Old Hybridisers had not, however, the material to work upon which modern Hybridists possess.

Hybridity (həɪˈbrɪdɪti, hɪb-). [*f.* as prec. + -ITY: cf. *F. hybridité*.] Hybrid condition.

1837 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 8 It would lead to closest examination of hybridity. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 12 Briefly surveying the phenomena of hybridity. 1890 STUART GLENNIE in *Nature* 2 Oct. The Aryan languages present such indications of hybridity as would correspond with such racial intermixture.

Hybridizable, *a.* [*f.* as next + -ABLE.] Capable of hybridization.

a 1864 J. D. HOOKER (W.). Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed. 1871 W. T. DVER in *Jrnl. Bot.* IX. 304 Willows are hybridizable. 1893 ROMANES *Let. in Life* iv. (1895) 332 Its constituent species being freely hybridizable.

Hybridization. [*f.* HYBRIDIZE + -ATION.] The formation of hybrids; cross-breeding between parents of different species.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exh.* 205 In the hybridization of plants experiments are always of much interest. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 314 The possibility of fertile hybridisation in such a manner shows that the plants have not long diverged from the common central stock.

Hybridize (həɪˈbrɪdaɪz, hɪb-), *v.* [*f.* HYBRID + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To subject (species or varieties of plants or animals) to cross-breeding; to cause to interbreed and thus to produce hybrids.

1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 258 Suited to the purposes of hybridizing. 1849 *Florist* 201 This [sameness] led enterprising cultivators to hybridise the sorts they possessed. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1872) 249 Hybridised embryos probably often perish in like manner. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Garl.* 53 The produce therefrom [a large bed] is completely hybridized by the agency of the wind and of bees.

b. To form or construct (words) in a hybrid manner (*Cent. Dict.*).

2. *intr. a.* To produce a hybrid or hybrids between two distinct species or varieties.

VOL. V.

1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 131 He grafted, and budded, and hybridised, and experimented. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Feb. 5/4 His attempts to hybridise with the other tuberous species have failed.

b. Of an animal or plant: To produce hybrid offspring by crossing with another species or variety; to cross or interbreed.

1862 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 119 [Sorghum] Its disposition to hybridize with broom-corn. 1880 *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v. *Canary*. The canary hybridizes readily with some other species of finch.

Hybridizer. [*f.* prec. + -ER.] One who produces hybrids by crossing different species or varieties of animals or plants.

1849 *Florist* 223 These difficulties... every hybridiser must make up his mind to encounter and surmount. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1872) 76 Every hybridizer knows how unfavourable exposure to wet is to the fertilisation of a flower. 1882 [see HYBRIDIST].

Hybridous, *a.* Now rare or Obs. [*f.* *hybrida* + -OUS. (The only word of the group in Johnson.)] = HYBRID *a.*; of hybrid character.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 69 Why such different Species should not only mingle together, but also generate an Animal, and yet that that hybridous Production should not again generate, and so a new Race be carried on. 1714 L. MILBOURNE *Traitor's Rew. Pref.*. The phrase was hybridous, and therefore inelegant. 1771 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 172/2 Botanists... have produced hybridous plants. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 390 It proved to be a hybridous plant or mule. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 192 Elizabeth R., which is a glaring hybridous mixture of English and Latin. 1885 W. M. DONALD in *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 290 No hybridous architecture.

Hyce, *Hycht*, obs. ff. HOISE, HEIGHT. *Hyd*: see *HIDE sb.* 1 and *v.* 1 *Hydage*, obs. *f.* *HIDAGE*.

Hydantoic (həɪˈdæntɔɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [Arbitrary formation from Gr. *hēōp* water + (ALL)ANTOIC.] = Glycoluric. So *Hydantoate* (həɪˈdæntɔɪt) [see -ATE *ic*]; *Hydantoïn* = Glycolylurea.

1866 OOLING *Anim. Chem.* 127 Schlieper added the leucoturic, alluric, diluric, hydantoic, hyduric, and allanturic or lantanuric acids. *Ibid.* 135 Hydantoïne. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 702 Hydantoic acid... crystallizes in large, transparent, colourless... prisms. *Ibid.*. All the hydantoates... are easily soluble in water. *Ibid.*. The hydantoïn separates in colourless specular crystals.

Hydatic (həɪˈdætɪk), *a.* [*ad.* Gr. *hēdatic*-ōs watery, *f.* *hēdatic*-water. Cf. *F. hydaticque*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hydatic; watery. So + *Hydatic* *a.*

1720 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 34 A large hydatic or watery Tumour. 1872 PEASELEE *Ovar. Tumours* 42 The hydatic [cyst], with contents clear as spring water.

Hydatid (həɪˈdætɪd, hɪd-), *sb.* (a). *Path.* Chiefly in *pl.*; formerly in Lat. form *hydatides* (hɪdæˈtɪdɪz). [*ad.* Gr. *hēdatis*, *hēdatic*-a drop of water, watery vesicle. Cf. *F. hydatide*.] A cyst containing a clear watery fluid, occurring as a morbid formation in the tissues of animal bodies; *esp.* one formed by and containing the larva of a tapeworm; hence, the larva of a tapeworm (*esp.* of *Tænia echinococcus*) in its encysted state.

a. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 284 Some... by no means will admit of Eggs, but will have them all to be Hydatides. 1687 *Ibid.* XVI. 506 That Hydatides often met with in morbid Animal Bodies, are a Species of Worms, or Imperfect Animals. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 91 A great quantity of Hydatides, or small connected Bladders of clear water.

β. 1782 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 90 The kidneys were... filled with hydatids. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 236 Calves, which have an hydatide with insects inclosed in it in the frontal sinus. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 163/1 The disease ['the sturdy'] is caused by a living animal in the brain, the Many-headed hydatid. 1880 MAC CORNAC *Antisept. Surg.* 218 An operation planned and carried out... for the radical cure of cases of hydatid of the liver.

b. *Hydatid of Morgagni*, a small body of which one or more are often found attached to the epididymis or to the Fallopian tube; formerly supposed to be a hydatid, now generally held to be the remnant of the Müllerian duct.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Morgagni*.

B. attrib. or adj. Of or belonging to hydatids; of the nature of a hydatid; containing or affected with hydatids.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 203 The hydatid tumour of the breast... so named from its containing cysts of the nature of hydatids. 1829 SIR A. COOPER *Illustr. Dis. Breast* I. iii. 20 On the Hydatid Disease of the Breast. The term Hydatid might be applied to every watery tumour, and it may therefore here with propriety be employed. 1845 BUDO *Dis. Liver* 341 The hydatid cyst. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vii. xiii. 391 The old writers gave them the name of Hydatids, or Hydatid Worms. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1116 One hydatid patient for every sixty-five admitted. *Ibid.* 1134 Percussion seldom yields the hydatid thrill.

Hence *Hydatidiform* (also contr. *Hydatiform*) [*cf.* *F. hydatiforme*] *a.*, having the form or character of a hydatid; *Hydatidinous a.*, of the nature of a hydatid; containing hydatids; *Hydatigenous a.*, producing hydatids.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* v. 238 Vesicular or *hydatidiform disease of the chorion. 1855 RAMSOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 78 Solid tumours... are found imbedded in the mass, and occasionally, but very rarely, it is *hydatidinous. 1854

MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Hydatiform. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 368 Hydatiform and polypoid tumors of the uterus. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Hydatigenous. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* vii. (ed. 4) 37 Hydatigenous degeneration of the ovum is an objectionable name.

Hydatism (həɪˈdætɪzəm, hɪd-). *Med.* [*ad.* Gr. *hēdatic*-ōs, *f.* **hēdatic*-ēv to be watery, *f.* *hēdatic*-water. Cf. *F. hydatisme*.] A sound produced by motion of effused fluid in a cavity of the body.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1847 in CRAIG. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hydatoid (həɪˈdætɔɪd, hɪd-), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* mod.L. *hydatoidēs*, *a.* Gr. *hēdatic*-ōs like water, watery (*f.* *hēdatic*-water + *ēidos* form); *τὸ hēdatic*-ōs the aqueous humour of the eye. Cf. *F. hydatoides*.]

a. *adj.* Resembling water, watery, aqueous. b. *sb.* The aqueous humour of the eye; also, the investing membrane of the aqueous humour (Webster 1864). (Cf. *HYALOID*.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydatoides*, the aqueous or watery Humour of the Eye. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hydatoid fluid*, the aqueous humour of the eye. *H. membrane*, the membrane of Descemet.

Hy-day-gies, *hydegys*: see *HAY sb.* 2.

Hydd, obs. *f.* *HIDE sb.* 1 *Hydder*, -ir, obs. *ff.* *HITHER*. *Hyde*, obs. *f.* *HIDE*; obs. *pa.* t. and *pple.* of *HIE*. *Hydel*, -les, *hyddillis*, *hydles*, var. *HIDEL*, *HIDELS*. *Hyder*, obs. *f.* *HITHER*, *HYDRA*. *Hydious*, obs. *f.* *HIDEIOUS*.

Hydnoid (hɪdˈnɔɪd), *a.* *Bot.* [See -OID.] Resembling or allied to the genus *Hydnium* of fungi.

Hydouse, -ous, etc., obs. *ff.* *HIDEROUS*. *Hydour* (e), *Hydowse*, var. *HIDOUR*, *HIDOUS*, *Obs.*

Hydr-, the usual form of *HYDRO*-bef. a vowel.

Hydra (həɪˈdrə). Forms: a. 4-6 ydres, 5 ydres, 6-7 hydres, hyder. β. 4 idra, 6-7 hidra, 6- hydra. [*a.* L. *hydra*, *a.* Gr. *hēdpa*, water-serpent; spec. as in sense 1. Some of the earlier forms are a. OF. *idres*, *ydre* (mod. *F. hydre*).]

1. *Gr. Myth.* The fabulous many-headed snake of the marshes of Lerna, whose heads grew again as fast as they were cut off: said to have been at length killed by Hercules.

a. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) When o dowte is determyned and kut away, ther wexen oother dowtes with-owte nowmbyr ryht as the heuedes wexen of ydre the serpent bat Eracles slowh. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 33 The vii. [labour of Hercules], killing of the grete serpent cleped Ydres. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. xix. How redoubted Hercules... Fought with an ydre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Spring-headed Hydres; and sea-shouldring Whales.

β. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ix. (Bodl. MS.), Ydra is a serpente wip many hedes... and it is seide that 3if one hed is smyte of pree hedes growip agen. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 32 Like the hell-borne Hydra, which they faine That great Alcides whilome overthrew. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 308 Had I as many mouths as Hydra, such an answer would stop them all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 628 Worse Than Fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd, Gorgons and Hydres, and Chimeras dire. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 463 When Alexander the Great died, many tyrants, like many Hydres, immediately sprung up. 1879 GLAISTONE in *Lib. Mag.* I. No. 6. 663 The Eastern question has as many heads as the hydra.

2. *transf. and fig.* A thing, person, or body of persons compared to the Lernaean hydra in its baneful or destructive character, its multifarious aspects, or the difficulty of its extirpation.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cciv. 215 The serpent Idre of enuy and false conspiracy, whiche euer burned in the harte of Edricus. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 118 b. That odynse hydre and hissing serpent of Rome. 1586 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 378 They minister life and nourishment... to this monstrous Hydra of covetousness and lucre. 1592 DANIEL *Sonn. Delia* xv. (R.). And yet the hydra of my cares renews Still new born sorrows of ber fresh disdain. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* ix. 41 The hydra is not to be destroy'd, unless you strike off all the heads at once;... if you were to turn out one jacobine head of a college, another as bad is ready to step in his room. 1809 HAN. *More Calchs* I. 387 Selfishness... is the hydra we are perpetually combating. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xii. 59 The hydra of revolt lay stunned and prostrate.

3. A rhetorical term for any terrific serpent or reptile; a 'dragon'.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 98 b. As greate honour... it was to Saint George that noble Captaine, to slea the great hydre or Dragon at Silena. 1613 FUCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. i. 467 The Deserts of Lybia have in them many Hydres. 1851-78 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* IV. v. Hydres hiss, and Pythons whistling wail.

4. A water-snake; *esp.* one of the venomous sea-snakes of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 759 All Water-serpents, as well of the fresh, salt, and sweet waters may be called Hydres, or Snakes. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Inf.* IX. 41 Around them greenest hydres twisting roll'd Their volumes. 1855 EMERSON *Misc.*, *Sov. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 374 Her interiors are terrific, full of hydres and crocodiles.

5. *Astron.* An ancient southern constellation, represented as a water-snake or sea-serpent. Its chief star is Alphard or Cor Hydræ, of the second magnitude.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 27 A Table of many notable fixed Sterres with their longitude... Brightest in Hydra. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 221 Hydra, the Hydre. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 379/2 Hydra, the Water-

snake, one of the old constellations. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 293 The very existence of such a stream as Eridanus or Hydra... implies... such a process of segregation.

II. 6. Zool. (pl. usually *hydræ*.) A genus of Hydrozoa, consisting of fresh-water polyps of very simple structure, the body having the form of a cylindrical tube, with a mouth surrounded by a ring of tentacles with stinging thread-cells.

The name was given to it by Linnaeus (1756), in allusion to the fact that cutting it in pieces only multiplies its numbers.

1798 F. KANMACHER *G. Adams' Ess. Microscope* (ed. 2) title-p. An account of the... singular properties of the Hydra and Verticellæ. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 609/t The Hydra... is the largest... of the Fresh-water Polypi. 1847 CARKPENTER *Zool.* § 1050 If cut transversely into several segments, each will in time become a perfect animal, so that thirty or forty Hydra may thus be produced by the section of one. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 20 The Hydra possesses a gelatinous, sub-cylindrical body... having one end expanded into an adherent disc, or foot, a mouth being situated at its opposite extremity.

b. The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan; so called from its resemblance to an individual of the genus Hydra.

1865 E. & A. AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 23 The whole mass of the coral is porous, and the cavities occupied by the Hydrae are sunk perpendicularly to the surface within the rock.

c. *Hydra tuba*: a larval or non-sexual form of hydroid in certain Hydrozoa, of a trumpet-like form.

1847 SIR J. G. DALVELL *Rare Animals Scotl.* i. 76 *Hydra tuba*, the Trumpet Polypus. 1858 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 7 The like structure is observable in the 'Hydra tuba', the larval form of the Lucernarian Medusæ. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* i. 101 The Hydra-tuba, as the young organism at this stage of its career has been termed by Sir J. G. Dalvell. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 780 The non-sexual Hydroid form of the Acraspeda, the *Scyphistoma* or *Hydra tuba*.

III. 7. attrib. and Comb. a. *attrib.* (a) in senses 1 and 2: Of or belonging to a hydra, hydralike; having as many heads, or as difficult to extirpate, as the Lernaean hydra.

1886 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 430 Protectors of this Hydra Ignorance. 1897 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 38 Whereon this Hydra-Sonne of Warre is borne. 1683 T. HOV *Agathotes* 16 Poor Men! our Fruitful Hydra-Ills increase, For One Head lost, an Hundred in the Place. 1708 OZELL *tr. Boileau's Lutrin* vi. 113 Tyranny Erects her Hydra-head. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th. iv.* 837 Dark Demons I discharge, and Hydra-stings. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walshingham* i. 7 They are the hydra assailants which return with every hour. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 444 If there is a fight... you will then hear what a hydra force sprouted out for the occasion.

(b) in sense 6: Belonging to or resembling the genus *Hydra* of polyps.

1878 E. CLARK *Visit S. Amer.* 45 This singular organism the physalia belongs to the hydra family, and is in every respect a jelly fish. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXI. 413 The sperms from which a new generation of hydra-forms will spring.

b. *similative* or *parasynthetic*, as *hydra-headed*, *-kinded*, *-necked* adjs.; also *hydra-like* adj.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. v.* xxviii. 126 (Stanf.) Those Hydra-kindred warres. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. i. 35 Nor neuer Hydra-headed Willfulness So soonne did loose his Seat; and all at once; As in this King. 1666 DAVDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxix. Hydra-like, the fire Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 50 This hydra-headed monster rose again after a few years. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 49 Fancying that they can cut off at a blow the Hydra-like rogueries of mankind.

Hydracid (hoidræ'sid). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(o)-d + ACID. Cf. F. *hydracide*, and HYDRO-ACID.] A term applied to an acid containing hydrogen, to distinguish it from an *oxyacid*, or *oxacid*, containing oxygen; now esp. to the halogen acids, or simple compounds of hydrogen with chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, or cyanogen.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* i. 374 These results are calculated on the supposition that hypo-phosphorous or per-phosphorous acid is a binary compound of oxygen and phosphorus; but it is doubtful whether it may not be a triple compound of oxygen, phosphorus, and hydrogen, or a hydracid. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxiii. 231 There are several acids in which hydrogen performs the office once supposed to belong exclusively to oxygen. Acids of this kind are called hydracids. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 351 Hydrosulphuric acid is the first hydrogen acid, or *hydracid*, that has... come under our notice. 1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 669 Ampère, in 1810, suggested that it (H₂) was a hydracid analogous to hydrochloric acid; and this... was... confirmed by Davy. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 704/t The name [hydracid] is more particularly applied when it is desired to distinguish between two classes of compounds of the same element... thus we speak of the oxy-acids and the hydracids of the halogen elements.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to a hydracid. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 352 The attempt to assimilate oxyacid salts with the type of hydracid salts.

Hydracrylic (hoidræ'kril-ik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDR(o)-d + ACRYLIC.] In *Hydracrylic acid* C₃H₄O₃, a monobasic lactic acid, which exists as a thick uncrystallizable syrup, and decomposes on heating into acrylic acid (C₃H₄O₂) and water (H₂O). Hence **Hydracrylate**, a salt of this acid. 1877 WATTS *Fowles' Organ. Chem.* 328 Ethene-lactic or hydracrylic acid. *Ibid.*, The metallic hydracrylates are crystallisable.

Hydradephagous (hoidrædë'fagös), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Hydradephaga* (f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*-water + *δὲφάγος* voracious: see ADEPHAGA.) Belonging to the *Hydradephaga* or aquatic carnivorous beetles.

1840 SWAINSON & SHUCKARD *Hist. & Nat. Arrangem. Insects* ii. v. 195 Some few [predaceous beetles]... live in fresh water; from which circumstance they have been named Hydradephagous.

Hydræmia (hoidræ'mi-ä), *Path.* Also *hydræmia*. [f. HYDR(o)-b + Gr. *-αἷμα* (as in *ἀναῖμα* ANÆMIA), f. *αἷμα* blood. Cf. F. *hydrémie*.] A watery condition of the blood.

1845 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* i. 308 In hydræmia, the serum... is usually transparent. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 62 Hydræmia or diminution of the solid ingredients of the plasma, especially the albumen, is also an element in most forms of anaemia.

Hence **Hydræmic**, *-emic*, *a.*, of the nature of or affected with hydræmia.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 541 Cachectic or hydræmic dropsy. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 729 The blood is hydræmic.

Hydraform, erroneous var. of HYDRIFORM.

Hydragogal (hoidrægō'gāl), *a. Obs.* [f. as HYDRAGOGUE + -AL.]

1. = HYDRAGOGUE *a.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* x. 91 Hiera piera, with Jollap, Mechoacan, or the like hydragogal medicaments.

2. Serving for the conveyance of water.

1659 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 311 Driving up the waters... by hydragogal syphons.

Hydragogic (hoidrægō'dzik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*-*γος* HYDRAGOGUE + -IC.] = HYDRAGOGUE *a.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 179 The hydragogick Electuary. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 68 A purgative hydragogic property.

Hydragogical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec.

1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 83 You must... use some hydragogical medicine.

2. = HYDRAGOGAL *2.*

1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 31 The subterranean correspondence this Lake hath with the Ocean through hydragogical conveyances.

Hence **Hydragogically** *adv.*, in the manner of a hydragogue.

c. 1700 D. G. HARANGUES *Quack Doct.* 15 It affecteth the Cure either Hypnotically, Hydraulically... Hydragogically.

Hydragogue (hoidrægō'g), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *hydragogue*, or ad. L. *hydragōgus*, ad. Gr. *ὕδωρ*-*γος* conveying water, f. *ὕδρ*-water (see HYDRO-) + *άγειν* to lead; *ὕδραγωγὰ φάρμακα* (Galen), medicines which remove water from the body.]

A. *adj.* Of medicines: Having the property of removing accumulations of water or serum, or of causing watery evacuations.

1638 VENERA *Censure in Via Recta* (1650) 391 A fitting hydragogic medicine to evacuate the reliques of the water. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 104 An Hydragogue Draught. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 222 Gamboge acts as a drastic and hydragogue purgative.

B. *sb.* A hydragogue medicine or drug.

1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Hydragogue*, Hydragogues are Medicines that are prepared to draw forth the Water from any Hydropical parts. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, All sudorific, aperitive, and diuretic medicines, are hydragogues. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mannual Mat. Med.* 361 It was formerly employed as a hydragogue in passive dropsies.

Hydragogy, *Obs.* Also *erron. hydro-*.

[ad. Gr. *ὕδραγωγία* the conveying of water (also, an aqueduct, canal, etc.): see prec.] The conveyance of water by an artificial channel or aqueduct.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref. d.j.* h. Hydragogie, demonstrateth the possible leading of Water... from any head (being a Spring, standing, or running Water) to any other place. 1636 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1638 in *PHILLIPS*.

Hydral (hoidrāl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*-water + -AL.] Epithet of Lindley's alliance of Endogens containing *Hydrocharidaceæ* and kindred orders of aquatic plants.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 775 *Naiadaceæ*, a natural order... belonging to Lindley's hydral alliance of Endogens, consisting of plants living in fresh or salt water.

Hydramide (hoidrāmīd), *Chem.* [f. HYDR(o)-d + AMIDE.] A tertiary diomide formed by the action of ammonia on certain aldehydes, chiefly aromatic, as benzoic aldehyde.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 178 The hydramides are crystalline solids, insoluble in water... not possessing alkaline properties. *Ibid.*, Some hydramides, e.g. hydrobenzamide and hydrosalicylamide, are decomposed by acids, yielding ammonia and the corresponding aldehydes.

Hydramine (hoidrāmīn), *Chem.* [f. HYDR(o)-d + AMINE.] An oxethene base; an amine containing hydroxyl substitution compounds of ethyl. 1877 WATTS *Fowles' Organ. Chem.* 222 When ethene-oxide, C₂H₄O... is treated with aqueous ammonia, 1, 2, or 3 molecules of the oxide unite with 1 mol. ammonia, producing... Ethene-hydramine, Diethene-hydramine, Triethene-hydramine... They are viscid, alkaline liquids, decomposed by distillation.

Hydrangea (hoidræ'ndzā), [mod.L. *Hydrangæa* (Linnaeus), f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*-water + *άγος* vessel (in allusion to the cup-like form of the seed-capsule). Cf. F. *hydrangée*.] A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*), natives of the tem-

perate regions of Asia and America, with white, blue, or pink flowers in large globular clusters; esp. the Chinese species *H. hortensis*, commonly cultivated in Britain.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1797 MRS. BURTON *Laura* i. 198, I should like to make... a sonnet upon the lasting bloom of a hydranger. 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE'S *Ess. Man his own Gardener* (ed. 17) 197 Pots of... flowering plants... such as pinks, hydrangea, roses. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 121 In the Channel Islands, and in Normandy, there are Hydrangeas eight feet high, or more, with balls of flowers bigger than a man's head.

Hydrant (hoidrānt), [Irregularly formed from Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*-water + -ANT¹. Of U.S. origin.] An apparatus for drawing water directly from a main, esp. in a street, consisting of a pipe with one or more nozzles to which the hose of a fire-engine, etc. may be attached, or with a spout or the like.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. 1. 286 Some black fellow... brings out the leather hose, attached to the hydrants, as they term them here. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg Wks.* (Bohn) i. 324 In the transmission of the heavenly waters, every hose fits every hydrant. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 651 Hydrant, or fire-cock with stand pipe. 1871 *Daily News* 28 Dec., There should be a hydrant in every hundred yards of street, to which nothing but a hose need be attached in order to throw a stream of water over the highest building near it.

Hydranth (hoidrānt), *Zool.* [f. HYDRA (sense 6) + Gr. *άνθος* flower.] One of the non-sexual zooids, typically nutritive in function, occurring in colonial Hydrozoa, usually on the branches of the coenosarc (like flowers on a plant). Sometimes extended to any hydroid (free or colonial).

1874 LUSBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 49 Every branchlet crowned by its graceful hydranth. 1877 HUXLEY *Anim. Life* iii. 128 In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoan is represented by a single hydranth. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydrosome [of *Sertularia*] consists of a number of hydranths or nutritive zooids collectively forming the trophosome and connected to one another by a branching coenosarc.

Hydrarchy, *Obs. rare*¹. [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*-water + -αρχία rule, sovereignty.] The watery realm or domain.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, Saylor 89 Agents of maine importance that in hydrarchy wherein they live.

Hydrargillite (hoidrā'rdgilīt), *Min.* [Named, 1805, f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*-water + *ἀργίλλος* clay, in reference to its composition.] A synonym of WAVE-LITE.

1805 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 162 If a name founded upon its chemical composition be preferred, it may be denominated Hydrargillite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 178. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 298 The rock contains as accessories... asbestos, hydrargillite, etc.

Hydrargyrum (hoidrā'rdjūrm), Formerly also *hydrargyre* (-gire, -girie). [mod.L. *hydrargyrum*, altered (on the analogy of other names of metals, as *aurum*, *argentum*) from L. *hydrargyrus*, a. Gr. *ὕδωρ* *ἄργυρος* artificial quicksilver, f. *ὕδρ*-(HYDRO-) + *άργυρος* silver. *Hydrargyre* was from Fr.] Quicksilver, mercury. (The name in medical and chemical Latin, whence the symbol Hg.)

1563 T. CALK *Treat. Gunneshot* 9 b (Stanf. s.v. *Gunacan*), Vnguetes receyving into there composition Hydrargyron. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrargyrum*, quick-silver. 1861-2 THACKERAY *Philosophy* (1889) i. ii. 26 He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pil: hydrarg: 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 157 b, That they will get greater riches in Hydrargirie, then nature getteth in golde. 1598 SILVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. l. iii. *Furies* 67 The Steel and Load-stone, Hydrargire and Gold. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hydrargyre*, a Name which the Chymists give to Mercury.

Hence **Hydrargyral**, **Hydrargyrate**, **Hydrargyric**, **Hydrargyrous** *adjs.*, of or relating to quicksilver, mercurial. **Hydrargyria**, **Hydrargyriasis**, **Hydrargyrisim** (*erron. hydrargysim*), **Hydrargyrosia**, a morbid condition caused by the introduction of mercury into the system, mercurial poisoning (see also *quol.* 1753).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 96 *Hydrargyral emanations. *Ibid.* 107 Our Hydrargyral Experiments. 1864 WEBSTER, **Hydrargyrate*. 1810 SIR G. ALLEY (title) Observations on the *Hydrargyria, or that Vesicular Disease arising from the Exhibition of Mercury. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 389 The altered blood of chronic hydrargyria. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrargyriasis. *Ibid.*, *Hydrargyric. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hydrargyrosia, a term used by the surgical writers to express the anointing the body with a mercurial unctio, in order to the raising a salivation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 90 Containing also a salt, and *hydrargyric mixture.

Hydrarthrosis (hoidrā'prō'sis), *Path.* [f. HYDR(o)-b + ARTHROSIS.] Dropsy of the joints.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1870) 233 Gonorrhoeal rheumatism is essentially an hydrarthrosis. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* ix. 769 A patient whose knee had been laid open for chronic hydrarthrosis.

Hydrastine (hoidræ'stēn), [f. mod.L. *Hydrastis* (see def.) + -INE.] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a North American ranunculaceous plant. b. A medicine used by eclectic physicians, consisting of this alkaloid mixed with berberine and resin.

1876 HARLEV *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 781 It contains... an active

principle called hydrastin. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 142 Hydrastine, the alkaloid, should not be confounded with the eclectic preparation, hydrastin, which is composed chiefly of berberine.

Hydratation (hoidrät'jān). *Chem.* [Cf. F. *hydratation*.] = HYDRATION.

1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment*. 32 The hydratation .. is effected under the influence of acids.

Hydrate (hoidrät'), *sb.* *Chem.* Also hydrate. [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *hōp* - water + *-ATE* 1 c. Cf. F. *hydrate*.] A compound of water with another compound or an element, e.g. hydrate of chlorine. Formerly, and still by some, applied also to a HYDROXIDE, e.g. KOH, potassium hydrate; NH₄OH, ammonium hydrate.

1802 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 23 A peculiar compound of zinc and water, which may be named hydrate of zinc. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 104 The attention of chemists was drawn to them by Mr Proust, who has given to such combinations the name of hydrates. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 An oxide combined with water is called a hydrate. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xviii. 450 Faraday analysed the hydrate of chlorine. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 171 Hydrate of lime is formed whenever water is sprinkled upon caustic lime. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703/2 The compound Cl₂H₂O is a hydrate of Cl, i.e. it is a compound of Cl with water. *Ibid.* Another way of stating the theoretical difference between hydrates and hydroxides is to say that hydrates contain water as such, and that hydroxides contain the elements of water.

Hydrate (hoidrät'), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *hydrater*.] *trans.* To combine chemically with water; to convert into a hydrate.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 252 Acidified by 3 atoms of oxygen, and hydrated by the addition to each of 1 atom of water. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 814 The gland cells manufacture a ferment—pepsine or trypsin—which hydrates the albumins, forming albumoses.

Hydrated (hoidrätéd), *a.* [f. prec. *sb.* or *vb.* + *-ED*.] Chemically combined with water or its elements; formed into a hydrate.

1809 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 465 Hydrated sulphur was instantly formed. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 99 A combination of peroxide of copper with water, or a hydrated peroxide of copper. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1449 Steatite .. is a hydrated silicate of magnesia and alumina. 1885 MUIR & WILSON *Thermal Chem.* iv. 149 Most hydrated salts dissolve in water with absorption of heat. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 704/3 Caustic baryta combines with water to form a compound BaO.H₂.2H₂O; this compound is said to be a hydrated hydroxide.

Hydration (hoidrät'jān). [f. HYDRATE: see *-ATION*.] The action of hydrating or condition of being hydrated; combination with water.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Circ. Sc., Chem.* 452 In both conditions of hydration the crystals of sulphate of nickel are very beautiful. 1876 J. FOWLER in *Archæologia* XLVI. 128 note. The hydration of lime in badly tempered mortar. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* iii. 36 The chemical decompositions for ever occurring in the living body are all included in two processes, viz., those of hydration and oxidation. 1880 [see HYDROLYSIS]. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703/2 Another form of words .. is to speak of water of hydration, or water of crystallisation and to contrast these with water of constitution.

Hydraulic (hoidrō'lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hydraulicus*, *a.* Gr. *ὕδραυλικός*, *f.* *ὕδωρ*, *hōp* - water + *αἰδός* *pipe*. In Greek *ὕδραυλικὸν ὄργανον* denoted a kind of musical instrument played by means of water (also called *ὕδραυλις*, *ὕδραυλος*); the extension of the word to other kinds of water-engines is first found in Latin authors (*hydraulicæ machinæ* in Vitruvius). Cf. F. *hydraulique*.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining or relating to water (or other liquid) as conveyed through pipes or channels, esp. by mechanical means; belonging to hydraulics.

Hydraulic mining: a method of mining in which the force of a powerful jet of water is used to wear down a bed of auriferous gravel or earth, and to carry the debris to the sluices where the particles of gold are separated.

1661 *Humane Industry* 37 Birds on the tops of Trees, which by Hydraulic art and secret conveyances of water .. are made to sing. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 69 Nero Alexandrinus, and other Hydraulic Writers. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1364 A shaft moved by hydraulic power. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 A bale of dry goods .. packed by hydraulic pressure. 1873 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* xvii. 390 Hydraulic mining in California—The origin of this branch of mining dates back as far as the spring of 1852. 1898 *Times* 24 Aug. 6/5 Hydraulic pressure exerted against the deposits by what are known as 'Monitors', huge squirts. .. These huge jets of water strike against the mass of gravels with a force of many thousand horse-power.

2. Applied to various mechanical contrivances operated by water-power, or in which water is conveyed through pipes; e.g. a *hydraulic crane*, *engine*, *machine*, *motor*.

Hydraulic belt, an endless woollen band passing over rollers for raising water by absorption and compression. **Hydraulic block** (*Shipbuilding*), a hydraulic lifting-press made to occupy the place of a building-block beneath the keel of a vessel in a repairing-dock, so as to raise the vessel when needed. **Hydraulic brush**, a brush with a hose connexion through its handle whereby it discharges water upon the surface scrubbed. **Hydraulic condenser** (see CONDENSER 4 c.) the chamber in which gas is cooled. **Hydraulic dock**, a floating dock (see DOCK 4), on which a vessel is raised for examination and repairs. **Hydraulic elevator**,

or lift, a lift or hoist worked by hydraulic power. **Hydraulic indicator**, a gauge indicating hydraulic pressure. **Hydraulic main**, in gas-works, a large pipe containing water, and receiving the pipes from the several retorts, which dip below the surface of the water so that the raw gas passes through the water and is partly purified on its way to the condenser. **Hydraulic organ**, an ancient musical instrument in which water was used in some way, prob. to regulate the pressure of the air. **Hydraulic press**=HYDROSTATIC PRESS. **Hydraulic ram**, an automatic pump in which the kinetic energy of a descending column of water in a pipe is used to raise some of the water to a height above that of its original source; also applied to the lifting piston of a hydrostatic press. **Hydraulic valve**, a valve formed by an inverted cup placed with its edge under water over the upturned open end of a pipe, so as to close the pipe against the passage of air. **Hydraulic wheel**, a wheel for raising water by applied power.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Hydraulic**, pertaining to Organs, or to an Instrument to draw water. 1659 LEAK *Waterworks*. 30 The Pipes of the Organs in Hydraulic (mispr. Hydraulique) Instruments. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. **Hydraulic-Pneumatical**, A Description of the Common Hydraulic Engine used to Quench Fire. 1808 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 22 As a stream of water strikes on the valve of the hydraulic ram. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 87/1 A much larger pipe, technically called the hydraulic main, which, receives the gas produced from all the retorts. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 210 Hydraulic presses of various kinds .. among them the vast machine which was employed to lift the Britannia tube into its place. *Ibid.* 236 Hydraulic lifting jack for railway engines and carriages. *Ibid.* 1194 Hydraulic crane. *Ibid.* 1228 Hydraulic clock, by keeping up a constant flow of water, the clock will never require winding up. 1856 S. C. BATES *Gloss. Techn.* **Hydraulic bell**, an endless double band, formed of woollen cloth, for raising water.

3. Applied to substances which harden under water and so become impervious to it; as *hydraulic cement*, *lime*, *mortar*.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 135 Silica is an essential element in the formation of a good hydraulic cement. *Ibid.* 1114 Hydraulic chalk cement, hardening under water in a few minutes. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xii. (1878) 167 Blue argillaceous limestone, largely quarried, for hydraulic lime. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 218 Hydraulic mortars, which harden under water.

B. sb. 1. A hydraulic organ: see A. 2. *Obs.* 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 102 The Sounds that produce Tones .. such are the Percussions of Metall, as in Bells; .. And of Water, as in the Nightingales Pipes of Regalls, or Organs, and other Hydraulicks; which the Ancients had .. but are now lost. 1661 *Humane Industry* 109 He used only warm water to give them motion and sound. Such Hydraulics are frequent in Italy.

2. A. Short for *hydraulic engine*, *press*, etc. (see A. 2). **b.** Applied hydraulic force.

1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 347 The Hydraulic or Engine before mentioned, and its Effects, being thus explained. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 63 Great is the power of hydraulic! Here is a hole .. squeezed out of a slab of steel with no more fuss than if the steel were piecrust! *Ibid.* 157 The hydraulic is again brought into play, and with a pair of huge pincers the rivets are nipped and finished.

† **Hydraulic**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec. A.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 38 These Physico-Mechanical Experiments are of four sorts, Hydragryal, Hydraulic, Pneumatical, and Mixt. 1713 DEHAEM *Phys. Theol.* II note, Pumps .. and divers other Hydraulic Engines. 1794 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* I. 79 Gardens watered by hydraulic machines.

Hydraulically, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] By means of hydraulic power or appliances.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 48 The work was all bolted into position and riveted hydraulically. 1894 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 2/3 A swing bridge .. worked hydraulically. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 18 Calling out .. to the boy at the lift, [he] mounted hydraulically .. to the second story.

Hydraulician (hoidrōli'jān). [ad. F. *hydraulicien*; cf. *mechanician*, etc.] One versed in hydraulics; a hydraulic engineer.

1882 *Nature* XXV. 351/1 The system of dredging introduced by M. Bazin, the celebrated hydraulician, on the rivers of France. 1894 *Athenæum* 19 May 648/2 The formulae [for the flow of water] drawn up by various hydraulicians.

Hydraulicity (-lī'siti). [ad. F. *hydraulicité*: see HYDRAULIC and *-ITY*.] The property or quality of being hydraulic (sense 3). In mod. Dicts.

Hydrauliclicking (hoidrōli'king), *vbl. sb.* U.S. Also -ic'ing. [f. HYDRAULIC + *-ING* 1 (with insertion of *k* as in *frollicking*, *trafficking*, etc.)] Hydraulic mining.

1880 R. H. PATTERSON in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 341 That [form of gold-seeking] which is termed 'hydrauliclicking'. 1884 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 105 The Russian Company .. are well rigged for hydrauliclicking, but lack a constant supply of water. *Ibid.* 636 Where a sufficient head of water .. can be had, hydrauliclicking is the method of working employed. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 8/1 It is open to grave doubt whether hydrauliclicking will be possible.

† **Hydraulicion**. Pl. -a. [a. Gr. *ὕδραυλικόν* (*ὄργανον*): see HYDRAULIC.] = *Hydraulic organ*: see HYDRAULIC A. 2.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 *Hydraulica*, Organes goyng by water. 1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. viii. 111 The hydraulicion or water-organ. 1881 EDWARDS *Organs & Archimedes* has had the credit of advancing the hydraulicion.

Hydraulicico-, combining form of Gr. *ὕδραυλικός* HYDRAULIC, as in † **Hydraulicico-pneumatical** *a.* = HYDRAULICO-PNEUMATICAL; † **Hydraulicico-statics** (see quot.)

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 225, I take the body of a living man to be a very compounded engine, such as mechanicians would call Hydraulicico-Pneumatical. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. xxv. 300 The mutual effects of fluids and moveable solids .. have been considered by Bernoulli .. under the name of hydraulicostatics.

Hydraulics (hoidrō'liks). [Plural of HYDRAULIC, after earlier names of sciences in -ics, q.v.] That department of science which deals with the conveyance of water or other liquids through pipes or other artificial channels, and with the various mechanical applications of the force exerted by moving liquids. Often used in a wider sense, corresponding to what is now expressed by *hydrokinetics* or *hydrodynamics*.

1671 BOYLE *Usefulness Exp. Philos.* II. ii. 1. ii, Hydrostatics and hydraulicks, that teach us to make engines and contrivances for the lifting up, and for the conveying of water. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* Ded. Aij, I present this Volume of Hydrostatics and Hydraulicks to your Patronage. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 338 From what level, upon any principle of hydraulics, can these waters be supposed to be deduced? 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 221 Hydraulics is the science which treats of the motion of fluids, and the forces with which they act upon bodies. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. IV. 43 The more difficult science of hydraulics was entirely created by two disciples of Galileo, Castelli and Torricelli. 1855 EMERSON *Misc., Fort. Repr.* Wks. III. 387 It is a rule .. in economy as well as in hydraulics, that you must have a source higher than your tap.

Hydraulist. [f. HYDRAULIC + *-IST*; cf. F. *hydrauliste* (1836).] One skilled in hydraulics; a hydraulician.

1847 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* 72 Meton (the astronomer and hydraulist).

† **Hydraulic-pneumatical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *hydraulic* - combining form of Gr. *ὕδραυλος* (see HYDRAULIC) + *PNEUMATICAL*.] Relating to hydraulics and pneumatics: see quot. So † **Hydraulic-pneumatical** *a.* in same sense; † **Hydraulic-pneumatics**, the combination of hydraulics and pneumatics.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. 13 A new Hydraulic-pneumatical Fountain .. with the uses to be made of it, as in Hydraulic-pneumatics. 1685 - *Eng. Notion Nat.* 310, I look .. on a Human Body .. as an Hydraulic, or rather Hydraulic-pneumatical Engine. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hydraulic-pneumatical* Engine. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 821 Hydraulic-pneumatical and other Engines, for raising Water.

Hydrazine (hoidrā'zain). *Chem.* [mod. f. HYDROGEN + AZO- (for *azote*) + *-INE*.] A colourless stable gas, with strong alkaline reaction, also called DIAMIDOGEN, N₂H₄. Also extended to a class of compounds in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms in this are replaced by a univalent radical, as *Ethyl hydrazine* N₂H₃.C₂H₅.

1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 57/2 Curtius describes the preparation of a new compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. .. He terms it hydrazine or diamidogen.

Hydrazoa, *erron. form of HYDROZOA*.

Hydrazoic (hoidrāzō'ik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- + AZO- (for *azote*) + *-IC*.] In *hydrazoic acid*, a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen (N₂H), as yet obtained only in solution, resembling hydrochloric acid, and forming explosive salts. Also called *azoimide*.

1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 472 Azoimide or Hydrazoic Acid.

† **Hydre**. *Obs.* In 3 ydre. [a. OF. *ydre*, *ydrie*, ad. L. HYDRIA.] A water-pot.

c. 1250 *Kent Sermon* in O. E. *Misc.* 29 *per were* . vi. Ydres of stone.

Hydre, *obs. form of HYDRA*.

† **Hydrelæon**, -um. Also corruptly *hydrelæum*, -ion, -oleon, *hydroleon*, etc. [Gr. *ὕδρελαον* (*ἐλαον* oil). Cf. F. *hydrellon*.] A mixture of water and oil, formerly used medicinally.

c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) L v, Hydroleon and Allegant dronke is wonderful good also. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 39 It leaves an impression much like to that of Hydroleon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Hydrelæon was taken internally, to excite vomiting.

† **Hydrelic**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὕδρηλ-ος* watery, moist + *-IC*.] (See quot.)

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 42 Hydrelia is an Ignick invention, for the cheaper making of all kinds of hotte liquids or liquours, by the means of metallall instruments, whereupon the materials made by this art are called Hydrellicks. 1665 J. WILSON *Project.* i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 226 An ignick, hydrellick, hydretterick invention, consisting of heat without fire or smoke!

Hydremia, -ic: see HYDREMIA, -IC.

Hydrencephal, -ic, -oid, -on, -us [f. HYDRO- + Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain]: see HYDROCEPHALE, etc.

1847 CRAIG, *Hydrencephalic*. *Hydrencephalus*. 1866-80 A. FUNT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 704 The so-called hydrencephaloid affection incident, in children, to exhaustion from diarrhoea.

Hydrencephalocoele (hoidrense'fālo'sēl). *Path.* [f. HYDRO- + ENOPHALOCELE.] An encephalocoele containing serous liquid.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Hydrencephalocoele*, term for hydrocephalic tumour or hernia. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 239 In a hydrencephalocoele .. there will be a portion of one or both of the ventricles filled with fluid.

Hydrenterocele (haid'rent'ēro'sēl). *Path.* [f. HYDR(o)- + ENTEROCELE.] Intestinal hernia the sac of which contains water.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

† **Hydret.** *Chem. Obs.* [Cf. *sulphuret.*] An early term for *hydruret*, *hydride*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 46 Oil of cinnamon is a hydret of that base, or $C_{15}H_7O_2 + H$.

|| **Hydria** (haid'riā, hi'driā). Pl. -æ. [L. *hydria*, a. Gr. *ὕδρια* a water-pot, f. *ὕδωρ*, *hēdōp* water. Cf. HYDRE.] A water-pot; in *Archæol.* a large Greek jar or pitcher for carrying water, with two or three handles.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495), Ydria is a water vessel. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Ant. Art* § 299 (ed. 2) 338 The Corinthian hydria had two handles at the top. 1851 C. NEWTON in *Ruskin Stones Ven. I.* App. xxi. 403 A stork seated on a hydria, or pitcher, from which water is flowing.

Hydriad (haid'riād). [a. Gr. *ὕδριος*, *hēdrios* (νύμφη), f. *ὕδωρ* water.] A water-nymph. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hydriatic (haid'riæt'rik), a. rare. (erron. *hydriatic*). [mod. f. Gr. *ὕδρ*- water + *ἰατρικός* physician, *ἰατρία* healing, *ἰατρικός* medical. Cf. F. *hydriatic*.] Of or pertaining to the water-cure; hydropathic. So **Hydriatrist**, a hydropathist; **Hydriatry**, hydropathy.

1843 T. J. GRAHAM *Cold-Water System* (ed. 2) Contents xvii, Hydriatic measures ought not to be pushed too far. 1843 *Abou Water Cure* 151 Hahn... and his two sons were zealous hydriatists. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* Apr. 271/2 The hydriatic method of treatment. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hydriatic. *Hydriatry*, same as *Hydrotherapy*.

Hydric (haid'rik), a. *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN) + -IC. Cf. F. *hydrique*.] Of hydrogen, containing hydrogen in chemical combination; as in *hydric chloride* = hydrogen chloride or hydrochloric acid.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydricus*, of or belonging to water; applied to the compounds of a simple body with hydrogen: hydric. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 565/3 Aqueous hydric-chloride. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 101 Hydric Cyanide was called Prussic acid.

Hydrid (haid'rid). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Hydridæ* sb. pl., f. *Hydra*.] A hydrozoan of the family *Hydridæ*, typified by the genus *Hydra* (see HYDRA 6).

Hydride (haid'roid). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(o)- + -IDE.] † a. Formerly, A substance formed by the combination of water with a radical; = HYDRATE in the earlier sense. b. Now, A substance formed by the union of hydrogen with an element or a radical.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 20 Water combines with acids and oxides, forming hydrides. *Ibid.* 55 It is no longer SO_3 , but HO, SO_3 —a hydride of sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 56 In the processes throughout this book, when sulphuric acid is mentioned it is this hydride which is meant. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 273 Each of these bodies is therefore termed the hydride of a radical. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHÖNLEINER *Treat. Chem. I.* go The compounds of Hydrogen form Hydrides.

Hydriform (haid'rifōm), a. Also *erron. hydriform*. [f. L. type **hydriformis*: see HYDRA + -FORM.] Hydra-shaped.

1. Of the form of the Lernæan Hydra. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 110 Dividing their discourses into heads—Cereberan, Polysean, and Hydriform.

2. Having the form of the hydra polyp. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1044 The arms [of the Hydra] are destitute of cilia; and this is an important character, by which all the Polypes of the Hydra-form kind may be at once distinguished from those of a higher group. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 20/1 Polypes hydriform. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 49 Distinguished by the absence of a hydriform stage.

† **Hydriodate** (haid'riōdēt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE + -IC.] An old name for an iodide, as a salt of hydriodic acid; also, a hydriodate.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v., The Hydriodate of ammonia, of potash, of soda, of barytes, etc. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 537 Iodate and Hydriodate of Potassa. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 190 Hydriodate of quinine.

Hydriodic (haid'riōdik), a. *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN) + IOD(INE) + -IC. Cf. F. *hydriodique*.] Containing hydrogen and iodine in chemical combination. **Hydriodic acid**, the simple combination of hydrogen and iodine, also called *hydrogen iodide* (HI), a colourless very soluble gas, of strongly acid properties and suffocating odour.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 110 Hydriodic acid is formed of one volume of the vapour of iodine and one volume of hydrogen. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 91 Hydriodic acid gas very much resembles hydrochloric acid gas. 1859 FOWLER *Chem.* 372 Iodide of ethyl; hydriodic ether. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 299 Olefant gas... combines with hydriodic acid to form ethyl iodide.

So **Hydriodide** (haid'riōdīd), a compound formed by the combination of hydriodic acid with an organic radical (or, formerly, with an element).

1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvii. 81 Hydriodide of carbon.

Hydro (haid'rō). Short for HYDROPATHIC sb.

1882 *Brit. Med. Jnl. Advert.* 9 Dec., Visitors will find

the 'Hydro' a pleasant Home during their residence in Bournemouth. 1894 *Advt.*, Buxton, The Peak Thermal Establishment. The best Hydro in district. Mineral water and other baths. 1898 *Navy & Army Illustr.* 23 July p. vii, Palatial establishments... all... modestly calling themselves Hydros.

Hydro- (haid'rō), before a vowel also **hydr-**, = Gr. *ὕδρ(o)-*, combining form of *ὕδωρ* water, employed in many compounds adopted or formed from Greek.

Of the numerous compounds in Greek some were adopted in Latin, whence they passed into English either directly or through French: the earliest of these are *hydroptic*, *hydroptic*, *hydromancy*, and *hydromel*, found in the 13th and 14th c. A few others were added to the language during the 16th and 17th c., as *hydrocele*, *hydrographer*, *-graphy*, *hydrology*, *hydrophobia*, *hydrostatic*; but the greater number of the words now in use belong to the common scientific vocabulary of the 19th c. (including the end of the 18th c.).

The words so formed may be thus classed:

a. Miscellaneous terms, in which *hydro-* has the sense of 'water', as in *hydrography*, *hydrometer*, *hydropathy*, *hydrostatics*. These pass into terms in which *hydro-* is used in more or less loose combination, as *hydrogeology*, *hydro-galvanic*, *hydro-electricity*, *hydro-extractor*, *hydro-propulsion*.

b. In medical and pathological terminology, *hydro-* is extensively used to form names of diseases (chiefly in Latin or Greek form), being prefixed (a) to names of parts of the body, to denote that such part is dropsical or affected with an accumulation of serous fluid, as in *hydroabdomen* (dropsy of the abdomen, ascites), *hydroblepharon* (-um) [Gr. *βλέφαρον* eyelid], *hydrocardia* [Gr. *καρδία* heart], *-cranium*, *-derma*, *-gaster* [Gr. *γαστήρ* belly], *-gastria*, *-hystera* [Gr. *ὕστερα* womb], *hydromphalum* (-us) [Gr. *ὀμφαλός* navel], *hydromyelus*, *-myelia* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow, used for 'spinal cord'], *-nephros* [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney], *hydro-ovarium* [see OVARY], *-pericardium*, *-peritonæum*, *hydro-rhachis* [Gr. *ράχισ* spine], *hydrosalpinx* [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* trumpet, used for 'Fallopian tube'], *hydrothorax*; also, in the combination *hydro-pneumo-*, to express the presence of water and air, as in *hydro-pneumo-pericardium*, *hydro-pneumothorax*; (b) to names of diseases or diseased formations, denoting the accompaniment of dropsy or of an accumulation of serous fluid, as *hydrocachexia*, -y [see CACHEXY], *-diarrhæa*, *-hæmorrhæa*, *-meningitis*, *-pericarditis*, *-peritonitis*, *hydro-rhachitis*, etc.; *hydrocirsocele*, *hydr(o)enterocele*, *hydromeningocele*, *-myelocele*, *-physocèle*, *-sarcocele*, *hydroscœcele*, etc.

c. Prefixed to names of minerals, *hydro-* denotes a hydrous compound, or the addition of water or its constituents to the elements of the primary mineral.

d. In modern chemical terms (the earliest of which were formed in French), the prefix *hydro-* originally meant combination with water. In many cases however this really amounted to combination with the hydrogen supplied by the water; so that *hydr(o)-* has become the regular combining form of hydrogen, like *oxy-* for oxygen, *nitro-* for nitrogen, *ciano-* for cyanogen.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 21 To distinguish the acids formed by hydrogen, from those formed by oxygen, the former are designated by the word *hydro*, as the hydrochloric acid. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 4 If composed of oxygen united to a metalloid, such as carbon, or a metal, the acid is simply named from the metalloid or metal, as carbonic acid, chromic acid. But if the acid contains hydrogen united to a metalloid, the word 'hydro' is prefixed; as hydrochloric acid (hydrogen and chlorine), hydro-sulphuric acid (hydrogen and sulphur), &c.

Prefixed to the name of a compound substance, *hydro-* usually means the addition or substitution of hydrogen in its constitution, e.g. *benzoin* $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, *hydrobenzoin* $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$; so *cinchonine*, *hydrocinchonine*, *cellulose*, *hydrocellulose*, etc.

e. In modern zoological terminology, *hydro-* is used in the nomenclature relating to members of the class HYDROZOA and their characteristic organs or parts. Strictly speaking, *hydro-* is here a combining form of the generic name HYDRA; but this is itself a derivative of Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *hēdōp* (o- water, so that, as being ultimately from the same source, these terms may be classed with the other *hydro-* formations.

f. Derivatives of Gr. *ἰδρῶς* 'sweat' have been erroneously written *hydro-* instead of *hidro-* (the error being encouraged by the fact that sweat is a form of water), e.g. *hydroadenitis* inflammation of the sweat glands, *hydrocritics*, *hydrogrytic*.

The more important words in all these groups appear in their alphabetical order in the main series; others of less importance follow here.

Hydroaeric (haid'rō,er'ik) a. (see quot.). **Hydroa-patite** *Min.*, hydrous apatite, a milk-white

subtransparent mineral. **Hydrobarometer**, an instrument for determining the depth of the ocean from the pressure of the superincumbent water (Webster 1864). **Hydrobenzoin** *Chem.*, a crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$, obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on oil of bitter almonds. || **Hydrobiosis** (-bài,ō'sis) *Zool.* [Gr. *βίωσις* way of life], the development of living organisms, as bacteria, in fluid media; the conditions of life of such organisms. **Hydroboracite** *Min.* [named 1834], hydrous borate of calcium and magnesium, resembling gypsum. **Hydrobranch** (-bræŋk) *Zool.* [Gr. *βράχια* gills], a member of the *Hydrobranchiata*, a division of gastropods in Lamarck's classification, containing species which breathe water only; so **Hydrobranchiate** (-bræŋkiēt) a., pertaining to the *Hydrobranchiata* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hydrocalcite** *Min.* [named 1846], a hydrous carbonate of calcium (Dana *Min.* (1850) 212). || **Hydrocardia** *Path.*, dropsy of the heart (see b above). **Hydrocauline** (-kō'lēin) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *καυλός* stem], pertaining to or characteristic of the || **Hydrocaulus** or main stem of the coenosarc of a hydrozoan. || **Hydrocephalus** (-sef'ālīs) [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], the oral and stomatal regions of a hydroid. **Hydrocerussite** *Min.*, a variety of basic lead carbonate. † **Hydrochinone** *Chem.* = HYDROQUINONE. **Hydrocinchonine** *Chem.*, an alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$) obtained by heating cinchonine ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$) with $KMnO_4$. **Hydrocirsocele** *Path.* [CIRSOCELE], hydrocele complicated with a varicose state of the spermatic cord (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). || **Hydrocœlia** (-sī'liā) *Path.* [Gr. *κοιλία* belly], dropsy of the abdomen, ascites. **Hydroconite** *Min.* [named, 1847, f. Gr. *κονία* lime], hydrous calcium carbonate (Dana *Min.* (1892) 303). **Hydrocope** (haid'rōkōp) *Zool.* [Gr. *κώπη* shaft], the peduncle of a hydroid. **Hydrocoralline** (-kōrālēin) *Zool.* [CORALLINE] a., pertaining to the *Hydrocorallina*, an order or sub-order of *Hydroidea*, the coral-making hydroid hydrozoa; sb. one of this order of Hydrozoa. **Hydrocotarnia**, *-cota'rine* (-sīn) *Chem.*, a crystalline alkaloid existing in opium, and containing two atoms of hydrogen more than cotarnine. **Hydroconmaric** a. *Chem.*, in h. acid = mellitic acid. † **Hydrocritics** (erron. for *hydrocritics*): see quot. **Hydrocycle** [CYCLE sb. 11], a velocipede adapted for propulsion on the surface of water; hence **Hydrocyclist**, one who propels a hydrocycle. **Hydrocyst** (haid'rōsist) *Zool.* [Gr. *κύστις* bladder, CYST], one of the tentacles or feelers, resembling immature polypites, attached to the coenosarc in certain Hydrozoa, as in the family *Physophorida*; hence **Hydrocystic** a. **Hydrodolomite** *Min.*, hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium, a yellowish-white, greyish, or greenish mineral. **Hydroecial** (haid'rō'siāl) a., pertaining to the || **Hydroecium** (-sī'ēm) [Gr. *οἶκος*, f. *oikos* house], a sac into which the coenosarc can be retracted in certain Hydrozoa, as the *Calycophorida*. **Hydroextractor** [F. *hydro-extracteur*], a centrifugal machine for drying clothes and other articles. **Hydroferricyanic**, *-ferridcyanic*, a. *Chem.*, in h. acid = hydrogen ferricyanide, $H_5Fe_2Cy_{12}$; hence **Hydroferri(c)cyanate**, a salt of this acid. **Hydroferrocyanic** a. *Chem.*, in h. acid = hydrogen ferrocyanide, H_4FeCy_6 ; hence **Hydroferrocyanate**, a salt of this acid. **Hydrofuge** (haid'rōfūdz) [see -FUGE + F. *hydrofuge*] a., impervious to water, as the plumage of ducks, the pubescence of many insects, etc.; sb. a substance which is impervious to or resists the action of water. **Hydrogalvanic** a. [GALVANIC], pertaining to the production of galvanic electricity by means of liquids (Webster 1864). † **Hydrognosy** [Gr. *γνώσις* knowledge], a history and description of the waters of the earth (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hydrohæmatite**, *-hæmatite* *Min.*, a hydrated sesquioxide of iron, resembling hæmatite, also called *Turgite*. **Hydrohysteric** a. *Path.*, pertaining to *hydrohysteria*, an accumulation of water in the womb. **Hydroiodic** = HYDRIODIC. **Hydrolite** *Min.* [-LITE], the zeolitic mineral Gmelinite. **Hydromagnesite** *Min.* [named 1827], hydrous carbonate of magnesium, found in white silky crystals or earthy crusts. **Hydromedusan** (-mēdiū'sān) [MEDUSA] a., belonging or relating to the *Hydromedusæ*, now a sub-class of Hydrozoa (called also *Craspedota*), formerly a synonym of Hydrozoa; sb. a member of this sub-class. **Hydromedusoid** a. [see -OID], of the form of or resembling the *Hydromedusæ* (Cent. Dict.). || **Hydromeningitis** *Path.*, inflammation

of the cerebral membranes with serous effusion. **Hydromeningocele** (see b, and MENINGOCELE). **Hydrometallurgy** [METALLURGY], 'the act or process of assaying or reducing ores in the wet way, or by means of liquid re-agents' (Webster 1864). **Hydro-metamorphism** *Geol.*, a kind of METAMORPHISM of igneous rocks effected by means of water; so **Hydro-metamorphic a.**, pertaining or relating to this. **Hydrometeor** [see METEOR: cf. *F. hydrométéore*], an atmospheric phenomenon which depends on the vapour of water, as rain, hail, and snow; hence **Hydrometeorological a.**, pertaining to **Hydrometeorology**, that part of meteorology which deals with atmospheric phenomena depending on the vapour of water (Webster 1864). **Hydromica** *Min.*, a variety of potash mica containing more water than ordinary muscovite; hence **Hydromicaeons a.** **Hydromotor**, a kind of motor for the propulsion of vessels, the propelling power being produced by jets of water ejected from the sides or the stern. **Hydromyd** (*hai'dromid*) *Zool.* [Gr. *mūs* mouse], a rodent of the genus *Hydromys*, comprising the water-rats and beaver-rats of the Australian region (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hydromyelia**, **-myelus**, **Hydromyelocele** *Path.* (see b above, and *quots.*). **Hydronephelite** *Min.*, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, derived from nephelite. **Hydronitric a.** *Chem.*, containing hydrogen and nitrogen in combination; *hydronitric acid*, an old name of nitric acid or hydrogen nitrate. **Hydro-ovarium** *Path.* (see b above and *quot.*). **Hydro-oxide** *Chem.* = HYDROXIDE. **Hydro-oxygen** *Chem.* = OXY-HYDROGEN. **Hydroparastates** *sb. pl., Ecol. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *pl. ὑδροπαράσταται, i. παρὰστάτης* comrade] (see *quots.*). **Hydropericardium**, **Hydropertonæum** *Path.* (see b above and *quots.*). **Hydrophid** *Zool.* [Gr. *φίς* serpent], a venomous sea-snake of genus *Hydrophis* or family *Hydrophidae*, found in the Indian Ocean. **Hydrophite** *Min.*, a hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium, allied to serpentine (opibite). **Hydrophthalic a.** *Chem.* (see d above and *quot.*). **Hydrophyll** (*-fil*) *Bot.*, Lindley's name for plants of N.O. *Hydrophyllaceae*, of which the typical genus is *Hydrophyllum*, the Waterleaf of N. America. **Hydrophyllia-ceous** (*-filizēs*) *a.* [see -ACEOUS], having the characters of the **Hydrophyllum** (*-filizēm*) [Gr. *φύλλον* leaflet], one of the protective zooids, of a laminar or leaf-like character, attached either to the cenosarc or to the pedicles of the polypites in certain oceanic hydrozoa; = BRACT 2. **Hydrophysocele** *Path.* (see b above, and *quot.*). **Hydroplanula** (*-plāniā*) [PLANULA], the transitional stage of a hydrozoan intermediate between the planula and the tentaculated actinula (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hydroplutonic a.** *Geol.* (see *quot.*). **Hydropolypp** [POLYP], a hydrozoan as distinguished from an actinozoan polyp. **Hydropotassic a.** *Chem.*, containing hydrogen and potassium in combination, as *hydropotassic sulphate*, a double sulphate of H and K, $K_2SO_4.H_2SO_4$, commonly called bisulphate of potash. **Hydropropulsion**, propulsion by means of a hydromotor (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hydropult** (*hai'dropult*) [*f. -pult* in CATAPULT], a force-pump worked by hand; a garden-pump; hence **Hydropultio a.** **Hydropyretic a.**, error. for *hidropyretic*, pertaining to *Hydropyretos* or sweating sickness (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hydrorachis**, **-orrhachis** (*hai'drprākis*) *Path.* (see b above, and *quot.*). **Hydronenal** (*-rēnāl*) *a.* [L. *rēn-es* kidneys; see RENAL], characterized by a dropsical condition of the kidney. **Hydrorhiza** (*-rēizāl*) *a.* [Gr. *ρίζα* root], the root-stock or rooting fibres by which a colony of Hydrozoa is attached to some foreign object; hence **Hydrorhizal** (*-rēizāl*) *a.* **Hydrosalpinx** *Path.* (see b above, and *quot.*). **Hydrosarcocele** *Path.* (see b above, and SARCOCELE). **Hydroschecele** (*hai'drpskiōsēl*) *Path.*, dropsical oeschecele or scrotal hernia. **Hydroselenic a.** *Chem.*, consisting of hydrogen and selenium in combination; *h. acid*, another name for hydrogen selenide or seleniuretted hydrogen, H_2Se , an offensive gas; hence **Hydroselenate**, **-selenuret**. **Hydrosilicate** *Min.*, a silicate containing water, a hydrous silicate. **Hydrosodic** (*-sōdīk*) *a.* *Chem.*, containing hydrogen and sodium in combination, as *hydrosodic sulphate*, a double sulphate of hydrogen and sodium, $Na_2SO_4.H_2SO_4$, commonly called *hydrated bisulphate of soda*. **Hydro-sphygmograph**, a kind of sphygmograph in which the variation in the quantity of blood in a part is measured by

the pressure on a fluid contained in a closed chamber or vessel (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hydrospire** (*hai'drōspōi*) *Zool.* [Gr. *σπείρα* coil, SPIRE], one of the system of lamellar tubes lying between and below the ambulacra in blastoids, supposed to have been respiratory in function. **Hydrota-chylite**, **-lyte** *Min.*, a hydrous variety of tachylite. **Hydrotaelite** *Min.* [TALC], a hydrous oxide of aluminium and magnesium, a fibrous white mineral of pearly lustre and greasy feel. **Hydrotechnic a.** [Gr. *τεχνή* art; *F. hydrotechnique*], relating to or dealing with the technical management or utilization of water. **Hydrotelluric a.** *Chem.*, formed by hydrogen and tellurium in chemical combination; *h. acid*, another name for telluretted hydrogen, H_2Te , an offensive gas; its salts are **Hydrotellurates**. **Hydrotheca** (*-thēkā*) *Zool.* [L. *thēca*, Gr. *θήκη* receptacle], one of the perisarcular cups or calyces in which the polypites in certain Hydrozoa (as the *Sertularidae*) are lodged; hence **Hydrothecal** (*-thēkal*) *a.* **Hydrothion** [Gr. *θειών* sulphur], an old name of hydrogen sulphide or sulphuretted hydrogen, also called **Hydrothion acid**; hence **Hydrothionate**, a salt of this acid, a sulphhydrate; so **Hydrothionous** = hydrosulphurous; **Hydrothionite**, a salt of hydrosulphurous acid. **Hydrothionæmia** *Path.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], blood-poisoning with sulphuretted hydrogen. **Hydrozincite**, **-kite** *Min.*, hydrous carbonate of zinc, also called zinc bloom (Dana *Min.* 1854).

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hydroaeric sound, the percussion note produced over a cavity containing both water and air. Also, the sounds heard on auscultating a similar cavity. 1858 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. II. XXV. 408 *Hydroapatite is a hydrous apatite. 1877 *Watts Founes' Chem.* (ed. 12) 11. 571 Benzoin... converted... by heating with alcoholic potash into 'hydrobenzoin and benzile. 1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 11. 326 *Hydroboracite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 595 Hydroboracite... resembles fibrous and foliated gypsum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hydrocardia, a term invented by Hildanus to express a serous, sanious, or purulent tumour of the pericardium. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 77 The cenosarc generally consists of a main stem—or 'hydro-caulus'—with many branches. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 246 The hydranth resembles Hydra in all essentials... Like that organism it consists of a 'hydrocephalus' (= oral and stomalch regions) and a peduncle or hydrocope which is very short. 1873 *Founes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 824 *Hydrocomaric Acid exists in the yellow melilot. 1721 BAILEY, *Hydrocriticks [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrocritical*, critical judgment of Distempers taken from Sweating. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 4/3 The 'hydro-cycle'—hitherto regarded as more or less a mechanical monstrosity—has at length proved its speed and capabilities... The 'hydro-cyclists' finished in good condition. 1898 *River & Coast* 9 July 12/1 One of the most interesting items was the Hydrocycle versus Skiff Race. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 82 There occur also in the Physophorida certain peculiar bodies, termed 'hydrocysts' or 'feelers'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 770 Hydrocysts or feelers... are polypites in which the distal or oral extremity is imperforate and usually armed with ctenoblasts. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 213 *Hydrodolomite... has the composition of the magnesia alba of the shops. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calcutt.* 99 Praya, Hippopodius, and Vogtia have 'incomplete' hydrocia. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 80 This chamber, which is present in all the genera, is termed the 'hydrocæum'. 1858 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 39 The lateral walls of the hydrocal canal of the distal nectocyst. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1199 *Hydro-extractor... capable of revolving 2,000 times a minute... It will dress... all kinds of materials, cloths, felts [etc.]. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 165 The hydro-extractor, in which the yarn is dried like clothes in a laundry, being thrown into a horizontal drum and spun round at lightning speed. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* Index 376 *Hydroferriodic acid, or ferridydic acid of hydrogen. *Hydroferrocyanic acid, or ferrocyanide of hydrogen. 1868-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 20 The 'hydroferrocyanate' [of quinine], $C_{10}H_{24}N_2O_7FeC_6H_5H_2O$, is an orange-yellow crystalline precipitate, obtained on mixing the alcoholic solutions of quinine and hydroferrocyanic acid. 1886 HAMERTON in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 375 The efficacy of resinous solutions, as 'hydrofuges'. 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 24 It... produces 'hydroiodic acid (HI). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 *Hydrolite occurs in abundance at Island Magee, in beautifully marked crystals. 1837 DANA *Min.* 109 *Hydromagnesite... occurs in crusts; also as a white powder. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 745 There are two principal types of the Hydroid. One, the 'Hydromedusan or Craspedote type, consists typically of an oral and stomalch region (hydrocephalus), with or without tentacles, borne upon a peduncle (hydrocope). 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 208 To admit for granite what may be called 'hydro-metamorphic origin. *Ibid.*, 'Hydro-metamorphism, by which rocks, originally fused, and when in liquid fusion, poured into veins and dykes in pre-existing rocks, are subsequently altered in specific gravity and arrangement of minerals, by the action of water. 1857 J. P. NICHOI. *Cycl. Phys. Sci.*, *Hydrometeors. The whole aqueous phenomena of the Atmosphere... The chief specific Hydrometeors, viz. Clouds, Dew, Fogs, Snow, and Rain. 1885 C. H. HITCHCOCK in *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Oct. 282 *Hydromicaceous and argillaceous schists. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 47/1 The little vessel supplied with the 'hydromotor met. with a fair degree of success. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 A tumor, consisting of the serous accumulation with its enveloping membranes ('hydromyelocele'), protrudes through the fissure, most frequently in the sacral or dorsal regions. *Ibid.* 759 Dilatation of the

central canal is called 'hydromyelus, and is generally congenital. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 328 *Hydro-nitric acid is perfectly limpid and colourless, and emits white fumes when exposed to the air. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 28 'Ovarian dropsy', or 'hydro-ovarium'. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 25 There appear to be two hydrates or 'hydro-oxides. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 95 Vermicular monsters exhibited in the 'hydro-oxygen microscope. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 14 Platinum fused by his hydro-oxygen blowpipe. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 298 Gurney's hydro-oxygen blowpipe is made in conformity. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hydroparastates, a Sect; a Branch of the Manichees, whose distinguishing Tenet was, That Water should be used in the Sacrament instead of Wine. 1853 M. KELLY in *Gosselin's Power Pope Mid. Ages* I. 79 Manicheans who disguised themselves under the names of Encratites, Saccophori, and Hydroparastates. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 537 The lower extremities are oedematous... The same state exists in the serous membranes, whence arise ascites, hydrothorax, and 'hydropericardium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 36 Hydropericardium generally follows hydrothorax. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 596 The term 'hydro-peritonæum or ascites denotes peritoneal dropsy. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrophil, a species of ophidian, including the watersnake. 1873 *Founes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 826 *Hydrophthalic Acid is produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on phthalic acid. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calcutt.* 101 Groups of organs became detached from the cenosarc, each group consisting of a 'hydrophyllum, polypites, tentacles, and gonophores. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hydrophysocèle, a term used by some authors for a sort of hernia, or rupture, occasioned by a mixture of water and flatulencies. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 380 Plutonic processes do not exclude the combined action of water as an auxiliary agent; and thus may deserve the name of 'Hydroplutonic. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 316 *Hydropotassic Oxalate is the form in which oxalic acid exists in the acid species of Oxalis, Rumex, Rheum, Geranium [etc.]. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Novell* li, A salt which they wetted with a 'hydropult. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* 462 The elephant makes a similar use of his trunk as a syringe or hydropult, and of water as a projectile. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Novell* lxiii, He had not acquired the delightful 'hydropultic art, so dear to the nation. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 Extensive serous accumulation within the spinal canal is called 'hydro-rachis. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hydrorenal distension, same as Hydro-nephrosis. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calcutt.* 29 In Hydra, and a few of the simpler forms of Corynidae, the proximal end of the polypite is closed by the 'hydro-rhiza. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 253 The animal is... attached by its hydro-rhiza to a piece of weed. 1887 *Lancet* 11 June 1200/2 Dr. Schlesinger concludes that in 'hydrosalpinx, or hæmatosalpinx, laparotomy is the only resource. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 293 An Account of an Hydro-enterocele, appearing like an 'Hydro-sarcocele. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 354 So does 'hydro-selenic acid afford parallel results. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 449 A 'hydro-selenuret of potassa of a deep lake colour. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. 409 The silicates that contain water may be divided, into those in which the water is simply united to the silicic combination... called 'hydrosilicates. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 122 With the sphygmograph (or, rather the 'hydro-sphygmograph) he observed the degree of excitement produced on various individuals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 577 (Class Blastoidæ), The pores lead to a cleft ('hydrospire cleft')... and the cleft in its turn to an underlying hydrospire canal, into which open a system of interradial lamellar tubes, the hydrospires. *Ibid.* 578 The genital ducts probably opened into some portion of the hydrospires. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 270 To them... may be added chromic iron... 'hydrocalcite, native copper, copper pyrites. 1893 *Times* 6 Oct., The most famous 'hydro-technic authorities of our time have found no other method of overcoming the obstruction to navigation caused by the Iron Gate than the identical one adopted by the Romans. 1847 CRAIG, *Hydrotellurates, a genus of salts. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrotelluric. 1873 *Founes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 215 Hydrotelluric acid is a gas, resembling sulphuretted and seleniuretted hydrogen. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 77 Polypites are also protected within 'hydrotheca', or little cup-like expansions derived from the polypary. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 129 A hard, chitinous, cuticular skeleton... which frequently gives rise to hydrotheca, into which the hydranths can be retracted. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 576 'Hydrothionæmia... consists in the entrance into the blood of sulphuretted hydrogen. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 328 The Germans have given it [sulphuretted hydrogen] the name of 'hydrothionia.

† **Hydro-a'cid.** *Chem. Obs.* = HYDRACID.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 5 Hydrogen would be [united] to a simple or compound radicle (chlorine or cyanogen), to form a hydro-acid. c1865 G. GOAR in *Circ. Sc. I.* 226/2 The hydro-acids—hydrochloric acid, for example.

† **Hydrobromate.** *Chem. Obs.* [*f.* as next + -ATE 1 c.]. An old name for a bromide, viewed as a salt of hydrobromic acid; also, for a hydrobromide.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 124 Hydrobromic acid... affords various salts with bases; these are hydrobromates or bromurets. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 86 Bromine... forms with ammonia a colourless hydrobromate.

Hydrobromic (*hai'drōbrōmīk*), *a. Chem.* [*f.* HYDRO- d + BROMIC. In *F. hydrobromique*]. Containing hydrogen and bromine in chemical combination. Hydrobromic acid, also called *hydrogen bromide* (HBr), a colourless gas with a pungent odour and strongly acid taste, fuming in the atmosphere and very soluble in water.

1836 [see *prec.*] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 308 Neither hydrobromic nor muriatic acid decompose bromide of aldehyde. 1873 *Founes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 190 Hydrogen Bromide, or Hydrobromic Acid, bears the closest resemblance to hydroiodic acid.

So **Hydrobromide** (haidrōbrōmōid), a compound formed by the combination of hydrobromic acid with an organic radical.

1877 WATTS *Foundry Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 61. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 111 Amylene hydrobromide cannot possess several vapour densities.

† **Hydrocarbide**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARBON + -IDE.] = next.

1884 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 776/1 Hydrocarbides, which undergo decomposition by electric discharges with formation of carbonic acid, are added to the atmosphere from a variety of sources.

Hydrocarbon (haidrōkārbōn). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARBON.] A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon.

These compounds, of which there are at least twelve series, the chief of them being the *paraffins*, *olefines*, *acetylenes*, and *benzenes*, are very numerous and important, and, with their derivatives, constitute the subject-matter of organic chemistry.

1826 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxii. (1859) 183 The peculiar hydro-carbons forming the subject of that paper. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 269 Contraction and formation of oily drops show the presence of olefiant gas, or vapours of hydrocarbons. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 62 Coal-gas is what we call a hydro-carbon. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 186 The most fruitful source of hydrocarbons is the dry or destructive distillation of organic bodies.

b. *altrid.*, as *hydrocarbon radical*, *series*, etc. **Hydrocarbon gas**: any gaseous hydrocarbon.

c. 1865 LETNBY in *Circ. Sc. I.* 123/2 *Hydro-carbon Gas*, this name is given to the mixed gases which are generated from water, together with substances that are rich in hydro-carbons, as tar, resin, fats, oils, and the better kinds of cannel coal. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 45 The homologous series of hydro-carbon radicals. 1880 RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Jnrl.* 67 Alcohol is a chemical of the hydro-carbon series.

Hydrocarbonaceous (haidrōkārbōnēōs), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -AEIOUS.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a hydrocarbon.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 144 The tar yields a paraffine light hydro-carbonaceous oil. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 5 In order to obtain the highest illuminating power of a flame in which hydro-carbonaceous compounds are undergoing combustion, the regulation of the supply of air is essential.

Hydrocarbonate (-kārbōnēt). *Chem.* Also -at. [f. HYDRO(GEN + CARBONATE (in sense I used for 'product of combination with carbon', thus *lit.* 'carbonated or carburetted hydrogen').]

1. An early name for a hydrocarbon; † formerly, a name of carburetted hydrogen (CH₄), the chief constituent of coal-gas.

1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 228 It burns like hydrocarbonate, but with a bluish green flame. *Ibid.* Should this inflammable gas prove not to be a hydro-carbonate. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. There are different species of Hydro-carbonats, depending on the proportion of their constituents commonly distinguished into heavy and light Hydro-carbonats. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/1 The Italian workman has too much hydrocarbonate for dinner, and too little albuminoid.

2. 'A term applied by Berzelius to a double salt resulting from the combination of a carbonate with a hydrate; by Beudant to the combination of a carbonate and water' (Mayne).

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 214 Associated with the hydro-carbonate of magnesia, and lime. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 193 The hydro-carbonate much used in Pharmacy (*magnesia alba*). 1854 J. SCOFFEEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* 490 Two hydrocarbonates of copper occur native: one, malachite, has a composition represented by the formula CuO.CO₂ + CuO.HO; a second, having the composition 2CuO.CO₂ + CuO.HO.

Hydrocarbonic (-kārbōnik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDROCARBON + -IC.] Relating to, or of the nature of, a hydrocarbon; in quot., obtained from carburetted hydrogen: see prec. 1.

1807 F. A. WINSOR in *Standard* (1883) 19 July 5/6 His grand discovery of the Hydrocarbon Lights.

Hydrocarbonous (-kārbōnēs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO(GEN + CARBONOUS.)] Of the nature of a hydrocarbon.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 129 These gasses are not carburetted hydrogen, but, they are hydro-carbonous oxides. 1845 GAOYE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 295 Enough was ascertained to lead me to believe that it [the gas] was hydrocarbonous.

† **Hydrocarburet** (-kārbūrēt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARBURER; f. *hydrocarbure*.] A compound of hydrogen and carbon, a hydrocarbon; *spec.* carburetted hydrogen gas.

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 371 Mixtures of hydrocarburet and oxygen gases. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 396/2 Liquid Hydrocarburet, was obtained by Mr. Faraday, after separating solid bicarburet of hydrogen from the fluid procured by pressure upon oil gas, at a temperature of 0°. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* (ed. 2) Gloss, *Hydrocarburet*, a compound of hydrogen and carbon in any proportion whatsoever.

† **Hydrocarburetted** (-kārbūrētēd), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + CARBURÉTÉD.] Formed by the combination of hydrogen and carbon.

1809 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 448 Hydrocarburetted gases, like ammonia, are separated by electrization into their elements. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 270 Analysis of Coal-Gas. The determination of the hydrocarburetted vapours may be accurately effected by means of oil of vitriol.

Hydrocele (haidrōsēl). *Path.* [a. L. *hydrocēle*, a. Gr. ὑδροκήλη, f. ὑδρο- water + κήλη tumour. Cf. F. *hydrocèle* (Paré, 16th c.).] A tumour with a collection of serous fluid; *spec.* a tumour of this kind in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis of the testis; dropsy of the testicle or of the scrotum.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 212/2 The Scrotum commeth to swell, which tumefaction of the Greeks is called Hydrocele. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 307 Called of the Physicians Hydrocele, that is to say, Water-bursten. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Youth is most exposed to the hydrocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 103 When seen in the neck they are described as hydroceles of the neck.

† **Hydrocephale**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *hydrocephale* (Paré, 16th c.).] = HYDROCEPHALUS.

a. 1648 Ld. HERBERT in *Life* (1770) 33 My cousin, having an hydrocephale also in that extremity that his eyes began to start out of his head.

Hydrocephalic (haidrōsēfāl'ik), *a.* [f. HYDROCEPHALUS + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, hydrocephalus; affected with hydrocephalus; hence *transf.* big-headed.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 262 Hydrocephalic patients. 1833-58 COLPOND *Dict. Pract. Med.* (L.). Liable to hydrocephalic and convulsive diseases. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38. 283 With enormous head and hydrocephalic prominence of brain.

Hydrocephalocèle. *Path.* [f. as prec.: see CEPHALOCÈLE.] = HYDROCEPHALOCÈLE.

Hydrocephaloid (-sēfālōid), *a. Path.* [f. as next + -OID.] Resembling hydrocephalus. *H. disease*, a term applied by Marshall Hall to a condition of coma incident to young children and resulting apparently from cerebral anæmia.

1842 M. HALL *Gulston. Lect.* II. 62 The hydrocephaloid disease in children. Its designation announces its similarity to hydrocephalus. But its nature, origin, and treatment are opposite. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 115.

Hydrocephalous (-sēfālōs), *a. Path.* [f. next + -OUS.] Affected with hydrocephalus.

1860 PITT BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 273 Epileptic or hydrocephalous children. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvii. 307 A scanty hydrocephalous offspring.

|| **Hydrocephalus** (haidrōsēfālōs). *Path.* [Medical L., ad. Gr. ὑδροκέφαλος, f. ὑδρο- water + κεφαλή head.] A disease of the brain especially incident to young children, consisting in an accumulation of serous fluid in the cavity of the cranium, resulting in gradual expansion of the skull, and finally inducing general weakness, with failure of the memory and mental faculties; water on the brain. The acute form is often described as *tubercular meningitis*.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2080 A child, one year old, so diseased with the *Hydrocephalus*, that when open'd, there were taken out of his Head 36 ounces of clear, but saltish, water. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Children are more liable to hydrocephalus, than adults. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 516 [He] laboured under a Hydrocephalus. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 By the term hydrocephalus, is understood an excessive accumulation of serous fluid in the ventricles of the brain, particularly the lateral ventricles.

Hydrocephaly. [f. prec. + -Y. Cf. F. *hydrocephalie*.] = prec.

1882 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 871/2 A case of hydrocephaly from the Trou Rosette, Belgium.

† **Hydrochlorate** (haidrōklōrēt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE¹ I c.] An old name for a chloride, viewed as a salt of hydrochloric acid (formerly also called *muriate*); also for a hydrochloride.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 269 Dr. Murray, conceives the carbonates to arise from the decomposition of the hydrochlorates of lime and magnesia, in the process of evaporation to dryness. 1880 J. W. LÉGG *Bile* 12 A precipitate, consisting of hydrochlorate of glycochol. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 13 The hydrochlorates are now all called hydrochlorides.

Hydrochloric (haidrōklōr'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CHLORIC. F. *hydrochlorique*.] Containing hydrogen and chlorine in chemical combination. **Hydrochloric acid**, called also *hydrogen chloride* (HCl), a colourless gas of strongly acid taste and pungent irritating odour, extremely soluble in water. (Earlier names were *muratic acid*, *spirit of salt*, *chlorhydric acid*.)

1817 A. URE in Thomson *Ann. Philos.* X. 203 On the Quantity of Real Acid in Liquid Hydrochloric. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 143 The hydro chloric acid of the shops is a saturated solution of this gas in water. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. 188 One volume of chlorine combines with one volume of hydrogen, to form two volumes of hydrochloric acid. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* vii. (ed. 2) 109 Chlorine eagerly seizes on the hydrogen to form a compound known as hydrochloric acid gas.

Hydrochloride (haidrōklōr'oid), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CHLORIDE.] A compound formed by the combination of hydrochloric acid with an organic radical (formerly, also, with an element).

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 427 It is constituted of two atoms of olefant gas + 1 atom of chlorine. It has been called by Dr. Thomson *chloric ether*; but a more appropriate name would be *hydro-chloride of carbon*. 1880 CLEMINSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 111 Amylene hydrochloride. 1890 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 393 When a solution of naph-

thylamine hydrochloride is mixed with solution of potassium nitrite, the hydrochloride of diazonaphthalene is formed.

† **Hydrochloruret**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + CHLORURET.] An old synonym of prec.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 713 The preparation called hydrochloruret of lime is recommended as an internal remedy, in certain stages of fever and dysentery.

† **Hydrocyanate** (haidrōsai'ānt), *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE¹ I c.] An old name for a cyanide, considered as a salt of hydrocyanic acid.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 342 This base, like chlorine and iodine, is acidified by hydrogen, and the proper appellation for the prussic acid Gay Lussac conceives to be hydro-cyanic acid, and for its compounds hydro-cyanates.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 320 The hydrocyanate of potassa, is not identical with the salt commonly known by the name of prussiate of potash. 1854 SCOFFEEN in *Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 440 Cyanogen, unites with certain metals, forming compounds which must be regarded as cyanides, and not hydro-cyanates, seeing that they contain neither oxygen nor hydrogen.

Hydrocyanic (haidrōsai'ānik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CYANIC. Cf. F. *hydrocyanique*.]

Containing hydrogen and cyanogen in chemical combination. **Hydrocyanic acid**, or *hydrogen cyanide* (HCN or HCy), the combination of hydrogen with cyanogen (CN or Cy), an extremely poisonous volatile liquid with an odour like that of bitter almonds, the solution in water being known as *prussic acid*; it occurs in bitter almonds and other kernels, in cherry and laurel leaves, etc.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 342 As muriatic acid is decomposed by the black oxide of manganese, so is hydrocyanic vapour by peroxide of copper. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 317 Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 82 Amygdalæ, are particularly characterised by their hydrocyanic juice. 1896 REMSEN *Organic Chem.* vi. 80 Hydrocyanic acid can be detected by the fact that when its solution is saturated with caustic potash, and a solution containing a ferrous and a ferric salt is added, a precipitate of Prussian blue is formed.

Hydrocyanite (haidrōsai'ānit), *Min.* [Named 1870, f. Gr. ὑδωρ, ὑδω- water + κyanos blue: see -ITE.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper occurring in pale green crystals, which, when exposed to the air, absorb water and become bright blue.

1875 DANA *Min. App.* ii. 29.

Hydrodynamic (haidrōdai-, -dinā'mik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *hydrodynamicus*: see HYDRODYNAMICS and DYNAMIC.] = next.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrodynamic*, of or belonging to the power of water, or other fluids, at rest, or in motion. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 29 Aug. 482/1 To bring the whole organ [brain] to rest, a certain degree of peripheral hydrodynamic compression is required.

Hydrodynamical (-dai-, -dinā'mikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to the forces acting upon or exerted by water or other liquids; belonging to HYDRODYNAMICS.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 189 Newton himself laid the foundation of hydrodynamical science. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 15 In his electrical, magnetical, and hydrodynamical researches. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 109 It depended on the hydrodynamical fact, that if a reservoir be filled with water to a certain height, the water will flow from an orifice at the bottom with a velocity proportionate to the height.

Hydrodynamics (haidrōdai-, -dinā'miks), [ad. mod.L. *hydrodynamica*: see HYDRO- a and DYNAMICS. Cf. F. *hydrodynamique*.]

The Lat. word appears in a treatise by Daniel Bernoulli, 1738, entitled 'Hydrodynamica, sive de viribus et motibus fluidorum commentarii.'

The branch of Physics which treats of the forces acting upon or exerted by liquids. In earlier use = HYDROKINETICS; now usually taken in a comprehensive sense to include Hydrokinetics and Hydrostatics; but the earlier usage is still retained by some physicists. (Cf. DYNAMICS.)

1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 596 The certain principles of hydrodynamics laid down in this essay. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 338 The science describing the mechanical affection of fluids, is properly and usually called by foreign writers *hydrodynamics*. 1812 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 17 When the bodies to which motion is communicated are fluid, another modification of the principles of dynamics takes place, which constitutes the science of hydrodynamics. 1829 *Nat. Phil.* I. *Hydrost.* i. r (U. K. S.) The whole science of liquids, or watery fluids, comprehending both Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, is sometimes called *Hydrodynamics*. 1881 SIA W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 434 Some of the finest principles of mathematical hydrodynamics have been put in requisition for perfecting the theory of hydraulic mechanism.

Hydrodynamometer (-dai'nā'm'itōi), [f. HYDRO- a + DYNAMOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the force exerted by a liquid in motion.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hydro-electric, *a.* [f. HYDRO- a + ELECTRIC.] † 1. Of or pertaining to hydro-electricity; galvanic. *Obs.*

1832 *Nat. Philos.*, *Electro-Magnet.* xiii. § 305. 93 (U.K.S.) The electrical current thus excited has been termed Thermo-electric, in order to distinguish it from the common galvanic current, which, as it requires the intervention of a fluid element as one of its essential components, was denominated a Hydro-electric current. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1027 The powers of nature, as steam, the moving

power, lightning, the hydro-electric fluid, and light. *Ibid.* 1102 Engraving on a tin plate, produced by the action of the hydro-electric current. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydro-Electrics*, applied to the phenomena which produce the voltaic pile, because the presence of water is the condition of their full development: hydro-electric.

2. Effecting the development of electricity by the friction of water or steam: as in Armstrong's hydro-electric machine.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 408 The electric excitement resulting from the friction of water is applied to the construction of an electrical machine of great power, called the Hydro-electric machine. 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* ii. 29 Every volcano in violent eruption is a very efficient hydro-electric machine.

So **Hydro-electricity**, the electricity of the galvanic battery.

1851 J. GRAHAM in *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1052 Hydro-electricity, which is the grand agent in operations of this kind, is different in the phenomena it exhibits from that of dry electricity, or that shown by an electrical machine. For, the electricity of the galvanic battery is scarcely perceptible, unless that which is called the circuit be complete.

† **Hydrofluante**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUATE.] An old name for a fluoride viewed as a salt of hydrofluoric acid; also for a hydrofluoride, as in *hydrofluante of ammonia* = hydrogen ammonium fluoride, fluoride of ammonium and hydrogen, or acid fluoride of ammonium ($\text{NH}_4\text{F.HF}$).

1841 BRANOE *Chem.* 1031 Hydrofluante of ammonia remains in solution.

Hydrofluoboric (*haidroflūbōrik*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUO- + BORIC.] In *hydrofluoboric acid* ($\text{BF}_3\text{H.F}$), or *hydrogen borofluoride*, a compound obtained by passing gaseous boron fluoride into water: also called *borofluorhydric acid*.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 95 A new acid named hydrofluoboric acid ($3\text{HF} + 2\text{BF}_3$). 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 634 Distilled with sulphuric acid, they [borofluorides] give off gaseous fluoride of boron and aqueous hydrofluoboric acid.

Hydrofluoric (*haidroflūrik*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUORIC. Cf. F. *hydrofluorique*.] Containing hydrogen and fluorine in chemical combination. **Hydrofluoric acid**, or *hydrogen fluoride* (HF), a colourless gas, fuming in moist air and rapidly absorbed by water.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 91 No acid can act upon it, except the hydro-fluoric, which dissolves it. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 670 Etching with hydrofluoric acid vapour is the best mode of marking scales of equal parts on glass tubes and jars.

Hydrofluosilicic (*haidroflūsilik*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUO- + SILICIC.] Containing hydrogen, fluorine, and silicon in chemical combination. **Hydrofluosilicic acid** (H_2SiF_6), or *hydrogen silicofluoride*, a fuming liquid which gradually attacks glass, esp. on heating.

1843 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 315 Strontian and barytes are separated from each other, when in solution, by hydrofluosilicic acid, which precipitates barytes, but not strontian. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 191 Hydrofluosilicic acid is the only test that forms a precipitate in cold and pretty strong solutions of soda salts.

So **Hydrofluosilicate**, a salt formed by the union of hydrofluosilicic acid with a base; a silico-fluoride. 1847 in CRAIG.

Hydrogen (*haidrōdžēn*), *Chem.* Also 8-9 **hydrogene**. [a. F. *hydrogène*, f. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water: see -GEN I.]

1. One of the elements; a colourless, invisible, odourless gas; it burns with a pale-blue flame, whence its former name of *inflammable air*. It is the lightest substance known, having a specific gravity of about one-fourteenth of that of air. Symbol H; atomic weight 1.

It occurs free in nature in small quantities in certain volcanic gases, and is an essential constituent of all animal and vegetable matter. It forms two-thirds in volume and one-ninth in weight of water (H_2O), which is the sole product of the combustion of hydrogen in ordinary air. It is a constituent of all acids, in which it can be replaced by bases to form salts.

Antimoniuretted, arseniuretted, carburetted, phosphoretted, seleniuretted, sulphuretted, telluretted hydrogen, early names sometimes still used for gaseous combinations of hydrogen with antimony, arsenic, carbon, phosphorus, selenium, sulphur, tellurium.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 132 note, Mr. Lavoisier and others of the French School have most ingeniously endeavoured to shew that water consists of pure air, called by them oxygen, and of inflammable air, called hydrogen. 1794 G. AOMAS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 493 Inflammable air may be obtained in great purity by decomposing water, of which it is a constituent part. The French writers term it hydrogen, that is generator of water. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 391 A mixture of carbonic acid, hydrogen, and nitrogen gas. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 283 Hepatic air or sulphuretted hydrogen gas. 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* l. 188 As full of blood as that of hydrogen. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) l. 421 The carburetted hydrogen is generally employed for filling balloons. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 620 Hydrogen is present, equally with carbon, in every organic compound. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 111 Most of our ordinary combustibles, are rich in hydrogen. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* vii. 157 Dr. Huggins, succeeded in establishing the existence of hydrogen in these remote regions of space.

2. attrib. a. *hydrogen harmonicon, lamp, line, spectrum; hydrogen acid* = HYDRACID; † *hydrogen air*, an old name for hydrogen, freq. also called *hydrogen gas* (cf. F. *gaz hydrogène*).

1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 212 Arterial blood exposed to the contact of hydrogen air loses its vermilion colour. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juridic. Evid.* (1827) III. 315 An air-balloon, on the hydrogen gas principle. 1805 W. NISBET *Dict. Chem.*, *Hydrogen Gas*, sometimes termed inflammable gas, is formed by the union of hydrogen with caloric. It was discovered by Mr. Cavendish. 1866 S. MACADAM G. *Wilson's Inorg. Chem.* 93 This arrangement has been called the hydrogen harmonicon; but any of the combustible gases will produce musical notes if burned in the same way. *Ibid.* Index, *Hydrogen gases*, or *hydracids*. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* vii. 160 The spectrum of the star in the vicinity of the line G. The hydrogen line in that neighbourhood. *Ibid.* xv. 366 A bright line, such as one of those of which the hydrogen spectrum is composed.

b. In systematic names of chemical compounds of hydrogen with an element or radical = 'of hydrogen': as *hydrogen bromide* HBr, *h. chloride* HCl, *h. iodide* HI (also called *hydrobromic, hydrochloric, and hydriodic acids*); *hydrogen monoxide* or *protoxide* H_2O (water), *hydrogen dioxide* H_2O_2 (oxygenated water); *hydrogen arsenide* H_3As , *h. selenide* H_2Se , *h. sulphide* H_2S (also *arseniuretted, seleniuretted, sulphuretted h.*); *hydrogen disulphide* H_2S_2 , *hydrogen potassium carbonate* HKCO_3 , *hydrogen sodium arsenate* $\text{HNa.AsO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$. On the analogy of hydrogen chloride, etc., acids are often named as salts of hydrogen, e.g. *hydrogen acetate* $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}$, *h. chlorate* HClO_3 , *h. chlorite* HClO_2 , *h. nitrate* HNO_3 , *h. sulphate* H_2SO_4 , *h. sulphite* H_2SO_3 (= acetic, chloric, chlorous, nitric, sulphuric, sulphurous acids).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 105 Hydrochloric Acid or Hydrogen Chloride. *Ibid.* 197 Hydrogen Sodium Carbonate or Bicarbonate of Soda, is a white crystalline powder which on heating is readily converted into sodium carbonate. *Ibid.* 320 Acetic acid, hydrogen acetate. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 193 Hydrogen Iodate, or Iodic Acid. *Ibid.* 206 Hydrogen sulphide is a colourless gas, having the odour of putrid eggs. *Ibid.* 215 Hydrogen Telluride is a gas, resembling sulphuretted and seleniuretted hydrogen. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 519 In order to prepare the hydrogen arsenide in the pure state.

Hydrogenate (*haidrōdžēnēt*, *haidrōdžēnēt*), *v. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ATE. Cf. F. *hydrogèner*.] *trans.* To charge, or - cause to combine, with hydrogen; to hydrogenize. Hence **Hydrogenated**, -ating *ppl. adjs.*; also **Hydrogenation**.

1809 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 464 Analogous to the hydrogenated sulphur of Berthollet. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Hydrogenets*, in the writings of Berthollet, they are denominated Hydrogenated sulphurets. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert Notes* 95 The excessive hydrogenation of the system. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 158 De-oxidizing or hydrogenating rays. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 89 Oxidation tends to the separation, hydrogenation to the conjunction of carbon atoms.

† **Hydrogenetted** (*haidrōdžēnētēd*), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDROGEN after *sulphuretted*.] Hydrogenated, hydrogenized.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 114 Ammonia is the most thoroughly deoxidised, or rather hydrogenetted, compound of nitrogen.

Hydrogenic (-džēnik), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = HYDROGENOUS.

1866 LAWRENCE *It. Cotta's Rocks Class.* i. i. 63 Hematite is sometimes possibly a direct hydrogenic formation.

Hydrogeniferous (*haidrōdžēniferəs*), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + (-)FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrogeniferus*, containing hydrogen; applied by Tondi to the sublimed sulphur of thermal springs; hydrogeniferous. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hydrogenium (*haidrōdžēnizm*), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IUM in names of new metals.] Hydrogen regarded as a metal, and, as such, capable of being absorbed or occluded by certain metals.

1868 T. GRAHAM in *Proc. Royal Soc.* (1869) XVII. 212 On the Relation of Hydrogen to Palladium. Examination of the properties of what, assuming its metallic character, would have to be named Hydrogenium. *Ibid.* 213 The density of hydrogenium then, appears to approach that of magnesium 1743 by this first experiment. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 186 Metallic palladium takes up no less than 982 volumes of hydrogen gas, forming a veritable alloy of the metal with hydrogenium, or hydrogen in its solid form.

Hydrogenize (*haidrōdžēniz*), *v. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To charge, or combine with hydrogen. Hence **Hydrogenized** *ppl. a.*; **Hydrogenizing** *publ. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 194 The oxide of nickel was precipitated by hydrogenized sulphuretted ammonia. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 91 Alcohol is also procurable from acetic acid by the hydrogenising processes of Wurtz and Mendius. *Ibid.* 130 By hydrogenising alloxan we obtain dialuric acid. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 591/2 Coal or other hydrogenised gases.

Hydrogenous (*haidrōdžēnəs*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDROGEN + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of hydrogen.

† *Hydrogenous gas*, an early name for hydrogen; † *carbonated hydrogenous gas* = carburetted hydrogen; † *hydrogenous sulphurated gas* = sulphuretted hydrogen.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. v. 81 Dr. Priestley obtained inflammable air, or hydrogenous gas. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 321 Sulphuretted hydrogenous waters. 1802 *Med. Jural* VIII. 522 That an animal died immediately on inspiring hydrogenous sulphurated gas. 1848 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 349 The differences between the hydrogenous and the other gases. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. ii. 267 The structure of the hydrogenous protuberances.

Hydrogeology (*haidrōdžēnōldži*). [mod. f. HYDRO- + GEOLOGY: cf. F. *hydrogéologie*.] That part of geology which treats of the relations of water on or below the surface of the earth. Hence

Hydrogeological a., relating to this.

1824 R. WATT *Bibl. Brit.* III, Hydrogeology [referring to Lamarck's *Hydrogéologie*]. 1825 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrogeologia*, a branch of general physics which treats of the waters spread upon the surface of the earth: hydrogeology. 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 434/2 Hydrogeology is a term which Mr. J. Lucas has introduced to denote the relation of geological science to the important subject of water-supply. A hydrogeological survey would examine into all facts which relate to the form, the position, and the capacity of subterranean water-systems. 1881 J. SOLLAS in *Nature* XXIV. 474 Physiological geology includes Meteorology, hydrogeology.

Hydrogogue, erroneous form of HYDRAGOGUE.

Hydrographer (*haidrōgrāfēr*). [This and the following words are 16th c. formations on Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water, on the pattern of the corresponding *geographer, -graphic, -graphical, -graphy*, which came down through L. from actual Gr. formations. The immediate precursors of the English words were the Fr. *hydrographe* (1548), *hydrographique, -graphie* (1551).]

One skilled or practised in hydrography; *spec.* one whose business it is to make hydrographic surveys and to construct charts of the sea, its currents, etc., as the *Hydrographer to the Admiralty*.

The first Hydrographer to the Navy was appointed in 1795.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Table Tj, Shipmans compasse unknowne to the olde Hydrographers. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 What way, the Tides and Ebbes, come and go, the Hydrographerought to recorde. 1575 J. SELLER *Coasting Pilot* title-p., Collected and Published by John Seller, Hydrographer in Ordinary to the King. 1609 DAMPER *Voy.* (1729) I. 288 The South Sea must be of a greater breadth, than it's commonly reckoned by Hydrographers. 1795 *Admiralty Ord. in Council* 12 Aug. 1. 124 We would humbly propose to Your Majesty that a proper person should be fixed upon to be appointed Hydrographer to this Board. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2d Voy.* ii. 9 Captain Beaufort, the Admiralty hydrographer. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* 609 All the best hydrographers, agree, that the Florida current dies out in the mid-Atlantic.

Hydrographic (*haidrōgrāfik*), *a.* [See prec.] = next. *Hydrographic Department* (or *Office*), the office of the Hydrographer to the Admiralty in U.S.

In Great Britain the style *Hydrographic Department* has been used in the official Navy List since 1854, while in other official documents the title is *Hydrographical*.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 24 Those dreadful flats of Death, where notwithstanding our Hydrographic cards, we had doubtless been cast away. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* ii. 574 The traverses, He on the hydrographic circle laid. 1854 *Navy List* 187 Hydrographic and Harbour Department, Rear Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort. 1860 MAUV *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. 106 These three rivers should all be regarded as belonging to one hydrographic basin. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 11 The Chart-room, with ranges of shelves stocked with charts and hydrographic, magnetic, and meteorological instruments.

Hydrographical (*haidrōgrāfikāl*), *a.* [See HYDROGRAPHER.] Pertaining or relating to hydrography. *Hydrographical Department*: see prec.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 23 The Heauenly Globe, may, be duely described vpon the Geographical, and Hydrographically Globe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 226 As we may see in their Hydrographical Cards. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1682) To Rdr. 2, Charts, Maps, Globes and all other Hydrographical and Geographical Descriptions. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 185 The hydrographical basin of the Mississippi displays, on the grandest scale, the action of running water on the surface of a vast continent. 1862 *Admiralty Ord. in Council* 19 July II. 3 In the Chart Branch of the Hydrographical Department of Your Majesty's Navy. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xi. (1878) 164 During the hydrographical survey of the Aegean Sea.

Hence **Hydrographically adv. rare**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hydrographically*, by the Art of Hydrography.

Hydrography (*haidrōgrāfi*). Also 6 *hidro*. [See HYDROGRAPHER.]

1. The science which has for its object the description of the waters of the earth's surface, the sea, lakes, rivers, etc., comprising the study and mapping of their forms and physical features, of the contour of the sea-bottom, shallows, etc., and of winds, tides, currents, and the like. (In earlier use, including the principles of Navigation.) Also a treatise on this science, a scientific description of the waters of the earth.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM (*title*) The Cosmographical Glasse, conteyning the pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie or Nauigation. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 47 Hydrography is the description of the Ocean Sea, with all lles, banks, rocks and sands therein contained. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 260 Fournier (who is skilfull in what relates to Hydrography) mentions an Inun-

dation on the Coasts of America. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 62 Fournier in his *Hydrography* hath laboured to prove the contrary of all this. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some of the best authors use the term in a more extensive sense; so as to denote the same with navigation. In this sense hydrography includes the doctrine of sailing; the art of making sea-charts, with the uses thereof [etc.]. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1073 He completed the hydrography of the habitable globe. 1851-9 BREGUEV in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 17 Other curious and important facts in physical hydrography have been ascertained. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 552 The body of the work, to which the title of hydrography is applied, consists in the determination of existing water supply.

2. The subject-matter of this science; the hydrographical features of the globe or part of it; the distribution of water on the earth's surface.

1852 EARP *Gold Col. Austr.* 33 Capt. Stokes has added immensely to our knowledge of the hydrography of tropical Australia. 1882 *Times* 21 Sept. 3 The geography and hydrography of the ground must be studied.

† 3. [Gr. *γραφη*, *-γραφία* writing.] Writing with water. (In quotes, *fig.* with reference to tears.) *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph*, *Hen. V.* cxliii, More then a Man, and Mightier then a King; A Text of Honour, weak Hydrographie. *a* 1650 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 61 Whose Fate we see Thus copied out in Grief's Hydrography.

† **Hydroguret.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDROGEN + URET (after sulphuret).] A compound of hydrogen with another element; a hyduret or hydride.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Hydrogurets*, substances formed by the union of hydrogen gas with such combustible bodies as were deemed simple when the name was imposed. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., A hydroguret is usually designated by a name taken from the other substance of the combination, as the hydroguret of carbon is called *Carburetted hydrogen*.

So † **Hydroguretted a.**, chemically combined with hydrogen.

1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 37 Solutions of hydroguretted sulphurets. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 549 Hydroguretted sulphuret of potassa may be formed by boiling flowers of sulphur in liquid hydrate of potassa, or by digesting sulphur with the liquid hydro-sulphuret.

|| **Hydrohæmia** (haidrôh'mi-ä). *Path.* [f. HYDRO- b + Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] = HYDRÆMIA.

1840 ANCELL *Lect. Blood* xix. in *Lancet* 1 Aug. 667/1 We may take another view of poverty of blood or hydrohæmia. *Ibid.*, In hydrohæmia the serum is in general transparent.

Hence **Hydrohæmic**, *-hæmic a.* = HYDRÆMIC; also † **Hydrohæmy** = Hydrohæmia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Hydroid (haidrôid), *a., sh.* [f. HYDRA 6 + -OID.]

A. adj. Zool. Resembling or allied to the genus HYDRA of Hydrozoa. *a.* Belonging to the order or subclass *Hydroidea*, of which *Hydra* is the typical genus. *b.* Of the nature of a hydroid (see B. b.): opposed to *medusoid*.

1864 in *Weastra*. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 227 Hydroid zoophytes with expanded tentacles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 132 Some medusoids... the hydroid stages of which are not... known. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 746 Colonies containing polymorphic hydroid individuals, and generally medusoid as well.

B. sb. Zool. *a.* A Hydrozoan belonging to the *Hydroidea*. *b.* One of the two forms of zooids occurring in Hydrozoa, resembling *Hydra* in structure, but typically asexual: opposed to *Medusa*.

1865 E. & A. AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 21 Below these [Ctenophoræ and Discophoræ] come the Hydroids, embracing the most minute... of all these animals. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 332 The fixed hydroids and swimming jelly-fishes are alternate forms assumed by the successive generations of the same animal. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 745 The Hydroid is (1) a permanent locomotor sexual form, multiplying by gemmation, but only temporarily colonial;—*Hydra*: (2) a larval form which passes by a metamorphosis into a *Medusa*: (3) a non-sexual but permanent form, sometimes solitary, usually however multiplying by gemmation... giving origin to colonies: (4) a locomotor sexual form... never multiplying by gemmation.

Hydroidean. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hydroidea* (see prec.) + -AN.] = HYDROID B. a.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 747 The existence of a free sexual Hydroidean—*Hydra*.

Hydrokinetic (-koinetik), *a.* [f. HYDRO- a + KINETIC.] Relating to the motion of liquids. So **Hydrokinetical a.** in same sense; **Hydrokinetics**, the kinetics of liquids; that branch of hydrodynamics (in the wider sense) which deals with the motion of liquids.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 367 The case of images in hydrokinetics when the fluid is bounded by a rigid plane surface. 1876 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* 139 The hydrokinetic researches of Helmholtz.

Hydrologic (haidrôlôg'ik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *hydrologia* (see HYDROLOGY) + -IC. Cf. F. *hydrologique*.] = next.

1887 B. E. FERNOW in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 226 We... consider the forests... as regulators of hydrologic conditions, influencing the waterflow in springs, brooks, and rivers.

Hydrological (haidrôlôg'ikäl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to hydrology; relating to the properties of water, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

1670 W. SIMPSON (title) *Hydrological Essayes*; or a Vindication of *Hydrologia Chymica*, being a Further Discovery of the Scarborough Spaw, and the right use thereof. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. Dissert. Physick 56 The Astronomical and Hydrological Branches of Physick. 1828

in WEBSTER. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 451 The summer and winter flow and other hydrological peculiarities of the English rivers.

Hydrology (haidrôlôg'i). [ad. mod.L. *hydrologia*, f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *hydrologie*.] The science which treats of water, its properties and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 49 Wallerius was the first who made accurate enquiries into the Aqueous Kingdom, or Hydrology. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Hydrology*, is that part of natural history which examines and explains the nature and properties of water in general. 1866 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* X. 209 Mr. Blackwell's memoir entitled 'The Hydrology of the St. Laurence'. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Sept. 7/2 The whole science of hydrology... depends on the study of rainfall.

Hence **Hydrologist** [cf. F. *hydrologue*], one skilled in hydrology.

1830 in MAUNDER *Dict. Eng. Lang.*

Hydrolysis (haidrôl'is). [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδωρ* water + *λύσις* dissolving, f. *λύειν* to dissolve.] A decomposition of water in which the two constituents (H and OH) are separated and fixed in distinct compounds.

1880 H. E. ARMSTRONG *Introd. Study Org. Chem.* (ed. 2) 190 note, Decompositions like those of starch into dextrose, of cane-sugar into dextrose and levulose... which involve the fixation of the elements of water, may all be said to be the result of hydrolysis, and those substances which, like sulphuric acid, diastase, emulsin, etc., induce hydrolysis, may be termed hydrolytic agents or hydrolysts. The substance hydrolysed is the *hydrolyte*. The mere fixation of the elements of water unaccompanied by decomposition... may be termed *hydration* in contradistinction. 1890 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 893/1 Other processes... already in constant use on very large scales... [are] bromination and chlorination, nitration, sulphonation with its concomitant hydrolysis. 1894 M'GOWAN tr. *Berthsen's Org. Chem.* 84 By saponification or hydrolysis of their ethers.

So **Hydrolyse v.**, to subject to hydrolysis; **Hydrolyst** [cf. *analysis*], a hydrolytic agent; **Hydrolyte** [Gr. *λύσις* that may be dissolved], a body subjected to hydrolysis.

See quot. 1880 above.

Hydrolytic (haidrôlitik), *a.* [f. as prec. + *λυσις* having the property of dissolving; see prec.] Of or pertaining to hydrolysis.

1875 A. GAMGEE tr. *Hermann's Hum. Phys.* (1878) 224 The products of the hydrolytic decomposition of all the essential constituents of the body. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. I. 186 The action... is of such a kind as is effected by the agents called catalytic, and by that particular class of catalytic agents called hydrolytic. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 520 Fermentation, like putrefaction, is a hydrolytic process.

† **Hydromance.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 ydromances. [a. OF. *ydromance*.] = HYDROMANCY. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 45 And of the flood his ydromance And of the fire the pyromance.

† **Hydromancer.** *Obs.* [f. HYDROMANCY + -ER.] One who practises hydromancy.

c1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 96 þus are callid geomanceris, þat werkun bi þe 3erþ. And idromanceris, þat þus werkun bi þe watir. 1692 in COLES. Hence 1775 in ASH.

Hydromancy (haidrôman'si). Also 5 ydro-, 6 hydromancy, 6-7 hydromantie, 7-ty. [a. F. *hydromancie*, or ad. late L. *hydromantia*, a. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of signs derived from water, its tides and ebbs, etc., or the pretended appearance of spirits therein.

c1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xxii. 234 Pyromancye, Ydromancye... and many other sciences. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxxvii. 77/2 Ydromancye, that is wytechrafte done in the water. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy's Interchang. Var. Things* 50A, Necromantie, Geomantie, Hydromantie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 631 As for Ananichitis, it is said, That spirits may be raised by it in the skill of Hydromantie. 1670 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 293 Numa him-selfe... was faine to fall to Hydromantie. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1849) II. 377 A species of hydromancy appears to have been practised at wells. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 112 The 'suspended ring'... is... described by Peucer among various modes of hydromancy.

Hydromania (haidrôman'ia). [f. HYDRO- + MANIA; cf. F. *hydromanie*.] A mania or craze for water; *Path.* an excessive craving for water or liquids.

1793 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 17, I... have discovered that the hydromania is almost as bad as the hydrophobia. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 9, I have a hydromania in the way of lakes, rivers, and waterfalls. 1897 ALLAULT *Syst. Med.* III. 248 In view of the almost insane craving ('hydromania') for fluid... the question has been considered whether the diuresis could be controlled by placing limits on the amount of fluid ingested.

Hence **Hydromaniac**, a person affected with hydromania; **Hydromaniacal a.**, affected with hydromania.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydromaniacus*, .. hydromaniacal. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 54 Liable to be drowned in a flood of watery effusions from the modern hydromaniacs.

Hydromantic (haidrômant'ik), *a. and sh.* [ad. med.L. *hydromanticus*, f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + *μαντικός* prophetic: see -MANTIC. Cf. F. *hydromantique*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to hydromancy. **Hydromantic machine, vessel:** see quot. 1741.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 157 Its own hydromantick vehicle. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The writers in optics furnish us with divers hydromantic machines, vessels, etc. To make a hydromantic vessel, which shall exhibit the images of external objects, as if swimming in water.

† *B. sb.* *Obs.* 1. = HYDROMANCY.

c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 16 To tell by thadroma[n]ticke, ebbs and tides.

2. One skilled or practised in hydromancy.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 215 Sorcerers, Incanters, Hydro- and Pyro-manticks.

So **Hydromantical a.**, **Hydromantically adv.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hydromantically*, by Hydromancy.

Hydromechanics (haidrômek'an'iks). [f. HYDRO- a + MECHANICS.] The mechanics of liquids; hydrodynamics (in its wider sense); esp. in relation to its application to mechanical contrivances.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 94 Hydro-Mechanics, as Instruments to illustrate the Motion and Impinging Force of Waves, &c. 1884 *Science* 18 Jan. 78/2 The important place which... hydromechanics has occupied in modern mathematical physics since the labors of Helmholtz, Maxwell, and Thomson, in reducing the mathematical treatment of electricity and magnetism to that of the motion of incompressible fluids.

So **Hydromechanical a.**, of or pertaining to hydromechanics; relating to the employment of water in mechanical contrivances.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 293 A hydro-mechanical engine, whereby a weight amounting to 2304 tons can be raised by a simple lever, through equal space, in much less time than could be done by any apparatus constructed on the known principles of mechanics. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 339/1 Dr. O. J. Lodge showed two hydromechanical analogies of electricity.

Hydromel (haidrômel). Also 5 ydromel (le, 6 hydromell, 7 hidromel. [a. L. *hydromel*, ad. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + *μέλι* honey. With the earliest forms cf. OF. *ydromelle*.] A liquor consisting of a mixture of honey and water, which when fermented is called vinous hydromel or mead.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 A styngynge wounde is heeld in remeuyng away þe stynche & þe rotenes; & þerto is myche worþ a waichinge of ydromel: þat is hony & watir soden togidre wþ mirre. 1563 T. GALE *Treat. Goneshot* 2 b (Stanf.), Nitrum helpeth the Collicke if it be taken with cummyne in hydromell. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 367 In Russia, Moscow and Tartary, they use Mead... this is that which the antients called hydromel. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 18/1 The young man used to drink the Russian beverage of hydromel, a kind of mead. 1861 LO. LYTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 42 A fountain!—yea, but flowing deep With nectar and with hydromel.

Hydrometer (haidrômet'ar). [mod. f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + -METER.]

F. *hydromètre* (first recorded 1768) was app. adopted from English, but has commonly the sense 'rain-gauge'; the hydrometer being called in F. *aréomètre*, *ARÉOMETER*.]

1. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, or sometimes (as in *Nicholson's Hydrometer*) for finding the specific gravity of either liquids or solids.

The common type consists of a graduated stem having a hollow bulb and a weight at its lower end, so as to float with the stem upright in a liquid, the specific gravity of which is indicated by the depth to which the stem is immersed. Special names are given to it as constructed for particular liquids, as *alcoholometer*, *acidimeter*, *lactometer*, etc.

Nicholson's Hydrometer consists of a brass cylinder having a small pan supported on a stem above the water and another pan dependent below in the water; the specific gravity of a solid body is calculated from the difference of its weights in air and in water, as determined by weighing it in the upper and lower pans respectively.

1675 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. II. 214 A New Easy Instrument (a Hydrometer). 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xl. II. 245, I had neither hydrometer nor thermometer to ascertain the weight and warmth of this water. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Mr. Nicholson has made an improvement by which the hydrometer is adapted to the general purpose of finding the specific gravity both of solids and fluids. 1860 MAUV *Phys. Geog.* Sea v. § 285 The hydrometer... shows that the water of the North Atlantic is, parallel for parallel, lighter than water in the Southern Ocean. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The most familiar hydrometer, to many, is a hen's egg, used by a farmer's wife to test the strength of lye for making soap.

2. An instrument used to determine the velocity or force of a current; a current-gauge.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hydrometer*, an instrument wherewith to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force, or other properties, of water. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrometer*, .. called by various specific names, according to its construction or use, as *tachometer*, *rheometer*, *hydrometric pendulum*, *Woltmann's mill*, etc.

|| **Hydrometra** (haidrômet'rä). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + *μήτρα* womb. Cf. F. *hydromètre*.] An accumulation of watery mucous fluid in the cavity of the womb; dropsy of the uterus.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1819 in *Pantologia*. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 256 A closure of the os internum uteri having been effected by adhesion, hydrometra exists.

Hydrometric (haidrômet'rik), *a.* [f. as HYDROMETRY + -IC. Cf. F. *hydrométrique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to hydrometry, or to the determination of specific gravity by the hydrometer.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1860 MAUV *Phys. Geog.* Sea ix. § 447 In order to weigh the seas in this manner, it is necessary that the little hydrometric balance by which it is to be done should be well and truly adjusted.

2. Relating to the measurement of the velocity and force of currents.

Hydrometric pendulum, a current-gage. An instrument consisting of a ball suspended from the center of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the rate of motion of the water" (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1864 in WEBSTER.

So **Hydrometrical** *a.* = prec.

1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 654 The hydrometrical principles laid down in this essay. 1807 P. JONAS (*title*) A Complete Set of Hydrometrical Tables.

Hydrometry (haidrōmētrī). [*ad. mod. L. hydrometria*, *f. Gr. ὑδρο-* water + *-μετρία* measuring; cf. *F. hydrométrie*.] The determination of specific gravity by means of the hydrometer; hence, that part of hydrostatics which deals with this.

In early use the term seems to have been co-extensive with 'hydrodynamics' (in the mod. sense).

[1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Hydrometria includes both hydrostatics, and hydraulics.] *Ibid.* In the year 1694... a new chair, or professorship, of hydrometry, was founded in the university of Boulogne. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Hydrometria*, *Hydrometry*, the mensuration of water and other fluid bodies, their gravity, force, velocity, quantity, etc.; including both hydrostatics and hydraulics. 1847 CARY *Encycl. Civ. Engin.* i. iv. 207 A new chair was created for him (Dominico Guglielmini), under the title of that of Hydrometry, which, from that period, was accounted deserving of being ranked among the cultivated sciences.

|| **Hydronephrosis** (haidrōnēfrō'sis). *Path.* [*mod. f. Gr. ὑδρο-* water + *νεφρο-* kidney + *-osis*.] A distended condition of the ureter, the pelvis, and the renal calices caused by an obstruction of the outflow of urine; dropsy of the kidney.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 81/2 Atrophy of the kidney with... hydronephrosis. 1890 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* xxviii. 1 Hydronephrosis in former times was treated by tapping.

So **Hydronephrotic** (-nēfrō'tik) [*f. prec.*; cf. *amaurosis*, *amaurotic*] *a.*, relating to, characteristic of, or affected with hydronephrosis.

1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 901 A very large hydronephrotic sac sometimes consists of a single cavity. 1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 885/1 Specimens of hydronephrotic kidneys.

Hydrophath (haidrōpæth). [*mod. (= G. hydrophath, f. hydrophathe) f. HYDROPATHY (cf. allopath, etc.)*] = HYDROPATHIST.

1842 ABOV *Water Cure* (1843) 146 How different would have been my lot in this world, if this distinguished physician had been an hydrophath himself thirty years ago! 1843 T. J. GRAHAM *Cold-Water System* (ed. 2) 5 There are not a few diseases in which the skilful physician will be far more successful by the use of medicine, and his other ordinary means, than the most perfect hydrophath.

Hydrophathic (haidrōpæ'θik), *a. (sb.)* [*f. HYDROPATHY + -IC*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hydrophathy; practising hydrophathy.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* Apr. 271/1 When the cold-water cure was first heard of in this country, we prophesied... that there would forthwith be numerous Hydrophathic Establishments in England. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 784 Hydrophathic bandages. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* Pref. 4 Hydrophathic establishments are now to be found in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and in America. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. ii. 87, I went in 1848 for some months to Malvern for hydrophathic treatment.

B. sb. Short for *hydrophathic establishment*.

1887 MISS BRADDOCK *Like & Unlike* xxiii. To go to a Hydrophathic in the wilds of Scotland or Ireland. 1895 A. STODART *J. S. Blackie* x. 240 Doll with villa lodgings and hideous hydrophathics.

So **Hydrophathical** *a.* = prec.

1844 DICKENS in *Forster Life* iv. 137, I had withdrawn from Public Life... to pass the evening of my days in hydrophathical pursuits and the contemplation of virtue.

Hydrophathist (haidrōpæ'θist). [*f. as prec. + -IST*.] One who practises or advocates hydrophathy. 1847 (*title*) Hints to the Sick, the Lame, and Lazy, or Passages in the Life of a Hydrophathist, by a Veteran. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 287 The family doctor—he was an hydrophathist. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 Treatment... proved serviceable and sanative by practical hydrophathists.

Hydrophathize (haidrōpæ'θaiz), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE*.] *intr.* To practise hydrophathy.

1855 GRO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 319 People who only allow themselves to be idle under the pretext of hydrophathizing. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 172, I am here hydrophathizing and coming to life again.

Hydrophathy (haidrōpæ'θi). [*mod. (= G. hydrophathie), f. HYDRO-*, on analogy of *allopathy*, *homoeopathy*, the second element of these words having been vaguely apprehended as = 'treatment' or 'cure' of disease.] A kind of medical treatment, originated in 1825 by Vincenz Preissnitz at Gräfenberg in Germany, consisting in the external and internal application of water; the water-cure.

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMOR *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 1 On hydrophathy, or the water-cure treatment. 1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 112 On Tuesday I go for a fortnight's hydrophathy. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* Pref. 3 Hydrophathy was practised at Gräfenberg... twenty years before it was known in England.

Hydrophane (haidrōfēn). *Min.* [*mod. f. Gr. ὑδρο-* water + *-φανής* apparent, *φανός* bright, clear, *f. φαίνω* to show.] A variety of opaque or partly translucent opal which absorbs water upon immersion and becomes transparent.

1784 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 114 Opals and chalcedonies, VOL. V.

which by admitting water within their pores, are called hydrophanes. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) l. 36 The stone called hydrophane (agate) is opaque, until dipped into water, when it absorbs... one sixth of its weight of the water, and... gives passage to light. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lovaine* 111. xxiii. 306 Changed its dullness (like a hydrophane immersed into glancing and reflecting play of tender light and life).

Hydrophanous (haidrōfānōs), *a. Min.* [*f. prec. + -OUS*; cf. *diaphanous*.] Having the property of becoming transparent by immersion in water, as certain opals.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 362 The *oculus mundi*, or hydrophanous stone, steeped in water... will... become by that means more transparent than otherwise. 1831 BAEWSTER *Newton* (1855) l. viii. 185 The colours of Labrador felspar, and of precious and hydrophanous opal, which we have shewn to be produced by thin plates and minute pores and tubes.

† **Hydrophantic**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. Gr. ὑδρο-* water + *-φαντικός* discovery of water, *f. ὑδρο-* water + *-φαντός* manifest, *f. φαίνω* to show.] A water-finder.

1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 79 Hydrophanticks, or Discoverers of Water.

Hydrophilite (haidrōfīlīt). *Min.* [Named 1869 from *Gr. ὑδρο-* + *φίλος* loving + *-ITE*: from its affinity for water.] Native calcium chloride; chlorocalcite. 1875 in *DANA Min. App.* ii.

Hydrophilous (haidrōfīlōs), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -OUS*.] Water-loving. *a.* Applied to certain insects.

1855 MANN *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrophilus*,... applied by Moehring to a Family (*Hydrophila*) corresponding to those which Illiger names *Hygrobatæ*; loving or frequenting water: hydrophilous.

b. nonce-wid. Fond of a watering-place.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 259 The crowded rendezvous of fastidious fashionables and hydrophilous ennui.

Hydrophobe (haidrōfōb). [*a. F. hydrophobe*, *ad. L. hydrophobus*, *Gr. ὑδροφόβος* having a horror of water, *f. ὑδρο-* water + *φόβος* fear, dread.] One suffering from, or affected with, hydrophobia.

Hydrophobia (haidrōfō'bīā). In 6 *erron.* *hydroforbia*, and anglicized 7-8 *hydrophoby* (haidrōfō'bī). [*a. L. hydrophobia* (Cælius Aurelianus c 420), *a. Gr. ὑδροφοβία* (in Celsus, A.D. 50) horror of water, rabid disease, *f. ὑδροφόβος* (see *prec.*)]

1. *Path.* A symptom of rabies or canine madness when transmitted to man, consisting in an aversion to water or other liquids, and difficulty in swallowing them; hence the disease of rabies, esp. in human beings.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 122 *Hydroforbia* or abhorrence of water... This impediment doth come... of a melancholy humour. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. l. i. iv. The most knowneare these, *Lycanthropia*, *Hydrophobia*, *Chorus sancti viti*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 231 *margit*. Upon the biting of a mad dog there ensues an hydrophobia or fear of water. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 412 Isaac Cranfield... was received into the infirmary... with an hydrophobia upon him. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 95 Its [Mus giganteus] bite is dangerous, and sometimes produces hydrophobia. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 399/2 *Hydrophobia*,... is the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid animal, and is so called from the violent and suffocating spasms of the throat which occur when the patient attempts to drink. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 96 Man inoculated by the rabie virus of a mad dog suffers from the terrible disease called popularly hydrophobia, from a dread of water and inability to swallow liquids being a main feature of the malady, but more accurately the disease is known in man also as rabies.

B. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 322 That symptom of hydrophobia or fearing water, incident to those that be bitten with a mad dog. *a. 1711 KEN Andromeda* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 432 He whom Hydrophoby infests, Fair Water of all things detests. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 199 Before the appearance of the Hydrophoby or other symptoms of madness.

2. In etymological sense: Dread or horror of water. Also *fig. madness*.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix. What then... must the terror and hydrophobia of Dr. Slop have been! *a. 1772 HUME Let.* in *Haldane Life Adam Smith* (1887) iii. 34, I am mortally sick at sea, and regard with... a kind of hydrophobia the great gulf that lies between us. 1802 *Morning Post* in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* (1803) VI. 161, I'm raving with a French hydrophoby. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Ser.* 317 The hydrophobia of a wild and homeless scepticism. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* l. 86 For my part I have a hydrophobia: you will scarcely get me to wet my feet.

Hence **Hydrophobial**, **Hydrophobian**, **Hydrophobious** *adj.*, hydrophobic; **Hydrophobiac**, **phobian**, one suffering from hydrophobia.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 280 One... said, that old man was now Hydrophobial or had the Disease causing the fear of water, and to have been lately bitten by a mad dog. *Ibid.* 282 The madness... doth forthwith arise, and the Hydrophobians are left without hope. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 58 Hydrophobial patients... generally die in strong convulsions. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 177 Poodle-dogs in the highest state of hydrophobious fury. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* II. vii. 176 What a pity he might not smother her like a hydrophobic!

Hydrophobic (haidrōfō'bik, -fō'bik), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. hydrophobicus*, *a. Gr. ὑδροφοβικός*: see *prec.* and *-IC*. Cf. *F. hydrophobique* (OF. *hydroforbique*).] Of or pertaining to hydrophobia; suffering from or affected with hydrophobia.

1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 348 Out of these eleven, five died hydrophobic. *a. 1815 A. FULLER* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxix. 14 The hydrophobic saliva. 1887 19th Cent. Aug. 200 The number of hydrophobic deaths.

B. sb. One affected with hydrophobia.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug. The cruel superstition that a human hydrophobic can legally be smothered.

So **Hydrophobical** *a.* = prec.

1650 W. CHARLETON *Ternary of Paradoxes* cxlviii. 77 The primitive and genuine Phansy of all the blood in the wounded body... compulsively assumes the Hydrophobical phansy of the Exotick Tincture. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hydrophobical*.

Hydrophobist (haidrōfō'bist). [*f. HYDROPHOBIA + -IST*.]

1. One who treats cases of hydrophobia.

1855 W. WHITE *Suffolk Direct.* 740 Underwood Dan, Farmer and Hydrophobist.

2. One who has a dread of or aversion to water.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 215 A learned hydrophobist addressing himself to those whom he styles the Antichristian Sect, vulgarly and illiterately calling themselves tea-totalers. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 Mar. 4/1 The hydrophobists who hurled whisky bottles against the sides of the Kentucky, as she was launched.

Hydrophobous (haidrōfō'bōs), *a.* [*f. L. hydrophobus* (see *HYDROPHOBIA*) + *-OUS*.]

1. = HYDROPHOBIC.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* viii. 262 The canine madness quickly shews it self in the Hydrophobous. 1789 *Mss. Pioszi Journ. France* II. 309 Smothered up in down... like an hydrophobous patient. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Greece* Wks. 1890 VII. 339 If we should suddenly prove hydrophobous in the middle of this paper.

2. Having a dread of water. (Cf. *HYDROPHOBIA* 2.)

1748 tr. *V. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 298 Sometimes Horses are afraid of Water, and such are said to be Hydrophobous.

† **Hydrophoby**. *Obs.* Anglicized form of *HYDROPHOBIA*, *q.v.*

Hydrophone (haidrōfōn). [*f. HYDRO-* a + *Gr. φωνος*, *f. φωνή* voice, sound, on analogy of *microphone*, etc.] An instrument for the detection of sound by water; also of water, or of something in water, by sound. *a.* A bag containing water, placed between the stethoscope and the chest, to intensify the sounds heard in auscultation. *b.* (See *quot.* 1887.) *c.* An instrument devised to give warning by electricity to a port or fleet of the approach of a hostile vessel.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 59 A water-bag increases the impression conveyed to the ear by the wooden stethoscope if it be placed between the flat ear-piece and the external ear. The name of hydrophone has been given to it. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 76 Another form of instrument, introduced by Dr. Scott Allison, and termed by him a 'hydrophone'. 1887 *Engineering* 29 July 131 The hydrophone... is a clever little instrument devised to detect any water escapes from the mains or service pipes, cocks or closets. 1893 *Daily News* 8 June 5/8 Captain McEvoy's hydrophone... in connection with a new instrument named a kinesiophone... has for its object the prevention of surprise attacks from torpedo boats, or other hostile vessels, approaching anchorages or mine fields.

Hydrophoran (haidrōfō'ran), *a. and sb. Zool.* [*f. mod. L. Hydrophora* -a (*f. HYDRA* + *Gr. φέρος* bearing) + *-AN*.]

a. adj. Belonging to the *Hydrophora*, one of the three sub-classes of Hydrozoa, comprising *Hydra* and compound forms bearing zooids similar to *Hydra*. *b. sb.* One of the *Hydrophora*. So **Hydrophorous** *a.*, related to the *Hydrophora*.

Hydrophore (haidrōfō'r). [*ad. Gr. ὑδροφόρος* water-carrying.] An instrument for procuring specimens of water from any desired depth, in a river, lake, or ocean.

1842 D. STEVENSON *Marine Surveying & Hydrometry*, An apparatus, (to which I have applied the name of the hydrophore). 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 307 When the hydrophore is to be used, it is lowered to the required depth by the pole, which is fixed to its side. 1864 in WEBSTER.

|| **Hydrophthalmia** (haidrōfē'lmīā). *Path.* Also (anglicized) *hydrophthalmia*. [*f. HYDRO-* b + *OPHTHALMIA*.] 'Expansion of the whole eye with increase of its fluid contents' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Hydrophthalmic** *a.*, 'of or belonging to hydrophthalmia' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrophthalmia*, a Disease of the Eye, when it grows to a wonderful bigness, and starts almost out of the Head. 1784 E. FORD in *Med. Commun.* I. 409 Cases of hydrophthalmia.

Hydrophyte (haidrōfīt). *Bot.* [*mod. f. Gr. ὑδρο-* water + *φυτ-όν* plant.] An aquatic plant: applied esp. to the *Algae*.

1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 72 The number of hydrophytes, as they are termed, is very considerable. 1857 BEAKLEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 63. 81, I shall... consider Algae, or Hydrophytes, as forming the first grand group. 1880 *Grav. Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 Hydrophytes... Water-plants.

Hence **Hydrophytography**, the description of aquatic plants; **Hydrophytology**, the branch of botany which deals with aquatic plants.

1847 CRAIG, *Hydrophytology*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrophytography*.

|| **Hydrophyton** (haidrōfītōn). *Zool.* [*f. as prec.*] The branched plant-like structure supporting the zooids in certain colonial Hydrozoa.

1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 112/1 In this [*Thuiaria heteromorpha*] are found combined on the same hydrophyton no fewer than three morphological types which, if occurring separately, would be justly regarded as representing three genera. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydranths are lodged in perisarcal cups or hydrothecæ (=calyces) and are borne by a supporting plant-like structure or hydrophyton. This hydrophyton... is divisible into a system of stems with branches, the *hydrocaulus*, and of rooting fibres, the *hyalorhiza*, by which the colony is attached to some foreign object.

Hence **Hydrophyton** *a.*, having the character of a hydrophyton.

Hydropic (haidrōpik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **ydropsike**, 5 **ydropsyke**, **idropik**, 6 **-ique**, **edrop**(p)ic, 6-8 **hydropick**, 7- **hydropic**. [ME. *a.* OF. *ydropsique*, *-ike* (12th c.), ad. L. *hydrōpīcus*, *a.* Gr. *hydrōpīcus*, *f.* *hydrōpīcus*, *hydrōpīcus*. In 16th c. conformed to the L.: so *F. hydropique*.]

A. adj. 1. = **DROPSICAL** 1, 2.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1 One parfyteye ydropsyke or fylled with dropsy. 1536 BELLENOX *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 109 His wambe... was swollen, as he had been edroppic [printed edropit]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 306 The hydropick and swelling gowte. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 49 Like an Hydropick body full of Rheums. 1754 BERKELEY *Further Th. Far-water* Wks. III. 505 This medicine... is to hydropic patients a strong purge. 1784 JOHNSON *Let.* 9 Sept. in *Boswell*, Of the hydropick tumour there is now very little appearance. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VII. 1. 354 Some hydropic symptoms appeared, which gradually increasing in the form of an ascites or hydrothorax [etc.]. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 327 When the general hydropic enlargement... began to increase.

† 2. Having an insatiable thirst, like a dropsical person; hence *fig. Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1096 Drye folk & ydropike. 1430-40 *Lynde. Bochas* VII. viii. (Bodl. MS. 263) If 354 b/2 This excessed Gloutun Moste Idropick drank ofte ageynn 17; The mor he drank, the mor he was athurst. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* vi. (1824) 39 If some mens hydropick insatiableness had not learned to thirst the more by how much more they drank. A 1753 SHENSTONE *Econ.* I. 172 Thy voice, hydropic fancy I calls aloud For costly draughts.

3. Charged or swollen with water; swollen.

1651 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year I.* xxvii. 349 It... swells like an hydropick cloud. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 33 The Hydropic Kingdoms of the Bog. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* x. 439 Dark Clouds... hang their deep Hydropick Bellies down. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 222 The young... remain in an undeveloped condition, assuming an hydropic appearance.

† 4. Tending to cause dropsy. *Obs. rare.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 32 So unwholesome and Hydropick he conceived this drink to be.

† 5. Having the quality of curing dropsy. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* viii. 299 Astringents and Strengtheners are always mixt with Hydropick Medicines. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 13 Hydropic Ale.

B. sb. 1. A dropsical person. *Now rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 126 Thai may be comparit to the edropic, the quibik the mair that he drynk the mair he hes desire to drynk. A 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 221 No physician would reach water to an hydropick that earnestly thirsts for it. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 47 This recovery was much talked of, and set all the hydropics a rubbing. 1891 C. E. NOATON tr. *Dante, Hell* xxx. 166 And the hydropic, 'Thou sayest true in this'.

2. A medicine for the cure of dropsy.

1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* I. (1773) 61/1 It is a Diuretic Medicament, and a specific Hydropick. 1721 BAILEY, *Hydropicks*, Medicines which expel watery Humours in the Dropsy.

Hydropical (haidrōpikāl), *a.* *Now rare.* (Very common in 17th c.) [*f.* L. *hydrōpīcus* (see prec.) + *-AL*.]

1. = **prec.** A 1.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) M vij. Wyne that Isope hath sodden in being dronke, burneth y^e hydropical humors. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 172 An Hydropical inflatō of the whole body. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 81 One puffs up, fills, and grows hydropical. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 47 It... may arise from a hydropical Disposition.

2. = **prec.** A 2.

1656 PYNNE *Demurrer Jew's Remitter* 23 An Hydropical thirster after gold. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 113 A hydropical increase of avarice.

b. Of thirst: Unquenchable.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xi. (1664) 120 A Saltish Nature... in the Ventricle, causeth an Hydropical thirst. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 385 This bydropical hunger and thirst after the earth.

3. = **prec.** A 3.

1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand.* 7 Mine Host often did visit me with most delightful and hydropical non-sense. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot* iii. 44 Who would expect a quick flame from Hydropical Heraclitus? 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 769 Filled with too great a quantity of aqueous and undigested sap, as it were hydropical.

Hence **Hydropically** *adv.*, with or as with dropsy; dropsically.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 Such as be hydropically disposed. 1663 Br. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxv. (1668) 437 All Histories... are so hydropically swollen with lying Legends.

Hydropisy, *obs.* form of **HYDROPSY**.

Hydro-pneumatic (haidrōnīzmæt'ik), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f.* HYDRO- + PNEUMATIC: in *F. hydro-pneumatique*.] Pertaining to water and air or gas; applied to apparatus involving the combined action of water and air.

Originally applied to the method of collecting and retaining gas over water in the pneumatic trough, invented by Cavendish about 1765.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 399 In close vessels, with the hydro-pneumatic apparatus affixed. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 35 Mr. Cavendish, about 1765, invented an apparatus for examining elastic fluids confined by water, which has been since called the hydro-pneumatic apparatus. 1815 W. CONGREVE (*title*) A Description of the Construction and Properties of the Hydro-Pneumatic Lock. 1816 J. TILLEY in *Philos. Mag.* XLIII. 280 Description of a Hydro-Pneumatic Blow-pipe for the use of Chemists [etc.]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 222 New hydro-pneumatic engine. The... water pressure to drive the piston... in one direction, and a vacuum being produced, to make... atmospheric pressure to drive it in an opposite direction. *Ibid.* 311 Hydro-pneumatic lift, for canal locks. Hydro-pneumatic elevators. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 40 Guns mounted on hydro-pneumatic (disappearing) carriages.

B. sb. pl. Hydro-pneumatic appliances.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 11/2 The application of hydro-pneumatics in substitution for counterweights was protected by letters patent, granted to Col. Moncrieff in 1869.

Hydropneumonia (haidrōnīzmōniā), *Path.* [*f.* HYDRO- + PNEUMONIA.] Dropsy or cedema of the lungs. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hydropot (haidrōpt), [*ad.* mod. L. *hydropota*, ad. Gr. *hydrōpōtēs* water-drinker: in mod. F. *hydropote*.] A water-drinker; an abstainer from alcoholic drinks.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hydropota*, in medicine, a person who drinks nothing but water. 1727 BAILEY Vol. II. *Hydropota*, a Water-Drinker. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3 The momentous change from 'taking wine as an article of food', and becoming a hydropot.

So † **Hydropotic**, -*opotist* *Obs. rare* -*a*, in same sense.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hydropoticke*, one that still drinks water. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Hydropotist*, a water-drinker.

|| **Hydrops** (haidrōps). *Now only Path.* Also 4 **ydrops**. [*L.* *hydrōps*, *hydrōps*, *a.* Gr. *hydrōps* dropsy, a derivative of *hydrō*, *hydrō*-water. With *ydrops*, cf. OF. *idropie*.] Dropsy.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Alexis* 523 Of ydropse of parlesy he heylt syndry. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrops*, the Dropsie. 1771 J. FOOT *Penrose* III. 116 He floated by the hydrops ceased to breathe. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 34 The term hydrops signifies a serous effusion, usually in a cavity. 1878 T. BAYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 542 Hydrops antri... is characterised by a gradual painless expansion of the bone.

Hydropsy (haidrōpsī). Forms: 4-5 *id-*, *ydropsie*, -*esie*, -*esy* (e, *ydropsie* (e, -*cy*, 5-6 *hidropsie*, -*ecye*, (*ydropsi*, 6 *idropsiæ*, -*ycæ*, -*esie*; *hie*, *hydropsy*), 6-7 *idropsie*, (7 -*psie*), 6- *hydropsy*. [ME., *a.* OF. *idropie*, *ydropsie* (12th c.), = Sp. *hidropesia*, It. *idropesia*, med. L. (*h*) *hydrōpsia* (*ydropsia* in Simon Januensis, c 1300) for L. *hydrōpsis* (Pliny), *a.* Gr. **hydrōpsis*, *f.* *hydrōps*, *hydrōps*, *HYDROPS*. Formerly stressed *hydrōpsie*, *hydrōpsy* (not yet obs.), whence the aphetic *dropsie*, *DROPSY*, found from the first appearance of the word in Eng., and perh. due in part to coalescence of the initial short vowel with the in *pe ydropsie*, *th' idropsie*, the *dropsie*.]

Dropsy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21829 Vdropsi [Fairf. dropecy, *Trin.* dropecy] held him sua in threst, pat him thought his bodi suld brest. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. I. 42 Vdropesie is an yvel of fals gretnesse of mennys lymes. c 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 84 An yvel disposicion of al be bodi as ydropisie [B. dropecy]. 1524 BOORDE *Dietary* xxxviii. (1870) 299 The more a man doth drynke that hath the Idropisie, the more he is a thurst. 1552 LYNOESAY *Monarchie* 5109 Sum fallis in to frynasie, Sum deis in Idropesie. 1578 LYTE *Dodderis* II. lxvii. 234 Such as begin to fall into the Idropisid. 1665 *London Gaz.* No. 12/2 An Hydropsie attended with a Flux. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxxv. Of limbs enormous, but, withal unsound, Soft-swollen and pale, here lay the Hydropsy. 1826 SCOTT *Jnl.* 19 Mar. Her asthmatic complaints are fast terminating in hydropsy. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 769 Operative measures in hydropsies.

Hence † **Hydropsic** *a.* *Obs. rare*, hydropic, dropsical.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 51 Like drinke to an hydropsick person.

Hydroptic (haidrōptik), *a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [Erroneously *f.* **HYDROPSY**, after such pairs as *epilepsy*, *epileptic*.] = **HYDROPIC**, dropsical.

a 1632 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 51 An hydropticke immoderate desire of humane learning and languages. 1640 Br. REYNOLDS *Passions* II. 520 The distemper of an Hydropticke Body. 1661 Sir A. HASLERIG's *Last Will* 2 My hydroptic Thirst is quenched. 1855 BROWNING *Grammar*. Fun. 95 Soul-hydroptic with a sacred thirst.

So † **Hydroptical** *a.* *Obs.*, in same sense.

1640 Br. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. 18 These Desires are Hydroptical. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 202 To help the Hydroptical... Patients.

Hydroquinone (haidrōkwai'nōn), *Chem.* Also -*chinon* (e, -*kinone*). [*f.* HYDRO(GEN) + QUINONE.] A diatomic phenol, C₆H₄(OH)₂, prepared from quinone, C₆H₄O₂, by reduction with sulphurous acid, crystallizing from water in colourless rhombic prisms. Now used as a developer in photography.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 213 *Hydroquinone*, *Hydrochinone*, *Hydrokinone*... Colourless Hydroquinone (Pyroquinone), C₆H₄O₂, is the chief product of the dry distillation of quinic, carbohydroquinonic, and oxy-salicylic acids. *Ibid.*, Green Hydroquinone or Quinhydrone... C₆H₄O₂, C₆H₄O₂, may be regarded... as a compound of quinone and colourless hydroquinone. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 171 Hydroquinone, or more shortly quinol, will be the developer of the future. 1893 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XL. 795 The development was effected with hydroquinone, as giving a blacker tone.

Hydorrhœa, -*rhea* (haidrōr'hā), *Path.* [*mod.* ad. Gr. *hydrōrrhœa* flow of water, water-course.] A copious watery discharge.

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux's Midwif.* 306.

† **Hydrosacre**. *Obs.* In 5 *ydros*. [*ad.* (through OF.) med. L. *hydrosaccharum*, *f.* Gr. *hydrō*, *hydrō*-water + *σάκχαρον* sugar.] A syrup made of sugar and water.

c 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 139 (MS. B.) Y gal hym to drynke hot ydrosacre, pat ys y-mad of sugre & of watyre.

Hydroscope (haidrōskōp), [*mod.* ad. Gr. *hydrōskōp*-os (*f.* *hydrō*-water + *-σκοπος* -SCOPE) water-seeker, well-sinker, and *hydrōskōpion* water-clock (Synesius). In *F. hydroscope* water-searcher.]

† 1. An instrument for the detection of moisture in the air; a hygroscope. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hydroscope*, a certain Instrument... for discerning of the Watry volatill streams in the Air. 1721 in BAILEY. Hence in *Mod. Dicts.*

2. A kind of water-clock. *Hist.*

It consisted of a cylindrical graduated tube, filled with water, which trickled through an aperture in the conical bottom, and marked by its subsidence the successive hours. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 375 The chief part of this machine is a hydroscope.

Hydroscopist (haidrōskōpist), [*f.* as *prec.* + *-IST*: in *F. hydroscope* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*.)] A water-diviner; a dowser.

1885 *Eng. Mech.* 20 Nov. 232 The... mystery which appertains to the general run of hydroscopists and workers with the divining rod.

Hydrosome (haidrōsōm), *Zool.* Also in Lat. form *hydrosoma*. [*ad.* mod. L. *hydrosoma*, *f.* HYDRA + Gr. *σῶμα* body.] The entire body of any hydrozoan, esp. that of a colonial hydrozoan consisting of a number of zooids connected by a cenosarc.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 57 The branching hydrosoma of the complete organism, with its crowded assemblage of polypites. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 62 Minute gemmules or buds are developed from the common substance of the body (*hydrosome*). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* III. 229 The Hydrosophora are, in all cases but that of Hydra, fixed ramified hydrosomes, on which many hydranths and gonophores are developed.

Hence **Hydrosomal**, **Hydrosomatous** *adjs.*, of or belonging to a hydrosome.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* III. 166 The first formed hydrosomal expansion is completed.

Hydrosphere (haidrōsfēr), [*mod.* *f.* HYDRO- + SPHERE, after *atmosphère*.] The waters of the earth's surface collectively. b. By some used to designate the moisture contained in the air enveloping the earth's surface (*Cent. Dict.*).

1887 H. J. KINER in *Times* 6 Sept. 12/3 A descriptive analysis of the Earth's surface, including in that term the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the form of the lithosphere and the material of its surface. 1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 490 The sea, or hydrosphere of the earth. *Ibid.* 491 Swedenborg's ancient idea that a change in the rotation of the earth caused a change in the form of the hydrosphere.

† **Hydrostasy**. *Obs. rare.* In 8 -*stasy*. [*f.* Gr. *στάσις* setting, weighing.] = **HYDROSTATICS**.

1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* Pref. p. viii. The stated Laws of Hydrostasy. *Ibid.* 14 Take a view... of the new Lake at Blenheim... see to what a Pitch practical Hydrostasy is arriving.

Hydrostat (haidrōstæt), [*f.* HYDRO- + *-stat* as in **AEROSTAT**; cf. Gr. *hydrōstátēs* hydrostatic balance.]

1. An apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.

1858 in SIMMONS *Dict. Trade.* 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.

2. An electrical device for detecting the presence of water.

1871 A. M. HAMMOND *Nerv. Dis.* p. xxix, The hydrostat overcomes the great difficulty hitherto experienced with all electric machines in which liquids are used. 1888 L. WEIR in *Jnl. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 331 The first hydrostat I constructed consisted of two sets of conductors running at angles to each other, and separated by a material which would act as an insulator when dry and become a conductor when wet.

Hydrostatic (haidrōstæt'ik), *a.* [Ultimately *f.* Gr. *hydrō*-water + *στατικός* making to stand, balancing, weighing (see **STATIC**); but prob. proximately *f.* Gr. *hydrōstátēs* a hydrostatic balance, in med. Gr. a fire-engine, which prob. originated mod. L. *hydrostaticus*, *F. hydrostatique*.]

1. Relating to the equilibrium of liquids, and the pressure exerted by liquids at rest; belonging to hydrostatics.

Hydrostatic paradox: the principle (depending on the law of uniform pressure of liquids) that any quantity of

a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any quantity (or any weight), however great. (Cf. *hydrostatic bellows* in 2.) *Hydrostatic arch*: see quot. 1858.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 258 Illustrated from Hydrostatic experiments. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrostat. & Hydraul.* 207 Hydrostatic Instruments. 1797 Hydrostatic paradox [see 2]. 1858 RANKINE *Applied Mechanics* § 183 The Hydrostatic Arch is a linear arch suited for sustaining normal pressure at each point proportional, like that of a liquid in repose, to the depth below a given horizontal plane. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind*, i. 16 The mixture of the water of rivers with that of the sea presents some hydrostatic phenomena which it is curious enough to observe. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 23 The hydrostatic pressure of the column of mercury.

2. Used to denominate various instruments and appliances involving the pressure of water or other liquid as a source of power or otherwise.

Hydrostatic balance: a balance for ascertaining the specific gravity of substances by weighing them in water. *Hydrostatic bed*: a bed consisting of an india-rubber bag filled with water; a water-bed. *Hydrostatic bellows*: a contrivance for illustrating the law of uniform distribution of pressure in liquids; it consists of a bellows-like chamber, into which water, being introduced by a narrow vertical tube, supports a weight placed on the upper board of the bellows, the upward pressure on this being that of the column of water in the tube multiplied in proportion to the area of the bellows. *Hydrostatic joint*: a joint used in large water-mains, in which a ring of sheet-lead is made fast by the pressure of a liquid (usually tar) in an annular space within the bell of the pipe. *Hydrostatic press*: a machine (having various practical applications) in which the pressure of a body of water (produced either by the weight of the water itself, or by a piston or other mechanical means) is transmitted from a cylinder of small sectional area to one of greater, and thus multiplied in accordance with the law of hydrostatic pressure. Also called *hydraulic press* or *Bramah's press*. *Hydrostatic weighing-machine*: a machine of similar construction to the hydrostatic bellows, in which the weight of a body is indicated by the height of the column of water which supports it.

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 87 It was impossible by the nicest hydrostatic-balance to decide which had the preference in her mind. 1797 *Nicholson's Jynl.* Apr. 29 [(Reading), A New Press operating by the Action of Water, on the Principle of the Hydrostatic Paradox. Invented by Joseph Bramah, Engineer.] (Page heading) Description of a New Hydrostatic Press [Bramah's]. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 77 It [silver] loses in the hydrostatic balance about an eleventh part of its weight. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 111 The hydrostatic bellows is perhaps the best machine for demonstrating the upward pressure of fluids. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 589 In the hydrostatic bed, there is no tense surface or web at all; the patient is floating upon the water. 1868 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 2/2 The use of 'hydrostatic vans' is now a luxury unknown in this arid portion of the town [i. e. East end of London during the 'Water-famine'].

3. Used of or in reference to certain aquatic animals having air-bladders which enable them to float on the surface of the water.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 295 One of the many hydrostatic univalve shells which float upon the surface of the ocean. *Ibid.* 317 Air, in the form of small bubbles, fully accounts for the hydrostatic power the animal possesses. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 75 The air-bladder of an ordinary Teleostean Fish... is... all but exclusively hydrostatic.

Hydrostatical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *statistical*.] Dealing with or referring to hydrostatics; also = prec.

1666 BOYLE (title) *Hydrostatical Paradoxes*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Such useful Propositions as those given us by Hydrostatical Writers. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., Another machine which may be substituted instead of this common Hydrostatical bellows. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 557 The hydrostatical truth, that pressure in a fluid operates equally in all directions.

Hydrostatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In accordance with, or by means of hydrostatics.

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 237 To discover Hydrostatically... the higness of the Bubble. 1770 WATSON *ibid.* LX. 337 The specific gravities which have been determined... hydrostatically. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 152 The relative weight is found by weighing it hydrostatically in water. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* vi. 100 Hydrostatically, the ocean, considered as a mass, will then be in a state of equilibrium.

Hydrostatician (hài-dro-stàti-fàn). [f. HYDROSTATIC + -IAN; cf. *physician*, etc.] One versed in hydrostatics.

1690 BOYLE *Med. Hydrost.* xv. § 2 It is known to hydrostaticians that... the weight of a body... may be gathered from the weight of the water... equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is immersed. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrostat. & Hydraul.* 69 Our learned and curious Hydrostatician.

Hydrostatics (hài-dro-stàtiks). [In form pl. of HYDROSTATIC, in conformity with other names of sciences in -ics, L. -ica, Gr. -iká pl. and -ikḗ sing. Cf. *STATICS*. In F. *hydrostatique* (1695 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] That department of Physics which treats of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids at rest; the statics of liquids: a branch of *Hydrodynamics* in the wider sense.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiv. 258 Those that are conversant in the Hydrostatics. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 75 In the case of the denser fluids being nearer to the center, as hydrostatics require. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 74 Archimedes... solved the principal problem of Hydrostatics, or the statics of Fluids; namely the conditions of the floating of bodies. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 337 It is also to Boyle, more than to any other Englishman, that we owe the science of hydrostatics in the state in which we now possess it.

† **Hydrosulphate** (hài-dro-sul-fét). *Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHATE).] An earlier term for a salt of hydrosulphuric acid, now called a *hydrosulphide* or *sulphhydrate*.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hydrosulphate*, the same as hydrosulphuret. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 88 Hydrosulphate of ammonia... when added to such an alkaline solution, produces a brown precipitate of sulphuret of copper. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 452 With... the hydrosulphates... a black precipitate is furnished. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 194 Sulphhydrate or Hydrosulphate [of Ammonium] NH₄HS, obtained by mixing dry hydrosulphuric acid and ammonia... It is a combination of the two gases in equal volumes.

Hydrosulphide (hài-dro-sul-fid). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHIDE).] A compound obtained by the union of hydrogen sulphide (sulphuretted hydrogen) with a metal or radical; a sulphhydrate.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 46 Metallic oxides, capable of precipitation by sulphide of hydrogen or hydrosulphide of ammonium, in acid, neutral, or alkaline solutions. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 215 At the ordinary temperature the sulphide loses NH₃, and is converted into a crystalline mass of the hydrosulphide NH₄HS, a very volatile body, which decomposes above 50° into ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrosulphocarbonic, -cyanic, *Chem.*, earlier equivalents of *Sulphocarbonic*, -cyanic.

† **Hydrosulphurated**, *a.* *Chem. Obs.* var. of *HYDROSULPHURETTED*.

1802 *Nicholson's Jynl.* Feb. 113 Hydro-sulphurated water.

† **Hydrosulphuret** (-sul-furet). *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHURET).] An old name for a compound formed by the union of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base; a hydrosulphide or sulphhydrate. *Hydrosulphuret of potassa*, hydrogen potassium sulphide, HKS.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 199 To prepare hydrosulphuret of lime, mix lime in distilled water, and impregnate it with water charged with sulphuretted hydrogen. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 549 Hydro-sulphuret of Potassa may be formed by transmitting a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas through liquid hydrate of potassa.

Hydrosulphuretted (-sul-furettéd), *a.* *Chem.* [f. as prec. + SULPHURETTED.] Charged or combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 651/2 The action of the hydro-sulphuretted vapours.

† **Hydrosulphuric** (-sul-furik), *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHURIC).] Containing or consisting of hydrogen and sulphur only.

Hydrosulphuric acid, an old name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas or hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), also called *sulphydric acid*.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Hydrosulphuric Acid*, another name for sulphuretted hydrogen. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 348 By the evidence of hydrosulphuric acid the analytical chemist gleans a vast amount of information. ... An unknown solution... yields a precipitate with hydrosulphuric acid, and, therefore, contains a metal. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. VI. 721 *Hydrogen Sulphide*, H₂S, Hydrosulphuric or Sulphydric acid.

† **Hydrosulphurous** (-sul-furés), *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + SULPHUROUS.] In *hydrosulphurous acid*, a name given first to dithionic acid; afterwards to hyposulphurous acid, or hydrogen hyposulphite, H₂S₂O₄.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1872-94 [see *HYPOSULPHUROUS*].

Hydrotherapeutic (hài-dro-theràpi-ùtik), *a.* [f. HYDRO- + THERAPEUTIC. Cf. F. *hydrothérapique*.] Pertaining to or connected with hydrotherapeutics; hydropathic.

1885 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 477/3 The Artemisium Nemorensis was not only a place of worship and pilgrimage, but also an hydro-therapeutic establishment.

Hydrotherapeutics (hài-dro-theràpi-ù-tiks). [Plural of prec. adj.: see -ICS.] That part of medicine which treats of the therapeutical application of water; the practice of this; water-cure.

1842 ABNEY *Water Cure* (1843) 49 One of the most powerful and beneficial instruments in hydrotherapeutics... the sitting bath. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 780 Recent developments of the science of hydrotherapeutics.

Hydrotherapy (hài-dro-ther-àpi). [f. Gr. ὑδρο- + θεραπεῖα healing. Cf. F. *hydrothérapie*.] = prec. Hence **Hydrotherapeutic**, *a.* hydropathic.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 60 Alterations of sensibility... analgesia... hyperaesthesia, are often relieved by hydrotherapy—by the wet-pack, by ice, by local hot and cold effusion. 1894 *Daily News* 5 May 7/2 The Congress of Hydrotherapy and the International Sanitary and Health Exhibition which are to take place at Boulogne... on the occasion of the opening of the very extensive hydrotherapeutic establishment recently constructed.

Hydrothermal (hài-dro-ther-mäl), *a.* *Geol.* [mod. f. Gr. ὑδρο- + θερμός hot: see THERMAL.] Of or relating to heated water; *spec.* applied to the action of heated water in bringing about changes in the earth's crust.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xix. 459 By igneous or hydrothermal action from beneath. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* iv. (1878) 48 Hydrothermal action due to the presence of heated alkaline waters deep beneath the surface.

† **Hydrothorax** (hài-dro-ther-àks). *Path.* [Medical L., f. Gr. ὑδρο- HYDRO- + θώραξ chest.

F. *hydrothorax*.] A disease characterized by an effusion of serous fluid into one or both of the pleural cavities; dropsy of the chest.

1793 BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 56 [This] may be employed with probable advantage... in Anasarca and Hydrothorax, after the evacuation of the water. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 55 A watery fluid is not uncommonly found in one or both cavities of the chest, forming the disease called hydrothorax. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 225 Hydrothorax, dropsy of the thoracic cavity.

Hence **Hydrothoracic** *a.* (Mayne 1855).

Hydrotic (hài-dro-tik), *a.* and *sb.* *Path.* [Erroneously for *HYDROTIC*, sudorific, ad. Gr. ὑδροτικός, f. ὑδρῶς sweat, through confusion with the better-known derivatives of ὑδρο- HYDRO-; the mis-spelling has to some extent influenced the sense. Cf. F. *hydrotique* ('mot barbare et qui mérite d'être effacé' Littré).] *a. adj.* Sudorific; also sometimes in wider sense, from the erroneous spelling, Causing a discharge of water. *b. sb.* A sudorific medicine, or in wider sense, a hydragogue.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 423 Sneezewort... is Diuretick, Hydrotick and Anodyne. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Hydrotic*, a medicine evacuating watery humors. 1705 [see *HYDROTIC* B].

So **Hydrotical** *a.* = prec.; **Hydrotically** *adv.*

1616 tr. *Fernelius & Riolanus in Two Treat. Eye-sight* (1633) 21 The same Hydrotical Decoction of the infusion of Tutia. c 1700 Hydrotically [see *HYDRAGOGICALLY*].

1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrotical*.

Hydrotimeter (hài-dro-ti-mè-tèr). [= F. *hydromètre*, app. f. Gr. ὑδρῶν moisture + μέτρον measure.] An apparatus for testing the hardness of water, consisting of a graduated tube to measure the water to be tested, and a tubular graduated burette containing a standard soap-solution, with which the test is made.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., In saying that 'the water does not exceed 8 degrees hydrotimeter', it is meant that not more than 8 divisions of the standard soap-solution delivered from the hydrotimeter is necessary to make a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of the water in question.

So **Hydrotimetric** *a.*, relating to **Hydrotimetry** (see quot.).

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hydrotimetric fluid*, the test-solution used in Hydrotimetry. *Hydrotimetry*, the process of testing the properties of water... based on Clarke's soap test for the hardness of water.

Hydrotropic (hài-dro-tro-pik), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + τροπος turning + -IC. Cf. *HELIO-TROPIC*.] Turning towards or under the influence of water; affected by hydrotropism.

Hydrotropism (hài-dro-tro-pi-z'm). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The property, exhibited by the growing parts (esp. the roots) of plants, of bending or turning under the influence of moisture. Cf. *HELIO-TROPISM*.

1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 600 *Hydrotropism*.—Roots have the power of bending towards a wet surface. 1897 *Willis Flower. Pl.* I. 21 The root will be deflected toward the damp side, or... will exhibit positive hydrotropism.

Hydrous (hài-drəs), *a.* *Chem.* and *Min.* [f. Gr. ὑδρῶς water + -OUS. Cf. *ANHYDROUS*.] Containing water, as an additional chemical or mineralogical constituent.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 283 Capable of existing either in solution, or in the state of hydrous salts. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1131 Hydrous oxide of iron, brown haematite. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 101 Fullers'... earth is a hydrous silicate of alumina. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 410 A hydrous hematite... that is a hematite which has absorbed a particle of water.

Hydroxide (hài-dro-k-sid). *Chem.* [mod. f. HYDRO- + -OXIDE.] A compound of an element or radical with oxygen and hydrogen, not with water; by some chemists restricted to compounds whose reactions indicate the presence of the group hydroxyl (OH).

† Formerly used interchangeably with *HYDRATE*.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1327 Hydroxide of iron, from San Claudio. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* xvii. 175 If only a portion of the hydrogen of water is replaced by metal, the resulting compound is termed a *Hydroxide*: thus, by the action of potassium on water, hydrogen is liberated and caustic potash KHO, potassium hydroxide, is formed. 1877 Roscoe & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 133 The basic oxides... form in combination with water a class of compounds termed Hydroxides or hydrated oxides. 1890 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703/2 Compounds formed by the union of molecules of H₂O with other molecules or atoms, without a rearrangement of the atoms of the group H₂O, are called hydrates; compounds formed by a reaction of molecules of H₂O with other molecules or atoms, such that the group H₂O is separated into its constituent atoms, which are rearranged in the new molecule, are called hydroxides. But it is often impossible to tell whether a given compound is an hydrate or an hydroxide.

Hence **Hydroxidated** *a.*, converted into a hydrated oxide.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1326 Galenas... mixed with pyritic iron and hydroxidated iron.

† **Hydroxure**, *Chem.* Obs. synonym of *HYDROXIDE*.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 496 The compounds of oxides and water, in which the water exists in a condensed state, are termed Hydrates, or Hydro-oxides, or Hydroxures.

Hydroxy- (haidr'p'si). *Chem.* Before a vowel hydrox-. [*f.* HYDRO(GEN) + OXY(GEN).]

1. An element in names of chemical compounds, signifying the addition or substitution of oxygen and hydrogen or the radical hydroxyl.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.* VI. 722 *Hydroxybenzyluric acid*, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$. An acid produced by oxidation of hydrobenzyluric acid, when an alkaline solution of the latter is exposed to the air. *Ibid.*, *Hydroxyethylene-triethylammonium*. The chloride, is obtained by heating hydroxychloride of ethylene with triethylamine. 1887 *Athenæum* 11 June 770/1 The outer coating of walnuts contains a crystalline substance termed nucin or juglone, which has been found to be a hydroxynaphthoquinone.

2. *spec.* Used as a prefix in the names of acids of the series having the general formula $C_nH_{2n}O_3$ which differ from the corresponding fatty acids (*oxy-acids*) by containing one more atom of oxygen, or by having one hydroxyl in place of one hydrogen; as *hydroxy-formic acid* ($HIO.CO_2H$), corresp. to *formic acid* ($H.CO_2H$).

1888 REMSEN *Organ. Chem.* 169 A hydroxy-succinic acid. 1896 *Ibid.* x. 155 Hydroxy-acids. may be regarded either as monobasic acids into which one alcoholic hydroxyl has been introduced, or as monacid alcohols into which one carboxyl has been introduced.

Hydroxyl (haidr'p'sil). *Chem.* [*f.* HYDR(OGEN) + OXY(GEN) + -YL, repr. Gr. ὕλη matter, stuff.] The monad radical HO or OH, consisting of an atom of hydrogen in combination with an atom of oxygen, which is a constituent of a vast number of chemical compounds.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxix. 292 In the foregoing class of primary alcohols the group OH, hydroxyl, is attached to a carbon atom at the end of the chain. 1871 *Ibid.* 139 One atom of chlorine [is] substituted for the group of atoms OH (termed the radical *hydroxyl*).

1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 263 Hydroxyl does not exist; combined with itself it constitutes hydrogen peroxide. 1890 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 159 All the oxy-acids and also the hydroxides, contain the group OH (water minus 1 atom of hydrogen); this group may be considered as a monad radical, and has received the name of Hydroxyl. 1896 REMSEN *Organ. Chem.* x. 156 This instability is generally met with in compounds containing two hydroxyls in combination with one carbon atom.

b. *attrib.*, as *hydroxyl group*; *hydroxyl acid* = hydroxy-acid.

1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 303/1 This author... has thus disproved the conclusion that the two hydroxyl groups had different functions. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. Monobasic acids of the series, $C_nH_{2n}O_3$, or lactic series... are called hydroxyl acids because they can be simply and easily obtained by replacing the halogen in the mono-substituted fatty acids by hydroxyl. 1896 *Litt. Top. Cycl.* I. 412 Gun-cotton... is made from the best white cotton by treatment with nitric acid, three hydroxyl groups being replaced by three NO_3 groups.

c. in *Comb.* indicating the addition or substitution of the group OH in the compound, as *hydroxyl-benzol*, *hydroxylcarbamide* or *hydroxylurea*.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.* VI. 725 Hydroxyl-urea is decomposed by boiling potash-ley, with evolution of ammonia. 1877 — *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 394 Hydroxyl-carbamide or hydroxyl-urea, $CH_4N_2O_3$, is prepared by adding a strong solution of potassium cyanate to a solution of hydroxylamine nitrate cooled to -10° . 1893 *Brit. Tril. Photog.* XL 818 Hydroxyl-monohydride is simply... common water.

Hydroxylamine (haidr'p'silām'in). *Chem.* [*f.* prec. + AMINE.] A basic substance, NH_2OH , allied to ammonia, which combines with acids to form a well-defined series of salts. Discovered in 1865 by Lossen, but until 1891 known only in its salts or in aqueous solution.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 216 Hydroxylamine has not been isolated in the pure state, but its aqueous solution has been prepared. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 329 In these times of hydroquinone and hydroxylamine developers. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 475 Hydroxylamine forms white inodorous scales or hard needles, has a sp. gr. of about 1.3.

|| **Hydrozoa** (haidrozō'ā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [*mod.L.* (Owen 1843), *f.* HYDRO- e, as combining form of HYDRA 6 + Gr. ζῷον animal.] A class of Coelenterate animals, chiefly marine, simple or more frequently compound, found in all parts of the world, and differing widely in form and complexity of structure; the individual zooid consists of a soft gelatinous sac composed of an outer and inner layer of cells (ectoderm and endoderm), and usually with tentacles surrounding the mouth. Familiar examples are the fresh-water Hydra, and the various organisms called Acalephs, Medusæ, or Jelly-fishes. Also in sing. Hydrozoon ($-zō'w'n$), an animal of this class.

1843 OWEN *Invert. Anim.* vii. 82 The first and lowest organised class [of Radiata], which I have called *Hydrozoa*. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Hydrozoa*, the class of Polyp organised like the Hydra. 1858 HUXLEY (*title*) Monograph of the Oceanic Hydrozoa. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 67 The Hydrozoa are all aquatic, and the great majority are marine. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Invert. Anim.* iii. 111 The embryo sponge is... similar to the corresponding stage of a hydrozoon, and is totally unlike any known condition of a protozoon.

Hence **Hydrozoal**, **Hydrozoan**, **Hydrozoic** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the class Hydrozoa. **Hydrozoan** *sb.*, an animal of this class.

1869 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* (1873) 315 The formation of a radiate Medusa upon a Hydrozoic stock. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 96 There are no fossil remains which would be universally conceded to be of a Hydrozoal nature. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 244 A compound Hydrozoan allied to Sertularia. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 563 The equivalent of the individual *comatula* is the hydrozoic stock plus all the Medusæ which proceed from it.

Hydruret (haidr'uret). *Chem.* [*f.* HYDR(OGEN) + -URET (taken from sulphuret).] A compound of hydrogen with a metal or organic radical; a hydride.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 411 A solid combination of hydrogen and tellurium... was first observed by M. Ritter in 1808. The composition of the solid hydruret of tellurium has not been yet ascertained. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 21 Products not acid, formed by hydrogen, and a simple substance, if solid, are called hydrurets. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 216 The highly poisonous principle, hydruret of benzoyl, which is found in the essential oil of bitter almonds. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 491 Hydruret of Copper. a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 128 The hydruret of salicilic, or oil of spirea.

Hence **Hydruretted** *a.*, combined with hydrogen. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 46 Detonate in the mercurial eudiometer, one volume of hydruretted carbon, with five volumes of oxygen, the result will be carbonic acid and water. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Hydruria** (haidrū'riā). *Path.* [*mod.L.*, *f.* Gr. ὕδωρ, hōp- water + -ουρία, f. oūpōria urine.] An excessive flow of watery urine; similar to *Diabetes insipidus*.

1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 580 Hydruria of short duration, combined with diabetes, is produced by injury or irritation of the second lobe of the vermis of the cerebellum. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 235 Hydruria, according to hospital statistics, is a somewhat rare disease.

Hence **Hydric** (haidrū'rik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or subject to hydruria.

1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 237 Symptoms of the hydric form of diabetes insipidus.

|| **Hydrus** (haidrūs). [*L.*, ad. Gr. ὕδρος water-snake; cf. HYDRA.]

1. A fabulous water-snake or sea-serpent.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 525 The Hall, thick swarming now With complicated monsters, head and tail, Ceraustes horned. Hydrus, and Ellops drear.

b. A former name for a genus of venomous sea-snakes, now called *Hydrophis*.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 The goodliest and fairest snakes to see too, are those which live in the water, and are called Hydri, water-snakes.] 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 405/1 *Hydrus*. The serpents of this genus have the posterior part of the body and the tail very much compressed and elevated vertically, so as to give them a facility of swimming.

2. *Astron.* One of the southern constellations, introduced by La Caille in the 18th c.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Hydrus*, or Water Serpent, one of the few southern constellations, including only ten stars. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 423 These half-stellar, half-celestial systems... are situated, one between the Pole and Canopus... the other... in Hydrus, between Achernar and the Pole.

Hyduous, -dus, -dws, -dwis, obs. ff. HIDEOUS.

Hydurilic (haidiur'lik), *a. Chem.* [*f.* HYDRO- + URIC, with arbitrary modifications.] In *Hydurilic acid*, $C_8H_8N_2O_8$, a body belonging to the uric acid group, obtained by heating hydrated alloxantin to 338° Fahr.; it crystallizes in small four-sided prisms. So **Hydurilate**, a salt of this.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 220 *Hydurilic acid*, discovered by Schlieper. *Ibid.* 221 *Hydurilates*: Hydurilic acid is dibasic, yielding both acid and neutral salts.

Hye, obs. *f.* EYE, HE, HEO, HI *prons.*, HIE, HIGH, HUE. **Hyealde**, obs. (Kentish) *f.* HOLD v. **Hyeche**, obs. *Sc. f.* HIGH. **Hyemal**, etc., var. of **Hiemal**, etc.

† **Hyemnal**, *a. Obs.* [Erroneous *f.* = **Hiemal**: ? after autumnal.]

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 69 The Equinoctial between the Hyemnal and Solstitial Colures. 1792 SIBLV *Occult Sc.* I. 23 The cold blasts of the hyemnal air.

Hyena, **hyæna** (hæi'p'nā). *Forms:* a. 4hiene, hyene, -ane, (7 hyen); β. 4-7 hiena, 6- hyæna, hyena, (7 hyæna). [*a. L.* *hyæna*, a. Gr. ὕαινα, app. a feminine (cf. λέαινα, f. ὕς, ὕ- pig. The earlier forms were a. OF. *hiene*, *hyene* (*mod. F. hyène*).]

1. A carnivorous quadruped of a family *Hyænidæ* allied to the Dog-tribe, though in the skull approaching the *Felidæ* or Cat-kind; having powerful jaws, neck, and shoulders, but the hind quarters low and comparatively poorly developed.

There are three extant species, the Striped Hyena (*Hyæna striata*), inhabiting northern Africa and much of Asia; the Brown H. (*H. brunnea*), and Spotted H. or Tiger-wolf (*H. crocuta*) natives of southern Africa. Closely allied to the last was the extinct Cave H. (*H. spelæa*) the remains of which occur in caverns in many parts of the Old World. The name *Laughing Hyena* was originally applied to the Striped H., but is considered by some to be more appropriate to the Spotted H.

a. 1340 *Ayemb.* 61 Pet is be felliste best bet me clepþ hyane, bet ondefþ be bodies of dyademen and hise etep. c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 35 The nedeth nat the galle of no

hyene. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. I. 156, I will laugh like a Hyen, and that when thou art inclin'd to sleepe.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. lxi. (W.deW.) Hiena is a cruell beest lyke to the wulfe in denouryng and gloteny, and diggeth buryels and granes and etith the flesshe of deed bodies. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ecclesi.* xiii. 19 What fellow-ship hathe hyena [*marg.* Which is a wilde beaste that counterfeiteth the voyce of men, and so entiseth them out of their houses and deuoureth them] with a dogge? 1581 MARBECK *Bo. of Notes* 488 Hiena is a wilde beaste that counterfeiteth the voyce of men. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* li. At length Malvortio. Heard of the harme wrought by Hyenna's spight. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) *Hyena*, or *Hyæna*, a Wild Beast, which is said to be Male one Year, and Female another, and to counterfeit Humane Voice. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 921 And, scorning all the taming arts of man, The keen hyæna, fellist of the fell. 1834 MROWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 194 These two shikkarics told us they had discovered the den of a hyæna. 1834 PRINGLE *African Sketches* iv. 186 The laughing-hyæna heard near the folds last night. The sound truly horrible. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 421/1 The Striped Hyæna. Its unearthly howling... when the animal is excited, changes into what has been compared to demoniac laughter, and hence the name of 'laughing hyæna', by which it is also known.

2. *transf.* Applied to a cruel, treacherous, and rapacious person; one that resembles the hyena in some of its repulsive habits.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 748 Out, out, hyena! these are thy wonted arts, And arts of every woman false like thee. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 403 The base hyenas of the battle That feed upon the dead and fly the living. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 188 Done to death... by the false oaths and lying testimony of a pack of ruthless human hyenas.

3. A name of the Thylacine or Tasmanian Tiger, the most formidable of Australasian animals.

[1813 *Hist. N. S. Wales* (1818) 430 (Morris) About Port Dalrymple an animal was discovered which bore some resemblance to the hyena both in shape and fierceness.] 1832 Ross *Hobart Town Almanack* 85 During our stay a native tiger or hyena bounded from its lair beneath the rocks. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 996 The Thylacine or 'pouched hyæna' of the Tasmanian colonists is the largest... carnivorous species of that order. (*Marsupialia*).

b. *Painted hyena* = **HYENA-DOG** 1.

† 4. A fabulous stone said to be taken from the eye of the hyena; also called *hyæneum*. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 339 The skilful Lapidarists of Germany affirm that this beast hath a stone in his eyes (or rather in his head) called Hyæna or Hyænius. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 109 Hyæna, is a precious Stone and worthy to be preserved. It is denominated from the Beast of its own Name, in whose Eyes it is found. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 355 Hyæna, a many-coloured stone, taken from the eye of the animal so called.

† 5. An ancient name for some ravenous fish. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 435 The like is attributed to a Sea-calf, and the fish Hyæna.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hyæna foeman*, *laughter*; also *hyæna-like* *adj.*

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. viii. Even his tomb Upton, must bear the hyæna bigot's wrong. 1819 — *Juan* II. lxxxix. They... Went raging mad... And, with hyæna-laughter, died despairing. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* x. Hyæna foemen, and hot-blooded lords. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 57/1 Dogs with hyæna-like feet. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 158 After a long hyæna-like grin at the receding object of his aversion.

Hence, chiefly *nonce-words*, **Hyænaish**, **Hyænesque**, **Hyænic** (-p'nik), **Hyænine** (hæi'p'nin) *adjs.*, like or characteristic of a hyena; **Hyæni-form**, **Hyæmoid** *adjs.*, shaped like a hyena, hyæna-like; **Hyænaism**, action characteristic of a hyena.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 464 A hyæna in the fleecy hosiery of a lamb!... The devil incarnate of hyænaism in shape! 1884 *Ibid.* Aug. 210 The evils of political hyænaism. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* xxxv. 185 [With a sound] more howling, caterwauling, and hyænaish. 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 435 The hyænine habit of walking or crawling upon wrist and ankle-joints when fighting. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 6/3 Laugh, perhaps is the word, unless you interpret it in a hyænesque sense. 1885 ROBERTSON SMITH *Kinslip & Marr.* vii. 203 The Arabs... call certain men hyænic, and believe that there is an irresistible affinity between them and the hyæna.

Hyæna-dog.

1. A South African canine quadruped (*Lycan pictus*), having a superficial likeness to the hyenas. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 57/1 The hyæna-dog, *Canis pictus*. 1838 *Ibid.* XII. 371/1 In the number and form of its teeth the Hyæna-Dog agrees with the dogs, as well as in its general osteological structure.

† 2. The AARD-WOLF of South Africa. *Obs.*

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 371/1 Mr. Swainson gives the name of Hyæna-Dog as the English synonym of *Proteles*.

Hyæ, **Hyere**, obs. forms of **HIRE**, **HEAR**, **HERE**.

Hyera, obs. form of *hier*, for **HIERA** **PICRA**. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Cy. The infusion of hyera healeth the melancholike paynes of the head.

Hyërpe: see **HEARTH** *sb.* 2.

Hyetal (hæi'etāl), *a. rare*. [*f.* Gr. ὑέρ-ōs rain (*f.* ὑεῖν to send rain, to rain) + -AL.] Of or belonging to rain (Webster 1864).

Hyethe, obs. form of **HEIGHT**.

Hyeto- (hæi'etō), *comb. form* of Gr. ὑερός rain; as in **Hyetograph**, a chart showing the rainfall (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hyetographic**, **-ical** *adjs.*; **Hyetographically** *adv.*; **Hyetography**, the branch of meteorology that deals with the distribution and mapping of the rainfall. **Hyetological** *a.*, of or pertaining to **Hyeto**-logy, the

branch of meteorology that treats of rain. **Hyetometer**, a rain-gauge. **Hyetometograph**, an automatic instrument for registering the amount of rainfall during successive periods.

1849 *Blackie Mag.* LXV. 414 The "Hyetographic or rain chart of this volume gives a most complete and minute detail of a most important subject. 1858 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea xiv. § 781 The trade-wind zones may be described, in a hyetographic sense, as the evaporating regions. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 46 Such maps [shaded to show the rainfall] are generally called "Hyetographical or Hyetological maps. 1858 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea vi. § 335 "Hyetographically it is also different, being dryer, and possessing a purer atmosphere. 1849 D. P. THOMSON *Introduct. Meteorol.* (L.) The rain-gauge... one of the most important instruments in "hyetography. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 250 The Author... gives a Description of the particular Sort of... Hygrometer, and "Hyetometer, which he made use of in the subsequent Observations. 1886 H. R. MILL in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 257/1 In Hermann's "hyetometograph", 1789, a fixed funnel conducts the rain into one of twelve glasses placed on the circumference of a horizontal wheel, which is turned by clockwork, so that each glass remains under the funnel for one hour.

|| **Hygeia** (hoidzǝā). Also rarely **Hygeia**, **Hygea**. [a. Gr. *ὕγεια*, late and non-Attic form of *ὕγια* health, *ὔγία* the goddess of health, f. *ὕγιος* sound, healthy. From the same Gr. form were late L. *Hygea* and *Hygia* (cf. *Darius* and *Darius* = Gr. *Δαρείος*). The rare variant *Hygeia* represents Gr. *ὕγεια*.]

1. In Gr. *Mythol.* the goddess of health, daughter of *Æsculapius*; health personified; *transf.* a system of sanitation or medical practice. (In quot. 1816, a statue of Hygeia.)

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 29 Another daughter of hers by *Æsculapius* called *Hygia*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hygeia*, health. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 73 Hygea's sons with bound and horn, And jovial cry awake the morn. 1781 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. ii. The temple of Hygeia. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 75 Divine Hygeia! on thy votaries bend Thy angel-looks, oh, hear us, and defend! 1802-3 T. BEPPOES (*title*) *Hygeia*; or *Essays Moral and Medical*. *Ibid.* i. 73 So entirely does Hygeia disdain to become the slave of Plutus. 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Of Stat. & Sculpt.* vi. 314 He had an Hygeia about 2 feet high. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nom. & Real*. Wks. (Bohn) I. 251 Criticism on the hygeia or medical practice of the time.

2. *Astron.* Name of the 10th asteroid, discovered by Gasparis in 1849.

Hygeian (hoidzǝān), *a.* Also **hygean**, and (in mod. Dicts.) **hygiean**. [f. prec. + -AN.] Pertaining to Hygeia, or to health; healthy; relating to hygiene or medical science, sanitary.

1766 Mrs. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 149, I know no Hygean Spring which can effect their cure. 1825 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* (1831) 194 The Hygeian Art. 1868 W. RITCHIE *Script. Test. agst. Intox.* Wines viii. iv. 182 The manifest object of this ministry of love is soothing and hygean. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. i. 14 Saving the world by science, education, hygean and other economics.

Hygeiolatry (hoidzǝlātri), *rare*. [f. Gr. *ὕγεια* (see HYGEIA) + *λατρεία* worship.] Worship of health; excessive devotion to hygiene.

1882 Miss COBBE *Peak of Darien* 81 (heading) Hygeiolatry. 1882 *Christian Life* 30 Sept. 468/2 "Hygeiolatry" is the latest invention in words. It is meant to indicate an excessive devotion to one's health. 1887 Miss COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 804 His [Kingsley's] voice... would have been loudest in the denunciation of that hygeiolatry which threatens to become our only religion.

Hygeist (hoidzǝist), *Also* (in mod. Dicts.) **hygeist**. [f. Gr. *ὕγεια*, *ὕγεια* (see HYGEIA) + -IST.] One versed in hygiene; a sanitarian.

Assumed as a title by James Morison, the maker of certain 'vegetable medicines' formerly in vogue.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. *Dissert. on Physick* 12 Magists, Magistris, Geoponists, Hygeists, Prophylactists, Remedists. 1825 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* (1831) 195 The Hygeist, viewing all disease in its... natural light. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 320 More precipitation than is consistent with the rules of hygeists. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 4 The real Hygeist Morison contending with the pseudo-doctor Gordon for the only Vegetable Pills. 1891 *Spectator* 24 Jan. The increased survival of the unfittest which is the grand present result of the successful labours of modern hygeists.

Hence **Hygeistic** *a.* sanitary, medicinal. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 343 The peasants... deem the herbs to possess sundry Hygeistic virtues.

Hygeology, *var. form of* HYGEOLOGY.

Hygh(e, hyz(e, obs. ff. HIE, HIGH, EYE.

Hyght, hyghth, hyzt, obs. ff. HEIGHT, HIGHT.

Hygiāntic, a. rare. [f. Gr. *ὕγιαν-ός* curable + -IC.] = next. So **Hygiāntics** = HYGIANTICS.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 44 *Hygiastics or Hygiāntics*,... the branches of art and science, which appertain to health.

Ibid. 45 Sound hygiastic instruction. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 62 Hygiastics or Hygiastics.

Hygiastic (hoidzǝstik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὕγιαν-ός* curative, f. *ὕγιαν* to heal, f. *ὕγιος* healthy.] Relating to health; sanitary, hygienic.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sansa* Pref. 3 The Hygiastic Laws and Rules hereafter prescribed. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Having power to heal: hygiastic. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 72/2 Improved Hygiastic Ventilating Grate. So **Hygiastics** *sb.*, the science of health, hygiene.

1816 (see HYGIANTIC). 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygiastics*,... hygiastics.

Hygiean, Hygeist: see HYGEIAN, HYGEIST. **Hygienal** (hoidzǝnāl), *a. ? Obs.* In 7 hygienal. [f. as HYGIENE + -AL.] Relating to hygiene, hygienic.

1663 BOYLE *Usefulness Nat. Phil.* iv. (heading), The Hygienal Part of Physick.

Hygiene (hoidzǝn), [a. F. *hygiène* (*Dict. Acad.* 1762, in 16th c. *hygiène* Paré), in mod. L. *hygieina*, ad. Gr. *ὕγιαν* (τέχνη art), fem. of *ὕγιανός* healthful, f. *ὕγιος* healthy. Formerly used in Lat. or Gr. form.] That department of knowledge or practice which relates to the maintenance of health; a system of principles or rules for preserving or promoting health; sanitary science.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b1/2 *Hygieina*,... which instructeth how we shoulde continually preserve our present health. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. i. 322* The Speculative part of Medicine is threefold: to wit, in Physiologia, Hygiene, and Pathologia. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v. Anatēctics*, A part of Hygieina, or the Art of preserving Health. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Hygieine*, that branch of medicine which considers health. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Journ. Spain* (1799) 470 The second [Professorship] shall be of Physiology and Hygiene. Note, I do not understand this word; perhaps it means the doctrine of health. 1811 HOOVER *Med. Dict.*, Hygiene, modern physicians have applied this term to that division of *therapia* which treats of the diet of the sick. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 132 Extending only to matters of what our [French] neighbours call 'hygiene, salubrity, and morality'. 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (1869) 1 Hygiene is the art of preserving health. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 274 Greek medicine rather started from hygiene than from pathology. 1898 *Times* 25 Aug. 5/6 The improved hygiene of dwellings and workshops.

Hygienic (hoidzǝnik, -fnik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *hygienique* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Belonging or relating to hygiene; sanitary.

1833 DUNGLISON cited in Worcester 1846. 1842 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 46 Air, Aliment, Exercise, Excretions, Sleep, are now denominated *Hygienic Agents*. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 471 The hygienic rules given by the Medical Council of Prussia. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 31 Unfavourable hygienic conditions. 1898 F. J. GOULD in *Lit. Guide* 1 Oct. 154/2 The mere bending over printed volumes is neither hygienic nor aesthetic.

So **Hygienical** *a.* = prec.; hence **Hygienically** *adv.*, in a hygienic manner, in relation to hygiene.

1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* iii. 123 Those who morally and hygienically are fittest to perpetuate it [the race]. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 66 Various hygienical relations of the subject are also therapeutical.

Hygienics. [Plural of prec., after earlier names of sciences in -ICS, q.v.] Hygienic subjects or matters; = HYGIENE.

1855 Miss COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 159 Like one who observes the rules of hygienics not to preserve his health, but for the sake of avarice. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 Practical hygienics.

† **Hygienism**. *Obs.* = HYGIENE.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hygienist (hoidzǝnist), [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *hygieniste*.] One versed in hygiene.

Also *attrib.*

1844 DUNGLISON *Human Health* (ed. 2) Pref. 4 Researches of distinguished hygienists. 1867 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON in *Trans. Soc. Sci. Assoc.* 109 We have the whole story vividly painted by one of our best hygienist poets. 1871 *Echo* 6 Jan. The French hygienists are strong in the belief of the sustaining power of their wine. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 675/2 No one was ever a better hygienist than Moses.

Hygeology (hoidzǝlōdgi), *Also* **hygie-, hygeology**. [f. Gr. *ὕγεια* (see HYGEIA) + (-O)LOGY.] The science of health; hygiene.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygieologia*... hygieology. 1885 *Science* 11 Dec. 512/2 The word 'hygeology' was a far better term than 'sanitation', or than 'sanitary science'.

† **Hydraulic, a. Obs. rare.** [f. Gr. *ὕδρος* moist, after *hydraulic*.] = HYDRAULIC.

1730 6 BAILEY *folio*, *Hydraulic*,... of or pertaining to Pipes or Conveyances for Water. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 2 The animal... is an hydraulic body.

Hygre (hoidzǝ), *var. form of* EAGRE.

Hygrine (hoidzǝn), *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ὕγρος* moist + -INE.] An alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves in the form of a thick pale yellow oil of a burning taste.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 222.

Hygro- (hoidzǝ), before a vowel also **hygr-**, repr. Gr. *ὕγρο-*, *ὕγρ-*, combining form of *ὕγρος* wet, moist, fluid; extensively employed in Greek; the English compounds are mostly scientific terms of recent formation. The chief of these are HYGROMETER and HYGROSCOPE, with their derivatives. Other words in *hygro-* are the following:

(The *v* in Gr. is short, and the etymological pronunciation would be (hig-); but the tendency to take *y* as long *i*, has in this, as in other cases, prevailed against the etymology.)

† **Hygrobaroscope** [see BAROSCOPE], an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer. **Hygroblepharic** (-blfær-ik) *a.* [Gr. *βλέφαρον* eyelid], moistening the eyelid; applied to the lachrymal duct. † **Hygrocircosole** (-sō-rosol), a CIRCOSOLE accompanied with dropsy of the scrotum. **Hygrodeik** (-dōik) [Gr. *δείκνυμι* to show], a form of hygrometer consisting of

a wet-bulb and a dry-bulb thermometer together with a scale on which the degree of humidity is shown by an index whose position depends on the height of the mercurial column in each. **Hygrograph** (-grof) [Gr. *γραφος* -writing], an instrument for registering automatically the variations in the humidity of the air (Webster, 1864). **Hygrophanous** (-pfanēs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ὕγροφάνης*], of moist appearance; also, appearing translucent when moist and opaque when dry (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hygrophilous** (-pfilēs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving], affecting moist places. **Hygroplasm** (-plazm) *Biol.* [Gr. *πλάσμα* a thing moulded], 'Nägeli's term for the fluid part of protoplasm' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). † **Hygrostatics** (-stætik) [see STATICS], 'the art of finding the specific weights of moist bodies' (Bailey, 1731). **Hygrothermal** (-pō-ūmāl) *a.* [Gr. *θερμός* warm], relating to moisture and heat.

1696 Woodward *Instruct. making Observ.* 18 The 'hygrobaroscope... serving to try and compare the specific gravity of liquids. (1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygroblepharicus*.) 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hygroblepharic. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Hygrocircosole. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygrocircosole*, old term used by Galen for a species of hernia. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xiii. (1891) 157 The dry and wet bulbs of the ingenious 'Hygrodeik'. 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 145 Pileus 'hygrophanous... smooth. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Forksh.* 189 Characteristically 'hygrophilous plants in the floras of the drainage districts. 1883 F. TOWNSEND *Flora Hampsh.* 497 Hygrophilous or moisture-loving plants thrive on eugeogenous soils. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) To Rdr. Aijj, Hydro- and 'Hygrostatics, divers Engines, Powers and Automata. 1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 195/3 A general view of the climatological conditions of Africa, which he divided into 'hygrothermal regions.

Hydrology (hoidzǝlōdgi). [mod. f. L. HYDRO- + -LOGY; prob. ad. F. *hydrologie*.] That department of physics which relates to the humidity of the atmosphere or other bodies.

1790 De Luc in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 7 Anomalies... of no consequence for the great objects of hydrology and meteorology. 1793 *Ibid.* LXXXII. 400 An inquiry into the cause of evaporation belongs more to hydrology than to hydrography. 1849 HESCHEL in *Man. Sci. Eng.* ix. 268 [On the sea] we approach the chief problems of hydrology in their least involved and complicated form.

† Erroneously explained in mod. Dicts.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Hydrology*,... the doctrine of the fluids. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Hydrology*, a medical term, implying the doctrine of the humours or fluids of the body. [Hence in WORCESTER and later Dicts.]

|| **Hygroma** (hoidzǝmā), *Path.* [medical L., a. Gr. *ὕγρωμα*, f. *ὕγρος* moist; see HYGRO- Cf. F. *hygroma*, *hygrome*.] 'A tumour containing serum or other morbid fluid, but not pus; a serous cyst' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1819 in *Pantologia*. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 489, I have examined the fluid of an hygroma situated on the lower jaw of a horse.

Hence **Hygromatous** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a hygroma.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Hygroma*, Hygromatous tumours.

Hygrometer (hoidzǝmētē), [mod. f. Gr. *ὕγρο-* HYGRO- + -METER; prob. ad. F. *hygromètre* (1666 in Hatz.-Darm.).] An instrument for measuring the humidity of the air or a gas, or the ratio of the amount of moisture actually present in it to that required for saturation. (Formerly often applied to a contrivance for simply indicating the comparative humidity, to which the name HYGROSCOPE is more properly given.)

1670 E. TONGE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1199, I want a good Thermometer, Barometer, and Hygrometer. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oat*, Wild... Oats is distinguished by a Beard that is made use of to make Hygrometers. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 207 The Hygrometer, a Specimen of which we have lately had in the Toy wherein the Man comes out... in wet Weather and the Woman in dry. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes 172 Mr. Sausure observed in placing his hygrometer in a receiver of an air-pump that... the hair of his hygrometer contracted. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. 4 The hygrometer gave a difference of 29.6 degrees, between the temperature of the air, and the point at which dew was precipitated.

Hygrometric (hoidzǝmētrik), *a.* [f. mod. L. *hygrometric-us*; see -IC; in F. *hygrométrique*.]

1. Belonging to hygrometry; measuring, or relating to, the degree of humidity of the atmosphere or other bodies.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Hygrometer*, The grass is superior to any other substance, for hygrometric purposes. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 641 Shallow pans of water placed over the stove may keep the air in its proper hygrometric state. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 10 Hygrometric observations made at different hours.

2. = HYGROSCOPIC 2.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 494 One species of Mium whose filaments... are so sensible of Moisture, that it has obtained the name of hygrometric. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 835 When the Bryum flexuosum is moist, the capsules lie concealed amongst the leaves by a singular hygrometric quality in the fruit-stalk; but, as the moisture exhales, they become nearly upright. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 208 This starch... being less hygrometric than wheat starch, retains a more permanent... glaze. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 190 The contraction and consequent movement is hygrometric in its nature.

3. Said of water or moisture so diffused as to be apparent only by the humidity that it imparts.

a 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Attrib. God* (1837) III. xlii. 94 The dissolved or hygrometric water. c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 410/1 Absence of hygrometric moisture.

Hygrometrical, *a.* [see -AL.] = prec.

1773 DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 409 The basis... of my hygrometrical scale was to be the soaking power of melting ice. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 The variable hygrometrical state of the atmosphere. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes Page Nat.* 50 These hairs or filaments are highly elastic and hygrometrical.

Hygrometrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a hygrometric manner; in relation to hygrometry, or to the degree of moisture in the air.

1808 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 62 Sulphur... burned in oxygen gas hygrometrically dry. 1860 MADRY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 554 The climate of the Dead Sea must have been hygrometrically very different.

Hygrometry (həɪɡrə'mɛtri). [mod. f. Gr. ὑγρα- HYGR- + -μετρία measurement; prob. ad. F. *hygrométrie*.] That branch of physics which relates to the measurement of the humidity of the air.

1783 DE SAUSSURE (*title*) *Essays on Hygrometry*. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 150 Hygrometry is that branch of science which treats of the state of the air with regard to moisture.

Hygroscope (həɪɡrə'skəʊp). [mod. f. Gr. ὑγρα- HYGR- + -σκόπος observing. F. *hygroscope*.] An instrument which indicates (without accurately measuring) the degree of humidity of the air.

Usually a device in which a vegetable or animal fibre (in *Saussure's h.*, a human hair) which contracts with moisture, is made to move an index round a graduated scale as in the wheel barometer, or, in a familiar form, to make a small male or female figure emerge from a toy house.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 A Hygroscope, or an Instrument, whereby the Watery steams, volatile in the Air, are discerned. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* Table 252 Of a wild Oat... and... the manner of making an Hygroscope with it. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Hygrometer*, an Instrument to measure the Moisture of the Air, it is also called by the Name of Hygroscope. 1790 DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 11, I made two hygrosopes of different elastic animal substances. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 456 The hair hygrometer, or rather hygroscope. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 70 The instrument... simply indicates the presence of moisture without accurately measuring its amount; it is in truth, a hygroscope rather than a hygrometer.

Hygrosopic (həɪɡrə'skəpɪk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *hygrosopique*.]

1. Pertaining to the hygroscope or hygrosopy; relating to the degree of humidity of the air, hygrometric.

1775 ASH, *Hygrosopic*, belonging to the hygroscope. 1830 MACGILLIVRAY in *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii. 332 Experiments on the constitution of the air,—its elasticity, its electrical, magnetic, and hygrosopic qualities.

2. *spec.* Said of bodies which readily absorb moisture from the air, so as to swell up, contract in length, or change form or consistence, and thus indicate roughly the presence or absence of humidity; sensitive to moisture.

1790 DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 2 An hygrosopic body, which is not brought into contact with any other body drier than itself, cannot lose any part of its moisture but by evaporation. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 583 Glycerine... is very hygrosopic, and absorbs water from the air. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 489 The hygrosopic movements of plants.

3. = HYGROMETRIC 3.

186a *Lond. Rev.* 26 July 85 Moisture, but not in the form of rain... aqueous vapour in the air, and hygrosopic moisture in the soil. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 242 Water... which adheres to the particles of an air-dry soil and which does not affect at all the appearance of the particles... has been called, a hygrosopic water.

Hygrosopical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Hygrosopically** *adv.*

1775 ASH, *Hygrosopical*, belonging to the hygroscope. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 614/1 A series of Hygrosopical observations. 1818 H. T. COLEBROOKE, *Hygrosopically* (F. Hall). 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 407 This property of hygrosopically absorbing water.

Hygrosopicity (həɪɡrə'skəpɪsɪti). [f. HYGROSOPIC + -ITY. In mod. F. *hygrosopicité*.] Hygrosopic quality.

1847 *Nat. Cycl.* XI. 492 The hygrosopicity of vegetable tissue. 1860 *All Year Round* 389/2 The rotifers... are preserved... by the help of the hygrosopicity of the sand.

Hygrosopy (həɪɡrə'skəpɪ). [f. Gr. ὑγρα- HYGR- + -σκοπία observation. In mod. F. *hygrosopie*.] The observation of the humidity of the air or other substance.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygrosopy*, a synonymous term for... *Hygrometry*.

Hygtaper, obs. form of HAG-TAPER.

1597 GERAARDE *Herbal* II. cclvii. § 4. 632 Common Mullenin or Hygtaper.

Hyh(e), obs. forms of HIE, HIGH.

Hyher, hyheyr, obs. forms of HIRE.

Hyng (həɪ'n), *vbl. sb. arch.* *Forms*: see HIE *v.* [f. HIE *v.* + -NG¹.] The action of the verb HIE; hastening; haste, speed. (Cf. HIE *sb.*)

c 1205 LAV. 9330 Mid muchlen hysinge he leup [v.r. leup] to þan dæde kinge. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 467 in O. E. Misc. 50 Pilates wrot him self a wryt al on hyng. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2440 What of here had heysing, and of þe hote weder, Meliors was al mat. c 1460 *Emare* 511 He wrowghte hit yn hyngyng.

† **Hyngly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *hyng*, pres. ppl. of HIE *v.* + -LY².] With haste or speed, quickly.

c 1205 LAV. 1071 þu swiðe hiendliche [c 1275 hysenliche] scold þe wið dæðe. a 1225 *Juliana* 69 Hihendliche iher me. 1382a WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xvii. 20 Thei wenten hyngli.

Hyke, obs. form of HAKE², HUK.

Hyke (həɪk), *int. ? Obs.* [Cf. HEY ('hey go bet') and HI, used in the same sense.] A call to incite dogs to the chase. Hence **Hyke** *v.*, *nonce-wd.*

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 86 If thats the case, I know you'll say 'tis time indeed to hyke away. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii, Uncouple the hounds! Hyke a Talbot! hyke a Beaumont!

Hyl, obs. form of HILL *sb.*, ILL *a.*

|| **Hyla** (həɪ'lə). [mod. L., adopted as generic name by Laurenti (1768), ad. Gr. ὕλη wood, forest.] A tree-frog or tree-toad, as *Hyla pickeringsi* of the United States.

a 1842 W. E. CHANNING in *Salt Thoreau* (1890) 130 Each clear hyla trilling the new spring. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ix. iv. 477 The incessant metallic chirp of the hyla.

Hyla, var. of HYLE.

Hylyctic (hɪ'lɪ'ktɪk), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὑλακ-τυκ-ός given to barking.] Of the nature of barking.

1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* vii. 52 Lawyers barking at each other in that peculiar style of hylyctic delivery which is called forensic eloquence.

So **Hylyctism**, barking.

1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 245 Two or three dogs, who bark with a sharp hylyctism.

|| **Hylosaurus** (həɪlɒ'sɔːrəs). *Palæont.* Also **hylaosaur**. [mod. L. (Mantell, 1832), f. Gr. ὑλαίος belonging to forests (f. ὕλη wood) + σαῦρος lizard.] A gigantic fossil saurian, found in the Wealden formation of Tilgate forest, chiefly characterized by a dermal ridge of large bony spines.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Iland* (1834) 119 The Hylosaurus... is estimated to have been about thirty feet in length. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 434 The Hylaosaur was another huge reptile of the same [Mesozoic] period.

Hylair, var. HILAIRE *a.* *Obs.*, cheerful.

† **Hylarchic**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ὕλαρχικ-ός = ὕλαρχος, f. ὕλη matter + ἀρχεῖν to rule. Cf. F. *hylarchique*.] Ruling over matter.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Contents b.vij.b, Water is... suspended in Pumps... by Gravitation upwards, more expressly here explained, and at last resolved into the Hylarchic Principle. *Ibid.* 186 The Hylarchic Spirit of the world holds strong and entire still. 1773 BENCKLEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 355 What difficulties concerning entity in abstract, substantial forms, hylarchic principles.

So † **Hylarchical**, *a.* *Obs.*

1676 [see HYLOSTATICAL]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 668 Some other substance besides Body, such as is self active and hylarchic, or hath a natural power of ruling over matter. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melanom.* 70 (T.) This hylarchic principle, or plastic nature.

|| **Hyla'smus**, *Obs. rare.* [mod. L., repr. a Gr. type ὕλασμος, f. ὕλη matter.] Materialization; presentation under a material form.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 217 Hylasmus is a Prophetick Scheme bearing strongly upon the Phancy by exhibiting crass and palpable Objects, such as in Logic would bear the Notion of Subject or Matter. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 189 All this may be nothing else but a Prophetick Hylasmus.

So † **Hyla'stic**, *a.*, materialistic; also † **Hyla'stically** *adv.*, materialistically.

1639 WM. SCLATER *Worthy Commun.* 46 As men dye but once for all, no more is Christ offered up... but once for all, hylastically and in propitiation. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.*, *Synopsis Proph.* 217 This City so Hylastically set out has a most Spiritual meaning. 1684 — *Answer* 241 He in this Hylastick and Israelistick way prophecies of... the new Jerusalem.

Hyld, *hyllde*, obs. ff. *held*, pa. t. of HOLD *v.*

Hyld, obs. f. HIELD *v.*, var. HILD *v.* *Obs.*

Hylding, var. HILDING, *Obs.*

|| **Hyle** (həɪ'lɪ). *Obs.* Also 4-5 *yle*, 6 *hile*, (7 *hyla*). [med. L. *hyle*, a. Gr. ὕλη wood, timber, material, by Aristotle and in later Gr. 'matter']

Matter, substance; the first matter of the universe.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 91 That matere universal, Which high Ylem in special.] c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 94 Of þe saule comys an other substance, þat ys clepyd þe yle. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 70 b, Of the undivisible partes, of Hyle, of matters. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm.* lviii. 564 Yncreated Chaos, or Hyla, or first Matter. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* iv. 118 This hyle or matter, is indeed nothing else but the soul's potentiality. a 1687 H. MORE *App. to De Philos. Cabbal.* viii. (1713) 182 That Hyle or first Matter is mere Possibility of Being, according to Aristotle. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 464 Jove produced the two first natures, the mundane soul and hyle: he made hyle inert and stupid, but to the mundane soul he gave activity and understanding.

Hyleg (həɪ'leg). *Astrol.* Also 7 *hilege*, *hylech*. [Of obscure origin. In Pers. (and Turkish)

حایلج *hailij*, 'a calculation of astrologers by which they obtain evidence of the length of an infant's life', 'a nativity'; said by the Persian lexicographers to be a Greek word, meaning originally 'fountain of life'. The Pers. equivalent is given as *kad-bāni*, lit. 'mistress of the house'. In OF. *yleg*, *ilech* (Oresme, 14th c.)] Ruling planet of a nativity; apheta (cf. quot. 1706).

a 1625 BEAUMONT & FL. *Bloody Brother* IV. ii, Mars out of the self sam house... Looks at the Hilege with a quartile ruling. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 527 Of the Prorogator of Life, called Hylech, or Hyleg, or Apheta. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, What think you, sir, of the taking Hyleg? or of the best way of the rectification for a nativity? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyleg*, or *Hylech*. A Planet, or part of Heaven, which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of his Life. 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Apheta*, If by day the Sun be in an Aphetic place, he becomes Hyleg in preference to all others. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) I. xv. 281 The significator being combust... and the hyleg afflicted by evil planets.

† **Hylegiacal**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. prec.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the hyleg.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 255 When the five Hylegiacal places at the hour of Birth... are oppressed, judge death immediately to follow. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* iv. Prob. viii. (ed. 3) 134 Turn about the Globe till the Promittor come to the Hylegiacal point. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hylegiacal Places* are... reckoned to be five in number, viz. the Ascendant, the Mid-Heaven, the 7th House, the 9th and the 11th.

B. sb. = Hylegiacal place.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, The five Hylegiacalls; the Ascendant, Medium Caeli, Sun, Moon and Stars.

† **Hylegial**, *a.* *Obs.* [see -IAL.] = prec.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 They have... found all the hylegial places strong and well constituted. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hylegial Places*... are those wherein a planet being found, is qualified to have the government of life attributed to it.

Hylic (həɪ'lik), *a.* [ad. med. L. *hylic-us* (Du Cange), a. Gr. ὑλικ-ός material, f. ὕλη HYLE.] Pertaining to matter, material. (In Gnostic theology opposed to *psychic* and *pneumatic*.)

1853 W. E. TAYLER *Hippolytus* II. ii. 86 They regarded Cain as the representative of the Hylic, Abel of the Psychical and Seth of the Pneumatic principle. 1860 J. GARNER *Faiths World* II. 97/1 The Gnostic notion that a class of men... suffered themselves to be so captivated by the inferior world as to live only a hylic, or material life.

So † **Hylic** *a.* = HYLIC; **Hylicism**, materialism; **Hylicist**, a materialist.

1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 6 He supposes them... to be Hylic and Chocial, not Caelestial. 1880 WEBSTER *Supp.*, *Hylicist*. 1893 *Athenaeum* 12 Aug. 220/3 The 'Ionian hylicists', Descartes, Kant, and Mr. Spencer, all resemble one another in this respect.

Hylien, obs. f. HILL *v.*, to cover.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 231 And tauzte hym aod Eue to hylien hem with leues.

Hyllism (həɪ'lɪz'm). [f. HYLE + -ISM.] = HYLICISM.

In mod. Dicts.

Hyll, rare var. of HULL *sb.*, husk.

[An error, or assimilated to *hyll*, HILL *v.* to cover.]

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) XVII. cxlii. 675 Oyle is the Juys of beryes of olive... And the more slyly that it comyth oute of the hylles: the better it is.

Hyll, obs. f. HILL *sb.*, ILL; var. HILL *v.*

Hyllor, obs. form of ELDER *sb.*

Hylo- (həɪ'lə) = Gr. ὕλο- (v), combining form of ὕλη wood, material, matter (see HYLE). The modern formations are either technical terms of natural history (with *hylo* = 'wood', 'forest') or of philosophy (with *hylo* = 'matter').

Hylobate [ad. mod. L. *Hylobates* (Illiger, 1811), a. Gr. ὑλοβάτης, f. -βάτης walker, a long-armed ape or gibbon. **Hylo-batine** *a.* [-INE], belonging to; or characteristic of, the *Hylobates*, or anthropoid apes allied to *Hylobates*. † **Hylo-bian** [Gr. ὑλόβιος (f. *bios* life)] (see quot.). **Hylo-ge'nesis** [GENESIS], the origin or formation of matter (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); so **Hylo-geny** [cf. F. *hylogénie*].

Hylo-ideal *a.*, pertaining to hylo-idealism.

Hylo-idealism, the doctrine of R. Lewins that reality belongs to the immediate object of belief as such; material or somatic idealism, sensuous subjectivism; hence **Hylo-ideal**, one who holds this. **Hylo-logy** [-LOGY], a doctrine or theory concerning matter. † **Hylomania** [MANIA], excessive tendency towards materialism.

Hylo-morphic, **Hylo-morphical** *adjs.*, pertaining to **Hylo-morphism** [Gr. μορφή form], the doctrine that primordial matter is the First Cause of the universe; so **Hylo-morphist**, a believer in hylo-morphism. † **Hylo-morphous** *a.*, having a material form. † **Hylopathetic** *a.* = *hylopathic*. † **Hylopathian** *a.* [see *hylopathy*], pertaining to, or holding, the view that all things are affectionous of matter; also as *sb.* one who holds this view.

† **Hylopathic** *a.*, capable of affecting or being affected by matter. **Hylo-pathism**, the doctrine that matter is sentient; hence **Hylo-pathist**, a believer in hylopathism. † **Hylopathy** [Gr. πάθος, -παθεια affection], a spirit's power of affecting matter. **Hylo-phagous** *a.* [f. Gr. ὑλοφάγος (f. -φάγος eating)], wood-eating (said of certain beetles) (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hylo-pheno-menal** *a.* = *hylo-ideal*; hence **Hylo-pheno-menalism**.

† **Hylostatic**, *-ical* *adjs.* [Gr. στατικός causing to stand, STATIC], that places or arranges matter.

Hylotheism [THEISM], the doctrine that God and

matter or the material universe are identical; material pantheism; hence **Hylotheist**, a believer in hylotheism; **Hylotheistic** *a.*, pertaining to hylotheism. **Hylotheism** *a.* [f. Gr. ὑλοθεῖν (f. τέμνειν to cut) + -ISM], wood-cutting (said of certain insects).

[1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 196 The anthropomorphic apes, namely the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and *hylobates.] 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hylobii*, or *Hylobians, a sect of Indian philosophers, thus denominated in regard they retired to forests, to be more at leisure for the contemplation of nature. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 125 *Hylogeny: Gravity, Matter, Ether. . . He [Oken] explains that. . . Hylogeny [is the doctrine of] material totalities. 1883 CONSTANCE NADEN in *Jrnl. Science* Mar. 127 Many a cherished illusion must fall when the "Hylo-Ideal" theory is finally established. 1884 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* s.v. The central insistence of the hylo-ideal philosophy is that man is, for man, the measure of the universe. 1883 C. NADEN in *Jrnl. Science* Mar. 122 The standpoint of *hylo-idealism. 1891 R. W. DALE in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 520 The philosophical creed which, under Dr. Lewins's teaching, Miss Naden accepted, is called "Hylo-Idealism". 1896 F. HALL *Sankhya-pravachanabhasya* Pref. 7 The puerile "hyology of the Nyāya. 1721 SHAFESY. *Charac. Misc.* II. ii. (1737) III. 65 Being acted . . . at the same time, with an *Hylomania, whereby they madly date upon Matter. 1881 *Dublin Rev.* Ser. III. V. 236 He . . . establishes the "hylo-morphical system held by St. Thomas. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. II. i. 324 No biomorphic or *hylomorphic doctrine can raise its head against the decree of Kant. *Ibid.* 337 To mark the difference of these three theories we may call them respectively Anthropomorphism, Biomorphism, and *Hylo-morphism. 1897 *Month* Sept. 332 The scholastic doctrine of hylo-morphism. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. III. i. 142 "Matter", construed by the "hylo-morphists, declares itself competent to all. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 27 Solidiform spirits, whether "hylo-morphous or otherwise, are an object of rational curiosity. 1895-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 228 Whether in mere Spirits themselves any arbitrary impenetrability cannot be a part of this *Hylopathetic faculty, I leave others to discuss. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 9 The education of all things, even life and understanding itself, out of matter, in the way of qualities, or as the passions and affections thereof, generable and corruptible; which form of atheism is styled by us . . . "hylopathian". *Ibid.* I. v. 759 This was the Subterfuge of the Old Hylopathian Atheists. c. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 269 Thales, the hylopathian, whose principle of things was water. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glarvill's Lux* O. 217 A kind of *Hylopathic disposition of Impenetrability. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hylopathism, *Hylopathist. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* III. (1712) 189 This affection of a Spirit we will make bold to call . . . by one Greek term ὑλοπάθεια which . . . we will as plainly as we can define thus, A power in a Spirit . . . of becoming . . . so firmly and closely united to a Body, as both to actuate, and to be acted upon, to affect, and be affected thereby.] *Ibid.* 228 The voluntary exertion of this *Hylopathy. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/2 The "Hylo-Phenomenal theorem of existence. 1884 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Hylo-idealism*, . . . is sometimes called "hylo-phenomenalism. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 141 That matter is misplaced, and the *Hylostatic Spirit of the Universe would dispose of it better. *Ibid.* 118 That which I call the Hylostatic or *Hylostatic Spirit of the world. 1888 WEBSTER, *Hulotheism, the doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe. 1847 in CRAIG. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hulotheism*, Hulotheism. 1881 *Jrnl. Science* Jan. 50 All adoration therefore 'becomes pure Hylotheism and self-worship'. 1859 F. HALL *Contrib. towards Index* 1 Aphorisms of the *hylotheistic theory.

|| **Hyloides** (hailō'idēz). *Zool.* [mod.L. (1826) *a.* Gr. ὑλόδης woody.] A genus of American toads; an animal of this genus.

1858 THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 183 We also heard the hyloides and tree-toads.

Hyloid (hailō'id), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. *HYLA* + -OID.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Hyloide* or tree-frogs. *b. sb.* One of the *Hyloide*.

Hyloist (hailō'ist). Also huloist. [erron. for *hylist*, f. Gr. ὕλη matter.] (See quot. 1847.)

1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abb.* (1875) 340 Leaving . . . the materialists, hyloists, and antihyloists to settle this point among them. 1847 CRAIG, *Huloist*, one who affirms that matter is God. 1864 WEBSTER, *Huloist*, the same as Hyloist.

Hylote, obs. form of *HELOT*.

Hylozoic (hailōzō'ik), *a.* [f. *HYLO* + Gr. ζωή life + -IC.] Of or pertaining to hylozoism; believing in hylozoism; materialistic.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 3. 62 These atheists may be also called 'Hylozoick' . . . because they derive all things in the whole universe . . . from the life of the Matter. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. iii. § 8. 305 Hylozoic atheism which accounts the universe to be animated in all its parts. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. III. i. 160 Hylozoic systems that stop with plant life as a type.

So † **Hylozoical** *a.* = prec.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 1. 105 Another form of Atheism, called by us hylozoical.

Hylozoism (hailōzō'iz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM. Cf. *F. hylozoïsme*.] The theory that matter is endowed with life, or that life is merely a property of matter.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 1. 105 Hylozoism . . . makes all Body, as such, and therefore every smallest Atom of it, to have Life Essentially belonging to it. 1817 COLESINGER *Biog. Lit.* 63 The hypothesis of Hylozoism . . . is the death of all rational physiology, and indeed of all physical science. 1887 R. D. HICKS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 563/2 To Cleanthes and Chrysippus . . . there was no real difference between matter and its cause . . . they have reached the final result of unveiled hylozoism.

Hylozoist (hailōzō'ist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A believer in hylozoism; a materialist.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 2. 105 As every Atomist is not therefore necessarily an Atheist, so neither must every Hylozoist needs be accounted such. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 299 The ancient hylozoists, as we learn from Cudworth, ascribed an imperfect perception to their atoms. 1869 MOZLEY *Ess.*, *Argl. Design* (1878) II. 370 The ancient Hylozoists and Kosmoplastic philosophers.

Hence **Hylozoistic** *a.*, materialistic; **Hylozoistically** *adv.*

1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* I. 296 This infinite substance [matter] was, he said, immortal and imperishable, and he designated it hylozoistically the Deity. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 654/1 The doctrine termed technically hylozoistic. 1890 J. F. SMITH in *Pfleiderer's Develop. Theol.* IV. i. 338 His agnostic evolutionism is only a disguised materialistic (hylozoistic) pantheism.

Hylo, obs. f. *HELP*. **Hylt**, obs. f. *HILT sb.* **Hylte**, pa. t. of *HILD v.* **Hyly**, obs. f. **HILY** *adv.* **Hylyn**, obs. f. *ISLAND*.

Hym, obs. form of *HIM*, *HEM*, *pron.*

Hymen¹ (haim'én). [*a.* L. *Hymen*, *a.* Gr. ὕμνην, in mythology the god of marriage; also in later Greek = ὕμναος a wedding hymn.]

1. In Greek and Roman mythology: The god of marriage, represented as a young man carrying a torch and veil. *Hymen's band*, etc., marriage, wedlock. *Hymen's temple, fane*, etc., the church at which a marriage is solemnized.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* I. iv. 174 Would . . . That . . . at the marriage-day The cup of Hymen had been full of poison. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 135 Here's eight that take hands, To joyne in Hymens bands. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 164 To Hymen's fane the bright procession moves. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 404 Oh! why should Hymen ever blight The roses Cupid wore? 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calif.* I. ix. 268 It was an awful business, this marriage, when she came to the very threshold of Hymen's temple.

2. Marriage; wedlock; wedding, nuptials. Now rare.

1608 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 109 a The bond of an honorable and lawful Hymen. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. iii. To whose bounty Owe we our thanks for gracing thus our hymen? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 769 A bloody Hymen shall th' alliance join Betwixt the Trojan and Ausonian line. 1788 LADY HAWKE *Julia de Gramont* II. 203 On your propitious hymen may smiling peace . . . for ever wait! 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. viii. 'These are the feelings for a prudent Hymen', said Vargrave.

3. A wedding-hymn, hymeneal song. rare.

1613 R. CRAWLEY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Hymen*, songs sung at marriages. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxvii. Heaven's winged shoals . . . Attune their higher notes, and hymens sing. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xi. 460 Many hymens sang.

4. *attrib.*, as *Hymen-bed*, -wings.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 129 And give him hansell of his Hymen-bed.

Hymen² (haim'én). [*a.* Gr. ὕμνην, ὕμνος thin skin, membrane. Cf. *F. hymen* (Paré 16th c.).] 1. *Anat.* The vaginal membrane, a fold of mucous membrane stretched across and partially closing the external orifice of the vagina.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 235 Let vs set downe . . . the true History of the Hymen. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hymen*, is a circular Folding of the inner Membrane of the Vagina. 1789 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 76 The existence of the hymen . . . becomes a collateral confirmation of the same opinion. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 392 The hymen was perfect; and the uterus had not received that increase of bulk which is usual at puberty.

† 2. *Bot.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hymen* is . . . used by botanists for a fine delicate skin, wherewith flowers are inclosed while in the bud, and which bursts as the flower blows or opens. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1818 in Todd; and in later dict.

3. *Conch.* The ligament between the opposite valves of a bivalve shell.

4. *Comb.*, as *hymen-like* *adj.*

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xv. (ed. 4) 108 A diaphragm or hymen-like membranous dissepiment.

Hymen, var. *HEMEN* *pron.*, *Obs.*, them.

Hymenaic (haimén'ik), *a.* rare. [*ad.* L. *hymenaicum*, f. Gr. ὕμναος, f. ὕμνην *HYMEN* I.]

lit. Of or pertaining to Hymen; used to invoke Hymen. *Hymenaic dimeter* (L. *hymenaicum dimetrum*), a dactylic dimeter acatalectic (- - - - -). (Described by the Latin grammarian Marinius Plotius, who exemplifies it by the two Sapphic lines 'Ἐνὲν ὕμνον, ὦ τὸν Ἀδωνιον, and the L. 'mens sibi conscia'.)

Hymenal (haimén'al), *a.* [f. *HYMEN* + -AL.] Of or relating to the hymen, as in *hymenal caruncles*.

1836 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymeneal (haimén'al), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 7 hymniall, himeneall, hymeneall, -eall, 8-9 -eal, 7- -eal. [f. L. *hymene-us* (also *hymenēus*), *a.* Gr. ὕμναος belonging to wedlock, also as *sb.* a wedding, wedding-song (see *HYMEN* I) + -AL.]

A. adj. Pertaining to marriage.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. v. Fiv b, Disloyal to our hymniall rites. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 522 Martyrs . . . who lookt on flaming Faggots, but as hymeneall, and Nuptiall Torches. 1792 MAD, D'ARBLAY *Lett.* to J. Bryant 7 Aug., Views of hymeneal connexions. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 165 The 'lovely bride', about to be led to the hymeneal altar.

B. sb. 1. A wedding-hymn.

1717 POPE *Eloisa* 220 For her white virgins Hymeneals sing. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 140 75 The Birds warbled out their Hymeneals. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 4 Now doth a virgin approach, now soundeth a glad hymeneal.

2. *pl.* A wedding, nuptials.

1655 *Theophrastus* 112 All in general expected either with envy or desire the consummation of their hymeneals. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. ci. 340, I will not talk any more politically but turn to hymeneals. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manoeuvring* xvi, All the pride, pomp, and circumstance of these glorious hymeneals appeared to them but as a dream.

Hence **Hymeneally** *adv.*

1839 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 443 The 'roseate hands', which sound so harmoniously and so hymeneally, had not been sufficiently strong. 1841 ORDERSON *Creat.* xv. 167 Our hymeneally addicted isle.

Hymenean (haimén'i'an), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **hymenean**. [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. adj. = *HYMENEAL a.* Now rare.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cv. 410 To have but strict-confined loue in Hymenean bownes? 1649 DRAUM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 40 The hymenean bed fair brood shall grace. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 202 The sacred home of Hymenean joy.

† *B. sb.* = *HYMENEAL sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. iv. 711 Here . . . Eve deckt first her Nuptial Bed, And heav'nly Quires the Hymenean sung.

Hymenial (haim'i'ni'al), *a.* 1. *Bot.* [f. *HYMEN* + -IAL.] Pertaining to the hymenium.

Hymenial layer (of lichens): the layer of the thallus which is composed of paraphyses and asci (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 40 Smaller and younger spores pushing up from the hymenial cells. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 240 The hymenial surfaces are greatly extended.

Hymenial *a.* 2, erroneous var. of *HYMENEAL*.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 48. 3/1, I shall link her in th' Hymenial Tye. 1835 MISS SERGIEWICK *Linwoods* (1873) II. 266 It must have been compounded by some good hymenial genius.

Hymenic (haimén'ik), *a.* [f. *HYMEN* + -IC.] Pertaining to the hymen: membranous.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymenicolar (haimén'ik'lār), *a.* 1. *Bot.* [f. *HYMEN* + -ICOLAR *a.* *col* inhabitant + -AR.] Inhabiting the hymenium of fungi.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymeniferous (haimén'i'fērōs), *a.* 1. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -FEROUS.] Provided with a hymenium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hymeniphore (haim'ēniōfōr), *Bot.* [f. *hymenio* - *HYMENIUM* + Gr. -φόρος carrying.] = *HYMENOPHORE*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hymenitis (haimén'i'tis), *Path.* [f. *HYMEN* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the hymen.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xx. (ed. 4) 162 Other remote causes . . . such as . . . hymenitis, vestibulitis.

|| **Hymenium** (haim'ēniōm). *Pl.* *hymenia*. *Bot.* [mod.L., *ad.* Gr. ὕμνιον, dim. of ὕμνην *HYMEN* 2.] The spore-bearing surface in fungi. In the common mushroom the hymenium covers the gills.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 334 The hymenium, in which the sporules are deposited. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 778 This . . . pileus, or cap, is composed of two membranes, of which the upper and outer is simple and impermeable, like the cortical layer of lichens; whilst the inner bears the fructification, and is termed the hymenium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 311 Small stalked cups, the flattened cavity of which bears a hymenium in which ascospores are formed.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 240 The hymenium-bearing body itself may be the product of a sexual process.

Hymeno- (haim'éno), repr. Gr. ὕμνο-, combining form of ὕμνην, ὕμνος (*v*) membrane, *HYMEN* 2, as in ὕμνοπτερος *HYMENOPTEROUS*. The other compounds now in use are technical terms of recent formation.

Hymenodictyonine (-di'ktionēin) [Gr. δίκτυον net + -INE], an alkaloid obtained from *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, an East Indian shrub. **Hymenogony** [-GENY], the production of membranes by the simple contact of two liquids. **Hymenography** [-GRAPHY], a description of the membranes of animal bodies (Mayne, 1855).

Hymenolichen (haim'éno,li'kēn), a lichen having features in common with hymenomycetal fungi. **Hymenology** [-LOGY] (see quot. 1855); hence **Hymenological** *a.* **Hymenomycete** (haim'éno,mis'ēt)

[*ad.* mod.L. *hymenomycētēs* pl., f. Gr. ὑμνῆτες, pl. of ὑμνῆς mushroom], one of the *Hymenomycetes*, an order of fungi in which the hymenium is on the exposed surface of the sporophore; hence **Hymenomycetal**, **Hymenomycetous**

adjs., belonging to or having the nature of a hymenomycete; **Hymenomycetoid** *a.* [-OID], resembling a hymenomycete. **Hymenophore**, || **Hymenophorum** [Gr. -φόρος carrying], the part of a fungus which supports the hymenium (cf. *HYMENIOPHORE*).

Hymenophyllaceous *a.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], belonging to, or having the charac-

ters of the *Hymenophyllaceae*, or film-ferns, a family of ferns with delicately membranous and pellucid fronds, including *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*. **Hymenotomy** [Gr. *-τομή*, *tomē* cutting], dissection of animal membranes (Mayne 1855); incision of the hymen (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1884 *Times* 14 Aug. 3 There is a close analogy in chemical properties between nicotine and 'hymenodictyone'. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* (quoting DUNGLISON), 'Hymenogeny'. 1890 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 439/2 Specimens of a new British 'hymeno-lichen, *Cytospora interruptum*. 1847 CRAIG, 'Hymenology'. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hymenology*, term for that branch [of anatomy] which treats of the nature and structure of membranes. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 50 Such 'hymenomycelal' forms as *Clavaria* and *Pterula*. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 124/1 Structurally it [*Sphaeria pocula*] is hymenomycelal and not ascomycetous. 1887 GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v. 88. 302 The sporophore would be thought at first sight to belong to a *Periza* rather than to a 'Hymenomyce'. 1859 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 410. 374 Other 'hymenomycetoid' expansions. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 608/1 *Hymenophorum*, the cellular or filamentous structure in 'hymenomycetous fungi, on which the hymenium or fructifying surface is spread like wax upon a mould. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 18 The stem and cap or pileus, which together constitute what is called the 'hymenophore'.

Hymenoid (həimēnoid), *a. Bot.* [ad. Gr. *ὕμενοειδής* membranous: see HYMEN² and -OID.] Resembling a membrane; having a membranous structure. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymenopter (həimēnōptēr). [ad. F. *hymenoptère*: see next.] A hymenopterous insect.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 135 note. This large hymenopter is of several varieties. 1881 — in *Academy* 21 May 366/3 That 'terrible hymenopter', the Quisquande ant.

|| **Hymenoptera** (həimēnōptērā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1748), a. Gr. *ὕμενοπτερος*, neut. pl. of *ὕμενοπτερος*; see HYMENOPTEROUS.] A large and important order of insects (including the ants, wasps, bees, etc.), having four membranous wings (which are, however, sometimes caducous or absent); the females have an ovipositor, which may also serve as a sting.

1773 T. P. YEATS *Instit. Entom.* 19 *Hymenoptera*... have four membranaceous naked wings... [and] the abdomen armed with a sting. 1802 KIRBY *Monogr. Aptum Ang.* title-p. Some Introductory Remarks upon the Class Hymenoptera. 1834 MEDWATER *Angler in Wales* l. 163 Like other hymenoptera, during the period of generation... they have wings.

Hence **Hymenopteral** *a.* = HYMENOPTEROUS; **Hymenopteran**, a member of the order Hymenoptera; **Hymenopterist**, an entomologist whose special study is Hymenoptera.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hymenopteral*, having four membranous wings. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Hymenopterans*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inr. Anim.* vii. 450 The female... never leaves the body of the Hymenopteran in which she is parasitic. 1881 *Pennsylv. Sch. J. Nat.* XXX. 125 Prof. Henri de Saussure, a distinguished hymenopterist, of Geneva.

Hymenopterology (həimēnōptērōlōjī), [*f. prec.* + (-ology).] The branch of Entomology that deals with the Hymenoptera. Hence **Hymenopterologist** = HYMENOPTERIST; **Hymenopterological** *a.*, belonging to hymenopterology.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hymenopterology, Hymenopterological. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis. App.* 480 Our most learned hymenopterologist.

Hymenopterous (həimēnōptērōs), *a.* [*f. mod. L. hymenopter-us*, a. Gr. *ὕμενοπτερος* (*f. ὕμενο* membrane, HYMEN- + *πτερόν* wing) + -OUS.] Having membranous wings; belonging to the Hymenoptera.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) l. 48 Hymenopterous insects... have generally four membranaceous naked wings. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) l. 88 The sting of hymenopterous insects. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* ii. 33 The ordinary type of Hymenopterous larva... is a fleshy apod grub.

Hymn (him), *sb.* Forms: 1 ymen, ymmon, hymen, 3-6 ymne, (3-5 imne, 4-5 impne), 4-6 ympne, (4 ymyn, 5 umne), 5-6 hypmpne, (6 ime, imme, himme), 6-7 hymme, hymne, 6- hymn. [*f. L. hymnus*, a. Gr. *ὕμνος* a song or ode in praise of gods or heroes, taken by the LXX to render various Heb. words, meaning a song of praise to God; hence in N.T. (Eph. v. 19, Col. iii. 16), and in the Latin Vulgate and Christian writers from Augustine. Late eccl. L. *ymnus* was adopted in OE. as *ymen*, pl. *ymenas*, *ymnas*; but the ME. forms repr. OF. *ymne*, often modified after contemporary L. *ympnus*, *hympnus*, and at length under classical influence to *hymn* (mod. F. *hymne*). The earliest evidence for the non-pronunciation of final -n is app. Palsgrave's *imne*.]

1. A song of praise to God; any composition in praise of God which is adapted to be chanted or sung; spec. a metrical composition adapted to be sung in a religious service; sometimes distinguished from *psalm* or *anthem*, as not being part of the text of the Bible.

1855 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxvi. 3 Hymen singað us of songum

Sione. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 147 He [Michael] wres ymen singende mid eallum þæm englum. c. 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. [cxiix.] 171 Nu mine welas dæ wordum belectað ymnas elne. a. 1225 *Aner. R.* 20 Tu [ðe] laste uers of euerich imne. *Ibid.* 158 Vor so hit is in his ymne: 'antra deserti teneris sub annis'. a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcix. [c.] 4 In schrifit his porches þat be, In ymnpes to him schrive yhe. 1381 WYCLIF *Col.* iii. 16 In salmes, and ymnas and spiritual songis. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 260 (148) Saluz, blisse, ymne, honour... Iesu, be to the. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 To synge Hymnes, *hymnpizare*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 215 b, As the chirche syngeth in the ymne Ave Maris stella. 1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hymne that is song in the church, *hymne*. *Ibid.* 234/1 Imme that is songe, *hymne*. 1624 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1632) 458 His disciples sang an hymne. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn, Lift up your Heads* iii, To Psalms and Hymns we may aspire, If Anthems are too high. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 192 The earliest hymn of Christian devotion, burst forth from the multitude, Hosanna to the Son of David.

2. An ode or song of praise in honour of a deity, a country, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. x. 70 Hymnis of price, triumphe, and victory All singand. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 457 Every noontide they sing Hymnes to the Sunne. 1697 DAVDEN *Parg.* *Georg.* li. 535 In Jolly Hymns they praise the God of Wine. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 254 This hymn will stand a comparison with the finest odes of Horace. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 171/2 The names of the authors of the hymns of the Rigneda have been handed down with the Veda itself. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 12 Chant in melody musical Hymns of bridal. 1880 GROVE'S *Dict. Mus.* II. 219/2 (*La Marseillaise*) The words and music of this popular French hymn are the composition of Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle [24 Apr. 1792].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hymn-maker*, *-singer*, *-singing*, *-tune*, *-writer*, *-writing*; *hymn-quoting* adj., *hymn-wise* adv.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 An Hymne maker, *hympnista*. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 263 His Creed... sung hymn-wise in the Church-service. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 234 Pathetic lectures, long prayers, and incessant hymn-sings. a. 1835 MRS. HERMAN'S *Poems, View from Castr.* The pine-woods, their choral hymn-notes sending. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* p. xiv, It is the most interesting of all, after the Rig-Veda, because it contains the largest amount of hymn-material.

Hymn (him), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To worship or praise in song; to sing hymns to.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 96 As sons of one great Sire Hymning th' Eternal Father. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 156 In the same temple... All vocal beings hymn'd their equal God. 1796-7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 21 Therefore oft I hymn thy name. 1830 SIR R. GRANT *Hymn, Oh Worship the King* vi, While angels delight to hymn thee above. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 453 Evening by evening, as they came to the setting sun, they hymned Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

2. To sing as a hymn; to express in a hymn or song of praise.

1727 POPE *My Gulliver to Capt. Gulliver* 106 To hymn harmonious Honyhnm through the nose. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 6 The heavenly multitude, Who hymned the song of peace o'er Bethlehem's fields. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr., Rebuilding*, The spheres hymn music. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 451 They hymn their praises and call them by sweet names.

3. *absol.* To sing hymns.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 83 Where this minstrel-god... amid the quire Stood proud to hymn, and tune his youthful lyre. 1778 SH. *Tabernacle Frames* 28 Then, as they're hymning, checks 'em with a Gag. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 122 Thus reading, hymning, all alone, unseen, The shepherd-boy the Sabbath holy keeps. 1827 POLLOK *Courte T.* vii, The thrush Concerting with the lark that hymned on high. Hence **Hymning** (hi'mnīng) *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 417 Thus they in Heav'n... Their happy hours in joy and hymning spent. 1674 DAVDEN *State Innoc.* iv. i, None of all his hymning guards are nigh. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (1894) 118 Some band of hymning angels.

Hymnal (hi'mnāl), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. hymnus* + -AL. The *sb.* use represents a med. L. *hymnāle* occurring as *imnale* in W. Wülcker 589/1.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a hymn or hymns.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sac.* Cijb, Use of Musick in the hymnall part of Service. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 102 We find many of the elder Poets of Greece mixing the hymnal and enthusiastic with the historic or narrative Species. 1887 SIR T. MARTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 689 They begin the awful Hymnal lay.

B. sb. A collection of hymns for use in divine worship; a hymn-book.

14. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 588/6 *Hymnare* (in later hand) a hymnale, 1537 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 127 Item an Imnall prynted and iijij p[ro]fessionals of parchment. 1543 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 67 Paid for an Imnenall xiiijj. 1554 in *Antiquary* (1894) Nov. 187 For ij bymnalls iijj. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xcvi, It cannot be doubted that S. Augustine, with the breviary and missal recommended by S. Gregory, introduced also the hymnal then used at Rome. 1887 (*title*) Congregational Church Hymnal.

Hymnar, var. HYMNARY, HYMNER¹.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. li. 13 One of Ælfric's enactments requiring each clerk to have... a hymnar.

Hymnary (hi'mnāri). [*ad. med. L. hymnarium*, *f. hymnus*: see -ARY.] A collection of hymns; a hymnal.

1888 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 59 They [the vicars] were required to learn by heart... their Psalter, their Hymnary [*hymnario*], and their Anthem-book. 1898 (*title*)

The Church Hymnary. Authorised for use in Public Worship by the Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church [etc.].

Hymn-book (hi'mbuk). A book containing a collection of hymns.

c. 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v. xxiij. (Concl.) Ymenbec misenlice metre. 1770 WESLEY *Hymns* Pref. 4, I am persuaded no such Hymn-book, has yet been published. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 190, I call him only a good reader who can read sense and poetry into any hymn in the hymn-book.

† **Hymner**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 1 ymener, hymner, ymner, 5 i-, ymner(e), hympner. [*ad. eccl. L. hymnarium, hymnarius* (later also *hymnare, ym(p)nare*, etc.), a hymnal; cf. OF. (*h*) *ymnier*, mod. F. *hymnaire*.] A book of hymns; a hymnual or hymnary.

c. 900 in Raine *Fabric Rolls York Min.* (Surtees) 147 Twa Cristes bec... and j. mæssoc and j. ymener and j. salter. a. 1100 *Charter of Leofric* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275. ii. ymnas and... deorwyðe belesingoc and... oðre. c. 1450 in W. Wülcker 589/1 *Imnale & Imnarium*, an ymnare. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 An Hymner, *hympnarium*.

Hymner² (hi'mnā, hi'mnār). [*f. HYMN v. + -ER* i.] One who hymns; a singer of hymns.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 358 These hymners of idolatry. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* viii. cxxi, Nature, thou... never-silent Hymner unto God. 1857 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* III. 53 Hymner, we hear thy words, that thou hast come from afar.

Hymnic (hi'mnik), *a. (sb.)* [*f. HYMN sb. + -IC*; cf. F. *hymnique*.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a hymn or hymns.

1859 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* vi. (Arb.) 164 The Poets Hymnic and historical who occupied either in divine laudes, or in heroic reports. 1615 SYLVESTER *St. Luins* 592 To whom we pay Heroic Duties in this Hymnic Lay. a. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 255 He rounds the aire, and breaks the hymnic notes in birds, Heavens choristers, organique throates. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 197 Callimachus, as in hymnic duty bound, bitterly reviles Euhemerus. 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 258/2 Several cases in which very moderate poetic talents have produced eminent hymnic benefactions.

B. sb. A composition of the nature of a hymn.

a. 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 451 The more modern or Wattsian hymnics.

Hymnicide, *nonce-wd.* [*f. as next + -CIDE* 2.] The 'murdering' of a hymn, i. e. by alterations.

1862 *Evangel. Christendom* July 355 We have here a new illustration of the unhappy practice of hymnicide, which is as unjust to the authors of hymns, as it is generally detrimental to poetry.

† **Hymniferous**, *a. rare*°. [*f. L. hymnus* + HYMN *sb.* + -FEROUS.] 'Bringing or producing hymns' (Bailey, 1721).

Hymnification, *nonce-wd.* [*f. as prec. + -IFICATION*.] The making of hymns.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. ix. 173 The hideousness of our hymnification.

† **Hymnish**, *a. Obs.* [*f. HYMN sb. + -ISH*.] Like a hymn.

1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 51 Sonnets are carolled hymnish by lads and maydens.

Hymnist (hi'mnist). [*f. L. hymnus* + Gr. *ὑμν-ος*, HYMN *sb.* + -IST: cf. *psalmist*.] A composer of hymns.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xi. (1626) 217 A Dragon... gaping to deuoure the Hymnists face. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 225, I have no hesitation in giving him the palm over all the hymnists of every language. 1858 BAILEY *The Age* 104 The awful hymnist Orpheus, bard of fable.

Hymnless (hi'mlēs), *a.* [*f. HYMN sb. + -LESS*.] Without a hymn.

1823 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 166 And mute as sepulchres the hymnless temples stand. 1873 W. TAYLOR in *Spurgeon Treas.* *Dau.* Ps. cxlix. 6 The man who has a dumb spirit and a hymnless heart.

Hymnodist (hi'mnōdist). [*f. next + -IST*.] One skilled in hymnody; a hymnist.

a. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* *Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 197 For their Divines their Hymnodists they own'd. Who while they prais'd a God, that God aton'd. 1883 *Ch. Times* 25 May 372 St. Joseph the Hymnographer... was the most prolific hymnodist of the Eastern church.

Hymnody (hi'mnōdī). [*ad. med. L. hymnōdia*, a. Gr. *ὕμνοδια* singing of hymns, *f. ὕμνος* HYMN + *δαίειν* to sing, *δαίω* song, ODE. Cf. *PSALMODY*.]

1. The singing of hymns or sacred songs; the composition of hymns for singing.

a. 1711 KEN *Urania* *Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 448 For as thy Temple-Offings fall or rise, Hymnody chills or fires, Religion lies or dies. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 124 The epos... appears to have adhered to the model of the ancient hymnody. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxiii. 86 The poet has strictly preserved the proper form of hymnody. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth.* *Lond.* (ed. 2) 151, I had been prepared for the Moravians being great in hymnody.

2. Hymns collectively; the body of hymns belonging to any age, country, church, etc.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1654 Among the jewels of German hymnody.

Hymnographer (hi'mnōgrāf). [*f. Gr. ὕμνογράφος* hymn-writer (*f. ὕμνος* HYMN + *-γράφος* writing, writer) + -ER¹.] A composer of hymns.

a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 4 There could none have any cause to insult our another: not the Hymnographer over the Historiographer. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hymnigrapher*, a Writer of Hymns. 1721 in BAILEY.]

1841 CUL. WISEMAN *Rem. Let. Rev. W. Palmer* 56 St. Prudentius, the Christian hymnographer. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. i. (1854) I. 46 The hymnographer describes him (Dionysos) as standing on the sea-shore. 1864 SAT. *Rev.* 488 To bring before us the character of Hermes as conceived by the so-called Homeric hymnographer.

Hymnography (himnō'grāfi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] The literary history and bibliography of hymns.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1886 *American XII.* 154 Hymnography has become a distinct branch of literature within the last forty years.

Hymnologic (himnōlō'dzīk), *a.* [f. late Gr. ὑμνολογικός, f. ὑμνολόγος: see HYMNOLOGY and -IC.] Of or pertaining to hymnology.

1883 *Homilet. Monthly* Dec. 159 The best hymnologic results of that country.

So **Hymnological** *a.* = prec.; **Hymnologically** *adv.* in relation to hymnology.

1882 *SALA Amer. Revist.* (1885) 392 It was something of a hymnologic melody with a comic flavour. 1888 *Literary World* 10 Aug. 115/2 The lines, which recent hymnological controversy has made famous. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 485/1 Hymnologically worthless.

Hymnologist (himnōlō'dzist). [f. Gr. ὑμνολόγος (see next) + -IST.] *a.* A composer of hymns, a hymnist. *b.* One who studies or is versed in hymnology.

1796 C. BURNAY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 42 If Metastasio had been a mere psalmist, or hymnologist. 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1054 Professor F. M. Bird, the hymnologist, has said that his [T. H. Gill's] hymns were destined to a long life. 1889 J. W. ROGAN in *Homilet. Rev.* Mar. 207 (Funk) Cowper... took his place in the world as... one of the sweetest of hymnologists and the most popular poet of his generation.

Hymnology (himnōlō'dzī). [Originally ad. Gr. ὑμνολογία the singing of hymns (f. ὑμνολόγος hymn-singing; cf. *L. hymnologus* a singer of hymns); but in modern usage app. taken as f. HYMN *sb.* + -(O)LOGY. Cf. *F. hymnologie*, the singing of hymns, a treatise on hymns.]

1. The singing of hymns. *Obs.*

1638 MEDR *Diat.* 56 (T.) That hymnology which the Primitive Church used at the offering of bread and wine for the Eucharist. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Hymnology*, a singing of Hymns or Psalms. 1775 in ASH. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. viii. (1864) V. 385 The Chanting and Psalmody of the Church he would perhaps replace... by a more simple and passionate hymnology.

2. The composition of hymns.

1839 STONEHOUSE *Axtolme* 222 With reference to hymnology, he [Charles Wesley] was a poet of very considerable talents. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 463 note, Christian hymnology began very early, though the hymns were not necessarily metrical.

3. The study of hymns, their history, use, etc.; also, the subject of this study, hymns collectively or as a form of literary composition.

1818 TODD, *Hymnology*, a collection of hymns. 1828 Q. *Rev.* July 17 We shall enter into a preliminary historical sketch of the psalmody, and what we shall take the liberty of calling the hymnology, of the Christian Church. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iv. (1864) IX. 174 In fact, all Hymnology, vernacular as well as Latin, is poetry only to be pre-disposed or habituated ears. 1880 *Manch. Guard*, 24 Dec., The most comprehensive and trustworthy handbook of hymnology in the language. 1892 J. JULIAN (*title*) A Dictionary of Hymnology.

Hympe, hympe halt: see HIMP.

Hyn, obs. f. HIN *pron.*, HYNNE, INN.

Hynch, obs. f. HINCH.

Hynd, obs. f. HEND *a.* Hynd, hyne, obs. ff. HIND. Hynder, obs. f. HINDER *a.*, v. Hynd-, hynmast, -mest, obs. ff. HINDMOST.

Hyne (hēin), *adv.* *Exc. dial.* Also 4-5 *hyn*, *hyene*, *heyn(n)e*, *heine*, 5 *hien*, 5-7 *hine*, (8 *hind*). [A northern (chiefly Sc.) word, synonymous with southern ME. *HEN*, *HENNE*, *hean*, bnt app. of different origin, as OE. *hionan*, *heonan* would not normally be represented by *hyne*. The ordinary northern word for 'hence' was *HETHEN*, of which *hyne* was perh. a contraction, as also *whyne*, *thyne* = ME. *hweðen*, *þeðen*, whence, thence. Cf. also *SYNE*: -*siden* (ON. *síðan*).]

1. Hence; from this place; away; departed. *Is (gone) hyne*, is departed, is no more. *dial.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 1162 þu wete spryt, ga hyne þe way! 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 272 Ledde we her beyne [rimes pynne, tynel]. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 216 We have nede for to go hien [rimes myne, tynel, fynel]. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 514 All the men, hyn till [the] orient. 1475 *Rauf Cotzcar* 49 Hine our seyn mylis I dwell. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 233 Sudaynly in the space of a luke, All was hyne went. 1564 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xvi. 39 All the blythenes, joy, and blis, The lusty, wantoun life, I wiss, Of life is hyne. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Hine*, Hence. *Cumb.* 1724 *RAMSAY Tear. Misc.* (1733) I. 86 Far hind out o'er the lee. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Farines* (1871) 32 Hyne o'er ayont the mill-stane craigs. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ii, They're maybe hyne awa'.

2. From this world; out of this life. (*Baith*) *heir and hyne*, both in this world and the next. *Obs.* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* xi. 96 Effyr Ihesu vpraitt was fra hyne to hewyne. 1400-50 *Alexander* 799 þou must rewle all my realm qwen I am raght hyne. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* i. 442 God ordanit lufe to be VOL. V.

baith heir and hine. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 235 Confes thy sinnis les and maer, Vnto thy God, or thow hyne wend.

3. From this time; hereafter. *Obs. rare.*

1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 90 Well is me that I shall dre Tyll I haue sene hym with myn ee, And no longer hyne. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Hine* of a while; ere long.

Hence **Hyneforth**, henceforth; **Hyneforward**, henceforward (also *fra hyne forward*); **Hyneward**, hence.

1400-50 *Alexander* 734 Hy þe hyneward. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 125 Fra heyne forward my worde sall be of als grete stenth... as my swerde. 1434 *MISYN Mending Life* xi. 123 Heynforward, swettist lorde, go not fro me. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* i. 19 Hyne furth now [1470 hensfurth] I will my proces hald.

Hyne, hynny, obs. ff. **HINNY** *v.* **Hyng**, -e, obs. ff. **HANG** *v.*, **HINGE**. **Hyngel**, obs. f. **HINGLE**. **Hynt**, var. **HENT** *v.* *Obs.*

Hyneward, obs. form of **HINDWARD** *adv.*

1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xlii, Hynewarde are all bodily thynges, forwarde are goostly thynges.

Hy- (hōi), [f. Gr. ὑ- in ὑπο-εἰδής: see HYPOID.]

A formative element employed in various modern scientific terms, chiefly anatomical, referring to the hyoid bone in connexion with adjoining parts of the body.

1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, *Hy-*, names compounded of this word belong to muscles which originate from, or are inserted into, or connected with the os hyoides, as *Hyoglossus*, *Hyopharyngeus*, *Genio-hyoglossus*, etc.

Hyobranchial *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the branchiae. **Hyodont**, **Hyodontid** [Gr. ὄδων, ὄδων- tooth], one of the *Hyodontidae* or toothed herrings, a family of fresh-water fishes having teeth on the hyoid bone, found in the rivers and lakes of North America. **Hy-o-epiglottic**, **Hy-o-epiglottidean** *adj.*, connecting the hyoid bone with the epiglottis. **Hyogaoid**, **Hyogaoid** *adj.* [GANOID], belonging to, or characteristic of, the *Hyogaonidae*, a sub-class of ganoid fishes, having the hyoid apparatus like those of the teleosts. **Hyoglossal**, **Hyoglossian** *adj.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], connected with the hyoid bone and the tongue. **Hyoglossus**, a muscle of the hyoid bone and tongue. **Hyomental** *a.* [L. mentum chin], pertaining to the hyoid bone together with the chin. **Hyoplastron** [PLASTRON] = **HYOSTERNAL** *sb.*; hence **Hyoplastral** *a.*, belonging to the hyoplastron. **Hyoscapular** *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the scapula. **Hyothyroid** *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage; also as *sb.* = hyothyroid muscle.

1848 *Hyobranchial* [see HYOPBRANCHIAL]. 1865 *Reader* No. 152. 631/3 The hyo-branchial apparatus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyobranchial cleft*, a cleft or fissure situated in the embryo of Vertebrata between the hyoid arch in front and the first true branchial arch behind. 1847 CRAIG, *Hy-o-epiglottic*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hy-o-epiglottic ligament*, extending from the upper border of the hyoid bone to the epiglottis. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 230 The *hyo-epiglottidean* muscles are very small ones. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyoglossal membrane*, a fibrous layer, connecting the under surface of the base of the tongue with the body of the hyoid bone. *Ibid.*, *Hyoglossian nerve*, another term for the hypoglossal nerve. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, *Hyoglossus*. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 273 The posterior border of the hyo-glossus muscle. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 287 The hyo-glossus is a flat muscle, passing from the cornua of the hyoid upwards to the side of the tongue. 1871 *HUXLEY Anat. Vert.* v. 202 In the Turtle the plastron consists of nine pieces... the second, *hyoplastron*. 1844 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* II. ii. 40 The *hyothyroid* elevates the larynx, and closes the glottis.

Hyocholic (hōi'oklik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. ὑς, ὕς = swine + χολή bile: see CHOLIC *a.*] In *hyocholic acid*, formerly a synonym of hyoglycocholic acid, now applied to an acid (C₂₅H₄₀O₄) derived from this by the action of acids and alkalies.

1859 *Foynes' Chem.* 565 Hyocholic acid contains C₂₅H₄₀NO₁₀. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 234 *Hyocholic acid*, C₂₅H₄₀O₄, an acid obtained, together with glycolic, by the action of potash on hyoglycocholic acid. 1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 58 Pig's bile contains hyo-cholic acid, conjugated with glycochin and taurin.

Hyoglycocholic (hōi'ogli'koklik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. ὑς, ὕς = pig + γλυκός sweet + χολή bile: see GLYCHOLIC.] In *hyoglycocholic acid*, an acid (C₂₇H₄₂NO₅) which, in the form of a sodium salt, is the chief constituent in the bile of pigs. Hence **Hyoglycocholate**, a salt of this acid.

1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 235 Hyoglycocholic acid is monobasic, the hyoglycocholates in the dry state containing C₂₇H₄₂MNO₅.

Hyoid (hōi'oid), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [ad. F. *hyoïde* (16th c. in *Paré*), ad. mod.L. *hyoides*, Gr. ὑοειδής, shaped like the letter υ; ὑοειδὲς υοειδὲς (also ὑφίλοιδēs), the hyoid bone. Cf. *HYO-*]

A. adj. 1. *Hyoid bone*: the tongue-bone or os linguae, situated between the chin and the thyroid cartilage. In man it is a horseshoe-shaped or U-shaped bone (whence the name) imbedded horizontally in the root of the tongue, with its convexity pointing forwards, and held in place by several ligaments. In most mammals it is comparatively larger than in man, and is a more complicated and important structure, consisting of several distinct pieces. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* 394/2 *Hyoid bone*. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 35 This aperture is... furnished with a branchial membrane supported by rays from the hyoid bone, and an osseous operculum. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 4 The cornua of the hyoid bone. 2. Pertaining to the hyoid bone. *Hyoid arch*, *hyoid apparatus*, the second visceral arch in Vertebrates, lying between the hyomandibular and hyobranchial clefts. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 271 The hyoid branch passes forwards beneath the thyro-hyoides. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 185 The hyoid arch is the chief support of the branchial arches and gills. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro. 71 Fish have no salivary gland, and the tongue is only moveable as a part of the hyoid apparatus upon which it is carried. *B. sb.* 1. The hyoid bone: see A. 1. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyoides*, a Bone at the root of the Tongue. 1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The basis of the hyoides is about a thumb's breadth long on the outer side.] 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* xii. 490 His hyoid is a small structure with one pair of cornua, instead of several branchial arches. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 18 The greater cornu of the hyoid. 2. The hyoid artery. 1883 H. GRAY'S *Anat.* (ed. 10) 340 The hyoid runs along the upper border of the hyoid bone, supplying the muscles attached to it. Hence **Hyoidal**, **Hyoidan** *adj.* = next. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 70 The bony drum of the hyoid bone of the aragato. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 93 The embryonic hyoidan cartilage. **Hyoidian** (hōi'oi'di'an), *a.* *Anat.* [f. mod.L. *hyoïde-us* (f. *hyoïdes*, *HYOID* B) + -AN. F. has *hyoïdien*.] Of or belonging to the hyoid (bone). 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 279/2 The hyoidian furrows being separated at first by the cerebellic protuberance. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 The hæmal arch is called the 'hyoidian arch', in reference to its supporting the movements of the tongue. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 88 The hyoidian artery. **Hyomandibular** (hōi'oi'mændi-bi'zāl), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [f. *HYO-* + *MANDIBULAR*.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw. *Hyomandibular bone*, in fishes, the bone of the suspensorium which articulates with the cranium. *Hyomandibular cartilage*, the dorsal segment or the upper end of the hyoid arch. *Hyomandibular cleft*, the cleft between the mandibular and hyoid arches in the embryo of Vertebrates. 1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* I. 765/2 A hyomandibular artery... appears to represent the remains of the hyoidian and mandibular aortic arches. 1877 *Anat. Ino. Anim.* i. 67 The hyomandibular cleft and its boundary walls. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 93 The hyomandibular and symplectic bones. *B. sb.* The hyomandibular bone. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 121 In the last-named group the lower jaw is suspended from elements of the ear capsule by a bone called the Hyomandibular. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xii, The incus is developed from the uppermost extremity of the second or hyoid arch, and corresponds to the hyomandibular of fishes. **Hyometer**. [Short for *HYETOMETER*.] A rain gauge. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

pointing forwards, and held in place by several ligaments.

In most mammals it is comparatively larger than in man, and is a more complicated and important structure, consisting of several distinct pieces.

1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* 394/2 *Hyoid bone*. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 35 This aperture is... furnished with a branchial membrane supported by rays from the hyoid bone, and an osseous operculum. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 4 The cornua of the hyoid bone.

2. Pertaining to the hyoid bone.

Hyoid arch, *hyoid apparatus*, the second visceral arch in Vertebrates, lying between the hyomandibular and hyobranchial clefts.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 271 The hyoid branch passes forwards beneath the thyro-hyoides. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 185 The hyoid arch is the chief support of the branchial arches and gills. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro. 71 Fish have no salivary gland, and the tongue is only moveable as a part of the hyoid apparatus upon which it is carried.

B. sb. 1. The hyoid bone: see A. 1.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyoides*, a Bone at the root of the Tongue. 1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The basis of the hyoides is about a thumb's breadth long on the outer side.] 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* xii. 490 His hyoid is a small structure with one pair of cornua, instead of several branchial arches. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 18 The greater cornu of the hyoid. 2. The hyoid artery.

1883 H. GRAY'S *Anat.* (ed. 10) 340 The hyoid runs along the upper border of the hyoid bone, supplying the muscles attached to it.

Hence **Hyoidal**, **Hyoidan** *adj.* = next.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 70 The bony drum of the hyoid bone of the aragato. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 93 The embryonic hyoidan cartilage.

Hyoidian (hōi'oi'di'an), *a.* *Anat.* [f. mod.L. *hyoïde-us* (f. *hyoïdes*, *HYOID* B) + -AN. F. has *hyoïdien*.] Of or belonging to the hyoid (bone).

1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 279/2 The hyoidian furrows being separated at first by the cerebellic protuberance. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 The hæmal arch is called the 'hyoidian arch', in reference to its supporting the movements of the tongue. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 88 The hyoidian artery.

Hyomandibular (hōi'oi'mændi-bi'zāl), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [f. *HYO-* + *MANDIBULAR*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw.

Hyomandibular bone, in fishes, the bone of the suspensorium which articulates with the cranium. *Hyomandibular cartilage*, the dorsal segment or the upper end of the hyoid arch. *Hyomandibular cleft*, the cleft between the mandibular and hyoid arches in the embryo of Vertebrates.

1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* I. 765/2 A hyomandibular artery... appears to represent the remains of the hyoidian and mandibular aortic arches. 1877 *Anat. Ino. Anim.* i. 67 The hyomandibular cleft and its boundary walls. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 93 The hyomandibular and symplectic bones.

B. sb. The hyomandibular bone.

1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 121 In the last-named group the lower jaw is suspended from elements of the ear capsule by a bone called the Hyomandibular. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xii, The incus is developed from the uppermost extremity of the second or hyoid arch, and corresponds to the hyomandibular of fishes.

Hyometer. [Short for *HYETOMETER*.] A rain gauge. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hyon, var. of **HYAN**.

Hyoscine (hōi'osēin). *Chem.* [Arbitrarily f. *HYOS*(CYAMUS) + -INE.] An amorphous alkaloid isomeric with hyoscyamine. (The name was first given by Reichardt to a body which proved to be tropine.)

1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem. Suppl.* VI. 726 Hyoscine was obtained as an oily liquid having a strong alkaline reaction. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* II. 858 The hypodermic injection of grain of hyoscine has been recommended.

So + **Hyoscinic** (hōi'osi'nik) *a.*, in *Hyoscinic acid* (C₉H₁₀O₃), Reichardt's name for tropic acid.

|| **Hyoscyamia** (hōi'osai'ā-miā). *Chem.* [mod. L., f. as next, with ending of *ammonia*.] = next.

1823 *UNE Dict. Chem.* (ed. 2) 503/1 *Hyosciamia* [sic], a new vegetable alkali, extracted... from the hyoscyamus nigra. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 269 Hyoscyamia has a very similar, if not identical, action with atropia.

Hyoscyamine (hōi'osai'āmēin). *Chem.* [f. next + -INE.] An extremely poisonous alkaloid (C₁₇H₂₃NO₃), obtained from the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger* and some other *Solanaceæ*, isomeric with atropine; used in medicine as a sedative. 1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 553 The seeds [of henbane]... contain an alkaline principle, called *hyoscyamine*. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 236 Hyoscyamine neutralises acids completely. 1875 *Ibid.* Suppl. VII. 664 Hyoscyamine sulphate... crystallises over sulphuric acid in radiate groups of white shining needles.

|| **Hyoscyamus** (hōi'osai'āmēs). *Bot.* [ad. Gr. ὑοσκῆμος (f. ὕς, gen. of ὕς pig + κῆμος bean), in Palladius written *iusquiamus*, whence *JUSQUIAM.*]

A genus of plants belonging to the N.O. *Solanaceæ*; the British species is *Hyoscyamus niger*, *HENBANE*. *b.* The narcotic extract or tincture of henbane.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyoscyamus*, the Herb Henbane.] 1799 *Med. Jynl.* I. 285 Hyoscyamus boiled in milk, to be applied to the eyes. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 419/1

Hyoscyamus, when taken by a person in health, produces disorder of the nervous system. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 203 Hyoscyamus and belladonna also do good.

Hyosternal (hoi-ost'nal), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [f. HYO- + STERNAL-] *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to the hyoid apparatus together with the sternum or breast-bone. *b.* *sb.* The second pair of plates in the plastron of a turtle, also called the hyoplastron. 1835-6 *Todo Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/2 Two anterior lateral pieces, the hyosternals. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 838/1 This central piece is bounded posteriorly by another pair named the hyosternal. 1870 *Rollston Anim. Life* 28 The hyosternal processes are continued.

Hyosternum (hoi-ost'm'm). *Anat.* [f. HYO- + STERNUM-] = HYOSTERNAL *sb.*

Hyostylic (hoi-ost'lik), *a.* *Anat.* [f. HYO- + Gr. στυλ- *os* pillar + -ic.] Having the lower jaw suspended from the cranium by a hyomandibular bone (opposed to *autostylic* and *amphistylic*, *q.v.*). Also said of the lower jaw itself.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 74 The Ganoid fishes with persistent notochord, but with a hyostylic skull. 1888 *Rollston & Jacks in Anim. Life* 66 When the lower jaw is connected to the cranium solely by a hyomandibular element derived from the hyoid arch, it is said to be hyostylic.

Hyp (hip). Also *pl. hyps. colloq. ? Obs.* [Abbreviation of HYPOCHONDRIA. See HIP *sb.* and HYPO-] Usually the *hyp*, the *hyps*: hypochondria, morbid depression of spirits.

c 1705 *Berkeley in Fraser Life* (1871) 422 Hyps and such like unaccountable things. 1712 *Thoresby Diary* (ed. Hunter) II. 120 So overrun with the hyps, that he told me he thought he should not live till night. 1731 *Swift Cassius & Peter* 35 Heav'n send thou hast not got the hyps! 1736 *Gray Lett. Wks.* 1884 II. 5 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 51 Some Abbreviations exquisitely refined; as... Hyps, or Hippo, for Hypochondriacs. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans v. An unconquerable fit of silliness, indolence, the hyp, or the head-ache. 1845 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. i. 2 Belmont was a melancholy place, and I was dying there of hyp!

attrib. 1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Trnl.* (1732) II. 236 As to... your Hyp-Doctors... and your Country Parsons, let him leave all these Fellows to my Management.

Hyp, obs. form of HIP.

Hyp-, the form of HYPO- used before a vowel: see the words below.

Hypactic (hipæ'ktik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. Gr. ὑπακτικ-ός, f. ὑπάγειν to carry off below, f. ὑπό HYPO- + ἄγειν to lead, carry.] Purgative. Also as *sb.* (see quot. 1823).

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* Hypactic medicines, a term used by some authors for cathartic medicines. 1823 *Crabb Technol. Dict.* Hypactics, medicines which serve to evacuate the faeces. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypæsthesia (hipes'thî-sî-ä). *Path.* [mod.L., f. HYPO- + Gr. αἰσθησία, αἰσθησις sensation, ÆSTHESIS.] Diminished capacity for sensation; dulled sensitiveness. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Hypæsthesio** *a.*, of or belonging to hypæsthesia.

Hypæthral, -ethral (hip-, hoi-p'räl), *a.* [f. L. hypæthr-us, hypæthr-os, *adj.* and *sb.*, ad. Gr. ὑπαίθρος under the sky, in the open air (f. ὑπό HYPO- + αἶθρ- *air*, ETHER) + -AL.]

1. Open to the sky; having no roof. In its application to buildings adopted from Vitruvius, who used it to designate a supposed type of Greek temple, in which the cella was left wholly or partly uncovered.

[1715 *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 9 All the space surrounded by the inner columns was open, whence the Prospect of such Temples was *Hypæthros*, that is, uncovered.] 1794 *Rudin. Anc. Archit.* (ed. 2) 107 The internal colonnade to the hypæthral temple is a peristyle. 1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* i. 377/2 The Patio is an hypæthral quadrilateral oblong of some 120 ft. by 60. 1871 M. COLLINS *Miq. & Arch.* I. i. 1 The old Elizabethan house, built as an hypæthral quadrangle with cloisters, stands on a hill looking southward. a 1876 — *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 26 The builders of Stonehenge, sought to make their hypæthral temple sublime in its vastness.

2. Open air. Also as *sb.* (nonce-use): One who lives in the open air.

1875 *Lowell Lett.* (1894) II. 135 Being much of an hypæthral, I augured ill from it. 1879 *Ruskin Arrows of Chance* (1880) I. 246 The Greek and Itrian marbles used at Venice are absolutely defiant of hypæthral influences. 1887 *Lowell Democr.* 184 What a hypæthral story it is, how much of it passes in the open air!

Hypalgia (hipæ'ldjiä). *Path.* [mod.L., f. HYPO- + Gr. αλγία, ἄλγος pain; cf. Gr. ὑπαλγίειν to have a slight pain.] A slight feeling of pain; a decrease in pain. Hence **Hypalgic** *a.* 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypallactic, *a.* rare. [ad. Gr. ὑπαλλακτικ-ός exchangeable.] Of the nature of hypallage.

1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXII. 342/1 This expression... in seemingly hypallactic constructions.

Hypallage (hipæ'lädzi, hoi-p-). Also 6 hipallage, hypallage, (7 hypallagy). [L. *hypallage*, *a.* Gr. ὑπαλλαγή interchange, exchange, f. ὑπό HYPO- + ἀλλάσσειν (stem ἀλλάγ-) to exchange. Cf. F. *hypallage* (16th c.).]

A figure of speech in which there is an inter-

change of two elements of a proposition, the natural relations of these being reversed.

Servius, in commenting on Virg. *Æn.* iii. 61, explains *dare classibus ausuros* as a hypallage for *dare classes austris*. In Quintilian (viii. vi. 23) the word (written as Greek) has the sense of METONYMY, and English authors have sometimes applied it loosely or incorrectly to other variations from natural forms of expression, esp. to the transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others (cf. quot. 1886).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 83 *Hypallage*, when by change of property in application a thing is delivered, as to say, the wicked wound thus given, for, having thus wickedly wounded him. 1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poessie* iii. xv. (Arb.) 183 The Greeks call this figure (Hypallage)... we in our vulgar may call him the (vnderchange) but I had rather have him called the (Changeling). 1654 *Vilvain Theorem. Theol.* vi. 153 Names of Men may import Men of name, sith such Hypallages are usual in Scripture. 1789 *Madam Persius* (1795) 66 note, Casaubon... says that this is an Hypallage. 1844 T. MITCHELL *Sophocles* I. 25 note, Hypallages of this kind abound in Sophocles. 1874 T. N. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. ii. l. 44 note, The phrase, 'you also are become dead to the law',... is a hypallage for 'the law has become dead to you'.

Hence **Hypallagize** *v. intr.*, to use hypallage. 1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXII. 342/1 Here Shakespeare hypallagizes.

Hypanthium (hipæ'nthî-um). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. HYPO- + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] (See quot.)

1555 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* Hypanthium, term given by Link to the inferior part of the calyx. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 611/2 *Hypanthium*, the fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a flower stalk. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 *Hypanthium*, an enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx.

Hence **Hypanthial** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a hypanthium.

1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 214 A hypanthium or hypanthial receptacle is... a flower-axis or receptacle developed mainly under the calyx.

Hypapante (hipæ'panti). *Gr. Ch.* [a. Gr. ὑπαπαντή, late form of ὑπαντή a coming to meet.] A festival commemorating the meeting of the infant Jesus and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, Episc. Puerorum* (1649) 108 The Arabick Translation of this Constitution hath more Hollidaies than the Originall, and the Hypapante for one.

Hypapophysis (hipæ'pofî-sis, hoi-p-). *Anat.* *Pl.-ses.* [f. HYPO- + Gr. ἀποφύσις] An APOPHYSIS or spinous process on the lower or ventral side of a vertebral centrum.

1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 169 The exogenous parts are the... parapophysis... the metapophysis... the hypapophysis. 1873 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* ii. 42 Processes which appear on the ventral aspect of the centrum in many animals, and which are termed hypapophyses.

Hence **Hypapophysial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hypapophysis.

1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 197 The hypapophysial part of the atlas. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Hypapophysial arch, a bony ring on the under surface of the vertebrae of some animals, constituted by the junction of two hypapophyses.

Hypargyrite (hipæ'rdjirait). *Min.* [f. HYPO- + ARGYRITE (f. Gr. ἄργυρος silver).] A silver ore, a massive variety of MIARGYRITE, from Clansthal in the Harz Mountains.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 89.

Hyparterial (-auti-riäl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. HYP(= + ARTERIAL-] Situated or lying beneath the 'artery' or trachea.

In mod. Dicts.

Hyparxis (hipæ'uksis). *Philos. rare.* [a. Gr. ὑπαρξις existence, subsistence, f. ὑπάγειν to begin to be, to exist, f. ὑπό HYPO- + ἄγειν to begin.] Being, essence.

1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 361 Every thing subsists in its own order, according to hyparxis. 1797 — in *Monthly Mag.* 111. 511 They consider ideas, at one time, as the conceptions of the father; at another... as the exempt hyparxes (or summits) of beings.

Hypaspist (hipæ'spist, hoi-p-). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. ὑπασπιστής shield-bearer, f. ὑπό HYPO- + ἄσπις shield.] A shield-bearer; one of a distinguished body of troops (to which the foot-guards belonged) in the Macedonian army.

a 1827 W. MITFORD cited in Webster (1828). 1830 *Thirlwall Greece* VI. 313 The king himself went up with 500 of the hypaspists to view the place. 1855 *Grote Greece* ii. xcii. XII. 82 Another description of infantry organized by Philip called the Hypaspists—shield bearers or Guards; originally few in number and employed for personal defence of the prince. *Ibid.* 83 The hypaspists are used also for assault of walled places, and for rapid night marches.

Hypate (hi'pät). *Anc. Gr. Music.* [L. *hypatē*, *a.* Gr. ὑπάτη (sc. χορδή CHORD) uppermost string, fem. of ὑπάτος uppermost, last. Cf. F. *hypatē*.] The name of the lowest tone in the lowest two tetrachords of ancient Greek music.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1254 It appeareth also manifestly, by the Hypates, that it was not for ignorance that in the Dorian tunes they forbade this Tetrachord. 1660 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 386/1 The gravest sound in the diatonic concord, is called Hypate; because ὑπάτος signifieth highest.

Hypaxial (hipæ'ksiäl, hoi-p-), *a.* *Compar. Anat.*

[f. HYPO- + AXI-S + -AL; cf. AXIAL.] Lying beneath, or on the ventral side of, the vertebral axis.

1872 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* 221 Hypaxial processes may also be developed beneath vertebrae to which complete paraxial arches are annexed... in the thoracic region of many birds. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Hypaxial arch, the arch of bone formed by the hamapophyses of a vertebra.

Hyp'd, obs. form of HYPED.

Hype, obs. form of HIP *sb.*

Hyperacuana, obs. form of IPECACUANHA.

Hypernemy. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *hypernē-mium* (onium), *a.* Gr. ὑπέρνემιον (ών) wind-egg, f. ὑπὸ beneath + ἄνεμος wind. Also used in L. form.] A wind-egg.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 194 Such as are added swim, as do also those which are termed *hypernemia* or wind-eggs. 1668 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 571 Provided that it be not a Hypernemy or Wind Egg.

So **Hypernemiuous** *a.* [Gr. ὑπέρνემιος], full of wind, windy; said of an egg.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hyper (hoi-pä), humorous or colloquial abbreviation (a) of *hypercritical*, (b) of *hyper-Calvinist*.

1689 *Philoa Ep. to F. Shephard* 168 Critics I read on other Men, And Hypers upon them again. 1856 *SPURGEON New Park St. Pulpit* No. 102 We are called Antinomians; we are cried down as *hypers*. 1863 *CATER Punch in Pulpit* xi. (ed. 3) 110, I call you, then, Mr. *Hyper*, not for the sake of giving you a nickname, but for the sake of distinguishing you from other religionists to whom you do not belong... It is the well-known designation of those who go beyond Calvin.

Hyper- (hoi-pä), prefix, repr. Gr. ὑπερ- (ὑπέρ prep. and adv., 'over, beyond, over much, above measure'); in Gr. combined adverbially with verbs, in the local sense 'over, above, beyond', as ὑπερβαίνειν to step over, overstep, cross, ὑπερβάλλειν to throw over or beyond; and hence in the adjectives and substantives thence derived, as ὑπερβατός going across, transposed (cf. HYPERBATOR), ὑπερβολή a throwing over or beyond, overshooting, excess, extravagance, HYPERBOLE, ὑπερβολικός HYPERBOLIC. Also with adjectives formed on substantive stems, implying that the thing or quality is present over or beyond the ordinary degree, as ὑπέρθεμος over-daring, high-spirited, ὑπέρβιος of overwhelming might; and later with ordinary adjectives with the sense 'exceedingly', as ὑπέρμεγας immensely great, ὑπέρκαλος exceedingly beautiful. In this sense also sometimes with verbs, as ὑπεραγαπᾶν to love exceedingly, ὑπερχαίρειν to hate exceedingly. Also combined prepositionally with *sbs.*, forming *ads.* with the sense of lying or going beyond, surpassing, as ὑπερβόρος that is beyond the north wind, HYPERBOREAN, ὑπερόρος lying over the frontier, ὑπερουράνιος that is above the heavens, ὑπέρθεος more than divine, ὑπέρμετρος going beyond measure (or metre); whence also with *sbs.* from *ads.*, as ὑπερόριον the lintel of a door, ὑπερμετρία a passing all measure.

Comparatively few of these have come down or been adopted in English, *hyperbole*, *hyperborean*, with their derivatives, being the chief; but from the 17th century *hyper-* has been extensively used, more or less on Greek analogies, in the formation of new compounds, and has even become a kind of living element, freely prefixed to adjectives and substantives, as in groups 1 and 4 below.

1. Formations in which, as in HYPERBOREAN, the prefix has the prepositional force of 'over, beyond, or above' (what is denoted by the second element).

1. General formations: *a.* adjectives, as *hyper-angelical*, *-archæological*, *-archiepiscopal*, *-barbarous*, *-constitutional*, *-creatively*, *-diabolical*, *-equatorial*, *-magical*, *-magnetic*, *-miraculous*, *-pathetic*, *-prophetic*, *-stoic*, see also *hyperethral*, *hyperrational*, etc., below. *b.* Rarely in substantives (except abstracts from the *ads.*), and verbs; e.g. *hypergoddess*, *hyperdeify*: see below.

1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 27 The divine, intellectual, *hyper-angelical world. 1882 H. GOODWIN in *Trans. Cambd. & Westmld. Archæol. Soc.* VI. 234 A *hyper-archæological chapter in the history of the world. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 25 Authority... not so *hyper-archiepiscopal, so super-metropolitan. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* ii. (1887) 27 A *hyperbarbarous technology, that no Athenian ear could have borne. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) 111. xiv. 98 A kind of paramount, and what I may call *hyper-constitutional law. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 100 Virtues which are unhuman, anti-terrestrial, *hypercreatively—forgive the word. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 199 A hyperbolical, diabolical, nay *hyper-diabolical plot. 1820 *SHELLEY With All.* Introd. vi. Scorched by Hell's *hyperregulatory climate. 1837 *Carlyle Diam. Neckl.* xiv. Misc. Ess. 182 v. 184 Such a *Hyper-magical is this our poor old Real world. 1680 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) II. iii. 170 Ev by a touch of this *hyper-magnetic power. 1826 *Southey Wind. Eccl. Angl.* 483 Though introduced... by such *hyper-miraculous miracles. 1866 *Long Rev.* 15 Sept. 288/2 That which is *hyper-pathetic, which is really too deep for tears. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* ii. xxii. § 4 His [Christ's] *hyperprophetic spirit.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. ix. 48 A crude egoism, a boastful and 'hyperstic hostility to nature. 1870 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 41 Listening to that 'hyperterrestrial singing.

2. *Mus. a.* In the names of the musical modes *hyperæolian*, *-dorian*, *-ionian*, *-lydian*, *-mixolydian*, *-phrygian*, denoting either (a) the acute modes in ancient Greek music, which began at a definite interval above the ordinary *Æolian*, *Dorian*, etc., or (b) the 'authentic' modes in mediæval music (the same as *Æolian*, *Dorian*, etc.) as contrasted with the 'plagal' modes *hypoæolian*, *-dorian*, etc. b. Also formerly in names of intervals measured upwards, as *hyperdiapason*, *hyperdiapente*, *hyperdiassaron*, *hyperditone* (see *DIAPASON*, etc.). (Cf. *HYPO* - 3.)

1760 STILES *Anc. Greek Music in Phil. Trans.* li. 713. *Ibid.* 722 They placed the *Hypermixolydian* at a diapason from the *Hypodorian*, towards the acute, giving it that denomination from its position above the *Mixolydian*. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 14 The fourth mode Ambrose selected is the *Hyper-Lydian* sometimes called *Mixolydian*. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Text-bk. Mus.* 31 The authentic modes were also called *Hyper-Ionian*, *Hyper-Dorian*, etc.

3. In various terms of modern Mathematics, as *hyperconic*, *hypercycle*, etc. (see below); esp. in adjectives applied to functions, etc., related to or resembling those denoted by the simple adjectives, but involving some extension or complication, as *hyper-complex*, *-elliptic*, *-geometric* (-ical), *-jacobian*, *-spherical*. See also *HYPERDETERMINANT*.

1816 tr. LACROIX'S *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 574 These series, in which the number of factors increases from term to term, have been designated by Euler as *hypergeometrical series*. 1881 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 136/1 'On the Periodicity of Hyper-elliptic Integrals of the First Class', by Mr. W. R. W. ROBERTS. *Ibid.* The Differential Equation which is satisfied by the *Hypergeometric Series*. 1893 FORSYTH *The Functions* 32 The *hypergeometric series*, together with all its derivatives, is holomorphic within a circle of radius unity and centre the origin.

II. Formations in which, as in *HYPERCRITICAL*, *HYPERCRITIC*, the prefix has the adverbial sense of 'over much, to excess, exceedingly'.

4. General formations, comprising adjectives (with their adverbs), substantives, and (a few) verbs; often corresponding to one another in meaning.

a. adjectives (with corresponding adverbs): as *hyperaccurate*, *-acid*, *-active*, *-acute*, *-brutal*, *-carnal*, *-classical*, *-composite*, *-confident*, *-conscientious*, *-elegant*, *-excursive*, *-fastidious*, *-grammatical*, *-hilarious*, *-idealistic*, *-latinistic*, *-logical*, *-lustrous*, *-metaphorical*, *-metaphysical*, *-modest*, *-moral*, *-mystical*, *-neurotic*, *-obtrusive*, *-orthodox*, *-ridiculous*, *-saintly*, *-sceptical*, *-sentimental*, *-speculative*, *-superlative*, *-torrid*, *-tragic*, *-transcendent*, *-tropical*, *-wrought*, etc. b. substantives, as *hyperactivity*, *-activity*, *-acuteness*, *-civilization*, *-climax*, *-conformist*, *-conscientiousness*, *-conservatism*, *-division*, *-exaltation*, *-excitability*, *-federalist*, *-hypocrisy*, *-orthodoxy*, *-panegyric*, *-paroxysm*, *-pietist*, *-plagiarism*, *-ritualism*, *-scrupulosity*, *-sensibility*, *-subtlety*, *-vitalization*, etc. c. verbs, as *hyperemphasize*, *-realize*, *-vitalize*.

1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* iii. 60 The reader must not think that I am attempting to be 'hyper-accurate in this definition of the North Pole. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 525 A 'hyperacid gastric juice is secreted. *Ibid.* II. 915 This [grinding] pain I believe to be due to 'hyperacidity. 1867 ANSTIE *in Bienn. Retrospect. New Syd. Soc.* 89 The... 'hyperactive condition of the brain in acute mania. 1888 *Medical News* 2 June 608 Organs... in a state of 'hyperactivity. 1888 F. WINTERTON *in Mind* July 369 Subtlety and 'hyperacuteness were the bane of Scholasticism. 1890 *Ch. Times* 17 Jan. 56/3 The 'hyper-carnal views which predominated prior to the Reformation. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 52 The conventional trammels of 'hyper-civilisation. *Ibid.* 55 The 'hyper-classical may dispute as they will. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) xxii. 212 His feelings are alternately startled by anticlimax and 'hyper-climax. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 3/2 The 'hyper-confident tone in which the gentlemen referred to presume to lecture the executive. 1702 THORESBY *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I. 259 For fear the... 'Hyperconformists should... prevail against the Bishops themselves and the moderate party. 1845 O. BAUNSON *Wks.* VI. 369 It seems that the sin of Rome is 'hyperconservatism. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 644 [He] falls into the easy error of 'hyperdivision. 1893 *Bookseller's Catal.*, 'Ape' and 'Spy' have succeeded in 'hyperemphasizing the peculiarities of manner, appearance and dress of all the leading men of the day. 1882 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 177 A 'hyper-exaltation of the tree of knowledge above the tree of life. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 167 A stage of muscular 'hyper-excitability. 1849 *Poe's Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 538 The harum-scarum, 'hyperexcursive mannerism. 1807 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 592 The... 'hyper-federalists will rebel against their excretions against me. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 89 A few quakerly or 'hypergrammatical individuals linger by the olden forms. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipoppr.* xv. ii. 314 What hypocrisy! what 'hyper-hypocrisy! 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 852/2 The 'hyper-idealistic speculations of... Ibsen. 1819 COLERIDGE *in Blackw. Mag.* VI. 197 [Sir Thos. Browne] is often truly great and magnificent in his style and diction, though... too often big, stiff, and 'hyperlatinitic. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 27 The 'hyperlogical elements that held his mind in

bondage. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. xii, This piebald, entangled, 'hyper-metaphorical style of writing. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. 465 This is 'Hypermetaphysical... very highly turgent and mysterious. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 848/1 'Hypermystical solutions are avoided. 1829 E. H. BARKER *Parriana* II. 101 note, This 'hyper-orthodox and ultra-Tory divine. 1800 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* X. 319 Another fault or misfortune of Klopstock, is his 'hyperorthodoxy. 1877 DAWSON *Orig.* Vol. vi. 135 A piece of pedantic hyperorthodoxy. 1852 LYTTEL *in Life* II. 185 There was no 'hyperpanegyric. 1801 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* XII. 224 Sneezing indicates over-action, super-irritation, 'hyper-paroxysm. 1804 SOUTHEY *in Ann. Rev.* II. 548 The whole volume is made up of these 'hyper-plagiarisms, where the theft is not more daring. 1873 F. HALL *Mot. Eng.* 39 Masters of 'hyperpolysyllabic sesquipedalianism. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 149 The Burgo-masteress... 'hyper-realised, perhaps, how much Elias was to blame. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 224 The 'hyper-reverential regard. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* i. xlvii, There is not the slightest... palliation of my little piece of 'hyper-ritualism. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xlvii. 117 note, The cold 'hyper-saintly ones might say... surely she might wait yet one day longer! 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* i. vi. § 38. 357 If you will be so 'hyperseceptical as to persuade me, that I am not sure that I do believe all this. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon* ix. 312 The 'hyperscrupulosity of a verbal conscience. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii, The blandishments and caressing 'hyper-sensualism of Delmonico. 1868 MAS, WHITNEY P. *Strong* vii, 'One less little life in the world', said I, 'hyper-sentimentally. 1859 DARWIN *in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 144 The 'hyper-speculative points we have been discussing. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiv, 'Hyper-subtleties of fancy. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Liberty* (1669) 83 If the person be *Pan hyper sebastus*, there's a 'Hyper-supulative ceremony then of conducting him to the bottom of the stairs. 1825 SOUTHEY *in Q. Rev.* XXXII. 372 Souls in Purgatory, and even beyond it, in the 'hyper-torrid Zone of the spiritual world. 1800 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* X. 502/1 The two devils... rant and roar somewhat 'hypertragically. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* vi. 117 Such 'hyper-transcendent conceptions. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symphonemata* 210 In this struggle for a curative 'hypervitalisation. *Ibid.*, Those 'hypervitalised vegetable and mineral substances. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 310 A 'hyper-wrought theology.

5. Specific and technical terms, esp. of Pathology and Physiology, as *hyperacuity*, *hyperalbuminosis*, etc.: see below. Also *HYPEREMIA*, etc.

III. 6. Formations in which *hyper-* qualifies the second element adverbially or attributively, signifying that this is itself the higher in position of two or more, or the highest in serial order or degree; as in *HYPERAPOPHYSIS*, *HYPEROORACOID*, *hyperhypostasis*.

7. In Chemistry, *hyper-* denotes the highest in a series of oxygen compounds (cf. *HYPO* - 5), e.g. *hyperchloric*, *hyperiodic*, *hyperoxide*; but this is now more commonly expressed by *PER-*.

1795 PEARSON *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 341 It may be called, according to the new nomenclature, hyper-carburet of iron. 1844 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 303 Treat the residue with alcohol, by which hyperchlorate of soda and the excess of hyperchlorate of barytes are dissolved. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypercarbonates*, a former term for the salts now called Bicarbonates. *Ibid.*, *Hyperphosphuret*.

IV. The more important words belonging to all these groups appear in their alphabetical order as main words; others of less importance or less frequent use, and mostly of recent introduction, follow here. (For most of these no statement of derivation is needed, as they are simply formed by prefixing *hyper-* to another word, the etymology of which will be found in its place: e.g. *hyperacuity*, f. *hyper-* + *ACUITY*, q.v.)

Hyperacuity, excessive or morbid acuteness (of the bodily senses). || **Hyperalbuminosis** *Path.*, excess of albumen in the blood. || **Hyperalgæsia** (-ældzj'siä), || **Hyperalgia** (-ældzj'ä) *Path.* [Gr. ὑπεραλγία] to be pained exceedingly, -αλγία, ἄλγος pain], excessive sensitiveness to painful impressions; hence **Hyperalgæsia** (-ældzj'sik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperalgæsia. **Hyperanarchy**, a condition beyond or worse than anarchy. **Hyperaphic** (-æfik) *a. Path.* [Gr. ἀφ-ή touch], excessively sensitive to touch (Mayne, 1855). **Hyperarchy** [Gr. ἀρχή, -αρχία rule], excess of government. **Hyperasthenia**, -a'stheny *Path.* [ASTHENIA]: see quot. **Hyperbrachycephalic** (-brækisj'ælik) *a. Craniol.*, extremely brachycephalic; applied to a skull of which the cranial index is over 85; so **Hyperbrachycephaly** (-brækisj'æfäli), the condition of being hyperbrachycephalic. **Hyperbrachial** *a. Zool.*, situated above the gills or branchiae. || **Hypercardia** *Path.* [Gr. καρδία heart], hypertrophy of the heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hyperchromatism** (-krō'mätiz'm), abnormally intense coloration. **Hyperchromatopsy** (see quot., and *chromatopsy* s.v. *CHROMATO*). **Hyperconio** *a. Geom.*, relating to the intersection of two conicoids or surfaces of the second order. **Hypercosmic** *a.*, above the world, supramundane. **Hypercycle** *Geom.* [a. F. *hypercycle*], name given by Laguerre to a class of curves comprising the hypocycloid with

four cusps, the parabola, the anticaustics of the parabola, etc. (1882 *Comptes Rendus* XCIV. 778, etc.). || **Hyperdeify** v. *trans.*, to exalt above God. **Hyperdistributive** *a.*, distributive in relation to more than one variable (see *DISTRIBUTIVE* a. 6); *sb.* a hyperdistributive function. **Hyperdynamic** *a.*, excessively violent or excited, as the vital powers in certain morbid conditions (Mayne, 1855). || **Hyperemesis** (-e'mësis) *Path.*, excessive vomiting; so **Hyperemetic** (-ë'met'ik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperemesis (Mayne, 1855). **Hyperethical** *a.*, beyond the sphere of ethics. || **Hypergenesis** (-dzë'nësis), excessive production or growth; so **Hypergenetic** (-dzënet'ik) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by hypergenesis (Mayne, 1855). **Hypergoddess**, a being of higher rank than a goddess, a supreme goddess. **Hyperhidrosis**, -idrosis (erron. -hydrosis) *Path.*, excessive sweating. **Hyperhypoastasis**: see quot. || **Hyperhypsistous** *a.* [Gr. ὑψιστος highest], exalted above the highest. **Hyperidea** *tion*, excessive flow of ideas, extreme mental activity, or restlessness. || **Hyperkinesis** (-këin'ësis) [Gr. κίνησις movement], abnormal amount of muscular movement, spasmodic action; so **Hyperkinetic** (-këinet'ik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperkinesis. **Hypermedication**, excessive use of medicines. **Hypermnësia** [Gr. μνήσις remembrance], unusual power of memory. **Hypernatural** *a.*, beyond what is natural (in quot. as *sb.*). || **Hypernephelist** [Gr. ὑπερνεφέλιος above the clouds, νεφέλη cloud], one who goes above the clouds. **Hypernomian** *a.* [Gr. ὑπερνομος transgressing the law, νόμος law], above or beyond the scope of law. **Hypernote**, an additional or supplementary note. **Hypernutrition**, excessive nutrition: = *HYERTROPHY*. **Hyperorgano** *a.*, beyond or independent of the organism. **Hyperorthognathic** (-ðəpəgnæ'thik) *a. Craniol.*, excessively orthognathic; applied to a skull in which the cranial index is over 91; so **Hyperorthognathy** (-ðəpəgnä'thi), the condition of being hyperorthognathic. **Hyperpharyngeal** *a. Zool.*, situated above the pharynx. || **Hyperphasia** (-fæ'ziä) *Path.* [Gr. φάσις speaking; after aphasia], excessive talking occasioned by a want of control over the vocal organs, due to cerebral affection (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hyperphasic** (-fæ'zik) *a.*, affected with hyperphasia. **Hyperphenomenal**, superior to what is phenomenal, nomenclature. **Hyperpyretic** (-poire'tik) *a. Path.* [Gr. πυρετός fever], pertaining to or affected with || **Hyperpyrexia**, a high or excessive degree of fever; whence **Hyperpyrexial**, **Hyperpyrexio** *adjs.* = *hyperpyretic*. **Hyper-rational** *a.*, above or beyond the scope of reason. **Hyper-resonance**, excessive resonance of a part of the body on percussion; so **Hyper-resonant** *a.* **Hyper-rhythmical** *a.*, additional to the rhythm, hypermetrical. || **Hyper-sarcoma**, **Hypersarcoma** *Path.*, proud or fungous flesh. **Hypersecretion**, excessive secretion. **Hyper-sensitive** *a.*, excessively sensitive, over-sensitive; hence **Hyper-sensitiveness**. **Hyper-sensual** *a.*, above or beyond the scope of the senses, supersensual. **Hyper-space** *Geom.*, space of more than three dimensions. **Hypersperma** *a.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], characterized by excess of semen. **Hyperthermal**, **Hyperthermic** *a.* [Gr. θερμός hot, THERMAL] characterized by excess of heat, of very high temperature. || **Hypertrichosis** (-trikō'sis) [Gr. τριχώσις growth of hair, f. τριχ-, θρίψ hair], excessive growth of hair, locally or over the body generally. **Hypertridimensional** *a. Geom.*, of or relating to more than three dimensions. **Hypertypic**, -ical *a.*, surpassing what is typical. **Hyperuranian** *a.* [Gr. ὑπεουράνιος], lying above the heavens, super-celestial. **Hyperuræsis** [Gr. οὐρησις urination], excessive discharge of urine. **Hypervascular** *a.*, vascular to an abnormal degree; hence **Hypervascularity**, hypervascular condition or quality.

1887 F. W. H. MYERS *in Mind* Jan. 154 Hypnotic 'hyperacuity of vision. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 67 We know nothing of absolute 'hyperalbuminosis as a morbid state of the blood. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 225 Lead may cause that condition of hyperalbuminosis which eventuates in albuminous urine. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 665 Cutaneous 'hyperalgæsia is common. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hyperalgæia. 1806 W. TAYLOR *in Ann. Rev.* IV. 253 If Adam Smith's system tends somewhat to anarchy, Sir James Steuart's tends surely to 'hyperanarchy. 1797 - in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 532 'Hyperarchy, or excessive government, has ruined more empires than anarchy, or deficient government. 1855 MAYNE, 'Hyperasthenia, excessive debility; 'hyperastheny. 1849-52 T. OOO *Cycl. Anal.* IV. 1462/1 The characteristic of 'Hyperchromatopsy is that of attaching colours... to... objects which have no pretensions to them.

1877 *Booth New Geom. Meth.* II. 2 To these curves may be given the appropriate name of 'Hyperconic sections.' 1877 *Blackie Wise Men* 339 Until they climb To 'hyper-cosmic fields.' 1863 *Aron-binnu* 76 They do 'Hyper-delfie it, advance it above God.' 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Hyperemesis.' 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 429 Hyperemesis may be divided into... such as is due to overdoes of depressing centric emetics... such as arises from irritation of the stomach. 1884 J. MARTINEAU *Study Spinoza* 289 The boundary between the ethical and the 'hyper-ethical.' 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Hypergenesis... a congenital excess or redundancy of parts.' 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 559 The hypergenesis of the pulp [of a tooth]. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxii. IV. 264 These supreme goddesses [the Mæres]—or 'hyper-goddesses, since the gods themselves must submit to them. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, 'Hyperhidrosis.' 1876 *DUHRING Dis. Skin* 125 Hyperhidrosis is a functional disorder of the sweat glands. 1874 *MIVART Evolution in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 788 As if the term 'hyperhypostasis' was not a familiar one to denote the absolute personality as distinguished from every dependent one. 1880 *Counterplots* 26 The Angels in their exalted nature, have they knees for this 'hyperhypostatic Immanuel? 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Hyperkinesis.' 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 103 There is hyperkinesis, there being a tendency to muscular spasm. 1880 *Mind* V. 385 Hyperkinesis or superabundant vivacity of movement. 1882 *tr. Ribot's Dis. Memory* iv. 174 Is this exaltation of memory, which physicians term 'hypernesia,' a morbid phenomenon? 1854 S. PHILLIPS *Ess. fr. Times* Ser. II. 324 There is Heep, articulated clerk... him, too, we are inclined to put in the category of the 'hypernaturals.' 1708 *MOTTEUR Rabelais, Paulagr. Prognost. Prol.*, 'Whatever all the Astrophyles, 'Hypernephelists... have thought. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Experience Wks.* (Bohn) I. 188 The intellect... is antinomian or 'hypernomian, and judges law as well as fact. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 153 Notes which refer again to other notes, and 'hypernotes or further quotations. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic Therap.* 128 'Hypernutrition of nerve centres. 1841-2 *SIR W. HAMILTON in Reid's Wks.* (1863) 864 The... purely mental act of will: what for distinction's sake I would call the 'hyperorganic volition. 1887 A. E. SHIPLEY in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 350 The 'hyperpharyngeal groove of Amphioxus. 1882 A. C. FRASER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 761/2 The 'hyperphenomenal reality of our own existence. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 614 'Hyperpyretic temperatures are such as considerably exceed even the high-febrile. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 190 'Hyperpyrexia... is to be combated by the cold bath or by sponging the surface of the body. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 654 Good effects of the sudden withdrawal of heat in rheumatic hyperpyrexia. 1896 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* I. 500 'Hyperpyrexial symptoms. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 25 'Hyperpyrexia symptoms commenced on the seventh, eighth or ninth day. 1849 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* II. (1867) 27 The man of imaginative or 'hyper-rational piety. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 246 Acute pain in right chest... 'Hyper-resonance on percussion. *Ibid.*, Upper two-thirds of right side of chest still 'hyper-resonant. 1774 *MITFORD Ess. Harmony Lang.* 203 Mr. Addison's periods mostly end with the 'hyperhythmical syllable. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Lex.*, 'Hyper-sarcoma... a fleshy excrescence. 1847 *CRAIG, Hyper-sarcoma*, exuberant growth of granulations on a sore. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), 'Hyper-sarcosis, a preternatural Excrescence, or growing out of Flesh in any part of the Body. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 71 'Hypersecretion. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 44 Hypersecretion of mucus and pus. 1871 *MISS BRADDER Lovells* ix. 170 Apt to be 'hyper-sensitive, and easily disturbed about trifles. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* III. 111 In this condition the reflex apparatus of the glottis is so hyper-sensitive. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxxvii, As private as the utmost 'hyper-sensitiveness could desire. 1867 *CAYLEY in Math. Pap.* (1893) VI. 191 The quasi-geometrical representation of conditions by means of loci in 'hyper-space. 1893 *Academy* 21 Oct. 345/3 Sometimes called pan-geometry, sometimes the geometry of hyper-space, and sometimes non-Euclidian geometry. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 9 Men... in the 'hyperpermeable state are very subject to mental hallucination. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hyper-thermal, of an insupportable heat. 1896 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* I. 154 The 'hyperthermic state produced by puncture [of the brain] is found to differ from true febrile pyrexia. 1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 424 Instances of 'hypertrichosis in woman. 1875 *CAYLEY in Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 The language of 'hypertridimensional geometry. 1886 W. H. FLOWER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly Jan.* 318 [Oceanic negroes] are represented, in what may be called a 'hypertypical form, by the extremely dolichocephalic Kai Colos. 1883 *SYMONDS Shaks. Predecess.* xv. 614 The poet moves in a 'hyperuranian region. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 470 Where there is 'hyperuresis, he forbids fruit. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 49 The dura mater was not especially 'hyper-vascular. *Ibid.* 50 There was... an outgrowth of cerebral substance... it presented marked 'hyper-vascularity.

|| **Hyperæmia** (həipərɪˈmiə). *Path.* Also -hæmia, -emia. [mod.L., f. HYPER- 5 + Gr. -αἷμα (cf. *anæmia*, etc.), f. αἷμα blood.] Cf. Gr. ὑπεραιμία-εἶν to have excess of blood.] An excessive accumulation of blood in a particular part, arising either from increased flow through the arteries (active or arterial h.) or from obstruction in a vein (passive or venous h.); congestion.

1836 9 *Topog. Cycl. Anat.* II. 826/2 Hyperæmia of one organ may give rise to anæmia of another. 1876 *DUHRING Dis. Skin* 64 Cutaneous hyperæmia consists in an excessive amount of blood in the capillaries of the skin. 1878 *FOSTER Phys.* III. v. § 3. 487 Due to a one-sided hyperæmia of the spinal cord.

Hence **Hyperæmic, -emic** (həipərɪˈmik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with hyperæmia.

1839-47 *Topog. Cycl. Anat.* III. 62/2 The bones... were in an hyperæmic condition. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* III. 424 The mucous coat [of the stomach] is most frequently hyperæmic.

Hyperæolian, a. *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPER- 2.

|| **Hyperæsthesia** (-es-, -isthēsia). [mod.L., f. HYPER- 5 + Gr. -αἰσθησία, αἰσθησις perception, feeling.] *Path.* Excessive and morbid sensitiveness of the nerves or nerve-centres.

1849-52 *Topog. Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1184/2 In a case of Hyperæsthesia... the patient could perceive the distinctness of the two points on the foot. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 415 Hysterical persons, suffering from hyperæsthesia or paraesthesia of the larynx, often erroneously fancy that something is sticking in the part.

b. transp. Excessive sensibility or sensitiveness (in general). 1865 *LECKY Ration.* II. 103 *note*. In sleep, hyperæsthesia of the memory is very common. 1866 *ALGER Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 264 He suffered dreadfully from what may be called social hyperæsthesia, a morbid over-feeling of the relations between himself and others.

Hyperæsthetic, bad form for next.

1888 *Amer. J. Psychol.* Feb. 339 Hyperæsthetic states.

Hyperæsthetic (-es-, -isthētik), *a.* Also -esthetic. [f. HYPER- 4, 5 + Gr. αἰσθητικός perceptive: see *ÆSTHETIC*.]

1. Affected with hyperæsthesia; excessively or morbidly sensitive.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Hyperæsthetic. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 116 The hyperæsthetic condition of the nerves. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* III. 872 In peritonitis the skin of the abdomen is hyperæsthetic.

2. (*hyper-æsthetic*). Excessively æsthetic.

1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 85 When one meets beives of hyperæsthetic young maidens. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 June 918/2 Some hyper-æsthetic people think that no good can come from a sermon whose divisions are marked by 'first', 'secondly', and 'thirdly'.

Hyperapophysis (-apophysis). *Anat.* [f. HYPER- 6 + ΑΠΟΦΥΣΙΣ.] 'A process of bone extending backward from the neural spine of one vertebra to that of another, or developed from the post-zygapophysis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* II. 45 It is possible... for the neural spine to send back a pair of processes (hyperapophyses), as in Galago.

Hence **Hyperapophyseal a.**, of or pertaining to a hyperapophysis.

† **Hyperaspist** (-æspist). *Obs.* Also in Gr. form || **hyperaspistes**. [ad. Gr. ὑπερασπιστής protector, defender, f. ὑπερασπίεσθαι to hold a shield over, f. ἀσπίς shield.] A defender, champion.

1638 *CHILLINGW. Reliq. Prot.* I. i. § 5. 33, I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his Hyperaspist forsaken in the plain field. 1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* iii. 63 If it should meet with peevish opposites on one side, and confident Hyperaspists on the other. 1747 *WARBURTON Shaks., Mach.* iv. iv. 4 The allusion is to the Hyperaspists of the ancients, who bestowed their fellows slain in battle, and covered them with their shields.

Hyperbatic (həipəbæˈtik), *a.* *Gram.* and *Rhet.* [ad. Gr. ὑπερβατικός, f. ὑπέρβατον HYPERBATON.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperbaton; transposed, inverted. 1847 in *CRAIG*.

Hence **Hyperbatically adv.**, in the way of hyperbaton, by transposition or inversion.

|| **Hyperbaton** (həipəˈbætən). *Gram.* and *Rhet.* Also 6 hiper-, -tone. [a. L. *hyperbaton*, a. Gr. ὑπέρβατον, literally 'overstepping', f. ὑπέρβαίνειν (ὑπέρ over + βαίνειν to step, walk).]

A figure of speech in which the customary or logical order of words or phrases is inverted, esp. for the sake of emphasis. Also, an example of this figure.

(The substantive is first recorded in Latin authors (Quintilian and Pliny); but Plato and Aristotle use the verbal ad. ὑπερβατός with reference to transpositions in language.)

1579 E. K. GLOSS, *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May, A patheticall parenthesis, to encrease a careful Hyperbaton. 1599 *THYNNE Animadv.* (1875) 56 The sense... 'the fende maketh this' for which Chaucer vseth these words by transposition, (according to the rhetorical figure Hyperbaton), 'This maketh the fende'. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* v. (1851) 223 If your meaning be with a violent Hyperbaton to transpose the Text. 1727 H. HERRERT *tr. Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 62 There are so many... hyperbatons and transpositions, which render his stile difficult. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 348 We have here a considerable hyperbaton... there being no less than thirteen words interposed between the noun and the preposition. 1866 *BAIN Eng. Compos.* 38 The Hyperbaton... is purposed inversion... before announcing something of great emphasis and import, thus giving to a meditated expression the effect of an impromptu.

Hyperbola (həipəˈbɒlə). *Geom.* [a. mod.L. *hyperbola*, ad. Gr. ὑπερβολή the name of the curve, lit. excess (cf. HYPERBOLE), f. ὑπερβάλλειν to exceed (ὑπέρ over + βάλλειν to throw). In F. *hyperbole*.

The hyperbola was so named either because the inclination of its plane to the base of the cone exceeds that of the side of the cone (see ELLIPSE), or because the side of the rectangle on the abscissa equal to the square of the ordinate is longer than the latus rectum.]

One of the conic sections; a plane curve consisting of two separate, equal and similar, infinite branches, formed by the intersection of a plane with both branches of a double cone (i.e. two similar cones on opposite sides of the same vertex). It may also be defined as a curve in which the focal distance of any point bears to its distance from the directrix a constant ratio greater than unity. It has two foci, one for each branch, and two asymptotes, which intersect in the centre of the curve, midway between the vertices of its two branches. (Often applied to one branch of the curve.)

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 643 The Area of one Hyperbola being computed, the Area of all others may be thence argued. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* viii. 267 They would not have moved in Hyperbola's, or in Ellipses very eccentric. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmir. Matheseos* 256 The Sections of the opposite Cones will be equal Hyperbolas. 1728 *FEMBERTON Newton's Philos.* 232 With a velocity still greater the body will move in an hyperbola. 1828 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 102 The section is an hyperbola, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. 1885 *GOODALE Phys. Bot.* (1892) 381 *note*, If the outline of the growing plant is a hyperbola, the periclinals will be conical hyperbolas, with the same axis but different parameter.

b. Extended (after Newton) to algebraic curves of higher degrees denoted by equations analogous to that of the common hyperbola.

1727-43 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, Infinite Hyperbola's, or Hyperbola's of the higher kinds, are those defined by the equation $ay^{n+1} = bx^m(a+x)^n$. *Ibid.*, As the hyperbola of the first kind or order has two asymptotes, that of the second kind or order has three, that of the third, four, etc. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Hyperbolas of all degrees may be expressed by the equation $x^m y^n = a^{m+n}$. 1852 [see HYPERBOLIC 2].

Hyperbole (həipəˈbɒlə). Also 6 yperbole, hyperbole. [a. Gr. ὑπερβολή excess (cf. HYPERBOLA), exaggeration; the latter sense is first found in Isocrates and Aristotle. Cf. F. *hyperbole* (earlier *yperbole*).]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech consisting in exaggerated or extravagant statement, used to express strong feeling or produce a strong impression, and not intended to be understood literally. *b.* With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this figure.

1529 *MORE Dialoq.* iv. 110 b/1 By a manner of speaking which is among lerned men called yperbole, for the more vehement expressing of a matter. 1579 *FULKE Heskings Parl.* 340 He must note an hyperbole or overreaching speech in this sentence. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. ii.* 407 Three-pil'd Hyperboles, spruce affectation, Figures pedanticall. 1657 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 58 Scriptural Examples of Hyperbole. *Deut.* 9. 4, Cities fenced up to heaven... *Joh.* 21. 25, The whole world could not contain the books. 1726 *GAY Fables* I. xviii. 11 Hyperboles, tho' ne'er so great, Will still come short of self-conceit. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 520 Hyperboles are of two kinds; either such as are employed in description, or such as are suggested by the warmth of passion. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. xi. 439 An Arabic interpreter expatiated, in florid hyperbole, on the magnanimity and princely qualities of the Spanish king.

b. gen. Excess, extravagance, rare.

1652 *L. S. People's Liberty* xviii. 45 [H.] spared him out of an Hyperbole of clemency. 1698 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* (1699) 6 Under the great Hyperbole of pain He mourns. 1874 *H. R. KEYNOLDS John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 175 They agreed with the Pharisees in their extraordinary regard for the Sabbath, even pressing their rigour to an hyperbole.

† 2. *Geom.* = HYPERBOLICAL. *Obs.*

(Perh. with *e* mute, as in F. *hyperbole*.)

1579 *DIGGES Stratiot.* 188 Whether... the sayde Curue Arke, be not an Hyperbole. 1716 *DOUGLASS in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 535 Within it hath an Angle or sharp Ridge which runs all along the Middle, at the Top of the Hyperbole [of its beak].

Hence **Hyperbole v. intr.** (nonce-wd.), to use hyperbole, to exaggerate.

1698 *LOCKE Let. to E. Masham* 29 Apr. in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xv. 461 Your poor solitary verger who suffers here under the deep winter of frost and snow: I do not hyperbole in the case.

Hyperbolic (həipəˈbɒlik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὑπερβολικός extravagant, f. ὑπερβολή HYPERBOLE; in sense 2 used as the adj. of HYPERBOLA. So F. *hyperbolique* in both senses.]

1. *Rhet.* = HYPERBOLICAL 1.

1646 *CHAS. I. Let. to Henderson* (1649) 56 There are alwayes some flattering Fooles that can commend nothing but with hyperbolic expressions. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. xxx. 193 Eternal gratitude, is his word, among others still more hyperbolic. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 55 The claims of God's ministers will be asserted in a hyperbolic yet insidious style.

2. *Geom.* Of, belonging to, or of the form or nature of a hyperbola.

Hyperbolic branch (of a curve): an infinite branch which, like the hyperbola, continually approaches an asymptote (opp. to *parabolic*). *H. conoid*: a conoid of hyperbolic section, a hyperboloid of revolution. † *H. cylindroid*: name given by Wren to the hyperboloid of revolution of one sheet. *H. paraboloid*: see PARABOLOID.

1676 *HALLEY in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 240 Foci and diameter describe that hyperbolic line, whose vertex is nearest to A. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 687/2 When the vessel is a portion of a cone or hyperbolic conoid, the content by this method is found less than the truth. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 104 Their doctrine that comets were planets, which moved in hyperbolic curves. 1852 *SALMON Higher Plane Curves* v. (1879) 172 Cubics having three hyperbolic branches are called by Newton redundant hyperbolas.

b. Applied to functions, operations, etc., having some relation to the hyperbola.

Hyperbolic curvature: the curvature of a surface whose indicatrix is a hyperbola; the same as ANTICLASTIC curvature.

H. junction: a function having a relation to a rectangular hyperbola similar to that of the ordinary trigonometrical functions to a circle; as the *hyperbolic sine, cosine, tangent*, etc. (abbrev. *sinh, cosh, tanh*, etc.). *H. geometry*: the geometry of hyperbolic space. *H. involution*: an involution of points (or lines) whose double points (or lines) are real (opp. to *elliptic involution*, where they are imaginary). *H. logarithm*: a logarithm to the base *e*

(271828...), a natural or Napierian logarithm; so called because proportional to a segment of the area between a hyperbola and its asymptote. *H. space*: (a) the space between a hyperbola and its asymptote or an ordinate; (b) name given by Klein to a space, of any number of dimensions, whose curvature is uniform and negative (see quot. 1872-3). *H. spiral*: a spiral in which the radius vector varies inversely as the angle turned through by it; so called from the analogy of its polar equation ($r\theta = \text{constant}$) to the Cartesian equation of the hyperbola ($xy = \text{constant}$). *H. substitution*: term for a class of substitutions in the theory of homographic transformation.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hyperbolic-Space*, is the Area or Space contained between the Curve of an Hyperbola, and the whole Ordinate. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 97 The Fluxion of any Quantity divided by that Quantity is the Fluxion of the Hyperbolic Logarithm of that Quantity. *Ibid.*, The hyperbolic Space between the Asymptotes. 1816 tr. Lacroix's *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 129 An equation which belongs to the hyperbolic spiral. 1872-3 CLIFFORD *Math. Papers* (1882) 189 That geometry of three-dimensional space which assumes the Euclidean postulates has been called by Dr. Klein the *parabolic* geometry of space, to distinguish it from two other varieties which assume uniform positive and negative curvature respectively, and which he calls the *elliptic* and *hyperbolic* geometry of space. *Ibid.* 236 note, According to Dr. Klein's nomenclature, a space, every point of which can be uniquely represented by a set of values of n variables, is called *elliptic*, *parabolic*, or *hyperbolic*, when its curvature is uniform and positive, zero, or negative. 1880 CHRYSTAL *Non-Euclidean Geom.* 19 In hyperbolic space a straight line has two distinct real points at infinity. 1893 FORSYTH *The Functions* 517 If the multiplier be a real positive quantity, the substitution is called *hyperbolic*. 1894 CHARLOTTE SCOTT *Mod. Anal. Geom.* 162 A hyperbolic involution is non-overlapping.

Hyperbolic (hoipəb'likəl), *a.* Also 5 iper-, 6 hiper-. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Rhet.* Of the nature of, involving, or using hyperbole; exaggerated, extravagant (in language or expression).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 Alexander seythe that not to be trawthe, but after a locucion iperbolicalle. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 43 Your infamous, shamelesse, and reprochfull Hyperbolical speech. 1581 MARBECK *Bl. of Notes* 196 An Hyperbolical locution, of which Christosom is full. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 438 He is too hyperbolic in praising his own country. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. (1840) I. 113 A taste for hyperbolic description. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 347 It embodies... all the pomp of action in all the vehemence of hyperbolic declamation. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xii. I have a hyperbolic tongue: it catches fire as it goes.

† *b. gen.* Extravagant in character or behaviour; excessive, enormous. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 61 Being all plunged welnigh in a speechlesse astonishment... Plesidippus, not vned to such hyperbolical spectators, broke off the silence by calling for his victuals. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. (1810) 62 These hyperbolic demands, were... absolutely rejected. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Greatness* (1669) 121 This Hyperbolic Pop whom we stand amazed at. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* IX, The gardener... was over head and ears in love with her, and had lately made unmistakable avowals in luscious strawberries and hyperbolic peans.

2. *Geom.* = HYPERBOLIC 2.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Pref. Tja, Conoydall, Parabolical, Hyperbolical and Ellipseyaical circumscribed and inscribed bodies. 1669 WREN in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 961 The Generation of an Hyperbolic Cylinder demonstrated and the Application thereof for Grinding Hyperbolic Glasses. 1716 DOUGLASS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 535 The Figure of each Peak is truly Hyperbolic. 1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 359 Either an elliptical conoid or a hyperbolic conoid. 1871 tr. Schellen's *Spectr. Anal.* § 69. 413 Thus its path may be elliptical, hyperbolic, or parabolical.

Hyperbolically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a hyperbolic manner; with hyperbole or exaggeration.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 51 Although... it bee hyperbolically wyrtten that in the dayes of Salomon golde and sylver were in Hierusalem... as plentiful as stones. 1579 FOLKE *Heskins' Part.* 244 Chrysostom doth hyperbolically amplifie the excellencie of the Ministers office. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* XVI. xxi. (1620) 562 Such a multitude as holy Writ thought to signifie hyperbolically by the sands of the earth. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 220 The northern bards speak hyperbolically of the effect of the blast blown by the mouth of the heroes. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 224 Unless his income were hyperbolically vast.

2. 'In form of an hyperbola' (J.).

† **Hyperbolically**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. HYPERBOLIC + -LY 2.] = prec. 1.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 To speik hyperboliklie or abone my boundes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 109 What Cicero hyperbolically affirms of Thucydides, is no where to be found but in the Sacred Scriptures.

† **Hyperboliform**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. HYPERBOLA + -FORM; cf. F. *hyperboliforme*.] Of the form of, or resembling, a hyperbola.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hyperboli-form Figures*, are such curves as approach, in their properties, to the nature of the hyperbola; called also hyperboloids. (In recent Dicts.)

Hyperbolism (hoipəb'oliz'm).

1. *Rhet.* [f. HYPERBOLE + -ISM; cf. F. *hyperbolisme*.] Use of or addiction to hyperbole; exaggerated style, or an instance of this.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath. Ep.* Ded. (1712) 2 Nor is there anything here of Hyperbolism or high-flown Language. a 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* I. v. (1811) 69 With all the allowances that can be made for the hyperbolisms of the oriental style. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 83 The mock-sentimental hyperbolism that has made Mark Twain's books so popular.

2. *Geom.* [ad. mod.L. *hyperbolismus* (Newton), f. HYPERBOLA.] A curve whose equation is derived from that of another curve by substituting xy for y , as that of the hyperbola is from that of the straight line.

[1704 NEWTON *Lin. Tertii Ordinis* IV. § 9 Hyperbolismus Hyperbolae tres habet Asymptotes.] 1861 TALBOT tr. *Newton's Lines 3rd Order* 21 Of the four Hyperbolisms of the Hyperbola. Whenever... both the terms x^2 and bx^2 are deficient, the curve will be a hyperbolism of some conic section. *Ibid.* 23 A hyperbolism of the parabola is expressed by the equation $xy^2 + ey = d$, and has two asymptotes. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) 175 If $y = \phi(x)$ be the equation of any curve, Newton calls the curve $xy = \phi(x)$ a hyperbolism of that curve.

Hyperbolist (hoipəb'olizt). [f. HYPERBOLE + -IST.]

1. One given to the use of hyperbole; one who uses exaggerated language or statements.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 253, I... cease to think the Psalmist an hyperbolist, for comparing the transcendent sweetness of God's word to that inferior one of honey. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 79 Our ordinary Anecdotalists... do not declaredly transcribe them [libels] into their Text, as our Hyperbolist hath done here. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Sept., Court hyperbolists and loyal dispatches... had swelled his achievements to the proportions of matchless feats.

2. [nonce-use, f. HYPERBOLA.]

1831 I. TAYLOR in *Edwards Freed. Will* Intro. III. 55 The friends of the first of the curves would think themselves justified in denouncing the hyperbolists as extravagant heretics.

Hyperbolize (hoipəb'oliz), *v.* Now rare. [f. as prec. + -IZE. Cf. F. *hyperboliser*.]

1. *intr.* To use hyperbole; to exaggerate.

1599 Broughton's *Let.* II. 10 Will you hyperbolize about S. Gregorie, who is contented to marshal the four general Councils? 1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Losse* 52 If I should tell all, I should... seeme to hyperbolize. 1656 S. H. GOLD. *Lavo* go God in Scripture allows of Titles... nay, God doth hyperbolize it, and saith of all Powers, You are Gods. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xvi. 1. 321 The person... who was under the distracting agitations of grief, might be permitted to hyperbolize strongly.

2. *trans.* To express or represent hyperbolically; to extol or praise extravagantly; to exaggerate.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 41 Glosses hyperbolizing the flatteries of the Canonists. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 26 Of the Fruit or Nuts of these Trees is made the so fam'd Chocolate, whose virtues are hyperboliz'd upon every post in London. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 271 He has hyperbolized the Spanish hyperbolical salutary, 'May you live a thousand years!' 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 40 Surprising events which were but moderately hyperbolized at the time.

Hence **Hyperbolizing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl.* *a.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 6 (1622) 272 The rhetorical amplification of hyperbolizing Orators. 1638 CHILINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 89. 291 This had been without hyperbolizing, *Mundus contra Athanasium*. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metalogr.* xv. 233 If I gave no credit to their hyperbolizing fancies.

Hyperbolo-, combining form of HYPERBOLA, as in **Hyperbolograph** [Gr. *-γραφος* that writes or describes], an instrument for tracing hyperbolas; **Hyperbolo-parabolical** *a.*, partaking of the nature of the hyperbola and parabola.

1736 STONE in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 319 The two species are to be reckoned amongst the Hyperbolo-parabolical Curves. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 70 Hyperbolograph.

Hyperboloid (hoipəb'oloid). *Geom.* [f. HYPERBOLA + -OID. Cf. F. *hyperboloïde*.]

† 1. A hyperbola of a higher degree: = HYPERBOLA b. *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hyperboloides*, are hyperbola's of the higher kind... expressed by this equation: $ay^{m+1} = bx^n(a + x^n)$. 1740 CHEVENE *Régimen* 326 Like the several Orders of the Hyperboloids, some of which meet the Asymptot infinitely sooner and faster than others, but through which all must pass sooner or later. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.*

2. A solid or surface of the second degree, some of whose plane sections are hyperbolas, the others being ellipses or circles. Formerly restricted to those of circular section, generated by the revolution of a hyperbola about one of its axes; now called *hyperboloids of revolution*.

There are two kinds of hyperboloid: the *hyperboloid of one sheet*, e.g. that generated by revolution about the conjugate axis (formerly called *hyperbolic cylinder*), a figure resembling a cylinder but of continuously varying diameter, like a reel narrower in the middle than at the ends; and the *hyperboloid of two sheets*, e.g. that generated by revolution about the transverse axis, consisting of two separate parts corresponding to the two branches of the hyperbola. The word is sometimes extended to analogous solids of higher degrees: f. HYPERBOLA b.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 210 The Hyperboloid is always between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ the circumscribing Cylinder. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 339 To find the surface of an hyperboloid. 1829 *Nat. Philos.*, *Hydraulics* i. 4 (U. K. S.) Newton... found that the solid figure produced by the streams flowing from all parts to one common centre... was an Hyperboloid of the fourth order. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 286 If an hyperboloid of revolution be formed by the revolution of an hyperbola on its transverse axis. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. II. 24 If a plano-convex lens has its convex surface part of a hyperboloid. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* III. 841 A point moving round a fixed point at a constant distance from it describes a circle, and a straight line rotating round a fixed line not in the same plane generates a hyperboloid.

Hyperboloidal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the form of a hyperboloid.

1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 300/1 Domes... the circular may be spherical... hyperboloidal [etc.].

† **Hyperbolous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. HYPERBOLE + -OUS.] Involving hyperbole; hyperbolic.

1638 M. PARKER *Earthquake Calabria*, This wondrous palpitation of earth's frame Hath marvels wrought hyperbolous to name.

† **Hyperboly**, *Obs.* [app. a modification of HYPERBOLE, after words in -y, as *monarchy*, etc. But cf. Gr. *ὑπερβολία* (Hesychius).] = HYPERBOLE 1.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xii. 65 Although the envious English doe devise A thousand Jestes of our Hyperbolies. 1658 OSBORN *O. Elia* Wks. (1673) 464 Let the Proverb *As sure as Check bayl* me from the least suspicion of hyperboly. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 33 If it be said that these are very bold Hyperbolies, I hope the Texts... will keep them from seeming... groundless Conceits.

† **Hyperboreal**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. HYPER-1 + BOREAL; cf. next.] = next A. 1.

1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 80 Whiter then snow on Hyperboreall hyll. c 1790 A. BELL in *Southey Life* (1844) I. 122 In that cold climate, so congenial to my hyperboreal constitution.

Hyperborean (hoipəb'ōriən), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *hyperborean-us* = classical L. *hyperboreus*, ad. Gr. *ὑπερβόρεος*, -*βόρεος* (in early writers only in pl. *ὑπερβόρεοι*, the Hyperboreans), f. *ὑπερ-* HYPER-1 + *βόρεος* northern, *βόρεας* the north wind, BOREAS. Cf. F. *hyperboréen*, *hyperborée*; the latter is found in the 14th c.]

A. adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the extreme north of the earth, or (*colloq.* or *humorously*) of a particular country; in ethnological use, cf. B.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 635 Gray-beard Boreas... Is prisoned close in th' Hyper-Borean Cave. 1633 C. BUTLER *Eng. Gram.* (L.), Northern Isles; as Greenland, Freeland, Island, etc., even to the hyperborean or frozen sea. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 The hyperborean hills. 1740 J. WARTON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 618 The Hyperborean ice he wander'd o'er. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) x. § 488 This water then may go off as an under current freighted with heat to temper some hyperborean region. 1875 F. PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 37 The first, or Hyperborean, group comprises the tribes of Alaska and a part of British America. 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 12 Jan. 6/1 We are held to dwell... in a hyperborean region, though we are only two hundred miles from London.

b. Of or pertaining to the fabled Hyperboreans.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 398 The Hyperborean [nation], which... dwell in an Island in the Ocean neere unto the Pole. 1806 FELLOWES tr. *Millon's and Def.* (1848) I. 272 Some hyperborean and fabled hero, decorated with all the shewy varnish of imposture.

2. (*nonce-use*.) Surpassing that of the north wind. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* LXXIX, He blew a hyperborean whistle, as if to blow his wrath away.

B. sb. An inhabitant of the extreme north of the earth; in pl. members of an ethnological group of Arctic races. *loosely* and *fig.* One who lives in a northerly climate.

In Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a happy people who lived in a land of perpetual sunshine and plenty beyond the north wind.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 121 Certain people... not much unlike in their manner of life to the Hyperboreans. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 395 Next to these both in place and credit, we may reckon the Hyperboreans. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 138 At six in the morning the yokes of oxen were going to their work a field; and nearly three hours advantage... of active life is possessed [in France] over us Hyperboreans. 1856 KARR *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 24 Our party of American hyperboreans.

Hence **Hyperboreanism** (*nonce-wd.*), an extreme northernism.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XII. 207 note, 'Just'... [in 'we must just put up with it'] is a Hyperboreanism, and still intelligible in some provinces.

† **Hyperbyssal**, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. HYPER-4 + Gr. *βυσσός* = *βυθός* depth (of the sea).] Of or belonging to surpassing depth or profundity.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 350 Sink down into the Hyperbyssal, Supersensual, Unsearchable, Eternal One.

Hyper-Calvinism, *Theol.* Calvinistic doctrine which goes beyond that of Calvin himself; extreme Calvinism. So † **Hypercalvinian**, **Hyper-Calvinist**, one who holds such doctrine; **Hyper-Calvinistic** *a.*, pertaining to Hyper-Calvinists or Hyper-Calvinism.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 68 Thomas Aquinas... is rather an Hypercalvinian than not a Calvinist in this matter of the absolute Decree. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 93 Behmen argues against the Hyper-Calvinist. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 874/1 [John Hill (1697-1771)] one of the leading advocates of his day of Hyper-Calvinism. 1892 B. TALBOT in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 831 A growing distaste for the extreme views of Hyper-Calvinists. 1896 D. I. LEONARD *Congregationalism in Ohio* 9 A Hyper-Calvinistic system of theology, which landed not a few in formalism and fatalism.

Hypercatalectic (-kætəlektik), *a.* *Pros.* [ad. late L. *hypercatalecticus* (Gr. *ὑπερκαταλεκτικός* is recorded); see HYPER-1 and CATALECTIC.] Of a verse or colon: Having an extra syllable after the last complete dipody. Also applied to the syllable itself. † Formerly also = HYPERMETRIC.

1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Deposition*, Hypercatharsis, where a Syllable or two are Redundant. 1752 NEWTON *Milton*, *Mask* 631 Such redundant or hypercatharsis verses sometimes occur in Milton. 1886 J. H. MAYOR *Eng. Metre* i. 10 To state whether it is metrically complete, or incomplete, owing to final or initial truncation, or more than complete... in technical language, whether it is *acatalectic*, *catalectic* or *hypercatharsis*.

|| **Hypercatharsis** (həipəkəθərs'is). *Path.* [a. Gr. ὑπερκάθαρσις: see HYPER-5 and CATHARSIS.] Excessive or violent purging, esp. as induced by the use of drugs.

1681 tr. Willis' *Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compit.* viii. 306 ff. a Hypercatharsis follow Purgings. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 144 This Rosin... will... cause sickness at Stomach... and Hypercatharsis. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 448 Occasionally profuse watery evacuations have been produced by it, and rarely severe hypercatharsis.

So **Hypercathartic** a., causing hypercatharsis, violently cathartic; sb. a medicine of this nature.

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Hypercathartica*, most violent purges: too purging.] 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypercatharticks* (in *Physic*), purges that work too violently. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypercatharticus*, hypercathartic.

|| **Hypercoracoid** (-kə'raikoid). *Ichthyol.* [f. HYPER-6 + CORACOID.] The upper of the two bones forming the shoulder-girdle in typical fishes, with which the fin-rays articulate; the *scapula*.

1876 JOHNSON'S *New Univ. Cycl.* (N.Y.) II. 1079/1 *Hypercoracoid*, the upper bone opposed to the inner surface of the great scapular cincture of the typical fishes.

|| **Hypercritic** (həipəkrit'ik), sb. and a. [ad. 16th c. L. *hypercriticus* (see HYPER-4 + CRITIC), applied vituperatively to the younger Scaliger by the Italian R. Titius in 1589, and by Delrio in 1609. Cf. F. *hypercritique* (Boileau, 1703).]

A. sb. l. †A master critic (*obs.*); an extreme or severe critic; a hypercritical or over-critical person.

1633 T. CAREW *Cal. Brit. Wks.* (1824) 154 My offices and title are, supreme theomastix, hypercritique of manners, protonotarie of abuses. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 2 Scaliger the hypercritic gives this absurd and unmannerly censure. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypercritick*, a Master Critick. 1674 DAYDEN *State Innoc. Apol.*, These hypercritics of English poetry. a. 1764 LLOYD *Ep. to J. B. Esq.*, Vet Hypercritics I disdain, A race of blockheads dull and vain. 1822 C. BUTLER *Remin.* (ed. 3) 329 An Italian hypercritic would deny it to be music.

†2. Hypercriticism; also a minute criticism, a critique. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus To Rdr.*, In mine Hypercriticks, concerning our countreys history, I have dealt freely. 1695 BENTLEY *Let. to Evelyn* 29 Jan. in *Corr.* (1842) 93 My Alterations... which I have done with so much freedom and simplicity; such seeming fastidiousness and Hypercritic... that I should fear to send them, but that [etc.]. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 257 My observations are mostly an hypercritick upon Lord Orrery.

B. *adj.* = next.

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xi, A long hypercritical howl Against the vicious manners of the age.

|| **Hypercritical**, a. [f. HYPER-4 + CRITICAL.] Of the character of a hypercritic; extremely or unduly critical; addicted to excessive adverse criticism, esp. upon minute or trivial points.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 16 The hypercritical controller of Poets, Julius Scaliger, doth so severely censure Nations, that he seemed to sit in the chaire of the scornfull. 1611 CORVAT *Cruelties* 515, I suppose that some hyper-critical carpers will tax me of vanity. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 56, I... hope, that such Hypercritical Readers will please to consider [etc.]. 1863 MISS BRADON *Eleanor's Vict. I. i.* 3 It would have been hypercritical to have objected to the shortness of the skirt.

Hence **Hypercritically** *adv.*, in a hypercritical manner.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit. I.* Contents at end Z z i j b, Too Hypercritically lavishing of their Lashes and Encomiums upon Friend and Foe, Indiscriminately, rather than impartially. 1867 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 13 God forbid that we should speak contemptuously or hypercritically of any honest worker.

|| **Hypercriticism** (-krit'isiz'm). [f. HYPER-4 + CRITICISM.] Excessive criticism; criticism that is unduly severe or minute.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., *Hypercriticism*, an over exact or curious Judgment or Censure passed upon the works of any one. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 337 The details of an obnoxious hypercriticism. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. I.* 43, I clean beautifully when you do not dishearten me with hypercriticism. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol. Notes* 414 Even were these hyper-criticisms, it might be said that they are rightly to be made on a passage which is considered a model of style.

|| **Hypercriticize**, v. [f. HYPER-4 + CRITICIZE.] *trans.* To criticize excessively or unduly. b. *intr.* To be hypercritical.

1812 *Religionism* 55 What! hypercriticise the dead! for shame! 1835 FRASER'S *Mag.* XII. 688 Those who hypercriticised on the awkward terminations of some of his plots. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 406, I have no desire to hypercriticise, or to see more in our poet than he himself intended.

|| **Hyperdeterminant**, sb. and a. *Math.* [See HYPER-3.] a. sb. A determinant of operative symbols; a symbolic expression for an invariant or covariant: invented by Cayley. b. *adj.* Of the nature of a hyperdeterminant.

1845 CAYLEY in *Camb. Math. Jnl.* IV. 195 The function η whose properties we proceed to investigate may be conveniently named a 'Hyperdeterminant'. a. 1846 — in *Camb. & Dublin Math. Jnl.* I. 104 The question may be proposed 'To find all the derivatives of any number of functions, which have the property of preserving their form unaltered after any linear transformations of the variables'. I give the name of Hyperdeterminant Derivative, or simply of Hyperdeterminant, to those derivatives which have the property just enunciated. 1895 ELLIOTT *Algebra Quantics* 161 Hyperdeterminants form a complete system of covariants. *Ibid.*, The hyperdeterminant symbols.

|| **Hyperdiapason**, -diapente, -diatessaron, -ditone *Mus.*: see HYPER-2.

|| **Hyperdisyllable** (-dōisi-lāb'l). [ad. late Gr. ὑπερδυσλλαβος; see DISYLLABLE.] A word of more than two syllables. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* Of more than two syllables.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hyperdisyllable*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hyperdisyllable*. 1843 T. K. ARNOLO *Latin Prose Comp.* II. 13 *Esse* in compound infinitives very frequently precedes a hyperdisyllable participle. 1895 J. P. POSTGATE in *Class. Rev.* IX. 77 Hyperdisyllables at the end of the pentameter are ten times as rare as in the second book [of Tibullus].

|| **Hyperdorian**, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPER-2.

|| **Hyperdulia** (həipədūliə). Also 5-doulia, 7 (anglicized) hyperduly. [a. med.L. *hyperdulia*; see HYPER-4 and DULIA. Cf. F. *hyperdulia*.] The superior DULIA or veneration paid by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary. Hence **Hyperdulia**, **Hyperdulia** *adj.*, of the nature of hyperdulia.

1530 TINSOALE *Ansv. More* (1830) 57 As for hyperdulia, I would fain wete where he readeth of it in all the scripture. 1645 USSHER *Ansv. Jesuit* 429 From whom our Romanists did first learn their Hyperdulia, or that transcendent kinde of service, wherewith they worship the Virgin Mary. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. II. § 6 Be careful that if *dulia* only be due that your worship be not hyperdual. 1674 BAEVINT *Saul at Endor* xvi. 352 Devotion... whether Duly or Hyperduly. 1846 G. S. FABER *Let. Tractat. Scass. Popery* 91 The worship... of the Virgin Mary... the Papists distinguish by the name of Hyperdulia. *Ibid.* 101 note, The Hyperdulia Adoration of Mary. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 404 The hyperdulia and dulia due respectively to our Blessed Lady and the Saints.

|| **Hyperelliptic**, -geometric, -al, *Math.*: see HYPER-3.

|| **Hyperhexapod** (-heksəpəd). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Hyperhexapoda* sb. pl.; see HYPER-1 and HEXAPOD.] An animal of the division *Hyperhexapoda* of arthropods, having more than six legs; comprising the classes *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, and *Myriapoda*. So **Hyperhexapodous** (-heksəpədəs) a., belonging to the *Hyperhexapoda*; having more than six legs.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hyperhexapodous*.

|| **Hypericum** (həipərikəm, *etymologically* hīpərikəm). Also 5-8 -on. [L. *hypericum*, *hypericon*, a Gr. ὑπερικον (ὑπερίκον), f. ὑπέρ over + ἐρίκη heath. Cf. F. *hypericon*.]

1. *Bot.* A large genus of plants (herbs or shrubs), of very wide distribution, the type of the N.O. *Hypericaceæ*, having pentamerous yellow flowers, stamens arranged in from 3 to 5 clusters, and leaves usually marked with pellucid dots (specially conspicuous in the common species *H. perforatum*); commonly known as St. John's-worts.

1538 TURNER *Libellus Hypericon*,... nulgus appellat Saynt Johns gyrs. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xliii. 64 S. Johns worte is called in Greeke ὑπερικόν: in Latine and in Shoppes *Hypericum*, and of some *Perforata*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 41 That any vertue there is in Hypericon to make good the name of *fuga Demoniis*... it is not easie to beleve. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 386 Other... Shrubs... now in Flower... Canary Hypericum... shrubby stinking Hypericum. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 165 Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods, that scarce a leaf appears. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berar. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 7 Wild geraniums, hypericums, and willow-herbs.

†2. *Pharm.* (in form *hypericon*). A drug prepared from a plant of this genus. Also *oil* (of) *hypericon*. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Aleh. Ep.* in Ashm. (1652) 113 Use Hypericon Perforate with milke of Tithimall. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 94/1 Oyle of hypericon. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* v. ii, I'll have ye burnt in effigy, with brimstone, galbanum, aristolochia, hypericon.

|| **Hyperinosis** (həipərinōs'is). *Path.* [f. HYPER-5 + Gr. *in*, *iv-ōs* fibre + -osis. Cf. F. *hyperinose*.] A diseased state of the blood in which it contains an excessive amount of fibrin: opp. to *HYPERINOSIS*.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 280 The blood exhibits the characters of hyperinosis, for the quantity of fibrin is in one instance twice, and in the other thrice the normal amount. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 290 Measures to favor hyperinosis and the conglutination of the blood in the aneurismal sac.

Hence **Hyperinosed**, **Hyperinotic** *adjs.*, affected with hyperinosis; having excess of fibrin.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 113/2 Hyperinotic blood. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 54 The blood is hyperinotic, containing excess of fibrin and coagulating firmly. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 141 Attended by a hyperinosed condition of the blood.

Hyperionian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPER-2.

|| **Hyperite** (həipərit). *Min.* Also *hyperyte*. [? short for *hypersthénite*.] A name for various rocks allied to Diabase and to Diorite; sometimes = *HYPERSTHENITE*.

186a DANA *Man. Geol.* II. 78 Hyperite—Granite like in texture... consisting of cleavable labradorite... and hypersthene. 1868 — *Min.* (ed. 5) 210 Hypersthene... is often associated with labradorite, constituting a dark-colored, granite-like rock, called *Hyperite*. *Ibid.* 343 If the hornblende constituent [of Labradorite] is a dark lamellar variety of either hornblende or pyroxene, or the species hypersthene, the rock is called *hyperyte* (or *hypersthénite*).

|| **Hyperjacobian**, *Math.*: see HYPER-3.

† **Hyperlogism**, *Obs.* rare! [f. HYPER-4 + Gr. λογισμ-ός reckoning: formed after *HYPOLOGISM*.] (See *quot.*)

1656 tr. Hobbes' *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 147 When the proportion of the first antecedent to the first consequent is greater than that of the second antecedent to the second consequent, the four magnitudes, which are so to one another, may be called *hyperlogism*.

|| **Hyperlydian**, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPER-2.

|| **Hypermetamorphosis** (həipəmetəmɔr'fōsis). *Entom.* [f. HYPER-5 + METAMORPHOSIS.] An extreme form of metamorphosis occurring in certain insects (esp. in beetles of the family *Meloidæ*), in which the animal passes through two or more different larval stages. So **Hypermetamorphism**, the character of undergoing hypermetamorphosis; **Hypermetamorphic**, -*morphic* *adjs.*, characterized by hypermetamorphism.

1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Ins.* 155 Hypermetamorphosis of the larva, as in the *Meloidæ*. 1875 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xxvii. (ed. 2) II. 363 Certain beetles... undergo what has been called a hyper-metamorphosis—that is, they pass through an early stage wholly different from the ordinary grub-like larva. 1881 R. McLACHLAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 147/1 'Hypermetamorphism'... in which the larva at one period of its life assumes a very different form and habit from those of another period. *Ibid.* 149/1 The extraordinary genus *Sitaris* (equally hypermetamorphic), a parasite in bees' nests. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 508 In a few instances (*Mantissa* among *Neuroptera*, *Meloidæ* among *Coloptera*) there is a hyper-metamorphosis. The first larva is Campodeiform, the second more or less cruciform.

|| **Hypermeter** (həipəmetr'et). [ad. Gr. ὑπέρμετρος, -ov, beyond measure, beyond metre, f. μέτρον measure. In mod. F. *hypermètre*.]

1. *Pros.* A hypermetric verse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypermetre*, a verse having a redundant syllable, or one syllable above measure; called by some a feminine Verse.

2. (*humorous nonce-use*.) A person above the ordinary stature.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 108 ¶ 3 When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an hypermeter, and may be admitted into the tall club.

|| **Hypermetric** (həipəmetr'ik), a. [f. Gr. ὑπέρμετρος (see *prec.*) + -ic; cf. *μετρικός* METRIC.]

1. *Pros.* Of a 'verse' or line: Having one or more syllables beyond those normal to the metre; having a redundant syllable or syllables. Also said of the redundant syllable.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1975, 202/3 Hypermetric lines. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 3/2 'While heav'n is silver o'er him, and underfoot', for example, is hypermetric.

2. *gen.* Beyond measure, excessive, immoderate.

1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* II. viii. II. 34 His sublimated hypermetric impudence.

|| **Hypermetrical**, a. *Pros.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.* 1.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 15 Milton frequently uses... the hypermetrical or redundant line of eleven syllables. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 466 Hypermetrical verses were introduced by Ennius, probably... from his misapprehending Homer. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Eng. Metre* vi. 98 Verses with hypermetrical syllables.

|| **Hypermetre** (həipəmetr'et). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. ὑπέρμετρος beyond measure + ὤψ, ὠπ-a eye.]

A person affected with hypermetropia.

1864 tr. Donders' *Accom. & Refr. Eye* 620 Hypermetropes... lose for a time their asthenopia. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 345 The hypermetropes have a little more difficulty in seeing at all ranges. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 30 Sept. 732 The eye-strain necessary in hypermetropes and others to focus a clear image on the retina.

|| **Hypermetropia** (həipəmetrōpiə). *Path.* Also in anglicized form *hypermetropy* (-metrōpi).

[mod. L., f. as *prec.* + -ia -ial.] An affection of the eye, usually due to a flattened form of the eyeball, in which the focus of parallel rays lies behind instead of on the retina; 'long-sightedness'.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xii. II. 8 Hypermetropia, or morbidly long sight: in this affection, the organ... is too flat from front to back. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 300 This anomaly is known as hypermetropia or far sight. 1880 L. E. CONTE *Sight* 51 Hypermetropia is the true opposite of Myopia.

|| **Hypermetropic** (-p'pik), a. [f. as *prec.* + -ic.] Pertaining to or affected with hypermetropia; 'long-sighted'.

1864 tr. Donders' *Accom. & Refr. Eye* viii. 525 The compound hypermetropic astigmatism often keeps very close to the simple. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/3 Hypermetropic subjects are not, except in extreme cases, conscious that they see differently from others. 1876 LOWE in *Life* I. 5 The other [eye] was hypermetropic.

Hypermixolydian, *Anc. Mus.*: see **HYPER-2**.
+Hyperochality, *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. ὑπεροχ- *os* eminent, distinguished + *-AL* + *-ITY*.] Eminence, distinguished position.

1637 *Bastwick Litany* l. 21, I will . . . plauge the Metropolicality of York and Canterbury, and the hyperochality of all the other Prelats, as I will neuer leaue them.

|| **Hyperoodon** (haipə'ōdŏn). *Zool.* [mod.L. (1803), f. Gr. ὑπερῶ- *os* that is above, superior, or ὑπερῶ-η palate + ὀδούς, ὀδόν (*τ*-tooth).] A genus of Cetacea, containing the bottle-nosed whales.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 274/1 (Whales) The Hyperoodons, which only have a few teeth. 1854 *OWEN in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* l. 278 The great bottle-nose or hyperoodon. 1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 155 Among these skeletons there were several hyperoodons and other cetacea.

|| **Hyperopia** (-ō'piā). *Path.* [f. **HYPER-5** + Gr. ὤψ, ὠπ- *a* eye + *-ia* -*IA*.] = **HYPERMETROPIA**. So **Hyperopic** (-ō'pik) *a.* = **HYPERMETROPIC**.

1884 H. E. MITCHELL in *N. York Med. Jnrl.* 27 Dec. 720 The hyperopic or myopic astigmatism. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hyperopia*. 1889 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 28 Sept. 702/2 The hyperopic eye.

|| **Hyperostosis** (haipə'stō'sis). *Path. and Physiol.* Pl. -*OSSES*. [f. **HYPER-5** + Gr. ὀστέον, ὀστο- *bone*: see -*OSIS*.] An overgrowth or increase of bony tissue; hypertrophy of bone; an outgrowth of bone from a bone; exostosis.

1835-6 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* l. 745/2 Cases of hyperostosis in which there is a uniform deposit of bone. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* l. 395 Hyperostosis of the bony meatus. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* III. 117 When the hyperostoses are large they remain in a modified form.

Hence **Hyperostotic** (-ō'tik) *a.*, affected with hyperostosis.

1867 J. B. DAVIS *Thes. Cranium* 127 This . . . skull is heavy and hyperostotic, and connected with this state there is a premature closure of the sutures.

Hyperoxidation (-pksid'ā'shən). [f. **HYPER-4** + **OXYDATION**.] Excessive oxidation.

1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 164 Due to hyperoxidation of the blood.

Hyperoxide (-pksid), *sb.* *Chem.* [f. **HYPER-7** + **OXIDE**.] = **PEROXIDE**.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex., Hyperoxydum*, term employed by Berzelius. . . a hyperoxide. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 38 Hyperoxide of lead . . . may be used.

+ **Hyperoxide**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. F. *hyperoxyde*, irreg. f. Gr. ὑπεροξ- *us* exceeding sharp.] Extremely sharp (in form, taste, etc.); very acute or acid.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 209 Hyper-oxide (f. Fr. *hyper-oxide*); that is to say, uncommonly acute, as in the variety of calcareous-spar, which consists of two rhomboids, of which the one is acute and inverted, and the other much more acute. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex., Hyperoxys*, superacute; superacid: hyperoxide.

Hyperoxygenate (-pksid'žen'et), *v.* [f. **HYPER-4** + **OXYGENATE**.] *trans.* To impregnate or combine with an excess of oxygen; to supersaturate with oxygen. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1793 *BEDDOES Calculus* 223 By surcharging the blood with oxygene, by hyper-oxygenating it, if I may use the expression. *Ibid.* 264 An hyper-oxygenated atmosphere. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* l. 377/1 All those alkaline and earthy salts . . . are shown . . . to be hyperoxygenated muriates. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex., Hyperoxygenatus*, . . . hyperoxygenated.

b. (*humorous nonce-use*, with allusion to Gr. δέξ sharp, acid.) To impart excess of sourness to. c. 1811 *SOUTHEY Let. to J. Murray in Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) l. 198 An old huckstering grocer . . . whose natural sourness . . . is hyperoxygenated by Methodism.

So **Hyperoxygenation**, the action of hyperoxygenating or condition of being hyperoxygenated; **Hyperoxygenize** *v. trans.* = **HYPEROXYGENATE** (chiefly in pa. pple.).

1793 E. DARWIN in *Beddoes Lett.* 61 Your . . . reasonings . . . indicate . . . hyperoxygenation to be the cause of this fatal disease (consumption). 1802 *CNENEVIX in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 126 Oxxygenized and hyperoxygenized muriatic acids. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 407 The acid supposed to be hyperoxygenized. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 278 Dr. Colton . . . maintains the absurdity that nitrous oxide produces hyperoxygenation of the blood.

+ **Hyperoxymuriate** (haipə'pksimiū'riēt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. **HYPER-7** + **OXYMURIATE**.] A salt of 'hyperoxymuriatic' (now called chloric) acid; a chlorate.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 Hyperoxymuriates—by heat converted to muriats. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 228 From any of the salts called hyperoxymuriates, oxygene is procured by a dull red heat. 100 grams of the hyperoxymuriate of potassa afford about 114 cubical inches oxygene gas. 1823 [see **CHLORATE**]. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 361 Salts . . . termed chlorates, but formerly hyper-oxymuriates.

+ **Hyperoxymuriatic**, *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + **OXYMURIATIC**.] In *H. acid*, the old name of chloric acid HClO₃, as containing a larger amount of oxygen than an 'oxymuriatic' (chlorous) acid, HClO₂.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 541 The oxymuriatic, the hyperoxymuriatic . . . acids. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 237 Berthollet . . . concluded from them, that the oxymuriatic acid had been decomposed during the process; that . . . another portion combined with an additional dose of oxygen, and was converted into hyperoxymuriatic acid.

Hyperparasite (-pærāsīt). *Zool.* [f. **HYPER-1** + **PARASITE**.] An animal parasitic upon a parasite, as certain insects in the larval state. So **Hyperparasitic** *a.*, parasitic on or in a parasite; **Hyperparasitism**, the condition of being hyperparasitic, as exemplified by certain *Ichneumonidae* and *Chalcididae*, the larvæ of which live in the bodies of other insect parasites.

1886 *Nature* 6 May 16/2 About 25 species of the various parasitic and hyper-parasitic groups [of ants].

Hyperper (haipə'pær). *Numism.* [ad. med.L. *hyperperum*, -*pyrum*, ad. Gr. ὑπερπυρον, f. ὑπέρ **HYPER-1** + πῦρ fire: applied to gold highly refined by fire.] A Byzantine coin; the gold solidus (which at the cession of Crete was rather heavier than a half-sovereign). Cf. *Du Cange Dissert. de inf. ævi numismatibus* (Rome 1755) 123.

1598 *HARLUYT Voy.* l. 94 For each carte load they give two webbes of cotton amounting to the value of half an hyperper. 1886 J. BUAY in *Jnrl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 312 By this compact Boniface ceded to Venice Crete and the sum of 100,000 hyperpers.

Hyperphoric (haipə'fær'rik), *a.* [f. **HYPER-1** + Gr. -φορικ-*os*, f. φέρειν to carry; cf. ὑπερφέρειν to carry over.] (See quot.)

1889 *Nature* 21 Nov. 49 Changes brought about by the introduction of a new, or the removal of an old mineral (e.g. dolomitization) are treated under the head of hyperphoric change.

Hyperphrygian, *Anc. Mus.*: see **HYPER-2**.

Hyperphysical (haipə'fizikāl), *a.* [f. **HYPER-1** + **PHYSICAL**.] Above or beyond what is physical; supernatural.

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* II. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 121 Two sorts of dreams, One sort whereof are only phisicall, . . . The other Hyperphysical. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 358 We don't introduce Hyperphysical Causes to defeat Natural, but only unite them, and make them agree. 1820 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 332 Speculations hyperphysical and antiphysical. 1843 *MILL Logic* I. iii. § 4 The existence of God, the soul, and other hyperphysical objects.

Hence **Hyperphysically** *adv.*, in a hyperphysical manner. 1842 *SIA W. HAMILTON in Reid's Wks.* l. 210 note, Both the organic motions in the brain . . . and the representations in the mind itself, hyperphysically determined on occasion of those motions.

Hyperphysics. [f. **HYPER-1** + **PHYSICS**.] The science or subject of supernatural things. 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1878 F. FRERGUSON *Life Christ* vi. 68 He called upon them to explain physics and metaphysics, hyperphysics and hypophysics.

|| **Hyperplasia** (haipə'plæ'ziā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. **HYPER-5** + Gr. πλάσις formation, f. πλάσσειν to form. Cf. F. *hyperplasie*.] A form of hypertrophy consisting in abnormal multiplication of the cellular elements of a part or organ; excessive cell-formation.

1861 *BUMSTEAD Ven. Dis.* (1879) 593 In either case hyperplasia is the morbid process, but in sclerosis the newly-formed cells persist . . . while in gummatas they are eliminated. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 93 The increased nutritive activity of the elements, which leads to an increase in their size, leads also to an increase in their number, and to the formation of a new tissue, which is similar to that from which it originated—this is termed numerical hypertrophy, or hyperplasia.

So **Hyperplasm** = prec.; **Hyperplastic** (-plæ'zik), **Hyperplastic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or exhibiting hyperplasia.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 149 The new formation of lymphatic tissue is in the first place hyperplastic . . . subsequently, however, it may become heteroplastic. *Ibid.* 258 As the fever subsides, the hyperemia diminishes, the hyperplastic process ceases. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 48 Epithelial hyperplasm, with epidermoid transformation. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hyperplasia*.

Hyperspherical, *Math.*: see **HYPER-3**.

Hypersthene (haipə'stēn). *Min.* Also **hypersthene**. [ad. F. *hypersthène* (named by Haüy in 1803), f. **HYPER-4** + Gr. σθένος strength; from its superior hardness as compared with hornblende, with which it was formerly confounded. The Eng. form is assimilated to the Greek.] A silicate of iron and magnesium, of the pyroxene group, a greenish-black or greenish-grey mineral, closely allied to hornblende, often exhibiting a peculiar metalloidal lustre.

1808 T. ALLAN *List Min.* 37 Hypersthene. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 132 Prismatoidal Schiefer-Spar, or Hypersthene. 1849 *DANA Geol.* xvii. (1850) 632 The pearly crystallization of the light grayish-green hypersthene. 1862 *ANSTEO Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 259 Varieties of hornblende and hypersthene, with chlorites, serpentines and mica, all abound.

b. *attrib.* **Hypersthene rock**: = **HYPERSTHENITE**. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 412/1 Dr. McCulloch . . . first noticed Hypersthene rocks in Skye and Ardnamurchan. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 366 The hypersthene mountains are painted in their real blackness. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 The Cucullins are quite unlike any other mountain group . . . the coal-black 'hypersthene' rocks of which they are composed being only found in that district.

Hence **Hypersthenic** (haipə'stēnik) *a.*, related to or containing hypersthene.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 412/1 A dyke of Hypersthenic trap was noticed in Radnorshire. *Ibid.*, Hypersthenic sienite.

1862 *ANSTEO Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 250 Most of the veins are filled up with hypersthenic rocks. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 127 The term hypersthenic granite is applied to an admixture of quartz and hypersthene, with scattered flakes of mica.

|| **Hypersthénia** (haipə'stē'nīā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. **HYPER-5** + Gr. σθένος strength.] Extreme or morbid excitement of the vital powers; the opposite of *asthenia*.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Hypersthenic** *a.*, relating to, characterized by, or producing hypersthénia.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypersthénite (haipə'stē'nīt). *Min.* [f. **HYPERSTHENE** + *-ITE*.] A dark granite-like aggregate of hypersthene and labradorite; also called **HYPERITE** and **NORITE**.

1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* App. C. 537 'Greenstones' . . . are different varieties of hypersthénite and gabbro. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xiii. 249 The hypersthénites, or those rocks which consist of rhombic pyroxene in conjunction with trichitic felspar.

Hyperthesis (haipə'pē'sis). [a. Gr. ὑπέθεσις transposition, f. ὑπέρ **HYPER-1** + θέσις placing.] Transposition, metathesis.

a. *Anc. Pros.* In a logacedic series, the substitution, for a particular foot in one line, strophe, etc., of another foot in a corresponding line, strophe, etc., involving interchange or reversal of the quantities; e.g. the substitution of an iamb (υ-) for a trochee (-υ) or vice versa. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

b. *Philol.* Transposition or metathesis of a letter from a particular syllable to the preceding or following syllable, as in Gr. μέλαινα for *μελανια. 1882 in *Ogilvie*.

Hyperthetic (haipə'pē'tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὑπερθετικός superlative.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperthesis.

+ **Hyperthetical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] Superlative.

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xv. Comm. (R.) These hyperthetical or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations.

Hypertrophic (haipə'trə'fik), *a.* [f. **HYPER-TROPH-1** + *-IC*.] Of the nature of, affected with, or producing hypertrophy. (Also *fig.*)

1832 *COLERIDGE in Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 956 The following Out-slough, or hypertrophic Stanza. 1839-47 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* III. 719/2 The anatomical characters of a hypertrophic brain. 1846 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 41 Their hypertrophic or abnormal condition.

b. *Gram.* Characterized by excess of expression.

1874 T. H. KEV *Lang.* 271 In the Old German we find an abundant crop of hypertrophic comparatives from prepositions.

So **Hypertrophical**, *a.* (Craig 1847).

Hypertrophied (haipə'trə'fid), *a.* [f. **HYPER-TROPHY** *sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.] Affected with hypertrophy; enlarged by excessive growth.

1835-6 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* l. 240/2 This cellular substance seemed to be hypertrophied. 1857 *BERKELEY Cryptog. Bot.* § 603. 532 The marginal sori being seated on the hypertrophied teeth. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 92 The kidney . . . may become hypertrophied, owing to the loss or incapacity of its fellow.

b. *fig.* Overgrown, excessive.

1879 *ROMANES in 19th Cent.* Sept. 414 Such hypertrophied conservatism as this ought not to be allowed to obstruct progress. 1881 — in *Nature* XXXIII. 285 It is hard to be patient with such hypertrophied absurdity.

Hypertrophous (haipə'trə'fəs), *a.* [f. stem of **HYPER-TROPH-1** + *-OUS*.] Characterized by or affected with hypertrophy.

1836-9 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* II. 826/2 The hypertrophous condition. 1876 G. W. BALFOUR *Dis. Heart* II. 60 The greatly dilated and hypertrophous left ventricle sends forward a wave of blood.

Hypertrophy (haipə'trə'fi), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *hypertrophia*, f. Gr. ὑπέρ (see **HYPER-5**) + τροφία, τροφή nourishment: cf. **ATROPHY**.] *Physiol. and Path.* Enlargement of a part or organ of an animal or plant, produced by excessive nutrition; excessive growth or development. The opposite of **ATROPHY**.

1834 J. FORBES *Lacune's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 657 Hypertrophy or dilatation of the heart. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 21 We question . . . whether this hypertrophy of fruit or vegetables improves their flavour. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 41 The term hypertrophy is applied to enlargement of a part from an increase of its normal constituents, the structure and arrangement remaining essentially unaltered. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 597/2 In many cases hypertrophy cannot be regarded as a deviation from health, but rather on the contrary as indicative of a high degree of nutrition and physical power. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 492 Accumulations of parenchymatous cells . . . constituting as it were local hypertrophies of the medullary rays.

b. *fig.* Overgrowth.

1856 *Chamb. Jnrl.* VI. 131 That hypertrophy of monarchism which grew up under Louis XIV, and in the end destroyed his dynasty. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 419/1 Nights of financial hypertrophy.

Hypertrophy, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*; cf. **ATROPHY** *v.*] *l. trans.* To affect with hypertrophy.

1846 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* (ed. 2) xxiv. 314 [The heart] is sooner hypertrophied, sooner attenuated. 1885

W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* iv. 101 The simple forms of its facial bones, not hypertrophied to make room for the teeth.

2. *intr.* To undergo hypertrophy.

1883 tr. *Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* i. § 72 (Cent.) When a tissue manifests an abnormal tendency to overgrowth, it is said to hypertrophy.

Hypethral, var. of **HYPERETHRAL**.

|| **Hypha** (həifā). *Bot.* Pl. *hyphæ* (-fī). [mod.L. (C. L. Willdenow, 1810), ad. Gr. ὑφή web.] The structural element of the thallome of Fungi, consisting of long slender branched filaments, usually having transverse septa, and together constituting the *mycelium*.

1866 in *Treats. Bot.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 14 In Chionyphe Carteri the threads grow over the cysts exactly as the hypha of lichens is represented as growing over the gonidia. 1875 (see **HYPHAL**). 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* i. 23 In most of our forest trees and in many other plants, the root-hairs are replaced by a fungus whose hyphae absorb the products of decay in organic matter. in the same way.

|| **Hyphæmia**, -emia (hif-, həifī-miā). *Path.* [f. Gr. ὑφ- = ὑπὸ under + αἷμα blood; cf. Gr. ὑφαίματος blood-shot. In mod.F. *hyphémic*.] a. Deficiency of blood. b. Extravasation of blood. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Hyphæne**, -ene (həifī-nē). *Bot.* [mod.L. (1801) arbitrarily f. Gr. ὑφαίν-ειν to weave.] A genus of palms with branching stems, found in Arabia, Africa, and Madagascar. One species, *H. Thebaica*, is the *DOUM*-palm. Also *attrib.*

1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. viii. 239 Hyphene palms. 1881 *Gd. Words* Jan. 37 Among other vegetable curiosities were the hyphæne—the only branching member of the palm family.

Hyphæresis, -eresis (hi-, həifī-rē'sis). *Gram.* [a. Gr. ὑφαίρεσις a taking away from under, omission: cf. *aphæresis*.] The omission of a letter or syllable in the body of a word.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Syllabic hyphæresis.

Hyphal (həifāl), a. *Bot.* [f. **HYPHA** + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the hypha of a fungus.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 267 In *Ursina barbata* the growth in length and thickness and the internal differentiation of the tissue depend entirely on the hyphae, and... the gonidia behave like foreign bodies in the hyphal tissue. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* i. 90 The spores and developing hyphal filaments become surrounded by dense clusters of leucocytes.

† **Hyphear**. *Obs.* [a. L. *hyphear* (Pliny), a. Gr. (Arcadian) ὑφear, a kind of mistletoe growing on pines or firs.] A kind of mistletoe.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 496 A difference there is in the Hyphear and Mistletoe, on what tree soever they are found. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. i. Whose muting on those trees doth make to grow Rots curing hyphear, and the mistletoe.

† **Hyphegetic**, a. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ὑψηγητικός fitted for guiding (applied to Plato's expository dialogues).] Of guiding or directing nature.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 175½ Of Platonick discourse there are two kinds, Hyphegetic, and Exegetic.

Hyphen (həifēn), sb. [a. late L. *hyphen*, a. late Gr. ἡ ὑφέν, subst. use of adv. ὑφέν together, in one, f. ὑφ-, ὑπὸ under + ἐν one.

The hyphen of the Greek grammarians was the sign υ, placed under a compound, to indicate that it was not to be read as two words: in this sense the word is sometimes used technically by Palaeographers.

1. A short dash or line (-) used to connect two words together as a compound; also, to join the separated syllables of a word, as at the end of a line; or to divide a word into parts for etymological or other purposes.

[1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 41 He would have us to read these two last words in one, by way of ὑφέν, thus.] c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 23 Hyphen is, as it were, a hand uniting whole words joined in composition; as, a hand-maid [etc.]. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Bellum Scribent.*, What a sight it is, to see writers committed together by the ears, for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, hyphens, and the like? 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hyphen*... is used, either when two words are joyned together, for the more conciseness of expression, as *Self-interest*; or when one part of a word concludes the former Line, and the one begins the next. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 299 When the two elements of the compound are only partially blended, a hyphen is put between them.

b. Applied to the 'plus' sign (+). 1850 DAUBENY *Atomic The.* iii. (ed. 2) 105 In Berzelius's method... to express compound salts, the symbols for each were brought together by means of an hyphen +.

2. *transf.* a. A short pause between two syllables in speaking.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* i. 15 Whistles low notes or seems to thrum his lute As a mere hyphen 'twixt two syllables Of any steeper man. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 208 With hyphens of silence between each two syllables.

b. A small connecting link. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 169 It was a 'bridge for migrations. It was a hyphen, connecting different races. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 21 June 6/8 M. de Lesseps, who is the sworn foe of all such geographical hyphens [isthmuses].

Hyphen (həifēn), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To join by a hyphen; to write (a compound) with a hyphen.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 306 The

Englishman imagines all words connected by apposition to be hyphenated together, and inflects them as a single word. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Intro. 23 Many specialized combinations... are often not even hyphenated. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curialia* 128 The Joneses, when their father was induced to move from Shepherd's Bush to Kensington, showed their gratitude to their mother by hyphenating her name with their own... 'The Misses Robinson-Jones'. 1894 *Sunday Sch. Times* (Philad.) 3 Feb. On the principle that words should not be hyphenated unless absolutely necessary.

Hyphenate (həifēn'et), v. [f. **HYPHEN** sb. + -ATE.] *trans.* = **HYPHEN** v.

1892 *Guardian* 14 Sept. 1358 We ought to hyphenate 'noble-simple' [Shaks. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 133]. Cloten is noble by rank, but 'simple', that is, a clown, by nature and habit.

Hence **Hyphenated** ppl. a.; also **Hyphenation**, the action of joining by a hyphen.

1852 N. & Q. 1st Ser. V. 124½ The Germans giving the hyphenated title thus. 1886 19th Cent. May 700 Arbitrary italicising, meaningless bracketing, and senseless hyphenation. 1893 E. COUES *Exp. Lewis & Clark* i. 66 In the text... the name usually stands Council-bluff, in one hyphenated word.

Hyphenic (həifēnik), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a hyphen.

1851 N. & Q. 1st Ser. IV. 204½ The following I should call a hyphenic error.

Hyphenize (həifēn'ize), v. [f. **HYPHEN** sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* = **HYPHEN** v.

1869 *South. Rev.* July 59 A flood of absurdities, many of which are badly hyphenized elongations of existing vocabularies. 1879 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 4/6 The reconciliation of Austria and Hungary, and the predominance of the latter in a hyphenized monarchy.

Hence **Hyphenization**, the action of joining or writing with a hyphen.

1851 N. & Q. 1st Ser. IV. 204½ A neglect of mental hyphenization often leads to mistake as to an author's meaning. 1894 *Sunday Sch. Times* (Philad.) 3 Feb. No two writers, probably, would agree as to the hyphenization of any fifty words taken at random.

Hyphomycetous (hif-, həifō-mēsītēs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Hyphomycetes* (f. Gr. ὑφή web + μυκήτης fungi) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the *Hyphomycetes*, a group of fungi consisting simply of hyphae (Martins *Flora Crypt.* Erlang. 1817).

1887 GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* ii. v. 172 The Entolomaeae... are simple hyphomycetous forms.

Hypidiomorphic (hipidiōmōrf'ik), a. *Min.* [mod. f. (Rosenbusch) *hyp-*, **HYPO-** + **IDIMORPHIC**.] Partially or incompletely idiomorphic.

1888 A. C. LAWSON in *Amer. Geologist* Apr. 204 The order being first plagioclase in more or less idiomorphic lath-shaped individuals lying in all positions, then augite generally allotriomorphic, sometimes hypidiomorphic.

Hence **Hypidiomorphically** adv. 1888 W. S. BAYLEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 209 The rock is hypidiomorphically granular.

Hypinosis (hipinō'sis). *Path.* [f. **HYPO-** + Gr. ἵς, ἰν-ós tissue + -OSIS.] A diseased state of the blood in which the quantity of fibrin is below the normal; opp. to *hyperinosis*.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* i. 296 These researches exhibit less of the characters of hypinosis than those instituted on the blood at the commencement of continued fever. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 704 Hypinosis may be a result of hæmorrhage.

Hence **Hypinotic** a., pertaining to hypinosis. 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypiodic, -iodous, etc.: see **HYPO-IODIC**, etc.

Hypish, obs. form of **HYPIRISH**.

|| **Hypnæsthesia** (hipnēs'tē'sis). *Path.* [f. Gr. ὑπν-ós sleep + αἰσθησις perception, feeling.] Sleepy feeling; dulled sensibility; drowsiness.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Hence **Hypnæsthesio** a., affected with hypnæsthesia.

1889 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331½ Many of these pathological phenomena are simply the hypnæsthetic nerves picking up the physiological sights, sounds, and sensations.

Hypnagogic (hipnāgō'gik), a. [ad. F. *hypnagogique*, f. Gr. ὑπν-ós sleep + ἀγῶγός leading, f. ἀγειν to lead.] Properly, inducing or leading to sleep; in quotes.—that accompanies falling asleep.

1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* i. 390 The 'hypnagogic' hallucination was as truly the projection of the percipient's own mind as the dream. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 215 Hallucinations like the 'hypnagogic illusions' with which many people are familiar.

|| **Hypnale**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *hypnale* (Solinus), a. Gr. ὑπναλή, fem. of ὑπναλέος sending to sleep, f. ὑπνος sleep.] (See quotes.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. x. (1495) 763 Vmpnalis is a manere of adder that sleeth wyth slepe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 The Dipsas kills those whom shee stingeth with thirst. The Hypanale with sleep, as befell to Cleopatra. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1690) 440 Those whom the Hypnale stingeth die with sleep.

Hypnic (hip'nik), a. *rare*. [ad. Gr. ὑπνικ-ός, f. ὑπνος sleep.] Of, pertaining to, or inducing sleep. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnic*, having power to produce sleep.

Hypno- (hip'nō-), before a vowel *hypn-*, combining form of Gr. ὑπνος sleep. The compounds in Greek were not numerous, and all those employed in English are new formations, and chiefly pathological terms.

Hypnolate [Gr. -βαρῆς walker], a sleep-walker (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hypnocest** (hip'nōsist) *Biol.*, an encysted protozoan which remains quiescent and does not develop spores. **Hypnodylic** (-dī'lik) a. [ODYLIC], pertaining to an 'odylic force' producing the hypnotic state; so **Hypno'dylism**, the practice of using this force. **Hypnogenesis**, **Hypnogeny**, induction of the hypnotic state; so **Hypnogenetic**, -genic, **Hypnogenous** *adjs.*, producing the hypnotic state; *rarely*, producing sleep. **Hypnogenetically** *adv.*, by hypnogenesis. **Hypnology** [cf. F. *hypnologie*], the part of physiological science which deals with the phenomena of sleep; hence **Hypnologic**, -ical *adjs.*, of or pertaining to hypnology. **Hypnologist**, one versed in hypnology. **Hypnophobia**, **Hypnophoby** [Gr. -φοβία, f. φόβος fear; cf. F. *hypnophobie*], a morbid dread of falling asleep (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hypnophobic** a. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hypnoscope** [Gr. σκοπός see-scope], an instrument used to ascertain if a person is a hypnotic subject. **Hypnosophist**, an adept in **Hypnosophy** [Gr. σοφία wisdom], knowledge of the phenomena of sleep. **Hypnosperm**, -spore *Bot.*, an oospore or zygosporon (in the *Algae*) which, after fertilization, passes through a period of rest before germinating; a resting cell or spore; so **Hypnosporange**, **Hypnosporangium** *Bot.*, a sporangium containing hypnosporon; **Hypnosporic** a., of the nature of a hypnosporon.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 841½ The sclerotia are similar in nature to the 'hypnosporon' of other Protozoa. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 258 The [Amœba] when in a state of repose... forms a spherical or oval ball... It sometimes occurs in this condition surrounded by a delicate membrane forming a 'hypnocyst'. It is then 'resting', owing to drought or plentiful nutrition. 1889 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/7 'Hypnodylic operators are born, not made. *Ibid.* The phenomena of 'hypnodylism' in actual operation. *Ibid.* The scope of hypnotism and odylism, the aspects of 'hypnogenesis', the conditions of odylic force. 1887 E. GURNEY in *Mind* Apr. 214 Certain recent events, however, have given special importance to this topic of trance-induction or 'hypnogeny', and have raised... the question of the efficacy of psychical influence as a 'hypnogenetic agent'. 1888 *Science* 9 Nov. 222 Physical methods [of hypnotization], especially hypnogenetic zones, do not exist except as the results of suggestion. 1884 *Land. Med. Rec.* Aug. 360 We call those substances 'hypnogenic' which, when administered, may cause sleep. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 737 The so-called 'hysterogenic' and 'hypnogenic' pressure points. 1886 F. W. H. MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* Oct. 127 No attempt... has been made to correlate this 'hypnogenetic force' or suggestion at a distance with hypnogenous agencies employed in the subject's actual presence. *Ibid. note*, I must adopt from the French the word 'hypnogeny' for the production of hypnotic states. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hypnologic', of or belonging to hypnology. 1847 CRAIG, 'Hypnological'. 1850 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 203 Azam has repeated Mr. Braid's hypnological experiments, and finds that catalepsy and anaesthesia can be obtained in the way he indicates. 1847-9 TORD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 681½ An advertising 'hypnologist' whom I allowed to try his art upon the sleepless individual. 1833 DUNGLISON (Worcester), 'Hypnology'. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnology*, the part of hygiene which treats of the doctrine of sleep. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hypnophobia', term for fear or dread of sleep; also a term for Epithales, or night-mare; 'hypnophoby'. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 21½ He [Dr. J. Ochorowicz] finds that by hanging a magnetic tube, which he calls a 'hypnoscope', from the index finger, sensations of a peculiar description are realized. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 3/2 Experiments have proved that about 30 per cent. of mankind can be subjected to mesmeric influences, while on the rest the hypnoscope has no effect. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Aug. 196½ Every 'hypnosophist'... has his own little private dodge for smuggling himself over the frontier of the land of Nod. *Ibid.*, The term 'hypnosophy' is new, perhaps, but it looks rather neat and convenient. *Ibid.*, Hypnosophy stands to scientific discussion of the facts about sleep as theosophy stands to religion. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 266 It (the zygosperm) then remains dormant through the winter as a resting cell or 'hypnosperm', germinating in the spring.

Hypnoid (hip'noid), a. *Bot.* [f. **HYPN-**UM + -OID.] Belonging or akin to the genus *Hypnum*. 1852 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* i. xv. 481 The surrounding rocks are covered with jungermannias and hypnoid mosses.

Hypnone (hip'nōn). *Med.* [a. F. *hypnone*, f. Gr. ὑπν-ós sleep + -ONE.] A name given to acetophenone, C₆H₅.CO.CH₃, as a hypnotic.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnone*,... Dujardin-Benauet's term for phenylmethylketone or acetophenone. A colourless, very mobile liquid... obtained by distilling a mixture of calcium benzoate and acetate. 1888 *Medical News* (U.S.) 19 May 547½ Various other hypnotics have been more recently proposed, such as... hypnone and methylal.

Hypnophilous (hipnō'filēs), a. [f. Gr. ὑπνο-ν **HYPNUM** + φίλος loving.] (See quot.)

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnophilous*, growing among the mosses.

Hypnosis (hipnō'sis). *Phys.* [f. Gr. type ὑπνωσις, n. of action f. ὑπνός-ειν to put to sleep. Cf. F. *hypnose* morbid sleep.]

1. 'The inducement or the gradual approach of sleep' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1876 HARELY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 765 It invariably produced hypnosis and contraction of the pupil in him.

2. Artificially produced sleep: esp. that induced by hypnotism; the hypnotic state.

1882 Quain's *Dict. Med.* 973 The too ready adoption of hypnosis or Braidism may do harm rather than good. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 27 Aug. 455 The stages of hypnosis attained, varied from a slight degree of drowsiness to deep trance. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 2/1 The waking from hypnosis occurs through immediate action of the imagination, the command to wake up, or through sense [etc.]. 1898 *Times* 13 July 4/1 Any suggestion offered to a person during hypnosis has an exaggerated effect on his mind.

Hypnotic (hipnō'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *hypnotique* (16th c. in Paré), ad. late L. *hypnōticus*, *a. Gr.* ὑπνωτικός inclined to sleep, sleepy; also, putting to sleep, narcotic, *f. ὑπνός* to put to sleep. In 2, short for *neuro-hypnotic*: see HYPNOTISM.]

A. adj. 1. Inducing sleep; soporific. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* l. ii. 31 Not neglecting hypnotic, cordial, and deopillative medicines. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1772) 300 Hypnotic Draughts constantly repeated. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* l. 249 The hydrate of chloral is a drug of great value as possessing hypnotic qualities without the evils attendant on other drugs of this class.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hypnotism or 'nervous sleep'; accompanied by hypnotism; producing hypnotism, hypnotizing.

1843 BRAID *Neurypnol.* 7 In respect to the Neuro-Hypnotic state induced by the method explained in this treatise, *Ibid.* 14 The method I now recommend for inducing the hypnotic condition. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 696/2 Some remarkable connection between the state of the eyes and condition of the brain and spinal cord, during the hypnotic state. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 238 In the hypnotic or so-called mesmeric state. 1884 E. GURNEY in *Mind* Jan. 115 A gradual and continuous decline of hypnotic waking into hypnotic sleep. 1892 *19th Cent.* Jan. 24 To this day the Fakirs of India throw themselves into a state of hypnotic ecstasy. 1898 *Times* 13 July 3/6 If they were going to suggest that the will had been obtained by hypnotic suggestion.

3. Susceptible to hypnotism; hypnotizable. 1881 *Standard* 29 Jan. The unfortunate young man was 'hypnotic'. 1892 E. HART in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 3 Dec. 1220 The confirmed and trained hypnotic subject is a minded individual in mind and body.

B. sb. 1. An agent that produces sleep; a sedative or soporific drug.

1681 tr. Willis' *Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Hypnotic*, a medicine that causes sleep. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compil.* XIV. 489 Hypnotics are oft necessary in this Disease. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 70 Evident to all who know the nature and operation of hypnotics. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xv. (1879) 576 The drowning voice of a heavy reader on a dull subject, is often a most effectual hypnotic. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 344 In moderate doses chloral hydrate is a pure hypnotic.

2. A person under the influence of hypnotism. 1888 C. L. NORTON in *N. Amer. Rev.* June 705 It is a recognized fact that the senses of hypnotics fall completely under the control of the hypnotizer. 1893 E. HART in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 11 Feb. 302 The hypnotic under the influence of suggestion is capable of becoming a dangerous lunatic of a new kind.

+Hypnotical (hipnō'tikāl), *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. A. 1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 112 Their similitude to Hypnoticall medicaments.

Hence **Hypnotically** *adv.*, in a hypnotic manner; by means of hypnotism.

c. 1700 D. G. *Harangues Quack Doctors* 15 It affecteth the Cure... Hypnotically. 1893 *19th Cent.* Oct. 708 It would be a conceivable hypothesis that the trance condition is produced hypnotically. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/1 The Hypnotiser... hypnotically suggested her visions.

Hypnotism (hipnō'tizm), [f. HYPNOT-IC + -ISM. This word is due to Dr. James Braid of Manchester, who in 1842 introduced the term *neuro-hypnotism* for 'the state or condition of nervous sleep', and in 1843 used the shortened form *hypnotism*, when the context made the sense plain.]

1. The process of hypnotizing, or artificially producing a state in which the subject appears to be in a deep sleep, without any power of changing his mental or physical condition, except under the influence of some external suggestion or direction, to which he is involuntarily and unconsciously obedient. On recovering from this condition, the person has usually no remembrance of what he has said or done during the hypnotic state. The term is also applied to the branch of science which deals with the production of this state, and its causes and phenomena. See BRAIDISM, MESMERISM.

The usual way of inducing the state consists in causing a person to look fixedly, for several minutes, with complete concentration of the attention, at a bright or conspicuous object placed above and in front of the eyes at so short a distance that the convergence of the optic axes can only be accomplished with effort.

1842 BRAID in *Trans. Brit. Assoc.* (29 June), Practical Essay on the Curative Agency of Neuro-Hypnotism. 1843 — *Neurypnol.* 13 By the term 'Neuro-Hypnotism' then, it is to be understood 'nervous sleep'; and, for the sake of brevity, suppressing the prefix 'neuro', by the terms—*Hypnotic*, will be understood 'The state or condition of nervous sleep'; *Hypnotize*, 'To induce nervous sleep'; *Hypnotized*, 'One who has been put into the state of nervous sleep'; *Hypnotism*, 'Nervous sleep'; *Hypnotist*, 'One who practises Neuro-Hypnotism'. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 695/2 Modes of inducing somnambulism... *pract.* Vol. V.

tised... under the designation of hypnotism. 1852 BRAID (*title*) *Magic, Witchcraft, Animal Magnetism, Hypnotism and Electro Biology* (ed. 3). 1883 *19th Cent.* Oct. 696 Under the name of Hypnotism, the subject has after a long interval reappeared on the scientific horizon. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 27 Aug. 459 Hypnotism is an agent of great value in the treatment of chronic alcoholism. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 1/3 Hypnotism is the science which deals with the phenomena of a peculiar mental state produced by artificial means. 1898 *Times* 14 July 14/3 The habitual use of hypnotism on women is greatly injurious, both morally and intellectually.

2. The state thus induced: the hypnotized or hypnotic condition.

1843 [see sense 1]. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 760 This induced him [Braid] to give another name, Hypnotism, to the state in which persons are thus placed. 1850 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Feb. 139/2 Hypnotism, or nervous sleep, now exciting so much attention in the French medical world. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 215 The enchanters and magicians arrived... at the faculty of... inducing fits of hypnotism, trance, mania. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 98 Swedenborg had the power of inducing, in his own case, a state clearly the same as what we now call mesmerism or hypnotism.

3. Sleepiness or sleep artificially induced by any means; also *fig.*

1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 27 He has fallen into a sort of Biblical hypnotism, or artificial slumber, under the influence of which the actual meaning of words and phrases fails to rouse attention. 1875 H. C. WOON *Therap.* (1879) 23, I have given a hypodermic injection of a grain of morphia to a man, inducing a degree of hypnotism. 1885 *Times* 15 Dec. 9 The country will be the gainer by the hypnotism of the one party and the forbearance of the other.

Hypnotist (hipnō'tist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies or practises hypnotism; a hypnotizer. Also *attrib.*

1843 [see HYPNOTISM 1]. 1884 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 12 Results which... indicate a special sympathy or 'rapport' between a hypnotist or mesmerist and a sensitive subject'. 1890 *Athenaeum* 10 May 603/1 The cleverest hypnotists have recently told us that they cannot induce a victim to commit an act altogether repugnant to his or her moral character. 1893 E. HART in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 18 Feb. 363 The hypnotist faith-curer of the hospital ward and the priestly faith-curer of the grotto are in truth utilising the same human elements.

Hence **Hypnotistic** *a.*, relating to hypnotists or hypnotism.

Hypnotize (hipnō'taiz), *v.* [f. as HYPNOT-IC + -IZE in F. *hypnotiser*.] *trans.* To put into a hypnotic state; to place under the influence of hypnotism; to mesmerize. Also *to hypnotize into* (a state or belief). Also *absol.*

1843 [see HYPNOTISM 1]. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 703/1 Observations upon individuals hypnotized by Mr. Braid. 1880 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 4 Sept. 382 The natural normal state of those who may be readily hypnotized. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/5 They hypnotized themselves into believing in it. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 3 Dec. 1219 Anyone can hypnotize, and every one can be hypnotized if he is patient enough, and either scientifically intelligent or ignorantly fanatic. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Feb. 2/4 Houses of Representatives have been hypnotized into subservience.

Hence **Hypnotized** *pp. a.*; **Hypnotizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.* Also **Hypnotizable**, capable of being hypnotized. **Hypnotizability** (hipnō'taizābiliti), capability of being hypnotized. **Hypnotization**, the action of hypnotizing, or condition of being hypnotized. **Hypnotizer**, one who hypnotizes.

1888 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* May 520 To furnish a criterion of the 'hypnotizability of the subject. 1895 *Eng. Mechanic* 13 Feb. 512 The number of 'hypnotisable subjects. 1893 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 67 After a very short course of 'hypnotisation. 1892 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 26/2 Horses are very susceptible to hypnotization. 1843 'Hypnotized [see HYPNOTISM 1]. 1880 ROMANES in *19th Cent.* Sept. 475 When he clattered his teeth, the hypnotised patient repeated the movement. 1883 *Ibid.* Oct. 701 The 'subject' mimics or obeys his 'hypnotiser in a quite mechanical way. 1889 *Athenaeum* 25 May 661/1 He meets the monk Hellobas... reputed hypnotizer and mesmerist. 1843 BRAID *Neurypnol.* 7 It was alleged that my mode of 'hypnotizing was no novelty. 1883 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 63 The hypnotising process may carry a 'sensitive' subject in a minute... into hypnotic sleep.

Hypnotoid (hipnō'toid), *a.* [f. HYPNOT-IC + -OID.] Like or resembling the hypnotic state.

1887 E. GURNEY in *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Res.* Dec. 201 This young lady had a wonderful hypnotoid sensitiveness, by which she was sometimes able to make unconscious estimates.

|| Hypnum (hipnō'm). *Bot.* Pl. hypnums, hypna. [mod. L., ad. Gr. ὑπνον (Theophr.) 'moss growing on trees'.] A large genus of pleurocarpons mosses; feather-moss.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The branches of the Hypnums are usually spread about upon the ground, and are perennial. *Ibid.*, The family of the Hypna is very numerous. 1837 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 155 Amongst hypna in spongy places. 1857 THORAU *Autumn* (1894) 138 One whole side, the upper, was covered with green hypnum.

Hypo (hī'pō), *sb. 1* ? *Obs.* Also 8 *hippo*, *hyppo*, 9 *pl.* (*rare*) *hypos*. [Abbreviation of HYPOCHONDRIA: cf. HYP.] Morbid depression of spirits.

1711 MANORVILLE (*title*) A Treatise of the Hypochondriack and Hysterick Passion vulgarly call'd the Hypo in Men and Vapours in Women. 1725 BAILEY *Fraser. Collog.* 163 When he's neither in a Passion, nor in the Hippo, nor in

Liquor. 1738 [see HYP]. 1756-66 AMORY J. BUNDLE (1770) 111. 157 A chronic hypno. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White J.* 1 When my hypos get the upper hand of me. 1869 Mrs. STOWE *Oldtown F.* 333 Alleging as a reason that 't would bring on her hypos'.

Hypo (hā'pō), *sb. 2* *Photogr.* [Abbreviation of HYPOSULPHITE.] The salt formerly called hypsulphite, now thiosulphate, of soda, used for fixing photographic pictures. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) l. 155/1 A little will be lost in the hypo fixing bath. *Ibid.* 155/2 The proof assumes a disagreeable red hue after it is fixed with the hypo. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 11. 76 Hypo is cheap, and can be bought at nearly every drug store. *Ibid.* 274 The action of restrainers and retarders, of hypo-eliminators.

Hypo- (hī'pō, hā'pō), before vowels also *hyp-*, *prefix*; repr. Gr. ὑπο-, ὑπ- (*f. ὑπό* prep. and adv. 'under' = L. *sub*), largely employed in Greek in the formation of verbs, adjectives, and substantives.

With verbs, and their derivatives, ὑπο- had the senses 'under, beneath, down, from below; underhand, secretly; in a subordinate degree, slightly'. With adjectives and substantives, ὑπο- had the local sense 'beneath, under' in a prepositional relation to the substantive implied in the radical part, or the sense 'in a lower relation, in a lower degree, slightly, somewhat, a little' in an adverbial relation. Few Greek words containing the prefix came down through late L. and Fr. into English; the only ones of ME. age being the ecclesiastical words *hypocrite* and *hypocrisy*, found soon after 1200 (the derivatives, *hypocritic*, *-al*, etc. are later, of 16th c.). A few technical words, e.g. *hyposarcia*, *hypostasis*, occur (though hardly as Eng.) in end of 14th c.; a considerable number, including *hypochondria*, *-chondria*, *hypostatic*, *hypotenuse*, *hypothec*, *hypothesis*, *hypotracheum*, *hypotyphosis*, appear in 16th c., and others, as *hypocaust*, *hypogaster*, *-gastrium*, *hypogæal*, in 17th c. But the great majority of the *hypo-* formations belong to the vocabulary of modern science, and have no actual Greek prototypes, but are formed (usually) on Greek elements, and more or less in accordance with Greek principles of word-formation. *Hypo-* has not, like *hyper-*, become a living element, capable of being prefixed at will to words of any origin.

The first vowel in Gr. ὑπο-, L. *hypo-*, is short, and all the early words in English were introduced with the *y* short, as in *hypocrite*, *hypocrisy*, etc. The *y* is marked as short in all compounds with *hypo-* in Pronouncing Dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. Some later Dictionaries, while retaining short *y* under stress, primary or secondary, as in *hypocaust*, *hypothetic*, make it long (oi) in unaccented syllables, as in *hypothesis*, *hypotenuse*. But the later tendency in the South of England has been to treat *y* in all positions except before two consonants as (oi), and, against etymology and history, to say *hyposulphate*, *hypostatical*, etc.

1. 1. In words from Greek: the most important of these are *hypochondria*, *hypocrisy*, *hypocrite*, *hypotenuse*, *hypothec*, *hypothesis*, and their derivatives.

2. In modern formations, with sense 'under, beneath, below', of relative position; sometimes antithetical to terms in EPI- or HYPER-. In one set (a), *hypo-* has a prepositional relation governing the sb. occurring or implied in the following element, as in *hypobasal*, *HYPOBRANCHIAL*, *HYPODERMIC*, *HYPOGLOSSAL*; in another (b), *hypo-* qualifies the second element adverbially or attributively, signifying that this is itself the *nether* or *lower* of two (or more), as in *HYPOBLAST*, *hypomere*, *hypozoa* (animals low in the scale).

3. *Mus.* a. Prefixed to the names of musical modes in *hypæolian*, *-dorian*, *-ionian*, *-lydian*, *-mixolydian*, *-phrygian*, to denote either (a) the grave modes in Ancient Greek music, beginning at a definite interval below the ordinary *Æolian*, *Dorian*, etc. or (b) the 'plagal' modes in mediæval music, each of which has a compass a fourth below that of the corresponding 'authentic' mode. b. Also formerly in names of intervals measured downwards, as *hypodiapason*, *-diapente*, *-diatessaron*, *-ditone* (see DIAPASON, etc.). (Cf. HYPER- 2.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 98 If the leading part were highest, then would they call it [a Fugue] in hypodiapassaron, which is the fourth beneath. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 260 Clio with the Moon move after the Hypodorian manner. *Ibid.* 261 Urania also doth the eight create And musick Hypo-Lydian elevate. 1760 STILES *Anc. Greek Music in Phil. Trans.* LI. 712 We have already shown the Hypodorian mese to have been in e, the Hypophrygian in f, and the Hypolydian in g. *Ibid.*, The Hypoionian mese was inserted in f natural, and the Hypoæolian in g natural, at a fourth respectively from the Ionian and Æolian. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 290 The Mixolydian and Hypolydian were subordinate species of the Lydian [mood]. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 17. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 6/4 Much fun was made of a sailor's ditty said to be written in the hypomixolydian mode.

4. 'To some extent', 'slightly', 'somewhat', in many adjectives; similarly in substantives, with the sense 'slight' or 'deficient'. These words belong chiefly to pathology, and are the opposites of similar formations beginning with HYPER- II.

5. In Chemistry, *hypo-* (in contrast to HYPER- 7) is used to name an oxygen compound lower in the series than that having the simple name without *hypo-*; thus, *sulphurous acid* = H₂SO₃, *hyposulphurous acid* = H₂SO₂, *vanadic oxide* V₂O₅, *hypovanadic oxide* V₂O₄(VO), *vanadous oxide* V₂O₃, *hypovanadous oxide* V₂O₂(VO).

II. The more important words belonging to all these groups appear in their alphabetical order as main words; others of less importance or less frequent use follow here. (In many of these the immediate derivation is obvious, they being simply formed by prefixing *hypo-* to another word, the etymology of which will be found in its place: e.g. *hypozootic*, f. *hypo-* + *azotic*, etc.)

Hypoantimonate *Chem.*, a salt of antimony tetroxide. **Hypocaria** pl. *Ichthyol.* [Gr. ὑπόριον little egg], a pair of protuberant oval ganglia developed beneath the optic lobes of osseous fishes; hence **Hypocarian** *a. Chem.* = **Hypocritous**; hence **Hypocritoid** = hypocritous acid, $H_2N_2O_2$ (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypobasal** *a. Bot.*, applied to the lower of the two cells or portions of the oospore of vascular cryptogams (cf. *Epibasal*). **Hypobole** (hippobōlē) *Rhet.* [Gr. ὑποβολή, f. ὑποβάλλειν to throw under, suggest], the mentioning and refuting of objections which might be brought against the speaker's case by an opponent. **Hypocatharsis** *Med.* [*CA*-THARSIS], a slight purging; so **Hypocathartic** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypochil** (-kil), **Hypochilium** (-kilium) *Bot.* [Gr. χείλος lip], the basal portion of the labellum of an orchid (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hypochlorin** *Chem.* [Gr. χλωρός green], Pringsheim's name for a substance found in every plant-cell which contains chlorophyll. **Hypoclidium** (-klaidium) *Ornith.* [Gr. κλείς, κλειδ-key], the interclavicular element of the clavicles of a bird, seen in the merrythought of a fowl; hence **Hypoclidian** *a.* + **Hypoclon**, a semicolon. **Hypocone** *Zool.* [*CON*], the sixth cusp of the upper molar tooth of mammals of the group *Buriodonta*. **HypocrySTALLINE** *a. Min.*, consisting of crystals contained in a non-crystalline or massive mineral substance. **Hypocycle** *nonce-wd.* (see quot., and cf. *Epicycle*). **Hypodaetylum** *Ornith.* [Gr. δακτύλος finger], the lower surface of a bird's toe (Mayne, 1855). + **Hypodeacon** [Gr. ὑποδίακονος under-servant], a subdeacon. **Hypoderma-tomy** *Med.* [Gr. δερμα skin + τομή cutting], incision of a subcutaneous part (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypodermoclysis** (-daimp'klisis) *Med.* [Gr. κλύσις a washing, drenching], the injection of nutrient fluids under the skin in the collapse from cholera or other exhausting diseases. **Hypodiastole** (-daiiæ'stōli) *Gr. Gram.* [Gr. ὑποδιαστολή] = *DIASTOLE* 3 (q.v., quot. 1833). **Hypodicrotous** (-dai'krōtēs) *a. Phys.*, having a slight secondary wave in each pulse-beat. + **Hypodidascalic** [ad. Gr. ὑποδιδασκαλος; see *DIDASCALIC*], an under-teacher, an usher. **Hypodigmatical** *a.* [Gr. ὑποδειγματικός], indicating by way of example or symbol. **Hypodrome** [med.L. *hypodromum* (see *Du Cange*), f. Gr. ὑπό under + δρόμος course], a roofed porch or colonnade. **Hypodynamic** *a. Path.*, characterized by weakness or prostration (cf. *ADYNAMIC*). **Hypo-ellipsoid** *Geom.*, a curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle or ellipse rolling along the inside of an ellipse (cf. *HYPOCYCLOID*). **Hypogæate** (-dzi'kē) *Chem.*, a salt of hypogæic acid. **Hypogæic** (-dzi'kik) *a. Chem.* [f. mod.L. (*Arachis*) *hypogæa* the earth-nut; see *HYPOGÆAN*], in *hypogæic acid*: see quot. + **Hypogeody** [f. Gr. ὑπόγειος underground, *HYPOGÆAN* + *ody* way], a branch of applied mathematics, by which subterranean distances and directions are ascertained; subterranean surveying. **Hypogenous** (-p'dzēnos) *a. Bot.* [Gr. -γενής produced], (a) growing upon the under surface of leaves; (b) growing beneath the surface. **Hypognathism**, hypognathous conformation. **Hypognathous** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], having the under mandible longer than the upper. + **Hypogram** [Gr. ὑπόγραμμα something written below] (see quot.). **Hypohyal** *a. Anat.* [see *HYO-*, *HYOID*], forming the base of the hyoid arch; also as *sb.*, that part of the hyoid arch which lies between the stylohyal and basibranchial. **Hypo-keimnometry** [Gr. ὑποκείμενον underlying substance or essence + *-METRY*] (see quot.). **Hypokinetic** *a. Path.* [*KINETIC*], having defective muscular action (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypolemniscus**, + **Hypolemnisk** [Gr. ὑποληνίσκος, f. ὑληνίσκος band, fillet], the critical mark —. **Hypologism** (-p'lōdziz'm) [Gr. ὑπολογισμός a ratio in which the antecedent is the smaller number] (see quot.). **Hypomenous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. μένειν to remain] (see quot.). **Hypomere** *Biol.* [Gr. μέρος part], the lower half of certain sponges; hence **Hypomeral** *a.*, pertaining to a hypomere. **Hy-**

pnomnematic *a.* [Gr. ὑπομνηματικός, f. ὑπόμνημα note, memorandum], having the form of memoranda or notes. **Hypomnestic** *a.* [Gr. ὑπομνηστικός suggestive to the memory], pertaining to or awakening recollection. **Hyponeuria** *Path.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve], deficient or diminished nervous power (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hyponoia** [Gr. ὑπόνοια, f. ὑπονοέειν to suspect], underlying meaning. **Hypopome** (hippōmōm) *Zool.* [Gr. ὑπονομή underground passage], the ambulatory pipe or fleshy funnel of a cephalopod. **Hyponychial** (-ni'kiāl) *a.* [Gr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχ-nail], seated under the nail (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hyponychon**, -chum *Path.* [as prec.], an effusion of blood under a nail (*ibid.*). **Hypo-osmious** *a. Chem.* [*OSMIUM*], containing less oxygen than osmium compounds, as *h. oxide* = osmium monoxide OsO , *h. sulphite* OsO_3 . **Hypopsy** *Path.* [Gr. ψῆψis digestion], defective digestion. **Hypopetalous** (-petālos) *a. Bot.* (also + *-petaleous*, -ious), having the petals inserted beneath the ovary (Mayne 1855); belonging to the *Hypopetalæ* of Jussieu, a division of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants; hence **Hypopetaly**, hypopetalous condition (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypophet** [Gr. ὑποφήτης], an interpreter, expounder. **Hypophleous** (-flēos) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φλοιός bark], of lichens: growing under the outer layers of bark on trees, etc. (Mayne 1855); so also **Hypophleodal**, **Hypophleodic** *adjs.* **Hypophonic** (-fēnik) *a.* [Gr. φωνή voice], serving as an accompaniment or response; so **Hypophonous** *a.* **Hypophora** *Rhet.* [Gr. ὑποφορά], the statement of an opponent's probable objection to the speaker's argument (cf. *hypobole*). **Hypophyllium** *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον little leaf] (see quot.). + **Hypophyllospermons** *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf + σπέρμα seed] (see quot.). **Hypophyllous** (-fī'los) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], growing under, or on the under side of, a leaf. **Hypophysical** *a.* [*PHYSICAL*], lying beneath or below the physical. **Hypophysic**, matters that lie beneath physics. **Hypopial** *a.*, pertaining to the hypopus. **Hypoplasia** *Path.* [Gr. -πλασία, πλάσις formation], defective growth of an organ or tissue. **Hypoplastic** *a.*, pertaining to the hypoplasia. **Hypoplastic** *Zool.*, Huxley's name for the third lateral piece of the plastron of *Chelonia* = *hyposternal*. **Hypoplasty** *Path.* [Gr. πλαστός moulded, formed], 'a diminution of the fibrin in the blood; also, a diminution of the nutritive or generative activity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypopodium** *Bot.* [Gr. πούς, ποδ-foot], the stalk of the carpels (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hypopterate** *a. Bot.* [Gr. πτερόν wing], 'applied by Mirbel to a cupula when it is winged inferiorly' (Mayne 1855). **Hypoptilum** *Ornith.* [Gr. πτίλον feather], the subsidiary shaft or plume of a feather, which springs from the main stem at the junction of quill and rachis; the after-shaft, the hyporachis; hence **Hypoptilar** *a.* **Hypopous** (hippōpōs) *Zool.* [Gr. ὑπόπους having feet beneath], a heteromorphous nymphal form of certain acaroids. **Hypopygal** (-pī'dziāl) *a.*, pertaining to the hypopygium; situated under the end of the abdomen. **Hypopygium** (-pī'dzi'hm) *Entom.* [Gr. ὑποπύγιον rump, tail, πυγή buttocks], (a) see quot.; (b) the clasp organ at the end of the abdomen of many male dipterous insects. **Hyporachidian** (hyporrh-) *a.*, of or pertaining to the hyporachis. **Hyporachis** (hyporrhachis) (-p'rākis), *Ornith.* [Gr. ράχis spine], the accessory rachis or shaft of a bird's feather, the hypoptilum. **Hyporachial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hyporachis of a feather. **Hyporachis** *Ornith.*, one of the barbs of the after-shaft or hyporachis of a feather. **Hyporchema**, **hyporcheme** (hipp'rikēm) [Gr. ὑπόρχημα, f. ὀρχέσθαι to dance], a choral hymn to Apollo, accompanied by dancing and pantomimic action. **Hyporchematic** (hipp'rikēmatik) *a.* [Gr. ὑπορχηματικός], accompanied by dancing. **Hyporrhined** *phl. a. nonce-wd.* [Gr. ὑπόρρινος under the nose, ὑπορρίνιον moustache], moustached. **Hyporrhhythmic** (-ri'hmik) *a.* [*RHYTHMIC*], deficient in rhythm; said of a heroic hexameter in which the caesura is not observed (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hyposcleral** (-skli'rāl) *a. Surg.* [see *SCLECTIC*], performed beneath the sclerotic coat of the eye. **Hyposclerite** (-skli'rēit) *Min.* [Gr. σκληρός hard], a blackish-green less hard variety of *Albite* (*Dana Min.* (1868) 350). **Hyposclerous** *a.*, somewhat hard (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hyposkeletal** *a. Anat.* [see *SKELETON*], developed below the endoskeleton; = *HYPAxIAL* (cf. *EPISKELETAL*). + **Hyposphagma**, **hyposphagm**

[Gr. ὑπόσφαγμα], a contusion; a blood-shot eye. **Hyposphene** (hippōsfin) *Comp. Anat.* [Gr. σφήν wedge], Cope's name for a wedge-shaped vertebral process situated on the neural arch below the postzygapophyses, in some extinct reptiles of the Permian period; hence **Hypospheneal** *a.* **Hyposporangium** *Bot.* [*SPORANGIUM*], the indusium of a fern, when this grows from beneath the spore-case. **Hyposternal** *a. Anat.* [Gr. ὑπόστερνος; see *STERNUM*], in *hyposternal bone*, also *hyposternal* as *sb.*, St. Hilaire's name for the hypoplastron of a chelonian; also called **Hyposternum**. **Hyposthenic** (-spēnik) *a. Path.* [Gr. σθένος strength], of a medicine or disease: having power to lower or reduce strength (Mayne 1855). **Hypostigma** *Palæogr.* [Gr. ὑποστιγμα a comma], the comma, which in ancient punctuation had the form of a modern full stop. **Hypostilbite** *Min.*, a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime allied to stilbite, with which it is often associated. **Hypostomatous**, **hypostomous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. στόμα, στοματ-mouth], having the mouth inferior, as certain fishes and infusoria (*Hypostomata*). **Hypostroma** *Bot.* [Gr. στρώμα layer], Martins' name for the cellular layer supporting the stroma of fungi. **Hypostrophe** (hi-, hipp'strōfē) [Gr. ὑποστροφή turning back], *a. Path.* (a) a turning or tossing as of the sick in bed; (b) a relapse, return of a disease; (c) a falling back, as of the womb (Mayne 1855); *b. Rhet.* reversion to a subject after a parenthesis. **Hypostyle** (hipp'stōil) *a. Arch.* [Gr. ὑπόστυλος; see *STYLE*], having the roof supported on pillars. **Hypostyptic** *a. Med.* [see *STYPTIC*], slightly astringent (Mayne 1855). **Hyposyllogistic** *a.*, having the value, but not the strict form, of a syllogism. **Hypotaetic** *a. Gram.* [Gr. ὑποτακτικός], dependent, subordinate in construction (cf. *hypotaxis*). **Hypotarsus** *Ornith.* [*TARSUS*], a process of the hinder part of the tarso-metatarsus of most birds; the talus or so-called calcaneum; hence **Hypotarsal** *a.* **Hypotaxis** *Gram.* [Gr. ὑπόταξις, f. τάσσειν to place], subordination, subordinate construction. **Hypothecium** (hippō'thēciūm) *Bot.* [Gr. θηκίον, dim. of θήκη case] (see quot.); hence **Hypothecial** *a.* **Hypothecar** (-p'hēnār) *a. Anat.* [Gr. ὑποθήκα, f. θένω palm of the hand], of or pertaining to the eminence on the inner side of the palm, over the metacarpal bone of the little finger. **Hypothermal**, **Hypothermic** *adjs.* [Gr. ὑπόθερμος somewhat warm, f. θερμός warm, hot], (a) tepid; (b) relating to reduction of the heat of the body; so **Hypothermy**, the condition of being hypothermal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypotrichous** (hipp-, hipp'trikōs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχ-hair], of or pertaining to the *Hypotricha*, an order of the class *Ciliata* of *Protozoa*, having the locomotive cilia confined to the ventral surface. **Hypotrophy** (-p'trōfi) *Path.* [Gr. τροφή nourishment], a condition of an organ or part due to defective nourishment (Mayne 1855). **Hypotypanic** *a. Anat.* [see *TYMPANUM*], situated beneath the tympanum; applied esp. to the lower bone of the jaw-pier in osseous fishes; also as *sb.*, the quadrate. **Hypotypic**, **Hypotypical** *adjs.*, subtypical; not fully typical. **Hypovanadate** *Chem.*, a salt of hypovanadic acid. **Hypovanadic** *a. Chem.*, containing less oxygen than a vanadic compound, as *h. oxide* = vanadium tetroxide, V_2O_4 . **Hypovanadious** *a. Chem.*, containing less oxygen than a vanadious compound, as *hypovanadious oxide* = vanadium dioxide, V_2O_2 . **Hypoxyloous** (-p'ksilōs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ξύλον wood], pertaining to ascomycetous fungi of the genus *Hypoxyloous*, which grow on trees, decaying wood, etc. **Hypozeugma** *Gram.* [*ZEUGMA*], the combination of several subjects with a single verb or predicate. **Hypozeugis** *Gram.* [Gr. ὑπόzeugis], the use of several parallel clauses, each having its own subject and verb. **Hypoza** (hippōzō'a) *Zool.* [Gr. ζῷον animal], a subdivision of the animal kingdom, including the lowest living forms; = *PROTOZOA* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hypozaan** *a.* **Hypozaic** *a.* (a) *Geol.*, lying beneath the strata which contain remains of living organisms; (b) *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Hypoza* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1879 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. ii. 313 Antimony tetroxide forms salts with basic oxides which have been termed 'hypoantimonates. 1844-6 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat.* Vert. i. viii. 179-80 In most osseous fishes the corresponding fibres of the pre-pyramidal tracts swell out suddenly, beneath the optic lobes, into two protuberant well-defined oval ganglions ('hypoparia'): they are well developed in the common Cod, in which, as in some other

fishes, they contain a cavity called "hypoparian ventricle". 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 326 "Hypocretic or hypoparic acid." 1883 *Athenaeum* 6 Oct. 439/1 To cause the patient to inhale with prudence hypozotic vapour mixed with air. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 351 In the Marchantia and Anthocerotae the short seta of the sporogonium is developed from the lower or posterior ("hypobasal cell"). *Ibid.* 426 The hypobasal half of the embryo (of a fern). 1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, "Hypobole, is a Figure in Rhetoric whereby we answer what we presented to be objected against by an Adversary." 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Hypocatharsis, gentle Purging." 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 561 Professor Pringsheim... announced the discovery in the chlorophyll-corpuscles of a substance called "Hypochlorin." 1857 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispack't* 249 He goes smoothly... without the least rub so much as of an "hypoclo" to stop him. 1801 FLOWER & LYEKKER *Mammals* ii. § 2. 33 Finally, in the buodont series, the addition of a postero-internal cusp, termed the "hypocone, forms the sextubercular molar." 1888 W. S. BAILEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 208 When [a rock]... contains crystals in a hyaline ground-mass, the structure is described as "hypocrystalline." 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 10 Rdr. 45 The Heteroclit Dissenters... move in an Excentric "Hypocycle." a 1549 SKELTON *Image Hypocrisy* 62 Subdeacons that be "ypodeakons." 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 10/2 Till a physician could be obtained to perform Pacini's operation of "hypodermoclysis." 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 21 A minor degree of this variety is named "hypo- or sub-dicrotous." 1825 SHIRLEY *Sch. Complement* iii. v. There is the starre of Eloquence, vnder whom I am an "Hypodidascall, in English, his Vsher." 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. 137, I saw a little Hump... say to the Hypodidascall [etc.]. 1860 T. A. G. BALFOUR *Typ. Char. Nature* 64 The typical, or symbolical, or "hypodeigmatical character." 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lvi. The "hypodrome, or covered porch where the wrestlers practised their exercises in winter." 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 275 If the disease... should take a "hypodynamic character, the urine... will assume an alkaline reaction." 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxi. (ed. 4) 183 This curve... being of the nature of an hypocycloid, or rather, an "hypo-ellipsoid." 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 239 "Hypogæate of Copper." *Ibid.* 238 "Hypogæic acid, C₁₂H₁₀O₆... discovered in 1855... in oil of earthen." 1870 DEE *Math. Prof.* d j b, "Hypogæoid, is an Arte Mathematicall, demonstratyn, how, vnder the Sphæricall Superficies of the earth, at any depth, to any perpendicular line assigned... certain way may be præscribed and gone." 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 490 Brand-spores, "hypogenous, scattered over the leaves in minute tufts." 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 323 *Rhynchophinae*, Skimmers. Bill "hypognathous." 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, "Hypogram, a subscription, or that is subscribed." 1884 W. R. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. iii. 168 This bar... has its distal fourth segmented off to form a "hypophyal." 1894 *Athenaeum* 17 Nov. 680/3 The basi- and hypo-hyal cartilages of the Elasmobranchii. 1882 J. MARTINEAU *Study Spinoza* II. i. 165 Spinoza... attempts to construct a "Hypokeimenometry—a science of Substance and its affections, whereby the constitution of the universe shall be deduced from its primary essence—the All out of the One." 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. Test.* II. i. 55 The "Hypolemnisk, a straight line with one point under it (as thus —). 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 125 Origen marked these texts with various asterisks and obeli, lemnisci and hypolemnisci. 1856 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 147 When the proportion of the first antecedent to the first consequent is less than that of the second to the second, the four magnitudes may be called "hypologism." 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, "Hypomenous, free, not adherent; arising from below an organ, without adhering to it." 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/2 The lower half [of a Rhagon], which consists of all three fundamental layers, may be called the "hypomere." 1891 *Athenaeum* 4 Apr. 435/2 The treatise [on 'The Constitution of Athens'] is "hypomnemetic" in a very literal sense, presupposing familiarity with an existing body of literature. 1859 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 498/1 Of Signs... some are according to them, "Hypomnestick, others Endictick." 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 Those who have no great skill at deciphering the "Hypoionia, the underlying significance, of the Idylls." 1884 A. HYATT in *Science* 1 Feb. 123 The fleshy pipe is therefore an ambulatory pipe or "hypopneum." 1873 *Foannes' Chem.* (ed. 1) 141 "Hypo-omous sulphite, O₂SO₃, is a black-blue salt." 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 802 A marked degree of "hypopoepey" due to catarrh. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 721 Greg. Nazianzen calls S. Basil... an interpreter of the Spirit. "Hypophet as relig. knowled. from prophet." 1882-3 in *Schaff' Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 255/2 The church-singing was at first only a sort of monotonous ("hypophonic") cantillation. 1860 BOMBERGER tr. *Kurt's Ch. Hist.* I. § 89. 232 The laity continued for a long time the practise of "hypophonic chants, which consisted of responses to the intonation [etc.]. 1857 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 127 "Hypophora... is when the speaker makes answer unto his own demand; As, ... Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? God forbid." 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, "Hypophyllium, a small abortive leaf, like a scale, placed below a cluster of leaf-like branches, or leaves." 1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, "Hypophyllaspermous-plants, are such as bear their Seeds on the Backsides of their Leaves; as the Capillaries." 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Hypophyllous, 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 570. 508 The circinate æstivation and hypophyllous fruit... at once establish their nature." 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 502 Brand-spores hypophyllous, blackish, surrounded by the ferruginous epidermis. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Omniana in Lit. Rem.* I. 349 Holding the antimorphism of Paley and the "hypophysics of Locke." 1878 Hypophysics [see HYPERPHYSICS]. 1884 D. M. ALBERT *Brit. Oribatidæ* 5 The Tyroglyphidæ are usually parasitic during the curious "hypopial stage." 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xvii. (ed. 4) 131 In one of these which I examined, there was marked "hypoplasia of the decidua." 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* v. 202 In the Turtle the plastron consists of nine pieces... the third, "hypoplastron." 1884 MICHAEL in *Trin. Linn. Soc.*, Zool. XVII. 379 The true "Hypobus is a heteromorphous nymphal form of Tyroglyphus." 1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* III. 390 "Hypopygium, the last ventral segment of the abdomen." *Ibid.* 707 In many other insects it [the podex] unites with the last ventral segment, the hypopygium, to form a tube for that organ [the ovi-

positor]. 1886 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 505/2 [The contour-feathers of the Rheas] want the "hyporrhachis or after-shaft that in the Emeus and Cassowaries is so long as to equal the main shaft." 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 801 Hee who hath proceeded well in these "Hyporchemata [etc.]. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 118 The choric hymn, called Hyporchem... originally formed a portion of the cult of Phoebus. 1850 LITRE tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 77 The gymnopædic, "hyporchematic, and other kinds of orchestries were... cultivated in a highly artistic manner." 1894 BLACKMORE *Perycross* 405 A man... hyporrhined with a terse moustache. 1880 *Brit. Med. J.* 389 The operation of "hyposcleral cyclotomy cuts through the ciliary body." 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* ii. 45 The "hyposkeletal muscles are separated from the episkeletal... by the ventral branches of the spinal nerves." 1814 J. DAY *Festivals* (1615) 310 Sicke of the disease the Phisitians call "Hyposphagma." 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 478/1 They who have a Hyposphagma in their Eyes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 342 The hyposphagma, or contusion, being a red or livid spot, caused by blood flowing out the veins opened. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Hyposphorangium, term used by Bernhardi for the indusium of ferns which bears the sporangium itself, as in the Adiantum." 1835-6 *Toso Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/1 Two posterior lateral pieces [termed] the "hyposternals." 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 57 The junction between the hypo- and hyposternals admits of some yielding moment. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 442 "Hypostilbite occurs on the island of Farøe with stilbite and epitilbite." 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Hypostroma, 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hypostroma*, the mycelium of certain fungals. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 416 The "hypostyle hall, and some other additions that he made to the temple of Karnac." 1896 *Academy* 12 Sept. 186/2 In which the sentence is subordinated, both in meaning and in outward form, to another—in other words, is "hypotactic." 1883 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. J. Philol.* IV. 420 Now to make "hypotaxis out of parataxis we must have a joint." 1886 MEYER in *Philol. Soc. Proc.* 18 June p. xlv. The paratactical arrangement of sentences, in preference to hypotaxis. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, "Hypothecium, the cellular stratum below the thallium of lichens." 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 269 The term Hypothecium is given to the mass of fibres lying beneath the sub-hymenial layer. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Hypothecar (in Anat.), a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the rest; also the space from the Forefinger to the little Finger." 1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 523/2 On the inner side of the palm is the hypothecar eminence. 1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 862/2 One of the Hypotricha; lateral view of the animal when using its great "hypotrichous processes as ambulatory organs." 1848 OWEN *Homol. Skel.* 60 The homologue of the "hypotympnic of batrachians and fishes." 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 55 The large triangular hypotympnic or quadrate has a large condyle for the mandibular joint. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Hypovanadate, 1897 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. 745 The hypovanadates are all insoluble except those of the alkali metals. *Ibid.* 746 Silver hypovanadate, Ag₂V₂O₆, is a black crystalline powder. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Hypovanadate, 1879 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. 290 Thus vanadic salts are yellow; the hypovanadic salts blue; the vanadous salts green; and the hypovanadous salts lavender-coloured. *Ibid.* 289 The solution of "hypovanadous sulphate absorbs oxygen with such avidity as to bleach indigo." 1889 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xii. (Arb.) 176 If such supple be placed after all the clauses... then is he called by the Greeks "Hypozengma." 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); and in mod. dict. 1889 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xii. (Arb.) 177 If this supple be made to sundrie clauses, or to one clause sundrie times iterated... then is it called by the Greeks "Hypozexis." 1887 MIVART in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 106 Those lowly organisms known as Protozoa or "Hypoza." 1865 *Intell. Observer*. No. 40. 283 This approach to a "hypoico zero." 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 121 The term Hypoico simply points out their position as lying under those systems which are decidedly fossiliferous.

Hypæolian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPO-3.

Hypoblast (hî'po-, hâi'poblæst). [f. HYPO-2 + BLAST, Cf. F. *hypoblaste*.]

1. *Bot.* The flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass. ? *Obs.* 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 296 Esenbeck... seems to entertain the opinion that this cotyledon [of grasses] is a special organ, for which he retains Richard's name of hypoblastus. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypoblastus*, 1882 in OGILVIE (ed. Annandale). 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Biol.* The inner layer of cells in the BLASTODERM.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 51/1 In the embryo [of the Metazoa] the representatives of these two layers [ectoderm and endoderm] are the epiblast and hypoblast. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 50 The inner wall of the sac is the hypoblast (endoderm of the adult), the outer the epiblast (ectoderm). 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 59 The endoderm or hypoblast, appears as a cul-de-sac.

Hence **Hypoblastic** (hî'po-, hâi'poblæstik) *a.*, of or belonging to the hypoblast.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 663 The hypoblastic cells are invested by those of the epiblast. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 680 The body cavity is the outgrowth from the primitive alimentary canal with the hypoblastic covering of which its lining membrane is continuous.

Hypobranchial (hî'po-, hâi'pobræŋkiäl), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [f. HYPO-2 + BRANCHIAL. Cf. F. *hypobranchie*.] *a. adj.* Situated under the branchiae or gills. *b. sb. pl.* The lower portion of the branchial arch.

1848 OWEN *Homol. Verteb.* Skel. Table I. note 2 The metamorphoses of the hypo-branchial skeleton in the batrachian larvæ demonstrate the thyro-hyal to be special developments of the hypo-branchials. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 553 Mention has still to be made of the hypobranchial groove and its derivatives. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 474 The hypobranchial gland.

Hypobranchiate (hî'po-, hâi'pobræŋkiät), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hypobranchiata*: see HYPO-2

and BRANCHIATE.] Belonging to the *Hypobranchiata* (*Inferobranchiata*), gasteropod molluscs in which the branchiae are situated beneath the body (Mayne, 1855).

Hypobromite (hî'po-, hâi'pobrômait), *Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + BROMITE.] A salt of hypobromous acid.

1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 278 Hypobromous Acid... with the salts, termed the *hypobromites*, are formed in a similar manner to hypochlorous acid. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 105 With alkaline hypochlorites and hypobromites, urea decomposes.

Hypobromous (hî'po-, hâi'pobrômæs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + BROM-INE + -OUS.] In *hypobromous acid*, an acid (HBrO) derived from bromine, having strong oxidizing and bleaching properties.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 237 Half the bromine is precipitated as bromide of silver, while the other half remains in solution as hypobromous acid. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 278 Aqueous hypobromous acid is a light straw yellow coloured liquid, closely resembling in its properties hypochlorous acid.

Hypocaust (hî'pôkôst, hâi'pô-). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. late L. *hypocaustum*, -causton, a. Gr. ὑπόκαυστον, *lit.* room or place 'heated from below', f. ὑπό HYPO-1 + καύω, *kaivō* to burn.]

A hollow space extending under the floor of the *calidarium*, in which the heat from the furnace (*hypocaustis*, ὑπόκαυστος) was accumulated for the heating of the house or of a bath.

It has been sometimes explained as 'a vaulted room heated by a furnace below' (which may have been the primary sense), and sometimes erroneously identified with the *hypocaustis* or furnace itself.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hypocaust*, a Hot-house to sweat in, or a Stove. 1696 *Ibid.* (ed. 5), *Hypocaust*, a subterranean Place, wherein there was a Furnace, which served to heat the Baths of the Ancients. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 70 A fine hypocaust or bath was discovered. 1851 D. WILSON *Arch. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 25 The Roman Mansion with its hypocaust. 1885 J. H. MIDDLETON *Anc. Rome* 334 Vitruvius's description of the hypocausts or hollow floors used for heating the hot rooms (*calidaria*) agrees closely with many existing examples. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 579/1 In the remains of Roman Villas found in Britain the hypocaust is an invariable feature. 1890 Smith's *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* I. 278/1 The passages from the furnace to the hypocaust and the flues in the walls appear to have been called *cuniculi*.

b. transf. A stove.

1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. xix.* The *stube* of a German inn derived its name from the great hypocaust, or stove, which is always strongly heated, to secure the warmth of the apartment in which it is placed.

Hence **Hypocausted** *pl. a.*, furnished with a hypocaust or hypocausts.

1897 *Antiquary* Nov. 321 They found a large villa. It was very extensively hypocausted.

Hypochloric (hî'po-, hâi'pôklôr'ik), *a. Chem.* *Obs.* [f. HYPO-5 + CHLORIO. Cf. F. *hypochlorique*.] In *hypochloric acid*, an old name of chlorous acid.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 368 Hypochloric acid was discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1815. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 658/1 Hypochloric acid is a yellow gas, possessing a very peculiar odour.

Hypochlorite (hî'po-, hâi'pôklôr'ait), *Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + CHLORITE. Cf. F. *hypochlorite*.] A salt of hypochlorous acid.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 75 *Hypochlorites*... When the base is in excess, they are sufficiently stable... but when neutral, they are decomposed into chlorides and chlorates. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 156 Hypochlorite of soda. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 267 The hypochlorites... are unstable compounds, which in the pure state are almost unknown.

Hypochlorous (hî'po-, hâi'pôklôr'æs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + CHLOROUS. Cf. F. *hypochloreux*.] *Hypochlorous acid*, an oxy-acid of chlorine (HClO), which in its aqueous form has a yellowish colour, acrid taste, and sweet smell, and possesses strong oxidizing and bleaching qualities. *Hypochlorous anhydride*, a gas (Cl₂O) of a pale reddish-yellow colour and powerful odour. Discovered by Balard in 1834.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 367 Balard... has... proposed to designate it hypochlorous acid. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 360 Hypochlorous acid... is an orange-coloured volatile liquid. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 907 Hypochlorous anhydride.

Hypochonder, -chondre (hî'pôkôndrî), *a. Chem.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 *hypocunder*. [a. F. *hypochondre* (16th c. in Paré): see next.] = HYPOCHONDRIUM. Also *pl.* = HYPOCHONDRIA 1.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxxv. 65 Hypochondrion is the greke worde... in Englyshe it is named Hypocunder. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cliv. 236 Obstructions of the Spleen, and Hypochonders. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* xi. 377 That the chief Cure [in Mania] be always directed to the Hypochonders. 1740 MACKARNES in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 502 A Swelling just above the Groin, in the Left Hypochondre. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 565/2 They were magnetised... by the pressure of the fingers upon the hypochonders. 1834 J. FORBES *Lancet's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 15 This method... consists in pressing forcibly upon the hypochonders from below upwards.

Hypochondria (hî'pôkôndriä, hâi'pô-). Also *hypocondria*, and 8 *hypocondrias*. [ad. late L. *hypochondria* *pl.* (Priscian), a. Gr. ὑποχόνδρια

the soft parts of the body below the costal cartilages (rendered *præcordia* by Celsus), neut. pl. of *ὑποχόνδριος*, f. *ὑπό* HYPO- + *χόνδριος* gristle, cartilage, esp. that of the breast-bone (the 'ensiform cartilage'). See also *prec.* and *HYPOCHONDRIUM*.]

|| 1. as *pl.* of *HYPOCHONDRIUM*. Those parts of the human abdomen which lie immediately under the ribs and on each side of the epigastric region. + b. The viscera situated in the hypochondria; the liver, gall-bladder, spleen, etc., formerly supposed to be the seat of melancholy and 'vapours'. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 39 lt. health flatulencies of Hypochondria. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 127 If our spleen or hypochondria... send up such melancholic fumes into our heads as move us to sadness and timorousness, we cannot justly call that vice. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 484 There was no hardness or inflammation about... the hypochondria. 1835-6 TONO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 1/2 Between the hypochondria is the proper epigastric region.

+ c. Erroneously as *sing.*, for *HYPOCHONDRIUM*. 1745 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 448 The Indians fired upon them, and wounded Deacon Saml Field, the ball passing through the right Hypochondria. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 97 Thus raising the vapours in their hypochondria, they were every night dreaming that they heard it thunder.

d. *Entom.* (See *quot.*). 1826 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* III. 388 *Hypochondria*,... two portions of segments, one on each side; which in some genera (*Carabus* L., etc.) intervene between the first intire ventral segment and the posterior part of the Postpectus.

2. as *sing.* A morbid state of mind, characterized by general depression, melancholy, or low spirits, for which there is no real cause.

This use of the word was app. developed in English, prob. on the supposition that it was an abstract feminine sb. Cf. F. *hypochondrie* which seems to be of late introduction (1812 in Hatz-Darm.).

1668 DAYDEN *Even. Love* iv. ii. I know what you would say, that it is melancholy; a tincture of the hypochondria you mean. 1700 ASTLEY *tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 242 The Pannick Fears of that Hypochondria of State-Interest. 1710 TAILOR No. 231 ¶ 4 Will Hazard was cured of his hypochondria by three glasses. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* I. 23 The symptom... is, equally connected with hypochondria. 1853 C. BONTE *Villette* xx. There sat a silent sufferer—a nervous, melancholy man. Those eyes... had long waited comings and goings of that strange spectre, Hypochondria.

Hypochondriac (*hipokhōndriāk*, *hōipō-*), a. and sb. Also 7-9 *hypochondriac*. [a. F. *hypochondriaque* (16th c.), ad. med.L. *hypochondriacus*, a. Gr. *ὑποχόνδριος*-*ος* affected in the hypochondria; see *prec.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of morbid states: Proceeding from, or having their origin in, the hypochondria, regarded as the seat of melancholy; hence, consisting in, or having the nature of, a settled depression of spirits. ? *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 416 An honest Citizen... was sick or indisposed with a hypochondriac melancholy for 3 years. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1089 The Causes of the Hysterick and Hypochondriack Passions. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* iii. iii. (1713) 310 That hypochondriack sourness and austerity, which some place a great deal of religion in. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 209 The hypochondriac disease consists in indigestion and consequent flatulency, with anxiety or want of pleasurable sensation. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 66 Melancholy... often assumes many of the symptoms that essentially appertain to the hypochondriac disease.

b. Of persons, their temperaments, looks, thoughts, etc.: Affected by hypochondria; characterized by, or expressive of, a morbid melancholy.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 187 What is poorer and sillier man alone, but... a melancholic and hypochondriac creature? 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 4 Democritus that thought to laugh the times into goodness, seems to me as deeply Hypochondriack, as Heraclitus that bewailed them. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xxi. 124 Complaints founded only in an hypochondriac imagination. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygieia* ix. 184 The hysterical, the hypochondriac, very generally agree in complaining of a decrease of memory. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* I. ii. 19 That occasional gleam of troubled wildness which betrays the hypochondriac temperament.

2. *Anat.* Situated in the hypochondria. *Hypochondriac region*, the part of the abdomen occupied by the hypochondria.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The hypochondriac regions. 1793 BEDDOES *Sea Scurvy* 70 Pain in the breast and left hypochondriac region. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 46 An exploratory puncture having been made into the hypochondriac swelling [etc.].

b. *Entom.* 'Of or pertaining to the hypochondria or basal ventral plates of the abdomen; as, the hypochondriac segment' (*Cent. Dict.*).

B. *sb.* 1. A person affected with or subject to hypochondria.

1639 DU VERGER II. *Camus' Admir. Events* 33 Those melancholly Hypochondriacks... whose fantasies, how extravagant soever... must never be opposed. 1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Fickle* I. i. Thou art a Melancholly Fellow, a kind of Hypochondriack, as I am told. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 36 But let not little men triumph upon knowing that Johnson was an Hypochondriack. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 854 The hypochondriac is the victim of a delusion with respect to his condition.

† 2. = The disease, *HYPOCHONDRIA* 2. *Obs.*

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 109 The liver, gall

and spleen, and the diseases that arise from them, as the jaundice and hypochondriac. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab. *Hypochondriac*, a windy melancholy bred in the hypochondria, from whence a black phlegm arises that infects and troubles the mind. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* iii. (1851) 24 By an hypochondriac, or some other disease. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 51 Abbreviations exquisitely refined: as... Hypochs, or Hippo, for Hypochondriacks. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 383 This performer comes to entertain and solace me in my doleful hypochondriacs.

Hypochondriacal (*hipokhōndriākāl*, *hōipō-*), a. [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 1.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 70 That Hypochondriacal wind especially which proceeds from the short ribs. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. iii. 397 Subject to low Spirits, and the Hypochondriacal Distemper. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lviii. A hypochondriacal tendency had shown itself in the banker's constitution of late.

2. = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 1 b.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scapris Sci.* xiii. 73 The wonders it works upon Hypochondriacal Imaginations. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 109/2 There is a Preparation of the Crocus... which... after an admirable Manner relieves the Hypochondriacal. 1832 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *La. Mahon's Wars Success*, (1887) 262 He very soon became quite as hypochondriacal and eccentric [as his predecessor].

2. = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 2. *rare.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hypochondriacal regions.

Hence *Hypochondriacally* *adv.*

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 211, I should certainly have become hypochondriacally melancholy. 1863 FORBES *Winslow Obscure Dis. Brain & Mind* xii. (ed. 3) 265 The mind, hypochondriacally disposed.

Hypochondriacism (*hipokhōndriāk'sizm*, *hōipō-*), [f. *HYPOCHONDRIAC* + -ISM.] The condition of a hypochondriac; = *HYPOCHONDRIA* 2.

1697 FLOVER *Cold Baths* I. iii. (1700) 75 Melancholies, Hypochondriacism. 1786 R. W. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 320 The immediate consequence is indigestion and hypochondriacism. 1879 BUEBACH *Patagonia* xviii. 291 Those who are inclined to hypochondriacism or obesity.

Hypochondriacal, a. [f. *HYPOCHONDRIA* + -AL.] Pertaining to the hypochondria; = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 2; situated upon the flanks.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words of Art, *Hypochondriacal* parts be the flanks or soft parts under the short ribs. 1607 TOWSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 503 Of it they make Plasters to assuage the Hypochondriacal inflammations and ventosity in the sides. 1837 MACCILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 89 The feathers covering the back are named dorsal; the breast, pectoral; the sides, hypochondriacal or lateral.

|| **Hypochondriasis** (*hipokhōndriāk'sis*, *hōipō-*), *Path.* [f. as *prec.* + -ASIS. The formation is unusual, the suffix -asis being almost entirely limited to names of cutaneous diseases.]

Hypochondria in its pathological aspect: a disorder of the nervous system, generally accompanied by indigestion, but chiefly characterized by the patient's unfounded belief that he is suffering from some serious bodily disease.

1766 SIR J. HILL (title) *Hypochondriasis*, a practical Treatise on the Nature and Cure of that Disorder; Commonly called the Hyp and Hypo. 1810 R. THOMAS *Pract. Phys.* Hypochondriasis bears a strong resemblance to dyspepsia. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 854 The name hypochondriasis... has very little significance as indicating the character and seat of the affection.

Hypochondriasm (*hipokhōndriāzm*, *hōipō-*), *rare.* [f. *HYPOCHONDRIA*, on analogy of *enthusiasm*, etc.] = *prec.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 8 The superstition and hypochondriasm of the prophet. 1836 BLACKW. *Mag.* XL. 149 The infectious hypochondriasm of the tradesman who has nothing to do. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 705 Aubrey has given a gossip's account of this ludicrous hypochondriasm.

So *Hypochōndriast* = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* sb. 1.

1798 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1817) II. 222 The Miser, Hypochondriast. of Molière. 1825 - *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 103, I have not found it at all, except as a hypochondriast finds glass legs. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 487 The 'misanthrope' and 'hypochondriast' might hug Despair.

† **Hypochondriatic**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as *prec.* + -ATIC.] = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 1.

1657 J. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 332 Opium... is an admirable remedy... against Hypochondriatic melancholy.

Hypochondrick (*hipokhōndrik*, *hōipō-*), a. *rare.* [f. *HYPOCHONDRIA* + -IC: cf. *anæmia*, *anæmic*.] = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* a.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. Ep. 1 Windy and Hypochondrick Vapour. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 239, I discarded all hypochondrick distortions of fancy and determined to live.

So *Hypochōndrickal* a., *Hypochōndrism*, *Hypochōndrist*, *rare.*

1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 130 Persons so extremely ignorant, vicious, vain or hypochondrick [etc.]. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Omniana* II. 15 An hypochondrist, to whom his limbs appear to be of glass. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 60 We shall have little scruple in assigning the origin of most cases of hypochondria to a morbid condition of one or more of the digestive organs.

|| **Hypochondrium** (*hipokhōndrion*), [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ὑποχόνδριον* (neut. sing.), as *τὸ δεξιὸν ὑποχόνδριον* the right hypochondrium (*Hippocrates*); see *HYPOCHONDRIA*.] Each of the two

hypochondriac regions which are distinguished as 'right' and 'left'.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hypochondrium*, the upper part of the Abdomen under the Cartilages of the Chest. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hypochondriac*. A swelling or distension of the hypochondriums, or upper part of the belly. 1735 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 426 A Skane or great Knife, which went through the muscular part of his Fore-Arm, and into the Left Hypochondrium. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. iv. 109 Placed, for the most part, in the left hypochondrium, immediately under the diaphragm.

b. The corresponding part of the body of lower animals; the iliac region.

† **Hypochōndry**, *Obs.* Also 7 -condry. [ad. L. *hypochondrium*, -ia. With sense 2 cf. F. *hypochondrie* (1812 in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. = *HYPOCHONDRIUM*. Chiefly pl. *hypochondries*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. v. (1651) 23 His hypochondries misaffected. *Ibid.* I. iii. II. i. 298 Blood and hypochondries both are often affected even in head-melancholy. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1698) IV. 220 Envy swells the hypochondries.

2. = *HYPOCHONDRIA* 2.

1669 PENN *No Cross* iii. § 2 Stingy and singular Tempers, affected with the Hypochondry. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South-sea Flo.*, As if he feared every one about him was a defaulter; in his hypochondry ready to imagine himself one. 1874 SIR G. W. DASENT *Half a Life* III. 322 He recovered him of his hypochondry as soon as ever he married.

† **Hypocist**, *Obs.* [Cf. F. *hypociste*.] = next. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 793 Hypocist is an Astringent, and that of considerable Power.

† **Hypocistis** (*hipō'sistis*), *Med. Obs.* Also 6 *ypoquistis*, 7 *ypoquistis*. [a. L. *hypocistis* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὑποκίστις* (see *def.*), f. *ὑπό* under + *κίστις* the plant *Cistus*. Cf. F. *hypociste*. (The early form (*hypoquistis*) represented the Gr. genitive.) The solidified juice of *Cytinus hypocistis*, a parasitic plant of the South of Europe, growing on the roots of *Cistus*: it contains gallic acid and was formerly employed in medicine as a tonic and astringent.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1858) Pj, Yarine stamped with the water of the decoction of ypoquistidos. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 326 Some there be who put Hypocistis thereto. 1616 BULLOKAR s.v., A certain Mushroom, which being bruised yeldeth a liquor, called by Apothecaries Hypocistidos. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Theat. Ins.* II. xxxiii. 1116 His stomach must be fomented with Acacia or Hypocistis with wine. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 792 Hypocistis is an inspissated Juice, much resembling the true Egyptian Acacia... It is considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black Colour.

Hypocochona, corrupt form of *IPECACUANHA*.

Hypocolon, -cone, etc.: see *HYPO*-II.

Hypocoon, colloq. abbrev. of *HYPOCHONDRIA*.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead Wks.* 1760 II. 223 'Tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the hypocoon [ed. 1707 hypocoon] for a few minutes.

Hypoconder, -condriac, etc., *obs.* ff. *HYPOCHONDER*, -CHONDRIC.

Hypocoracoid (*hipō*, *hōipokōrākoid*), *Ichthyol.* [f. *HYPO*- 2 (*b*) + *CORACOID*.] The lower of the two bones forming the shoulder-girdle in typical fishes; also called simply *coracoid* (cf. *HYPERCORACOID*).

Hypocorism (*hipō*, *hōipokōrizm*), *rare* -1. [ad. Gr. *ὑποκόρισμα*, -κορισμός pet-name, f. *ὑποκορίζεσθαι* to play the child, use terms of endearment, f. *ὑπό* in sense 'somewhat, slightly' + *κόρος*, *κόρη* child, boy, girl.] A pet-name.

1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. I. 242/1 'Polly' is one of those 'hypocorisms' or pet-names with which our language abounds.

Hypocoristic (*hipō*, *hōipokōristik*), a. [ad. Gr. *ὑποκοριστικός*, in *βρομα ὑποκοριστικὸν* pet-name, diminutive, f. *ὑποκορίζεσθαι*; see *prec.* Cf. F. *hypocoristique*.] Of the nature of a pet-name; pertaining to the habit of using endearing or euphemistic terms.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 98 Harry... is the free or hypocoristic name for Henry. 1865 FARRAR *Chapt. Lang.* xxii. 282 Imagine the power and danger of this hypocoristic process in times when it was fashionable to fling a delicate covering over the naked hideousness of vice.

So † **Hypocoristical** a.; **Hypocoristically** *adv.*

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Ans. Nameless Cath.* 20 An hypocoristical allusion. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292 With hyperbolical [expressions] either epically or hypocoristically, as the purpose required to be elated or extenuated.

Hypocotyl (*hipō*, *hōipokōtil*), *Bot.* See *quot.* 1880.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 With seedlings, the stem... has been called by many botanists the hypocotyledonous stem, but for brevity sake we will speak of it merely as the *hypocotyl*. *Ibid.* 10 The radicles, hypocotyls, and cotyledons of seedling plants. 1882 *Nature* 23 Mar. 482 Buck-wheat plants grow from small seeds containing a small hypocotyl, that enlarges afterwards to an exceedingly long part.

Hence *Hypocotylous* a., of or pertaining to the hypocotyl.

Hypocotyledonary (*hipō*, *hōipokōtilfōnari*), a. [f. *HYPO*- 2 + *COTYLEDON* + -ARY.]

Placed under, or supporting, the cotyledons. Cf. HYPOCOTYL. So **Hypocotyledonous** *a.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 559 The elongation of the hypocotyledonary portion of the axis. 1880 Hypocotyledonous [see HYPOCOTYL]. 1881 *Academy* 12 Feb. 120 Hypocotyls—an abbreviation for hypocotyledonary axes. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 361 The parenchyma of the hypocotyledonary stem.

Hypocras, obs. form of HIPPOCRAS.

Hypocrateriform (hipo-, hēi-pōkrāti-rī-fōm), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ὑποκράτιον the stand of a large mixing-bowl (f. ὑπό HYPO- + κράτης CRATER) + -FORM.] Having the form of a salver raised on a support: said of a corolla in which the tube is long and cylindrical, with a flat spreading limb at right angles to it, as in the periwinkle and phlox.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hypocrateriformis*, .. the name given by Mr. Tournefort to a peculiar sort of flowers.] 1788 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 4) 7 *Hypocrateriform*, salver-shaped, that is plain or flat, and standing on a Tube. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 222 Corolla monopetalous, .. hypocrateriform, with from 5 to 8 divisions. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 169 Perianth hypocrateriform .. having a cup-shaped crown surrounding the top of the tube.

So **Hypocraterimorphous** *a.* [Gr. μορφή shape, form + -OUS; cf. F. *hypocraterimorphe*.]

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 248 Hypocrateriform, or rather (not to mix Latin and Greek) Hypocraterimorphous, in English Salverform.

Hypocrates, -cratian, -cratic, obs. forms of HIPPOCRATES, etc.

Hypocrene, obs. form of HIPPOCRENE.

† **Hypocritify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *hypocrite* + -FY.] *intr.* To play the hypocrite. *trans.* To imbue with hypocrisy.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 The modern Astrological Arius hypocritifies the very top of his Door with a Notorious Insolent Falsity. *Ibid.* III. 70 Since the Arians as well as the Papists hypocritise and lye.

Hypocrisis (hī-pōkrīz), *v. rare.* [perh. ad. obs. F. *hypocriser* (Godefroy) or a back-formation from HYPOCRISY.] *intr.* To practise hypocrisy.

1680 G. KEITH *Rector Corrected* xii. 227 Here again thou Hypocritest. 1711 C. M. Lett. to Curate 47 In K. Edward's time he Hypocritis'd and comply'd with the Reformation. 1892 *Silver Domino* iii. (ed. 2) 55 We cannot possibly be 'in the swim' unless we are good hypocrites. Herein is my sore point. I am unable to hypocrise.

|| **Hypocrisis** (hip'krisis). [L.: see HYPOCRISY.] Hypocrisy, dissembling, feigning; a false or deceitful show.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Pe bridde hweolp is Ipcrisis; bet is heo bet maked hire betere þen heo beo. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hypocrisis*, a feigning or dissembling, a Rhetorical figure called by Julius Russinianus, .. *Pronunciatio*. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 7 The miserable mortals, enacting their High Life Below Stairs, with faith only that this Universe may perhaps be all a phantasm and hypocrisis.

† **Hypocrism**, *Obs. rare*—1. [An irreg. formation from *hypocrit*, *hypocrite*.] = next.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 938 Cloak'd Hypocrism.

Hypocrisy (hip'krisi). Forms: 3-6 ὑπο-, ipo-, 3 -crisi, 4-6 -crisie, (4 -crisyse, -crisie, -cresye, 4-5 -crysie, -crysye, -crysse, 4-6 -cresie, -crisy, -crys, 5 -cresy, 6 -oracy, -crasie, -chrisi), 6 hipocrisie, hypocresie, 6-8 hypocrisie, 6-hypocrisy. [a. OF. *ypocrisie* (mod.F. *hypocrisie*), f. eccl. L. *hypocrisis*, a. Gr. ὑπόκρισις, the acting of a part on the stage, feigning, pretence, f. ὑποκρίνεσθαι to answer, to play a part, pretend, f. ὑπό HYPO- + κριν- to decide, determine, judge. The etymological spelling with *h* became current (as in French) in the 16th c.]

The assuming of a false appearance of virtue or goodness, with dissimulation of real character or inclinations, esp. in respect of religious life or beliefs; hence in general sense, dissimulation, pretence, sham. Also, an instance of this.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 342 Of alle kudde & kude sunnen, ase of prude .. of ipocrisie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27598 O prude becums .. Ypocrisi. 1340 *Ayeb.* 25 Ypocrisyse .. is a zenne þet makeþ to seewy þe good wyþ-out þet ne is naȝt wyþ-inne. 1426 *Audelay Poems* 31 A prechur schuld lyve parflytly, And do as he techys truly, Ellys hit is ypocresy. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Ipcrysye, ipocrisi. 1520 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (E. E. T. S.) ii. 11 By theyre cloked ypochrisi. 1555 HOOPER *Lett. in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 159 No coulour nor cloked hipocrisie. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 98 Purge vs from Ipcrasie. 1569 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 183 Thair fals Hypocresie Throw all the world is now out-cryit. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 6 Those promises þet hypocrisis, without any soundness, a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. (1730) I. 56 Cruelty inconstancy and lies, Envy and malice, deep hypocrites. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 40 It is the law of goodness to produce hypocrisy.

Hypocritical (hip'kritāl), *a.* Now rare. [f. next + -AL.] = HYPOCRITICAL.

1658 BR. REYNOLDS *Rich Man's Charge* 42 Your Faith is Hypocritical, your Religion vain. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 42 Looking upon his repentance as feign'd and hypocritical. 1784 *Laura & Aug.* II. 12 The hypocritical Boswell attempted to take my hand. 1820 *Examiner* No. 654. 674/1 Ignorant, hypocritical, and servile eyes. 1884 J. WRDWOOD in *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 290 The type of all in humanity that was weak, and hollow, and even hypocritical.

Hypocrite (hip'krit). Forms: 3-6 ὑπο-, ipocrite, 4-ypocrit, 4-6 ypocryte, (5 epocryte, 6 ypocreit, ipoc h ryte, -crit, ippo-, hippocrite), 6-7 hipocrit(e), 6-hypocrite. [a. OF. *ypocrite*, (mod.F. *hypocrite*), ad. eccl. L. *hypocrita*, ad. Gr. ὑποκριτής an actor on the stage, pretender, dissembler, f. ὑποκρίνεσθαι; see HYPOCRISY.]

1. One who falsely professes to be virtuously or religiously inclined; one who pretends to have feelings or beliefs of a higher order than his real ones; hence generally, a dissembler, pretender.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Pe valse ancre .. is ipocrite & weneð forte gilen God. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12205 Ypocrites I for yee ar sua. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 379 He is wolf in lamskine hyd & ful verray ypocrite. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiii. 13 Woo to 300, scribis and Pharisees, ypocritis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 512 Swich was the ypocrite bothe coold and hoot. 1426 *Audelay Poems* 15 Thay likon hym to a lossere, and to an epocryte. 1522 MORE *De Qual. Noviss.* Wks. 82 Ipcrites that faime to haue vertues that they lack. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Warwick xiii. I was no hipocrite. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Leapers* E iv. These hypocrites are like unto glo-wormes, which although they shine in the night, yet in the day they are .. vile wormes. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1653) IV. v. 13 This is not to keep Lent aright, But play the juggling Hypocrit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 3 Such infamous Hypocrites, that are for promoting their own Advantage, under Colour of the Publick Good. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* iii. Her cousins, seeing her with red eyes, set her down as a hypocrite. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 34 Who is to convert the hypocrite? He does not know he is a hypocrite .. The greater hypocrite he is, the more sincere he must think himself.

2. *attrib.* or *as adj.* = HYPOCRITICAL.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 89 On his ypocrite manere þei seyn [etc.]. c 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 105 Swilk similitudis of religious efter habit, & ypocrit signis. 1530 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 307 The hypocrite-wolves clad in sheep's clothing. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* ii. 9 Nominal Hypocrite Christians. 1725 SWIFT *Riddle*, Hypocrite fanatics cry, I'm but an idol rais'd on high. 1875 L. MORRIS *Ode to Free Rome* 136 Nor dark deceit, Nor hypocrite pretence.

Hence † **Hypocritely** *a.* and *adv.*; † **Hypocriteness**; † **Hypocritess**, *rare.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 307/1 Peradventure hee vseth them not so hypocritely agaynst God omnipotent as you doe. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 39 The hypocritely Jewes .. stured vp trouble on all sides. 1602 DEKKER *Satirum*. Wks. 1873 I. 226 When I pray to God, and desire in hypocrites that bald Sir Adams were heer. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. 473 Like a stubborn Boy that plies his Lesson (hypocritely-coy). 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiv, You may find these many goodly Hypocritesses, jolly spiritual Attresses .. Women that have a plaguy deal of Religion.

Hypocritical (hipokrit'ik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ὑποκριτικός acting a part, dissembling (prob. through a med. L. **hypocriticus*); see HYPOCRISY.]

A. adj. = HYPOCRITICAL.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 Preamb., The hipocritike & superstitious Religions within this Realme. 1638 SIA T. HEBBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 267 Their rules are many and masqued under a serious (hypocritique) sanctitie. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 184 And, like an hypocritical Brother, Protest one thing, and did another. 1764 CHURCHILL *Author* 371 His silken smiles, his hypocritical air. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* iii. ii. 211 All your selfish hypocritical pride.

B. sb. rare. 1. = HYPOCRITE.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 199 He plays the hypocritic on himself.

† 2. The art of declamation with appropriate gestures (= Gr. ἡ ὑποκριτική, sc. τέχνη). *rare*—1.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. ix. 152 The term hypocritic .. is used to express Gesture or theatrical action.

Hypocritical (hipokrit'ikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of actions: Of the nature of, characterized by, hypocrisy. Of persons: Addicted to hypocrisy, having the character of hypocrites.

1501 tr. *Calvin's 4 Gody Serm.* Cij, As touching that same hypocritical supper [etc.]. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Leapers* Eij, The intention .. is not good, but rather they doe it to an hypocriticall ende. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 They are exceedingly subtil, hypocriticall and double-dealing. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 177 Numbers are daily ruined by such hypocritical villians [sharpers]. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii, Useless formalism! I let through .. the hypocritical. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. vi. 480 These are surely no mere formal or hypocritical professions.

Hypocritically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of a hypocrite; in a hypocritical fashion.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 226 But very folishly and hypocritically knowledged their treason whiche maliciously thei avouched. 1550 BALE *Apot.* 84 b, That putteth he in here, vngroundedly, doubtfully, hypocritically. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 418 So that the Ground of this Quarrel, however hypocritically gilded with an Holy War, is Love. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. xii. (1880) 206 Their consciences would not allow them .. hypocritically to conform to a Church which they detested.

† **Hypocritish**, *a. Obs.* [f. HYPOCRITE + -ISH.] = HYPOCRITICAL.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* in *More's Wks.* 686/2 The ypocritische wolues. 1535 COVERDOLE *Isa.* c. 61, I shal sende him amonge those ypocritish people. 1641 R. BALTIC *Parall. Liturgy w. Mass-Bk.* Pref. 2 This is all the labour of his hypocritish emissary.

† **Hypocritize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act as a hypocrite; to hypocritise. a 1734 NORTH *Autobiog.* xii. § 204 in *Lives* (1890) III. 160 These fellows never thought fit to hypocritize in the matter.

Hypocunder, obs. form of HYPOCHONDER.

Hypocycloid (hipo-, hēiposai'kloid). *Geom.* [f. HYPO- + CYCLOID. Cf. F. *hypocycloïde*.] A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls round the interior circumference of another circle (cf. EPICYCLOID).

1843 [see HYPOCHONCHOID]. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxi. (ed. 4) 183 This curve .. being of the nature of an hypocycloid. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 94 The curve .. is called an Epicycloid, or a Hypocycloid, as the rolling circle is without or within the fixed circle.

Hence **Hypocycloidal** *a.*, of the nature or form of a hypocycloid.

1894 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 288 The pinion flanks should be hypocycloidal in form.

Hypoderm (hipo-, hēipodēm). [ad. next. Cf. F. *hypoderme*.] = HYPODERMA 1.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 In Arthropoda .. The vitreous body, pigment cells, and 'retina' are therefore clearly continuous with the ectodermal layer (hypoderm), and are differentiations of it, just as the cornea-lens was formed from the cuticular layer, which again can be derived from the hypoderm.

|| **Hypoderma** (hipo-, hēipodē'mā). Pl. -dermata. [mod. L., f. Gr. ὑπό under + δέρμα skin; cf. HYPODERMIS.]

1. *Zool.* A tissue or layer lying beneath the skin or outer integument; as the membrane that lines the under-side of the elytra of Coleoptera (obs.); 'the soft cellular layer lying under the carapace of the Arthropoda and the thick cuticle of Vermes and Nematoda'; 'the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the skin of mammals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiii. III. 373. *Ibid.* xxxv. 600 An oblong .. spot, occasioned by the hypoderma in that part being particularly tense. *Ibid.* xlvii. IV. 413.

2. *Bot.* A layer of cells lying immediately under the epidermis of a leaf or stem.

1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Struct. & Phys. Bot.* 58 In many cases, there lie beneath the epidermis, peculiar layers or strings of cells (the hypoderma). 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 404 In most cases .. the outer cortex of the stem is built up of two more or less distinct parts; one, the Hypoderma, bordering directly on the epidermis .. the other, a thinner-walled, internal mass of parenchyma. *Ibid.* 411 The cells in many-layered hypodermata increase in size towards the inside.

Hence **Hypodermal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hypoderma.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 50 The hypodermal system in mammals. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 376 Bundles or layers of firm thick-walled cells (Hypodermal Tissue) are of common occurrence [in Equisetaceæ]. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 225 A group of tissues bordering directly on the epidermis is called from its position hypodermal, while distinct hypodermal layers are indicated by the substantive hypoderma.

Hypodermatic (hipo-, hēipodē'mæt'ik), *a.* [f. HYPO- + DERMATIC. (Cf. Gr. ὑποδερματίτις name of a disease).] = HYPODERMIC. Also as *sb.* = hypodermic injection.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 BARTHOLOW *Nat. Med.* (1879) xi In practising the hypodermatic injection. 1888 *Med. News* (U.S.) 17 Mar. 293, I again administered the hypodermatic of morphia.

Hence **Hypodermatically** *adv.*

1888 *Med. News* (U.S.) 10 Mar. 273 It is .. impossible to use the bichloride hypodermatically about the legs without producing abscesses.

Hypodermatomy: see HYPO- II.

Hypodermic (hipo-, hēipodē'mik), *a.* [f. HYPODERM-A + -IC; cf. DERMIC. In mod.F. *hypodermique*.]

1. *Med.* Pertaining to the use of medical remedies introduced beneath the skin of the patient; esp. in *hypodermic injection*, the introduction of drugs into the system in this manner.

1865 *Reader* No. 142. 316/1 The hypodermic treatment of neuralgic affections. 1880 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* x. 512/1 The hypodermic method, in which medicines are introduced into the subcutaneous cellular tissue by means of a very finely pointed syringe .. [For this] the science of medicine is indebted to Dr. Alexander Wood of Edinburgh. 1882 *Standard* 18 Mar. 5/6 The use of morphia .. by hypodermic or subcutaneous injection.

b. Used as *sb.*: A hypodermic remedy.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 227 In cases of severe pain, hypodermics are invaluable.

2. *Anat.* Lying under the skin; pertaining to the hypoderm.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 592 It remained hypodermic, spreading out between the ectoderm and the endoderm of the hydroid. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 263 The eye, which is formed from the hypodermic layer lies behind this lens. Around it the hypodermic cells elongate, and change their position; they become pigment cells.

Hence **Hypodermically** *adv.*, subcutaneously.

1872 FAYRER *Thanatoph.* India 2 The secretion of the poison gland is hypodermically injected into the bitten animal. 1894 D. CHRISTIE *10 Years Manchuria* 79 Inject a little morphia hypodermically.

|| **Hypodermis** (hipo-, hēipodē'mis). [f. HYPO- + Gr. -δερμις, -dermis as in EPIDERMIS. (Gr. had ὑποδερμῖς in special sense).]

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 614/1 *Hypodermis*, the inner layer of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

2. Zool. = HYPODERMA 1.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* ii. 36 But also the hypodermis and the muscles. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 491 Beneath the hypodermis a thin basement membrane is nearly always to be detected. *Ibid.* 579 The nervous system [of Vermes] may retain a position in the hypodermis.

Hypodermolysis: see HYPO- II.

Hypodiapason, -diapente, -diatessaron, -ditone, -dorian. Mus.: see HYPO- I. 3.

Hypogæal, -gæous: see HYPOGÆAL, etc.

Hypogæic, etc.: see HYPO- II.

† Hypogaster. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. F. *hypogastre*.] = HYPOGASTRIUM.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxxiv. 290, I will .. grope her Pulse, and see the disposition of her *Hypogaster*.

† Hypogastric. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. HYPOGASTRIUM + -AN.] = HYPOGASTRIC.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xl. 90 The Hypogastric Crany.

Hypogastric (hipo-, hēipogæstri'k), a. and sb. Also 7 hypopo-, hipo-. [ad. F. *hypogastrique* (16th c. in Paré), f. *hypogastre* HYPOGASTRIUM.]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or situated in, the hypogastric; hypogastric region = HYPOGASTRIUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypogastrick*, .. belonging to that part of the belly, which reacheth from the Navel to the privy members. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 207/2 Obstructions of the Mesentery, and hypogastric Diseases. 1797 CRUKSHANK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 206 The spermatic and hypogastric arteries were divided. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 181/1 The hypogastric plexus of nerves.

† B. sb. pl. The hypogastric arteries. Obs. rare.

1774 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 316 The blood passed .. through the hypogastrics and umbilicals to the placenta. 1797 CRUKSHANK *ibid.* LXXXVII. 207 The spermatics and hypogastrics not cut through.

So † Hypogastrical a. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 232 The branches of this Hypogastrical veine .. do mingle themselves with the vpper branches proceeding from the spermaticall.

† Hypogastrium (hipo-, hēipogæstri'um), [mod.L., ad. Gr. ὑπογάστριον, f. ὑπό HYPO- I + γαστήρ, γαστρ- belly. Cf. F. *hypogastre* (16th c. in Paré).] The lowest region of the abdomen; spec. the central part of this, lying between the iliac regions.

1681 tr. Willis' *Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Hypogastrium*, the lower part of the belly. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* etc. 18 Contusions of the perineum and hypogastrium. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 247 Great pain over pubes and hypogastrium.

Hypogastrocele (hipo-, hēipogæstros'el), A. hernia in the hypogastric region.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypogæal (hipo-, hēipodg'æl), a. Also -gæal. [f. as next + -AL. The form *hypogæal* is perh. after late Attic ὑπόγαιος, f. γαῖα earth.] = HYPOGÆAN, subterranean.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 80 Hypogæal heats or Estuaries. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 182/3 This Roman site .. is certain to reveal a rich hypogæal harvest. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 Feb. 252/1 The arrangement of the bundles in the fleshy hypogæal cotyledons.

Hypogean (hipo-, hēipodg'æn), a. [f. L. *hypogæus*, ad. Gr. ὑπόγειος underground (f. γῆ earth) + -AN. Cf. F. *hypogé*.] Existing or growing beneath the surface of the ground; underground.

1854 BADHAM in *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 271 Fabricius minutely describes, as belonging to this hypogean race, a fish about one foot in length. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypogæus*, applied to certain cotyledons which .. remain below the ground during germination: hypogean. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 27 The cotyledons are hypogean, or never rise above the ground. 1885 *Science* 26 June 519/1 In any hypogean insect which continually uses its claws in burrowing, the need of shedding and renewal of these organs is apparent. *Ibid.*, The facts regarding the cicada's hypogean life.

† Hypogæe (hipodg'æ). rare. Also 7 hypogæ. [a. F. *hypogée* (16th c.) or ad. L. *hypogæum*.] = HYPOGÆUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypogæe* (*hypogæum*), a vault or cellar, or such like underground room. 1847 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 177 The painted hypogæes [ed. 1850 hypogæa] of Etruria.

Hypogene (hi'po-, hēipodg'æn), a. Geol. [f. HYPO- 2 + Gr. γεν- to produce, γίνεσθαι to be born, to originate; prob. after F. *endogène, exogène* (see -GEN). Cf. F. *hypogène*.] Formed under the surface; applied to rocks otherwise called primary and metamorphic; also, subterranean, hypogean.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 374 We propose the term 'hypogene', a word implying the theory that granite and gneiss are both *rather formed* rocks, or rocks which have not assumed their present form and structure at the surface. 1845 NEWBOLT in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 282 The edge of the trap is seen reposing on the hypogene schists at the base of the trap hills. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 196 Hypogene or Plutonic Action.

b. Relating to the subterranean origin of rocks. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 175 The hypogene theory of Lyell. Hence Hypogenic a.

1880 *Litr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 572 In the great hypogenic laboratory of nature, rocks have been softened and fused.

1882 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 566/3 The great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth, partly by hypogenic agents acting from below.

Hypogenous: see HYPO- II.

Hypogeoecarpous, a. rare. [f. Gr. ὑπόγειος underground + καρπ-ός fruit + -OUS.]

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypogeoecarpus*, having fruit under the surface of the earth; hypogeoecarpous.

Hypogeus (hipo-, hēipodg'æus), a. Also -gæous. [f. as HYPOGÆAN + -OUS.] Underground; = HYPOGÆAN.

1847 CRAIG, *Hypogæus*. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 274. 271 It is amongst the hypogæous species that the most beautiful .. fruit is produced. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 19 This hypogæous (i.e. underground) situation of the cotyledons throughout the germination.

† Hypogæum (hipodg'æum, hēipo-). Also -gæum. Pl. hypogæa (-g'æä). [L. *hypogæum*, hypogæum, ad. Gr. ὑπόγειον, ὑπόγειον neut. sing. of ὑπόγειος underground; see HYPOGÆAN, and cf. HYPOGÆE.] An underground chamber or vault.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypogæum*, a Cellar or Vault arched over head, a Place under Ground. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 177 The painted hypogæa of Etruria. *Ibid.* § 310 The Etruscan hypogæa. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* i. 1. iii. I. 99 The tombs of Beni Hassan .. are situated on the eastern side of the Nile, and are almost the only hypogæa that are so placed in Egypt.

Hypoglossal (hipo-, hēipogl'ssäl), a. [f. mod.L. HYPOGLOSSUS + -AL.] *Hypoglossal nerve*, the motor nerve of the tongue proceeding from the medulla oblongata and forming the twelfth or last pair of cranial nerves. Also absol. = HYPOGLOSSUS.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 475 The pneumo-gastric nerve is at first placed before the hypoglossal. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* x. (1872) 372 The hypoglossal nerve which gives motion to the tongue. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 213 Paralysis of the hypoglossal has also been observed.

Hypoglossis, var. of HYPOGLOTTIS.

† Hypoglossus (hipogl'ssūs), Anat. [mod.L., f. Gr. ὑπό under + γλῶσσα tongue; cf. Gr. ὑπογλωσσός, F. *hypoglosse*.] The hypoglossal nerve.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hypoglossus*, .. a nerve which goes to the under part of the tongue. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 522 The hypoglossus, which supplies the muscles of the tongue.

† Hypoglotian, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. Gr. ὑπογλωττι-ος (f. ὑπό HYPO- I + γλῶττα tongue) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hypoglotian Medicines*, medicines that are to lie under the Tongue and melt.

Hypoglotitis (hipo-, hēipogl'tis), hypoglossitis (-gl'sis), [a. Gr. ὑπογλωττίτις, -γλωσσίτις a swelling under the tongue, etc., f. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα tongue.]

1. Anat. and Med. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypoglossis*, or *Hypoglotitis*, a little piece of Flesh that joins the Tongue to the nether part of the Mouth: Also an Inflammation or Ulcer under the Tongue; .. also a Medicine proper to lie and dissolve under the Tongue, to take away Roughness in the Throat. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Entom. A sclerite occasionally present between the mentum and labium of certain Coleoptera, as in clavicorn and serricorn beetles.

Hence † Hypoglotidian a. = HYPOGLOTTIAN.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 173 Pastilles .. called .. from the manner of their use Hypoglotidian.

Hypognathism, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypogryff, -gryph, obs. ff. HYPOGRYFF.

Hypogyn (hipo-, hēipodg'in), Bot. [ad. F. *hypogyne*.] A hypogynous plant.

1847 in CRAIG.

So Hypogynic a. [F. *hypogynique*.] = next.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypogynous (hipo-, hēipodg'inēs), a. Bot. [f. Gr. ὑπό under + γυνή woman, wife, in Bot. taken as 'pistil' + -OUS.] Situated below the pistils or ovary; said of the stamens of a flower when these grow on the receptacle and are not united to any other organ; also of plants having the stamens so placed.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Arrangem. Bril. Pl.* II. 708 Ranunculaceæ .. petals 5 to 10, hypogynous. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 15 If the filaments grow from immediately below the pistil .. they are called hypogynous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Isacianæ* .. Lindley places the order under his berberal alliance of hypogynous Exogens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 73 Filaments inserted on a hypogynous ring. 1881 *Science Gossip* No. 203. 248 The stamens or male organs of the plant are indefinite, polyadelphous and hypogynous.

So Hypogyny [cf. F. *hypogynie*], the quality or state of being hypogynous. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower itself, giving the transition from hypogyny through perigyny to epigyny.

† Hypo-iodic, hypiodic, a. Chem. Obs. [f. HYPO- 5 + IODIC.] In *hypo-iodic acid*, an old name for periodic oxide.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 368 Hypoiodic acid .. IO₂. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Periodic oxide (Millon's Hypo-iodic acid) IO₂ or I₂O₄.

Hypo-iodite, hypiodite. Chem. [f. as next: see -ITE.] A salt of hypo-iodous acid.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Hypo-iodite of ammonium is formed by the action of iodine on excess of ammonia. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 149 Free iodine or hypiodite of potassium, like peroxide of nitrogen, [is] a facile oxygenant. 1894 [see next].

Hypo-iodous (hipo-, hēipoi'ōdēs), a. Chem. [f. HYPO- 5 + IODOUS (f. IODINE + -OUS).] In *hypo-iodous acid*, an oxyacid of iodine, HIO.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Wöhler .. by distilling iodine with anhydrous peroxide of barium, obtained a yellow liquid which he regarded as hypo-iodous acid. 1894 *Brit. J. Nat. Photog.* XLI. 34 Hypoiodous acid and its salts, the hypiodites.

Hypo-ionic, -lydian, -mixolydian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPO- 3.

Hypomere, -mmematic: see HYPO- II.

† Hypomochlion (hipomō'kliōn), rare. [L. *hypomochlion* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. ὑπομόχλιον fulcrum of a lever, f. Gr. ὑπό under + μόχλος, μόχλιον lever.] = FULCRUM.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 199 The hypomochlion or centers on which the parts of the legs move. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrostat. & Hydraul.* 283 A Cylinder .. sustained at each end with a Hypomochlion, Fulcrum, or Prop, call it which you will. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Est.* (1858) I. App. C. 393 The hypomochlion of the lever is as good an illustration as any thing can be that is thought of mechanically only.

Hyponastic (hipo-, hēiponæ'stik), a. Bot. [f. HYPONASTY + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, hyponasty.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 767 As long as the organ grows most rapidly on the dorsal side, it may be termed, after de Vries, *hyponastic*. 1895 VINES *Stud. Text-bk.* 60 The leaves .. are hyponastic, that is .. the dorsal surface grows more rapidly at first than the ventral.

Hyponasty (hi'po-, hēiponæ'sti), Bot. [f. HYPO- 2 + Gr. νάσσειν pressed (f. νάσσειν to press) + -Y. Cf. EPINASTY.]

The current use of the terms *hyponasty* and *epinasty* originated with De Vries in *Arbeiten des Bot. Inst. in Würzburg* 1872 (Heft II. p. 252).

A tendency in plant-organs to grow more rapidly on the under or dorsal side than on the upper or ventral.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 768 The hyponasty of the axis often counterbalances the greater mass of the pendent parts. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 6 Hypo-nasty .. implies increased growth along the lower surface, causing the part to bend upwards.

† Hyponitric (hipo-, hēiponē'trik), a. Chem. Obs. [f. HYPO- 5 + NITRIC.] In *hyponitric acid*, an old name for tetroxide (or peroxide) of nitrogen, pernitric oxide, NO₂ or N₂O₄.

1854 [see *hyponitric* s.v. HYPO-]. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 Hypo-nitric acid is decomposed both by water and by contact with the various bases. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 560 The latter first takes oxygen from the blood, and forms hyponitric acid.

Hyponitrite (hipo-, hēiponē'trait), Chem. [f. HYPO- 5 + NITRITE.] A salt of hyponitrous acid.

1846 PENNY *Cycl. Suppl.* II. 67/2 Hyponitrites may .. be formed by moderately heating certain nitrates. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 150 Salts called respectively hyponitrites, nitrites, and nitrates. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 504 The formation of hyponitrites from derivatives of hydroxylamine shows that in these salts the oxygen atom must be between the nitrogen atom and that of the metal: N.O.K.

Hyponitrous (hipo-, hēiponē'trēs), a. Chem. [f. HYPO- 5 + NITROUS. Cf. F. *hyponitroux*.] In *hyponitrous acid*, an unstable acid, (HNO)₂, obtained in combination as a potassium salt.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 319 It appears to me that there are sufficient grounds for admitting the existence of hypo-nitrous acid as a distinct compound. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 101 Nitric and hyponitrous acid transform picric acid to oxalic acid. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 505 Free hyponitrous acid has not been prepared, as when liberated from its salts, it very rapidly splits up into its anhydride (nitrous oxide) and water.

Hypopœouana, corrupt form of IPEACAGUANA.

Hypopœpsy, -petalous, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypopharyngeal (hipo-, hēipofari'ndg'æl), a. [f. HYPOPHARYNX: see PHARYNGEAL.] a. Anat. Situated beneath, or in the lower part of, the pharynx. b. Entom. Belonging to the hypopharynx.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 346 Branchiae consisting of two bands stretched across the interior, one above (epi) and one below (hypopharyngeal). 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 136 The posterior parts [of branchial arches] are single bones .. called hypopharyngeal bones. 1877 - *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 602 The hypopharyngeal folds.

c. as sb. (pl.) = Hypopharyngeal bones.

Hypopharynx (hipo-, hēipofari'ngks), Entom. [a. F. *hypopharynx*, f. HYPO- 2 + PHARYNX.] A median projection from the internal surface of the lower lip in insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 458 This cushion, I suppose, may be analogous to the 'hypopharynx' of M. Savigny. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 499 The oral surface of the base of the labium also bears an internal process or hypopharynx.

Hypophosphate (hipo-, hēipofos'fæt), Chem. [f. HYPO- 5 + PHOSPHATE. So in F.] A salt of hypophosphoric acid.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.*

1. 886 On neutralizing with caustic soda, a slightly soluble salt, sodium hypophosphate, $H_2Na_2P_2O_6$, separates out.

Hypophosphite (hipo-, hoipof'sfōit). *Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + PHOSPHITE. So in F.] A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

1818 HENAY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 13 The hypo-phosphites of potash, soda, and ammonia, are soluble, in highly rectified alcohol. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 66 Hypophosphite salts are monobasic, soluble in water, and easily crystallisable. 1883-4 *Med. Annual* 34/1 While triturating a mixture of Hypophosphite of Lime three parts, and Hypophosphite of Soda one part, [he] was seriously injured by the compound exploding.

Hypophosphoric (hipo-, hoipof'sfōrik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + PHOSPHORIC. So F. *hypophosphorique*.] In *hypophosphoric acid*, $P_2O_5(OH)_4$, a tetrabasic acid, obtained as an odourless liquid.

1854 J. SCOFFEEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* *Chem.* 376 This operation furnishes a solution of hypophosphoric acid. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 586 Salzer has shown that in addition to phosphoric and phosphorous acids this liquid contains hypophosphoric acid.

Hypophosphorous (hipo-, hoipof'sfōrōs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + PHOSPHOROUS. So F. *hypophosphoreux*.] In *hypophosphorous acid*, an oxygen-acid of phosphorus, PH_3O_2 .

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 12 Hypo-phosphorous or Per-phosphorous Acid... a viscous fluid, strongly acid and uncrystallisable. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 488 Hypophosphorous acid... was discovered by Dulong in 1816. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 487 On cooling the solution, the hypophosphorous acid is obtained in the form of a thick very acid liquid.

Hypophrygian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPO- 3.
Hypophysis (hip-, hoip'fisis). [a. Gr. ὑπόφυσις offshoot, outgrowth (cf. APOPHYSIS, EPIPHYSIS).]
 +1. *Path.* Cataract in the eye. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypophysis*, a Fault in the Eye, the same as *Hypochyma*. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Bot.* a. A part of the embryo in angiosperms, from which the root and root-cap are developed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 515 A cell... which arises between the end of the pro-embryo and the body of the embryo... is especially to be noted. It is from this that the root is subsequently developed. Hanstein calls it and the tissue which proceeds from it the Hypophysis.

b. 'In mosses, an enlargement of the pedicel at the base of the capsule' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Anat.* (In full *Hypophysis cerebri*) The pituitary body of the brain.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Hypophysial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hypophysis of the brain.

Hypoplasia-Hypopygium: see HYPO- II.

Hypopyon (hipo-'piōn). *Path.* Also *erron.* -ion. [a. Gr. ὑπόπυον an ulcer, neut. of ὑπόπυος tending to suppuration, f. πύον pus, matter.]

The erroneous spelling *hypopyon* was prob. due to the assumption that the word was a derivative of ὤψ, ὠπ- eye; cf. Gr. ὠπύριον a black eye.]

A morbid accumulation of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye (cf. *quots.*).

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Hypogion* [sic], or matter under the cornea, a great inflammation of the eyes with swellings.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypopyon*, a gathering of Matter under the Horny Tunick of the Eye. 1807 *Med. Fml.* XVII. 80 Hypopyon, or the occupation of one or both chambers of the eye, with a glutinous opaque fluid, instead of the true transparent humours. 1878 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 19 The absorption of pus is constantly seen in the eye in hypopyon.

Hypoquistis, obs. variant of HYPOCISTIS.

Hyporachis, -radial, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hyposarca (hiposā'rkā). *Path.* rare. [med. L. *hyposarca*, a. Gr. ὑπό σάρκα under the flesh.] A species of dropsy: = ANASARCA.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lii. (MS. Bodl.), *pe furste dropsie hatte lentofleuma... pe secunde hatte yposarca oper anasarca*, and cometh of distemperance of colde and of drynes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hyposarca*, the same with *Anasarca*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 225 If dropsy affect the parenchyma, it is called *oedema*, *anasarca*, or *hyposarca*.

Hyposcenium (hiposē'nīōm, hoipo-). *Gr. Antiq.* [f. Gr. ὑποσκήνιον (on analogy of προσκήνιον PROSCENIUM) = τὰ ὑποσκήνια the parts beneath the stage, f. σκῆνη SCENE.] The low wall supporting the front of the stage in a Greek theatre.

[1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 300 At the foot of the Logeon upon the Orchestra was a row of Pillars incompassing a place called the Hyposcenium.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hyposcenium*,... a partition under the pulpit or logeum of the Greek theatre, appointed for the music. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphalia* xxi, The hyposcenium had been painted to represent rocks.

Hypospadias (hipospā'dīas, hoipo-). *Path.* [a. Gr. ὑποσπᾶδις (Galen) one affected with hypospadias, app. f. ὑπό HYPO- 1 + σπᾶδω to draw.] A congenital malformation consisting in a fissure of the lower wall of the male urethra, the result of arrested development.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 Hypospadias consists of an arrest of development of a portion of the lower wall of the urethra. 1884 *Athenæum* 17 May 636/1 He has recorded the occurrence of the malformation termed hypospadias in the males of six successive generations in one family.

Hence **Hypospadiac**, **Hypospadiac**, **Hypospadic** *adjs.*, of the nature of, pertaining to, or affected with hypospadias.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 464/1 A man affected with hypospadiac malformation of the urethra. *Ibid.* 699/1 A hypospadiac male. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 Lying between a hypospadiac opening and the meatus. **Hyposphagma**, -sphene, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypostase (hi'pōstāsē). *rare* -1. [ad. next, or a. f. *hypostase*.] (See *quot.*)

1867 *Eng. Leader* 15 June 326 In every process whatever... the subject-matter, the hypostase, is not two instants in the same state.

Hypostasis (hip-, hoip'stāsīs). Pl. *hypostases* (-sīz). [a. late L. *hypostasis*, a. Gr. ὑπόστασις (f. ὑπό HYPO- 1 + στάω standing, position, state), lit. that which stands under, hence, sediment; also, groundwork, foundation, subject-matter. Later, substance, subsistence, existence, reality, essence, personality (see below).]

The development of sense, esp. in Metaphysics and Theology, belongs to Neo-Platonic and Early Christian use; the English senses only reflect those established in late Greek. See Chambers *Cycl.* s.v.]

1. *Med.* a. Sediment, deposit; *spec.* that of urine.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlv. (Bodl. MS.), By substance and colour of urine & namelich by diuers regions thereof pat physicians clepen ypostasym.] 1590 MARLOWE *and Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, I view'd your urine, and the hypostasis, Thicke and obscure, doth make your danger great. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* II. 433 Then put them into a cold place, that its hypostasis may appear. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 118 The Water... tended to deposit a laudable Hypostasis. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

b. Hyperemia in dependent organs of the body, caused by subsidence of the blood into these parts.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 193 The prevention and removal of hypostasis in the dependent portions of the lungs. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 961 The skin and internal organs... as well as any post-mortem hypostases, exhibit a bright red colour.

+2. Base, foundation, groundwork, prop, support.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* i. iv. 82 The substance, or hypostasis, is the foundation, or the unmoveable prop, which upholdeth us. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 46 And is not Faith an Hypostasis and evidence to thee of an infallible inheritance?

3. *Metaph.* That which subsists, or underlies anything; substance: (a) as opposed to qualities, attributes, or 'accidents'; (b) as distinguished from what is unsubstantial, as a shadow or reflection.

1605 TIMME *Quersif. Ded.* 1 That spirit of life... acteth in all creatures, giving them existence in three—to wit, salt, sulphure, and mercury, in one hypostasis. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 43 It commonly turneth even the souls of its votaries into its own Hypostasis. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 155 The Ante-Nicene as well as Post-Nicene Writers understood the Phrases of Christ's being the Image of God, and express Image of his Hypostasis. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. viii. 130 Either as a property or attribute or as an hypostasis or self-subsistence. 1870 *Outl. Hamilton's Philos.* 170 We cannot think a quality existing absolutely, in or of itself; we are constrained to think it as inhering in some basis, substratum, hypostasis, subject or substance.

4. Essence, principle, essential principle.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 22 That Plato and his followers held τρεῖς ἀρχαὶς ὑποστάσεις, Three Hypostases in the Deity, that were the first Principles of all things, is a thing very well known to all. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* ii. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 276 A scholar... emptied by old suck-eggs of all that nature gave me, and crumbled full of essences, hypostases and other stuff of their baking. 1688 NOARIS *Theory Love* i. ii. 7 We know Love is made the first Hypostasis in the Platonic Triad. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 70 Three Hypostases, which are the Three Principles of all things. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 392 God therefore in his absolute state—in his first and highest hypostasis—is neither Existence nor Thought, neither moved nor mutable.

5. *Theol.* Personality, personal existence, person: (a) distinguished from nature, as in the one 'hypostasis' of Christ as distinguished from his two natures (human and divine), (b) distinguished from substance, as in the three 'hypostases' or 'persons' of the Godhead, which are said to be the same in 'substance'.

[1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 170 Of those [words] which still continue in the state of aliens... some seem necessary to be retained... such are some terms of controversial divinity, as hypostasis.]

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 534 And what ipostacis Of Christes manhode is. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 148 b, Those busy heads would for three persons, saie thre hypostases. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* xvii. 391 The Cofit fearing, that to attribute two natures unto Christ, might be all one, as if they had assigned him two hypostases or persons, to avoid the heresie of the Nestorians, they became Eutichians. 1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets* 49 (Stanf.) By reason of the hypostasis or hypostatical union of his deitie to his humanity. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 43 The Brutall soule is materiall... not subsisting by it selfe (therefore a beast is not hypostasis, id est, a person). 1651 JEA. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. i. 2 That two natures could be concentred into one hypostasis (or person). 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 95 There is no confusion of the Humane and Divine Nature in the Hypostasis of Christ. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 299 [It] is urged by some to relate... to the three Hypostases of the Godhead. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr. I.* i. 103 The word hypostasis... we now render person. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 46 The eternal beginning of the hypostasis of the Holy Ghost.

6. *Bot.* (See *quot.*)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 615/2 *Hypostasis*, the suspensor of an embryo.

Hypostasize (hip-, hoip'stāzēz), *v.* [f. *prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into or regard as a self-existent substance or person; to embody, impersonate. Cf. HYPOSTATIZE.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 90 The power and principle of acidification must be embodied and as it were impersonated and hypostatized in this gas. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* I. 98 The admission of the logos as hypostatized in no respect removed my doubts concerning the Incarnation and the Redemption by the cross. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaissance in Italy, Reviv. Learn.* 202 The products of speculative analysis are hypostatized as divine persons.

Hence **Hypostasization**, the action of hypostasizing, or regarding as a substance.

1884 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 496/3 The second period [of Plato's philosophy] is marked by the hypostasization of universals.

+ **Hypostasy**, *Obs. rare*. [Adapted form of HYPOSTASIS: cf. ECSTASY.]

1. = HYPOSTASIS I.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 21 The hypostasy is the substance of the urine. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* III. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 218 Doe but marke These black Hypostasies; it plainly shewes Mortification generally through the Spirits.

2. = HYPOSTASIS 5.

1551 Bp. GARINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 117 Wheir as in that vnion the rest is an ineffable mysterie, the two natures in Christ to haue one subsistence called & termed an hypostasie. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 58 O the vnsearchable depth of this speciall Hypostasie!

Hypostatic (hipo-, hoip'stætik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὑποστατικ-ός pertaining to substance, substantial, personal (f. ὑποστᾶσις set under, supporting); used as adj. to ὑποστᾶσις HYPOSTASIS; but the medical sense of the English word is not found in Greek.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to substance, essence, or personality (see HYPOSTASIS). *Hypostatic union*: (a) the union of the divine and human natures in the 'hypostasis' of Christ; (b) the consubstantial union of the three 'hypostases' in the Godhead.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36, 566 The humane soul of our Saviour Christ Himself... being not partially appointed to that transcendent dignity of its hypostatic union, but by reason of its most faithful adherence to the divine word and wisdom in a pre-existent state. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Exange*. Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 25, I sing the Infinite and Finite join'd In Hypostatic Union for Mankind. 1827 HOOK in *Life* I. 118 To state and enforce the Catholic doctrine concerning the Third Person on Whit Sunday and that of the hypostatic union on the Sunday following. 1846 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* (1850) I. 85 He who first taught men to speak of an Hypostatic change beneath unchanging forms, may have taught them to use words without meaning. 1894 H. B. SWETE *Apost. Creed* i. 17 The doctrine of the hypostatic Trinity.

2. *Path.* Of the nature of hypostasis or excess of blood in dependent parts of the body.

1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 192 Passive hyperæmia occurring in the dependent portions of the lungs is called hypostatic congestion. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 224 The long continuance of the erect position seems to favor the gravitation of blood, and hypostatic hyperæmia of the spine is thereby induced.

Hypostatical (hipo-, hoip'stætikāl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. = HYPOSTATIC I.

1561 T. NOATON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 154 He being the Word... did by hypostatical vnion take vpon hym the nature of man. 1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expos. Hypostatically*, belonging to substance; or that which consisteth in the substance of a thing. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 310 To the singular number (Jehovah) his essential name, noting the unity... is added the plural (Elohim) his hypostatical, or substantial name, noting the Trinity. 1656 HOBBS *Answ. Bp. Bramhall* 434 (R.) But the word hypostatical... is properly used, as I have said before, of the union of the two natures of Christ in one person. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist. Ep.* (ed. 2) Aij b, I believe the Hypostatical union, a Trinity of persons in the Unity of Essence. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 377 The hypostatical union is the union of the human nature of our Lord with the divine, constituting two natures in one person.

+2. Of or pertaining to the essential principles or elements of bodies; elemental. *Obs.*

1661-80 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* I. 80 They do not pretend by fire alone to separate out of all compound Bodies their Hypostatical Principles. 1676 — *Hist. Colours* Exp. xv, Divers learned men, having adopted the three hypostatical principles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypostatical Principles*, a Title given by Paracelsus and his Followers to the three Chymical Principles, viz. Salt, Sulphur and Mercury.

Hence **Hypostatically** *adv.*, in a hypostatic manner; in actual substance or personality.

1593 T. BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* (1605) 118 [He] affirmeth the substance of bread to be united to the body of Christ hypostatically. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Bang*. 123 God... is hypostatically in Christ: graciously in his Saints: gloriously in Heaven: powerfully in Hell. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 41 Our Ransom from eternal Punishment being paid with the Blood of one of our own kind, hypostatically united to God. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 154 After a Soul is Hypostatically, that is, Personally united to a Body, their separation is call'd Death. 1893 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 428/2 Sin was a physical impossibility in the human soul of Christ, because it was hypostatically united to the Divinity.

Hypostatize (hip-, hoip'stāzēz), *v.* [f. Gr.

ὑποστατός (see HYPOSTATIC) + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into or treat as a substance; = HYPOSTATIZE. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 17 These negations, hypostatized as positive, under the Platonic name of Ideas. 1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 828 Neither Space nor Time... offer any reason for hypostatizing their reality as a real substratum, apart from the phenomena. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xviii. 627 If thus we hypostatize this idea of the *ens realissimum*, and follow it to its legitimate development.

Hence **Hypo-statized**, -izing *ppl. adjs.* Also **Hypostatization** = HYPOSTATIZATION.

1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 141 The hypostatizing propensities of our natural faculties. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*. (1871) 329 The 'Absolute' and all the other hypostatized adjectives. a 1882 T. H. GREEN *Profr. Ethics* Intro. (1883) 8 What after all, it is asked, is any faculty but an hypostatized abstraction? 1886 A. SEIN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 421/2 To deny the hypostatization of an accident like colour or wisdom.

Hyposternal, etc.: see HYPO-II.

† **Hypo-stile**, *noun-nd.* [Formed after APOSTLE, from Gr. ὑποστολή drawing back (cf. *Hebrews* x. 38, 39).] One who draws back; an apostate.

a 1636 BP. ANREWES *Serm.* ix. (1661) 454 They be Hypostyles; so doth Saint Paul well term them.

Hypostomatous, -stomous: see HYPO-II.

Hypostome (hipo-stōm, hipo-). Also in L. form *hypostoma*. [ad. F. *hypostome*, mod. L. *hypostoma*, f. HYPO-2 + Gr. στόμα mouth.] A part of the mouth in arthropods and some other invertebrate animals; e.g. the clypeus of dipterous insects, the labium or under lip of trilobites, the proboscis of Hydrozoa.

1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 188 note, *Hypostome*, a prominent piece on the under surface of the head, covering the mouth. 1871 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 147 The aperture of the mouth... bounded in front by a plate, known as the 'labrum' or 'hypostoma'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 246 The hypostome or oral cone [in hydrants] is conical.

Hypostroma, -strophe, etc.: see HYPO-II.

† **Hyposulphate**, *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYPO-5 + SULPHATE.] A salt of hypsulphuric acid. (Now called a DITHIONATE.)

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 435 Hyposulphate of lime crystallizes in regular hexagonal plates. 1868-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 637 Dithionates or Hyposulphates.

Hyposulphite (hipo-, hipo-sul'fite). *Chem.* [ad. F. *hyposulfite*: see HYPO-5 and SULPHITE.] A salt of hypsulphurous acid.

a. Originally (and still commercially) applied to the salts now called by chemists *thiosulphates*; as *hyposulphate of soda* = sodium thiosulphate.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 136 Hypo-sulphite of silver may be formed by mixing hypsulphite of soda with dilute nitrate of silver, or by dissolving chloride of silver in any of the hypo-sulphites. Though formed of ingredients that have a metallic and very bitter taste, its flavour is intensely sweet. 1868-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 540 Allied to the sulphates there is a group of salts called thiosulphates, or more frequently hypsulphites. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 412 Thiosulphuric acid... forms a series of stable salts known as the thiosulphates (hypsulphites).

b. Now, with chemists, a salt of the acid $H_2S_2O_4$, formerly called a *hydrosulphite*.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.* VI. 1063 The formation of thiosulphates... is only a secondary reaction due to the slow and spontaneous decomposition of the hypsulphite. 1877 — *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 213 The solution... solidifies in a few hours to a mass of slender colourless needles, consisting of sodium hypsulphite. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 409 Sodium hypsulphite ($Na_2S_2O_4$) is employed by the dyer and calico-printer for the reduction of indigo, as it possesses the same reducing properties as the free acid.

† **Hyposulphuric**, *a. Chem. Obs.* [ad. F. *hyposulphurique*; see HYPO-5 and SULPHURIC.] In *hyposulphuric acid*, old name of DITHIONIC acid.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 433 The authors (Welter and Gay Lussac) propose to name this new acid, the hypsulphuric, by analogy with the hypsulphurous, to denote that it contains less oxygen than sulphuric acid, and more than sulphurous acid. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 415 Dithioniac Acid ($H_2S_2O_6$)... formerly called hypsulphuric acid, was discovered by Welter and Gay-Lussac in 1819.

Hypsulphurous (hipo-, hipo-sul'fūras), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + SULPHUROUS.] In *hypsulphurous acid*: + a. The name originally given to the acid $H_2S_2O_3$, now called *thiosulphuric acid*.

1817 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 5) II. 112 Besides the two acid compounds of sulphur and oxygen, (viz. sulphurous and sulphuric acids) we have the fullest evidence of the existence of a third... to which the name of hypsulphurous acid may be given. 1871 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 412 Thiosulphuric Acid ($H_2S_2O_3$). This compound is better known under its old name of 'hypsulphurous acid', with which name however we now designate the body obtained by the reduction of sulphurous acid.

b. Now applied to the acid $H_2S_2O_4$, containing one atom of oxygen less than sulphurous acid; formerly called *hydrosulphurous acid*.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.* VI. 1063 *Hypsulphurous Acid*, H_2SO_4 (*Hydrosulphurous Acid*, Schützenberger), is produced by the action of zinc on aqueous sulphurous acid. *Ibid.* 1074 Schützenberger calls his acid *hydrosulphurous acid*; but it is more consistent with analogy to designate it as *hypsulphurous acid*. 1877 — *Forbes' Chem.*

(ed. 12) I. 213 Hypsulphurous acid is obtained, as a deep orange-coloured strongly bleaching liquid.

Hypotaetic, -tarsus, -taxis: see HYPO-II.

Hypotenusal (hip-, hōipētēniūsāl), *a. and sb.* Also *hypotenusal*. [ad. late L. *hypotēnūsāl-is*, f. *hypotēnūsā* HYPOTENUSE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hypotenuse; forming a hypotenuse. Now *rare*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxi. K ja, Fyrste I measure the Hypotenusal lyne. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hypotenusal line*, a term in Geometry, it is that side of a right-angled triangle which is subtended or opposite to the right angle. 1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 420 The tops of the pickets, marking the hypotenusal distances, were the points on which the levelling rods were placed. 1831 G. B. AIRY *Math. Tracts* (1842) 233 Two glass prisms, right-angled or nearly so, are placed with their hypotenusal sides nearly in contact.

† B. *sb.* (sc. line) = HYPOTENUSE. *Obs.*

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. xv. (1648) 279 If the Hypotenusal, or Screw be, the perpendicular or elevation must be 3, and the basis 4. 1656 HOBBS *Six Leis. Wks.* 1845 VII. 317 The hypotenusal of a rectangular triangle. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 136 In a right angled Triangle, the Angles and the Hypotenusal being given [etc.].

Hypotenuse (hip-, hōipētēniūs). *Forms:* (6-7) *hypothēnusa*, 7-*tenusa*, -*tinusa*), 6 *hypothēnuse*, 7-*hypotenuse*, *hypothēnuse*. [ad. late L. *hypotēnūsā*, a. Gr. ὑποτεινούσα *pr. ppl.* (fem.), 'stretching under, subtending' (the full expression being ἡ τῆν ὁρθὴν γωνίαν ὑποτεινούσα (sc. γωνίᾳ) or πλευρᾷ), the line or side subtending the right angle), f. ὑπό under + τείνειν to stretch. In F. *hypoténuse*.

In the 16-17th c. the Latin form *hypotenusa* was commonly used. The erroneous spelling with *th* (cf. F. *hypothénuse*, 1520) is app. the more frequent in current use.]

The side of a right-angled triangle which subtends, or is opposite to, the right angle.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. ii. L iv a, Y^e squares of the two containing sides ioyned together, are equal to the square of y^e Hypotenusa. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 119 They call the line Secant the Hypothēnuse, because it subtendeth the right angle A. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 174 The Perpendicular, the Base, and the Hypotenusa. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 734 The Power of the Hypotenuse in a Rectangular Triangle is Equal to the Powers of both the Sides. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Plain Sailing*, The Base of the Triangle represents the Departure; and the Hypotenuse the Distance Sailed. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Navigation* I. i. 2 (U. K. S.) The side AB, opposite to the right angle, is called the hypotenuse. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iv. 117 The hypotenuse of the angles.

|| **Hypothallus** (hipo-, hōipōthēl's). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. HYPO-2 + THALLUS.] The fibrous or filamentary substratum on which the thallus of lichens is developed.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypothallus*, term given by Fries to the internal or inferior thallus or couch of the lichens. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 410. 374 The inner [coat] gives birth beneath to the fibres by which the plant is often attached to the surface (hypothallus). 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 268 Isolated scaly pieces of a true Lichen-thallus then arise on a fibrous substratum called the Hypothallus.

Hence **Hypothalline** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hypothallus.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 55 A pulverulent or persistent hypothalline type.

Hypothec (hip-, hōipōthēk). Also 7-8 -*eque*, 8 -*io*; 6-*hypotheca* (hōipōthēkā). [a. F. *hypothèque* or ad. late L. *hypotheca*, ad. Gr. ὑποθήκη a deposit, pledge, mortgage, f. ὑποτίθεμαι to deposit as a pledge (f. ὑπό down + τίθεμαι to put, place). The Latin form is now used only in sense 1 a.]

1. 'A security established by law in favour of a creditor over a subject belonging to his debtor, while the subject continues in the debtor's possession' (*Bell's Dict. Law Scot.*).

a. In ancient Roman law.

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 18 C, An improper pledge is called *Hypotheca*, which is of a thing not delinquent, which is made and perfected by covenant onelie. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 272 A Man's Bed, Wearing Apparel and other Things of the like Kind, necessary to his daily Use... do not pass under an Hypothec. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 642 In a hypotheca, that is, an agreement without delivery, the mortgagee acquired no possession. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 199 note, A pledge or hypothec could not be accepted instead. 1883 MAYNE *Early Law & Cust.* x. 357 Possession, Usucapion, Bonitarian ownership, and Hypothec occupy together a prodigious space in the Roman jurisprudence.

b. In Scots Law.

(a) The lien or prior claim of a landlord for his rent over the crop and stock of a tenant farmer (but see quot. 1880), and over the furniture and other effects of a tenant in urban property. (b) The lien which seamen, freighters, and repairers have over a ship for their wages, etc., and that which a ship-owner has over cargo for the freight. (c) The lien which a legal agent has for costs over costs recovered from the adverse party. Sometimes applied to the right to retain writs and title-deeds in security of a professional account.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 57 The Landlord has, by law, an hypothec, a right of pledge, with respect to the corn for so much as the current year's rent. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 39 Their Hypothec secures them absolutely against Loss by the Tenant. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 291 Writers also, and agents, have a

right of hypothec, or more properly of retention, on their constituent's writings, for their claim of pains and disbursements. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli, As we hold your rights, title-deeds, and documents in hypothec. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schmn.* xi. (1857) 238 The cattle and horses of the farm—appropriated by the landlord, at the time under the law of hypothec. 1880 Act 43 *Vict.* c. 12 § 1 The landlord's right of hypothec for the rent of land... exceeding two acres... let for agriculture or pasture, shall cease and determine.

c. In the Channel Islands.

(In Fr. form *hypothèque*.)

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 106 An Hypothèque differs from a mortgage in England in this respect chiefly, that he who parts with his money can never call it in again. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* ii. 86 All Bonds are not Personal as in England, but real, and carry an express Hypotheca or Mortgage upon the Estate both real and personal of the Debtor.

2. *The whole hypothec (colloq. Sc.)*, the whole stock or lot, the whole 'concern' or 'business', the whole of anything.

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* i. (1873) 13 Johnny Gibb stopped Jess, got the whole 'hypothec' into the cart, and then [etc.]. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 22 And at last... saddle and all, the whole hypothec turned and grovelled in the dust below the donkey's belly.

Hypothecal, *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *hypotheca* (see prec.) + -AL.] = next.

1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 184, I overwhelm My Practice with Darkness and Strange Words, With... Acceptations, Actions, Recissory, Noxal and Hypothecal. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 57 To deposit as a mode of hypothecal security.

Hypothecary (hip-, hōipōthēkāri), *a.* [ad. late L. *hypothecarius*, f. *hypotheca* HYPOTHEC. Cf. F. *hypothécaire* (1316 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, an hypothec or mortgage.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypothecary*, pertaining to a pledge or gage. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.*, *Quintus Firculein* III. 238 The Parson... to whom no security but a hypothecary one appeared sufficient. 1855 LORENZ *tr. Van der Kessel's Select Theses* dccclxxiv, How can the hypothecary action against the same debtor remain for a period of forty years? 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 352 Simple hypothecary creditors, who have priority according to the date of their mortgage.

So **Hypothecarians** *a. rare* = prec.

1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 337 A Real or Hypothecarians Action does not lie against a Feudal Estate, yet a Personal Action lies.

Hypothecate (hip-, hōipōthēkēt), *v.* [f. *hypothecāt*, *ppl. stem* of med. L. *hypothecāre*, f. *hypotheca* HYPOTHEC: see -ATE 3. Cf. F. *hypothéquer*.]

The *pa. ppl.* in Sc. was formerly *hypothecat* (see -ATE 2.) *trans.* To give or pledge as security; to pledge, pawn, mortgage.

1681 STAIR *Instit.* IV. xxv. § 5 (1693) 619 The Fruits of the Ground... which by the Law were Hypothecat for the Rents of the said year. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 197 The whole cattle on the ground... are hypothecated for a year's rent, one after another successively. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 55 We oblige ourselves and hypothecate, for the Security and Payment of the Sum of this Writing, the said Ship... and we oblige ourselves not to dispose thereof in any manner, until the said Sum be entirely paid. And whatever is done to the contrary, let it be null, as a Thing done against an express Prohibition and Hypothecation. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, *Hypotheca*, among the moderns to hypothecate a ship, is to pawn or pledge the same for necessities; and into whose hands soever the ship comes, it is liable. 1797 BURKE *Ragie. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 319 Whether they to whom this new pledge is hypothecated, have redeemed their own. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* (1834) I. vi. 206 The assembly adopted a system of paper money, called assignats, which were secured or hypothecated upon the church lands. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 148 He had no power to hypothecate any part of the public revenue.

Hence **Hypothecated** *ppl. a.*; also **Hypothecator**, one who hypothecates or pledges something as security.

1779 SIR W. JONES *Comm. Isaus* Wks. 1799 IV. 205 The property... was distinguished like all other hypothecated estates, by small columns, and inscriptions... containing a specification of the sum for which they were pledged. 1828 WEBSTER cites Judge Johnson for *Hypothecator*. 1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 574 The iron box in the back sitting room, containing the hypothecated jewels, had been rifled.

Hypothecation (hip-, hōipōthēkē'fən), [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The act of pledging as security; pledging or pawning. In some legal systems applied only to a lien upon immovable property; in others to a lien on personal property, negotiable securities, etc.

1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. xiii. § 15 (1693) 122 With us there remains the Tacit Hypothecation of the Fruits on the Ground... belonging to the Possessor, for the Terms or the Years Rent. 1755 [see HYPOTHECATE]. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Hypotheca*, It was held, that, by the maritime law, every contract of the master implies an hypothecation; but at common law it is not so. 1861 KENT'S *Comm.* (1871) I. xvii. 378 The admiralty has cognizance of maritime hypothecations of vessels and goods in foreign ports. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 371 Hypothecation was effected by mere convention without delivery of possession.

Hypothecative, *a. rare*. [f. HYPOTHECATE: see -IVE.] Characterized by hypothecating.

1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 11/2 A pawnbroker's side-door which admits the hypothecative philosopher.

So **Hypothecatory** *a.*, of the nature of hypothecation.

Hypothenusal, **hypothenuse**, **erron**. ff. **HYPOTENUSAL**, **HYPOTENUSE**.

Hypothesis (hip-, hōipē'sis). Pl. **hypotheses** (-sēz). [a. Gr. ὑπόθεσις foundation, base; hence, basis of an argument, supposition, also, subject-matter, etc., f. ὑπό under + θέσις placing.]

† 1. A subordinate particular thesis involved in a general thesis; a particular case of a general proposition. In quot. 1596, a particular or detailed statement. Cf. *F. hypothèse* (sense 3 in Littré). *Obs.*

1596 EARL OF ESSEX in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 137 If I be commaunded to sett doune the Hypothesis, or to descend into particulars. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike to note*, The compound Theme is also (a) speciall, or (b) general: (a) Hypothesis; (b) Thesis. *Ibid.* 204 To amplify a speciall or particular sentence, called hypothesis. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (Vol. III.) 24 Without descending from the thesis to the hypothesis. 1747 FILMER *Patriarcha* i. § 1 (1884) 13 If the thesis be true, the hypothesis will follow. 1721 KEILL *Maupertius' Diss.* (1734) 49 Whence it is plain that there is no Hypothesis wherein the Spheroid is not flat at the Poles.

† 2. A proposition laid down; a thesis. *Obs.* 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. Intro. 1 Endeavoring to promote this Hypothesis. 1678 *Ibid.* III. Pref. It is... impossible... demonstratively to discuss such an hypothesis without some opposition against such as defend the antithesis.

2. A proposition or principle put forth or stated (without any reference to its correspondence with fact) merely as a basis for reasoning or argument, or as a premiss from which to draw a conclusion; a supposition. In *Logic*, The supposition or condition forming the antecedent or protasis of a conjunctive or conditional proposition (e.g. *If A is B, C is D*): cf. **HYPOTHETICAL** 1 b.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypothesis*, a supposition or condition; sometimes it is taken for a Position of something, as it were demonstrated, and granted by another. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 263 Hypothesis is an argument or matter whereon one may dispute; or it is a conditional proposition. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. xviii. (1714) 23 Which being supposed, the outward angle AEF will be greater than the inward angle DFE, to which it was equal by Hypothesis. 1827 HURTON *Course Math.* I. 3 An Hypothesis is a supposition assumed to be true, in order to argue from, or to found upon it the reasoning and demonstration of some proposition. 1837 BABBAGE *Bridgew. Treat.* App. E. 196 Collusion being, by hypothesis, out of the question. 1885 LEUDESDOORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 67 The hypothesis is satisfied in the particular case where the rays *a* and *a'* coincide.

b. An actual or possible condition or state of things considered or dealt with as a basis for action; one of several such possible conditions, a case or alternative (cf. 1).

1794 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 217 The other hypothesis, upon which the war ought 'to be carried on with vigour', though last put, must be preliminary to the other. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let. to Col. Stevenson* in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 545 In each of these last hypotheses, you will observe the necessity that we should be within reach of each other. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* v. 119 Christianity... only sanctions war... upon the hypothesis of a world at discord with herself.

3. A supposition or conjecture put forth to account for known facts; esp. in the sciences, a provisional supposition from which to draw conclusions that shall be in accordance with known facts, and which serves as a starting-point for further investigation by which it may be proved or disproved and the true theory arrived at.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 Irons doe manifest a verticity not only upon refrigeration... but (what is wonderful and advanced the magnetical hypothesis) they evidence the same by meer position according as... their extrems [are] disposed... unto the earth. 1666 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 265 Eys a perpetual motion of the Earth from West to East according to the new Hypotheses in Astronomy, or of the Sun from East to West, after the former Hypotheses. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 82 To make good the Atomical Hypothesis. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theor.* i. v. 207 One of the conditions of a good hypothesis is, that it fairly comport... with all other phenomena of nature, as well as those 'tis framed to explicate. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. Diss. I. 22 A late ingenious critic has advanced an hypothesis, which assigns a new source, and a much earlier date, to these fictions. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xiv. § 4 It appears... to be a condition of a genuinely scientific hypothesis, that it be not destined always to remain an hypothesis, but be of such a nature as to be either proved or disproved by that comparison with observed facts which is termed Verification. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wkgs. Men* 67 Do not allow yourselves to be misled by the common notion that a hypothesis is untrustworthy simply because it is a hypothesis. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* ix. 212 The celebrated nebular hypotheses of Herschel and of Laplace.

4. A supposition in general; something supposed or assumed to be true without proof or conclusive evidence; an assumption.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 182 The Romanists... began... to cry him [Laud] up for their Proselyte. Upon this hypothesis... they grew excessive proud and insolent. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 352 That no other place in the East-Indies produces Gold. An Hypothesis found mistaken by such as drive a Trade for Gold... towards Cochín-China. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devices* II. 353 The gift should first be read on the supposition that it is intended to embrace legitimate children, and if there be nothing in the terms... or... context, incompatible with this hypothesis

VOL. V.

[etc.]. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jur. Mundi* iii. (1870) 76 The hypothesis that the Pelasgians were the base of the Greek nation.

b. Hence *spec.* A groundless or insufficiently grounded supposition; a mere assumption or guess.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. (1635) 87 Which later Astronomers... have decided, or at least omitted as Hypotheses or suppositions. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. ix, To build Physick upon Hypotheses. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* vii. Your reasoning... seems plausible; but still it is only hypothesis. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* v. (ed. 8) 46 The statement rests on no hypothesis or conjecture; his [Paul's] Epistles bear testimony to it. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* i. 14 This explanation of Bellarmine... is a pure hypothesis, for which there is not a shadow of evidence in the New Testament itself.

Hence **Hypothesist**, one who forms a hypothesis. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 431 The blank... must remain for some happier hypothesist to fill up.

Hypothesize (hip-, hōipē'sēiz), *v.* [f. **HYPOTHESIS** + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To frame a hypothesis or supposition.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 421 After the Greeks began to hypothesize. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* Ded., When I... presumed to hypothesize, I have merely suggested doubts without conclusions, which, if deemed worth, may hereafter be analyzed by men of genius and science. 1836 DARLEY *Introduct. Beaum. & Fl's Wks.* I. 20 It is difficult to apportion their authorship... though easy enough to hypothesize.

2. *trans.* To make the hypothesis of; to assume.

1856 W. H. THOMPSON in *W. A. Butler's Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 317 note, They hypothesize a vacuum through which the emanative particles pass. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 355 Professor Quincke hypothesizes the presence... of a colourless iron-albumen. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 818 At all social gatherings there is an hypothesized equality of rank.

Hence **Hypothesizer** = **HYPOTHESIST**.

1833 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* II. 249 The slight difficulty attending such a hypothesis... the hypothesizer will reply, may be got over in two ways.

Hypothesis (hip-, hōipē'tetik), *a.* (sb.) [ad. Gr. ὑποθετικὸς, pertaining to ὑπόθεσις: see **HYPOTHESIS**. Cf. *F. hypothétique*.] = **next**.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 66 On hypothetical Dreams and Visioners Grounds everlasting Disquisitions. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 94 That which gives it the form of a hypothesis, and distinguishes it from a categorical proposition. 1813 SNELLLEY *Notes Q. Mab Foe.* Wks. (1891) 47/1 Admitting the existence of this hypothesis being. 1876 R. NOEL in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 334 How these hypothesis entities [atoms] pulsate and radiate, whirl and travel. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 5 This effect was ascribed to the presence of a hypothetic body.

† B. as *sb.* A hypothetical statement, a hypothesis; in *Logic*, a hypothetical proposition or syllogism (= **next**, B). *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 48 Modest Hypothesis, not any ways informing the Understanding. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 122 This double hypothesis, that if the proposition be true the extremes do really exist, and... that unless the extremes do really exist the proposition cannot be true.

Hypothetical (hipō'tetikāl, hōipō-), *a.* (sb.) [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Involving or of the nature of hypothesis; conjectural.

1617 BACON *Sp. on taking his place in Chancery in Resuscitatio* (1661) 82, I must utterly discontinue the Making of an Hypothetical, or Conditional Order. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 132 Thy other arguments are all Supposures, Hypothetical. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlviii, He that can set hypothetical possibility against acknowledged certainty, is not to be admitted among reasonable beings. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* ix. 196 The... line which divides the truths that have been established in astronomy from those parts of the science which... [are] more or less hypothetical.

b. *Logic.* Of a proposition: Involving a hypothesis or condition, conditional: opp. to **CATEGORICAL**. Of a syllogism: Having a hypothetical proposition for one of its premisses.

(By some logicians used to include all complex propositions and syllogisms, conjunctive and disjunctive; by others restricted to the conjunctive.)

(1551) T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b, Propositio Hypothetica. 1588 FAUCON *Lawiers Log.* II. v. 93 The word, hypothetically, is neither proper nor fit... for, in absolute copulative and disjunctive axioms there is no ὑπόθεσις, no condition at all. 1624 N. DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logic* 155 Of compounded Enunthiations, some are Conditional or Hypothetical, and some Disjunctive. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 182/1 Of Propositions some are Categorical, some Hypothetical. 1837 WNEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* IV. ii. § 3 I. 271 Theophrastus stated... the rules of hypothetical syllogisms. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Lavus Th.* § 73 (ed. 5) 120 The Hypothetical Judgment expresses seemingly a relation between two judgments, as cause and effect, as condition and conditioned.

c. Of a person: Dealing in hypotheses or groundless suppositions; fanciful. *rare.*

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. vi. 349 The extravagant panegyrics, which many hypothetical writers have bestowed on the ingenuity and capacity of this Nation [the Chinese].

2. Depending on hypothesis; concerning which a hypothesis is made; supposed, assumed.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 236 The hypothetical height and density of the Air. 1822 WELLINGTON in *Desp.* (1867) I. 293 It would be... impossible... to declare... what would be our conduct upon any hypothetical case. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxix. 401 Any other obstacle will produce the same effect as our hypothetical post. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv.

63 A hypothetical colony from a hypothetical settlement on the Littus Saxonum of Gaul.

† 3. **Hypothetical necessity**: that kind of necessity which exists, not absolutely, but only on the supposition that something is or is to be: repr. Aristotle's ἀναγκαῖον ἐξ ὑποθέσεως, opp. to ἀναγκαῖον ἀπλῶς. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 320 Hypothetical or material necessity. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 247 It is granted by all divines, that hypothetical necessity, or necessity upon a supposition, may consist with liberty. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 33. 138 The necessity of a plastic life, which Aristotle calls an hypothetical necessity. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* i. 16 This must needs signifie no necessity or constraint put on Judas, but a necessity Hypothetical, and of consequence, that is, it cannot but be true which God foretelleth or foreseeth. 1717 S. CLARKE tr. *Leibnitz's 5th Paper* § 5. 157 Hypothetical Necessity is that which the Supposition or Hypothesis of God's Foresight and Pre-ordination lays upon future Contingents.

B. as *sb.* A hypothetical proposition or syllogism: see A. 1 b.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 131 Let a compound or Hypothetical, never be put in the place of a conclusion, but only a Simple or Categorical. 1849 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* II. App. 378 Hypotheticals (Conjunctive and Disjunctive Syllogisms). 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 269/2 As he used the logic of chance to elucidate the difficult subject of modals, so here he employs symbolic logic to cast light on hypotheticals. 1888 [see **CONJUNCTIVE** A. 4.]

Hypothetically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a hypothetical manner or form; by or upon a hypothesis or supposition; conjecturally, suppositively; conditionally.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 298 How many wayes a Syllogisme is made Hypothetically. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 67 Thus have I... endeavoured to explicate (Hypothetically at least) the causes of the Phenomena. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 78 Both agree in this that God might Absolutely do it, and that Hypothetically he could not, i.e. supposing him to act consistently with the Moral Perfections of his Nature. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 113 In my present want of information I must only speak hypothetically. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 266 Any Immediate Inference, also, may be stated hypothetically.

Hypothetico-disjunctive, *a. Logic.* Combining the 'hypothetical' (conjunctive) and disjunctive forms of statement: applied to a conditional proposition of which the consequent is disjunctive (e.g. *If A is B, C is either D or E*); also to that form of syllogism (the **DILEMMA**) in which one premiss is conjunctive and the other disjunctive. b. as *sb.* A proposition or syllogism of this kind.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or horned syllogism. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* Contents 13 Dilemmas or Hypothetico-Disjunctives.

Hypothesis, *v. rare.* [f. Gr. ὑπόθεσις, basis of ὑποθετικὸς **HYPOTHETIC** + -IZE.] = **HYPOTHEZIZE**. So **Hypothesist**, **Hypothesizer** = **HYPOTHESIST**, **HYPOTHESIZER**.

1852 TREGELLES *Def. Authentic. Daniel* (1864) 225 The notion of objecting hypothesisists... is singularly at variance with the facts of the case. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/3 The far-away folly of these two pedagogic hypothesisists. 1895 MACLEWEN *Life Dr. Cairns* 161 Next appeared Fichte with his demolition of Kant's hypothesized world.

|| **Hypotrachelium** (hipō'trākēliŏm). *Arch.* Also 7- hypotrachelion. [L. (Vitruvius), ad. Gr. ὑποτραχήλιον the lower part of the neck, f. ὑπό **HYPOT** + τράχηλος neck. Cf. *F. hypotrachelion*.] The lower part or neck of the capital of a column; in the Doric order, the groove or sinking between the neck of the capital and the shaft.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C ja, The hedde or Capituli shalbe... in height one Moduluss... that height you shall divide into 3. partes, gene the one parte to Hypotrachelium. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraet's Archit.* 126 Otherwhies again it [the Astragal] is taken for the Cinture or Collier next the Hypotrachelium. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Hypotrachelion*, in Architecture, is the Top or Neck of a Pillar, or the most slender part of it which toucheth the Capital. It is taken by some, for that part of the Tuscan and Doric Capitals, which lies between the Echinus and the Astragal, and is otherwise called, the Collar, Gorge, or Frize of the Chapter. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* 814 Hypotrachelion. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 17 He divides the capital into three parts, one for the hypotrachelium.

Hypotrochoid (h(ə)ipō'trō'koid, h(ə)ipō'trō'koid). *Geom.* [f. **HYPOT** + **TROCHOID**.] The curve described by a point rigidly connected with the centre of a circle which rolls on the inside of another circle.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 282/1 A class [of curves] called... hypotrochoids, of which one particular case is the hypocycloid. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 94 When the tracing point is not in the circumference, we have Epitrochoids and Hypotrochoids.

Hence **Hypotrochoidal** *a.*, of the form of, or pertaining to, a hypotrochoid.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 283/3 When the convexities are opposed, the trochoidal system is called *epi-trochoidal*, and when concavity fits convexity, *hypo-trochoidal*.

|| **Hypotyposis** (hipō'tēpō'sis). *Rhet.* [a. Gr. ὑποτύπωσις sketch, outline, pattern, f. ὑποτυπῶν to sketch, f. τύπος impression, form, **TYPE**] Vivid

description of a scene, event, or situation, bringing it, as it were, before the eyes of the hearer or reader.

1833 FOXE *A. & M.* 839/2 Under which Hypotyposis or Poesie, who is so blind that seeth not by the Pelican, the doctrine of Christ: and of the Lollards to be defended against the Church of Rome? 1838 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) i. 32 A Poetical or Prophetic hypotyposis of the destruction or fall of Babylon. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* Introd. (1767) 64 Above all other figures that whereon poets and orators love to dwell is the hypotyposis or lively description. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 387 Simple and suitable language, the effective metaphor, 'the nervous hypotyposis' may be introduced.

Hypovanadic, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypoxanthine (hip-, hoipek'sæn'þein). *Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + XANTHINE. Cf. F. *hypoxanthine*.] A nitrogenous substance, $C_5H_4N_4O$, found in the muscle, spleen, heart, etc. of vertebrates, and forming a white crystalline powder; also called SARCINE. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 46 This interesting body... bears so close a resemblance to xanthine or uric oxide, that Scherer has named it hypoxanthine.

attrib. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 96 The precipitate consists of hypoxanthin nitrate and silver oxide; this is to be decomposed with sulphydric acid, and hypoxanthin is precipitated.

Hence **Hypoxanthic** *a.*, derived from, or of the nature of, hypoxanthine.

Hypoxylois, **Hypozeugma**, **Hypoza**, **-zoic**: see HYPO- II.

Hyppie, obs. form of HIP.

Hypped (hipt), *pp. a.* Also 8 hyp'd, hyp'd, 8-9 hypt. Now HIPPED, *q. v.* [f. HYP + -ED.] Affected with hypochondria; morbidly depressed or low-spirited.

1710 J. EDWARDS in *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Com.* III. 130 Almost half of them are Hypt (as they call it), that is, disordered in their brains. 1784 J. BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 178 It was the common opinion among his friends that he was hyp'd. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 296, I... spent a day with them. They were melancholy and hypped. 1824 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 101, I am much hypt. 1853 Mrs. GASKELL *Ruth Wks.* 1863 VI. 200 On a dull Sunday, when people are apt to get hypped if not well amused.

Hyppish (hi'pi), *a.* Also 8 hypish. Now HIPFISH, *q. v.* [f. HYP + -ISH.] Somewhat depressed or low-spirited.

1732 GAY *On Wine* 34 In pensive hyppish mood. 1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 335 The constant Complaints, common to Hyppish People. 1823 C. WESTMACOTT *Points Misery* 16 The disturbed imagination of the hyppish man.

Hyppo, obs. f. HYPO. **Hyppocon**: see HYPOCON. **Hypps**, pl. of HYP, hypochondria.

Hypsi- (hi'psi), repr. Gr. *ὑψι* *adv.* on high, aloft, in comb. also = high, lofty. The English words are new formations with *hypsi-* in the latter sense. See also HYPSO-.

Hypsibrachycephalic (hi'psi,bræki,sfæ'lik) *a.* *Ethnol.* [BRACHYCEPHALIC], characterized by having a high and broad skull; pertaining to *Hypsibrachycephali* or races of men so characterized, as the Malay inhabitants of Madura; so **Hypsibrachycephalism**, the presence or prevalence of high broad skulls, the combination of brachycephaly with hypsicephaly. **Hypsicephalic** (-sfæ'lik) *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], characterized by having a high skull, *spec.* one of which the vertical index, or ratio of height to antero-posterior length, is over 75; hence **Hypsicephaly**, the condition of being hypsicephalic. **Hypsilophodont** (-lɔ'fɔdɔnt) *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. *ὑψιλοφός* high-crested (λόφος crest, ridge) + δούς, δούω- tooth], having the dental characteristics of the genus *Hypsilophodon* of extinct dinosaurian reptiles. **Hypsiptymnine** (-pi'mnain), **-ptymnoid** (-pi'mnoid) *adjs.* [Gr. *πύμνα* stern], pertaining to or characteristic of the Marsupial sub-family containing the Kangaroo Rat (*Hypsiptymnus*). **Hypsistenocephalic** (-stenosfæ'lik) *a.* *Ethnol.* [Gr. *στενός* narrow + κεφαλή head], characterized by the presence of a high and narrow skull; so **Hypsistenocephalism**, **Hypsistenocephaly**, hypsistenocephalic character or condition.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* v. 263 It remains to be seen how far the 'hypsilophodont modification' extended among the *Ornithoscelida*. 1870 — *Crit. & Addr.* (1873) 199 As to the *Didelphia*,... a true 'Hypsiptymnoid form' existed at the epoch of the Trias, contemporaneously with a Carnivorous form. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 177 Certain [skulls] of... New Guinea... are 'hypsistenocephalic'. 1881 *Academy* 29 Jan. 84 The Fijians are remarkable as the most dolichocephalic people in the world... The skulls are eminently hypsistenocephalic, to use Dr. B. Davis's term. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 144 Combinations of dolichocephaly and 'hypsistenocephaly'.

Hypsiloid (hipsai'loid, hi'psiloid) *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὑψιλοειδής*, f. *ὑψιλόων* UPSILOON: see -OID.] Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon, or its Roman equivalent; V-shaped, or U-shaped.

1886 in *Syn. Soc. Lex.* 1888 W. H. FLOWER in *Anthropol. Jnat.* 14 Feb. 9 The palatal index of the male... is exceptionally low, viz. 102.8, the general form of the palate being remarkably hypsiloid.

Hypsistarian (hipsistē'riān), *a.* and *sb.* *Ecccl. Hist.* [f. Gr. *ὑψιστάρης* (f. *ὑψιστος* highest; see def.) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to an eclectic sect of the 4th century, so called from worshipping God under the name of the Most High (*ὑψιστος*). *b. sb.* A member of this sect.

1795 W. WALL *Hist. Infant Bapt.* (1845) II. 77 St. Gregory Nazianzen's father was of the religion called Hypsistarian. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The doctrine of the Hypsistarians, was an assemblage of Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1055 *Hypsistarians*, a religious sect living in Cappadocia in the fourth century... a singular mixture of Paganism and Judaism.

† **Hypsistary**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ὑψιστάρης*: see prec.] = prec. sb.

1810 *Women Saints* 171 The professors of this base and abject sect, arrogate... to themselves the name of Hypsistarians, that is, 'moste high', and they worship onlie the omnipotent.

Hypso- (hipso), repr. rare Gr. *ὑψο-*, used with same force as *ὑψι-* HYPSI-; in modern use, sometimes taken as comb. form of *ὑψος* 'height'. Hence **Hypsocephalic** *a.* = **HYPSICEPHALIC**; so **Hypsocephalous** *a.* and **Hypsocephaly** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypsodont** *a.* [Gr. *ὄδοντ*-tooth], of teeth: having high or lengthened crowns with short roots. **Hypsophonous** (hips'fɔnɔs) *a.* [Gr. *ὑψόφωνος* (φωνή voice)], 'having a high clear voice' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypsophyll** (hips'ɔfil) *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf: repr. Ger. *hochblatt*], a leaf of the inflorescence, a bract or bracteole; hence **Hypsophyllar**, **-phyllary**, **-phyllous** *adjs.*

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 176 *Hypsocephalic, elevated skull. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 430/1 Modification of [the selenodont form] from a brachyodont to a 'hypsodont type'. (1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/5 *Hypsophylla*, answers to the German 'Hochblätter', or high leaves, those of the inflorescence, i.e. bracts and the like.) 1895 VINES *Stud. Text-bk.* 76 There are two kinds [of leaves of the sporophore]; those which bear sporangia... termed sporophylls; those which do not bear sporangia, termed 'hypsophylls'. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Struct. Bot.* 86 The bracts or 'hypsophyllar leaves, i.e. those leaves, in the axils of which the flowers are placed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 546 The mode of insertion of the cataphyllary and foliage-leaves, and very often that of the 'hypsophyllary leaves (as for instance that of the spathe)... is generally amplexicaul. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 6 note, *Hypsophyllous.

Hypsography (hips'græfi). [f. Gr. *ὑψο-*s height (see HYPSO-) + *-γραφία* writing, sketching.] That department of geography which deals with the comparative altitude of places, or parts of the earth's surface.

1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 602/3 A further contribution towards the hypsography of Eastern Venetia, by Prof. Giovanni Marinelli. 1888 M. BAKER in *Science* 7 Dec. 280 'Hypsography' and 'topography' are each used for this purpose; but the first refers rather to elevation than to form.

Hence **Hypsographical** *a.*, of or pertaining to hypsography; **hypsographical map**, a map specially designed to exhibit (whether by shading, by contour lines, or by an actual embossed surface) the comparative altitude of places or parts of the earth's surface.

1881 *Academy* No. 455. 65 The map... almost resembles a hypsographical one, for the Alps and other mountain regions, no less than the valley of the Rhine... form very conspicuous features upon it. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 149/1 We are thus presented with... a hypsographical map of Central Europe.

Hypsometer (hips'mitɔr). [f. Gr. *ὑψος* height (see HYPSO-) + -METER. Cf. F. *hypsomètre*.] An instrument for measuring altitudes, consisting essentially of a delicate thermometer, by which the boiling point of water is observed at particular elevations. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 6/4 Major Pinto recommended the hypsometer and aneroids for altitudes. 1884 *Brit. Almanac Companion* 17 An instrument called the Hypsometer, whose business it is to determine the heights of mountains by means of the boiling-point of water.

Hypsometric (hipsme'trik), *a.* [f. prec. or HYPSOMETRY + -IC. Cf. F. *hypsométrique*.] = next.

1845 W. D. COOLEY tr. *Parrot's Ararat* 54 The foregoing is taken from the hypsometric tables of Lindenau, the accuracy of which however seems liable to some doubt. 1874 J. D. WHITNEY *Barometric Hypsometry* Pref. The accuracy of the barometer as a hypsometric instrument may be very considerably increased.

Hypsometrical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to hypsometry or the hypsometer; relating to the measurement of altitudes.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Hypsometrieus*,... hypsometrical. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Ferruc. Bark* xi. 99 Dr. Spruce... took meteorological and hypsometrical observations throughout the vast region he traversed. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 391 The hypsometrical distribution of the species is carefully given. 1884 *American VIII.* 379 Our hypsometrical knowledge of the... Catskill Mountain region.

Hence **Hypsometrically** *adv.*, by hypsometrical methods; with the hypsometer.

1849 Mrs. SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Aspects Nat.* II. 320, I have constantly... urged, that the isthmus [of Panama] should be examined hypsometrically throughout its entire length, and more especially where... it joins the continent of South America. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 503 Père Robert... had... surveyed astronomically and hypsometrically the whole of the interior highland province.

had... surveyed astronomically and hypsometrically the whole of the interior highland province.

Hypsometry (hips'metɔr). [f. *HYPSOMETER*: see -METRY. Cf. F. *hypsométrie*.] The measuring of altitudes; the science which treats of this; also, the subject of this science, the condition of a part of the earth's surface in reference to height above (or depth below) the level of the sea.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, How High or depe, above or vnder the level of the measurers standing, anything is... called *Hypsometrie*. 1847 in CRAIG. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) v. 8 283 That part of the extra-tropical North Atlantic... is peculiar as to its hypsometry. 1861-3 DE SCHLAGINTWEIT *Sci. Miss. Ind. II. (title)*, General Hypsometry of India, the Himalaya, and Western Tibet. 1874 J. D. WHITNEY (title) *Barometric Hypsometry*.

Hypt, obs. form of HYPPEE.

Hypural (hip-, hoi'piū'rāl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. *ὑπὸ* HYPO- 2 + *οὐρά* tail + -AL.] Situated beneath the tail; *spec.* in *Ichthyol.* applied to the bones beneath the axis of the tail, which support fin-rays. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* i. 16 In most osseous fishes the hypural bones which support the fin-rays of the inferior division [of the tail] become much expanded. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 84 The hypural is but a union of modified hæmaphysophyses.

Hyr, obs. form of HER *pron.*, HIRE.

Hyraci, **hyraco-** (before a vowel *hyrac-*), *Lat.* and *Gr.* comb. forms respectively of **HYRAX**.

Hyraform (hoi'ræ'sifɔrm) *a.* [see -FORM], resembling a hyrax; *hyracoid*. **Hyraodont** (hoi'ræ-kɔdɔnt) *a.* [Gr. *ὄδοντ*-tooth], having the dentition characteristic of the genus *Hyrax*, and found also in the Rhinoceros and the extinct *Hyraodon*, a rhinoceros-like perissodactyl of the Lower Miocene of North America. **Hyraotherian** (-hi'riān), **-therian** (-hi'riān) *adjs.* [Gr. *θηρίον* wild beast], belonging to an extinct genus *Hyraotherium* of perissodactyls of the tapirid group.

1887 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Nov. 994 It has been from the *Hyraotheriine sub-family that the horse line was derived. 1881 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 324 *Hyraotherium, so named in consequence of its structural affinities in the size of the orbits, &c., with the Hyrax, was found in the London clay and the lacustrine eocene sand at Nyson.]

Hyraeid (hoi'ræ'sid), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Hyraeidae*: see -ID.] Belonging to the family *Hyraeidae*, or its sole genus **HYRAX**.

Hyraeid (hoi'ræ'sid), *a.* [f. *hyrac-*, stem of **HYRAX** + -OID.] Resembling a hyrax; pertaining to or characteristic of the order or sub-order *Hyraeidea*, containing the Hyrax and its congeners.

Hyrald, **-eild**, var. **HERETELD**, *Obs.*

|| **Hyra** (hoi'ræks). *Zool.* [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *ὑράξ*, *ὑρακ-* shrew-mouse.] A genus of small rabbit-like quadrupeds, containing the DAMAN, 'cony', or rock-rabbit of Syria, an Abyssinian species or sub-species, and the Cape Hyrax or rock-badger (*khipdas*) of South Africa.

The position of the Hyrax in zoological classification has been difficult to fix; it was formerly placed among *Rodentia*, subsequently among *Pachydermata*, and is now made the type of an order or sub-order *Hyraeidea*, which is sometimes associated with *Perissodactyla* (horse, hippopotamus, tapir) and *Proboscidea* (elephant) in an order *Ungulata*. The dentition combines characters of perissodactyls, esp. the rhinoceros, with some others belonging to rodents; and it is now generally regarded as the survivor of an ancient generalized type, to which ungulates, rodents, and insectivora are all related.

1832 *Proc. Sci. & Corresp. Comm. Zool. Soc.* II. 207 This muscle... occasions the peculiar fullness of the neck in the Hyrax. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 55/2 (U. K. S.) The hyrax and the hog tribes do not extend into cold climates. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/5 The hyrax or coney, which looks like an agouti, or some other rodent... Its nearest living relations are the rhinoceroses; and it must be looked upon as a dwarf rhinoceros with a dash of rodent in its composition, the result of this mixture being an animal which will not fit into any order, and therefore needs a special one all to itself.

Hyrcen, **-oun**, obs. forms of **HURCHEON**.

Hyrd *e*, obs. ff. **HERD**, var. **HIRD** *Obs.* **Hyrdes**, obs. f. **hurds**, **HARDS**. **Hyrdell**, etc., obs. ff. **HURDLE**. **Hyre**, obs. f. **HAIR**, **HER** *pron.*, **HIRE**. **Hyrne**, obs. f. **HERN**, corner. **Hyrone**, obs. f. **IRON**. **Hyrra**, **hyrricano**, obs. ff. **HURRICANE**. **Hyrrse**, obs. f. **HIRSE**. **Hyrrst**: see **HIRST**, **HURST**. **Hyrt**, var. **HIRD**, *Obs.*, household.

Hyse, obs. f. **HIS**, **HISS**. **Hyse**, obs. f. **HIS**, **HOISE**, **ICE**. **Hyse-hykylle**, obs. f. **ICICLE**.

Hyson (hoi'sɔn). [ad. Chinese *hsi-ch'un*, in Cantonese *hei-ch'un*, 'bright spring', the name of coarse green tea. *Young Hyson* is *Yü-ch'ien* = 'before the rains' (so called from the early picking of the leaf), whence a former trade-name *uchain*.] A species of green tea from China. *Young Hyson*, a fine green tea (see above).

1740 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 123 Nor Hyson yet, nor Gallic wines were known. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 34 He will also buy you... good hyson tea for about 17 livres a pound. 1780 SHERIDAN *Camp* i. 1, I'll give you a pound of smuggled hyson. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 379 There are three

kinds of green tea. One called hyson, hayssuen, is composed of leaves... carefully picked. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 77 Schlonge tea is the hyson aromatised with the leaves of the *olea fragrans* (fragrant olive).

Hy-spy (həi spi). Also **Ispey**. A boy's game played in many parts of Great Britain and of the United States, in which a seeker, on discovering one of the hidiers, cries 'hy spy!', or 'I spy (such a one)!', upon which all the seekers run back to 'den' pursued by the hider who has thus been 'spied', and who tries to capture one or more of them, so as to add them to the side of the hidiers.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) II. 336, 'I spye', is the usual exclamation at a childish game called 'Hie, spy, hie'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lviii, 'I must come to play at Blind Harry and Hy Spy with them'. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 5 'The 'I spy', 'halloo', and the marble-ring. And many a child that infancy employs. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Hy spy*, a boy's game.

Hyssé, obs. form of **Hiss**, **Hoise**.

Hyssop (hiss'op). Forms: 1 (h)ysop, ysopo, 3-7 ysop, 4 ysopo, 4-6 ysop, 4-7 isope, 5-6 isop(pe), 6 hisop, hissope, 6-7 hys(s)ope, 7-9 hysop, 6- hyssop. [ad. L. *hyssopus*, *hyssōpum*, ad. Gr. ὑσσωπος, ὑσσωπον, app. an eastern word, being represented in Hebrew by מור עֵדֶב.]

OE. had (*hysop*, weak fem., also *ysopo* indecl. or with *ysopon* in obl. cases. The ME. *ysop*, *isope*, are identical with the OFr. forms, and continued in use to c1630; the spelling with *h* appears c1550; cf. mod. F. *hysope*, *hyssope*.)

1. A small bushy aromatic herb of the genus *Hyssopus* (N.O. *Labiatae*); *spec.* the common cultivated species *H. officinalis*, a native of Southern Europe, formerly much used medicinally, esp. in decoctions.

c1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 254 *genim* ðas ylcan wyrte & ysopan. *Ibid.* 374 *Wid lungen* adle, *genim* . . ysopo. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxv. (Tollm. MS.), *Ysop* is a litel schorte herbe, and growep amonge stones, and . . is hoot and drye in þe briddre gre. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 23 Take persole and sawge and ysopo bryzt. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xx. (1870) 281 *Isope* cleneth viscus fleume. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 10 a. The brothe of *Ysop*. 1597 SPENSER *Midopot.* 100 Sharpe *Isope*, good for greene wounds remedies. 1597 GERAERDE *Herbal* ii. clxvii. 463 There be diuers sortes of *Hyssope*. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 48 Two or three sprigs of *Hyssop*. 1834 LYTON *Pompeii* iv. iii. Water with myrrh and hyssop for the finishing lavation.

b. Extended with various qualifications to other plants of the *Labiata* and allied orders.

Anise hyssop, *Lophanthus anisatus*. **Bastard hyssop**, *Teucrium Pseudo-hyssopus*. **Giant hyssop**, species of *Lophanthus*. **Hedge hyssop**, species of *Gratiola*, esp. *G. officinalis*. **Water hyssop**, *Herpestis Monnierii*. **Wild hyssop**, *Verbena hastata*. (Miller, *Plant-names*.)

1597 GERAERDE *Herbal* ii. clxviii. 467 *Hedge Hyssope* is called in Latine *Gratiola*. . . *Hedge Hyssope* is bot and drie of temperature. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon*, 10 Upon the Sea-cliffs in Cornwall grow wilde *Hysope*, *Sage*, . . and other fragrant Herbs.

2. In Biblical translations and derived use: A plant, the twigs of which were used for sprinkling in Jewish rites; hence, a bunch of this plant used in ceremonial purification, and allusively.

Various conjectured to be a species of *Satureia*, *Marjoram* (*Origanum*), or (with more probability) the Thorny Caper (*Capparis spinosa*).

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* l. 9 [li. 7] Ðu onstrizdes mec mid ysopan and ic biom geclassad. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xii. 22 Dippab ysopan sceaf on þam blode. . . and sprengab on þæt ofersele and on æzþer gedrye. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* (E. E. T. S.) 83 Spreng me mid tare ysoppe of ðare boli rode. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* [li]. 7 Thou shal spreng me, Lord, with isope, and I shal ben clensid. c1586 CRESS *PENBROKE Ps.* li. iv. With hisop, Lord, thy hisop purge me soe. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 21 The caper plant, the bright green creeper which climbs out of the fissures of the rocks . . has been identified . . with the 'hyssop' or 'ezob' of Scripture.

b. Hence, A holy-water sprinkler; an aspergillum. (So med. L. *hyssopus*.)

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvii. 132 The mop, or hyssop, with which the Roman Catholic missionaries were wont to scatter the holy drops.

c. With reference to 1 Kings iv. 33, *hyssop* stands as the type of a lowly plant; whence used *fig.*

138a WYCLIF 1 *Kings* iv. 33 And he [Solomon] dispute vpon the trees, fro the cedar that is in Liban, vnto the ysop that goth out of the wal. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 298 The hy cedar of the lybane is conformed to the ysop in oure vale. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Of myself* (1669) 144 That violent Publick storm which . . rooted up every Plant, even from the Princely Cedars to Me, the Hyssop. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 287 Say, botanist, within whose province fall The cedar and the hyssop on the wall. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xx. Tasting how it feels to turn Cedar from hyssop on the wall.

3. Applied in the western U.S. to species of *Artemisia* (*A. arbuscula*, *tridentata*, *trifida*), also called *sage-bush* or *sage-brush*, which grow on the dry prairies.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 79 There is a great quantity of hyssop in the valleys. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 29 There are other places . . producing nothing but hyssop and prickly pears. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116 A species of *Artemisia*, common on the prairies, and known to the hunters by the name of *Hyssop*.

4. Comb., as *hyssop-bunch*, *sprinkler*, *water*, *wine*. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 693 *Ysop* leaves

stripped from the stalks, may bee kept a yeaer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 421 After the same sort is *Hyssop* wine made, to wit of three ounces . . of Cilician *Hyssope* cast whole as it is into two gallons of Must, and so let them worke together. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Hebr.* ix. 13 A hyssop-bunch. a 1867 J. HAMILTON *Moses* xvii. (1870) 272 *Moses* took a hyssop-sprinkler.

Hence + **Hyssopic** a. (see quot.).

1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hyssopic Art*, a name which Paracelsus gave to chymistry, considered, as that art purifies metals, minerals, &c., in allusion to that text . . 'Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean'. 1775 in ASH.

Hyst.: see **HIST.**

|| **Hysteralgia** (histērēldžiā). *Path.* Also anglicized **hysteralgia**. [mod. L., f. Gr. ὑστέρα womb + -algia, f. ἄλγος pain. Cf. Gr. ὑστεραλγία causing pains in the womb. In F. *hystéralgie*.] Pain occurring in the womb; esp. neuralgia of the uterus.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Hysteralgia*, pain in the belly or womb. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hysteralgia*, in medicine, a pain in the matrix or womb. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 550 History of a Case of *Hysteralgia*.

Hence **Hysteralgic** a.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hysteranthous (histērēnos), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. ὑστερ- later + ἄνθος flower + -ous. Cf. F. *hystéranthe*.] Of plants: Having the flowers appearing before the leaves.

(Etymologically the word should mean the reverse of this; the correct term would be *hysterothyllous*.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 368 *Hysteranthous*, when leaves appear after flowers. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416 f.

Hysterectomy (histērēktōmī). *Surg.* [f. HYSTERO- + Gr. ἐκτομή excision (f. ἐκ out + τέμνειν to cut) + -y.] Excision of the uterus.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiii. (ed. 4) 94 The operation of hysterectomy. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 May 1120/3 Now hysterectomy is an accepted operation, the mortality following its performance is small.

|| **Hysteresis** (histērēsis). *Electr.* [a. Gr. ὑστέρησις a coming short, deficiency, f. ὑστερίν to be behind, come late, etc., f. ὑστερ- late.] The lagging of magnetic effects behind their causes.

1881 *Proc. Roy. Soc. XXXIII.* 22 The change of polarisation lags behind the change of torsion. To this action . . the author [J. A. Ewing] now gives the name *Hysteresis*. *Ibid.*, The effects of hysteresis may be wiped out by subjecting the wire to mechanical vibration. 1894-5 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr. & Mag.* § 368 Ewing has given the name of *Hysteresis* to the subject of the lag of magnetic effects behind their causes. *Ibid.*, Ewing has also shown that under constant magnetizing force the magnetism will go on slowly and slightly increasing for a long time: this is called magnetic *creeping*, or *viscous hysteresis*.

Hence **Hysteresial** (-ēsiāl) a., of or pertaining to hysteresis.

1894-5 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr. & Mag.* § 368 Mechanical agitation tends to help the magnetizing forces to act, and lessens all residual and hysteresial effects.

|| **Hysteria** (histērīā). [mod. medical L., formed as abstract sb. to HYSTERIC. Cf. F. *hystérie* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* A functional disturbance of the nervous system, characterized by such disorders as anaesthesia, hyperaesthesia, convulsions, etc., and usually attended with emotional disturbances and enfeeblement or perversion of the moral and intellectual faculties. (Also called colloquially *hysterics*.)

Women being much more liable than men to this disorder, it was originally thought to be due to a disturbance of the uterus and its functions: cf. *HYSTERIC* and the Ger. term *mutterweh*. Former names for the disease were *vapours* and *hysterical passion*.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 14 Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London. . . Chronic Diseases. . . *Hysteria*. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s.v., *Hiccup* is a symptom which attends, in some instances, on hysteria; and now and then it happens, that a fit of hysteria consists of this alone. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 832 The name hysteria, as commonly used, embraces a multiplicity of morbid phenomena. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 75 (1879) 79 *Hysteria*; a state of the Nervous system which is characterized by its peculiar excitability, but in which there is no such fixed tendency to irregular action as would indicate any positive disease.

2. *transf. and fig.* Morbidly excited condition; unhealthy emotion or excitement.

1839 POE *Wks.* (1884) I. 132 (Stanf.) An evidently restrained hysteria in his whole demeanour. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 256 Those of us who dislike literary hysteria. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. r. Compuls. Serv.* 119 A wave of humanitarian hysteria capable of wrecking any Government we have ever had.

Hysteric (histērīk), a. and sb. Also 7-8 **hysteric(k)**. [ad. L. *hystericus*, ad. Gr. ὑστερικ-ús belonging to the womb, suffering in the womb, hysterical (f. ὑστέρα womb), esp. in ὑστερικὴ πνίξ, ὑστερικὰ πνίξ, *hystericæ passio* (see infra, 1). For the application of the word, see note to **HYSTERIA** 1. Cf. F. *hystérique* (recorded 1568).]

A. *adj.*

1. = **HYSTERICAL** A. 1. *Hysteric passion*: hysteria. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 25 The Plague is a poison . . which retained in Hysteric women [etc.]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Vapours*, . . the Disease called otherwise

Hysterick, or *Hypochondriack Fits*, or *Melancholy*. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 377 Such as are *Hypochondriack* and *Hysterick*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 401 Swediaur. affirms that men may labour under the hysterick passion as well as women. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxviii, An hysterick or paralytic patient.

2. = **HYSTERICAL** A. 2.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxvi, The united pangs . . produced a sort of hysterick laugh. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i, Misses and Ma'am's piping hysterick changes on Juliets and Dorindas, Pollys and Ophelias. 1832 *Fair of May Fair* III. *Hearts & Diamonds* viii. 35 Her voice was broken by hysterick sobs. 1889 R. St. J. TYRWHITT in *Univ. Rev.* 15 Feb. 251 Professor Ruskin curses all field sports . . with the hysterick passion of his later days.

+ 3. Of medicines: Having the property of curing hysteria; good for diseases of the uterus (see **HYSTERIA** 1, note). *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 609/2 Any proper Hysterick or Cephalick Water, or Decoction. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Waters, Hysterick-Waters*, are those proper to strengthen the matrix, or womb, and remedy the disorders that befall it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 Walnuts are cordial and hysterick, and gently sudorific.

B. *sb.*

+ 1. A remedy for hysteria; a medicine efficacious in uterine disorders. *Obs.*

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compit.* iii. 92 We must first make use of aperient Hystericks. 1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 33 The Corymbiferous kind, are either Stomachicks, Hystericks, or Vermifuges. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* iii. xxvi. (1760) 189 This composition is . . excellently adapted to the Intention of an Hysterick.

2. One subject to hysteria.

1751 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) II. iii. 100 Physicians have proved this to be the Case in common Hysterics and Epileptics. 1802 *Athenaeum* 21 May 661/2 We have met the shepheress of Domremy as strategist . . as saint, as hysterick, and lastly . . as spiritualistic medium.

3. *pl.* **Hysterics** [= Gr. τὰ ὑστερικά] (also *sing.*). A familiar equivalent of **HYSTERIA**, but chiefly = hysterical fits or convulsions; hence (8) in *sing.*: A convulsive fit of laughter or weeping.

1727 SWIFT *To a very young Lady*, Those wives, who, when their husbands are gone a journey, must have a letter every post upon pain of fits and hystericks. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xiii. 102 The woman . . was taken out of the coach in violent hystericks. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. clxii, Sobs, And indications of hysterics.

β. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleasure* II. 76, I found Harriet in a strong hysterick. 1835 LYTON *Kienzi* ix. iv. He was thought to weep from hypocrisy, when in truth it was the hysterick of over-wrought and irritable emotion. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet Outlet* 145 To control a fit of nerves, or a rising hysterick. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Mist Mitford* I. vii. 245 The lowly Maria fell into a sort of hysterick of fright, lamentation, and anger because she was not suffered to wear a diamond necklace.

Hence **Hystericism** (histērīzīm) [cf. F. *hystérisme*], the state or condition of being hysterical; hysteria. **Hystericize** (histērīzīz) *v. intr.*, to go into hysterics.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 394 Why then must Hystericism and Hypochondriacism be confusedly jumbled together? 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hystericismus*, . . the same as *Hysteria*: the presence or existence of hysterical affection: hystericism. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 The Newest Woman queens it here in all her last uncomely guises: A screaming Sisterhood severe Hystericises.

Hysterical (histērīkāl), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -AL.] A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of hysteria; affected with or suffering from hysteria. + *Hysterical passion*: hysteria. *Hysterical fever*: see quot. 1822-34.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 326 *Hysterical* women, that is, such as are in fits of the mother. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Clavus*, Dr. Sydenham calls such a Pain in the top of the Head of *Hysterical* Persons, *Clavus Hystericus*. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygieia* ix. 184 The epileptic, the hysterical, the hypochondriac. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* x. The unfortunate young woman . . finally fell into a hysterical fit. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 688 It [mild typhus] has sometimes been denominated *hysterical fever*. 1880 BEALE *Slight Aitm.* 72 *Hysterical* girls are very apt to lose their appetite for a time.

2. *transf. and fig.* Characterized by convulsive emotion or excitement such as marks hysteria; morbidly emotional or excited. (Said freq. of convulsive fits of laughter or weeping.)

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 9 Those weaker Hysteric People whose Spirits are of so fine a Make. 1817 J. McLEOD *Voy. Alceste* (ed. 3) 14 The men of the Brazils, in their exterior appearance, are a squalid, hysterical, grim-looking tribe. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xiii. vii. V. 83 This of Pisk was but one of the many unwise hysterical things poor Broglie did. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. r. Compuls. Serv.* 125 A misdirected outbreak of hysterical humanitarianism.

B. *sb.* + 1. = **HYSTERIC** B. 1. *Obs.*

1649 CULPEPPER *Lond. Disp.*, *Key Galen* II. viii. (1653) 310 Such Medicines as provoke the Terms, or stop them when they flow immoderately, are properly *Hystericals*. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xv. 359 *Hystericals* are such things as are appropriated to the Womb, and these are most of them Cephalicks.

2. *pl.* = **HYSTERIC** B. 3. *rare*.

1834 BLACKIE *Mag. XXXVI.* 472/1 Since Father O'Shaughnessy cured aunt Katey's old pig of the hystericals. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxiv, Most astonished . . to see a lassie that never gave him a kind word in her life . . greet and greet at his going, till she vanished away into hystericals.

Hysterically (histe'rikali), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a hysterical manner; in a fit of hysterics.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 305 Whosoever the Spirits being Hysterically confined, do not flow in plentifully. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 78, I was laughing hysterically all the time. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 234 The Protector himself then addressed them wildly, passionately, hysterically. 'He would not fall alone', he said.

Hystericky (histe'riki), *a. U.S. colloq.* [f. HYSTERIC + -Y.] Inclined to, subject to, or characteristic of hysteria; hysterical.

1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xi. (1891) 129 And that queer woman, the Deacon's mother,—there's where she gets that hystericky look. 1898 N. Y. *Herald* (in *Times* 1 Nov.), A Secretary of State who in an emergency scolds like an hystericky woman is not a safe man for any President.

Hysteriform (histe'rifarm), *a.¹ Path.* [f. HYSTERIC + -FORM.] Resembling or having the aspect of hysteria.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 138 General nervous excitement which sometimes rises to the point of hysteriform spasm.

Hysteriform (histe'rifarm), *a.² Bot.* [f. *Hysterium* (see below), f. Gr. *hysteros* later; see -FORM.] Having the form or character of the genus *Hysterium* of ascomycetous fungi, growing on decayed wood, branches, leaves, etc.

Hysteritis (histē'ritis), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *hystērē* a womb + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

1803 *Med. Tral.* X. 12 That the appearances... in cases of hysteritis and puerperal fever, are widely different.

Hystero-¹ (histē'ro), before a vowel *hyster-* (as in *hysteralgia*), combining form of Gr. *hystērē* a womb. Used in medical terms of recent formation with the senses: a. Of the womb, uterine, as in *hystero-colic*, *hystero-paralysis*, -*phthisis*. b. Accompanied or associated with hysteria, hysterical (see HYSTERIA I note), as *hystero-catalepsy*, -*epilepsy* (whence *hystero-epileptic* adj.), etc.

Hysterocele (histē'rosēl), *Path.* [Gr. *κλή* tumour], a hernia containing the uterus or some part of it. **Hystero-cystic** (histē'rosistik), *a. Path.* [Gr. *κύστις* bladder], pertaining to the uterus and the bladder. **Hystero-dynia** (-dai'niā), *Path.* [Gr. *δύνη* pain], pain of the womb (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hystero-epilepsy**, a form of hysteria characterized by the occurrence of convulsions more or less resembling those of epilepsy; occurring chiefly among females, especially of the Latin races (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hystero-epileptic** *a. and sb.* **Hystero-mania** *Path.*, an old name for nymphomania; also = hysterical insanity (*Ibid.*). **Hystero-meter** (histē'romētr), *Surg.* [-METER], an instrument for ascertaining the size of the womb; a uterine sound (Mayne 1855); hence **Hystero-metry**, the use of the hystero-meter (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hysteropexy** (histē'ropēksi), *Surg.* [Gr. *-πεία* fixing], the operation of supporting the womb in a case of prolapsus. **Hystero-phore** (histē'ropōr), *Surg.* [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], a pessary for supporting the uterus. **Hystero-ptosis** *Path.* [Gr. *πτῶσις* falling], falling of the womb, *prolapsus uteri* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Hysterocele*, the Rupture or falling down of the Womb. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Hystero-cystic*. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hystero-cystic retention*, retention of urine during pregnancy from pressure or stretching of the neck of the bladder by the enlarged womb. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 601/r, **Hystero-epilepsy*, a nervous disease of women. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 734 The perfection of mimicry reached by the hypnotized **hystero-epileptic*. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 5/2 The mortality from ovariotomy, hysterectomy, **hysteropexy*, and exploratory incisions is high.

Hystero-² (histē'ro), combining form of Gr. *hysteros* later, latter, inferior, as in *hystero-genetic*, *hystero-logy*, etc.

Hystero-genetic (histē'rodzē'netik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *hystero-* HYSTERO-² + GENETIC.] = next. (Opposed to *prologenetic*.)

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 201 Hystero-genetic reservoirs of this category arise in old masses of tissue. *Ibid.* 526 The spaces filled with resin. are subsequent, hystero-genetic products of disorganization.

Hystero-genic (histē'rodzē'nik), *a.¹ Bot.* [f. as prec. + -genic; cf. *pro-genic*, etc.] Of later origin or formation; applied to intercellular spaces formed in older tissues.

1895 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 99 note, Those [intercellular spaces] formed in older tissues [are called] hystero-genic.

Hystero-genic, *a.² Path.* [f. HYSTERO-¹ + -GENIC.] Producing hysteria; relating to the production of hysteria. So **Hystero-genous** *a.*, in

same sense; **Hystero-geny**, the production of hysteria.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hystero-genic*, *Hystero-genous*. 1886 F. W. H. MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* Oct. 127 note, I must adopt from the French the word... *hystero-geny* for the production of hysterical states. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 737 The so-called 'hystero-genic' and 'hystero-genic' pressure points. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 532 The presence of other hysterical symptoms, such as hemi-anesthesia, hystero-genic zones, contraction in the field of vision.

Hystero-oid (histē'roid), *a.* [Irreg. f. HYSTERO- + -OID.] Resembling or having the form of hysteria. So **Hystero-oid** *a.*

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Hystero-oid*,... resembling hysteria; as a hysteroid disease, symptom, &c. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 738 The undoubted greater prevalence of hysteroid symptoms among the Latin races. 1887 *Med. News* (U.S.) 18 Jan. 37 Their value is much diminished by the unmistakable hysteroid impression which they bear. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 756 No one who has not been to Paris, and seen the hysteroid condition in its extreme development, can realise fully this form of neurosis.

Hystero-lite, *Min. Obs.* Also *erron. hystero-*. [f. Gr. *hystērē* a womb + *lithos* stone, from its fancied appearance. Cf. *F. hystero-lithe*.] A fossil shell: see quot. 1854.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hystero-lithus*, a sort of Stone. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* v. 244 Petrifications, as hystero-lithes, mytilites, &c. are found in it [rubble stone]. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 229 *Orthis Striatula*: internal casts of this fossil were called *hystero-lithes* by old authors.

Hystero-logy¹, *Obs. Gram.* etc. [ad. late L. *hystero-logy*, a. Gr. *hystero-λογία*, f. *hystērō*, HYSTERO-² + *lógos* speech. Cf. *F. hystero-logy*.] = HYSTERO-PROTERON. (See also quot. 1842.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Hystero-logy*, an altering of the order of speech, by placing that after that should be before. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kōmē* Def. xi. 129 These Notes are... never used to manifest an hystero-logy, or transposition of things. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 156 Here therefore is an Hystero-logy in the Cortex. 1842 BRANDE *Diet. Sci.*, etc. s.v., Some comprehend the figure usually called antichimax... under the name Hystero-logy.

Hystero-logy² (histē'rolōgi), *Med.* [f. HYSTERO-¹ + -LOGY.] A treatise on the uterus.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hystero-logy*,... term for a treatise or dissertation on the womb, its functions, etc.: hystero-logy. 1880 E. N. CHAPMAN (title) *Hystero-logy*, a Treatise, Descriptive and Clinical, on the Diseases and Displacements of the Uterus.

Hysteron proteron (histē'rōn prō'tērōn), *sb.* (a. and adv.) [late L. (Servius), a. Gr. *hystērōn prō'tērōn*, the latter (put as) the former; called also *προσπύστερον* (f. *πρώτος* first), and *hystero-λογία* (see HYSTEROLOGY¹).]

1. *Gram. and Rhel.* A figure of speech in which the word or phrase that should properly come last is put first.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 476 In these wordes, 'Take ye: Eate ye: This is my Bodie', They have founde a Figure called Hysteron Proteron. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiij. (Arb.) 181 Another manner of disordered speech... we call it in English proterbe, the cart before the horse, the Greeks call it *Hysteron proteron*, we name it the Preposterous... as he... said: 'My dame that bred me vp and bare me in her wombe.' Whereas the bearing is before the bringing vp. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hysteron Proteron*, a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, expressing that first which should be last. 1883 MARCH *A.S. Gram.* 142 Transposition... of clauses [is called] hysteron-proteron.

2. Inversion of the natural or logical order; as by placing the conclusion before the premisses, etc. 1620 GRANGER *Dir. Logike* 318 Inverted Method, is when particulars are disposed before universals: also, when the parts... are not handled after the same order, by which they were laid downe, which is called Hysteron Proteron.

3. *generally*. The position or arrangement of things in the reverse of their natural or rational order; 'putting the cart before the horse'; topsyturvydom.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health To Rdr.* iv, Contrariwise vsing Hysteron Proteron... as I have heard say of a gentleman who... would not begin his meale with potage, but instead of cheese would eat his potage last. 1648-99 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. lxxxv, How wild A Hysteron Proteron's this, which Nature crosses, And far above the top the bottom tosses.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1646 *Unhappy Game Scotch & Eng.* 14 Those juggling Hysteron Proteron trickes. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremonie Monger* Wks. 1716 II. 418 Shall Christians be like that Hysteron-Proteron-Herb, which Physicians as foolishly call *Filius ante Patrem*? a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. (1740) 88 This hysteron proteron Stuff, Causes without Effects, and Effects before Causes.

C. as *adv.* By or with an inversion of the natural order of things; topsyturvy; vice versa.

1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* (1602) 47 The Catholicke religion will be utterly extinguished and perish, and so by consequent all runne Hysteron Proteron. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quar.* I. i. C iiij, Wisemen begets fooles, and fooles are the fathers To many wise Children. Hysteron, Proteron, A great scholler may beget an Ideot, And from the plow tayle may come a great scholler.

Hence **Hystero-proterize** *v. intr.*, to use hysteron proteron.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in Southey *Life Wesley* (1846) I. 324 We must explain the force of the horse by the motion of the cart-wheels, and hystero-proterize with a vengeance!

Hysterophyta (histē'rōfītal), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Hysterophyta* (see next) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to *Hysterophyta* or *Fungi*; fungal.

1857 DERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 63. 81 *Fungi* may be defined as Hysterophyta or Epiphytal Mycetes, deriving nutriment, by means of a mycelium, from the matrix. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 6.

Hysterophyte (histē'rōfīt), *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *hysterophyllum*, pl. -*phyta* (Fries 1821), f. Gr. *hystērē* a womb + *φύτον* plant: see quot. 1855.] A plant of the class *Hysterophyta* or *Fungi*; any fungus growing upon, and deriving its nourishment from, organic matter.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hysterophyllum*, applied by Fries to mushrooms... because, according to him, they cannot grow but at the cost of some organized body living or dead, which serves them in some sort for a womb; a hystero-phyte.

Hysterosis (histē'rōsis), *Gram. and Rhel.* [med. or mod.L., f. Gr. *hysteros* later, after such words as *anadiplosis*, etc.] = HYSTERO-PROTERON.

1620 GRANGER *Dir. Logike* 318 note, Hysteron Proteron, Hysterosis, Hystero-logy. 1623 LISLE *Aflic* on O. & N. Test. To Rdr. 15 He speaks by Hysterosis or Anachronism (a figure much used in Historie, yea even in the Bible). a 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* xxi. (1680) 641 There will hardly be found any such hysterosis or hystero-logy in one and the same explicatory prophesie.

Hysterotome (histē'rōtōm), *Surg.* [f. HYSTERO-¹ + Gr. *-τόμος* cutting, cutter. So mod.F. *hystérotome*.] An instrument for performing hysterotomy.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 96 Hysterotomes and Instruments for Paracentesis Uteri. 1854 *Daily Tel.* 13 Aug., We will not fight with the pen against lancets, and probes, and hysterotomes, and the tremendous armoury of the surgical cutlers.

Hysterotomy (histē'rōtōmi), *Surg.* [mod.L. *hysterotomia*, f. HYSTERO-¹ + Gr. *-τομία* cutting. Cf. *F. hystérotomie*.] The operation of cutting into the uterus; the Caesarean section; also excision, or dissection, of the uterus.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hysterotomia*, an Anatomical Dissection of the Womb. 1801 *Med. Tral.* V. 353 Hysterotomy, or the Caesarean Section was performed upon a woman at Rochdale. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 206/1 Stark performed hysterotomy successfully for a tumour.

Hystriciasis (histrisē'asis), *Path.* [f. L. *hystric-em*, after *elephantiasis*: see -ASIS.] (See quot.) 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hystriciasis*, a disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect, like porcupine quills. An account... is to be seen in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 424 (1732).

Hystricid (histris'id), *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Hystricid-æ*, f. *hystrix*, *hystric-em*, a. Gr. *ὑστρίξ*, *ὑστρίχ-*, porcupine: see -ID.] A rodent of the family *Hystricidae*; a porcupine.

So **Hystricine** *a.*, pertaining to the sub-family *Hystricinae*.

1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 416/2 In the Sciurine and Hystricine Rodents the tibia and fibula are distinct.

Hystricism (histrisiz'm), *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *hystricismus*, f. *hystrix* porcupine.] The porcupine disease, an extreme form of ichthyosis (*ichthyosis hystrix*), in which the epidermis is covered with horny prominences.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 in F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.* 1960.

Hystricomorph (histrikomōrf), *Zool.* [f. Gr. *ὑστρίξ*, *ὑστρίχ-*, L. *hystric-*, stem of *hystrix* (see HYSTRICID) + Gr. *-μορφή* shaped (μορφή form).] A member of the *Hystricomorpha*, a primary division of Rodents including the porcupine and its congeners. So **Hystricomorphic**, -*morphic* *adjs.*, of, belonging to, or having the characters of the *Hystricomorpha*.

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 423 The hystricomorphs (porcupines, Guinea-pigs and capybaras), which are now confined to the southern hemisphere. 1894 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 415/3 A paper on the hystricomorphine and sciuro-morphine rodents.

Hyt, obs. form of *HIT*, It.

Hyte (hōit), *a. Sc.* [Of obscure origin: cf. GYTE.] Crazy; mad.

1721 RAMSAY *Ep. to K. H. B.* iii, The cauldrie carlies... gathering gear gang hyt and gare. 1786 BURNS *Ep. to Major Logan* x, The witching cur'd delicious blinkers Hae put me hyte.

Hyte, obs. form of *HAIT int.*

Hythe, variant spelling of *HITHE*, harbour.

Hyther, obs. f. *HITHER*. **Hyve**, obs. f. *HIVE*.

Hywe, obs. form of *HUE*.

PE
1625
M7
1888
v.5
pt.1

Murray, (Sir) James Augustus
Henry (ed.)
A new English dictionary

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

FOR USE IN
LIBRARY ONLY

